



KUPASAN MUTU JAWAPAN

BIOLOGI 2
4551/2

SPM
2 0 1 3



**KEMENTERIAN
PENDIDIKAN
MALAYSIA**

BENTUK KERTAS SOALAN

Kertas Biologi 2 4551/2 mengandungi 9 soalan. Bahagian A mengandungi 5 soalan

dan membawa 60 markah, manakala Bahagian B mempunyai 4 soalan yang membawa 40 markah. Markah keseluruhan kertas ini adalah 100 markah. Soalan di Bahagian A adalah berbentuk soalan struktur dan calon dikehendaki menjawab **semua** soalan di dalam ruang yang disediakan. Soalan di Bahagian B pula merupakan empat soalan pilihan berbentuk esei, di mana calon boleh memilih mana-mana dua soalan dari bahagian ini.

Calon diberi peruntukkan masa 2 jam 30 minit sahaja untuk menjawab semua soalan di Bahagian A dan dua soalan di Bahagian B.

PRESTASI KESELURUHAN

Prestasi calon pada tahun 2013 menunjukkan sedikit peningkatan berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Ini menunjukkan calon dapat menguasai kebanyakan konstruk dan kemahiran biologi yang dinilai dengan baik. Walau bagaimanapun, terdapat juga calon yang tahap penguasaan pengetahuannya rendah dan menyebabkan mereka gagal menulis respons dengan tepat.

PRESTASI MENGIKUT KUMPULAN CALON

Kumpulan Tinggi

Calon menguasai semua konstruk dan kemahiran biologi dengan baik. Penguasaan aspek pengetahuan, kefahaman, aplikasi, analisis, sintesis dan menilai adalah sangat baik. Ini dapat dilihat melalui respons yang diberikan adalah sistematik dan lengkap serta memenuhi keperluan tugas soalan. Tahap penggunaan bahasa Inggeris juga baik.

Kumpulan Sederhana

Jawapan yang diberikan tidak lengkap dan tidak dapat menjawab soalan perbandingan dengan tepat. Penggunaan pengetahuan biologi juga didapati agak terhad dalam menjelaskan situasi yang dikehendaki seperti dalam soalan 5, 6 dan 7. Ini menunjukkan calon kurang mahir dalam teknik penulisan jawapan.

Kumpulan Rendah

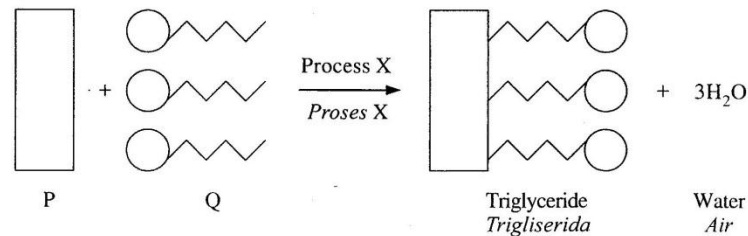
Penyampaian dan susunan jawapan didapati kurang mantap terutamanya melibatkan konstruk aras tinggi. Mereka kurang menguasai konsep asas biologi. Oleh itu mereka gagal menjawab dengan tepat untuk semua soalan yang dikemukakan.

PRESTASI TERPERINCI

Bahagian A

Soalan 1

- 1 Diagram 1.1 shows the formation of triglyceride.
Rajah 1.1 menunjukkan pembentukan trigliserida.



Tugasan soalan memerlukan pengetahuan asas biologi.

- (a) (i) Name P and Q.
Namakan P dan Q.

P : Glycerol ✓

Q : Fatty acids ✓

Soalan 1(a)(i)

Jawapan yang dikemukakan menunjukkan tahap penguasaan asas biologi yang cemerlang.

- (ii) In Table 1, state the number of molecules for P and Q.
Dalam Jadual 1, nyatakan bilangan molekul bagi P dan Q.

Type of molecule <i>Jenis molekul</i>	Number of molecule <i>Bilangan molekul</i>
P	1
Q	3

Table 1
Jadual 1

Soalan 1(a)(ii)

Soalan di atas menguji pengetahuan asas biologi di mana calon hanya perlu mengenalpasti bilangan molekul berdasarkan stimulus yang telah diberikan. Calon dapat menunjukkan penguasaan pengetahuan asas biologi yang sangat baik.

- (b) (i) Name process X.
Namakan proses X.

Condensation.....

Soalan 1(b)(i)

Soalan di atas masih memerlukan pengetahuan asas biologi berkenaan proses X berdasarkan rajah yang diberikan. Calon menamakan proses berkenaan dengan tepat dan menunjukkan penguasaan asas biologi yang cemerlang.

- (ii) Explain process X.

Terangkan proses X.

Three fatty acids and one glycerol are condensed to form triglyceride, lipid and release three molecules of water.....

Soalan 1(b)(ii)

Kehendak soalan ini memerlukan penerangan terperinci berkenaan proses kondensasi. Jawapan yang diberikan menunjukkan pengetahuan biologi yang kukuh di mana penerangan yang diberikan adalah tepat.

- (ii) Explain process X.

Terangkan proses X.

fats and oil are formed. one molecule of glycerol combine with three molecule of fatty acid.....

Jawapan yang dikemukakan di atas menunjukkan calon dapat mengenalpasti proses tersebut tetapi tidak menerangkan penglibatan molekul air.

(ii) Explain process X.

Terangkan proses X.

One molecule of P combined with ~~one~~ three molecule
of Q by hydrolysis of 1mol of water to formed
a triglyceride with water.

Penerangan yang diberikan adalah betul tetapi nama proses yang dinyatakan salah dan menyebabkan keseluruhan jawapan tidak diterima.

Triglyceride is a type of lipid.

State one function of triglyceride in human.

Trigliserida adalah sejenis lipid.

Nyatakan satu fungsi trigliserida dalam manusia.

For heat insulator.

(c) Triglyceride is a type of lipid.

State **one** function of triglyceride in human.

Trigliserida adalah sejenis lipid.

Nyatakan satu fungsi trigliserida dalam manusia.

Provide energy.

Soalan 1(c)

Pengetahuan asas biologi diperlukan dalam menyatakan fungsi trigliserida. Jawapan calon menunjukkan penguasaan asas biologi yang kukuh.

- (d) Diagram 1.2 shows a cross-section of an artery in an individual who practices an unhealthy eating habit.

Rajah 1.2 menunjukkan satu keratan rentas arteri seorang individu yang mengamalkan tabiat pemakanan yang tidak sihat.

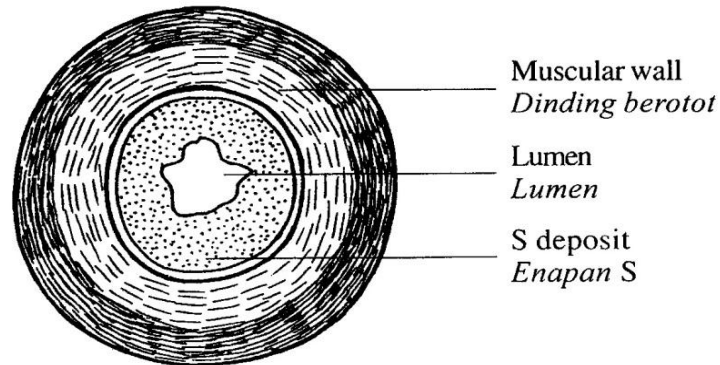


Diagram 1.2
Rajah 1.2

Explain the effect of the unhealthy eating habit to his health.

Terangkan kesan tabiat pemakanan yang tidak sihat terhadap kesihatannya.

Effect : He will face heart problems like heart attack.

Kesan

Explanation : S deposit will cause the space of the lumen
Penerangan becomes smaller which will slow down the flow of blood as the pathway is blocked. The person will encounter heart attack if the blood is unable to flow back to the heart.

Soalan 1(d)

Konstruk mentaksir kemahiran aplikasi, di mana calon perlu menamakan penyakit yang berkaitan dengan tabiat pemakanan yang tidak sihat dan juga penerangan berkaitan penyakit tersebut. Jawapan yang diberikan menepati tugas dan ini menunjukkan penguasaan aplikasi pengetahuan biologi yang baik.

Effect : ~~low~~ Can lead to stroke of heart.
Kesan

Explanation : Deposit S decrease the size of lumen
Penerangan for the blood to pass through the
artery. Greater blood pressure can
cause a stroke to the person or
heart attack which is dangerous
to his life.

Respon calon tidak memenuhi kehendak tugas kerana nama penyakit tidak dinyatakan dengan tepat tetapi penerangan mengenai proses yang berlaku adalah betul.

(e) Suggest **one** practice to avoid the formation of S deposit in the artery.

Cadangkan **satu** amalan untuk mengelakkan pembentukan enapan S dalam arteri.

Soalan 1(e)

Soalan menguji kemahiran aplikasi calon di mana memerlukan cadangan amalan untuk mengelakkan enapan lemak dalam arteri.

~~Eat less~~ Avoid eating red coloured meat which has high cholesterol.

Avoid oily food. ~~and~~ ~~inbalance~~ ~~consumption~~ of

Respon calon menepati kehendak soalan. Ini menunjukkan calon dapat mengaplikasikan pengetahuan biologi dalam kehidupan seharian mereka.

SOALAN 2

Soalan 2(a)

- 2 Diagram 2.1 shows the structure of animal cell.
Rajah 2.1 menunjukkan struktur sel haiwan.

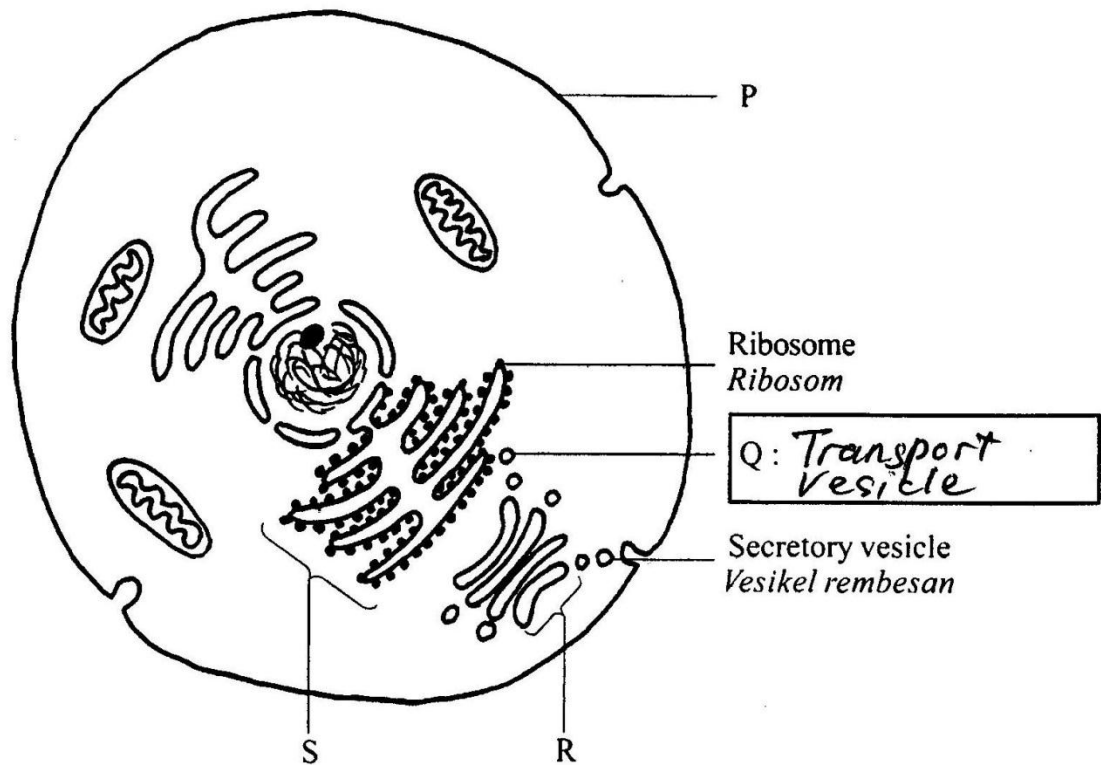


Diagram 2.1
Rajah 2.1

- (a) On Diagram 2.1, label Q.
Pada Rajah 2.1, labelkan Q.

Soalan menguji pengetahuan asas biologi calon iaitu menamakan organel yang terdapat dalam sel haiwan.

Q: Transport vesicle

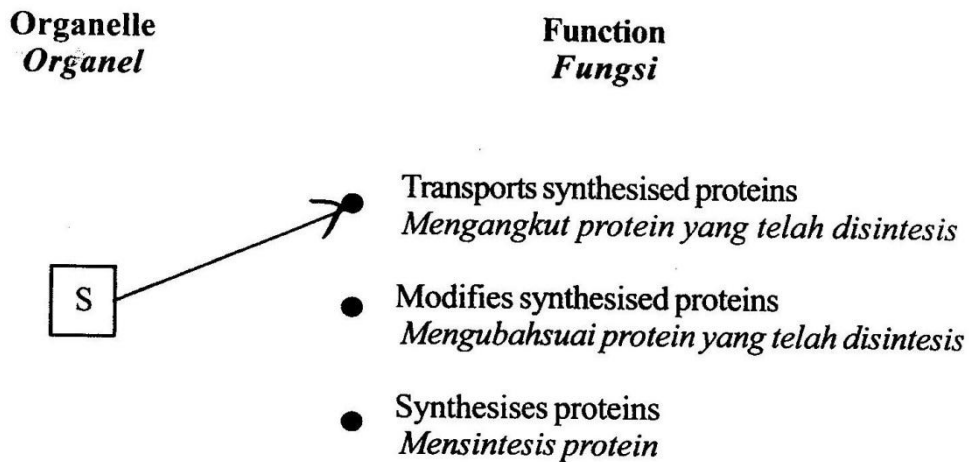
Majoriti calon memberikan jawapan yang betul.

Soalan 2(b)

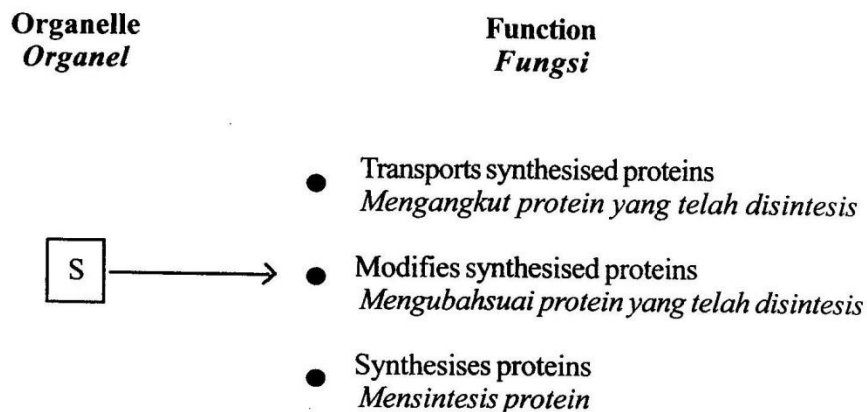
(b) Draw an arrow (→) to match organelle S to its function.

Lukis satu anak panah (→) untuk memadankan organel S kepada fungsinya.

Konstruksi soalan adalah pada peringkat pengetahuan iaitu memadankan struktur dan fungsinya.



Kebanyakan calon mengetahui fungsi jalinan endoplasma kasar dalam mengangkut protein yang telah disintesis.



Jawapan calon menunjukkan mereka tidak dapat mengenalpasti nama organel serta keliru mengenai fungsi organel berkenaan.

Soalan 2(c)

(c) Explain **one** characteristic of P.

Terangkan satu ciri P.

Soalan di atas mentaksir kefahaman calon mengenai ciri plasma membran.

P is ~~semi-permeable~~ semi-permeable towards ~~food sub nutrients~~ ^{lipid-soluble molecules} and small uncharged molecules can pass through P through ^{simple} diffusion while water-soluble molecules and large charged particles can pass through P through facilitated diffusion with the help of pore protein and carrier protein.

Calon dapat menerangkan ciri plasma membran yang bersifat separa telap dalam mengawal bahan yang meresap masuk atau keluar dengan tepat.

P is the cell membrane which is permeable. Allow all ingredient across it

Jawapan menunjukkan calon tidak memahami fungsi plasma membrane.

Soalan 2(d)

(d) Describe the function of R in transporting extracellular enzyme.

Huraikan fungsi R dalam pengangkutan enzim luar sel.

Konstruksi soalan di atas mentaksir kefahaman calon mengenai peranan alat Golgi dalam mengangkut enzim luar sel.

R is Golgi apparatus. It receives the protein from transport vesicle of rough endoplasmic reticulum. R then modifies it into specific protein like enzymes. The enzymes are then packed into secretory vesicle that buds off at the end of Golgi apparatus to fuse with plasma membrane. The enzyme is secreted out of the cell.

Calon memberikan respons yang tepat dalam menerangkan bagaimana alat Golgi mengubahsuai protein kepada enzim, mengangkutnya ke dalam vesikel rembesan dan merembeskan enzim ke luar sel.

R is a secretory vesicle in which modified protein are transported by encapsulating it. R transports modified protein to the cell membrane and fuse with the cell membrane. The extracellular enzyme is released.

Calon gagal mengenalpasti alat Golgi serta tidak dapat menyatakan enzim diangkut oleh vesikel rembesan ke luar sel.

Soalan 2 (e) (i)

(e) Diagram 2.2 shows an organelle.

Rajah 2.2 menunjukkan satu organel.

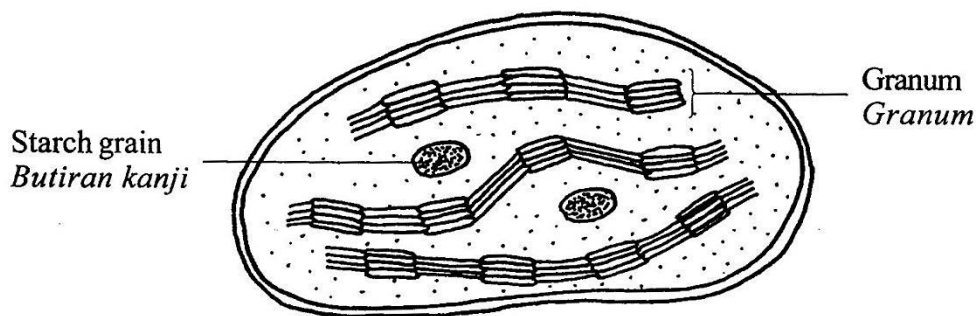


Diagram 2.2
Rajah 2.2

(i) Explain why the organelle in Diagram 2.2 is not found in animal cell.

Terangkan mengapa organel dalam Rajah 2.2 tidak terdapat dalam sel haiwan.

Konstruk aplikasi ini mentaksir samada calon dapat menjelaskan mengapa sel haiwan tidak mempunyai kloroplas.

Animal cell obtain nutrient from other organism since animal is holozoic.
Animal cell does not absorb ~~sun~~ light energy so it does not carry out photosynthesis

Calon dapat menjelaskan dengan cemerlang bahawa sel haiwan tidak menyerap tenaga cahaya matahari kerana tidak perlu menjalankan proses fotosintesis. Haiwan adalah holozoik.

This organelle function is to trap light energy in the form of chlorophyll for photosynthesis process. Animal cells do not undergo photosynthesis, therefore it does not require the organelle.

Calon tidak memberikan respons yang tepat mengikut kehendak soalan. Mereka mengaitkan kloroplas dengan sel tumbuhan tetapi bukan dengan sel haiwan.

Soalan 2 (e) (ii)

- (ii) Diagram 2.3 shows a longitudinal section of an onion bulb. The onion bulb is planted in the soil.

Rajah 2.3 menunjukkan keratan memanjang suatu bawang. Bawang itu ditanam di dalam tanah.

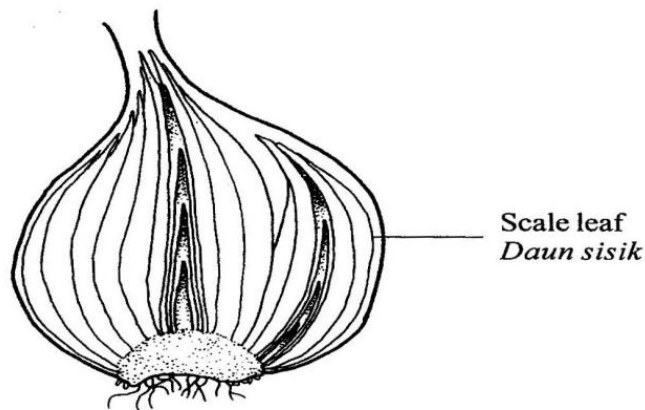


Diagram 2.3
Rajah 2.3

Explain why the organelle in Diagram 2.2 is not present in the onion scale leaf.
Terangkan mengapa organel dalam Rajah 2.2 tidak terdapat pada daun sisik bawang itu.

Soalan pada konstruk aplikasi ini menguji pengetahuan atau pemerhatian dalam kehidupan harian calon mengenai bawang yang terdapat didapur rumah iaitu mengapa tiada kloroplas dalam daun sisik bawang.

Onion bulb does not go through photosynthesis. Onion bulb is planted in the soil, it ^{is} not exposed to sunlight to absorb energy. So chloroplast is not needed to absorb sunlight for photosynthesis.

Calon mempunyai pengetahuan bahawa bawang yang ditanam di dalam tanah pasti tidak perlu menyerap cahaya matahari untuk berfotosintesis.

Onion scale leaf do not carry out photosynthesis. Onion bulb grows by obtaining nutrients and water from ground, ~~that~~ ^{so} they do not need to have chloroplasts in their cells. Onion is not a green plant.

Calon menunjukkan mereka tiada pengetahuan mengenai bawang sebagai struktur yang menyimpan makanan.

Soalan 2 (e) (iii)

- (iii) Explain what happens to the growth of an onion plant if the onion bulb is placed in a dark cupboard.

Terangkan apakah yang berlaku pada pertumbuhan bawang itu diletak dalam almari gelap.

Tugasan pada konstruk aplikasi ini menguji pengetahuan atau pemerhatian dalam kehidupan harian calon mengenai bawang yang terdapat didapur rumah iaitu mengapa tiada kloroplas dalam daun sisik bawang.

The onion plant can still grow. This is because the onion bulb does not require sunlight to do photosynthesis.

Calon menunjukkan bahawa mereka dapat mengaplikasikan pengetahuan sedia ada dengan menjelaskan bahawa bawang tidak menjalankan fotosintesis tetapi boleh tumbuh kerana menyimpan makanan.

The growth is not affected. Onion bulb does not need sunlight to grow.

Respons calon menunjukkan mereka kurang mengetahui mengapa bawang masih boleh tumbuh walaupun dalam tempat gelap.

Soalan 3(a)(i)

Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 show the data collected for two different characteristics from a group of 20 students in the same class.

Jadual 3.1 dan Jadual 3.2 menunjukkan data yang dikumpulkan bagi dua ciri yang berbeza daripada sekumpulan 20 orang pelajar dari kelas yang sama.

Height (cm) Ketinggian (cm)	160-164	165-169	170-174	175-179	180-185
Number of student Bilangan pelajar	2	5	8	4	1

Table 3.1
Jadual 3.1

Ability to roll tongue Kebolehan menggulung lidah	Able to roll tongue <i>Boleh menggulung lidah</i>	Unable to roll tongue <i>Tidak boleh menggulung lidah</i>
Number of student Bilangan pelajar	14	6

Table 3.2
Jadual 3.2

- (a) (i) There are two types of variation, continuous variation and discontinuous variation. State the type of variation for the characteristics of height and the ability to roll tongue.

Terdapat dua jenis variasi, variasi selanjar dan variasi tak selanjar.

Nyatakan jenis variasi bagi ciri-ciri ketinggian dan kebolehan menggulung lidah.

Soalan menguji aras pengetahuan calon dalam mengenalpasti kedua-dua jenis variasi berdasarkan jadual yang diberikan.

Height : Continuous variation
 Ketinggian
 Ability to roll tongue : discontinuous variation
 Kebolehan menggulung lidah

Calon menguasai aras pengetahuan dengan menamakan jenis variasi dengan tepat.

Height : discontinuous variation
 Ketinggian
 Ability to roll tongue : continuous variation
 Kebolehan menggulung lidah

Calon tidak menguasai pengetahuan asas jenis variasi dan keliru.

Soalan 3(a)(ii)

- (ii) State two differences between continuous variation and discontinuous variation.
 Nyatakan dua perbezaan antara variasi selanjar dengan variasi tak selanjar.

Soalan tersebut memerlukan analisis perbandingan di antara dua jenis variasi. Jawapan mestilah menunjukkan perbezaan yang setara di antara kedua-duanya.

Continuous variation <i>Variasi selanjar</i>	Discontinuous variation <i>Variasi tak selanjar</i>
caused by environmental factors	caused by genetic factors
characteristics are quantitative	characteristics are qualitative

Calon dapat membuat perbandingan dari aspek yang setara dengan tepat. Mereka menguasai kemahiran menganalisis dengan baik.

Continuous variation <i>Variasi selanjat</i>	Discontinuous variation <i>Variasi tak selanjat</i>
Affected by environmental factors.	Not affected by environmental factors.
can be changed	cannot be changed

Respon calon menunjukkan mereka mempunyai idea mengenai kedua-dua jenis variasi tetapi perbandingan ditulis dalam bentuk ayat negatif. Ini menyebabkan aspek perbandingan tidak diterima.

Soalan 3(b)

- (b) Diagram 3.1 shows how the variation of blood group is inherited by the offsprings. The types of blood group are A, B, AB and O. The alleles that control the types of blood group are I^A , I^B and I^O .

Rajah 3.1 menunjukkan bagaimana variasi kumpulan darah diwarisi oleh anak-anak.

Jenis-jenis kumpulan darah adalah A, B, AB dan O. Alel-alel yang mengawal jenis kumpulan darah adalah I^A , I^B dan I^O .

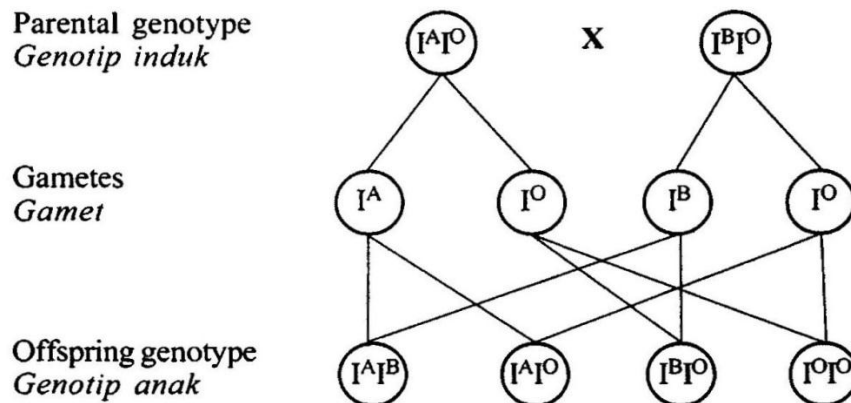


Diagram 3.1
Rajah 3.1

Based on Diagram 3.1, the offspring with genotype $I^B I^O$ has blood group B.

Explain how the offspring inherits blood group B.

Berdasarkan Rajah 3.1, anak yang genotipnya $I^B I^O$ mempunyai kumpulan darah B.

Terangkan bagaimana anak itu mewarisi kumpulan darah B.

Soalan ini memerlukan calon menganalisis rajah genetik bagaimana kumpulan darah diwarisi oleh anak-anak daripada ibubapa mereka dengan memberi penerangan secara terperinci.

parent with genotype $I^A I^O$ produces gametes I^A and I^O whereas parent with genotype $I^B I^O$ produces gametes I^B and I^O . Gamete I^B fertilises with gamete I^O to produce ^{an} offspring with genotype $I^B I^O$. Since allele I^B is dominant to I^O the ~~bt~~ offspring will be blood group B.

Penerangan yang diberikan adalah mengikut urutan seperti rajah genetik dengan tepat. Calon menguasai kemahiran menganalisis dengan baik.

The parents are of blood group A and blood group B with genotype $I^A I^O$ and genotype $I^B I^O$ respectively. During meiosis the offspring inherits a gamete I^O from one parent and a gamete I^B from another parent. This forms the offspring genotype $I^B I^O$ which means the offspring has blood group B.

Respon yang diberikan tidak mencukupi iaitu jenis gametnya mesti dinyatakan ketiganya. Fakta lain yang diberikan masih tepat dan relevan.

Soalan 3(c)

- (c) Diagram 3.2 shows a white-coloured moth and grey-coloured moth of the same species on a tree trunk.

Rajah 3.2 menunjukkan seekor kupu-kupu putih dan seekor kupu-kupu kelabu yang sama spesies pada batang pokok.

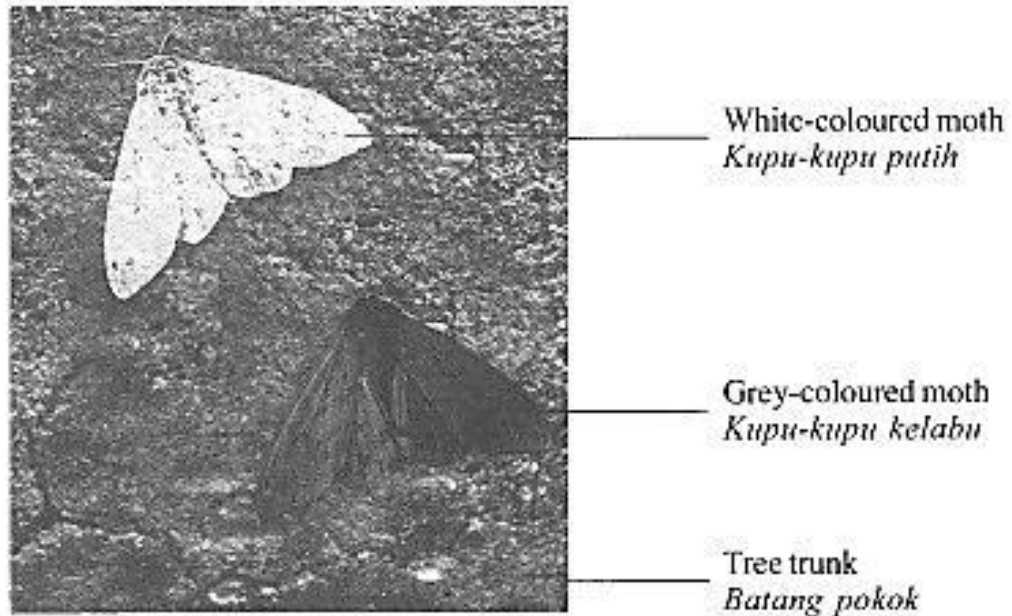


Diagram 3.2
Rajah 3.2

The population of grey-coloured moth is more than the white-coloured moth.

Explain why.

Populasi kupu-kupu kelabu melebihi populasi kupu-kupu putih.

Terangkan mengapa.

Soalan ini memerlukan kemahiran mengaplikasi pengetahuan biologi mengenai konsep penyamaran warna dengan persekitaran dan spesifik kepada kupu-kupu kelabu bukannya kupu-kupu putih.

The grey-coloured moth has dark coloured wings but white-coloured moth has white coloured wings. The grey coloured moth camouflage better to the environment than the white-coloured moth. Hence, the grey coloured moth is not easily seen by predator and killed by predators compared to white coloured moth.

Respon yang dikemukakan menepati kehendak soalan iaitu memberi penerangan berkenaan kepentingan penyamaran kupu-kupu kelabu.

White coloured moth is not able to adapt to that environment. So it is easier to be seen by its predators. Hence, the survival rate is lower.

Calon menerangkan penyamaran kupu-kupu putih berbanding kehendak soalan yang memerlukan calon menerangkan penyamaran kupu-kupu kelabu. Oleh itu respons tersebut tidak memenuhi tugas soalan.

Soalan 3(d)

- (d) Diagram 3.3 shows a farm which is planted with plants of the same species in two different plots, P and Q.

Rajah 3.3 menunjukkan sebuah ladang yang ditanam dengan pokok-pokok daripada spesies yang sama dalam dua plot yang berbeza, P dan Q.

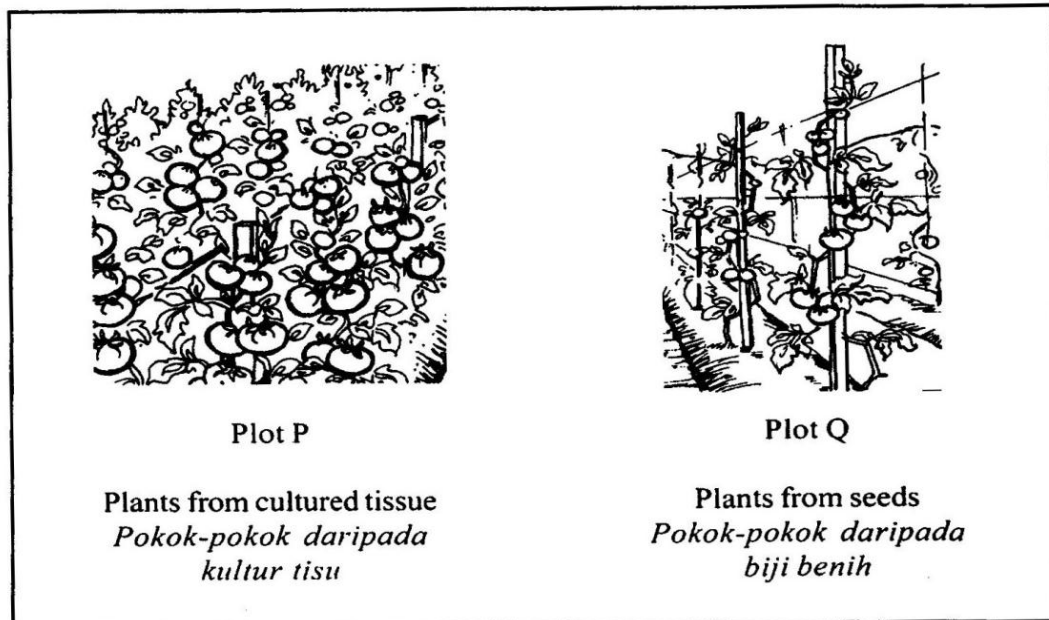


Diagram 3.3
Rajah 3.3

The farm has been infected by a disease. All plants in plot P die but only a few plants in plot Q die because of the infections.

Explain why all the plants in plot P die.

Ladang itu telah dijangkiti suatu penyakit. Semua pokok dalam Plot P mati tetapi hanya sedikit pokok dalam plot Q yang mati akibat jangkitan itu.

Terangkan mengapa semua pokok dalam plot P mati.

Konstruksi menguji kemahiran aplikasi calon untuk menerangkan mengapa semua pokok dalam plot P mati dan bukan pada plot Q.

The plants in plot P are from cultured tissue. They are clones and genetically similar. When the farm has been infected by the disease the plants die as the plant they were cloned from was not immune to the disease. Hence, all the plants are also not immune to the disease and are unable to overcome the disease.

Respon calon tepat dan memenuhi tugas soal. Jawapan menunjukkan calon dapat mengaitkan konsep klon yang sama dari segi genetik dan keimunan terhadap penyakit.

Only a few plant in plot Q die compared to plant in plot P. Plant in plot Q have different genetic contents. Plant in plot Q is able to live longer because of higher body resistance.

Jawapan hanya memberi penerangan mengapa tumbuhan dalam plot Q boleh terus hidup dan tidak fokus pada tumbuhan dalam plot P. Calon tidak memahami tugas soal.

Soalan 4(a)

4 Diagram 4 shows the structure of human skin in situations P and Q.

Rajah 4 menunjukkan struktur kulit manusia dalam situasi P dan situasi Q.

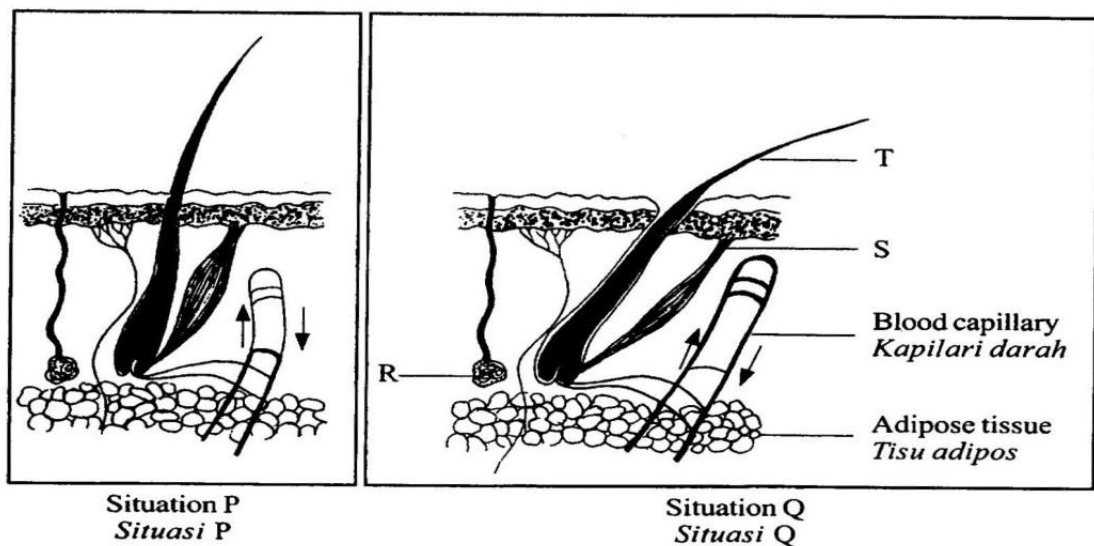


Diagram 4
Rajah 4

(a) Name structures R and S.

Namakan struktur R dan struktur S.

Tugas soal menguji aras pengetahuan biologi untuk mengenalpasti dua struktur yang terdapat pada kulit manusia.

R : Sweat gland.....

S : Hair erector muscle.....

Calon dapat menamakan kedua-dua struktur R dan S dengan tepat.

R : Sweat duct.....

S : Hair muscle.....

Jawapan yang dikemukakan menunjukkan calon tidak menguasai konstruk pengetahuan terhadap struktur R dan S.

Soalan 4 (b)(i)

(b) (i) State **one** function of the adipose tissue.

*Nyatakan **satu** fungsi tisu adipos.*

Tugasan soalan yang dikemukakan menguji aras pengetahuan biologi mengenai fungsi tisu adipos.

To form a layer of fat under our skin.

Jawapan yang dikemukakan menunjukkan calon menguasai konstruk pengetahuan dengan tepat

Adipose tissue protects internal organs from danger and harm.

Jawapan yang dikemukakan menunjukkan calon tidak menguasai konstruk pengetahuan dengan tepat

Soalan 4 (b)(ii)

- (ii) Based on Diagram 4, explain the action of blood capillaries in regulating body temperature in situation P.

Berdasarkan Rajah 4, terangkan tindakan kapilari darah dalam mengawal atur suhu badan pada situasi P.

Konstruk yang dikemukakan menguji pemahaman calon mengenai tindakan kapilari darah dalam mengawal suhu badan pada situasi P.

The blood capillaries undergo vasoconstriction during a cold day. This causes the blood capillaries to contract and move away from the skin surface to prevent heat loss

Calon memahami peranan organ kulit dalam mengawal suhu badan pada situasi P. Penerangan mengenai peranan salur darah dalam vasokonstriksi dapat dihubungkan dengan pengurangan kehilangan haba hilang.

When the body temperature is ~~too hot~~ high, the blood capillary moves closer to the surface of the skin. This allows more heat to be radiated from the skin to the surrounding. When the body temperature is low the blood capillary moves further from the skin to prevent heat from escaping the body

Jawapan yang dikemukakan menunjukkan calon tidak mematuhi kehendak soalan dimana calon menerangkan kedua-dua situasi P dan Q ini bermakna calon tidak dapat mengenalpasti dengan tepat situasi P.

Soalan 4 (c)

(c) A boy's body temperature increases higher than 37°C.

Explain how structures R, S and T act to lower the body temperature back to 37°C.

Suhu badan seorang budak lelaki meningkat melebihi 37°C.

Terangkan bagaimana struktur R, S dan T bertindak untuk merendahkan suhu badan kembali ke 37°C.

Tugasan soalan menguji konstruk kefahaman di mana calon perlu menerangkan tindakan struktur R, S dan T untuk merendahkan suhu badan ke 37°C

Explanation for R

Penerangan untuk R

R is the sweat gland. When body temperature is hot, the sweat gland will produce more sweat. The sweat will carry out heat from the blood out of the body through the sweat pore. When sweat is released, it will ~~vape~~ evaporate and give the body a cooling effect.

Explanation for S

Penerangan untuk S

S is the hair ~~ere~~ erector muscle. When body temperature is hot the hair erector muscle will relax. This causes the hair to not erect but lay low to ~~trap~~ prevent hot air from trapping between the skin and hair.

Explanation for T

Penerangan untuk T

T is the hair. When body temperature is hot the hair will lay low and stay flat. This is to prevent hot air from trapping in between the ~~epithe~~ skin and hair. Air is a bad conductor of heat. Heat must be released from the body out to the surrounding so air is not trapped so heat can be released.

Respon calon menunjukkan penguasaan dalam kemahiran menganalisis peranan R, S dan T untuk merendahkan suhu badan kembali ke 37°C dengan tepat

Explanation for R

Penerangan untuk R

The sweat structure R is stimulated to produce more sweat. The sweat is to reduce heat in the body.

Explanation for S

Penerangan untuk S

The structure S relaxes so that hair^T does not erect.

Explanation for T

Penerangan untuk T

T becomes flat so that a little water is trapped. To prevent water loss from body.

Calon hanya dapat menjelaskan peranan R dan S sahaja dengan tepat.

Soalan 4 (d)

(d) Explain **one** importance of the skin besides regulating the body temperature.

Terangkan **satu** kepentingan kulit selain daripada mengawal atur suhu badan.

Konstruk soalan mentaksir calon bagi kemahiran aplikasi untuk menerangkan kepentingan fungsi kulit selain mengawal atur suhu badan.

The skin also acts as an excretory organ. It
excretes ^{and removes} unwanted waste ~~products~~ ^{products from the body} ~~as urea~~
in the form of sweat.

Calon dapat menerangkan satu kepentingan kulit selain daripada mengawal atur suhu badan bersama huraian yang tepat.

Prevents pathogens from entering the body through the skin, and
protects the muscles. Pathogens cannot penetrate through
the skin and enter the body.

Calon hanya dapat menerangkan satu kepentingan kulit selain daripada mengawal atur suhu badan tanpa huraian.

Soalan 5(a)

- 5 Diagram 5.1 shows the movement of water in a plant.
Diagram 5.2 shows the cross-section of a leaf.

Rajah 5.1 menunjukkan pergerakan air dalam tumbuhan.

Rajah 5.2 menunjukkan keratan rentas satu daun.



→ Pathway of water
Laluan air

Diagram 5.1
Rajah 5.1

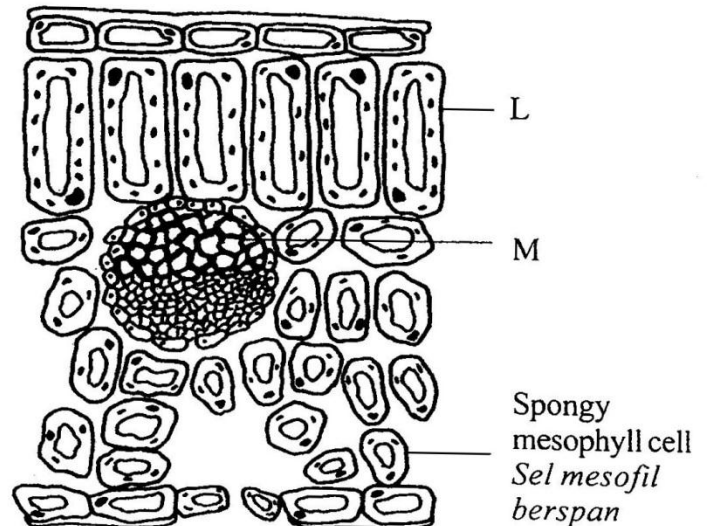


Diagram 5.2
Rajah 5.2

- (a) M is a type of vascular tissue.

Explain **one** adaptation of M in transporting water.

M ialah sejenis tisu vaskular.

*Terangkan **satu** penyesuaian pada M dalam mengangkut air.*

Soalan ini menguji aras pemahaman di mana calon perlu menyatakan satu ciri penyesuaian xilem dalam pengangkutan air.

M is thickened with lignin. The lignin strengthens the xylem vessels so that it does not collapse due to the pressure of capillary action and transpirational pull.

Jawapan menunjukkan, calon dapat mengaitkan penyesuaian struktur dan fungsi xylem dengan tepat.

M is xylem. M has tracheid connected end to end to ensure a continuous flow of water.

Calon tidak dapat mengenalpasti struktur M samada xylem atau trakeid. Jawapan aliran air yang berterusan tidak relevan dengan trakeid.

Soalan 5(b)(i)

(b) (i) Explain the importance of process K to the plant.

Terangkan kepentingan proses K kepada tumbuhan itu.

Soalan menguji kemahiran mensintesis calon di mana calon perlu menjelaskan kepentingan proses M.

K is the process of transpiration. Transpiration is important to enable the plant to absorb and transport water from the soil to the roots and subsequently to the leaves of the plant. Transpiration is also important to cool the plant.

Calo dapat menjelaskan kepentingan proses M dengan jelas dan tepat. Calon menguasai kemahiran mensintesis dengan cemerlang.

Process K is transpiration. Process K helps the plants to release excretory products. It also helps the plants to regulate the temperature.

Respon menunjukkan penguasaan kemahiran mensintesis pada tahap sederhana kerana terdapat huraian yang tidak lengkap.

Soalan 5(b)(ii)

- (ii) A tree is planted nearby a cement factory. Plenty of dust is released from the factory.

Explain how this condition affects process K in the tree.

Sebatang pokok ditanam berdekatan kilang simen. Banyak habuk dibebaskan dari kilang itu.

Terangkan bagaimana keadaan ini mempengaruhi proses K dalam pokok itu.

Soalan ini menguji tahap penguasaan aplikasi calon yang memerlukan penerangan kesan habuk ke atas proses K yang bermula di daun.

The dust can accumulate on the surface of the leaf. The chlorophyll in the chloroplast is blocked and cannot absorb sunlight. This slows down the rate of photosynthesis of the plant. Organic materials for the plant cannot be synthesised.

Respon menunjukkan calon mampu mengaplikasi pengetahuan biologi berdasarkan fakta dan penerangan yang tepat.

Dust deposited on surface on plants causes the ~~stoma~~ blocked.
Photosynthesis and ~~transpiration~~ of plant ~~is~~ affected. Sunlight ~~absorbed~~ reduce and cause the plant loses food ~~and~~ which product from photosynthesis.

Jawapan calon hanya terhad kepada apa yang berlaku di stoma sahaja. Penerangan berkenaan kesan proses K diberikan secara umum sahaja. Kemahiran mengaplikasi pengetahuan biologi pada tahap memuaskan.

Soalan 5(c)

(c) A plant is submerged in water during flood for a few days.

Explain the effects of the occurrence to the respiration process of the plant.

Satu tumbuhan ditenggelami air semasa banjir selama beberapa hari.

Terangkan kesan kejadian tersebut kepada proses respirasi tumbuhan itu.

Konstruksi aplikasi calon diuji dalam soalan ini yang memerlukan penerangan kesan banjir yang berlaku dalam jangka masa lama ke atas proses respirasi tumbuhan dan tumbuhan itu sendiri.

When the plant submerged in water, the plant
carry out anaerobic respiration in the absence of oxygen.
The rate of respiration decrease. After a few days, the plants
will wilt/as it cannot respire aerobically.

Calon memberikan dua respons tepat menepati kehendak soalan kecuali. Tahap penguasaan kemahiran aplikasi calon adalah sangat baik.

The plant will undergo anaerobic respiration. Less oxygen is provided to plant. The plant will breakdown incomplete glucose and produce carbon dioxide, energy and ethanol.

Jawapan hanya terhad kepada respirasi anaerobik sahaja. Tidak dinyatakan kesan proses tersebut ke atas tumbuhan.

Soalan 5(d)

(d) State **one** difference in structure between cell L and spongy mesophyll cell.

Nyatakan **satu** perbezaan struktur antara sel L dengan sel mesofil berspan.

Tugasan soalan adalah untuk menguji kemahiran membuat perbandingan di antara dua jenis sel L dan M pada daun.

Cell L Sel L	Spongy mesophyll cell Sel mesofil berspan
retangular Has a regular shape and the cells are arranged in a compact manner.	Has an irregular shape. The cells are in a disorganized arrangement

Calon dapat membuat perbandingan setara antara L dan M dengan tepat. Ini menunjukkan calon menguasai kemahiran menganalisis dengan baik.

Cell L <i>Sel L</i>	Spongy mesophyll cell <i>Sel mesofil berspan</i>
the cell is closely arranged	the cell has irregular shape

Kemahiran membuat menganalisis lemah kerana membandingkan aspek yang tidak setara.

Soalan 5(e)

(e) Diagram 5.3 shows the structure of guard cells during day and night.

Rajah 5.3 menunjukkan struktur sel pengawal pada waktu siang dan waktu malam.

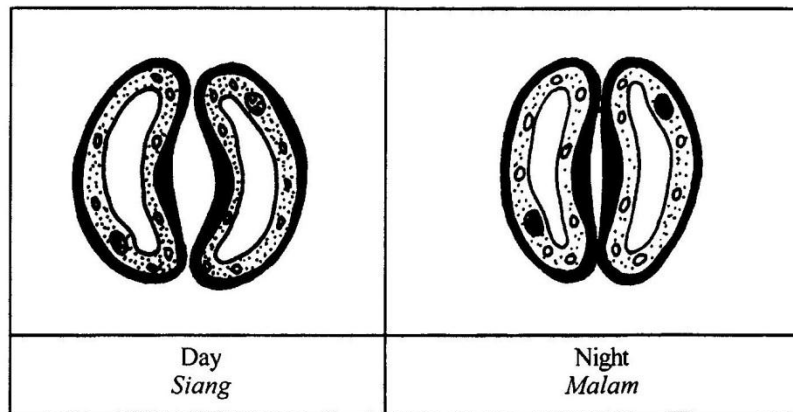


Diagram 5.3
Rajah 5.3

Explain **one** difference in condition of the guard cells during day and night.

Terangkan satu perbezaan keadaan sel pengawal pada waktu siang dan pada waktu malam.

Calon perlu menerangkan perbezaan di antara sel pengawal dalam dua keadaan yang berbeza iaitu pada siang hari dan malam hari. Konstruksi ini mengukur kemahiran membuat analisis.

During day, the guard cells accumulate ions from photosynthesis. Water flow in ^{through osmosis} and cause it turgid and open. During night, the guard cells become flaccid and close as water flows out through osmosis when there is no photosynthesis.

Respon calon menerangkan secara terperinci kedua-dua keadaan sel pengawal dengan setara. Ini merupakan satu indikator calon menguasai kemahiran membuat perbandingan dan dapat menulis dengan teknik yang betul.

During the day, the guard cells become turgid and bends inwards.
 During the night, the guard cells becomes flaccid and bends outwards.

Calon menerangkan aspek yang tidak sepadan mengenai keadaan sel pengawal pada siang hari dan malam hari. Ini menunjukkan penguasaan menganalisis agak lemah.

Soalan 6(a)

- 6 (a) Diagram 6.1 shows the respiratory structure of a grasshopper.
 Rajah 6.1 menunjukkan struktur respirasi seekor belalang.

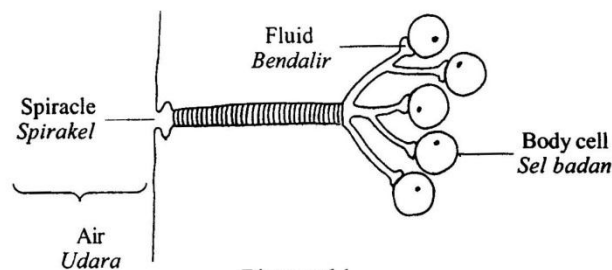


Diagram 6.1
 Rajah 6.1

Explain how the body cells obtain oxygen from the air.

Terangkan bagaimana sel-sel badan memperoleh oksigen daripada udara.

Tugasan menguji konstruk pemahaman calon mengenai mekanisme respirasi serangga.

6a) The opening and closing spiracle is controlled by abdominal muscle. When the abdominal muscle ^{contract} ~~relax~~, the pressure decreases and oxygen is drawn in to the body cells by the spiracle. It travels along the trachea that is ~~thin~~ supported with cartilage so it would not collapse. Then the air enters the tracheole which ends at the body cell. Oxygen diffuses into the fluid before diffusing into the body cell down the concentration gradient.

Calon dapat menerangkan secara terperinci bagaimana sel-sel badan memperoleh oksigen daripada udara mengikut urutan yang tepat. Mutu jawapan yang diberikan menunjukkan kematangan calon mengenai konteks yang ditanya.

a) The grasshopper carry out respiration using tracheal structure system. It consists of spiracle which is a small pore that let the air from atmosphere to get in and out. The abdominal muscle of the grasshopper's ~~produce~~ movement generates the air flow in the trachea. The trachea have ring of chitin to prevent them from collapses. In grasshopper, there is air sac to speed up the movement of air inside the trachea. The trachea than branches to bronchiole which has moisture at it's end. The the oxygen diffuse into the body cell and carbon dioxide diffuse out from body cell.

Jawapan yang di kemukakan menunjukkan tahap pemahaman calon mengenai mekanisme ini adalah sederhana di mana hanya sebahagian respons sahaja yang betul. Calon ada idea sahaja mengenai perkara yang diuji.

Soalan 6(b)

- (b) Table 6 shows the breathing rate of a student during resting and during vigorous activity.

Jadual 6 menunjukkan kadar pernafasan seorang pelajar semasa berehat dan semasa melakukan aktiviti cergas.

Breathing rate (Breath per minute) <i>Kadar pernafasan (Pernafasan per minit)</i>	During resting <i>Semasa berehat</i>	During vigorous activity <i>Semasa aktiviti cergas</i>
	16	30

Table 6
Jadual 6

Explain why the breathing rate of the student is different during resting and during vigorous activity.

Terangkan mengapa kadar pernafasan pelajar itu berbeza semasa berehat dan semasa aktiviti cergas.

Soalan menguji konstruk aplikasi dimana calon perlu memberi sebab peningkatan kadar pernafasan semasa melakukan aktiviti cergas.

b) During resting, the breathing rate is lesser. Concentration of oxygen is at its optimum level. When the student does vigorous activity, concentration of carbon dioxide increases because rate of respiration increases. The increased in level of carbon dioxide causes increase in pH level of blood. Nerve impulse is sent to the medulla oblongata. Medulla oblongata sends nerve impulse to the diaphragm and external intercostal muscle to contract more. Rate of breathing increases to supply more oxygen to the cells and remove the carbon dioxide produced from the cell.
--

Calon memberi respons dengan tepat mengapa berlaku peningkatan pada kadar respirasi dan dapat mengaitkan penghantaran impuls ke bahagian otak yang mengawalatur proses ini. Calon menunjukkan kemahiran mengaplikasi yang cemerlang.

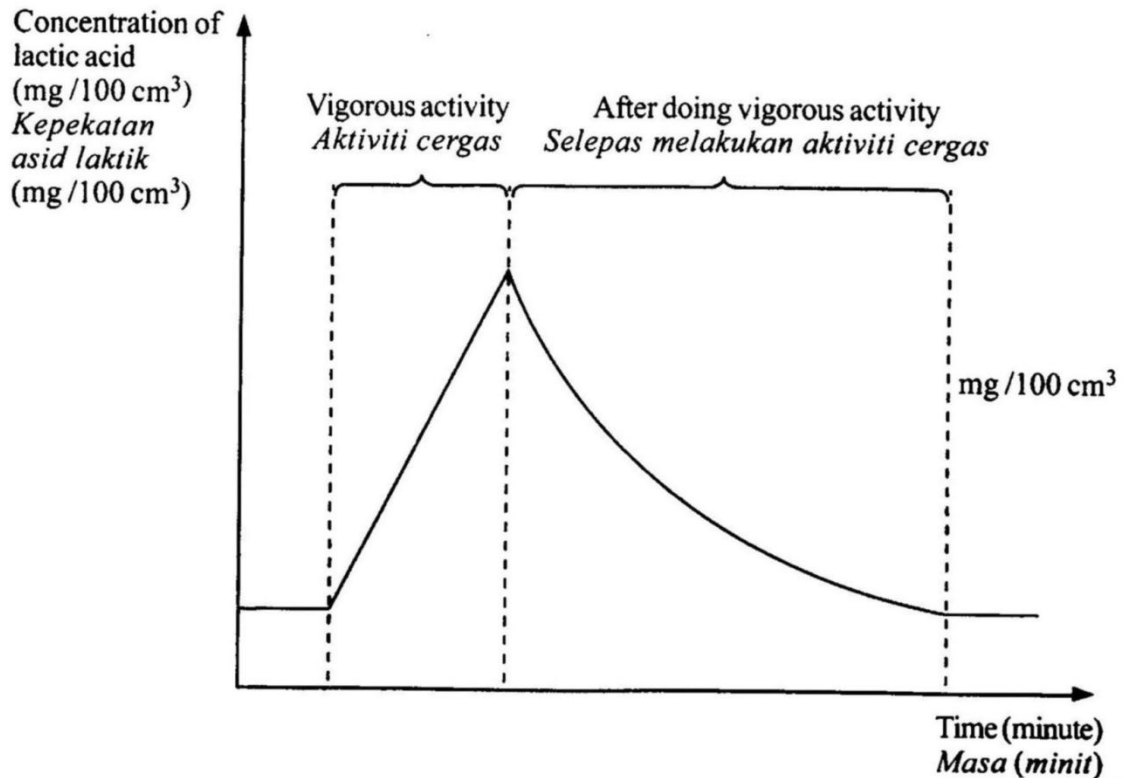
b) During vigorous activity, more carbon dioxide is produced. This will reduce the pH level of the blood. Baroreceptors at aortic bodies and carotid bodies will detect the low pH value. They will transmit a nerve impulse to the medulla oblongata. Medulla oblongata will send the effector to increase the heart beat rate. Thus, more breath is produced per minute to increase the blood pH value again. This includes vasodilation of the blood flow, weaker cardiac muscle contraction and faster breathing rate. At rest, the baroreceptor is less stimulated and the breathing rate is normal which is at 16 breath per minute

Melalui respon yang diberikan, didapati bahawa calon tidak menguasai kandungan topik tersebut. Ini dapat dilihat melalui penggunaan istilah yang tidak tepat seperti baroreceptor dan juga penerangan lain yang tidak relevan.

Soalan 6(c)

(c) Diagram 6.2 shows the concentration of acid lactic in the blood of an athlete.

Rajah 6.2 menunjukkan kepekatan asid laktik dalam darah seorang atlet.



Explain the differences in the concentration of lactic acid in the blood of an athlete during and after doing vigorous activity.

Terangkan perbezaan kepekatan asid laktik dalam darah seorang atlet semasa dan selepas melakukan aktiviti cergas.

Item ini menguji konstruk analisis di mana calon perlu membandingkan kepekatan asid laktik dalam darah atlet bagi dua keadaan yang berbeza berdasarkan graf yang diberikan.

(c) During vigorous activity	After vigorous activity.
- there is not enough oxygen in the blood in the body cells	- there is is enough oxygen in the blood in body cells.
- anaerobic respiration is carried out in absence of oxygen	- anaerobic respiration is not carried out in absence of oxygen
- anaerobic respiration produce lactic acid	- aerobic respiration does not produce lactic acid.
- level of concentration of lactic acid in blood increase.	- level of concentration of lactic acid slowly decrease
- there is an oxygen debt ^{incurred}	- due to oxygen debt being "paid".
- aerobic respiration is not carried out due to lack of oxygen.	- aerobic respiration is carried out after oxygen debt is 'paid'.

Calon dapat menggunakan teknik yang betul dalam menunjukkan perbezaan pada aspek yang setara. Calon menguasai kemahiran menganalisis dengan baik.

(c) During vigorous activity, the concentration of lactic acid in blood of the athlete increase exponentially. This is because body cells use up oxygen to break down glucose. When supply of oxygen is decreased the anaerobic respiration occurs as lack of oxygen occur. During anaerobic respiration, glucose is broken down into lactic acids and creates oxygen debt. Lactic acid is then accumulated along the vigorous activity.

After doing vigorous activity, the concentration of lactic acid starts to decline as oxygen debts starts to pay off. Inhaled oxygen is used to broken down the lactic acid into carbon dioxide until all concentration of lactic acids returns to normal. The oxygen debt is said to pay off. Longer time is needed to break down the lactic acids as more oxygen is inhaled.

Respons menunjukkan calon tidak menunjukkan perbandingan bagi aspek yang setara. Penerangan untuk kedua-dua keadaan dinyatakan secara berasingan dan ini menunjukkan calon tidak mempunyai teknik yang betul dalam menganalisis.

Soalan 6(d)

(d) Diagram 6.3(a) shows alveoli of a healthy individual.

Diagram 6.3(b) shows alveoli of an individual with emphysema.

Rajah 6.3(a) menunjukkan alveolus individu yang sihat.

Rajah 6.3(b) menunjukkan alveolus individu yang menghidap emfisema.

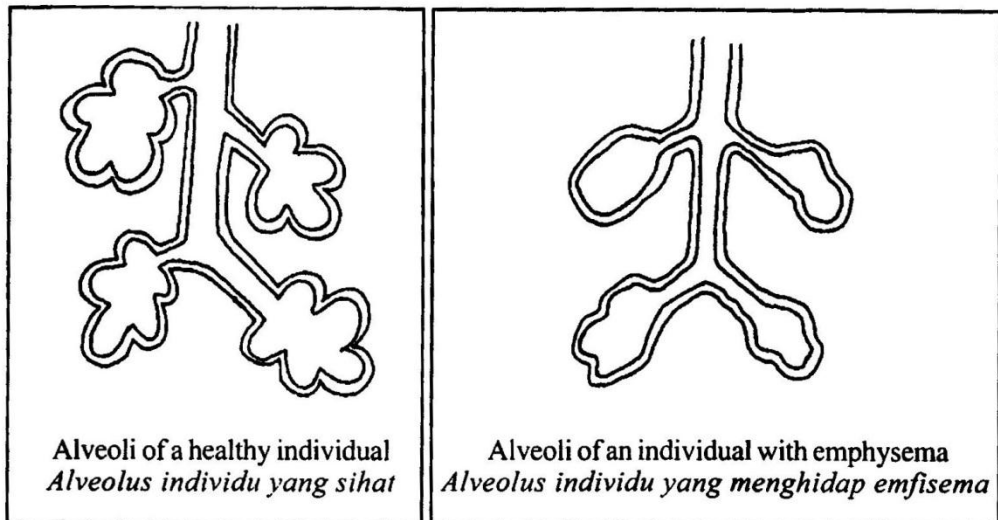


Diagram 6.3(a)
Rajah 6.3(a)

Diagram 6.3(b)
Rajah 6.3(b)

Emphysema is a type of lung disease.

Explain the effects of the disease to the health of the individual.

Emfisema adalah sejenis penyakit paru.

Terangkan kesan penyakit tersebut kepada kesihatan individu itu.

Soalan ini menguji konstruk aplikasi di mana calon perlu menerangkan punca dan kesan emfisema ke atas manusia.

d) Emphysema is caused by smoking. The cigarette smoke that enters the lungs attract white blood cell to the alveolus. The white blood cell will secrete enzyme to react with the walls of the alveoli. The ^{walls of} alveoli loses its elasticity and cannot transport oxygen efficiently. This causes shortness of breath to the individual. The individual will also have difficulty in breathing. The surface area of the alveoli decreases as it is not folded anymore. Diffusion of oxygen does not occur at optimum rate. So rate of oxygen supply to cells will also decrease. The individual may have

Berdasarkan respons calon, tahap penguasaan kemahiran mengaplikasi pengetahuan biologinya adalah sangat baik. Calon dapat mengekstrak maklumat penting daripada stimulus yang diberikan dengan membandingkan kedua-dua struktur alveoli.

d) Emphysema is a disease of wall between air sac in lung damage. Activity that cause emphysema is smoking. The effect of the disease to health are, carbon monoxide compete with oxygen to bind with haemoglobin to form carboxyhaemoglobin. This will reduce oxygen supply to cell, death may occur. Heat and dryness of the cigarette and smoking that can cause emphysema will cause irritation the lung which make speaking difficulties and painful. Nitrogen dioxide occur in muscle and form acid muscle that can cause cancer. The disease can cause lung cancer.

Jawapan yang diberikan agak terhad iaitu hanya menerangkan kesan emfisema ke atas kesihatan manusia tetapi tidak ada penerangan selanjutnya tentang perubahan pada struktur respirasi iaitu alveolus. Calon dapat mengaplikasi pengetahuan biologinya pada tahap sederhana.

Soalan 7(a)

- 7 Diagram 7.1 shows a pair of homologous chromosomes. A characteristic is determined by a pair of alleles. T and t represent the alleles for the characteristic of height.

Rajah 7.1 menunjukkan sepasang kromosom homolog. Suatu ciri ditentukan oleh sepasang alel. T dan t mewakili alel bagi ciri ketinggian.

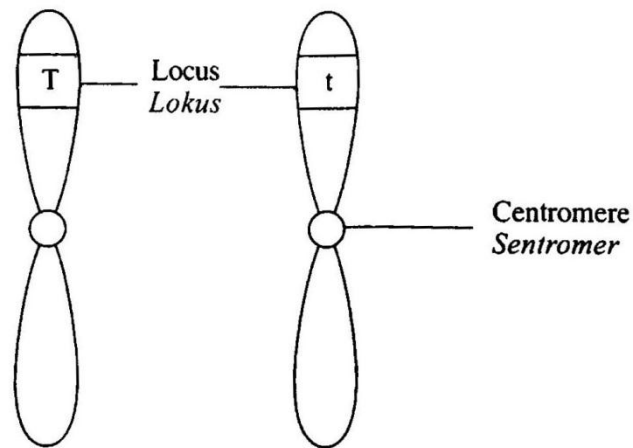


Diagram 7.1
Rajah 7.1

- (a) Based on Diagram 7.1, explain how the characteristic of height is determined.

Berdasarkan Rajah 7.1, terangkan bagaimana ciri ketinggian ditentukan.

Tugasan soalan menguji konstruk pemahaman biologi terhadap ciri ketinggian yang ditentukan oleh sepasang alel.

Allele T and allele t is alleles for height. Allele T represents tall and it is a dominant allele. Allele t represents short and it is a recessive allele. When allele T and allele T combine together, the height of the person will be tall. How when alle The person is also a homozygotes ^(TT). When allele T combines with allele t, the height of the person is tall as allele T is dominant allele but the person is heterozygotes (Tt). However, when allele t combines with allele t, the height will become short and it is a recessive homozygotes (tt).

Calon cemerlang dapat menguasai konstruk tersebut dengan baik di mana dapat menerangkan bagaimana ciri ketinggian ditentukan oleh alel T dan t.

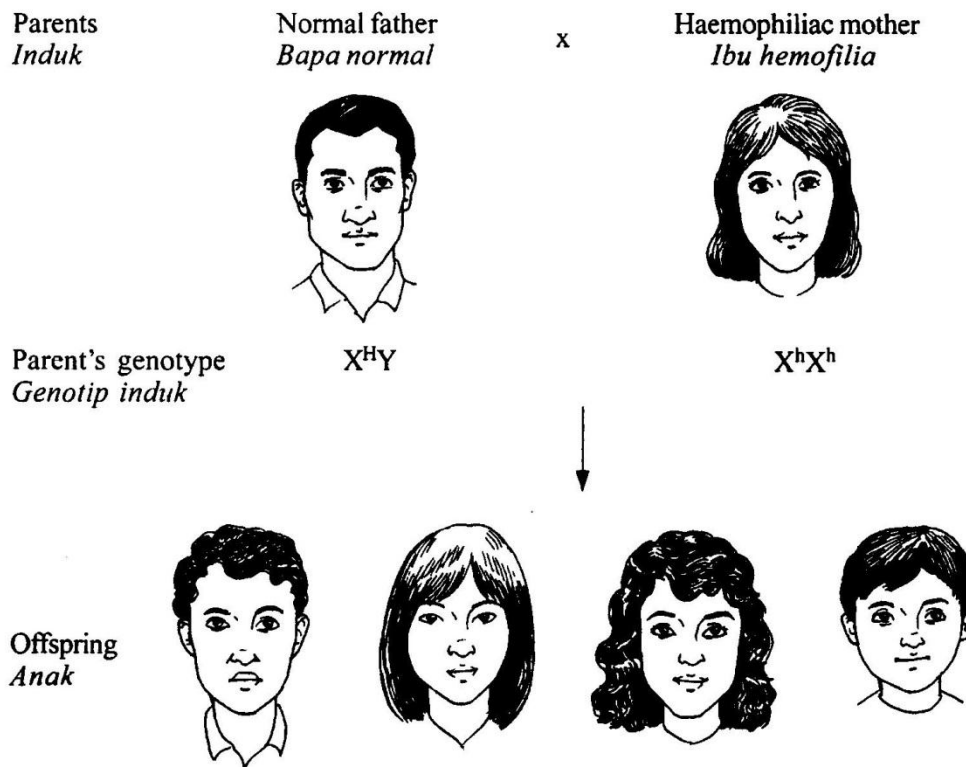
- The allele 'T' represents ~~a taller~~ the dominant allele which phenotype is tall.
- The allele 't' represents the recessive allele which phenotype is short.
- During fertilisation, the alleles recombine independently where only one set of a pair of alleles is found in an offspring.
- This forms offsprings of different heights, set of alleles with 'TT' homozygous dominant, 'tt' homozygous recessive and 'Tt' heterozygous.

Penguasaan dalam konstruk tersebut adalah sederhana kerana calon hanya dapat menyatakan kehadiran alel T sebagai dominan dan t sebagai alel resesif. Tetapi tidak dapat mengaitkan dengan keadaan heterozigot dan homozigot.

Soalan 7(b)

- (b) Diagram 7.2 shows the inheritance of haemophilia in a family. Haemophilia is a sex-linked disease. The father is a normal male with genotype X^HY , while the mother is a haemophiliac female with genotype X^hX^h .

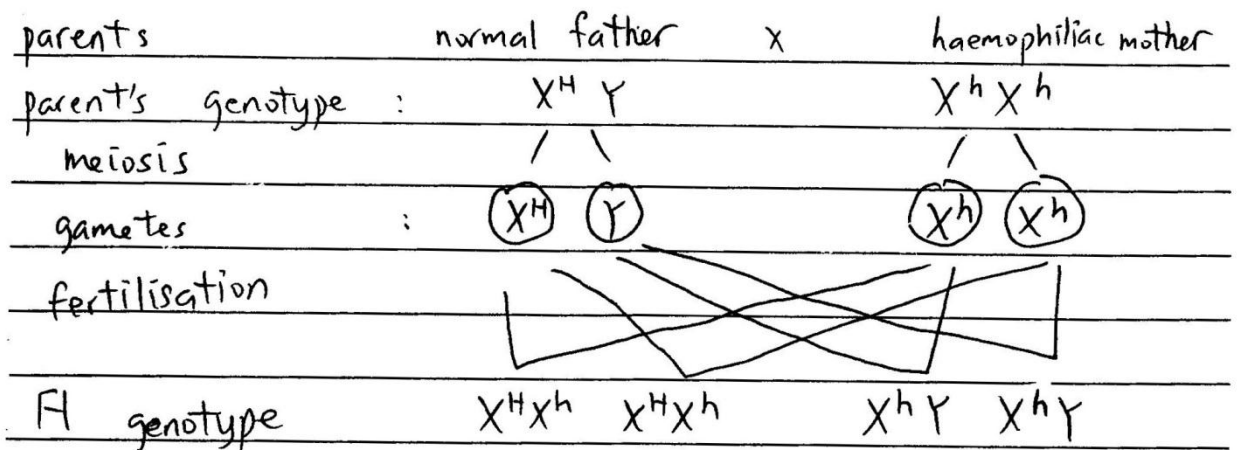
Rajah 7.2 menunjukkan perwarisan hemofilia dalam sebuah keluarga. Hemofilia adalah penyakit terangkai seks. Bapanya seorang lelaki normal dengan genotip X^HY , manakala ibunya seorang wanita hemofilia dengan genotip X^hX^h .



Explain the probability of the offsprings to inherit haemophilia.

Terangkan kebarangkalian anak-anak mewarisi hemofilia.

Tugasan menguji konstruk analisis terhadap hemofilia iaitu sejenis penyakit terangkai seks.



The probability of the offsprings to inherit haemophilia is $\frac{1}{2}$.

The daughter will ^{100%} become haemophilia carrier. (probability is 1)

The daughter will not show the characteristic of haemophilia.

The son will 100% inherit haemophilia. (probability is 1)

The son get X chromosome from the haemophiliac mother and Y chromosome from father.

The daughter get 1 X chromosome from haemophiliac mother and 1 X chromosome from normal father.

- The allele X^H is dominant to X^h .

- Haemophilia disease is caused by recessive gene.

Calon dapat menerangkan kebarangkalian anak-anak mewarisi hemofilia dengan tepat.

Parents : Normal Father x Haemophilic mother

Parent's genotype : $X^H Y$ $X^h X^h$

~~Off~~ Parent's gamete : X^H Y x X^h X^h

Offspring's genotype : $X^H X^h$ $X^H X^h$ $X^h Y$ $X^h Y$

Offspring's phenotype : Female Carrier Female Carrier Haemophilic male
Haemophilic male

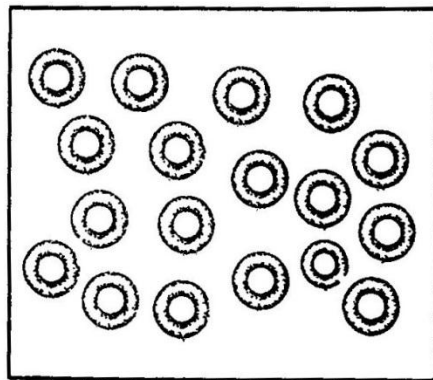
The probability of the offsprings to inherit haemophilia is 50%. This is because the father genotype is $X^H Y$ while the mother is $X^h X^h$. The gametes of the father is X^H and Y while mother is X^h and X^h . When the gamete of father X^H fuses with the gamete of mother X^h , it will produce an

Calon menggunakan rajah genetik untuk menunjukkan bagaimana anak-anak mewarisi penyakit hemofilia. Calon tidak akur dengan kehendak tugasan. Walau bagaimanapun calon dapat menerangkan kebarangkalian anak-anak mewarisi hemofilia.

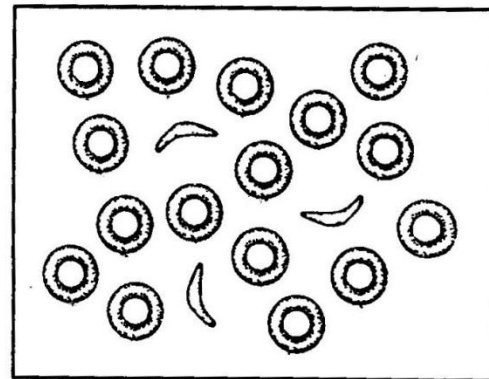
Soalan 7(c)

- (c) Diagram 7.3 shows the conditions of red blood cells of two individuals, P and Q. Individual Q suffers from a genetic disease.

Rajah 7.3 menunjukkan keadaan sel darah merah dua individu, P dan Q. Individu Q menghidap suatu penyakit genetik.



Red blood cells of individual P
Sel-sel darah merah individu P



Red blood cells of individual Q
Sel-sel darah merah individu Q

Diagram 7.3
Rajah 7.3

Explain the difference in health between individuals P and Q.

Terangkan perbezaan kesihatan antara individu P dengan individu Q.

Konstruk menguji kemahiran analisis yang memerlukan penerangan perbezaan kesihatan antara individu P dan Q berdasarkan keadaan sel darah merah pada rajah.

P	Q
Able to carry out vigorous activities	Easily feel tired
Normal biconcave shape of red blood cell	Sickle shape of red blood cell
Store more haemoglobin	Store less haemoglobin
Transport more oxygen	Transport less oxygen
Efficient cellular respiration	Less efficient in cellular respiration

Calon dapat menerangkan perbezaan kesihatan antara individu P dengan individu Q dengan baik.

difference	individual P	individual Q
amount of erythrocytes	more	insufficient
breathing problems	do not have	has breathing problem because less erythrocytes to transport oxygen
appearance	individual P looks normal	individual Q looks pale
diseases	individual P is healthy	individual Q has sickle cell anaemia
activities	individual P can do vigorous activities	individual Q cannot do vigorous activities. If he does, he will have shortness of breath and may die

Calon hanya mempunyai pengetahuan yang sangat umum berkaitan penyakit anemia sel sabit kerana tidak dapat menerangkan perbezaan kesihatan individu P dengan individu Q dengan baik. Calon juga keliru dengan istilah hemoglobin dan sel darah merah. Calon juga tidak dapat membuat perbandingan untuk aspek yang setara.

Soalan 7(d)

(d) Bacteria can genetically modified to produce insulin.

Explain the use of the insulin for a diabetic patient.

Bakteria boleh diubah suai secara genetik untuk menghasilkan insulin.

Terangkan kegunaan insulin itu bagi seorang pesakit kencing manis.

Tugasan menguji kemahiran aplikasi mengenai kegunaan insulin untuk pesakit kencing manis.

A diabetic patient has high blood glucose level
less insulin is secreted by pancreas.
Insulin is produced by genetic engineering
through manipulation of genes. The insulin
is injected to the patient increase the
intake of glucose from blood. Insulin
convert excess glucose to glycogen.
Insulin can help to maintain the patient's
blood glucose level at normal level

Calon dapat menerangkan dengan tepat kegunaan insulin yang diubahsuai secara genetik bagi seorang pesakit kencing manis.

Diabetic patient normally will have diabetic mellitus. Diabetic mellitus is containing excess glucose in the urine. This is because the liver cannot release sufficient insulin to let the excess glucose to be convert into glycogen and store in liver. Excess glucose will be excrete out through urine. So, the patient needs insulin to convert excess glucose to glycogen to be store in liver. Nowadays, artificial insulin has been produced by genetically modified the bacteria to produce insulin.

Calon kurang pengetahuan berkaitan insulin yang diubahsuai secara genetik. Oleh itu calon tidak dapat menerangkan kegunaan insulin yang diubahsuai secara genetik bagi pesakit kencing manis dengan baik.

Soalan 8 (a)(i)

8. (a) Diagram 8.1 shows various types of food which have been processed through food processing methods.

Rajah 8.1 menunjukkan pelbagai jenis makanan yang telah diproses melalui kaedah pemprosesan makanan.

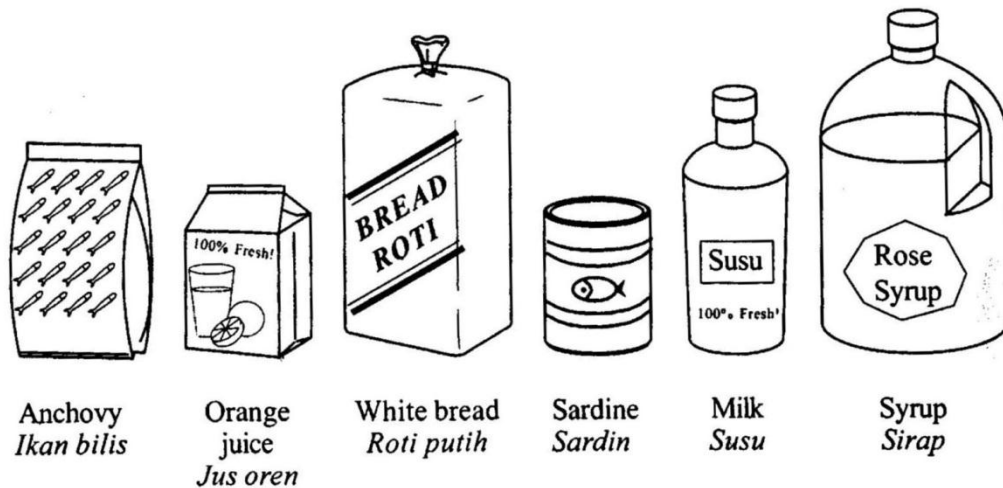


Diagram 8.1
Rajah 8.1

- (i) Explain the purposes of processing the food.
Terangkan tujuan pemprosesan makanan.

Tugasan menguji penguasaan calon dari segi menilai tujuan pemprosesan makanan.

The purposes of processing the food is to keep the food in longer shelter life. Besides, food processing also able to kill the ^{harmful} bacteria and microorganisms that will spoilt the food. Food processing also provide the balanced nutritional value in food that is needed for our body to maintain good health. Food processing also able to make the food has attractive appearance in colour and taste. Food processing also provide sterile condition to produces more hygeinic food. Food processing also enable to increase the commercial value of food product in market.

Calon dapat menguasai konstruk menilai dengan baik di mana calon menyatakan semua tujuan pemrosesan makanan dengan tepat.

One of the purposes of processing food is to make the food last longer so that the food will not spoilt easily. Processing helps to kill microorganisms that are present in the food. Moreover, ~~the food~~ it is convenience for the consumers as they no need to waste time to cook the food. The price rate can be increased after processing ~~to~~ and the food looks nice, so more customers will be attracted to buy them. Furthermore, exportation of food can be held as the food ~~to~~ can last for long time.

Calon hanya dapat menerangkan beberapa tujuan pemrosesan makanan tanpa penerangan yang lengkap.

Soalan 8(a)(ii)

(ii) Explain the bad effects of the food processing methods to human health.

Terangkan kesan buruk kaedah pemprosesan makanan terhadap kesihatan manusia.

Tugasan ini menguji konstruk menilai mengenai kesan buruk kaedah pemprosesan makanan terhadap kesihatan manusia.

First bad effect of food processing to humans health is high blood pressure. This occurs due to the excessive salt placed to preserve food. Secondly, humans can get diabetes. This happens because of the excessive sugar in soft drinks or to preserve food. Thirdly, humans can get skin irritation. Due to the various chemicals added to process food, the body develops an irritation towards these things. Fourthly, humans will become obese. ^{High} Sugar and fat content in foods to improve their taste results in obesity. Humans can also get heart attacks or stroke due to the amount of sugar, fat and chemicals that are unfamiliar to the body. Processed food can also contribute to hair loss. The human immune system will also be affected.

Calon menguasai konstruk menilai dengan baik kerana memahami kehendak soalan dan berupaya mengaitkan kandungan bahan berbahaya di dalam makanan dan menyatakan penyakit yang boleh dihidapi.

The bad effects of the food processing methods to human health are humans are unable to gain all the necessary nutrients which will ~~cause~~ affect growth. Food which is processed, contains chemical substances that are harmful to health. Food is also salty and oily which cause blockage of blood flow. Besides, the human will get diabetes diseases as processed food contains high amount of sugar. The body is unable to work efficiently as food enzymes in the processed food, inhibit the enzyme in the body. Immune system of humans will also be weakened when there is no strong resistance to face against infections.

Calon kurang menguasai kemahiran menilai di mana tidak mengaitkan kandungan bahan berbahaya di dalam makanan dengan masalah kesihatan yang mungkin dihadapi.

Soalan (b)

(b) Diagram 8.2 shows a food pyramid.

Rajah 8.2 menunjukkan piramid makanan.

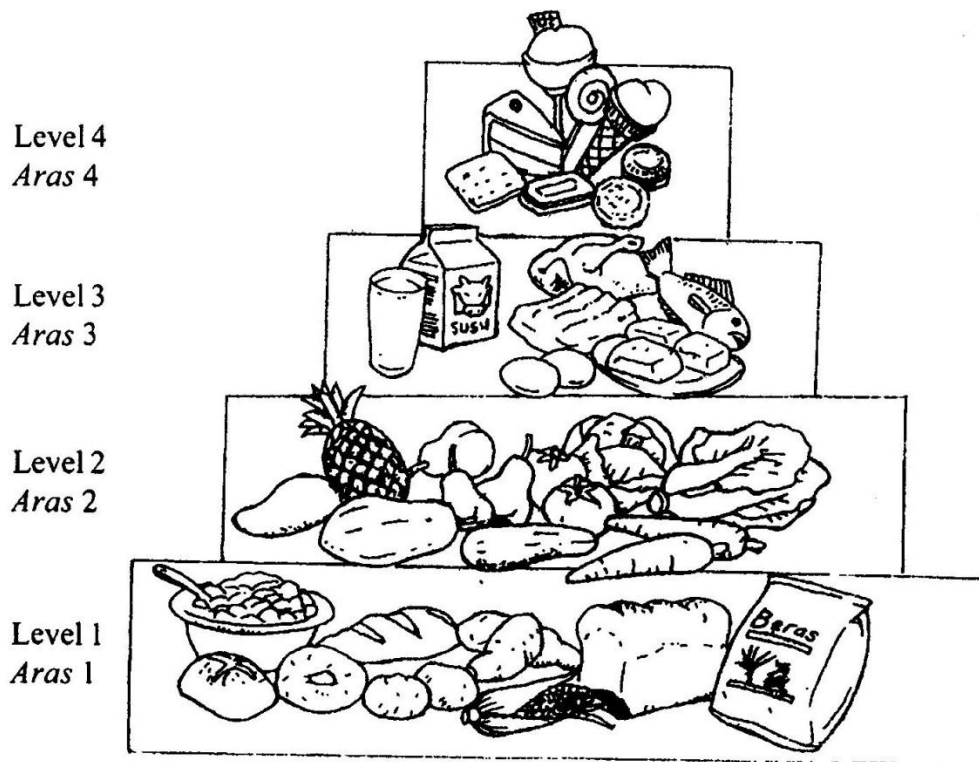


Diagram 8.2
Rajah 8.2

Explain the importance of the food for each level in the food pyramid.

Terangkan kepentingan makanan bagi setiap aras dalam piramid makanan.

Soalan yang dikemukakan memerlukan penguasaan konstruk sintesis terhadap kepentingan makanan bagi setiap aras dalam piramid makanan.

proposed is carbohydrate. Carbohydrate is essential to provide energy for an individual. The energy is needed to carry out an active lifestyle. This class of food must be consumed the most for every meal. Servings for this class of food is about 7-8 servings per meal.

Level 2 of the food pyramid is vitamins and minerals. Vitamins and minerals maintain a good balance of food ^{and body system.} Roughage present in fruits and vegetable reduce the possibilities of getting constipation and maintain a healthy body. For example, deficiency of vitamin C causes ^{scurvy.} Servings of food may be 5-6 serving per meal.

Level 3 of the food pyramid is protein and water. Protein helps to replace dead or injured cell and to produce new cell for growth. Water helps to regulate the osmotic balance in the body. Without protein, new cells cannot be build and may causes the body to malfunction. Without water, the body may suffer from dehydration. Severe loss of water may cause death. Servings of food for this type of food should be 3-4 servings per meal.

Level 4 of the food pyramid involves of food class of fats. Fats helps to keep the body warm during cold days with the presence of adipose tissue. Adipose tissue also protects the internal organ from the risk of getting hurt. However, this class of food cannot be consumed too much as they have a high concentration in oil, sugar or salt. High concentration of this food such as ice-cream and cake may cause diabetes mellitus. Servings for this food should be about 1-2 servings per meal. The food consumed must be correct proportional so that a balanced diet is taken and this will ensure a healthy body

Calon dapat menguasai konstruk sintesis dengan tepat di mana dapat menghubungkan empat aspek iaitu kelas makanan, fungsinya, kesan berlebihan dan kekurangan kelas makanan tersebut.

Level 1

Complex carbohydrates are source of energy to the body. The intake of carbohydrates are essential to supply a continuation flow of energy in the body. Energy is important to carry out daily activities such as walking and running. Carbohydrates serve as a main component to provide energy to the body. The food which are classified as carbohydrates are bread, rice and noodles and other wheat or rice based products. Excess consumption of food Level 1 can lead to weight gain that may lead to other diseases.

Level 2

Fruits and vegetables are the source for vitamins ~~and~~. Vitamins are essential nutrients for the body in a small amount to maintain a healthy lifestyle. Vitamins are essential to maintain the internal and external ~~to the~~ health of a man. Vitamins such vitamin A improves eyesight while vitamins such as ~~the~~ vitamin K helps in blood clotting. Vitamins acts a barrier from ~~≠~~ contracting diseases and they act as a antibody to fight off diseases.

Level 3

Minerals are essential for the growth and to maintain a healthy lifestyle. Minerals such as calcium and protein are important for the growth of children and to improve bone structure. Protein is also needed replenish dead cells and cure wounds. Deficiency of calcium can lead to osteoporosis in the long run.

Level 4

Sugar, fats and oils serve as a source of energy ~~to~~. The energy provided is twice more than carbohydrates but it is not advisable to be consumed excessively. Fats plays the part in keeping the body warm. Excessive consumption of food from this level can lead ~~to~~ to diabetic, heart attack and many other fatal diseases.

Calon tidak dapat menghubungkan ke empat - empat aspek iaitu kelas makanan, fungsinya, kesan berlebihan dan kekurangan kelas makanan tersebut.

Soalan 9(a)

9 Diagram 9.1 shows an ecosystem.

Rajah 9.1 menunjukkan suatu ekosistem.

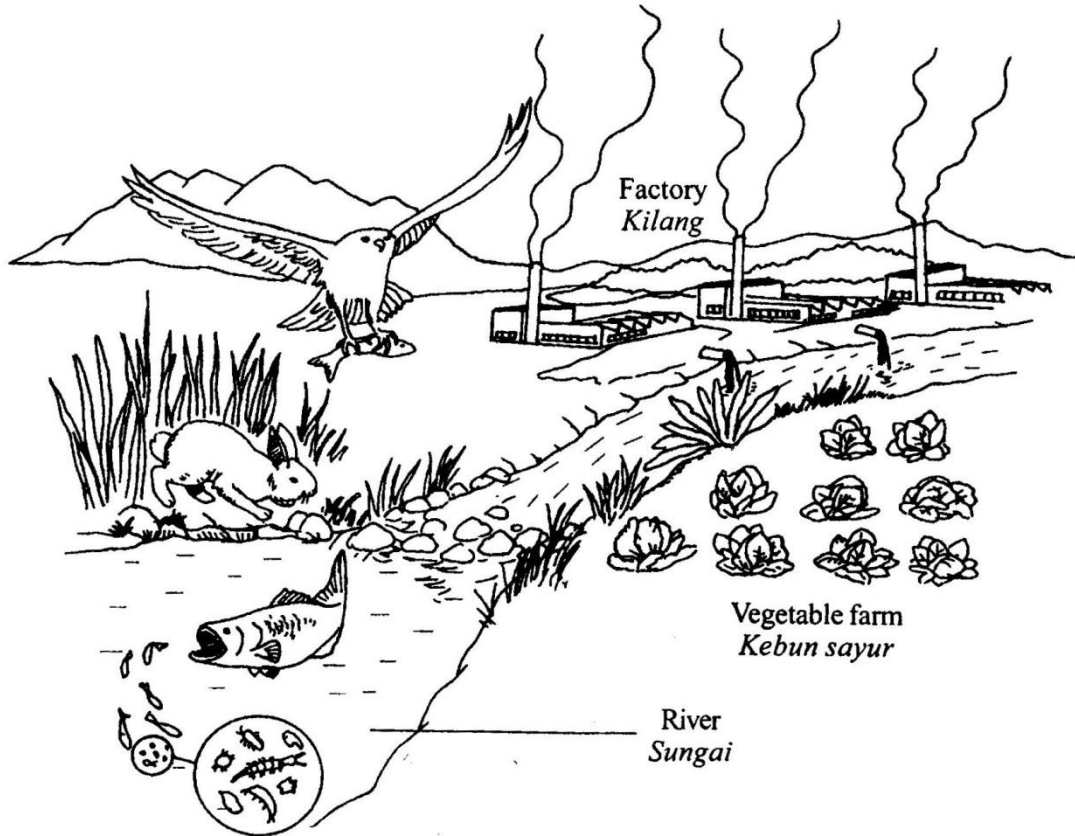


Diagram 9.1
Rajah 9.1

(a) Many new factories are built nearby the river.

Explain the bad effects of the presence of the factories to the ecosystem. [10 marks]

Banyak kilang baharu didirikan berdekatan dengan sungai.

Terangkan kesan buruk kewujudan kilang-kilang tersebut terhadap ekosistem itu. [10 markah]

Soalan ini menguji konstruk menilai di mana calon perlu mengkaji semua aktiviti yang ditunjukkan pada gambarajah tersebut secara teliti.

9. a) The burning of fossil fuels in factory release gaseous such as SO_2 and oxides of nitrogen, NO and NO_2 . This gaseous dissolve in water vapour ~~at~~ at the atmosphere to form sulphuric acid and nitric acid. The rain falls to Earth as acid rain. Acid rain corrodes metal railing and building. Acid rain also increase the acidity of soil. Soils become infertile.

Smokes and dust particles are released through the combustion of fossil fuel. The dust particles and smoke causes air pollution. The dust particles will accumulate on the surface of leaves on a plant. Dust will cover the stoma and affect rate of photosynthesis and transpiration. The animals ~~is~~ which eat the plants also affected by cardiovascular disease.

The dumping of sewage into river can cause water pollution. The nitrates that leach ^{from fertilisers} into lake and river causes eutrophication.

Algae grows on the surface of water and prevent sunlight from penetrating to the base of river. The plants ~~in~~ beneath them cannot undergo photosynthesis. The amount of dissolved oxygen decrease.

The aquatic plants and fish dies. The dead animal and plants decomposed by bacteria. Bacteria respire and use up all oxygen in the river.

As a results, all aquatic plant and animals dies.

The presence of factory also distrupts the ecosystem.

Respon diberikan sangat sistematik dan tepat. Huraian setiap perenggan spesifik kepada tiga idea utama berserta huraian yang sepadan. Melalui respon yang ditulis menunjukkan calon dapat menguasai konstruk menilai dengan baik selain teknik penulisan yang baik.

9(a) Factories cause bad effects to the ecosystem.

Factories contribute to air pollution.

The gas given off by the factories contain harmful substances and is released to the air.

For example, sulphur dioxide released by the factory causes acid rain.

Acid rain corrodes the buildings ~~ea~~ and causes the acidity of the soil to ~~inerea~~ increase.

The chemicals that are discharged into the river pollutes the water and causes the aquatic plants and animals to die.

Furthermore, it increases the acidity level of the water increases.

The polluted ~~air~~ river will cause the aquatic animals to be infected by diseases.

For example, the fishes in the river are consumed by an eagle.

The diseases in the fishes will also enter the eagles body immunity system and cause the eagle to also be infected by the same disease.

Rabbits ~~drin~~ that drink straight from the river water will also be infected and might die of the disease.

The pollutants from the factory causes the air to be thick with dust and also a layer of smoke.

This may block the sun and affect the photosynthesis of plants.

The plants will die due to insufficient organic substances.

Therefore, this will affect the whole ecosystem and might cause an increase in the rate of extinction.

Terdapat beberapa respon dalam kumpulan yang sama diberikan di samping huraian yang terlalu umum berkenaan dengan fotosintesis. Calon ini menguasai konstruk menilai secara sederhana.

Soalan 9(b)(i)

(b) (i) Explain the importance of maintaining the river as a habitat in the ecosystem.

Terangkan kepentingan mengekalkan sungai sebagai satu habitat dalam ekosistem itu.

Soalan ini mentaksir konstruk mensintesis iaitu calon perlu mengenalpasti kepentingan mengekalkan sungai sebagai habitat di samping penerangan yang relevan.

b) 1)	The importance of maintaining river as habitat in ecosystem is to ensure continuous supply of protein to humans.
	This is because inside the river contains prawns, crabs, and fishes.
	Fishes are main source of protein for human. Therefore, human need protein for growth. Besides, river provide sources of water.
	Water is needed for ^{by} humans for drinking, washing and daily routines. Humans cannot live without water. Water is needed
	by the human body as a medium for all biochemical reactions to occur. Next, river is importance important in order to have a
	balanced ecosystem. Food chain will occur. For example, the fishes in the river consume nutrients, then eagle eat the fish
	because eagle need protein.

Didapati respons calon sangat bernas, tepat dan disusun begitu teratur. Ini menggambarkan penguasaan konstruk tersebut pada tahap yang baik.

- (b) (i) - The river is a source habitat for small fishes and some aquatic plants like the lotus flower.
- It is also a source for protein. Fishes contain protein which we need in our balanced diet.
- It is also a source of food for other living organisms like the eagle.

Melalui respons dapat dilihat bahawa calon tidak memberikan maklumat yang mencukupi iaitu hanya tiga fakta sahaja. Calon mampu memenuhi tugas soalannya pada tahap sederhana.

Soalan 9(b)(ii)

- (ii) Describe ways to improve the water quality of the river for a better survival of aquatic organisms.

Huraikan cara-cara untuk menambahbaik kualiti air sungai untuk kemandirian organisma akuatik yang lebih baik.

Item ini mentaksir konstruk mensintesis calon di mana memerlukan cadangan dan bagaimana cadangan tersebut dapat dilaksanakan untuk menambahbaik kualiti air sungai untuk kemandirian organism akuatik.

b) ii) The ways to improve water quality of river for a better survival of aquatic organisms is to implement laws. The government should charge a higher penalty to those who release toxics into the river water and release poisonous gas without filtering. The farmer should also use biological pest control instead of fertilisers. This is because ^{if} the ^{polluted} water that flow through the soil into the river, ~~with~~ it will cause the aquatic animals to die. The government should build water filters so that the polluted water will be filtered before entering the rivers. The government should organise campaigns ~~on~~ more frequently on how to avoid water pollution. ~~The g~~ Parents should educate their children not to throw any rubbish into the river to maintain its cleanliness of river. The media should advertise more advertisements on the effect of polluted river in ~~a~~ television, newspaper and radio.

Didapati bahawa respons adalah terperinci walaupun melibatkan pihak yang berbeza untuk pelaksanaan cadangan yang diberikan. Respon tepat dan memenuhi kehendak soalan. Konstruksi tersebut dapat dikuasai oleh calon dengan cemerlang.

(b) (ii), - Do not throw rubbish or dispose harmful substances into the river.

- The rubbish or harmful substances will reduce the pH value of the river and cause the aquatic organism to die.

- Conduct a campaign on the importance of a clean river.

- This is to ensure people realise that rivers play an important role in maintaining a balanced ecosystem and will take care of the quality of the river.

- Issue a warning and impose a heavy fine on the people who pollute the river.

- Clean the river every week.

- This is done by picking up the rubbish found on the surface of the river or in the river.

Calon hanya dapat memberikan empat idea dengan huraian yang kurang tepat. Terdapat beberapa huraian jawapan didapati berulang. Calon kurang menguasai konstruk tersebut.

SARANAN KEPADA GURU

1. Guru perlu mempunyai inisiatif meningkatkan penguasaan kandungan sukatan Biologi.
2. Guru perlu menguasai konstruk yang ditaksir dalam peperiksaan.
3. Guru harus sentiasa bersifat positif untuk menambah nilai dan menambah baik kaedah penyampaian yang lebih berkesan mengikut kreativiti masing-masing.
4. Perkaitan di antara bidang biologi dengan kehidupan seharian mesti sentiasa diterangkan kepada murid agar murid dapat menghubungkan kegunaan ilmu tersebut dengan persekitaran hidup mereka.
5. Guru harus sentiasa menambah baik pelbagai strategi Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran (PdP) supaya dapat menambah minat murid selaras dengan pelaksanaan kelas abad ke 21.
6. Guru perlu menerapkan soalan berunsur Kemahiran Berfikir Aras Tinggi (KBAT) semasa pelaksanaan PdP.

SARANAN KEPADA MURID

1. Murid perlu membiasakan diri dengan soalan-soalan tahun terdahulu supaya murid mendapat gambaran yang lebih jelas berkenaan bentuk soalan.
2. Murid juga perlu mempunyai teknik menjawab soalan pelbagai konstruk supaya dapat menulis jawapan mengikut kehendak soalan.
3. Untuk penguasaan kandungan mata pelajaran ini sentiasa berada pada tahap yang sentiasa baik, murid disarankan mempunyai kumpulan belajar sendiri dan cuba berkongsi ilmu dengan kumpulan yang lain melalui kaedah pembentangan yang dikawal selia oleh guru mata pelajaran.