

Jawab semua soalan.

Answer all questions.

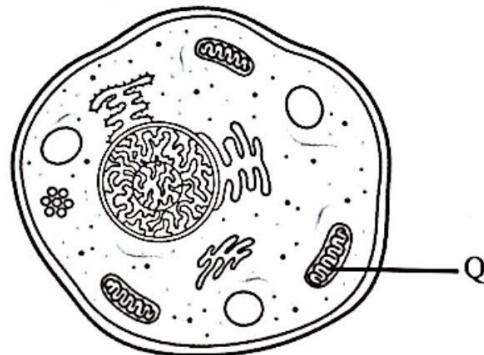
- 1 Pernyataan berikut menunjukkan bidang kajian biologi.
The following statements show field of biological study.

- Kajian mengenai interaksi antara organisme dan persekitarannya.
Study of the interaction between organism and their environment.
- Mengkaji interaksi suatu populasi dengan persekitarannya.
Studies the interaction of population with its environment.

Apakah bidang kajian biologi tersebut?

What is the fields of biological study?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A Virologi <i>Virology</i> | B Mikrobiologi <i>Microbiology</i> |
| C Fisiologi <i>Physiology</i> | D Ekologi <i>Ecology</i> |
- 2 Rajah 1 menunjukkan satu sel haiwan.
Diagram 1 shows an animal cell.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

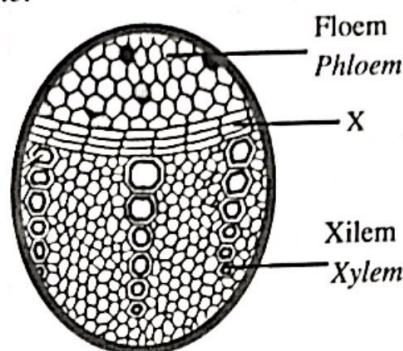
Apakah struktur Q?

What is structure Q?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A Ribosom <i>Ribosome</i> | B Kloroplas <i>Chloroplast</i> |
| C Mitokondria <i>Mitochondrion</i> | D Jasad Golgi <i>Golgi apparatus</i> |

- 3 Rajah 2 menunjukkan berkas vaskular.

Diagram 2 shows vascular bundle.

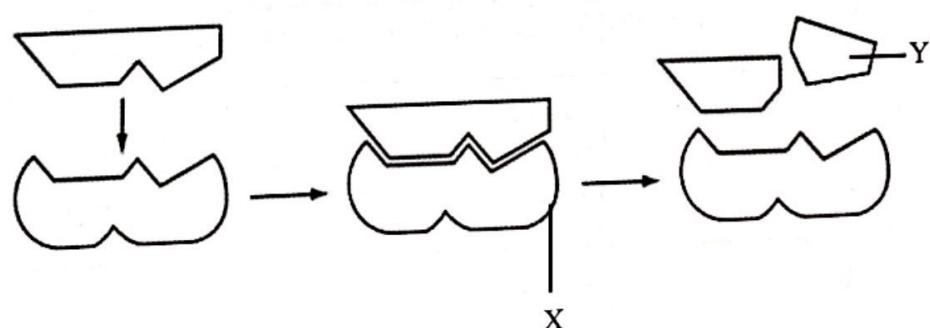


Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Manakah yang berikut **bukan** fungsi X?
Which of the following is not the function of X?

- A Pertumbuhan pada hujung akar dan pucuk
Growth of the roots and shoot tips
- B Menambah diameter batang dan akar pada tumbuhan
Increase in diameter of stem and roots of plant
- C Bertanggungjawab untuk pertumbuhan sekunder
Responsible for secondary growth

- 4 Rajah 3 menunjukkan tindakbalas enzim terhadap sukrosa.
Diagram 3 shows the action of enzyme on sucrose.

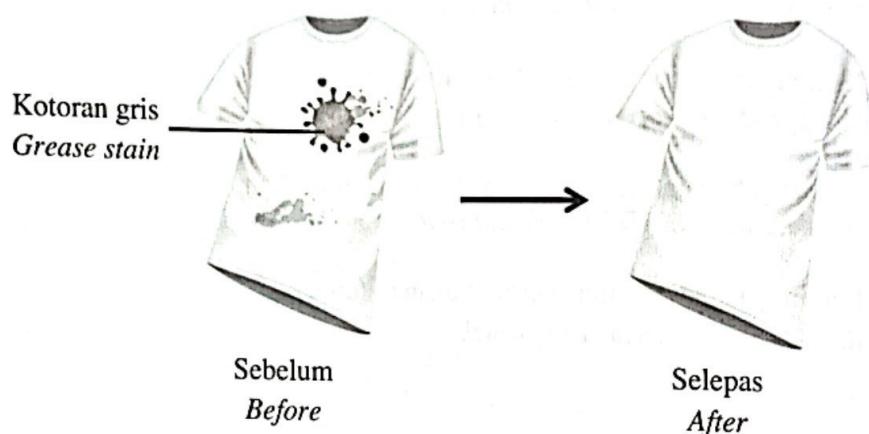


Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

Namakan X dan Y.
Name X and Y.

| | X | Y |
|---|--|--|
| A | Sukrase <i>Sucrase</i> | Glukosa <i>Glucose</i> |
| B | Kompleks sukrase sukrosa <i>Sucrase sucrose complex</i> | Glukosa <i>Glucose</i> |
| C | Kompleks sukrase sukrosa <i>Sucrase sucrose complex</i> | Sukrosa <i>Sucrose</i> |
| D | Glukosa <i>Glucose</i> | Kompleks sukrase sukrosa <i>Sucrase sucrose complex</i> |

- 5 Rajah 4 menunjukkan baju dengan kotoran gris dibasuh dengan serbuk pencuci yang mengandungi enzim pada suhu yang berlainan.
Diagram 4 shows a shirt with grease stain to be washed with a detergent containing enzyme at different temperature.

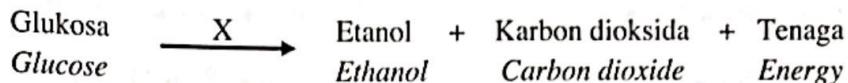


Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

Apakah enzim dan suhu yang paling sesuai digunakan?
What is the most suitable enzyme and temperature to be used?

| | Enzim <i>Enzyme</i> | Suhu <i>Temperature</i> |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A | Lipase <i>Lipase</i> | 37°C |
| B | Protease <i>Protease</i> | 37°C |
| C | Lipase <i>Lipase</i> | 18°C |
| D | Protease <i>Protease</i> | 18°C |

- 6 Berikut ialah persamaan perkataan bagi penghasilan tenaga melalui proses X
The following is the word equation for energy production through the process X.



Apakah proses X?

What is process X?

- A Glikolisis
Glycolysis
 - B Respirasi aerob
Aerobic respiration
 - C Fermentasi asid laktik
Lactic acid fermentation
 - D Fermentasi alkohol
Alcohol fermentation
- 7 Antara berikut manakah sebab berlakunya hutang oksigen semasa aktiviti cergas?
Which of the following is the reason of the oxygen debt to occur during vigorous exercise?
- A Rapid breathing
Pernafasan laju
 - B Peningkatan denyutan jantung
Increases heart beat
 - C Aras karbon dioksida yang tinggi dalam darah
High level of carbon dioxide in the blood
 - D Keperluan oksigen melebihi bekalan oksigen
Oxygen demand exceeding oxygen supply

- 8 Pernyataan berikut adalah berkaitan dengan pengangkutan karbon dioksida dari kapilari darah ke alveolus di peparu.

The following statements are related to the transport of carbon dioxide from blood capillaries to alveolus in the lung.

P – Ion bikarbonat bergabung dengan ion hidrogen semula membentuk asid karbonik.

The bicarbonate ion combines again with a hydrogen ion to form carbonic acid.

Q – Di kapilari darah ion bikarbonat dalam plasma darah meresap semula ke dalam eritrosit.

In the blood capillaries the bicarbonate ion in blood plasma diffuses back into the erythrocyte.

R – Karbon dioksida meresap keluar merentasi kapilari darah ke alveolus dan disingkir semasa udara dihembus keluar.

Carbon dioxide diffuses through the blood capillaries into the alveolus and expelled during exhalation.

S – Asid karbonik kemudiannya terurai menjadi karbon dioksida dan air.
Carbonic acid then breaks down into carbon dioxide and water.

SULIT

Antara berikut yang manakah urutan yang betul?
 Which of the following sequence is correct?

- A Q → P → S → R
 C Q → S → P → R

- B P → Q → S → R
 D P → S → Q → R

- 9 Rajah 5 menunjukkan satu alat yang sering digunakan oleh pesakit untuk membantu bernafas bagi merawat penyakit X.
Diagram 5 shows a device often use by patients to help in breathing to treat disease X.

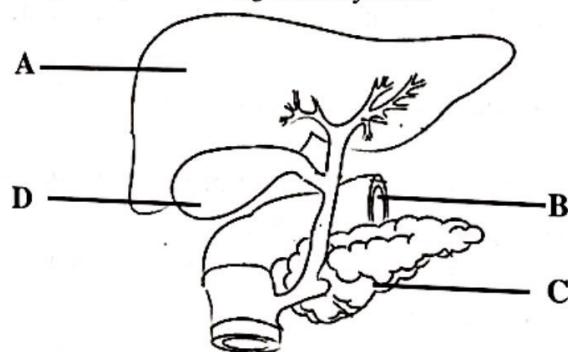


Rajah 5 / Diagram 5

Bagaimanakah alat ini membantu merawat penyakit X
How does this device help to treat disease X?

- A Alat tersebut mengurangkan keradangan dan membuka laluan tiub bronkiol untuk memudahkan aliran udara.
This device can reduce inflammation and widen the path in bronchiole tube and ease the air flow.
- B Alat tersebut akan meningkatkan luas permukaan alveolus bagi meningkatkan pertukaran gas
This device increases total surface area alveolus to increase the gaseous exchange
- C Alat tersebut mengurangkan penghasilan mukus dan mengelakkan jangkitan
This device reduces mucus production and prevent infection

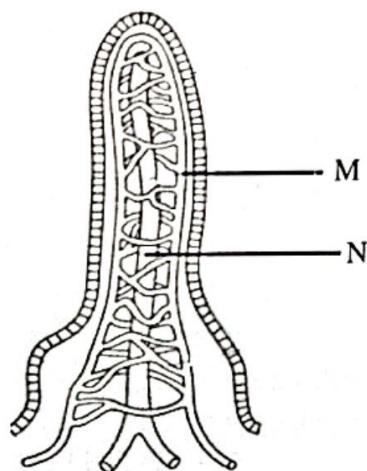
- 10 Rajah 6 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada sistem pencernaan manusia.
Diagram 6 shows a part of human digestive system.



Rajah 6 / Diagram 6

Manakah antara struktur berlabel A, B, C dan D yang menghasilkan hempedu?
 Which structures labelled A, B, C or D produces bile?

- 11 Rajah 7 menunjukkan struktur vilus.
Diagram 7 shows a structure of villus.



Rajah 7 / Diagram 7

Antara berikut yang manakah padanan nutrien dan cara penyerapan di M dan N.
 Which of the following pair of nutrient and method of absorption in M and N.

| | M | N |
|---|---|--|
| A | Asid amino - Pengangkutan aktif <i>Amino acid - Active transport</i> | Glukosa - Pengangkutan aktif <i>Glucose - Active transport</i> |
| B | Glukosa - Pengangkutan aktif <i>Glucose - Active transport</i> | Asid lemak - Resapan ringkas <i>Fatty acid - Simple diffusion</i> |
| C | Glicerol - Resapan ringkas <i>Glycerol - Simple diffusion</i> | Vitamin A - Resapan ringkas <i>Vitamin A - Simple diffusion</i> |
| D | Vitamin B - Pengangkutan pasif <i>Vitamin B - Passive transport</i> | Vitamin C - Pengangkutan pasif <i>Vitamin C - Passive transport</i> |

- 12 Jadual 1 menunjukkan satu keputusan eksperimen untuk menentukan nilai tenaga bagi kacang tanah.
Table 1 shows the result of an experiment to determine the energy value of a groundnut.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Jisim kacang tanah <i>Mass of groundnut</i> | 0.8 g |
| Jisim air <i>Mass of water</i> | 20.0 g |
| Suhu awal air <i>Initial temperature of water</i> | 28 °C |
| Suhu akhir air <i>Final temperature of water</i> | 55 °C |

Jadual 1 / Table 1

Muatan haba tentu ialah $4.2 \text{ Jg}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$.

Hitung nilai tenaga bagi kacang tanah bagi setiap gram.

The specific heat capacity of water is $4.2 \text{ Jg}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$.

Calculate the energy value of the groundnut per gram

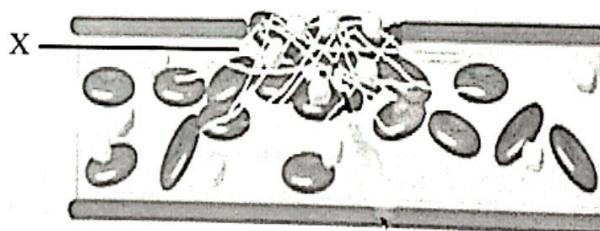
A 0.284 kJg^{-1}

B 2.835 kJg^{-1}

C 28.35 kJg^{-1}

D 2835 kJg^{-1}

- 13 Rajah 8 menunjukkan struktur X, yang terbentuk semasa proses pembekuan darah.
Diagram 8 shows structure X, which formed during blood clotting process.



Rajah 8 / Diagram 8

Apakah struktur X?

What is structure X?

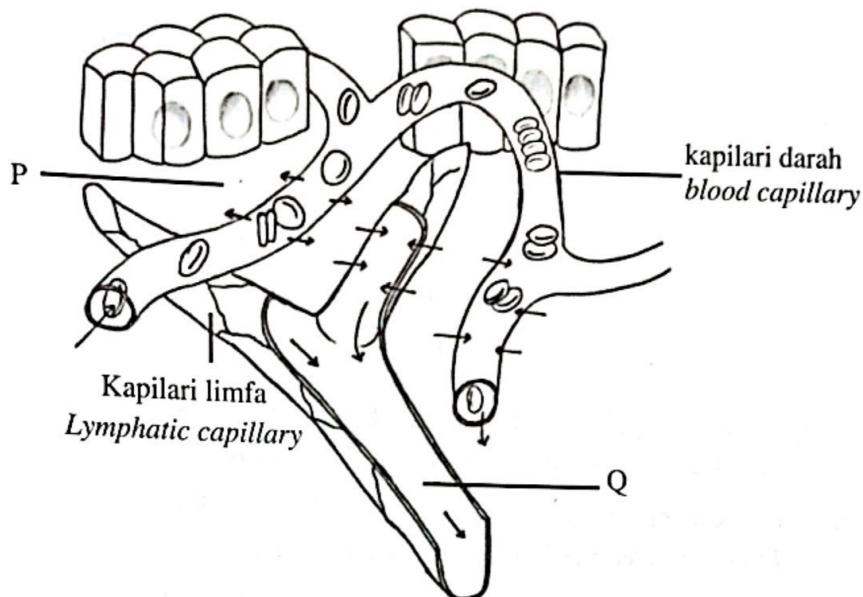
A Trombin
Thrombin

B Fibrinogen
Fibrinogen

C Protrombin
Prothrombin

D Fibrin
Fibrin

- 14** Rajah 9 menunjukkan pembentukan bendalir P yang akan meresap masuk ke kapilari limfa untuk membentuk bendalir Q.
Diagram 9 shows the formation of fluid P which diffused into the lymphatic capillary to form fluid Q.



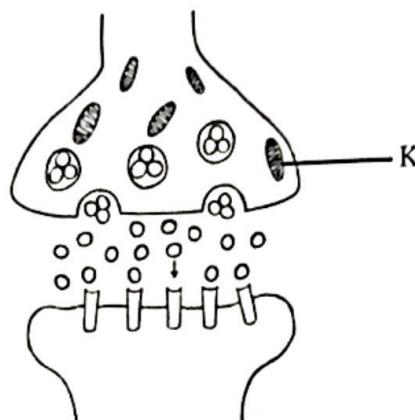
Rajah 9 / Diagram 9

Antara berikut yang manakah perbezaan komposisi di antara bendalir P dan bendalir Q.
Which of the following is the difference in composition between fluid P and fluid Q.

| | Bendalir P <i>Fluid P</i> | Bendalir Q <i>Fluid Q</i> |
|-----|---|--|
| I | Kandungan eritrosit yang rendah <i>Low content of erythrocytes</i> | Kandungan eritrosit yang tinggi <i>High content of erythrocytes</i> |
| II | Kandungan limfosit yang rendah <i>Low content of lymphocytes</i> | Kandungan limfosit yang tinggi <i>High content of lymphocytes</i> |
| III | Kandungan lipid yang rendah <i>Low content of lipid</i> | Kandungan lipid yang tinggi <i>High content of lipid</i> |
| IV | Kandungan vitamin C yang rendah <i>Low content of vitamin C</i> | Kandungan vitamin C yang tinggi <i>High content of vitamin C</i> |

- A I dan II
I and II
- B II dan III
II and III
- C III dan IV
III and IV
- D I dan IV
I and IV

- 15** Rajah 10 menunjukkan penghantaran impuls merentasi sinaps.
Diagram 10 shows transmission of impulses across synapses.



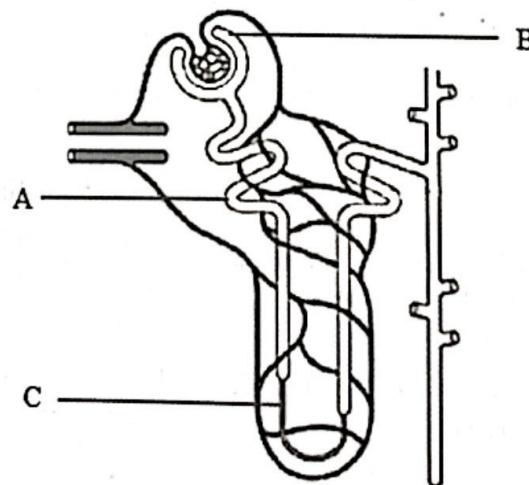
Rajah 10 / Diagram 10

Mengapa bonggol sinaps mempunyai banyak struktur K?

Why does synaptic knob contain numerous structure K?

- A** Untuk menukar isyarat elektrik kepada isyarat kimia.
To convert electrical signal to chemical signal.
 - B** Untuk menjana tenaga bagi penghantaran impuls saraf.
To generate energy for transmission of nerve impulses.
 - C** Untuk membenarkan neurotransmiter bergabung dengan protein reseptor spesifik.
To enable neurotransmitters combine to specific receptor protein.
- 16.** Rajah 11 menunjukkan satu struktur nefron.

Diagram 11 shows a structure of nephron.

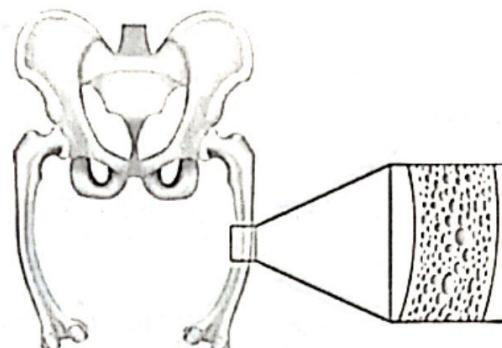


Rajah 11 / Diagram 11

Antara bahagian berlabel **A**, **B** dan **C**, yang manakah tidak mengandungi asid amino?
*Which part labelled **A**, **B**, or **C**, does not contain amino acid?*

- 17 Rajah 12 menunjukkan isu kesihatan sistem otot rangka yang dialami oleh wanita hamil akibat kesan kekurangan kalsium, fosforus dan vitamin D dalam gizi seharian.

Diagram 12 shows the health issues of human musculoskeletal system experienced by pregnant women because of lack of calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D in daily nutrition.



Rajah 12 / Diagram 12

Apakah masalah kesihatan tersebut?

What is the health problem?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A Riket <i>Rickets</i> | B Artritis <i>Arthritis</i> |
| C Osteoporosis <i>Osteoporosis</i> | D Osteomalasia <i>Osteomalacia</i> |

18. Rajah 13 menunjukkan pergerakan kaki semasa mula berjalan.

Diagram 13 shows the legs movements during start walking.

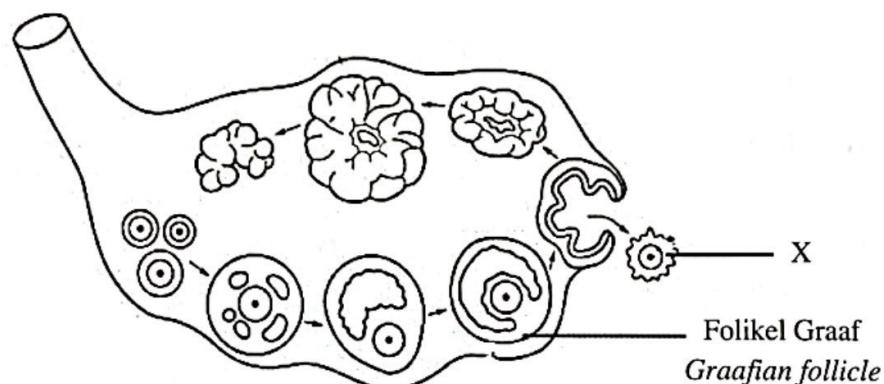


Rajah 13 / Diagram 13

Berdasarkan Rajah 13, apakah yang berlaku pada otot semasa keadaan tersebut.

Based on Diagram 13, what happen to the muscle during that condition.

- A Otot tibialis mengecut dan menurunkan tumit
Tibialis contracts and bring down the heel
- B Otot tibialis mengecut dan menaikkan tumit
Tibialis contracts and heel is lifted
- C Otot betis kanan mengecut dan menaikkan tumit.
Right calf muscle contracts and heel is lifted
- D Biseps femoris mengecut dan menarik femur ke belakang
Biceps femoris contracts to pull the femur back
19. Rajah 14 menunjukkan proses oogenesis yang berlaku di dalam ovarи.
Diagram 14 shows oogenesis process that occur in an ovary.

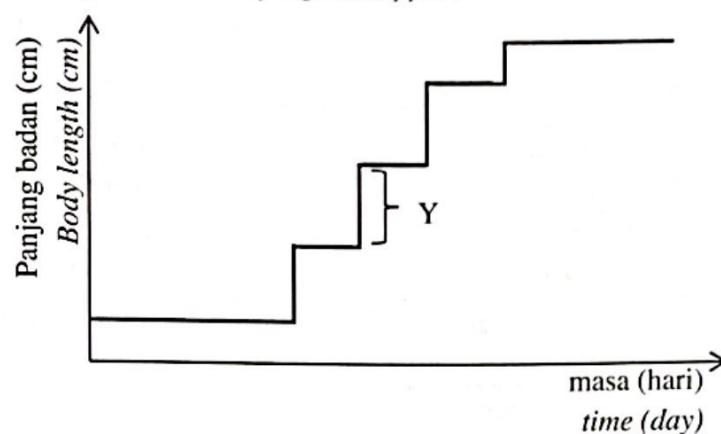


Rajah 14 / Diagram 14

Apakah hormon yang merangsang pembebasan struktur X dari folikel Graaf?.
What is the hormone that stimulates the releasing of structure X from the Graafian follicle?.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Hormon peluteinan (LH) <i>Luteinizing hormone (LH)</i> | B Hormon perangsang folikel (FSH) <i>Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)</i> |
| C Progesteron <i>Progesterone</i> | D Estrogen <i>Oestrogen</i> |

- 20** Rajah 15 menunjukkan lengkung pertumbuhan bagi belalang.
Diagram 15 shows growth curve of a grasshopper.

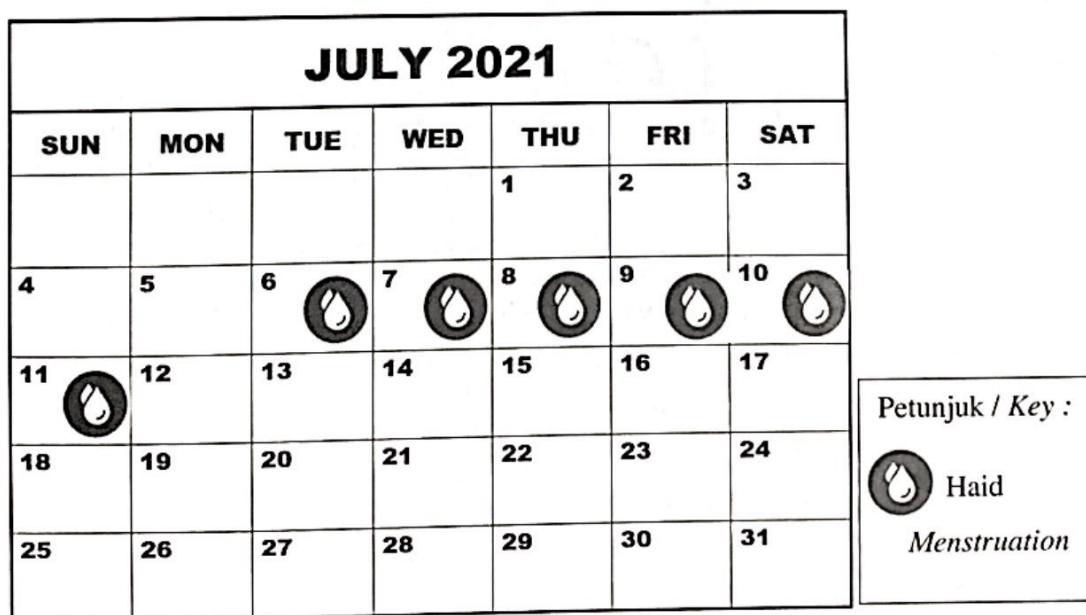


Rajah 15 / Diagram 15

Antara berikut, yang manakah berlaku semasa proses Y.
Which of the following occurs during process Y.

- A Serangga aktif membina tisu.
The insect is actively producing tissues.
- B Serangga aktif menyedut udara.
The insect is actively inhale air
- C Pertumbuhan serangga adalah sifar.
Zero growth for the insect.

- 21** Rajah 16 menunjukkan kitaran haid bagi Puan P bagi bulan Julai, 2021.
Diagram 16 shows the menstrual cycle for Madam P for the month of July 2021.

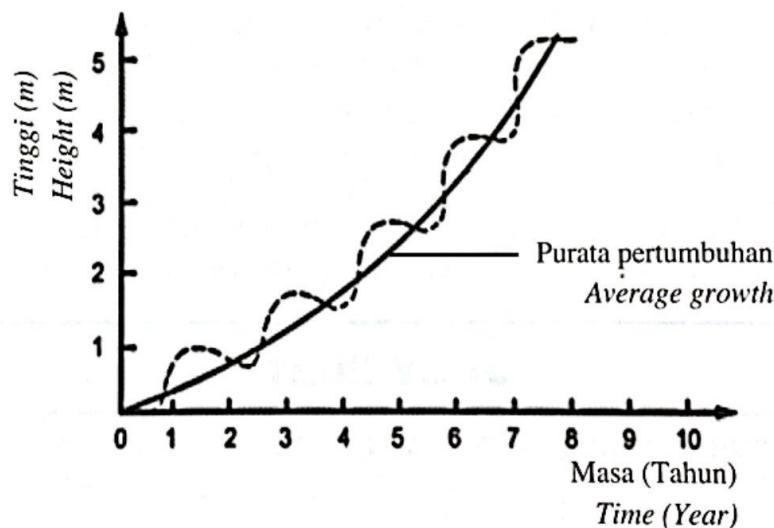


Rajah 16 / Diagram 16

Antara berikut, yang manakah menunjukkan perubahan aras hormon di dalam darah Puan P dari 12 sehingga 18 Julai, 2021?
Which of the following shows the changes of the hormonal levels in Madam P blood from 12th to 18th July, 2021?

| | Estrogen <i>Oestrogen</i> | Hormon Pluteinan (LH) <i>Luteinizing hormone (LH)</i> |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| A | Meningkat <i>Increases</i> | Meningkat <i>Increases</i> |
| B | Meningkat <i>Increases</i> | Menurun <i>Decreases</i> |
| C | Menurun <i>Decreases</i> | Menurun <i>Decreases</i> |
| D | Menurun <i>Decreases</i> | Meningkat <i>Increases</i> |

- 22 Rajah 17 menunjukkan lengkung pertumbuhan bagi satu jenis tumbuhan.
Diagram 17 shows the growth curve of one type of plant.

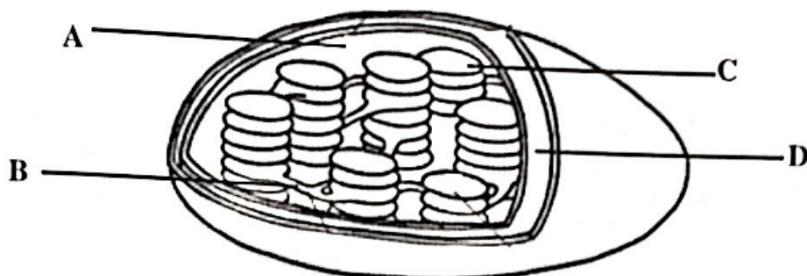


Rajah 17 / Diagram 17

Namakan jenis tumbuhan yang diwakili oleh lengkung pertumbuhan tersebut?
Name the types of plant that represent the growth curve?

- A Tumbuhan semusim
Annual plants
- B Tumbuhan dwimusim
Biennial plants
- C Tumbuhan saka
Perennial plants

- 23 Rajah 18 menunjukkan struktur bagi satu organel.
Diagram 18 shows the cross section of an organelle.



Rajah 18 / Diagram 18

Manakah antara struktur yang berlabel A, B, C dan D dalam organel tersebut adalah tilakoid?

Which of the structures labelled A, B, C and D in the organelle is thylakoid?

- 24 Rajah 19 menunjukkan pelbagai corak penebalan lignin pada tisu X.
Diagram 19 shows a various lignin thickening pattern in tissue X.



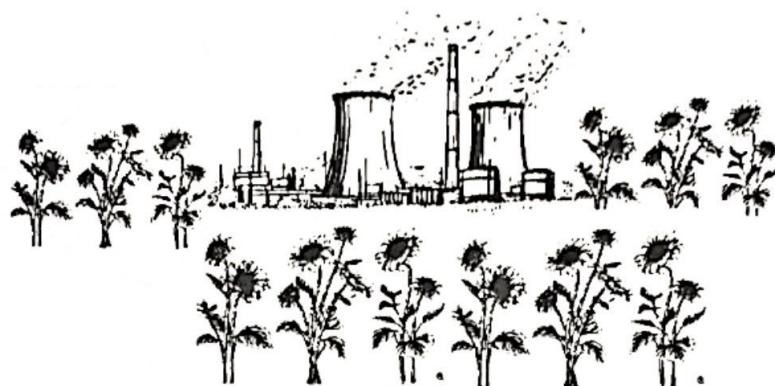
Rajah 19 / Diagram 19

Apakah tisu X?

What is tissue X?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A Floem <i>Phloem</i> | B Xilem <i>Xylem</i> |
| C Parenkima <i>Parenchyma</i> | D Sklerenkima <i>Sclerenchyma</i> |

- 25** Rajah 20 menunjukkan satu kaedah fitoremediasi di kawasan loji nuklear.
Diagram 20 shows one of the phytoremediation methods in nuclear power plant area.



Rajah 20 / Diagram 20

Berdasarkan Rajah 20, apakah bahan yang dapat disingkirkan oleh tumbuhan tersebut?
Based on Diagram 20, what is the substance that can be eliminated by the plant?.

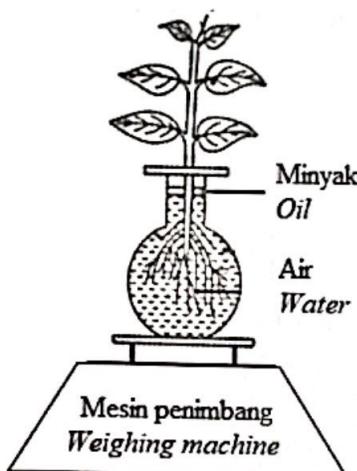
- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| A Magnesium <i>Magnesium</i> | B Plumbum <i>Lead</i> |
| C Merkuri <i>Mercury</i> | D Sesium <i>Caesium</i> |

- 26** Rajah 21.1 menunjukkan susunan radas potometer untuk mengkaji kesan tarikan transpirasi terhadap pengangkutan air.

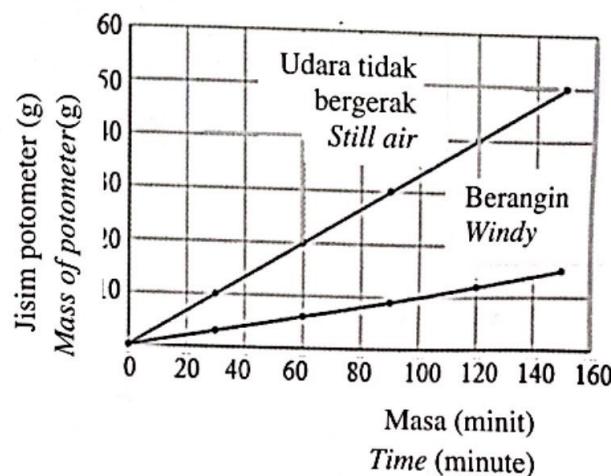
Rajah 21.2 menunjukkan keputusan bagi eksperimen tersebut bagi keadaan udara tidak bergerak dan keadaan berangin.

Diagram 21.1 shows the setup of potometer apparatus to study the effect of transpirational pull on water transport.

Diagram 21.2 shows the result of the experiment during in still air and windy.



Rajah 21.1 / Diagram 21.1

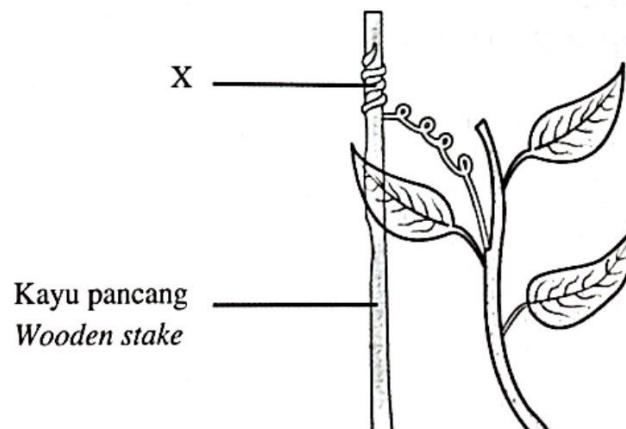


Rajah 21.2/ Diagram 21.2

Antara pernyataan berikut yang manakah benar?
 Which of the following statements are correct?

- I Pada keadaan berangin, tarikan transpirasi meningkat manakala jisim potometer berkurang
On a windy day, transpirational pull increases while the mass of potometer decreases
 - II Jisim potometer berkurang apabila udara tidak bergerak berbanding keadaan berangin
Mass of potometer decreases in still air compare during windy
 - III Jisim potometer menurun kerana kehilangan air yang tinggi semasa keadaan berangin
Mass of potometer decrease due to high water loss during windy.
 - IV Aras air dalam balang berkurang dan menurunkan jisim potometer semasa keadaan udara tidak bergerak
The water level in the jar decreases and reduces the mass of potometer during still air
- | | |
|---|---|
| A I dan III <i>I and III</i> | B I dan II <i>I and II</i> |
| C III dan IV <i>III and IV</i> | D II dan III <i>II and III</i> |

27. Rajah 22 menunjukkan gerakbalas yang ditunjukkan oleh struktur X
Diagram 22 shows response that shown by structure X.

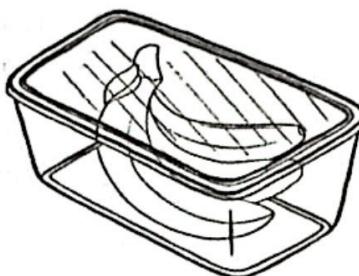


Rajah 22 / Diagram 22

Apakah gerakbalas dan fungsi X?
What is the response and function of X?

| | Gerakbalas <i>Response</i> | Fungsi <i>Function</i> |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| A | Tigmonasti <i>Thigmonasti</i> | Bergerakbalas terhadap getaran bagi berpaut pada objek <i>Response toward vibration for wrapping the object</i> |
| B | Tigmotropisme <i>Thigmotropism</i> | Bergerakbalas terhadap sentuhan dengan berpaut pada objek <i>Response toward touch by wrapping the object</i> |
| C | Tigmonasti <i>Thigmonasti</i> | Bergerakbalas terhadap sentuhan dengan berpaut pada objek <i>Response toward touch by wrapping the object</i> |
| D | Tigmotropisme <i>Thigmotropism</i> | Bergerakbalas terhadap getaran bagi berpaut pada objek <i>Response toward vibration for wrapping the object</i> |

28. Rajah 23 menunjukkan satu kaedah untuk mempercepatkan proses pemasakan pisang.
Diagram 23 shows a method to induce ripening of banana.

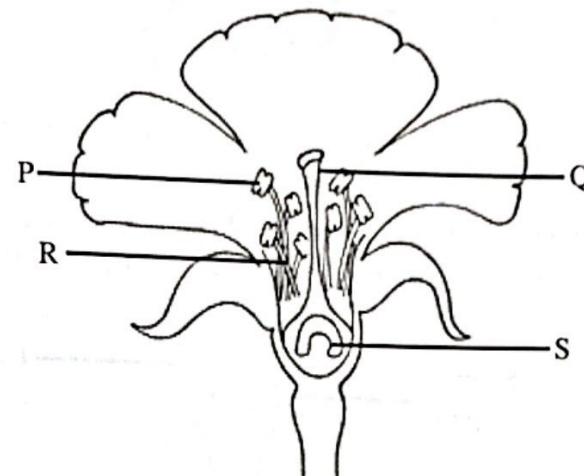


Rajah 23 / Diagram 23

Apakah tujuan kaedah ini?
What is the purpose of this method?

- A Untuk menghasilkan haba
To produce heat
- B Untuk memerangkap haba
To trap heat
- C Untuk menghasilkan etilena
To produce ethylene
- D Untuk memerangkap etilena
To trap ethylene

- 29 Rajah 24 menunjukkan keratan membujur sekuntum bunga.
Diagram 24 shows longitudinal section of a flower.

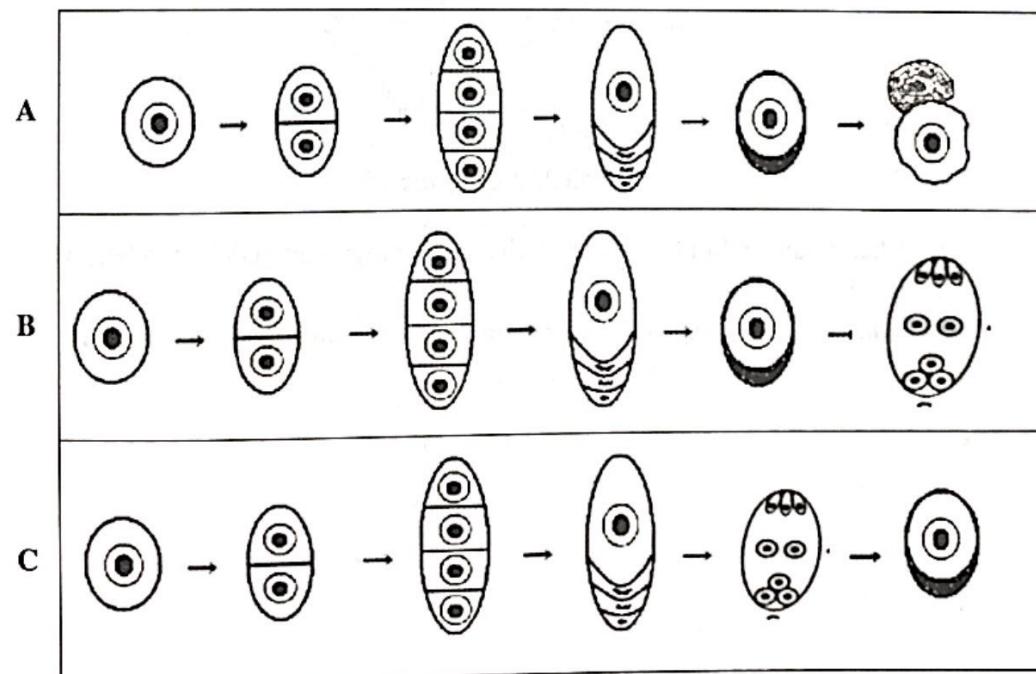


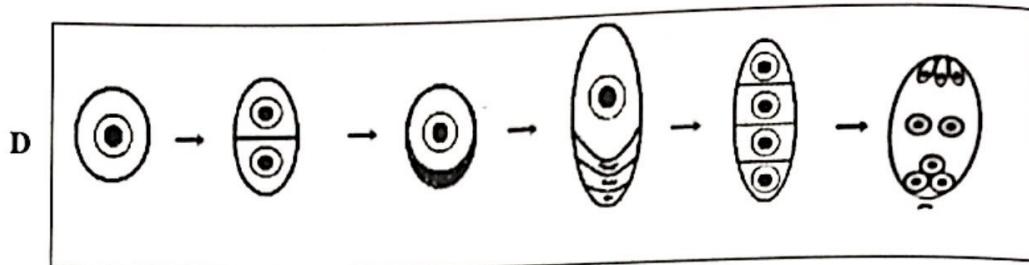
Rajah 24 / Diagram 24

Antara yang berikut, manakah struktur pembiakan betina?
Which of the following are structures of female reproductive organ?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A P dan Q P and Q | B R dan Q R and Q |
| C Q dan S Q and S | D R dan S R and S |

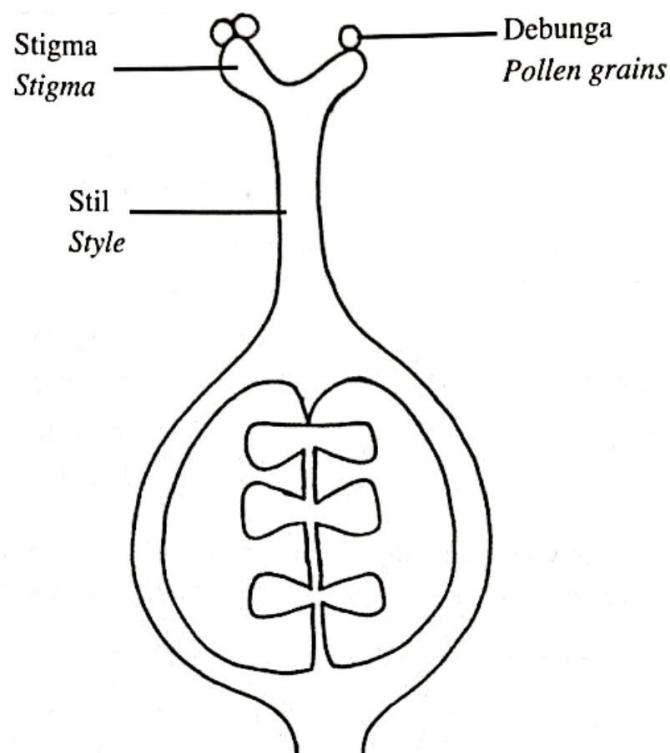
- 30 Antara berikut yang manakah susunan yang betul bagi pembentukan pundi embrio?
Which of the following is the correct sequence for the formation of embryo sac?





31 Rajah 25 menunjukkan debunga yang melekat di atas stigma.

Diagram 25 shows pollen grains that are attached onto the stigma.



Rajah 25 / Diagram 25

Berapakah bilangan biji benih yang terhasil sekiranya semua debunga berjaya bercambah?

How many of seeds produced if all pollen grains are successful to germinate?

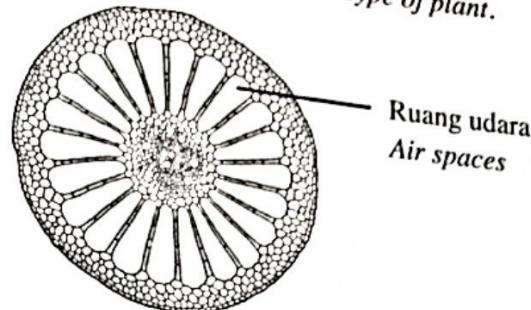
A 1

B 3

C 5

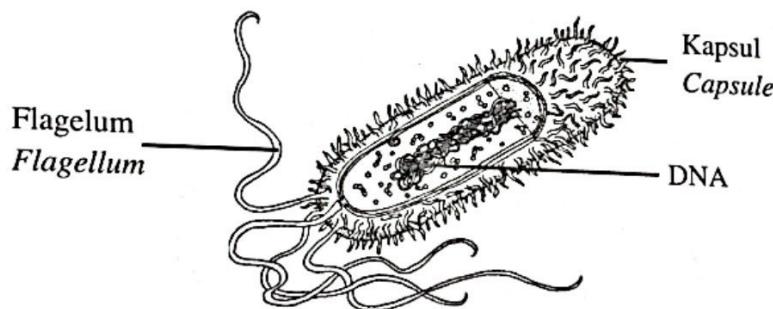
D 6

- 32 Rajah 26 menunjukkan struktur tisu khas yang terdapat pada sejenis tumbuhan.
Diagram 26 shows a structure of specialised tissue in a type of plant.



Rajah 26 / Diagram 26
 Antara berikut yang manakah jenis tumbuhan tersebut?
Which of the following is the types of plant?

- A Tumbuhan xerofit
Xerophytes
 - B Tumbuhan mesofit
Mesophytes
 - C Tumbuhan halofit
Halophytes
 - D Tumbuhan hidrofit
Hydrophytes
- 33 Rajah 27 menunjukkan mikroorganisma prokariot.
Diagram 27 shows a prokaryotic microorganism.

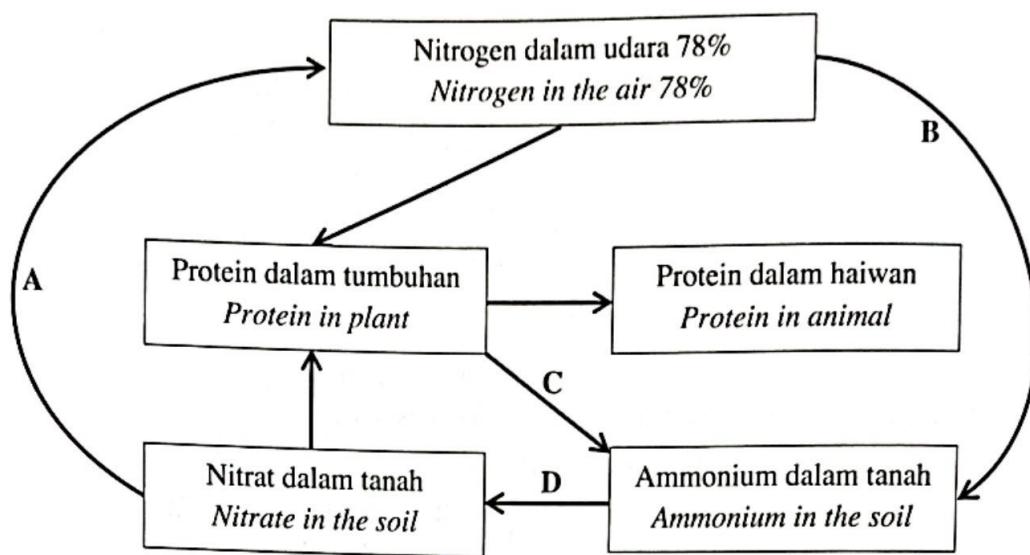


Rajah 27 / Diagram 27

Antara berikut yang manakah ciri prokariot.
Which of the following is the characteristics of prokaryote?

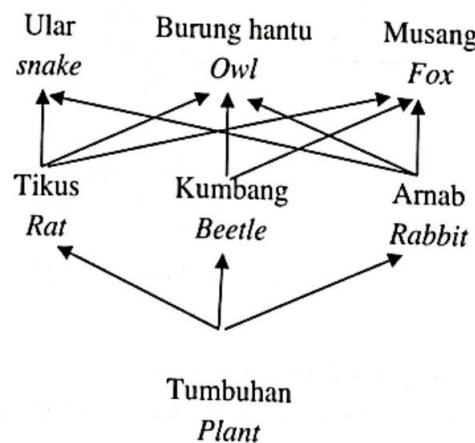
- A Mempunyai membran sel
Has a cell membrane
- B Tiada dinding sel
Does not have cell wall
- C Mempunyai sitoplasma
Has cytoplasm
- D Tiada membran nukleus
Has no nuclear membrane

- 34** Rajah 28 menunjukkan sebahagian dari kitar nitrogen.
Diagram 28 shows part of the nitrogen cycle.



Rajah 28 / Diagram 28
 Antara proses A, B, C dan D, di manakah proses pereputan berlaku?.
Which of process A, B, C or D does decomposition process occur?.

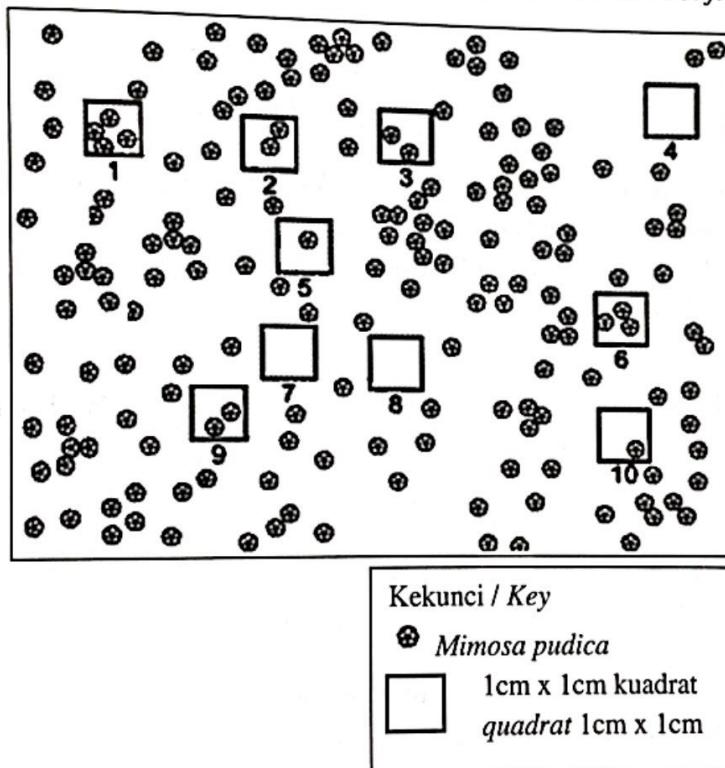
- 35** Rajah 29 menunjukkan satu siratan makanan bagi sebuah ekosistem.
Diagram 29 shows a food web of an ecosystem.



Rajah 29 / Diagram 29

Apakah yang terjadi kepada populasi burung hantu sekiranya musang mati?
What happen to the owl population if fox dies?

- A Ia akan berkurang kerana lebih banyak persaingan dengan ular untuk mendapat makanan
It will decrease because there will be more competition with snakes for food
- B Ia akan bertambah kerana lebih banyak tikus, kumbang dan arnab sebagai makanan
It will increase because there will be more rats, beetles and rabbits for them to eat
- C Ia tidak berubah kerana burung hantu tidak makan musang
It will stay the same because owls do not eat foxes
- D Ia tidak berubah kerana ular makan sedikit makanan
It will stay the same because snakes eat less food
- 36 Rajah 30 menunjukkan populasi *Mimosa pudica* di kawasan padang sekolah
Diagram 30 shows the population of Mimosa pudica on a school field.

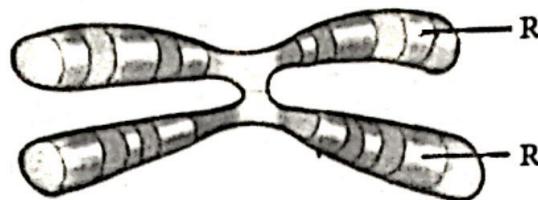


Rajah 30 / Diagram 30

Berapakah kekerapan *Mimosa pudica* di kawasan itu?
What is the frequency of Mimosa pudica in the area?

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| A 15% | B 30% |
| C 70% | D 100% |

- 37 Rajah 31 menunjukkan satu struktur kromosom.
Diagram 31 shows a structure of a chromosome.



Rajah 31 / Diagram 31

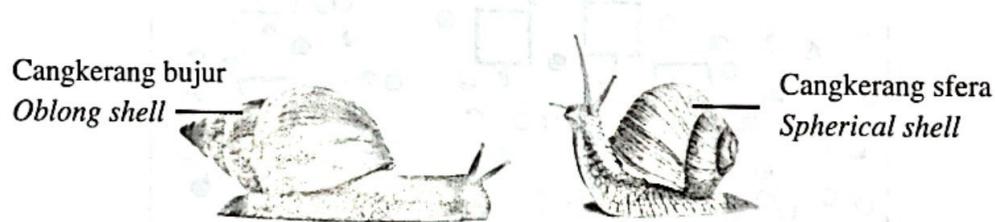
Manakah yang berikut adalah R?

Which of the following is R?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A Gen <i>Gene</i> | B Alel <i>Allele</i> |
| C Genotip <i>Genotype</i> | D Fenotip <i>Phenotype</i> |

- 38 Rajah 32 menunjukkan dua ekor siput kebun *Achatina fulica*, yang hidup di satu habitat yang sama tetapi mempunyai bentuk cangkerang yang berbeza.

*Diagram 32 shows two garden snails, *Achatina fulica* live in the same habitat but have different shell shape.*



Rajah 32 / Diagram 32

Manakah yang berikut menerangkan jenis variasi tersebut?

Which of the following explain the type of variation?

- | |
|---|
| A Variasi selanjar kerana ia dikawal oleh banyak gen <i>Continuous variation because it is controlled by many genes</i> |
| B Variasi selanjar kerana terdapat dua bentuk cengkerang <i>Continuous variation because there are two shapes of shells</i> |
| C Variasi tak selanjar kerana ia dikawal oleh sepasang gen <i>Discontinuous variation because it is controlled by a pair of gene</i> |
| D Variasi tak selanjar kerana saiz berbeza <i>Discontinuous variation because the size is different</i> |

- 39 Seorang penghidap sindrom Klinefelter dilahirkan mempunyai 47 kromosom. Manakah yang berikut merupakan punca keadaan ini berlaku? *A person with Klinefelter syndrome is born with 47 chromosomes.*
Which of the following is the cause of this condition?
- A Mutasi telah berlaku semasa penghasilan oosit sekunder
Mutation happened during the production of the secondary oocyte
 - B Lebih dari satu sperma telah bergabung dengan ovum semasa persenyawaan
More than one sperm fused with the ovum at fertilisation
 - C Radiasi telah menyebabkan perubahan pada struktur gen dalam sperma.
Radiation caused a change in structure of a gene in the sperm
 - D Ibu tersebut telah terdedah kepada bahan kimia berbahaya semasa sedang hamil
The mother was exposed to harmful chemicals while she was pregnant
- 40 Manakah langkah yang berikut terlibat dalam teknik kejuruteraan genetik dalam penghasilan insulin manusia?
Which of the following step is involved in genetic engineering technique to produce human insulin?
- A Gen insulin di ambil dari mana-mana sel soma manusia.
The insulin gene is taken from any somatic human cell.
 - B Gen insulin manusia dimasukkan ke dalam DNA bakteria.
The human insulin gene is inserted into bacterial DNA.
 - C Bakteria yang mengandungi rekombinan DNA di suntik ke dalam badan manusia.
The bacteria that contain DNA recombinant are injected into human body.
 - D Bakteria yang dikultur diguna dalam suntikan kepada pesakit kencing manis.
The cultured bacteria are used in injections for diabetic patient.

KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT
 END OF QUESTION PAPER