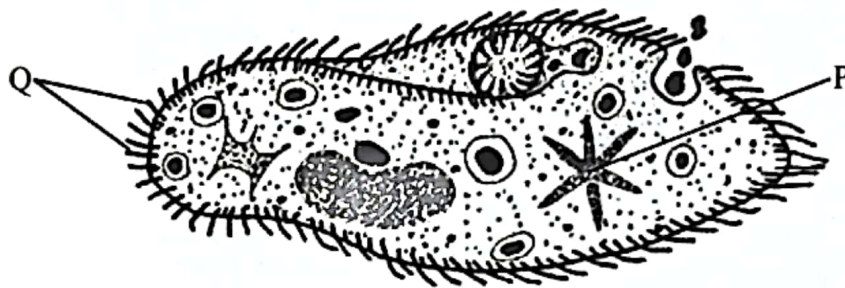


Bahagian A
Section A

[60 markah]
[60 marks]

Jawab semua soalan dalam bahagian ini.
Answer all questions in this section.

- 1 Rajah 1.1 menunjukkan sejenis protozoa yang hidup dalam kolam.
Diagram 1.1 shows a type of protozoa that lives in pond.



Rajah 1.1
Diagram 1.1

- (a) (i) Namakan komponen sel P.
Name cell component P.

.....
[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (ii) Terangkan peranan komponen sel P bagi memastikan kemandirian protozoa dalam habitatnya.
Explain the role of cell component P to ensure the survival of the protozoa in its habitat.

.....
.....
.....
[2 markah]
[2 marks]

1(a)(i)
[] [1]

1(a)(ii)
[] [2]

- (b) (i) Kolam di mana protozoa tersebut hidup mengalami perubahan nilai pH akibat tumpahan sejenis bahan kimia.

Jelaskan kepentingan struktur Q dalam mengatasi keadaan tersebut.

The pond inhabited by the protozoa undergoes change in pH value due to spillage of a type of chemical substance.

Clarify the importance of structure Q to overcome the situation.

.....

.....

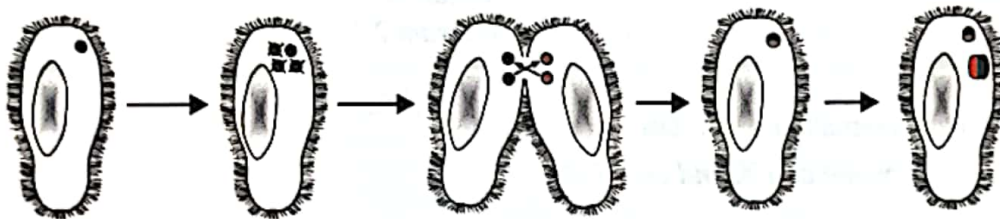
[2 markah]
[2 marks]

1(b)(i)

	2
--	---

- (ii) Rajah 1.2 menunjukkan satu proses hidup yang dialami oleh protozoa tersebut akibat perubahan nilai pH dalam kolam.

Diagram 1.2 shows a living process undergoes by the protozoa due to the change in pH value in the pond.



Rajah 1.2
Diagram 1.2

Nyatakan jenis pembiakan yang dialami oleh protozoa tersebut.
State the type of reproduction carried out by the protozoa.

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

1(b)(ii)

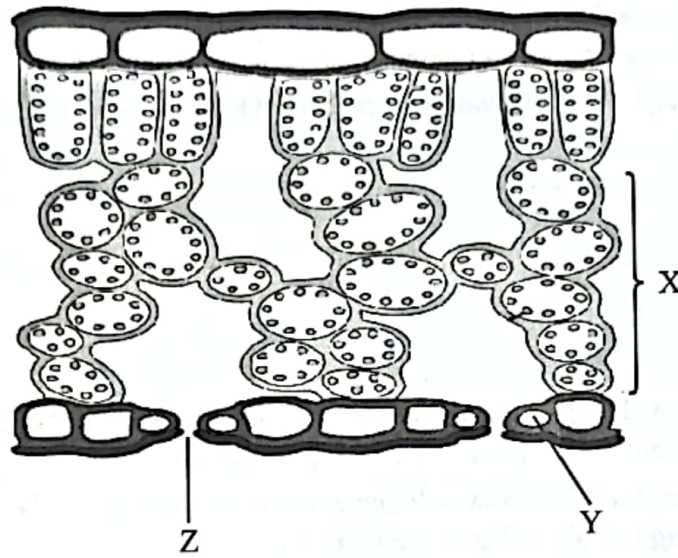
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AI

	6
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2

Rajah 2.1 menunjukkan keratan rentas satu daun.
Diagram 2.1 shows cross section of a leaf.



Rajah 2.1
Diagram 2.1

(a) Namakan sel X dan sel Y.
Name cell X and cell Y.

X :

Y :

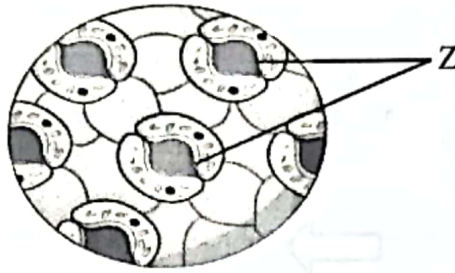
[2 markah]

[2 marks]

2(a)

2

- (b) Rajah 2.2 menunjukkan Z yang dilihat melalui pandangan ventral.
Diagram 2.2 shows Z seen through ventral view.



Rajah 2.2
Diagram 2.2

Terangkan mengapa bilangan Z lebih banyak di bahagian epidermis bawah berbanding epidermis atas daun.

Explain why the number of Z is abundant in the lower epidermis than the upper epidermis of the leaf.

.....

.....

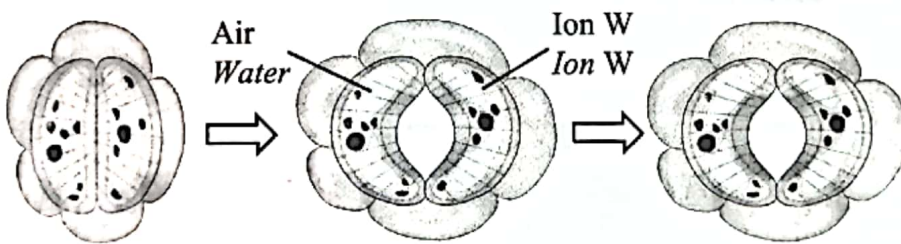
.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

2(b)

	2
--	---

- (c) Rajah 2.3 menunjukkan mekanisme pembukaan Z.
Diagram 2.3 shows the opening mechanism of Z.



Rajah 2.3
Diagram 2.3

Terangkan bagaimana ion W terlibat dalam mekanisme tersebut.

Explain how ion W is involved in the mechanism.

.....

.....

.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

2(c)

	2
--	---

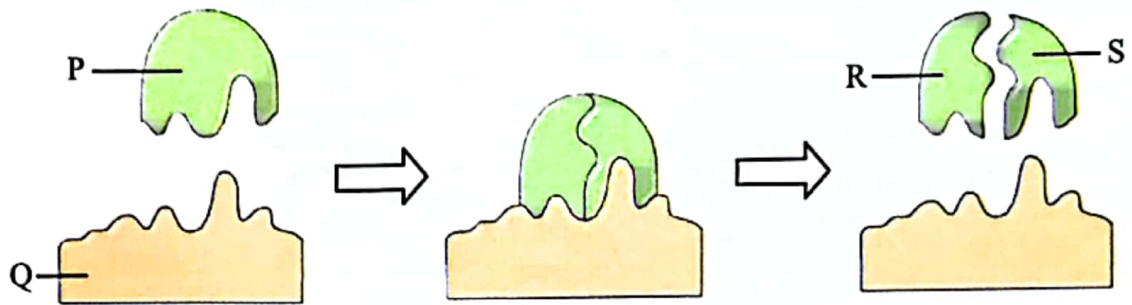
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A2**

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[Lihat halaman sebelah

3

Rajah 3.1 menunjukkan hipotesis 'mangga dan kunci' bagi tindakan enzim.
Diagram 3.1 shows the 'lock and key' hypothesis of enzyme action.



Rajah 3.1
Diagram 3.1

- (a) (i) Berdasarkan Rajah 3.1, yang manakah enzim?
Terangkan mengapa.
*Based on Diagram 3.1, which is the enzyme?
Explain why.*

Enzim :
Enzyme :

.....

Sebab :
Reason :

.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- (ii) Pencernaan substrat dalam tindak balas di Rajah 3.1 menghasilkan glukosa dan galaktosa.
Namakan enzim yang memangkinkan tindak balas tersebut.
*Digestion of substrate in the reaction in Diagram 3.1 produces glucose and galactose.
Name the enzyme that catalyses the reaction.*

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

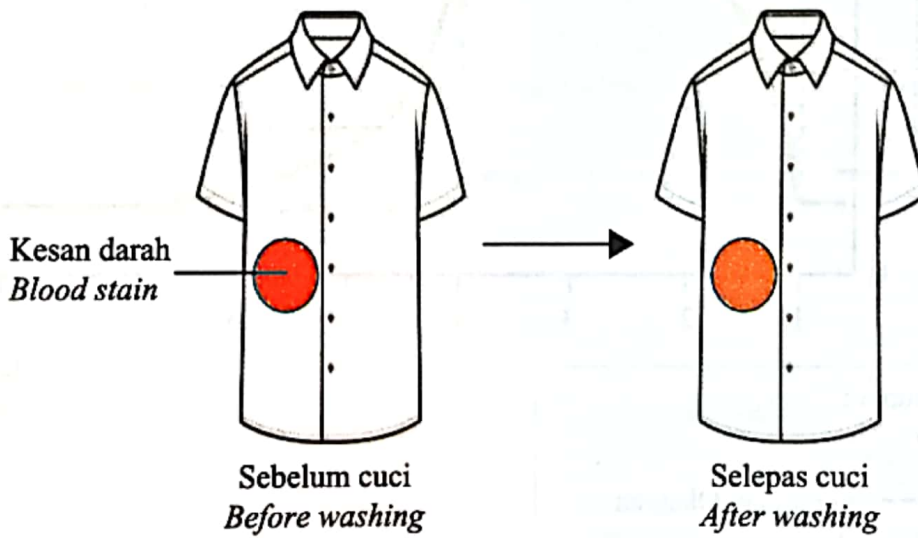
3(a)(i)
2

3(a)(ii)
1

- (b) Berikan sebab mengapa dalam tindak balas metabolisme, enzim hanya diperlukan dalam kuantiti yang kecil untuk bertindak ke atas substrat.
Give reason why in metabolism reaction, enzyme is only required in small quantity to act on the substrate.

.....
[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (c) Rajah 3.2 menunjukkan sehelai baju dengan kesan darah. Baju tersebut dicuci dengan serbuk pencuci yang mengandungi enzim protease pada suhu 60 °C.
Diagram 3.2 shows a shirt with blood stain. The shirt was washed with washing powder containing protease enzyme at temperature 60 °C.



Rajah 3.2
Diagram 3.2

Terangkan hasil cucian baju tersebut.
Explain the outcome of the washed shirt.

.....
.....
.....
.....

[3 markah]
[3 marks]

3(b)

	1
--	---

3(c)

	3
--	---

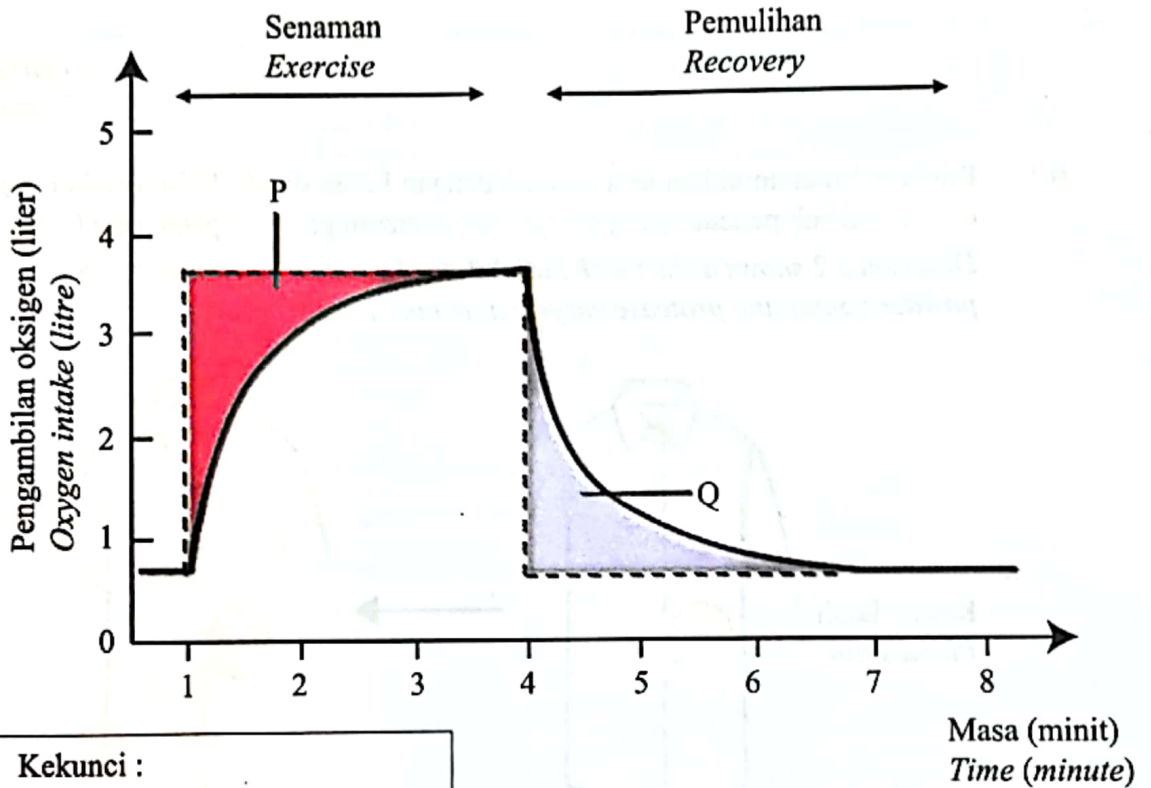
Total
A3

	7
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4

Rajah 4 ialah graf yang menunjukkan pengambilan oksigen melawan masa yang dialami oleh seorang individu yang melakukan aktiviti cergas.

Diagram 4 is a graph that shows oxygen intake against time experienced by an individual that carries out vigorous activity.



Kekunci :
Key :

- Keperluan Oksigen
Oxygen requirement
- Pengambilan oksigen
Oxygen intake

Rajah 4
Diagram 4

(a) (i) Berdasarkan Rajah 4,
Based on Diagram 4,

Kenal pasti kawasan berlorek berlabel P dan Q.
Identify the shaded area labelled P and Q.

P :

Q :

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

4(a)(i)
2

- (ii) Tuliskan persamaan perkataan untuk proses biokimia yang berlaku di kawasan P.

Write the word equation for biochemical process that occur in area P.

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

4(a)(ii)

	1
--	---

- (b) Dalam satu acara sukan, seorang peserta acara larian 800 m mengalami hutang oksigen pada jarak 200 m. Peserta ini tetap meneruskan lariannya untuk tiba ke garisan penamat walaupun sepatutnya berhenti.

In a sports event, a participant of 800 m run, gets into oxygen debt at the distance of 200 m. The participant continues to run to reach the finishing line instead of stopping.

- (i) Terangkan respirasi yang berlaku pada otot pelari tersebut bermula dari jarak 200 m lariannya.

Explain the respiration that takes place in the muscles of the runner starting from distance 200 m of the race.

.....

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

4(b)(i)

	3
--	---

- (ii) Selepas menamatkan lariannya, atlet tersebut berehat dan menjalani pemulihan. Nyatakan kepentingan pemulihan kepada tisu otot rangkanya.

After finishing his race, the athlete rests and undergoes recovery.

State the importance of recovery to his skeletal muscle tissues.

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

4(b)(ii)

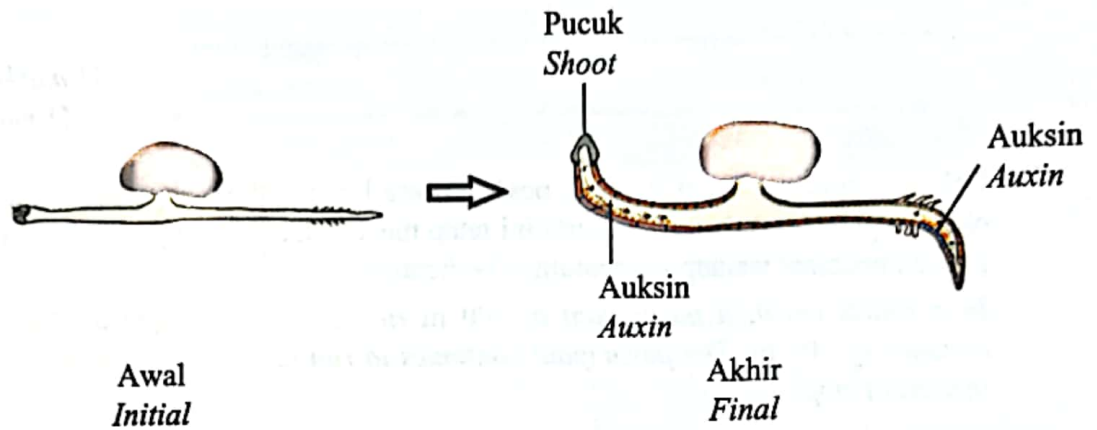
	1
--	---

Total
A4

	7
--	---

5 Rajah 5.1 menunjukkan gerak balas yang ditunjukkan oleh anak benih yang diletakkan dalam keadaan gelap.

Diagram 5.1 shows the response by a seedling that is placed in the dark.



Rajah 5.1
Diagram 5.1

(a) (i) Berdasarkan Rajah 5.1,
Based on Diagram 5.1,

Nyatakan jenis gerak balas yang berlaku.

State the type of response that occurs.

5(a)(i)

1

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

(ii) Terangkan kesan kepekatan hormon auksin terhadap gerak balas di bahagian pucuk.

Explain the effect of auxin hormone concentration on the response of the shoot plant.

5(a)(ii)

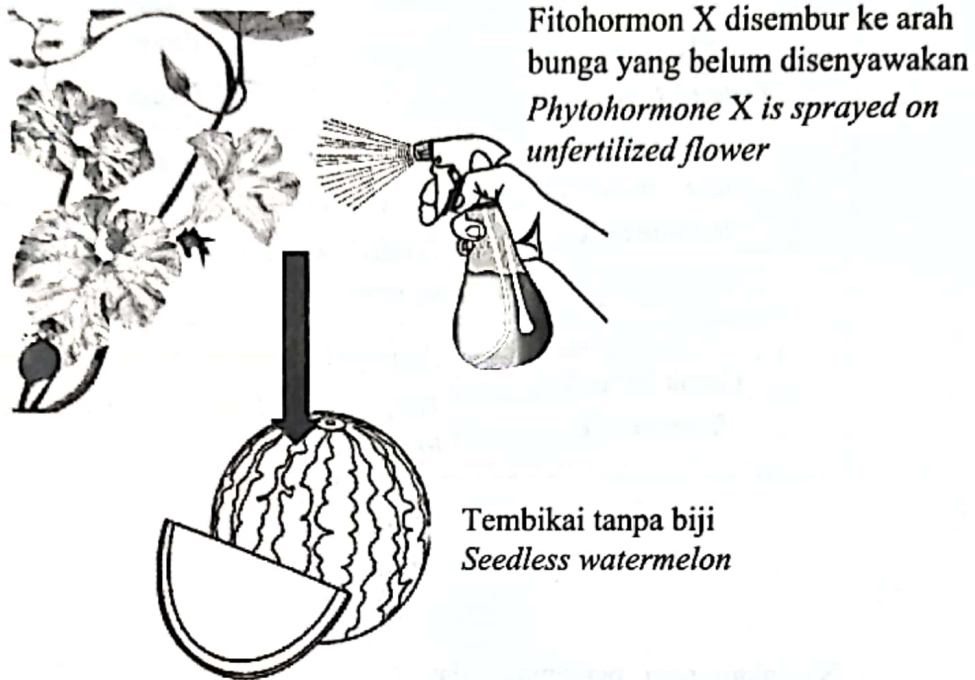
2

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (b) Rajah 5.2 menunjukkan kaedah yang dijalankan oleh seorang petani bagi menghasilkan buah tembikai tanpa biji.

Diagram 5.2 shows a method that is carried out by a farmer to produce seedless watermelon.



Rajah 5.2
Diagram 5.2

- (i) Namakan fitohormon X.
Name phytohormone X.

.....
[1 markah]
[1 mark]

5(b)(i)

	1
--	---

- (ii) Ramalkan apa yang akan berlaku kepada kemandirian spesies buah tanpa biji.
Terangkan jawapan anda.

*Predict what will happen to the survival of the seedless fruit species.
Explain your answer.*

.....
.....
[2 markah]
[2 marks]

5(b)(ii)

	2
--	---

- (c) Jadual 1 adalah pernyataan berkaitan gerak balas X dan gerak balas Y yang berlaku pada tumbuhan.

Table 1 is the statement related to response X and response Y that occur in plant.

Jenis gerak balas <i>Type of response</i>	Penerangan <i>Explanation</i>
Gerak balas X <i>Response X</i>	Sulur paut pokok kacang panjang melilit pada kayu untuk mendapatkan sokongan. <i>Tendrils of long bean plant twine to a wood for support</i>
Gerak balas Y <i>Response Y</i>	Daun pokok semalu tertutup apabila disentuh. <i>The leaves of mimosa plant fold inward when touched.</i>

Jadual 1
Table 1

Nyatakan satu persamaan dan satu perbezaan bagi kedua-dua gerak balas tersebut.

State a similarity and a difference between the two responses.

Persamaan :

Similarity :

.....
.....

Perbezaan :

Difference :

.....
.....

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

5(c)

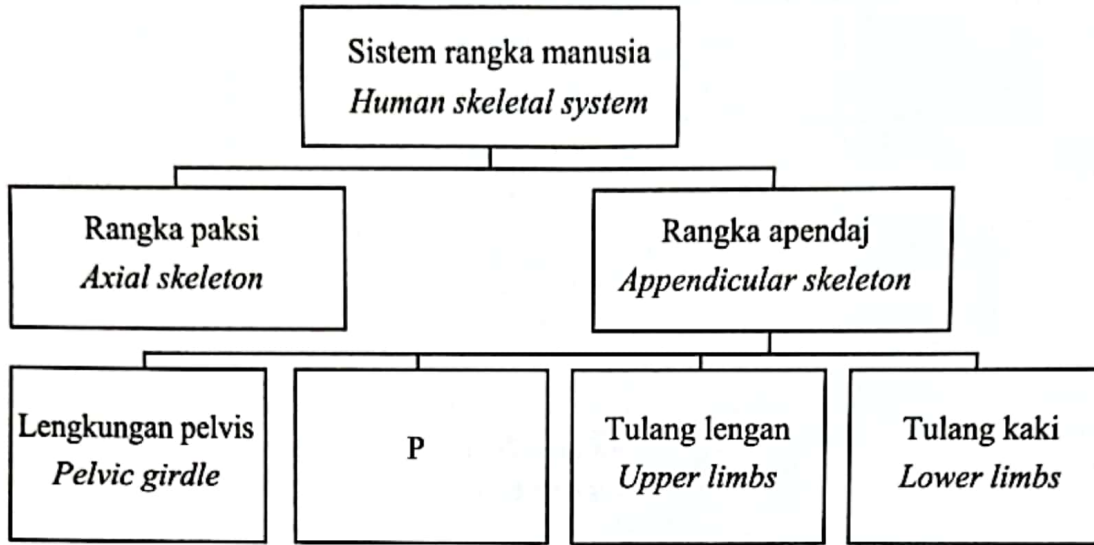
2

Total
A5

8

4551/2

- 6 Rajah 6.1 menunjukkan peta pokok sistem rangka manusia.
Diagram 6.1 shows a tree map of human skeletal system.



Rajah 6.1
Diagram 6.1

- (a) (i) Berdasarkan Rajah 6.1, namakan P.
Based on Diagram 6.1, name P.

.....
[1 markah]
[1 mark]

6(a)(i)

1

- (ii) Nyatakan **satu** kepentingan sistem rangka kepada manusia.
*State **one** importance of skeletal system to human.*

.....
.....
[1 markah]
[1 mark]

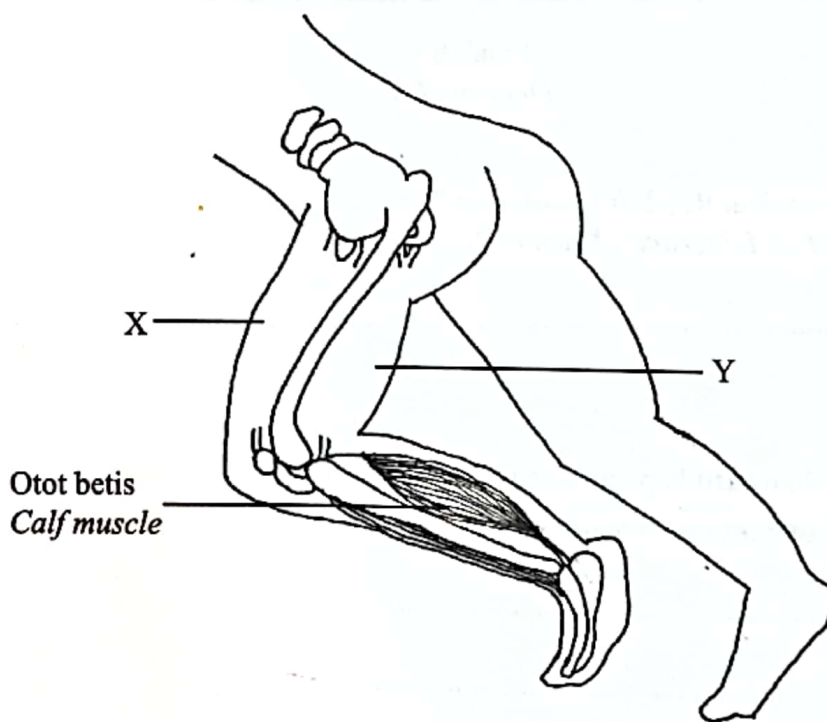
6(a)(ii)

1

- (b) Rajah 6.2(a) menunjukkan seorang atlet yang akan memulakan larian.
Diagram 6.2(a) shows an athlete that is about to start a run.



Rajah 6.2(a)
Diagram 6.2(a)



Rajah 6.2(b)
Diagram 6.2(b)

- (i) Lengkapkan Rajah 6.2(b) dengan melukis keadaan otot X dan otot Y ketika atlet membengkokkan kakinya.
Complete Diagram 6.2(b) by drawing the condition of muscle X and muscle Y when the athlete bends his leg.

6(b)(i)

	2
--	---

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- (ii) Ramalkan apa yang berlaku jika tendon pada lutut atlet tersebut terkoyak ketika dia menjalankan aktiviti di 6(b)(i).

Predict what would happen if the tendon in the athlete's knee was torn when he carries out the activity in 6(b)(i).

.....

.....

.....

.....

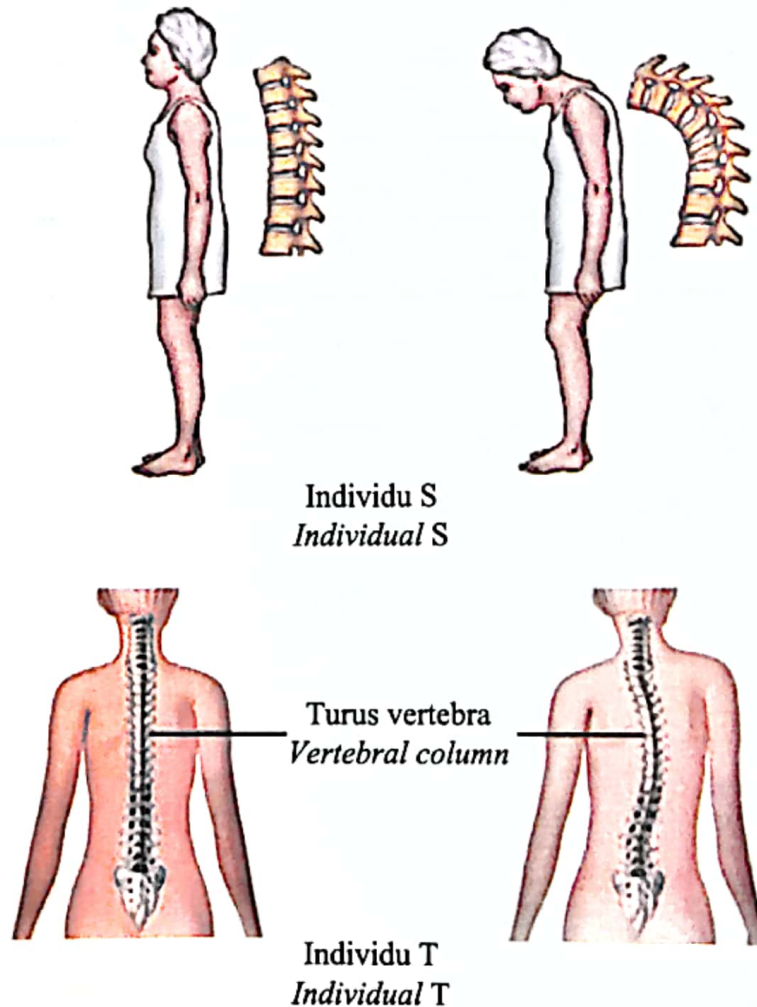
[2 markah]
[2 marks]

6(b)(ii)

2

(c) Rajah 6.3 menunjukkan dua masalah kesihatan yang melibatkan sistem otot rangka bagi individu S dan individu T.

Diagram 6.3 shows two health problems involving the musculoskeletal system for individual S and individual T.



Rajah 6.3
Diagram 6.3

Terangkan **satu** perbezaan bagi masalah yang dihadapi oleh individu S dan individu T.

Explain one difference for the problems faced by individual S and individual T.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

6(c)

	2
--	---

Total
A6

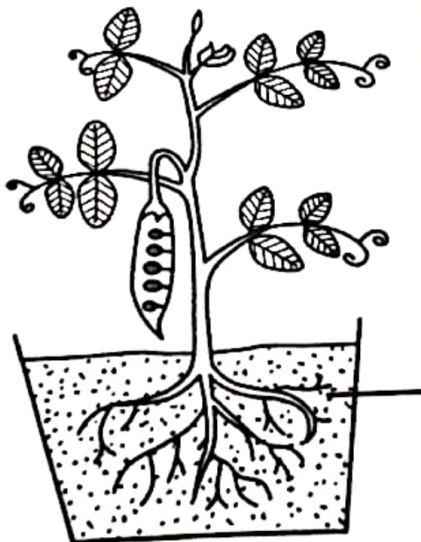
	8
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- 7 Rajah 7.1 menunjukkan tumbuhan P dan tumbuhan Q yang dibekalkan dengan bahan radioaktif yang berlainan. Tumbuhan P didedahkan kepada karbon dioksida beradioaktif manakala tumbuhan Q ditanam dalam tanah bernutrien yang mengandungi ion fosfat beradioaktif.

Diagram 7.1 shows plant P and plant Q that were supplied with different radioactive substances. Plant P was exposed to radioactive carbon dioxide while plant Q was planted in nutrient soil containing radioactive phosphate ions.



Tumbuhan P
Plant P



Tumbuhan Q
Plant Q

Rajah 7.1
Diagram 7.1

[Lihat halaman sebelah

Selepas 8 jam, kedua-dua tumbuhan diuji untuk keradioaktifan. Sukrosa radioaktif hadir dalam tumbuhan P dan fosforus radioaktif hadir dalam tumbuhan Q.

After 8 hours, both plants were tested for radioactivity. Radioactive sucrose is present in plant P and radioactive phosphorus is present in plant Q.

(a) Terangkan bagaimana sukrosa dihasilkan.

Explain how the sucrose is produced.

7(a)

2

.....
.....

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

(b) Terangkan bagaimana ion fosfat diambil oleh akar tumbuhan.

Explain how the phosphate ions are taken up by the plant roots.

7(b)

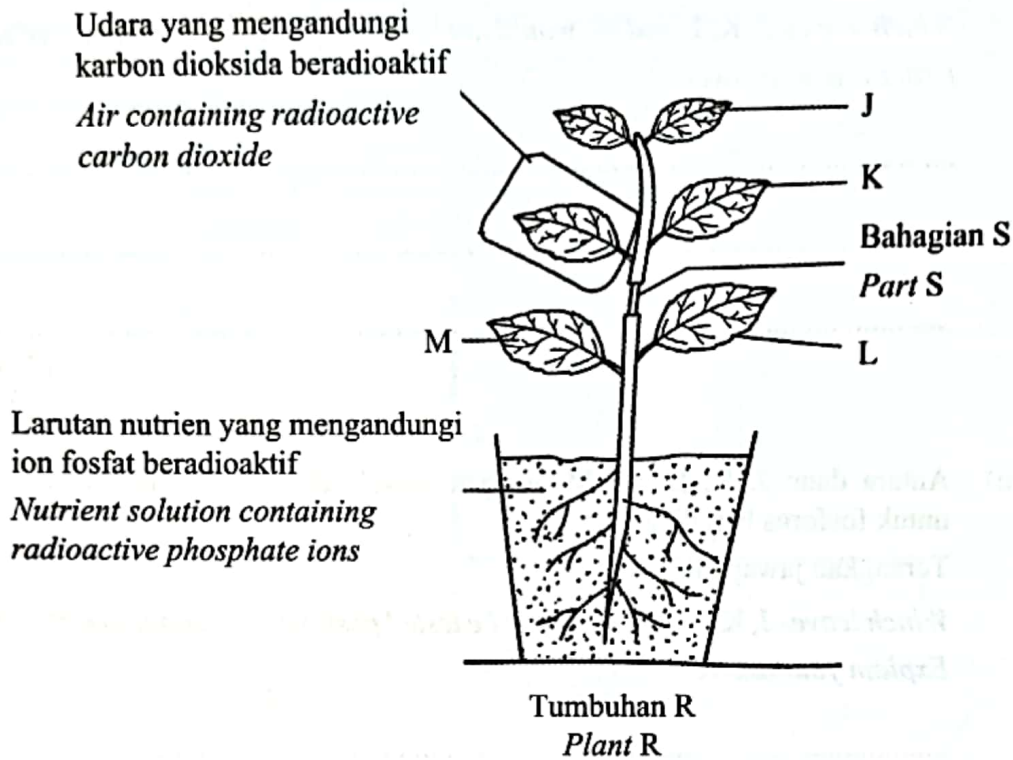
2

.....
.....

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (c) Satu lagi eksperimen disediakan seperti dalam Rajah 7.2 untuk tumbuhan R.
Another experiment was set up as in Diagram 7.2 for plant R.



Rajah 7.2
Diagram 7.2

- (i) Satu bahagian batang telah disingkirkan pada bahagian S.
One part of the stem was removed at part S.

Namakan proses yang akan dipengaruhi apabila bahagian tersebut disingkirkan.

Name the process that would be affected when the part was removed.

7(c)(i)

1

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (ii) Antara daun J, K, L dan M, yang manakah tidak akan menunjukkan keputusan positif untuk sukrosa beradioaktif?

Terangkan jawapan anda.

Which leaves J, K, L and M, would not be tested positive for radioactive sucrose?

Explain your answer.

.....
.....
.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- (iii) Antara daun J, K, L dan M, yang manakah akan menunjukkan ujian positif untuk fosforus beradioaktif?

Terangkan jawapan anda.

Which leaves J, K, L and M, would be tested positive for radioactive phosphorus?

Explain your answer.

.....
.....
.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

7(c)(ii)

2

7(c)(iii)

2

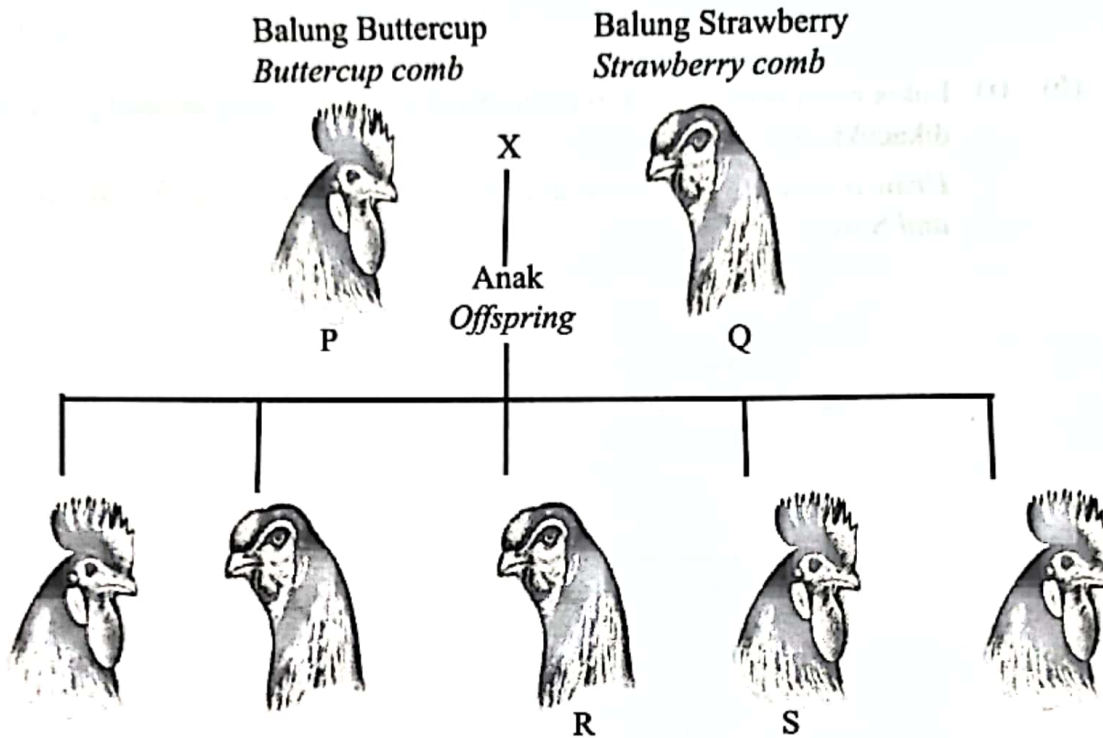
Total
A7

9

4551/2

- 8 Rajah 8 menunjukkan pewarisan dua bentuk balung ayam di antara ayam balung Buttercup yang heterozigot dengan ayam balung Strawberry yang homozigot. Balung Buttercup adalah dominan.

Diagram 8 shows the inheritance of two comb shape in chickens between a heterozygous Buttercup comb chicken with a homozygous Strawberry comb chicken. Buttercup comb is dominant.



Rajah 8
Diagram 8

Maklumat berikut adalah mengenai bentuk balung yang dikawal oleh sepasang alel.

The following information is about the comb shape which is controlled by a pair of alleles.

<p>B : Alel dominan Dominant allele</p> <p>b : Alel resesif Recessive allele</p>
--

8(a)

2

- (a) Nyatakan genotip bagi ayam P dan R.
State the genotypes of chicken P and R.

P :

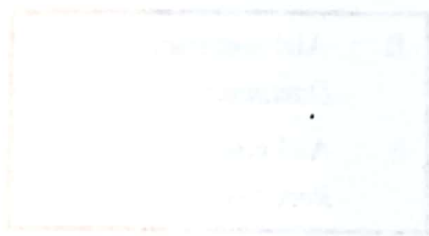
R :

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (b) (i) Lukis rajah skema untuk menunjukkan trait anak yang terhasil jika P dan S dikacukkan.

Draw a schematic diagram to show the trait of the offspring produced if P and S were crossed.



8(b)(i)

3

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- (ii) Terangkan bagaimana trait dalam kalangan anak di 8(b)(i) dapat dihasilkan.
Explain how traits among offsprings in 8(b)(i) can be produced.

.....

.....

.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

8(b)(ii)

	2
--	---

- (c) Terangkan bagaimana ayam balung Strawberry diperolehi jika kedua-dua induknya mempunyai balung Buttercup.
Explain how chicken with Strawberry comb is obtained if both of the parents have Buttercup comb.

.....

.....

.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

8(c)

	2
--	---

Total
A8

	9
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Bahagian B**Section B**

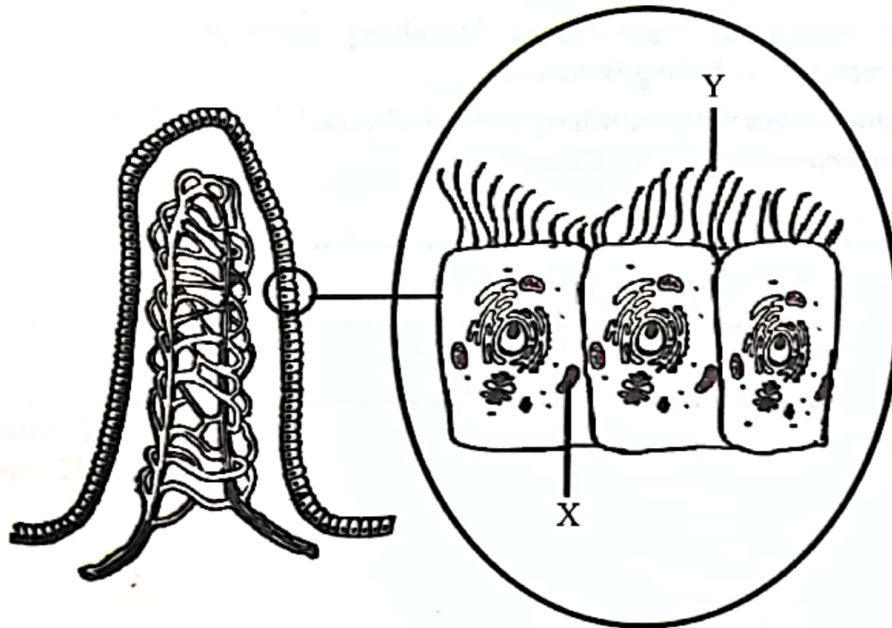
[20 markah]

[20 marks]

Jawab **satu** soalan daripada bahagian ini.

Answer one question from this section.

- 9 Rajah 9 menunjukkan keratan membujur vilus. Sel epitelium melapisi vilus.
Diagram 9 shows the longitudinal section of villi. Epithelial cells line the villi.



Rajah 9
 Diagram 9

- (a) (i) Organel X berperanan sebagai tapak respirasi sel.
 Jelaskan mengapa organel X terdapat dengan banyak dalam sel epitelium itu.
Organelle X act as the site of cellular respiration.
Explain why organelle X is found abundantly in the epithelial cell.

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (ii) Terangkan mengapa permukaan membran sel epitelium pada vilus membentuk unjuran halus struktur Y.
Explain why does the membrane surface of the epithelial cell of the villi forms tiny projections of structure Y.

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

Pernyataan berikut adalah mengenai hati.

The following statement is about liver.

Hati adalah salah satu organ penting yang terlibat dalam proses pencernaan.
Liver is one of the important organs involved in the process of digestion.

(b) Huraikan fungsi hati dalam asimilasi makanan tercerna.

Describe the function of liver in the assimilation of digested food.

[6 markah]

[6 marks]

(c) Poster berikut adalah salah satu kempen yang dilancarkan oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia.

The following poster is one of the campaign launched by the Ministry of Health Malaysia.



Sebagai pakar nutrisi, terangkan kepentingan untuk merancang hidangan berdasarkan Pinggan Sihat Malaysia bagi individu yang mempunyai masalah kesihatan seperti:

As a nutritionist, explain the importance to plan meals based on "Malaysian Healthy Plate" for individuals with health problems such as:

- Masalah kardiovaskular
Cardiovascular problem
- Obesiti
Obesity
- Penghidap kanser
Cancer patient

[10 markah]

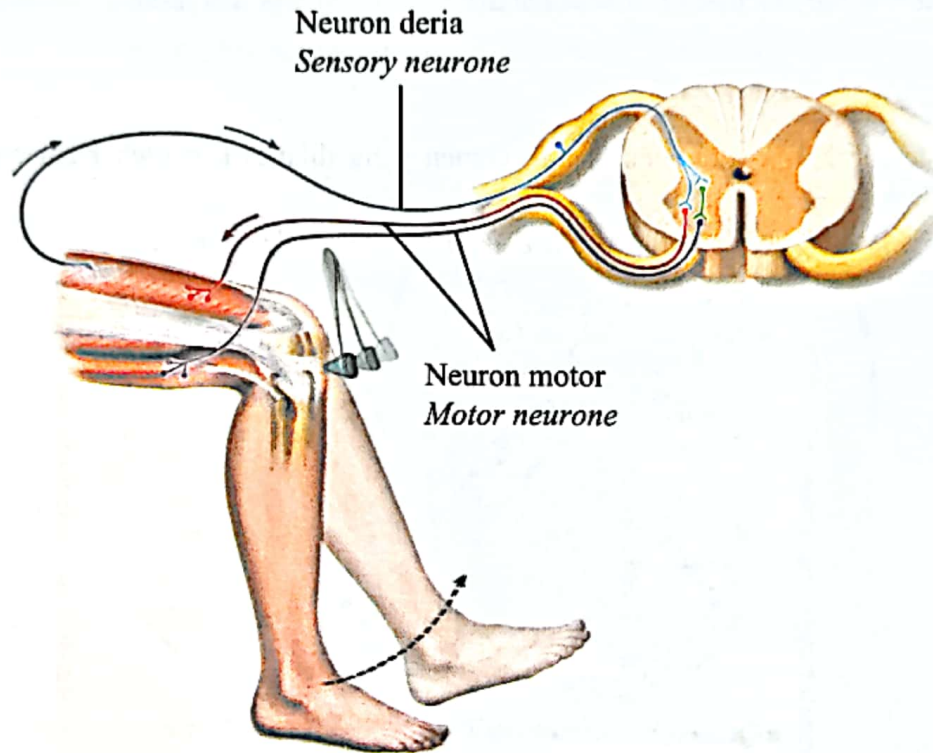
[10 marks]

- 10 (a) Doktor menguji keberkesanan sistem saraf seseorang dengan mengetuk lutut menggunakan penukul getah.

Rajah 10.1 menunjukkan lintasan saraf yang terlibat dalam arka refleks apabila lutut diketuk.

A doctor tests the effectiveness of someone's nervous system by tapping on the knee using a rubber hammer.

Diagram 10.1 shows the nerve pathway involved in the reflex action when the knee is knocked.



Rajah 10.1
Diagram 10.1

- (i) Berikan definisi tindakan refleks dan nyatakan kepentingannya.
Define reflex action and state its importance.

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- (ii) Berdasarkan Rajah 10.1, huraikan lintasan saraf yang menyebabkan tindakan refleks berlaku.

Based on Diagram 10.1, describe the nerve pathways that cause reflex action to occur.

[4 markah]
[4 marks]

- (b) Seorang budak lelaki dikejar oleh seekor haiwan semasa pulang ke rumah selepas bermain.
A boy was chased by an animal while on his way back home after playing.



Rajah 10.2
 Diagram 10.2

Huraikan bagaimana sistem saraf dan sistem endokrin menyebabkan perubahan fisiologi dalam badannya semasa situasi tersebut.

Describe how nervous system and endocrine system causes physiological changes in his body during the situation.

[6 markah]
 [6 marks]

- (c) Rajah 10.3 menunjukkan simptom suatu masalah kesihatan berkaitan dengan ketidakseimbangan hormon pada manusia.

Diagram 10.3 shows symptoms of a health problem caused by the hormone imbalance in human.

Doktor, kebelakangan ini saya cepat berasa letih, mengalami kebas pada tangan dan kaki, kerap buang air kecil, berat badan turun mendadak, kerap merasa haus dan luka lambat sembuh.

Doctor, lately I noticed that I easily becomes fatigue, experience numbness in hands and feet, frequently urinate, have sudden drop in body weight, often feel thirsty and slow wound healing.



Rajah 10.3
Diagram 10.3

Berdasarkan Rajah 10.3, bincangkan keadaan yang berkaitan dengan ketidakseimbangan hormon yang dialami oleh pesakit tersebut dan huraikan langkah-langkah bagi mengawal masalah kesihatannya.

Based on Diagram 10.3, discuss the condition related to the hormone imbalance experienced by the patient and measures to control the health problem.

[8 markah]
[8 marks]

Bahagian C
Section C

[20 markah]

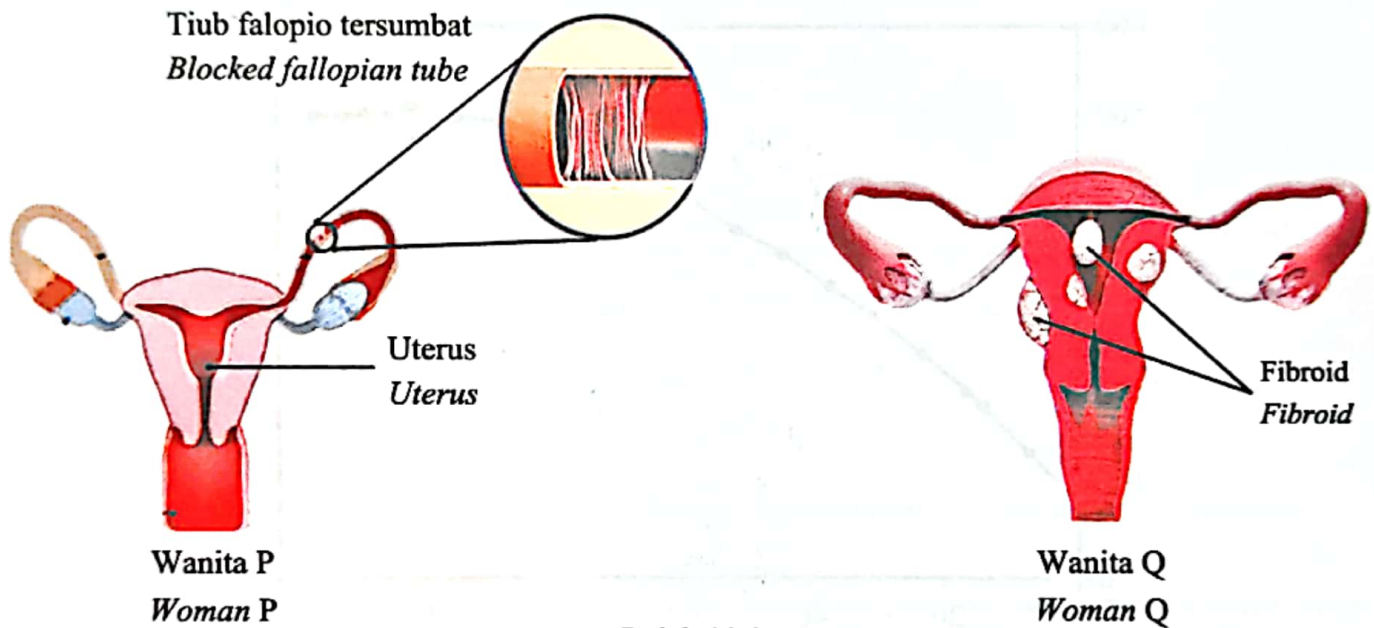
[20 marks]

Jawab semua soalan daripada bahagian ini.

Answer all the questions from this section.

11 Rajah 11.1 menunjukkan masalah kesihatan pada wanita P dan wanita Q.

Diagram 11.1 shows the health problems in woman P and woman Q.



Rajah 11.1
Diagram 11.1

(a) Kedua-dua wanita tersebut merancang untuk hamil.

Sebagai doktor peribadi mereka, jelaskan apakah nasihat dan cadangan yang boleh anda berikan kepada mereka.

Both women plan to conceive.

As their personal doctor, clarify what are the advice and suggestions that can be given to them.

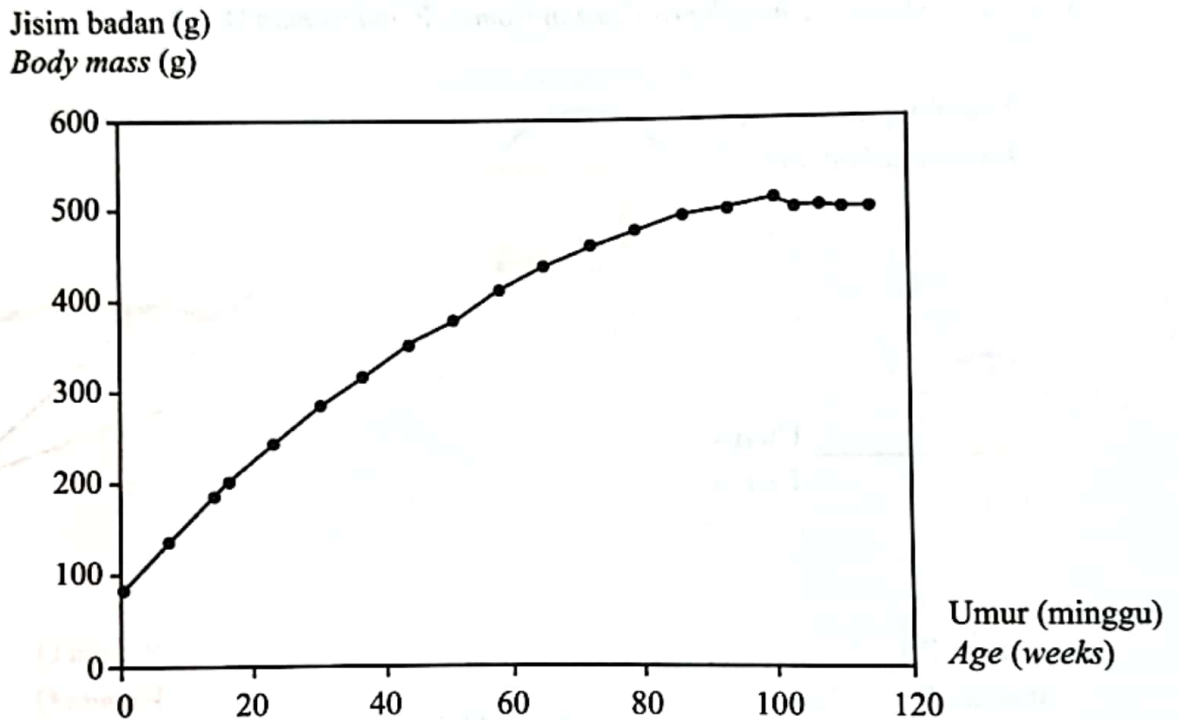
[10 markah]

[10 marks]

- (b) Seorang murid menjalankan satu eksperimen untuk mengkaji pertumbuhan dan kitar hidup seekor tikus dan seekor belalang. Lengkung pertumbuhan untuk kedua-dua organisma itu ditunjukkan seperti Rajah 11.2 dan Rajah 11.3.

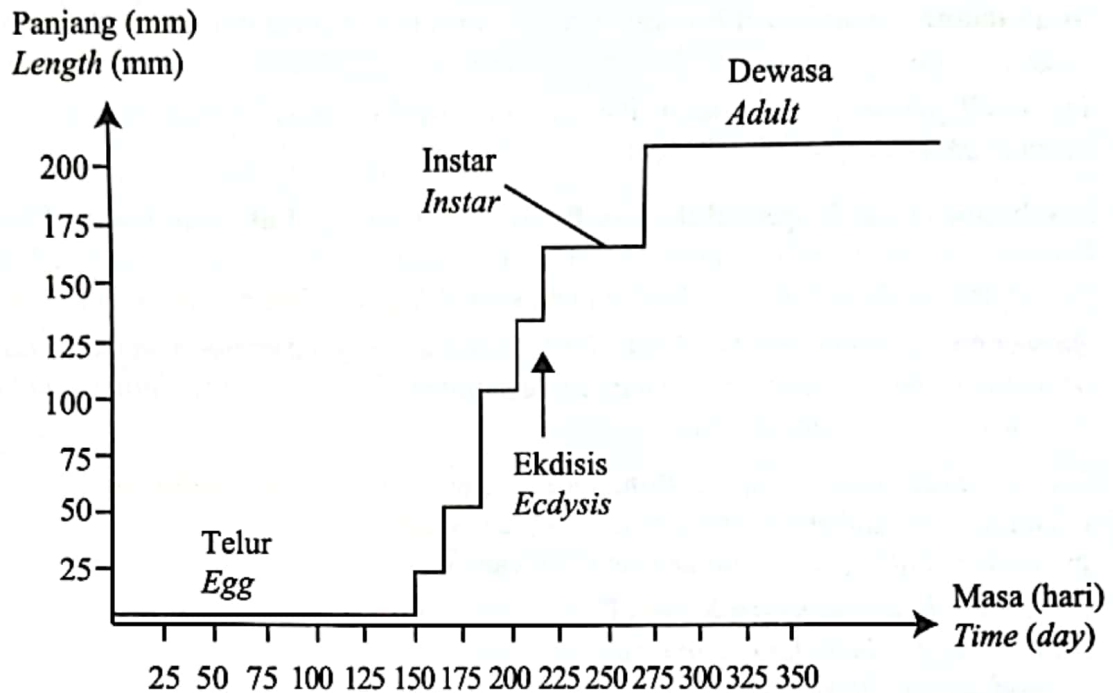
A student carried out an experiment to study the growth and a life cycle of a rat and a grasshopper. The growth curve for both organisms are shown in Diagram 11.2 and Diagram 11.3.

Lengkung pertumbuhan seekor tikus
The growth curve of a rat



Rajah 11.2
Diagram 11.2

Lengkung pertumbuhan belalang
The growth curve of a grasshopper



Rajah 11.3
 Diagram 11.3

- (i) Berdasarkan Rajah 11.2 dan Rajah 11.3, nyatakan perbezaan antara lengkung pertumbuhan kedua-dua organisma ini.

Based on Diagram 11.2 and Diagram 11.3, state the differences between the growth curve between both organisms.

[4 markah]

[4 marks]

- (ii) Berdasarkan Rajah 11.3, terangkan lengkung pertumbuhan belalang.

Based on Diagram 11.3, explain the growth curve of the grasshopper.

[6 markah]

[6 marks]

KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN TAMAT
END OF QUESTION PAPER

**MAKLUMAT UNTUK CALON
INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

1. Kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian: **Bahagian A**, **Bahagian B** dan **Bahagian C**.
This question paper consists of three sections: Section A, Section B and Section C.
2. Jawab **semua** soalan dalam **Bahagian A**. Jawapan anda bagi **Bahagian A** hendaklah ditulis pada ruang yang disediakan dalam kertas peperiksaan ini.
Answer all questions in Section A. Write your answers for Section A in the spaces provided in this question paper.
3. Jawab **satu** soalan daripada **Bahagian B**. Jawapan anda bagi **Bahagian B** hendaklah ditulis dalam helaian tambahan yang dibekalkan oleh pengawas peperiksaan. Anda boleh menggunakan persamaan, rajah, jadual, graf dan cara lain yang sesuai untuk menjelaskan jawapan anda.
Answer one question from Section B. Write your answers for Section B on the 'helaian tambahan' provided by the invigilators. You may use equations, diagrams, tables, graphs and other suitable methods to explain your answers.
4. Jawab **semua** soalan daripada **Bahagian C**. Jawapan anda bagi **Bahagian C** hendaklah ditulis dalam helaian tambahan yang dibekalkan oleh pengawas peperiksaan. Anda boleh menggunakan persamaan, rajah, jadual, graf dan cara lain yang sesuai untuk menjelaskan jawapan anda.
Answer all the question from Section C. Write your answers for Section C on the 'helaian tambahan' provided by the invigilators. You may use equations, diagrams, tables, graphs and other suitable methods to explain your answers.
5. Rajah yang mengiringi soalan tidak dilukis mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan.
The diagrams in the questions are not drawn to scale unless stated.
6. Markah yang diperuntukkan bagi setiap soalan atau ceraian soalan ditunjukkan dalam kurungan.
The marks allocated for each question or sub-part of a question are shown in brackets.
7. Jika anda hendak menukar jawapan, batalkan jawapan yang telah dibuat. Kemudian tulis jawapan yang baharu.
If you wish to change your answer, cross out the answer that you have done. Then write down the new answer.
8. Anda dibenarkan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik.
You may use a scientific calculator.
9. Anda dinasihati supaya mengambil masa 60 minit untuk menjawab soalan dalam **Bahagian A**, 60 minit untuk **Bahagian B** dan 30 minit untuk **Bahagian C**.
You are advised to spend 60 minutes to answer questions in Section A, 60 minutes for Section B and 30 minutes for Section C.
10. Ceraikan **Bahagian B** dan **Bahagian C** daripada kertas peperiksaan ini. Calon ada pilihan sama ada mencantumkan helaian tambahan bersama-sama kertas peperiksaan ini dengan menggunakan stapler atau menebuk lubang dan ikat kemudian serahkan kepada pengawas peperiksaan pada akhir peperiksaan.
Detach Section B and Section C from this question paper. The candidates are given a choice to either combine the 'helaian tambahan' together with this question paper by using stapler or punching a hole on this question paper. Then, tie the papers together and hand in to the invigilator at the end of the examination.