

BIOLOGI TAHUN 2022: SKEMA JAWAPAN MPP3 KERTAS 1

No soalan	Jawapan	No soalan	Jawapan
1	D	21	D
2	C	22	C
3	A	23	A
4	C	24	B
5	D	25	D
6	C	26	C
7	C	27	B
8	A	28	B
9	B	29	A
10	C	30	C
11	B	31	C
12	C	32	A
13	C	33	D
14	B	34	C
15	D	35	D
16	C	36	B
17	D	37	C
18	B	38	A
19	A	39	D
20	A	40	C

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CADANGAN JAWAPAN
SUGGESTED ANSWER

No. Item	Kriteria Pemarkahan / Scoring Criteria	Markah Mark	
1(a)(i)	Dapat menamakan sel yang padat dengan komponen X dan Y. <i>Able to name the dense cells with X and Y components.</i> Cadangan Jawapan / Suggested Answer: Komponen X: sel sperma/sel otot/sel meristem <i>Component X: sperm cells/muscle cells/meristem cells</i> Komponen Y: sel mesofil palisad/sel mesofil berspan <i>Component Y: palisade mesophyll cells/spongy mesophyll cells</i>	1 1	2
1(a)(ii)	Dapat menerangkan komponen X padat dalam sel <i>Able to describe the numerous of X component in the cell</i> Cadangan Jawapan / Suggested Answer: P1- untuk menjana lebih / banyak tenaga/ATP <i>P1- to generate more energy / ATP</i> P2- bagi membolehkan pergerakan / pengecutan otot / pembahagian sel <i>P2- to enable movement / contraction of muscle / cell division</i> **P2 bergantung kepada jawapan di (a)(i) **P2 depends on answer in (a)(i)	1 1	2
1(b)	Dapat menerangkan kesan aktiviti kuari terhadap fungsi komponen Y <i>Able to explain the effect of quarry activities towards the function of Y component</i> Cadangan Jawapan / Suggested Answer: P1- kurang / sedikit tenaga cahaya diserap (oleh komponen Y / kloroplas) <i>P1- less light energy absorbed (by component Y / chloroplast)</i> P2- debu dari kuari menutup permukaan daun <i>P2- dust from the quarry covered the leaves</i> P3- kadar fotosintesis berkurangan <i>P3- the rate of photosynthesis decreases</i>	1 1 1	2
Jumlah / Total		6	

No. Item	Kriteria Pemarkahan / Scoring Criteria	Markah Mark	
2(a)	Dapat menamakan proses P dan Q <i>Able to name the process for P and Q</i> Jawapan / Answer: P: Hidrolisis / <i>Hydrolysis</i> Q: Kondensasi / <i>Condensation</i>	1 1	2
2(b)	Dapat menulis persamaan perkataan untuk proses P dan Q <i>Able to write the word equation for the processes P and Q</i> Jawapan / Answer: P: Maltosa + air → glukosa + glukosa <i>P: Maltose + water → glucose + glucose</i> Q: Glukosa + glukosa → maltosa + air <i>Q: Glucose + glucose → maltose + water</i>	1 1	2
2(c)	Dapat menerangkan mengapa biskut terasa manis apabila dikunyah lebih lama <i>Able to explain why cookies taste sweet when chewed for a long time</i> Cadangan Jawapan / <i>Suggested Answer:</i> P1: Biskut tawar mengandungi kanji. <i>P1: Cream crackers contain starch</i> P2: Kanji telah dihidrolisis oleh enzim amilase liur <i>P2: Starch is hydrolysed by the salivary amylase</i> P3: menjadi maltosa <i>P3: into maltose</i>	1 1 1	2
Jumlah / Total		6	

No. Item	Kriteria Pemarkahan / Scoring Criteria	Markah Mark	
3(a)	Dapat menamakan proses S dan T <i>Able to name process S and T</i> Jawapan / Answer: S: Respirasi Aerob <i>Aerobic respiration</i> T: Fermentasi asid laktik <i>Lactic acid fermentation</i>	1 1	2

3(b)	Dapat menyatakan apakah yang berlaku sekiranya Z terkumpul di dalam sel otot manusia <i>Able to state what would happen when Z accumulates in human muscle cell</i> Cadangan Jawapan / <i>Suggested Answer:</i> Kelesuan/ kekejangan otot <i>Fatigue/muscle cramps</i>	1	1
3(c)	Dapat menerangkan mengapa penguraian glukosa melalui proses T menghasilkan kurang tenaga berbanding proses S <i>Able to explain why does the broken down of glucose through the process T produced less energy than process S</i> Cadangan Jawapan / <i>Suggested Answer:</i> kerana penguraian glukosa tidak lengkap / sebahagian tenaga kimia masih terikat dalam molekul asid laktik. <i>because the breakdown of glucose is incomplete / part of the chemical energy is still bound in the lactic acid molecule.</i>	1	1
3(d)	Dapat menerangkan mengapa tumbuhan dapat beradaptasi dalam persekitarannya <i>Able to explain why the plant can adapt in its surrounding</i> Cadangan Jawapan / <i>Suggested Answer:</i> P1 – Menjalankan fermentasi alkohol <i>Carry out alcohol fermentation</i> P2 – Sel akar mempunyai toleransi (yang tinggi) terhadap etanol <i>Root cells (high) tolerance to ethanol</i> P3 – (Sel tumbuhan) menghasilkan enzim alkohol dehidrogenase <i>(Plant cells) produce alcohol dehydrogenase enzymes</i> P4 – Menguraikan etanol kepada karbon dioksida <i>Breakdown ethanol into carbon dioxide</i> Mana-mana 3 Any 3	1 1 1 1	3
Jumlah / Total		7	

No. Item	Kriteria Pemarkahan / <i>Scoring Criteria</i>	Markah Mark	
4(a)(i)	Dapat menamakan struktur berlabel P dan Q <i>Able to name structure labelled P and Q</i> Jawapan/ <i>Answer:</i> P: Sel mesofil palisad <i>Palisade mesophyll cell</i> Q: Sel Pengawal <i>Guard Cell</i>	1 1	2

4(a)(ii)	Dapat menyatakan SATU ciri penyesuaian struktur P untuk meningkatkan kadar fotosintesis dalam tumbuhan. <i>Able to state ONE adaptive characteristic of structure P to increase rate of photosynthesis in plant</i> Cadangan Jawapan / <i>Suggested Answer:</i> P1: Sel tersusun secara tegak dan padat <i>P1: Cells are closely packed</i> P2: Mengandungi banyak kloroplas <i>P2: Contain many chloroplast</i>	1 1	1
4(b)	Dapat menerangkan bagaimana fenomena jerebu mengurangkan hasil tanaman <i>Able to explain how haze phenomenon reducing a crop yield</i> Cadangan Jawapan / <i>Suggested Answer:</i> P1: Jerebu mengandungi partikel habuk/debu / jelaga / zarah terampai <i>P1: Haze contain dust particles / soot / suspended particles</i> P2: Menutup permukaan daun/ stomata tersumbat <i>P2: Cover the leaf surface/ stomata is blocked/covered</i> P3: Kurang karbon dioksida yang diserap <i>P3: Less carbon dioxide is absorbed</i> P4: Kurangkan keamatan cahaya yang diterima oleh kloroplas/klorofil <i>P4: Reduce light intensity receive by chloroplast/ chlorophyll</i> P5: Kadar fotosintesis menurun/rendah <i>P5: The rate of photosynthesis decrease/low</i> <i>Nota : mana-mana dua</i> <i>Note : any two</i>	1 1 1 1 1	2
4(c)	Dapat menerangkan bagaimana keadaan mempengaruhi titik P. <i>Able to explain how the condition affects point P.</i> Cadangan Jawapan / <i>Suggested Answer:</i> F: Titik P tidak berlaku / wujud <i>F: Point P does not occur / exists</i> P1: (Pada tahap optimum keamatan cahaya,) kadar fotosintesis lebih tinggi berbanding dengan kadar respirasi. <i>P1: (At the optimum level of light intensity,) the rate of photosynthesis is higher compared to the rate of respiration.</i> P2: Pengambilan / penyerapan karbon dioksida semasa fotosintesis sentiasa lebih tinggi sepanjang hari <i>P2: Carbon dioxide uptake / absorption during photosynthesis is always higher throughout the day.</i> P3: Lebih banyak glukosa akan dihasilkan <i>P3: More glucose will be produced</i> P4: Memastikan pertumbuhan / perkembangan bunga / pembentukan buah dalam tumbuhan. <i>P4: Ensure the growth / development of flowers / fruit formation in plants.</i> <i>F + mana-mana satu P</i> <i>F + Any one P</i>	1 1 1 1	2
Jumlah / Total			7

No. Item	Kriteria Pemarkahan / Scoring Criteria	Markah Mark									
5(a)	Dapat menamakan struktur Q dan R. <i>Able to name structure Q and R</i> Jawapan/Answer: Q: Plat tapis / <i>Sieve plate</i> R: Sel rakan/ <i>Companion cell</i>	1 1	2								
5(b)	Dapat menyatakan kesan keupayaan air di dalam P apabila bahan dari daun diangkut melalui R <i>Able to state the effect of water potential in P when the substances transported through R.</i> Cadangan jawapan/ <i>Suggested answer:</i> Keupayaan air dalam P berkurang. <i>The water potential in P decrease.</i>	1	1								
5(c)	Dapat menerangkan bagaimana tumbuhan dalam Rajah 5.2 boleh digunakan untuk menangani isu pencemaran sumber air. <i>Able to explain how plant in Diagram 5.2 can be used to solve the issue of water sources pollution.</i> Cadangan jawapan/ <i>Suggested answer:</i> P1: Kaedah fitoremediasi. <i>Phytoremediation method.</i> P2: Mempunyai akar yang serabut (panjang). <i>Has fibrous root (long).</i> P3: Akar mengakumulasi / mengumpul / menyerap logam berat. <i>The root accumulates / absorbs heavy metal.</i> P4: Akar serap nutrien. <i>The root absorbs nutrients.</i>	1 1 1 1	3								
5(d)	Dapat menyatakan dua perbezaan di antara kedua-dua proses yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 5.3(a) dan Rajah 5.3(b) <i>Able to state two differences between both processes shown in Diagram 5.3(a) and Diagram 5.3(b).</i> Cadangan jawapan/ <i>Suggested answer</i> <table><tr><th>Rajah 5.3(a)/ <i>Diagram 5.3(a)</i></th><th>Rajah 5.3(b)/ <i>Diagram 5.3(b)</i></th></tr><tr><td>P1: Proses gutasi. <i>Guttation process.</i></td><td>P1: Proses transpirasi. <i>Transpiration process.</i></td></tr><tr><td>P2: Berlaku pada waktu malam dan awal pagi. <i>Occurs at night and early morning.</i></td><td>P2: Berlaku pada waktu siang yang panas dan berangin. <i>Occurs on hot and windy days.</i></td></tr><tr><td>P3: Hanya berlaku dalam tumbuhan herba. <i>Only occurs in herbaceous plants.</i></td><td>P3: Berlaku dalam semua tumbuhan. <i>Occurs in all plants.</i></td></tr></table>	Rajah 5.3(a)/ <i>Diagram 5.3(a)</i>	Rajah 5.3(b)/ <i>Diagram 5.3(b)</i>	P1: Proses gutasi. <i>Guttation process.</i>	P1: Proses transpirasi. <i>Transpiration process.</i>	P2: Berlaku pada waktu malam dan awal pagi. <i>Occurs at night and early morning.</i>	P2: Berlaku pada waktu siang yang panas dan berangin. <i>Occurs on hot and windy days.</i>	P3: Hanya berlaku dalam tumbuhan herba. <i>Only occurs in herbaceous plants.</i>	P3: Berlaku dalam semua tumbuhan. <i>Occurs in all plants.</i>	1 1 1	2
Rajah 5.3(a)/ <i>Diagram 5.3(a)</i>	Rajah 5.3(b)/ <i>Diagram 5.3(b)</i>										
P1: Proses gutasi. <i>Guttation process.</i>	P1: Proses transpirasi. <i>Transpiration process.</i>										
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	P4: Air terbebas dalam bentuk titisan air. <i>Water is released in the form of water droplets.</i>	P4: Air terbebas dalam bentuk wap air. <i>Water is released as water vapour.</i>	1 1 1 1	
	P5: Air terbebas melalui struktur khas di bahagian urat daun. <i>Water is released through a special structure at the end of the leaf veins.</i>	P5: Air terbebas melalui stoma. <i>Water is released through stomata.</i>		
	P6: Berlaku apabila tekanan akar tinggi. <i>Occurs when root pressure is high.</i>	P6: Dikawal oleh pembukaan dan penutupan stoma. <i>Controlled by the stomatal opening and closing.</i>		
	P7: Membebaskan air yang kaya dengan mineral. <i>Releases water that is rich minerals.</i>	P7: Membebaskan air yang tulen sahaja. <i>Releases pure water.</i>		
	Jumlah / Total		8	

No. Item	Kriteria Pemarkahan / Scoring Criteria	Markah Mark	
6(a)(i)	Dapat menyatakan alam bagi organisma <i>Able to state the kingdom for the organism</i>		1
	Jawapan/ answer: Plantae	1	
6(a)(ii)	Dapat menyatakan ciri organisma alam plantae <i>Able to state the characteristics of kingdom plantae</i>		1
	Cadangan jawapan/ Suggested answer: Boleh menjalankan fotosintesis/ organisma autotrof/ organisma eukariot/ membiak secara seks atau aseks <i>Able to carry out photosynthesis / autotrophic organism/ eukaryotic organism/ reproduce by sexual or asexual</i>	1	
6(b)	Dapat menulis nama saintifik organisma dengan betul <i>Able to write scientific name for the organism correctly</i>		1
	Jawapan/ answer : <u>Elaeis guineensis</u>	1	

7(a)(ii)	Dapat menyatakan bagaimana perubahan bilangan kromosom boleh terjadi dengan betul <i>Able to state how changes in chromosome number occur</i> Cadangan jawapan/ <i>Suggested answer:</i> P1: Sel terdedah kepada mutagen <i>P1: Cell exposed to mutagen</i> P2: Kegagalan gentian gelendung terbentuk <i>P2: Spindle fibre failed to form</i> P3: Kegagalan kromosom homolog berpisah semasa anafasa I// Kromatid kembar gagal berpisah semasa anafasa II//berlaku tak disjungsi <i>P3: Failure of homologous chromosome to separate during anaphase I // Failure of sister chromatids to separate during anaphase II// nondisjunction occur</i>	1	1
7(b)(i)	Dapat menyatakan kebarangkalian untuk mendapat anak perempuan talasemia sekiranya individu V berkahwin dengan pembawa talasemia dengan betul. <i>Able to state the probability to get thalassemia daughter if individual V married with thalassemia carrier correctly</i> Jawapan/ <i>answer:</i> $\frac{1}{4}$ //0.25//25%	1	1
7(b)(ii)	Dapat menerangkan bagaimana anak perempuan mewarisi trait talasemia dengan betul <i>Able to explain how daughter can inherit thalasaemia trait</i> Cadangan jawapan/ <i>Suggested answer:</i> P1 : Genotip kedua-dua induk adalah heterozigot//mempunyai satu alel resesif <i>P1: Genotype of both parent is heterozygot//have one recessive allele</i> P2 : Semasa persenyawaan <i>P2: During fertilization</i> P3 : Anak perempuan menerima dua alel resesif// menerima satu alel resesif daripada kedua-dua induk <i>P3: Daughter receive two recessive allele//receive one recessive allele from both parent</i>	1 1 1	2
7(c)	Dapat mewajarkan kepentingan ujian talasemia kepada murid tingkatan empat <i>Able to justify the importance of thalasaemia test to the form four students</i> Cadangan jawapan/ <i>Suggested answer:</i> P1 : Mengenalpasti pembawa talasemia / talasemia minor <i>P1: Identify thalassemia carrier / minor</i> P2 : Mencegah talasemia//mengurangkan bilangan pesakit talasemia <i>P2: Prevent thalassemia//reduce thalassemia patient</i> P3 : Mengurangkan kos bagi rawatan penyakit talasemia	1 1 1	3

	P3: Reduce cost for thalassemia treatment P4 : Memelihara keturunan (daripada penyakit genetik) P4: Maintain offspring (from genetic disease) P5 : Patologi darah bagi murid tingkatan 4 sama dengan orang dewasa P5: Blood pathology for form 4 students equal to adult	1 1	
	Jumlah / Total	9	

No. Item	Kriteria Pemarkahan / Scoring Criteria	Markah Mark	
8(a)(i)	Dapat menerangkan hubungan di antara kadar pembebasan gas rumah hijau dengan aktiviti yang berlaku dalam Bandar A dan Bandar B. <i>Able to explain the relationship between the rate of greenhouse gas emissions and the activities that occur in City A and City B.</i> Cadangan jawapan/ <i>Suggested answer:</i> Bandar A / <i>City A:</i> P1:dapat mengekalkan kehidupan di bumi <i>P1: can sustain life on earth</i> P2:dapat mengekalkan suhu bumi <i>P2: can maintain the earth's temperature</i> Bandar B / <i>City B:</i> P3:peningkatan suhu bumi // kesan rumah hijau <i>P3: increase in earth's temperature // green house effect</i> P4: kehilangan flora dan fauna <i>P4: loss of flora and fauna</i> P5: kehilangan sumber makanan dan habitat <i>P5: loss of food resources and habitat</i> P6: berlaku perubahan iklim <i>P6: there is climate change</i> Mana -mana 1P daripada Bandar A dan Bandar B <i>Any 1P from City A and City B</i>	1 1 1 1 1 1	2
8(a)(ii)	Dapat mewajarkan bandar yang boleh didiami oleh penduduk 25 tahun akan datang <i>Able to justify a city that can be inhabited by the people of the next 25 years</i> Cadangan jawapan/ <i>Suggested answer:</i> F: bandar A <i>F: city A</i> P1: kerana suhu yang sesuai untuk kemandirian organisma <i>P1: because the temperature is suitable for the survival of the organism</i> P2: pembebasan gas karbon dioksida pada kadar yang mencukupi <i>P2: the release of carbon dioxide gas at a sufficient rate</i> P3: untuk menyerap tenaga haba // memantulkan semula tenaga solar yang tidak diingini <i>P3: to absorb heat energy // reflect unwanted solar energy</i>	1 1 1 1	2

	P4: bagi memastikan suhu bumi tidak terlalu sejuk // mengekalkan suhu bumi <i>P4: to ensure the earth's temperature is not too cold // maintain the earth's temperature</i> F + mana-mana 1P F + any 1P	1	
8(b)	Dapat menyatakan apakah amalan yang berkonsepkan teknologi hijau yang boleh dipraktikkan oleh pelajar sekolah tersebut untuk melestarikan alam sekitar. <i>Be able to state what practices with the concept of green technology can be practiced by the school's students to preserve the environment.</i> Cadangan jawapan / <i>Suggested answer:</i> P1: menghasilkan eko-enzim daripada sisa buahan (sebagai agen pembersih) <i>P1: produce eco-enzymes from fruit waste (as a cleaning agent)</i> P2: kitar semula sisa kantin/ sisa makanan untuk hasilkan baja semula jadi / penggalak pertumbuhan tanaman <i>P2: recycle canteen waste / food waste to produce natural fertilizers / plant growth promoters</i> P3: menghasilkan biogas daripada sisa pepejal organik <i>P3: produce biogas from organic solid waste</i> P4: menghasilkan tepung daripada kulit pisang (untuk dijadikan sebagai bahan pembuatan bioplastik semula jadi) <i>P4: produce flour from banana peels (to be used as a natural bioplastic manufacturing material)</i> P5: menghasilkan baja foliar (cecair) daripada sisa kantin (penggalak pertumbuhan) <i>P5: produce foliar fertilizer (liquid) from canteen waste (growth promoter)</i>	1 1 1 1 1	2
8(c)(i)	Dapat menerangkan mengapa Pelan Tindakan Dasar Sekuriti Makanan dilancarkan oleh kerajaan Malaysia. <i>Able to explain Food Security Policy Action Plan is launched by Malaysian government.</i> Cadangan jawapan / <i>Suggested answer:</i> P1: jurang ekonomi yang semakin jauh menyebabkan harga makanan naik // kadar inflasi yang tinggi <i>P1: the widening economic gap causes food prices to rise // high inflation rate</i> P2: pertambahan jumlah penduduk <i>P2: population growth</i> P3: bencana alam merosakkan proses pembuatan makanan <i>P3: natural disasters damage the food manufacturing process</i> P4: tiada persediaan dalam menghadapi bencana <i>P4: no preparation in the face of disaster</i> P5: sumber makanan dieksploitasi sebagai sumber lain <i>P5: food resources are exploited as other resources</i>	1 1 1 1 1	2

8(c)(ii)	Dapat mencadangkan satu kaedah yang boleh digunakan oleh penduduk di kawasan bandar bagi meningkatkan hasil pertanian mereka. <i>Be able to suggest a method that can be used by residents in urban areas to increase their agricultural yield.</i> Cadangan jawapan / <i>Suggested answer:</i> P1: kaedah penanaman vertikal/ secara menegak <i>P1: vertical planting method</i> P2: tanam sayuran-sayuran di dalam pasu/ bekas kitar semula <i>P2: plant vegetables in pots/recycled containers</i> P3: teknik tanaman hidroponik <i>P3: hydroponic plant techniques</i>	1	1
Jumlah / Total			9

No. Item	Kriteria Pemarkahan / <i>Scoring Criteria</i>	Markah Mark	
9(a)(i)	Dapat menyatakan kepentingan tindakan refleks <i>Able to state the importance of reflex action</i> Cadangan jawapan / <i>Suggested answer:</i> P1: Tindakan yang serta-merta / spontan / pantas <i>P1: Immediate / spontaneous / fast action</i> P2: untuk mengelakkan kecederaan (yang serius) <i>P2: to avoid (serious) injury</i>	1	2
9(a)(ii)	Dapat menghuraikan pemindahan impuls untuk menghasilkan gerak balas dalam Rajah 9.1 <i>Able to describe the transmission of impulse to perform the response in Diagram 9.1.</i> Cadangan jawapan / <i>Suggested answer:</i> P1: Reseptor sakit / deria mengesan rangsangan / tercucuk paku <i>P1: Pain / sensory receptor detects stimulus / pricked on a nail</i> P2: Reseptor mencetuskan impuls <i>P2: Receptor triggers impulse</i> P3: Impuls dipindahkan melalui neuron deria <i>P3: Impulse transmitted via sensory neurone</i> P4: ke saraf tunjang <i>P4: to the spinal cord</i> P5: (Dalam saraf tunjang,) impuls dipindahkan melalui sinaps <i>P5: (In spinal cord,) impulse is transmitted via synapse</i> P6: ke neuron geganti <i>P6: to relay neurone</i> P7: (Dari neuron geganti,) impuls dipindahkan ke neuron motor <i>P7: (From relay neurone,) impulse is transmitted to motor neurone</i>	1	8

	P8: (Dari neuron motor,) impuls dipindahkan ke efektor / tisu otot P8: (From motor neurone,) impulse is transmitted to effector / muscle tissues P9: kaki dialih / diangkat dengan <u>cepat</u> P9: Foot is lifted up <u>faster</u>	1 1																
9(b)(ii)	Dapat membandingkan gerak balas yang berlaku dalam Rajah 9.1 dan Rajah 9.2 Able to compare response that occur in Diagram 9.1 and Diagram 9.2 Cadangan jawapan / Suggested answer: Persamaan / Similarities: F1: Kedua-dua mempunyai tisu / organ sasaran F1: Both have target tissue / organ F2: Kedua-dua menghasilkan gerak balas terhadap rangsangan F2: Both produce response towards stimuli F3: Kedua-dua berfungsi menyelaraskan aktiviti badan F3: Both function in coordinating body activity Perbezaan / Differences: <table><tr><th>Rajah 9.1 / Diagram 9.1</th><th>Rajah 9.2 / Diagram 9.2</th></tr><tr><td>P1: Sistem saraf P1: Nervous system</td><td>Sistem Endokrin Endocrine system</td></tr><tr><td>P2: Kesan daripada impuls menghasilkan gerak balas P2: Effect from impulse produce action</td><td>Kesan daripada hormon menghasilkan gerak balas Effect from hormone produce action</td></tr><tr><td>P3: Gerak balas adalah cepat / serta merta P3: Response produce is fast / immediate</td><td>Gerak balas adalah perlahan / berpanjangan Response is slow / prolong</td></tr><tr><td>P4: Isyarat dihantar dalam bentuk impuls elektrik P4: Signal sent in the form of electrical impulse</td><td>Isyarat diangkut oleh hormon / bahan kimia organik Signals transmit by hormone / organic chemical substance</td></tr><tr><td>P5: Impuls dihantar melalui neuron P5: Impulse sent via neurone</td><td>Hormon diangkut melalui aliran darah Hormone transport via blood stream</td></tr><tr><td>P6: Terdiri daripada rangkaian sel-sel neuron P6: Consists of network of neurone cells</td><td>Terdiri daripada kelenjar endokrin tanpa ductus Consists of ductless endocrine glands</td></tr><tr><td>P7: Tempoh kesan adalah singkat P7: Short-term effect</td><td>Tempoh kesan adalah lama Long-term effect</td></tr></table>	Rajah 9.1 / Diagram 9.1	Rajah 9.2 / Diagram 9.2	P1: Sistem saraf P1: Nervous system	Sistem Endokrin Endocrine system	P2: Kesan daripada impuls menghasilkan gerak balas P2: Effect from impulse produce action	Kesan daripada hormon menghasilkan gerak balas Effect from hormone produce action	P3: Gerak balas adalah cepat / serta merta P3: Response produce is fast / immediate	Gerak balas adalah perlahan / berpanjangan Response is slow / prolong	P4: Isyarat dihantar dalam bentuk impuls elektrik P4: Signal sent in the form of electrical impulse	Isyarat diangkut oleh hormon / bahan kimia organik Signals transmit by hormone / organic chemical substance	P5: Impuls dihantar melalui neuron P5: Impulse sent via neurone	Hormon diangkut melalui aliran darah Hormone transport via blood stream	P6: Terdiri daripada rangkaian sel-sel neuron P6: Consists of network of neurone cells	Terdiri daripada kelenjar endokrin tanpa ductus Consists of ductless endocrine glands	P7: Tempoh kesan adalah singkat P7: Short-term effect	Tempoh kesan adalah lama Long-term effect	
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9(b)(i)	Dapat menghuraikan tindakan hormon dalam situasi Rajah 9.2 <i>Able to describe the action of hormone in the situation in Diagram 9.2</i> Cadangan jawapan / <i>Suggested answer:</i> P1: Hormon adrenalina / noradrenalina (dirembeskan oleh kelenjar adrenal) <i>P1: Adrenaline / Noradrenaline hormone (secretes by adrenal gland)</i> P2: Menyebabkan peningkatan kadar degupan jantung / kadar pernafasan / aras glukosa darah / aktiviti metabolisme / tekanan darah <i>P2: Cause the increasement of heartbeat rate / breathing rate / blood glucose level / metabolic rate / blood pressure</i> P3: Membekalkan lebih banyak oksigen dan glukosa ke otak / otot rangka <i>P3: Supply more oxygen and glucose to the brain / skeletal muscle</i> P4: menghasilkan lebih banyak tenaga <i>P4: to produce more energy</i> P5: untuk berlari lebih cepat / berlawan // menghasilkan gerak balas serta merta <i>P5: to run faster / fight // produce immediate response</i>	1 1 1 1 1	4
Jumlah / Total			20

No. Item	Kriteria Pemarkahan / <i>Scoring Criteria</i>	Markah Mark	
10(a)(i)	Dapat menamakan hormon X dan menyatakan peranan hormon tersebut. <i>Able to name the hormone X and state the function of the hormone.</i> Cadangan jawapan / <i>Suggested answer:</i> F: Hormon perangsang Folikel / FSH <i>F: Follicle stimulating hormone / FSH</i> P: Merangsang perkembangan folikel // merangsang perkembangan folikel primer ke folikel Graaf <i>P: Stimulate the development of follicles // Stimulate the development of primary follicle into Graafian follicle.</i>	1 1	2
10(a)(ii)	Dapat menerangkan teknik untuk mengatasi masalah struktur P tersumbat. <i>Able to explain the technique to overcome the problem of clogged P structure.</i> Cadangan jawapan / <i>Suggested answer:</i> P1: Teknik IVF//Persenyawaan in vitro <i>P1: Technique IVF//In vitro fertilization</i> P2: beberapa oosit sekunder /ovum yang belum disenyawakan diambil dari ovari (menggunakan laparoscopi) <i>P2: A few unfertilised secondary oocytes / ova are taken from the ovaries (using laparoscopy)</i> P3: Oosit sekunder / ovum dimasukkan kedalam piring petri <i>P3: Secondary oocytes / ova are inserted into a petri dish</i> P4: yang mengandungi medium kultur / larutan kultur / bernutrien <i>P4: which contains the culture medium/culture solution/nutrient</i>	1 1 1 1	5

	P5: sejumlah sperma dimasukkan ke dalam piring petri <i>P5: a certain amount of sperm is entered into the petri dish</i> P6: persenyawaan berlaku (di antara ovum dan sperma) bagi membentuk zigot <i>P6: fertilization occurs (between the ovum and the sperm) to form a zygote</i> P7: Zigot berkembang/membahagi secara mitosis membentuk embrio <i>P7: Zigot develops/divides/undergoes mitosis forming embryos</i> P8: embrio dimasukkan ke dalam uterus ibu <i>P8: embryo inserted into mother's uterus</i> P9: untuk proses penempelan. <i>P9: for the implantation process.</i>	1 1 1 1 1	
10(a)(iii)	Dapat membincangkan peranan struktur Q semasa kehamilan <i>Able to discuss the role of Q structure during pregnancy</i> Cadangan jawapan / <i>Suggested answer:</i> F1:(Q sebagai) sebagai tapak pertukaran bahan di antara ibu dan fetus <i>F1:(Q as) as a site of exchange of material between the mother and the fetus</i> P1: glukosa / asid amino / antibody / oksigen meresap dari darah ibu ke dalam kapilari darah fetus <i>P1: glucose / amino acid / antibody / oxygen diffuses from the mother's blood into the foetal blood capillaries</i> P2: karbon dioksida/urea meresap dari kapilari darah fetus ke dalam darah ibu <i>P2: carbon dioxide/urea diffuse from the foetal blood capillaries into the mother's blood</i> F2: Q bertindak sebagai organ endokrin <i>F2: Q acts as an endocrine organ</i> P3: merembeskan hormon progesteron (dan estrogen) <i>P3: secreting the hormone progesterone (and oestrogen)</i> P4: untuk mengekalkan ketebalan dinding endometrium <i>P4: to maintain endometrial wall thickness</i> F3: mengasingkan darah ibu dan darah fetus daripada bercampur <i>F3: separate mother's blood and foetal blood from mixing</i> P5: mengelakkan penggumpalan darah <i>P5: to prevent blood agglutination</i> P6: untuk mengelakkan salur darah fetus pecah <i>P6: to prevent the foetus blood vessel from rupture</i> P7: menghalang kemasukan bakteria / toksin / bahan kimia berbahaya ke dalam sistem darah fetus <i>P7: prevent the entering of bacteria / toxin / dangerous chemical substances into foetus's blood system</i>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5

10(b)	Dapat menerangkan perbandingan proses A dan proses B <i>Able to explain the comparison of process A and process B</i>		8																								
	Cadangan jawapan / <i>Suggested answer:</i> Persamaan / <i>Similarities:</i> P1: Kedua-duanya merupakan proses pembentukan gamet <i>P1: Both are process of gamete formation</i> P2: kedua-duanya melibatkan proses meiosis <i>P2: both involve the process of meiosis</i> P3: kedua-duanya menghasilkan gamet yang haploid <i>P3: both of which produce haploid gametes</i> P4: kedua-duanya berlaku dalam organ pembiakan <i>P4: both occur in the reproductive organs</i>	1 1 1 1																									
	Perbezaan / <i>Differences:</i>																										
	<table><tr><td></td><td>Proses A / <i>Process A</i></td><td>Proses B / <i>Process B</i></td></tr><tr><td>P5</td><td>Proses spermatogenesis <i>spermatogenesis</i></td><td>Proses Oogenesis <i>Oogenesis</i></td></tr><tr><td>P6</td><td>Berlaku di testis <i>Occurs in the testis</i></td><td>Berlaku di ovari <i>Occurs in the ovary</i></td></tr><tr><td>P7</td><td>Spermatogonium menghasilkan 4 sel gamet/sperma <i>Spermatogonium produces 4 gamete/sperm cells</i></td><td>Oogonium menghasilkan 1 oosit sekunder (dan 3 jasad kutub) <i>Oogonium produces 1 secondary oocytes (and 3 polar bodies)</i></td></tr><tr><td>P8</td><td>Meiosis lengkap berlaku <i>Complete meiosis occurs</i></td><td>Meiosis II dilengkapkan apabila proses persenyawaan berlaku. <i>Meiosis II is completed when fertilization process occurs</i></td></tr><tr><td>P9</td><td>Spermatid mengalami pembezaan untuk membentuk sperma <i>Spermatid undergoes differentiation to form sperms</i></td><td>Oosit sekunder tidak mengalami pembezaan <i>Secondary oocytes do not undergo differentiation</i></td></tr><tr><td>P10</td><td>Proses berlaku secara berterusan (setelah akil baligh) <i>The process occurs continuously (after puberty)</i></td><td>Proses tidak berlaku secara berterusan // mana-mana penerangan yang sesuai <i>The process does not occur continuously // any suitable explanation</i></td></tr><tr><td>P11</td><td>Berjuta-juta sperma dihasilkan setiap hari <i>Millions of sperms are produced daily</i></td><td>Hanya satu oosit sekunder dihasilkan dalam satu kitar haid <i>Only one secondary oocyte is produced during menstrual cycle</i></td></tr></table>		Proses A / <i>Process A</i>	Proses B / <i>Process B</i>	P5	Proses spermatogenesis <i>spermatogenesis</i>	Proses Oogenesis <i>Oogenesis</i>	P6	Berlaku di testis <i>Occurs in the testis</i>	Berlaku di ovari <i>Occurs in the ovary</i>	P7	Spermatogonium menghasilkan 4 sel gamet/sperma <i>Spermatogonium produces 4 gamete/sperm cells</i>	Oogonium menghasilkan 1 oosit sekunder (dan 3 jasad kutub) <i>Oogonium produces 1 secondary oocytes (and 3 polar bodies)</i>	P8	Meiosis lengkap berlaku <i>Complete meiosis occurs</i>	Meiosis II dilengkapkan apabila proses persenyawaan berlaku. <i>Meiosis II is completed when fertilization process occurs</i>	P9	Spermatid mengalami pembezaan untuk membentuk sperma <i>Spermatid undergoes differentiation to form sperms</i>	Oosit sekunder tidak mengalami pembezaan <i>Secondary oocytes do not undergo differentiation</i>	P10	Proses berlaku secara berterusan (setelah akil baligh) <i>The process occurs continuously (after puberty)</i>	Proses tidak berlaku secara berterusan // mana-mana penerangan yang sesuai <i>The process does not occur continuously // any suitable explanation</i>	P11	Berjuta-juta sperma dihasilkan setiap hari <i>Millions of sperms are produced daily</i>	Hanya satu oosit sekunder dihasilkan dalam satu kitar haid <i>Only one secondary oocyte is produced during menstrual cycle</i>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
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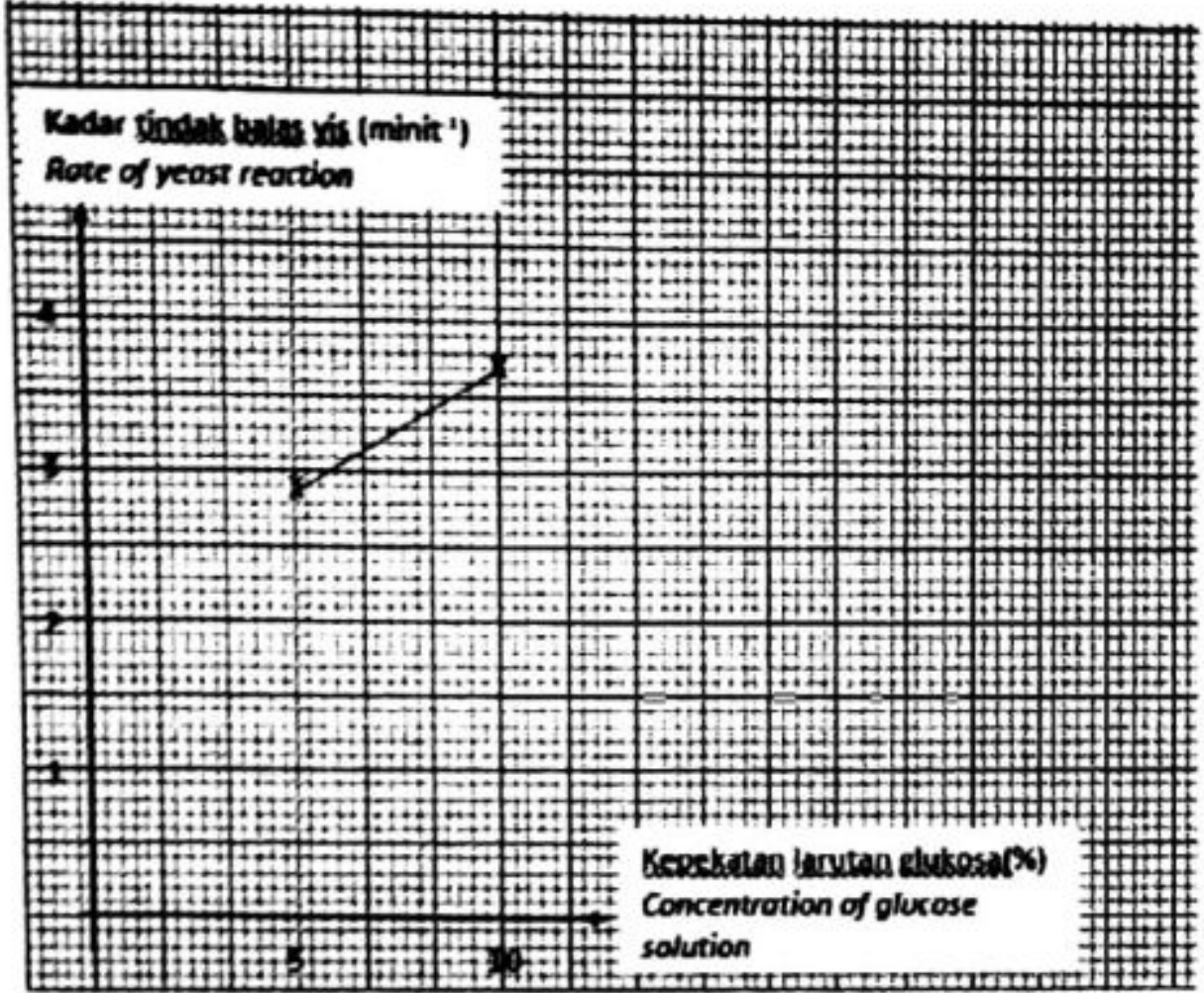
No. Item	Kriteria Pemarkahan / Scoring Criteria	Markah Mark	
11(a)	Dapat menerangkan apa yang berlaku semasa fasa X <i>Able to explain what happen during phase X</i> Cadangan jawapan / <i>Suggested answer:</i> G1 P1: sintesis protein / organel baru <i>P1: synthesized a new protein / organelles</i> P2: kadar metabolisme sel tinggi <i>P2: the metabolic rate of the cell is high</i> S P3: mensintesis DNA <i>P3: synthesizing of DNA</i> P4: DNA mengalami replikasi <i>P4: DNA undergoes replication</i> P5: membentuk duplikasi kromosom // setiap kromosom mengandungi dua kromatid seiras / kromatid kembar <i>P5: form duplicated chromosome // each chromosome consist of two identical chromatids / sister chromatids</i> G2 P6: pengumpulan tenaga <i>P6: accumulation of energy</i> Mana-mana 3 Any 3	1 1 1 1 1 1	3
11(b)(i)	Dapat menerangkan mengapa semua anak pokok yang terhasil adalah seiras dari segi genetik dengan tumbuhan induk <i>Able to explain why all the offspring produced are genetically identical to their parent's plant.</i> Cadangan jawapan / <i>Suggested answer:</i> F: teknik P ialah kultur tisu / pengklonan <i>F: technique P is tissue culture / cloning</i> P1: (anak pokok) ialah klon <i>P1: (Plant offspring) is clone</i> P2: mempunyai maklumat / bahan genetik / DNA yang sama dengan induk <i>P2: have same DNA / genetic material / content to the parent</i> P3: tiada variasi <i>P3: no variation</i> P4: melibatkan mitosis sahaja / meiosis tidak berlaku <i>P4: involve mitosis only / meiosis cannot occur</i> P5: pembiakan aseks <i>P5: asexual reproduction</i>	1 1 1 1 1 1	7

	P8: tiada variasi / pemilihan semulajadi / tidak dapat menghasilkan baka / varieti baru / <i>P8: no variation / natural selection / unable to produce a new breed / variety</i>	1	
11(c)	Dapat menerangkan teknik penghasilan daging ruminan dengan betul <i>Able to explain the technique to produce ruminant meat correctly</i> Rubrik / Rubric: C1 – nama teknik - 1 markah <i>C1 – technique name – 1 mark</i> C2 – penerangan teknik – maks 3 markah <i>C2 – explanation technique – max 3 marks</i> Cadangan jawapan / Suggested answer: <u>C1</u> P1: Teknik pengkulturan (daging) <i>P1: (Meat) culturing technique</i> Reject: Pengklonan / Cloning <u>C2</u> P2: sel stem dari haiwan di ambil <i>P2: stem cells from animal are taken</i> P3: (sel stem) dikultur dalam pring petri / medium kultur <i>P3: (stem cells) are cultured in petri dish / cultured medium</i> P4: yang mengandungi nutrien / dalam keadaan steril <i>P4: with contain nutrien / sterilize condition</i> P5: (sel stem) membahagi secara mitosis <i>P5: (stem cells) divide by mitosis</i> P6: Gentian otot terbentuk <i>P6: muscle fibres are formed</i>	1 1 1 1 1 1	4
	Jumlah / Total	20	

BIOLOGI/BIOLOGY

NOMBOR NUMBER			SKEMA PERMARKAHAN MARKING SCHEME	MARKAH MARKS		CATATAN REMARKS									
1	a)	(i)	Cadangan jawapan: <table><tr><td>Tabung didih <i>Boiling tube</i></td><td>Kepekatan larutan glukosa (%) <i>Concentration of glucose solution</i></td><td>Bilangan gelembung udara yang dibebaskan dalam masa 7 minit <i>Number of air bubbles released in 7 minutes</i></td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>5</td><td>15 - 25</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>10</td><td>25 - 35</td></tr></table>	Tabung didih <i>Boiling tube</i>	Kepekatan larutan glukosa (%) <i>Concentration of glucose solution</i>	Bilangan gelembung udara yang dibebaskan dalam masa 7 minit <i>Number of air bubbles released in 7 minutes</i>	A	5	15 - 25	B	10	25 - 35	1	1	
Tabung didih <i>Boiling tube</i>	Kepekatan larutan glukosa (%) <i>Concentration of glucose solution</i>	Bilangan gelembung udara yang dibebaskan dalam masa 7 minit <i>Number of air bubbles released in 7 minutes</i>													
A	5	15 - 25													
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		(ii)	Cadangan jawapan: Tabung didih A = $\frac{20}{7} = 2.9 \text{ minit}^{-1}$ <i>Boiling tube A</i> Tabung didih B = $\frac{26}{7} = 3.7 \text{ minit}^{-1}$ <i>Boiling tube B</i>	1	1	Pengiraan berdasarkan jawapan pelajar									
	b)		Cadangan jawapan: Kepekatan substrat glukosa bertambah // lebih banyak gas karbon dioksida dihasilkan // kadar fermentasi yis bertambah <i>Concentration of substrate increase // more carbon dioxide gases produced // Rate of fermentation of yeast increase</i>	1	1										
	c)		Cadangan jawapan: Pemboleh ubah bergerak balas: Bilangan gelembung udara yang dibebaskan dalam masa 7 minit // kadar tindak balas yis // kadar fermentasi yis												

		Responding variable: <i>Number of air bubbles released within 7 minutes // rate of yeast reaction //rate of fermentation yeast</i> Cara mengendalikan pemboleh ubah: Rekod bilangan gelembung udara yang dibebaskan dalam masa 7 minit / Mengira kadar tindak balas yis dengan menggunakan formula <u>Bilangan gelembung udara yang dibebaskan</u> Masa How to handle variables: <i>Record the number of air bubbles released in 7 minutes /</i> <i>Calculate the rate of yeast reaction using the formula</i> <u>Number of air bubbles released</u> Time	1		
	d)	Cadangan jawapan: Semakin bertambah kepekatan larutan glukosa, semakin bertambah bilangan gelembung udara yang dibebaskan dalam masa 7 minit / Semakin bertambah kepekatan larutan glukosa, semakin bertambah kadar tindak balas yis / kadar fermentasi yis <i>The higher the concentration of glucose solution, the greater the number of air bubbles released within 7 minutes /</i> <i>The higher the concentration of glucose solution, the higher the rate of the yeast reaction / rate of fermentation yeast</i>		2	PB – 1m H - 1m
	e)	Cadangan jawapan: Graf – rujuk cadangan <i>Graph - refer to suggestions</i> P – paksi beserta unit yang betul <i>axis with the correct unit</i> T – plot titik yang betul <i>plot the correct point</i>	1 1	3	Tolak 'B' bagi carta bar

		B – garis lengkung menghubungkan semua titik <i>the curve connects all the point</i> 	1		
f)	(i)	Bilangan gelembung udara meningkat // bilangan gelembung melebihi 25 <i>The number of air bubbles increase // the number of air bubbles more than 25</i>	1	1	Melebihi nilai asal tabung didih B
	(ii)	P1: (Tanpa minyak parafin) oksigen di udara (dalam tabung didih) meresap ke dalam larutan glukosa P2 : Kadar aktiviti yis meningkat, lebih banyak gas karbon dioksida dihasilkan P3 : Respirasi aerob berlaku <i>P1: (Without paraffin oil) atmospheric oxygen (in the boiling tube) diffuse into the glucose solution P2: The rate of yeast activity increase, more carbon dioxide gases produced. P3: Aerobic respiration occur</i>	1 1 1	2	