

1. A plant with thigmotropism response helps the plant to...  
*Suatu tumbuhan dengan gerak balas tigmotropisme membantu tumbuhan untuk...*
- I get water.  
*mendapatkan air.*
  - II get support.  
*mendapatkan sokongan.*
  - III fold it leaves.  
*menguncupkan daunnya.*
  - IV get sunlight.  
*mendapatkan cahaya matahari.*



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

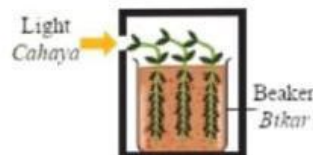
2. Zamri picks up a book on the table. What type of action is this?  
*Zamri mengambil buku di atas meja. Apakah jenis tindakan ini?*

- A An involuntary action  
*Tindakan luar kawal*
- B A voluntary action  
*Tindakan terkawal*
- C A capillary action  
*Tindakan kapilari*
- D A reflex action  
*Tindakan refleks*

3. What is the range of sound frequency that can be detected by the human ear?  
*Berapakah julat frekuensi bunyi yang dapat dikesan oleh telinga manusia?*

- A 16 - 12 000 Hz
- B 20 - 20 000 Hz
- C 40 - 100 000 Hz
- D 67 - 45 000 Hz

4. The seedlings in the diagram below is placed horizontally in a dark cupboard. The shoots of the seedlings grow towards the window after two days.  
*Anak benih dalam rajah di bawah diletakkan secara mendatar dalam sebuah almari gelap. Pucuk anak benih itu tumbuh ke arah tingkap selepas dua hari.*



What conclusion can be made from the observation?  
*Apakah kesimpulan yang dapat dibuat daripada pemerhatian itu?*

- A The root shows negative geotropism  
*Akar menunjukkan geotropisme negatif*
- B The shoot shows response towards water  
*Pucuk menunjukkan gerak balas terhadap air*
- C The root shows a greater response to water than gravity  
*Akar menunjukkan gerak balas yang lebih besar kepada air daripada graviti*
- D The shoot shows positive phototropism  
*Pucuk menunjukkan fototropisme positif*

5. Why does an old person has less sensitive hearing?  
*Mengapakah orang tua mempunyai pendengaran yang kurang sensitif?*

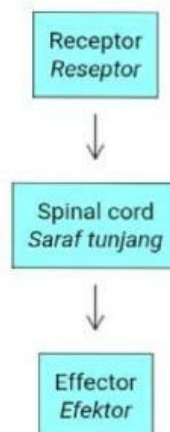
- A His eardrum is less elastic  
*Gegendang telinganya kurang kenyal*
- B His cochlea have been damaged  
*Kokleanya telah rosak*
- C His eardrum have been damaged  
*Gegendang telinganya telah rosak*
- D His Eustachian tube is blocked  
*Tiub Eustachionya tersumbat*

6. Which of the following are the components of central nervous system?  
*Antara yang berikut, yang manakah merupakan komponen sistem saraf pusat manusia?*

- I Cranial nerves  
*Saraf kranium*
- II Spinal nerves  
*Saraf spina*
- III Spinal cord  
*Saraf tunjang*
- IV Brain  
*Otak*

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

7. The diagram below shows the pathway of an impulse for an action.  
*Rajah di bawah menunjukkan laluan impuls bagi suatu tindakan.*



- Which of the following actions involves this pathway?  
*Antara tindakan berikut, yang manakah melibatkan laluan tersebut?*

- A Reading a book  
*Membaca buku*
- B Swallowing food  
*Menelan makanan*
- C Dancing with music  
*Menari dengan iringan muzik*
- D Blinking of the eyes to protect from dust  
*Mengedipkan mata untuk mengelakkan daripada habuk*

8. Read the following information.  
Baca maklumat yang berikut.



W – Ameen sneezes when dust enters his nose  
*Ameen bersin apabila habuk memasuki hidungnya*  
X – Umar plucks fruits from a tree  
*Umar memetik buah dari sepohon pokok*

What types of action are involved in W and X?  
Apakah jenis tindakan yang terlibat dalam W dan X?

- A
- | W                                            | X                                                |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Voluntary action<br><i>Tindakan terkawal</i> | Involuntary action<br><i>Tindakan luar kawal</i> |
- B
- | W                                        | X                                                |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Reflex action<br><i>Tindakan refleks</i> | Involuntary action<br><i>Tindakan luar kawal</i> |
- C
- | W                                                | X                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Involuntary action<br><i>Tindakan luar kawal</i> | Reflex action<br><i>Tindakan refleks</i> |
- D
- | W                                        | X                                            |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Reflex action<br><i>Tindakan refleks</i> | Voluntary action<br><i>Tindakan terkawal</i> |

9. Which of the following can cause a person to go deaf?  
Antara yang berikut, yang manakah boleh menyebabkan seseorang itu menjadi pekak?

- A The Eustachian tube is blocked  
*Tiub Eustachio tersumbat*
- B Injury to the earlobe  
*Kecederaan pada cuping telinga*
- C Injury to the eardrum  
*Kecederaan pada gendang telinga*
- D Water goes into the auditory canal  
*Air masuk ke dalam salur auditori*

10. The information below is about a mechanism of tasting.  
Maklumat di bawah adalah tentang satu mekanisme rasa.

X : Taste buds detect dissolved food.  
*Deria rasa mengesan makanan yang terlarut.*  
Y : Food dissolves in saliva.  
*Makanan melarut dalam air liur.*  
Z : Impulse is sent to the brain for interpretation.  
*Impuls dihantar ke otak untuk ditafsirkan.*

Which of the following sequences is correct?  
Antara susunan berikut, yang manakah betul?

- A X, Y, Z
- B X, Z, Y
- C Y, X, Z
- D Y, Z, X

11. Which of the followings is/are reasons why doctors choose the arm to give injection?  
*Antara yang berikut, yang manakah adalah sebab mengapa doktor memilih lengan untuk memberikan suntikan?*

- I The epidermis is thin  
*Epidermis adalah nipis*
- II The number of receptors is more  
*Bilangan reseptor adalah lebih banyak*
- III The number of receptors is less  
*Bilangan reseptor adalah kurang*
- IV The arm is less sensitive to the sensory of pain  
*Lengan adalah kurang sensitif terhadap deria kesakitan*

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

12. Why is the blind spot in the eye not sensitive to light?  
*Mengapakah bintik buta pada mata tidak peka terhadap cahaya?*

- A It has many photoreceptors  
*Mempunyai banyak fotoreseptor*
- B It has less photoreceptors  
*Mempunyai kurang fotoreseptor*
- C It has no photoreceptors  
*Tidak mempunyai fotoreseptor*
- D It is not yellow colour  
*Bukan berwarna kuning*

13. Which of the following tools is used to overcome the limitation of hearing?  
*Antara peralatan berikut, yang manakah digunakan untuk mengatasi had keupayaan pendengaran?*

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 

14. How does the sense of smell influence the sense of taste?  
*Bagaimanakah deria bau mempengaruhi deria rasa?*



- A The area a few taste buds in the cavity above the nose.  
*Kawasan beberapa tunas rasa dalam rongga di atas hidung.*
- B The senses of smell and taste share the same nerves.  
*Deria bau dan rasa berkongsi saraf yang sama.*
- C The same kind of cell detects smell and taste.  
*Sel yang sama mengesan bau dan rasa.*
- D The nasal cavity is connected to the mouth.  
*Rongga hidung bersambung ke mulut.*

15. What is the importance of the stereoscopic vision?  
*Apakah kepentingan jenis penglihatan stereoskopik?*

- A Field of vision is wide  
*Medan penglihatan yang luas*
- B Can determine the distance of object accurately  
*Boleh menentukan jarak objek dengan tepat*
- C Can see distant object  
*Boleh melihat objek yang sangat jauh*
- D Helps to detect enemies  
*Membantu mengesan musuh*

16. Which of the following ear structures detects and converts sound vibrations into nerve impulses?  
*Antara bahagian telinga berikut, yang manakah mengesan dan menukar getaran bunyi kepada impuls saraf?*

- A Ossicles  
*Osikel*
- B Cochlea  
*Koklea*
- C Ear canal  
*Salur telinga*
- D Eustachian tube  
*Tiub Eustachio*

17. The information below shows some activities which occur in the human body.  
*Maklumat di bawah menunjukkan beberapa aktiviti yang berlaku dalam badan manusia.*

- Heartbeat  
*Denyutan jantung*
- Digestion  
*Pencernaan*

Which part of the brain controls the above actions?  
*Bahagian otak yang manakah mengawal tindakan di atas?*

- A Cerebrum  
*Serebrum*
- B Cerebellum  
*Serebelum*
- C Cranium  
*Kranium*
- D Medulla oblongata  
*Medula oblongata*

18. The diagram below shows a plant.  
*Rajah di bawah menunjukkan suatu tumbuhan.*



What is the type of response shown by the plant?  
*Apakah jenis gerak balas yang ditunjukkan oleh tumbuhan itu?*

- A Thigmotropism  
*Tigmotropisme*
- B Phototropism  
*Fototropisme*
- C Hydrotropism  
*Hidrotropisme*
- D Geotropism  
*Geotropisme*

19. Which of the following parts of the body that is involved in controlling involuntary actions?  
*Antara bahagian badan berikut, yang manakah terlibat dalam mengawal tindakan luar kawal?*

- A Medulla oblongata  
*Medula oblongata*
- B Spinal nerves  
*Saraf spina*
- C Receptor below the knee  
*Reseptor di bawah lutut*
- D Smooth muscle  
*Otot licin*

20. Which of the following instruments is used to overcome hearing limitations of humans?  
*Antara alat berikut, yang manakah digunakan untuk mengatasi had pendengaran manusia?*

- A Binoculars  
*Binokular*
- B Microscope  
*Mikroskop*
- C Telescope  
*Teleskop*
- D Stethoscope  
*Stetoskop*