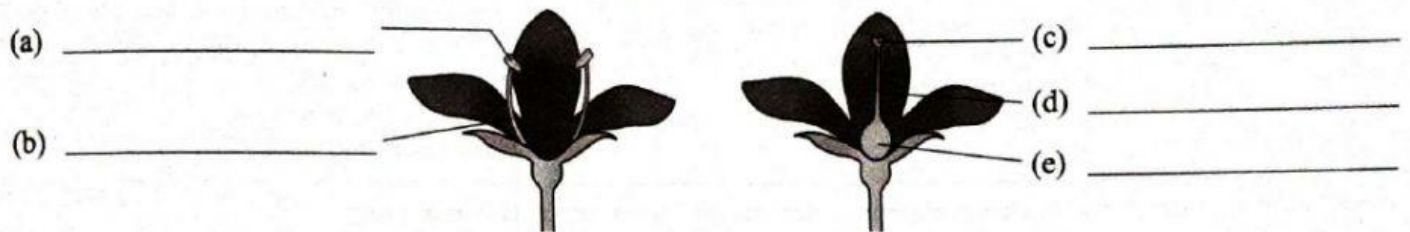


1. Labelkan anter, filamen, stigma, stil dan ovari pada rajah di bawah. **TP 1**

Label the anther, filament, stigma, style and ovary on the diagrams below.



2. Gariskan jawapan yang betul. **TP 2**

Underline the correct answers.

- (a) (Pistil / Stamen) ialah bahagian pembiakan jantan bunga. Ia terdiri daripada (stil dan ovari / anter dan filamen).

(Pistil / Stamen) is the male reproductive part of a flower. It consists of (style and ovary / anther and filament).

- (b) Bunga mawar dan bunga matahari ialah contoh bunga (uniseks / biseks).

Roses and sunflowers are the examples of (unisexual / bisexual) flowers.

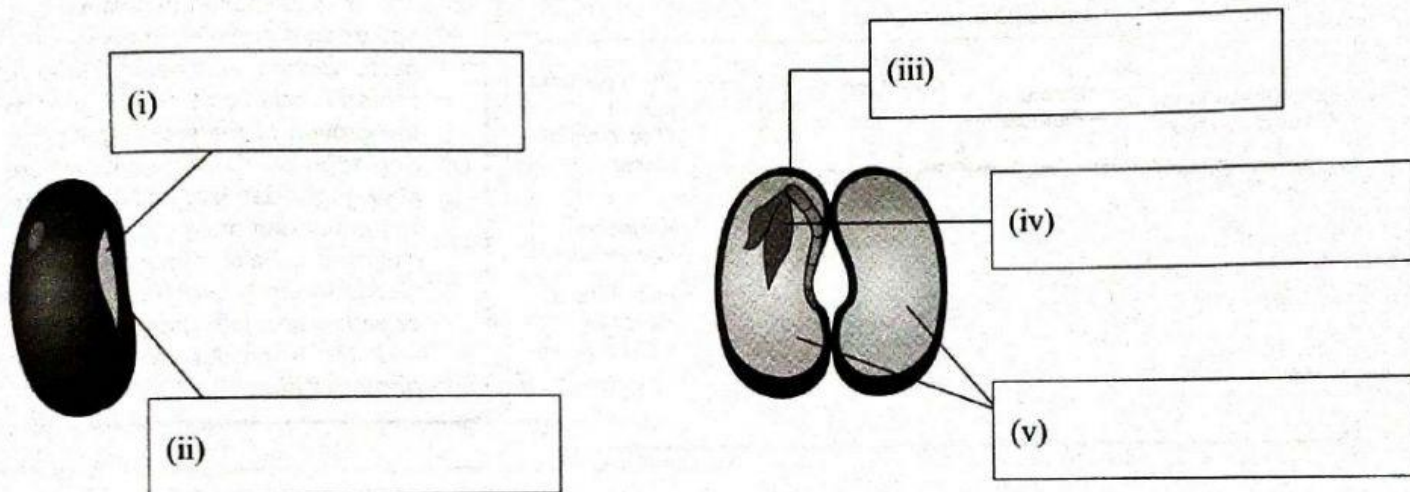
- (c) (Ovul / Anter) menghasilkan gamet jantan, manakala (ovul / anter) mengandungi gamet betina.

(Ovule / Anther) produces male gametes, while (ovule / anther) contains a female gamete.

1. Susun peringkat persenyawaan tumbuhan dalam urutan yang betul. **TP 2**
 Arrange the stages of plant fertilisation in a correct order.

(a) Gamet jantan dibawa dari stil ke ovari. <i>Male gamete is brought from style to the ovary.</i>	
(b) Debunga bercambah dan menghasilkan tiub debunga. <i>Pollen germinates and creates a pollen tube.</i>	
(c) Gamet jantan masuk ke ovul dan bercantum dengan gamet betina untuk membentuk zigot. <i>Male gamete enters the ovule and fuses with the female gamete to form a zygote.</i>	
(d) Butir debunga jatuh ke atas stigma. <i>Pollen grains fall onto the stigma.</i>	

2. (a) Kenal pasti bahagian-bahagian berikut dalam rajah yang diberikan. **TP 1**
 Identify the following parts in the diagram given.



- (b) Nyatakan bahagian biji benih yang menjalankan fungsi berikut: **TP 2**
 State the parts of the seed that carry out the following functions:

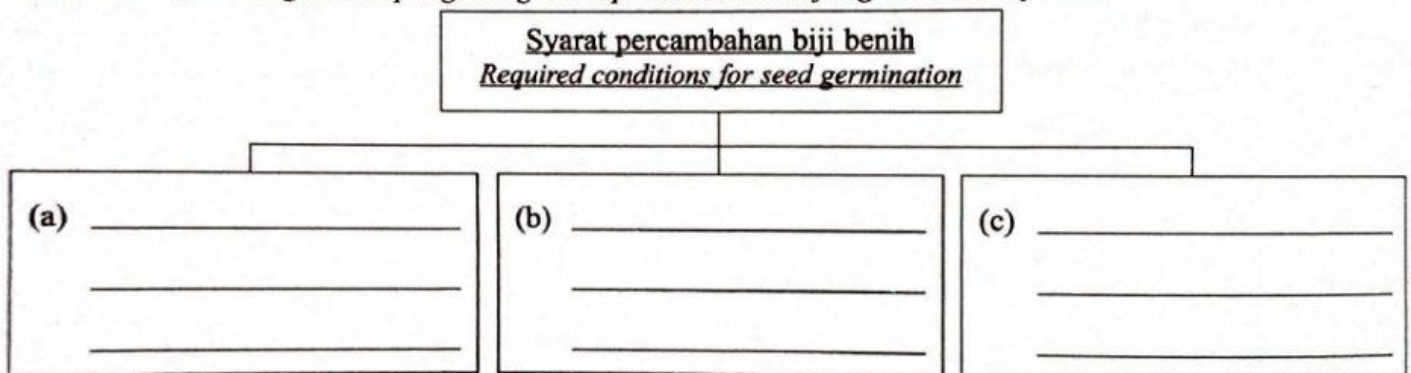
- (i) Melindungi biji benih : _____
Protecting seed
- (ii) Berkembang menjadi akar : _____
Develop into roots
- (iii) Membekal makanan : _____
Supplying food
- (iv) Berkembang menjadi pucuk : _____
Develop into shoots

1. Apakah perbezaan antara percambahan epigeal dan percambahan hipogeal? **TP 1**
What is the difference between epigeal germination and hypogeal germination?

(a) Percambahan epigeal : _____
Epigeal germination : _____

(b) Percambahan hipogeal : _____
Hypogeal germination : _____

2. Lengkapkan peta pokok berikut berkenaan syarat percambahan biji benih. **TP 1**
Complete the following tree map regarding the required conditions for germination of seeds.



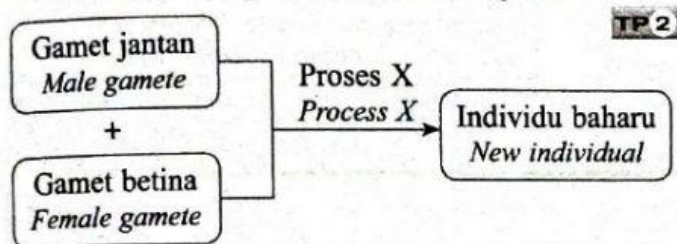
Jawab semua soalan di bawah.
Answer all questions below.

1. Organisma manakah yang melakukan pembiakan aseks? **TP 1**

Which organisms carry out asexual reproduction?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| I Kuda
Horse | III Tapak sulaiman
Starfish |
| II Katak
Frog | IV Paramesium
Paramecium |
| A I dan II
I and II | C III dan IV
III and IV |
| B II dan IV
II and IV | D II, III dan IV
II, III and IV |

2. Berdasarkan rajah di bawah, nyatakan proses X.
Based on the diagram below, state the process X.



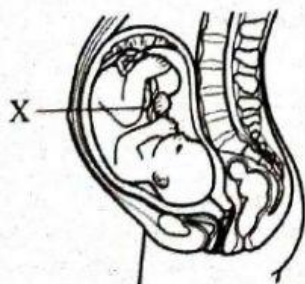
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A Penempelan
Implantation | C Persenyawaan
Fertilisation |
| B Kehamilan
Pregnancy | D Penjanaan semula
Regeneration |

3. Organ pembiakan lelaki ini terletak di dalam skrotum dan berfungsi merembeskan hormon seks lelaki iaitu testosteron. Apakah fungsi lain bagi organ tersebut? **TP 2**

This male reproductive organ is located in the scrotum and function as secreting the male sex hormone, testosterone. What is another function of this organ?

- | |
|---|
| A Merembeskan semen
Secretes semen |
| B Melindungi testis
Protect testis |
| C Menghasilkan sperma
Produces sperm |
| D Mengangkut sperma ke uretra
Transport sperm to urethra |

4. Rajah berikut menunjukkan fetus di dalam uterus.
The following diagram shows a fetus in the uterus.



Apakah dua bahan yang dipindahkan daripada uterus kepada fetus melalui bahagian berlabel X?
What are the two substances that are transported from uterus to foetus through X? **TP 2**

- | |
|--|
| A Oksigen dan darah ibu
Oxygen and mother's blood |
| B Nutrien dan urea
Nutrients and urea |
| C Vitamin dan hemoglobin
Vitamins and haemoglobin |
| D Nutrien dan antibodi
Nutrients and antibodies |

5. Namakan kaedah pencegah kehamilan yang boleh menghalang pembentukan ovum matang. **TP 2**
Name the contraception method that can prevent the formation of a mature ovum.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A IUCD
IUCD | C Implan
Implant |
| B Ligasi
Ligation | D Kondom
Condom |

6. Pilih tiga perubahan yang sama bagi lelaki dan perempuan apabila mereka mencapai akil baligh.
Choose three similar changes in males and females when they reach puberty. **TP 3** **KBAT** Mengaplikasi

- | |
|---|
| I Bulu tumbuh di bahagian ketiak dan alat sulit
Hair grows on armpits and pubic region |
| II Pinggul menjadi lebar
Hips become wider |
| III Suara menjadi garau
Voice becomes deeper |
| IV Hormon seks mula dihasilkan
Sex hormones start to be produced |
| A I dan / and II |
| B III dan / and IV |
| C II dan / and III |
| D I dan / and IV |

7. Pilih urutan yang betul. **TP 2**
Choose the correct order.

- | |
|---|
| A Ovulasi → Penempelan → Persenyawaan → Kelahiran
Ovulation → Implantation → Fertilisation → Birth |
| B Persenyawaan → Penempelan → Ovulasi → Kelahiran
Fertilisation → Implantation → Ovulation → Birth |
| C Ovulasi → Persenyawaan → Penempelan → Kelahiran
Ovulation → Fertilisation → Implantation → Birth |
| D Persenyawaan → Ovulasi → Penempelan → Kelahiran
Fertilisation → Ovulation → Implantation → Birth |