

- (ii) Rajah 9.2 menunjukkan salah satu daripada penyakit Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).
Diagram 9.2 shows one type of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) disease.



Rajah 9.2 / Diagram 9.2

Terangkan mengapa pertukaran gas menjadi kurang efisien bagi pesakit yang menghidap penyakit emfisema.

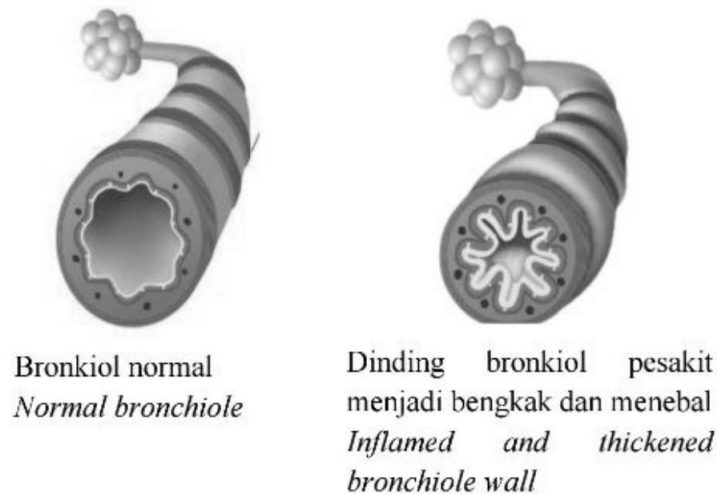
Explain why the gaseous exchange becomes less efficient for an emphysema patient.

[6 markah/marks]

SULIT

- (b) Rajah 8.2 menunjukkan dinding bronkiol manusia normal dan seorang pelajar yang menghadapi penyakit P.

Diagram 8.2 shows the bronchiole wall of a normal human and a human suffering disease P.



Rajah 8.2 / *Diagram 8.2*

Pelajar ini aktif menyertai kejohanan sukan di sekolahnya. Beliau sentiasa membawa alat sedut bersamanya.

Wajarkan tindakannya yang sentiasa membawa alat sedut tersebut.

This student actively participates in sports tournaments at his school. He always carries an inhaler with him.

Justify his action of always carrying the inhaler.

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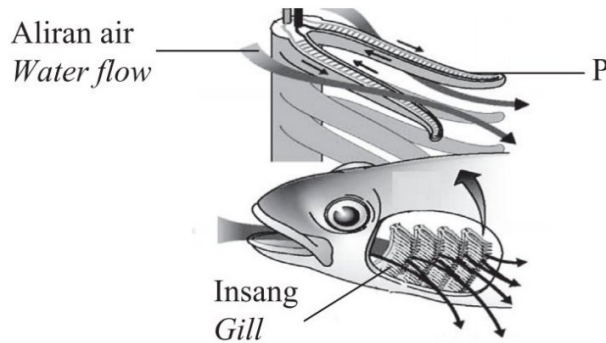
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[2 markah / 2 marks]

- 6 Rajah 6.1 menunjukkan struktur respirasi ikan.

Diagram 6.1 shows the respiratory structure of fish.



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
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- (ii) Ikan mempunyai bilangan P yang banyak. Apakah tujuannya?

Fish have a large number of P. What is the purpose?

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

6(a)(ii)

	1
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- (b) Kepekatan oksigen di udara adalah lebih tinggi berbanding di dalam air. Namun, sekiranya ikan berada di atas darat, ia akan tercungap-cungap kerana kekurangan oksigen.

Dengan menggunakan pengetahuan biologi anda, jelaskan mengapa perkara ini berlaku.

The concentration of oxygen in the air is higher than in water. However, if the fish is on land, it will be gasping due to lack of oxygen.

Using your biological knowledge, explain why this matter occurs.

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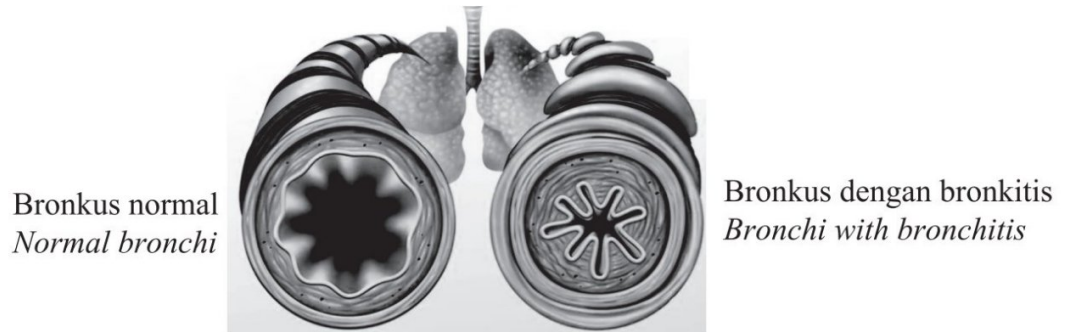
[3 markah]
[3 marks]

6(b)

	3
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- (c) Rajah 6.2 menunjukkan bronkus individu yang sihat dan bronkus individu yang menghidap bronkitis.

Diagram 6.2 shows bronchi of a healthy individual and bronchi of an individual with bronchitis.



Rajah 6.2
Diagram 6.2

- (i) Nyatakan **satu** faktor yang menyebabkan bronkitis.

*State **one** factor that causes bronchitis.*

6(c)(i)

	1
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[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (ii) Terangkan perbezaan struktur bronkus yang normal dengan bronkus yang menghidap bronkitis.

Explain the differences between the structure of a normal bronchi and bronchi with bronchitis.

6(c)(ii)

	2
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[2 markah]

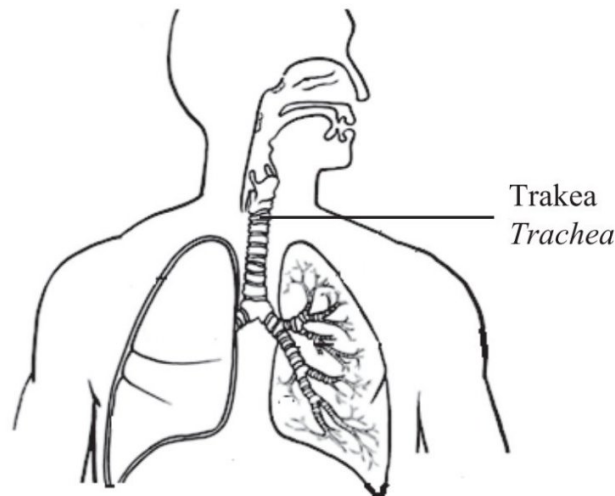
[2 marks]

Total
A6

	8
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4551/2

- 6 Rajah 6.1 menunjukkan sistem respirasi manusia.
Diagram 6.1 shows the human respiratory system.



Rajah 6.1
Diagram 6.1

- (a) (i) Namakan struktur respirasi bagi manusia.
Name respiratory structure for humans.

6(a)(i)

	1
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[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (ii) Trakea pada sistem respirasi manusia diubah suai dengan penebalan oleh rawan.

Nyatakan peranan rawan tersebut.

The trachea in the human respiratory system is modified by thickening of cartilage.

State the role of the cartilage.

6(a)(ii)

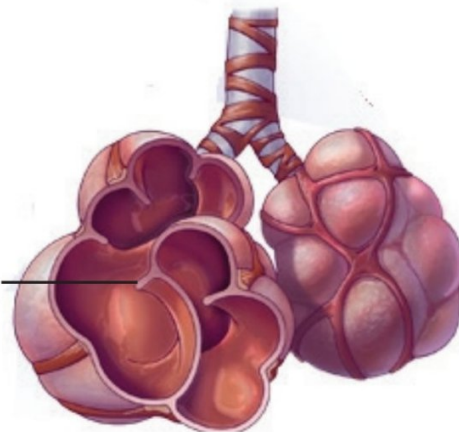
	1
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[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (b) Rajah 6.2 menunjukkan keadaan alveolus seorang pesakit emfisema.
Diagram 6.2 shows the condition of the alveolus of an emphysema patient.

Alveolus pesakit emfisema
Alveolus of an emphysema patient



Rajah 6.2
Diagram 6.2

Berdasarkan Rajah 6.2, terangkan bagaimana keadaan alveolus tersebut mempengaruhi proses pertukaran gas pada pesakit.

Based on the Diagram 6.2, explain how the condition of the alveolus affects the gas exchange process in the patient.

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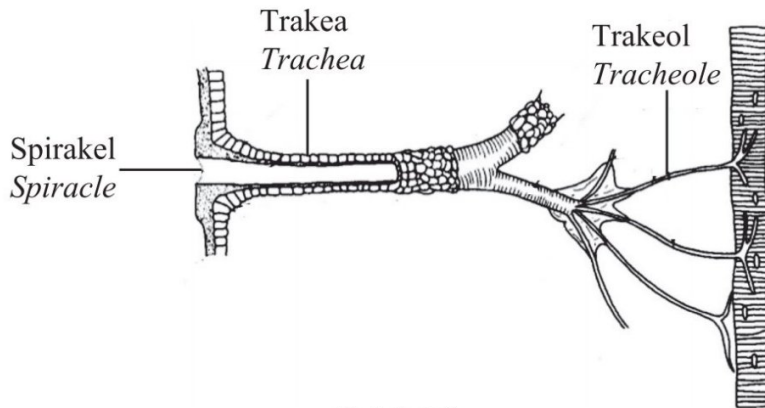
[2 markah]
[2 marks]

6(b)

2

- (c) Rajah 6.3 menunjukkan sistem respirasi seekor lipas.

Diagram 6.3 shows the respiratory system of a cockroach.



Rajah 6.3
Diagram 6.3

Seekor lipas terjatuh ke dalam satu bekas berisi minyak masak dan menyebabkan lipas tersebut mati.

Terangkan mengapa.

A cockroach fell into a container containing cooking oil and caused the cockroach to die.

Explain why.

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.....

.....

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

6(c)

	2
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- (d) Nyatakan **satu** persamaan dan **satu** perbezaan di antara struktur respirasi manusia dan serangga.

*State **one** similarity and **one** difference between the respiratory structure of humans and insects.*

Persamaan :

Similarity

Perbezaan :

Difference

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

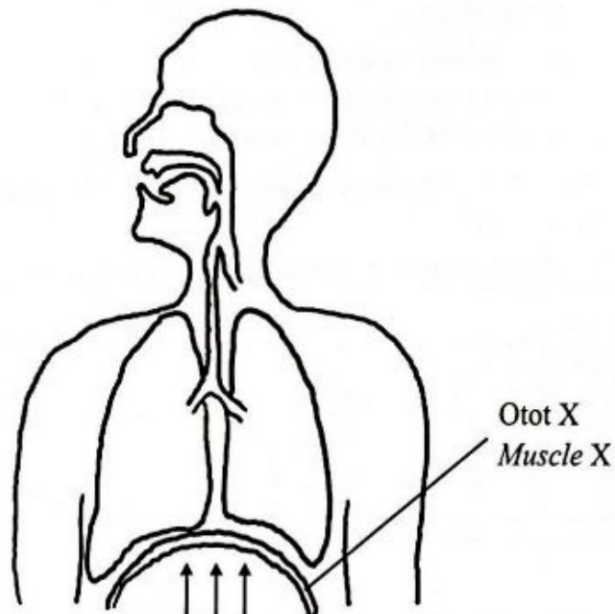
6(d)

	2
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Total
A6

	8
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- 6 Rajah 6 menunjukkan salah satu peringkat dalam mekanisme pernafasan manusia.
Diagram 6 shows one of the stages in the breathing mechanism of humans.



Rajah 6
Diagram 6

- (a) (i) Namakan peringkat mekanisme pernafasan dalam Rajah 6.
Name the stage of breathing mechanism in Diagram 6.

6(a)(i)

1

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (ii) Terangkan tindakan otot X semasa peringkat mekanisme pernafasan tersebut.
Explain the action of muscles X during the stage of the breathing mechanism.

6(a)(ii)

2

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (b) Mekanisme pernafasan tersebut diperlukan untuk penyingkiran gas Y dari peparu. Gas Y diangkut oleh sistem peredaran darah dalam tiga cara ke peparu.
The breathing mechanism is needed to expel gas Y from lungs. Gas Y is transported by blood circulatory system in three ways to the lungs.

- (i) Nyatakan **satu** cara pengangkutan gas Y.

State one way of the transport of gas Y.

6(b)(i)

	1
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[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (ii) Terangkan pengangkutan gas Y dari sel badan ke dalam kapilari darah.
Explain the transport of gas Y from the body cell into the blood capillaries.

6(b)(ii)

	2
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[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (c) Penyakit asma dan bronkitis kronik merupakan penyakit yang berkaitan sistem respirasi manusia.

Beri **satu** persamaan dan **satu** perbezaan di antara kedua-dua penyakit tersebut.

Asthma and chronic bronchitis are diseases related to human respiratory system.

Give one similarity and one difference between the two diseases.

6(c)

	2
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[2 markah]

[2 marks]

Total
A6

	8
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