Tingkatan 1: Sains (Bab 1- 6 总复习)

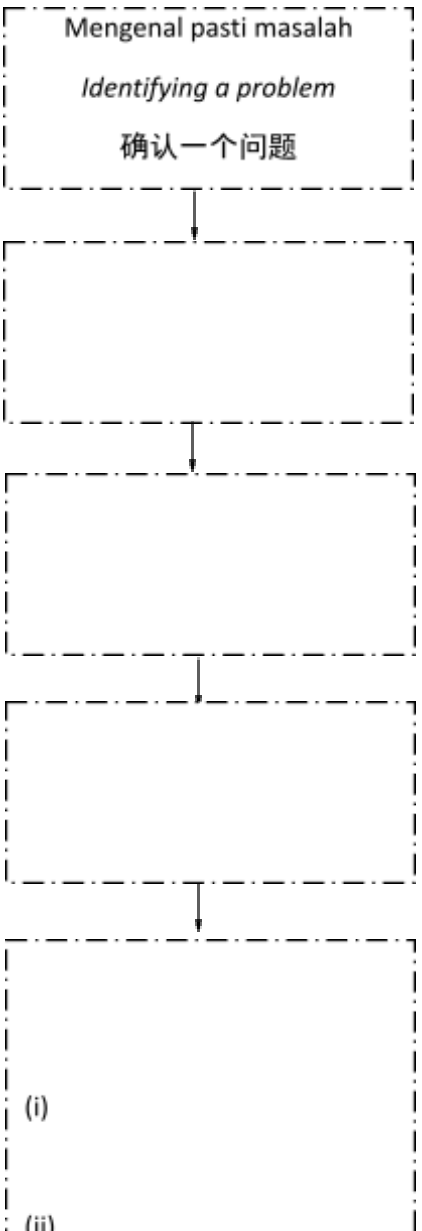
BAB 1

♣ Kuantiti Fizik *Physics Quantities*

Kuantiti Fizik *Physics Quantities*	Unit S.I. *S.I. Unit*
Panjang *Length*	
Jisim *Mass*	
Masa *Time*	
Suhu *Temperature*	
Arus elektrik *Electric current*	

♣ Penyiasatan Saintifik

Scientific Investigation



♣ Simbol Amaran *Warning symbols*

1. 

_____

2. 

_____

3.  _____

4.  _____

5.  _____

6.  _____

♣ Jisim dan Berat. *Mass and weight.*

Jisim/*Mass*		**Berat/*Weight***
	Definisi *Definition* 意思	
	Unit S.I. *S.I. Unit*	
	Bergantung pada tarikan graviti Depends on the gravitational force 被地心引力影响	

	Alat Pengukuran *Measuring Tools* 测量工具	

♣ Penggunaan alat pengukuran. *Use of Measuring Tools*.

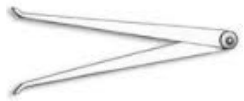
1. Pengukuran panjang *Measurement of length*

1 cm	= (	)mm
1m	= (	)cm
1km	= (	)m

Pilih cara mengukur garis lurus yang betul.

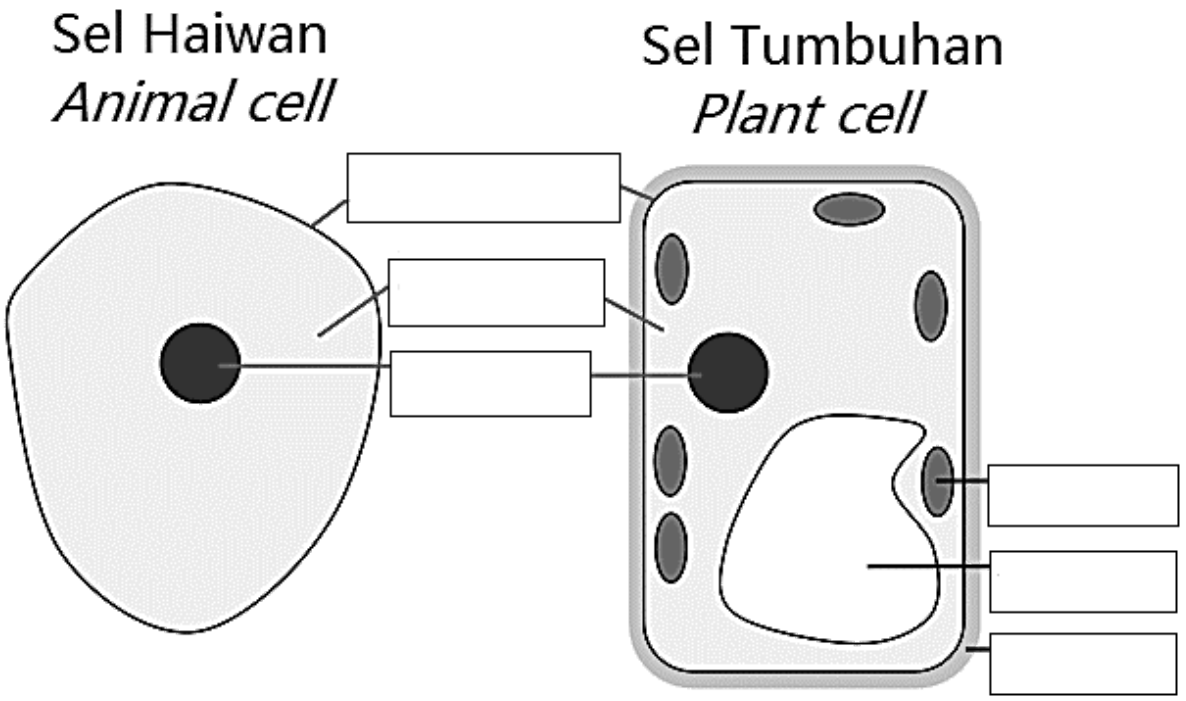
2. Garis lengkung boleh diukur dengan menggunakan _____, _____, _____ dan _____.

Curved line can be measured by using _____, _____, _____ and _____.

Angkup dalam *Internal calipers* 	Mengukur diameter luar sebuah bekas *Measure external diameter of a container*
Angkup luar *External calipers* 	Mengukur diameter dalam sebuah bekas *Measure internal diameter of a container*

3.

BAB 2

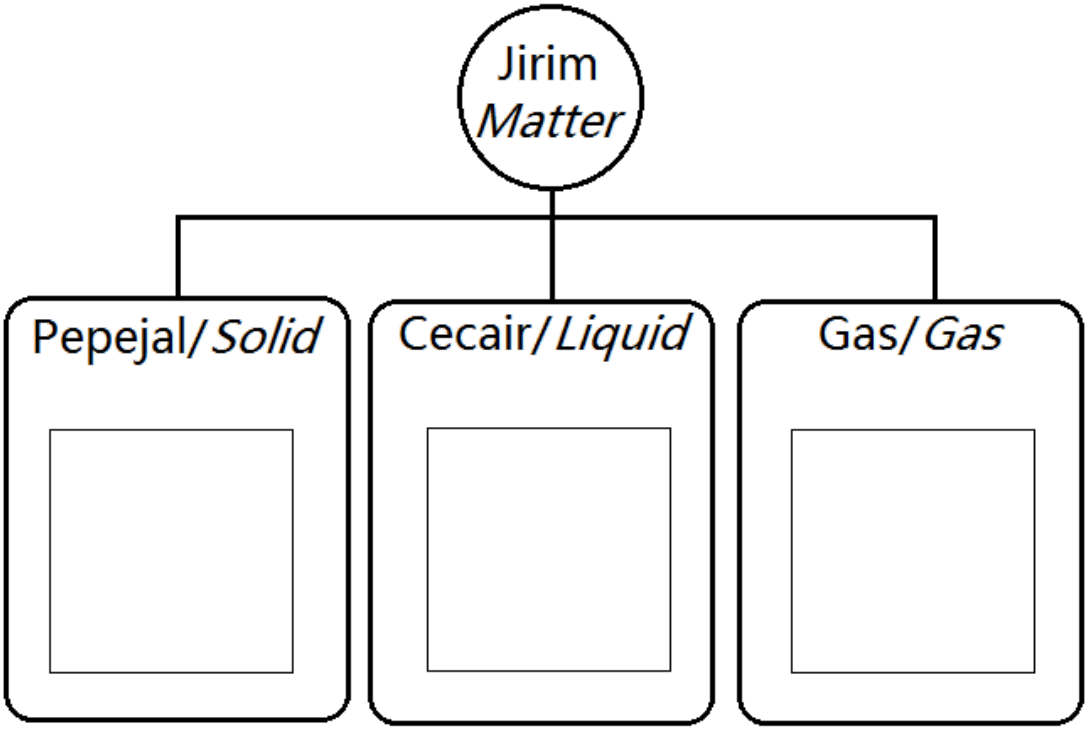


♣ Organisasi sel. *Cell Organisation*.

( ) → ( ) → ( ) → ( ) → ( )

BAB 3

♣ Tiga Keadaan Jirim. *Three States of Matter.*

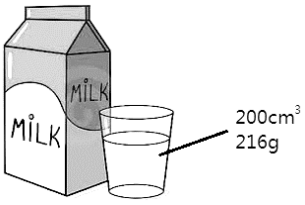


♣ Ketumpatan. *Density*.

FORMULA =

Cari ketumpatan bagi bahan di bawah. *Find the density for the following substances.*

1. Susu / *Milk*



Ketumpatan

=

2. Kayu / *Wood*

Ketumpatan

=

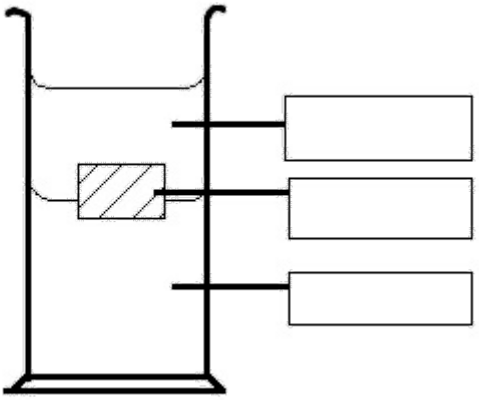
3. Minyak / *Oil*

Ketumpatan

=

Labelkan gambar di bawah dengan menggunakan bahan di atas.

Label the picture below with the substances above.



BAB 4

Tandakan (/) bagi unsur, (×) bagi sebatian dan (▽) bagi campuran.
Mark (/) for element, (×) for compound and (▽) for mixture.

1. Kuprum / *Copper* ( )
2. Zink */ Zinc* ( )
3. Susu / *Milk* ( )
4. Garam / *Salt* ( )
5. Karbon dioksida/*Carbon dioxide* ( )
6. Sulfur / *Sulphur* ( )
7. Pasir / *Sand* ( )
8. Udara / *Air* ( )
9. Cuka / *Vinegar* ( )
10. Asid sulfurik / *Sulphuric acid* ( )
11. Air / *Water* ( )
12. Merkuri / *Mercury* ( )
13. Emas / *Gold* ( )
14. Ammonia / *Ammonia* ( )
15. Keluli / *Steel* ( )
16. Gula / *Sugar* ( )

BAB 5

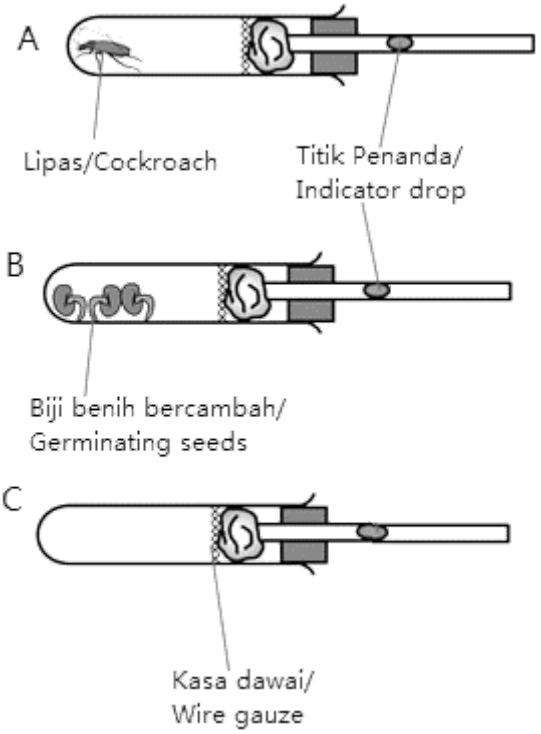
♣ Komposisi Udara. *Composition of air.*

Kandungan *Contents*	**Peratusan *Percentage* (%)**
Nitrogen	
	21
Karbon dioksida / *Carbon dioxide*	
	0.9
Lain-lain / *others*	

♣ Eksperimen *Experiment*:

Eksperimen di bawah menunjukkan hidupan menggungkan oksigen semasa respirasi. Kapas di dalam tabung didih dibasahi dengan larutan natrium dioksida.

The experiment below shows that living things use oxygen during respiration. The cotton in boiling tube is moistened with sodium hydroxide solution.



1. Apakah kegunaan kapas dengan larutan natrium dioksida?

   What is the function of cotton with sodium hydroxide solution?

   _____

2. Nyatakan pemboleh ubah:- *State the variables*:-
   (i) Yang dimalarkan /*that is kept constant*: _____
   (ii) Yang dimanipulasikan / *that is manipulated*: _____
   (iii) Yang bergerak balas / *that responds*: _____

3. Ramalkan pemerhatian anda terhadap tabung didih A, B dan C.

Predict your observations for boiling tube A, B and C.

_____

4. Apakah fungsi tabung didih C? *What is the function of boiling tube C?*

_____

5. Nyatakan konklusi bagi eksperimen ini. *State a conclusion for this experiment.*

_____

BAB 6

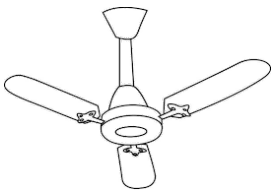
♣ Tenaga yang boleh diperbaharui dan yang tidak boleh diperbaharui

Renewable and non-renewable energy

Tenaga angin, Tenaga ombak, Bahan api fosil, Hidroelektrik, Tenaga geoterma, Bahan radioaktif, Tenaga suria, Tenaga biojisim *Wind energy, Wave energy, Fossil fuels, Hydroelectric, Geothermal energy, Radioactive substances, Solar energy, Biomass energy*

Tenaga yang boleh diperbaharui ***Renewable energy***	**Tenaga yang tidak boleh diperbaharui** ***Non-renewable energy***
↓	↓

♣ Pengubah tenaga *Energy Changer*

1. () → ( )

2.

() → ( ) + ( )