



Zon Pintar (Topikal) Smart Zone (Topical)

UNIT 1 : KEMAHIRAN SAINTIFIK SCIENTIFIC SKILLS

Deria
Sense

Deria
Sense



- Mata untuk melihat
Eyes to see
- Hidung untuk menghidu
Nose to smell
- Lidah untuk merasa
Tongue to taste
- Tangan untuk menyentuh
Hand to touch
- Telinga untuk mendengar
Ears to hear

Peralatan Sains
Scientific Equipment



Penunu Bunsen
Bunsen Burner



Tabung Uji
Test Tube



Termometer
Thermometre



Mikroskop
Microscope



Teleskop
Telescope



Silinder Penyukat
Measuring Cylinder

- Peralatan sains digunakan semasa menjalankan aktiviti sains.
Scientific equipment used in the course of their activities.

UNIT 2 : PERATURAN BILIK SAINS
SCIENCE ROOM RULES

Mematuhi peraturan Bilik Sains
Complying the Science Room



UNIT 3

BENDA HIDUP DAN BENDA BUKAN HIDUP LIVING THING AND NON-LIVING THING

Benda Hidup Living Thing

Contoh:
Example:

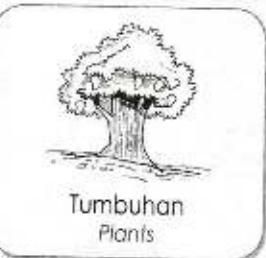
Benda hidup living thing



Manusia
Humans



Haiwan
Animals



Tumbuhan
Plants

Ciri-ciri / characteristic:

- Perluakan air, makanan dan udara
Needs water, food and air
- Bernafas
Breathe
- Bergerak
Move
- Membesar
Grow
- Membiak
Reproduce

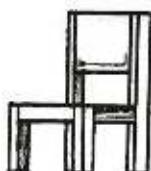
Benda Bukan Hidup Non-Living Thing

- Selain daripada manusia, haiwan dan tumbuhan.
Other than humans, animals and plants.

Contoh:
Example:

Benda bukan hidup Non-living thing

Kerusi Chair



Kasut Shoes



Basikal Bicycle



Beg Bag



Tumbesaran Growth

Tumbesaran Growth

Saiz
Size

Berat
Weight

Ketinggian
Height



Bayi
Baby



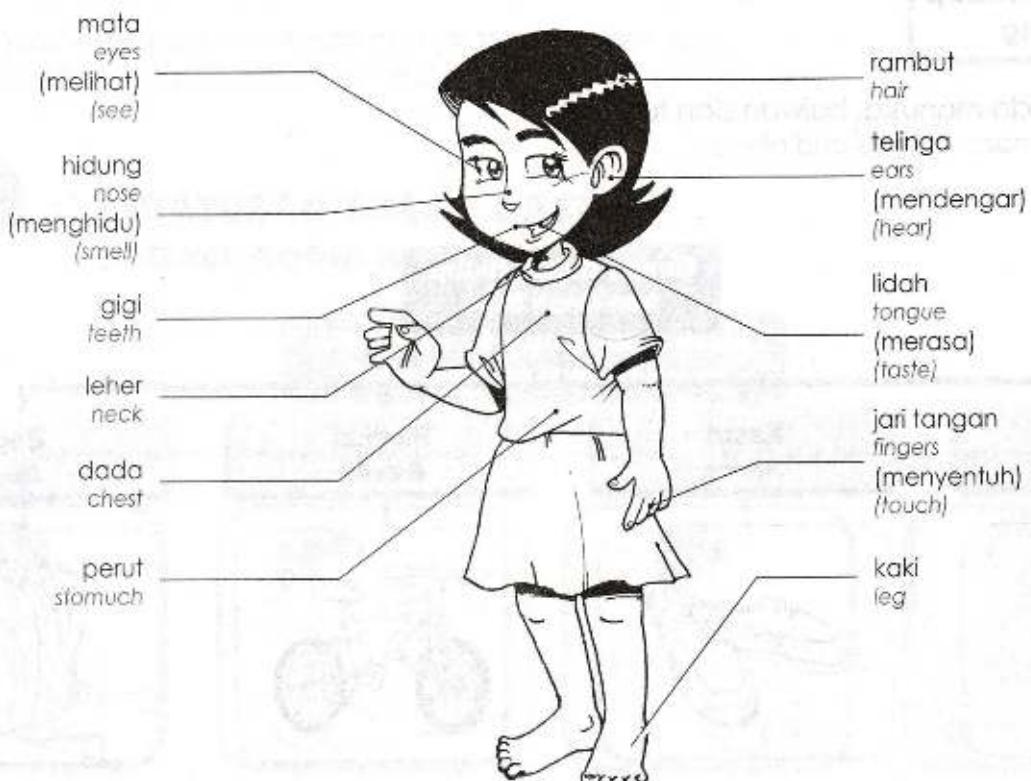
Kanak-kanak
Children



Dewasa
Adult

UNIT 4 : MANUSIA HUMANS

Bahagian dan Fungsi Tubuh Manusia Parts and Function of Human Body

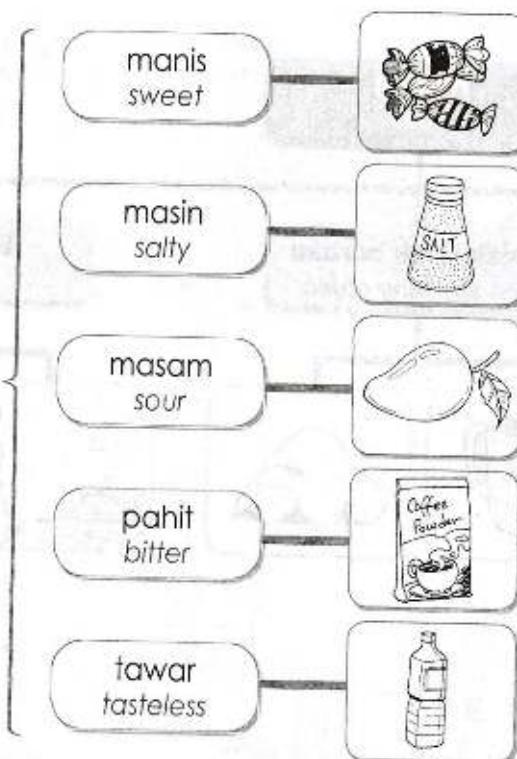


Lidah untuk Merasa Tongue to Taste

- Deria rasa membantu kita mengenal makanan manis, masin, masam dan pahit.
Sense of taste helps us to identify food sweet, salty, sour and bitter.
- Deria rasa membantu mengesan makanan yang baik atau tidak.
Sense of taste helps detect food taste good or not.

Contoh:
Example:

Lidah Tongue

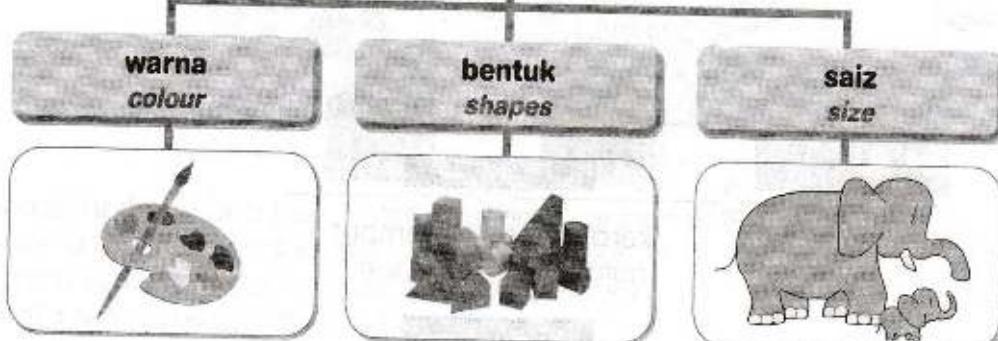


Mata untuk Melihat Eyes to See

- Kita melihat objek dengan menggunakan mata.
We see an object with eyes.
- Deria penglihatan menolong kita untuk mengelaskan objek mengikut warna, bentuk dan saiz.
The sense of sight helps us to weld objects mnegikut colors, shapes and sizes.

Contoh:
Example:

Mata Eyes



Hidung Untuk Menghidu Nose To Smell

Deria bau membantu kita mengenal objek berbau dan objek tidak berbau.
Sense of smell helps us to identify smell object and does not smell bad.

- Deria bau membantu kita mengenal objek berbau dan objek tidak berbau.

Sense of smell helps us to identify smell object and does not smell bad.

- Deria bau juga membantu kita mengesan bahaya.

Sense of smell also helps us to detect danger.

Contoh:
Example:



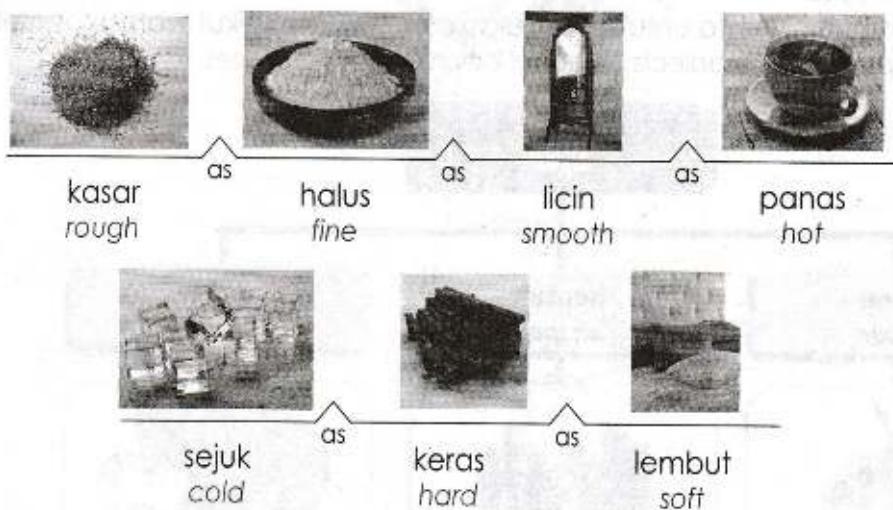
Kulit Untuk Menyentuh Skin To Touch

- Deria sentuh membantu kita mengenal ciri bahan iaitu kasar, halus, licin, panas, sejuk keras dan lembut.

Sense of skin helps us to identify the features of materials rough, smooth, hot, cold, hard and soft.

- Deria sentuh juga membantu kita memilih bahan dan mengesan bahaya.

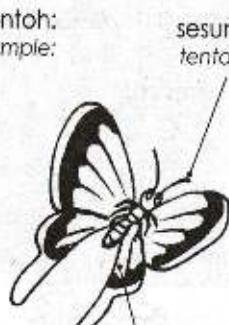
Sense of skin also helps us to choose material and detect danger.



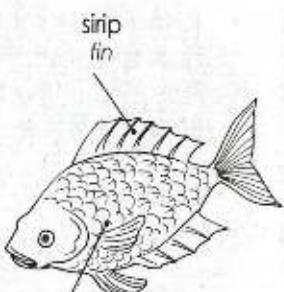
UNIT 5 : HAIWAN ANIMALS

Bahagian Tubuh Haiwan Parts of Animal Body

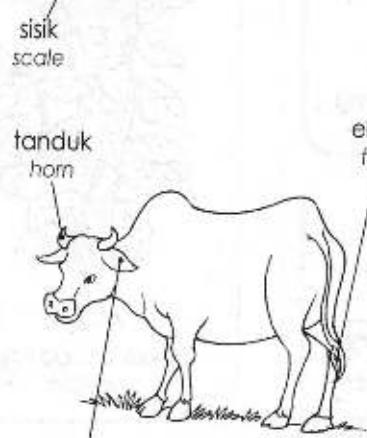
Contoh:
Example:



sesungut
tentacles



sirip
fin

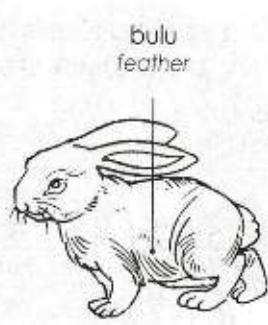


sisik
scale

tanduk
horn



cangkerang
shell

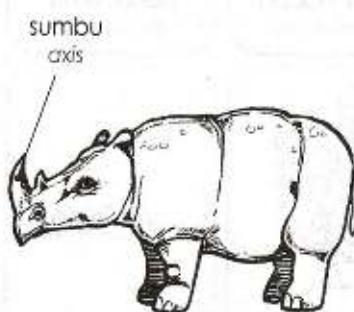


bulu
feather



sayap
wing

paruh
beak



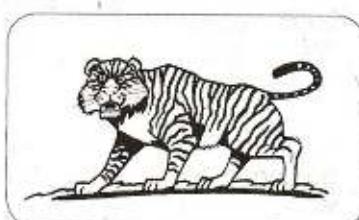
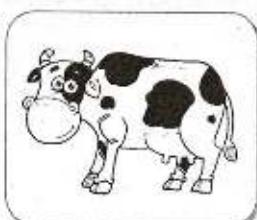
sumbu
axis

telinga
ears

Persamaan dan Perbezaan Haiwan Similar and Differences of Animal

- Haiwan mempunyai ciri-ciri tubuh badan yang sama dan berbeza dengan haiwan lain.
The animals has characteristics similar bodies and different from other animals.

Contoh:
Example:



- Lembu dan harimau ada bulu, mata, telinga, ekor dan kaki.
A cow and a tiger have feather, eyes, ears, tail and legs.
- Lembu ada tanduk tetapi harimau tidak ada tanduk.
A cow have horn but a tiger does not have horn.

UNIT 6 : TUMBUHAN

PLANTS

MAKSIM :  Tinggi dan lebat

Tumbuhan di Sekeliling Kita

Plants Around Us

- Ada pelbagai jenis tumbuhan di sekitar kita.
There are a variety of plants around us.

Contoh:
Example:



pokok kelapa
coconut tree



pokok orkid
orchid tree



pokok pisang
banana tree



pokok bunga raya
hibiscus tree



rumput
grass



pokok paku
pakis
fern

Persamaan dan Perbezaan

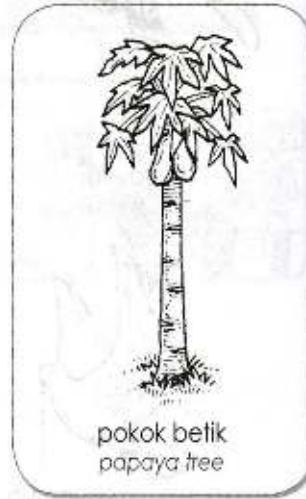
Similar and Differences

- Tumbuhan mempunyai ciri-ciri yang sama dan berbeza.
Plants have the same and different characteristics.

Contoh:
Example:



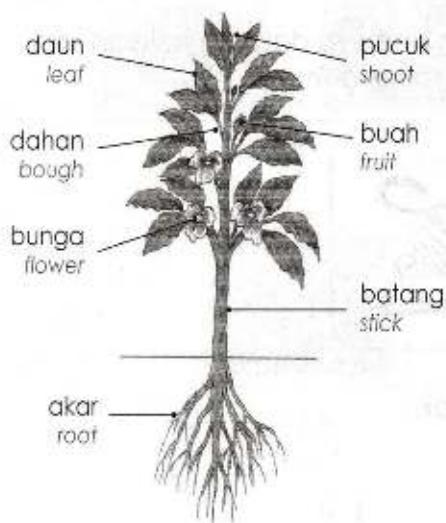
pokok bunga raya
hibiscus tree



pokok betik
papaya tree

Bahagian Tumbuhan

Parts of Plant



- Pokok bunga raya dan pokok betik mempunyai bunga dan daun.
A hibiscus tree and a papaya tree have a flower and a leaf.
- Pokok bunga raya mempunyai batang berkayu dan pokok betik mempunyai batang yang lembut.
A hibiscus tree have a woody stems and a papaya tree have a smooth stems.

Jenis-jenis Urat Daun Types of Veins



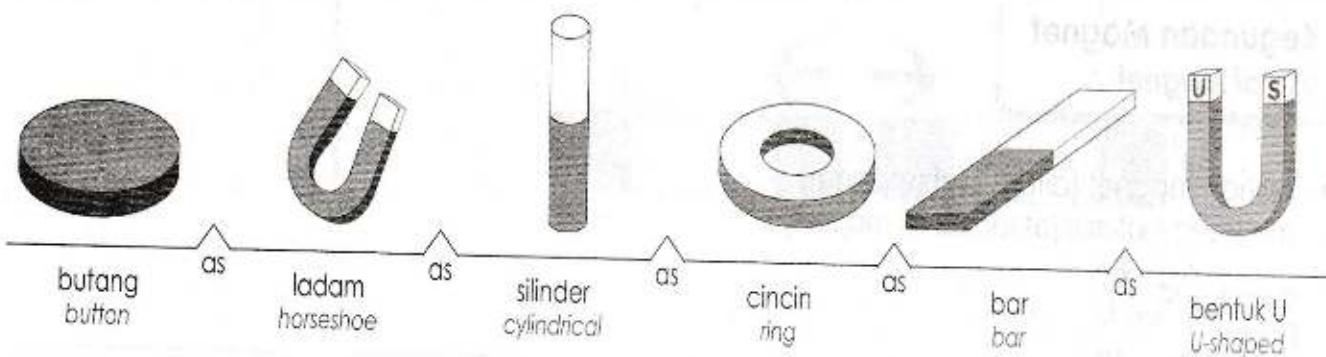
urat selari
parallel veins



urat jejala
net-like veins

UNIT 7 : MAGNET MAGNETS

Bentuk-bentuk Magnet Types of Magnets



Tindakan Magnet Magnet Actions

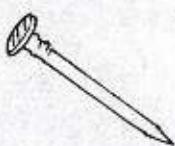
- Bahan magnet (ditarik oleh magnet)
Magnetic material (attracted by magnet)

Contoh:

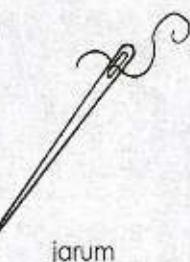
Example:



klip kertas
paper clips



paku
nail



jarum
needle



kunci
key

- Bahan bukan magnet (ditolak oleh magnet)
Non-magnetic material (not attracted by magnet)

Contoh:

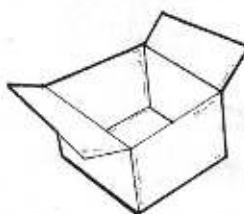
Example:



kertas
paper



bola
ball



kotak
box



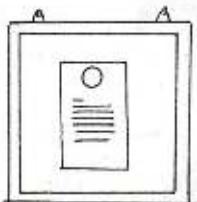
kayu
wood

Kegunaan Magnet Use of Magnet

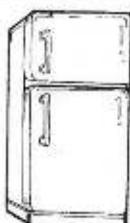
- bahan magnet (ditarik oleh magnet)
magnetic material (attracted by magnet)

Contoh:

Example:



klip memo
memo clip



peti sejuk
fridge



kompas
compass



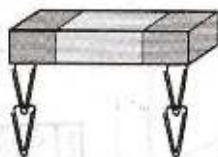
catur
chess

Kekuatan Magnet Magnetic Strength

Kekuatan magnet Magnetic strength

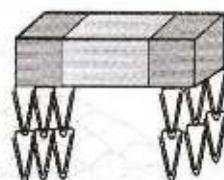
Lemah
weak

Contoh:
Example:



Kuat
strong

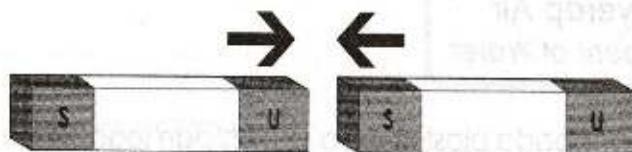
Contoh:
Example:



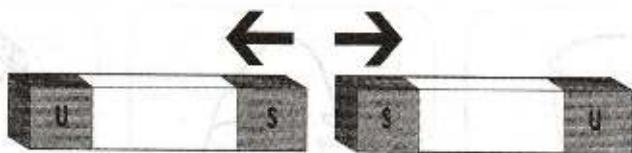
Tarikan dan Tolakan Magnet Attraction and Repulsion of Magnets

Tarikan dan
tolakan magnet
Attraction and
repulsion of magnets

- Kutub-kutub magnet yang berbeza menarik antara satu sama lain.
Different poles of magnet attract each other.



- Kutub-kutub magnet yang sama menolak antara satu sama lain.
Same poles of magnet repel each other.



TIP

US : Menarik
Attract

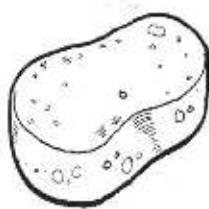
SS : Menolak
Repel

UNIT 8 : PENYERAPAN ABSORPTION

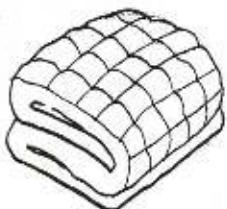
Menyerap Air Absorbent of Water

- Diperbuat daripada kertas, kain dan kapas.
Made of paper, cloth and cotton.

Contoh:
Example:



span
sponge



tuala
towel



surat khabar
newspaper



wang kertas
banknotes

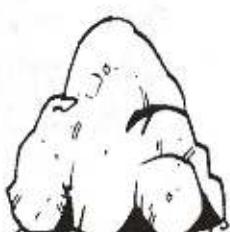
Tidak Menyerap Air Non-Absorbent of Water

- Diperbuat daripada plastik, kaca, getah dan logam.
Made of plastic, glass, rubber and metal.

Contoh:
Example:



gelas
glass



batu
stone



paku
nail



botol
bottle

Menyerap air Absorbent of Water

- Diperbuat daripada kertas, kain dan kapas.
Made of paper, cloth and cotton.



Keupayaan menyerap air meningkat
The ability to absorb water increased

Kepentingan Bahan Importance of Materials

- Bahan-bahan yang menyerap air boleh digunakan untuk:
The materials that absorb water can be used to:

- mengelap lantai dan cermin
wipe the floor and mirror
- menyerap peluh
absorb sweat
- mengeringkan badan selepas mandi
dry off the body after shower

- Bahan-bahan yang kalis air boleh digunakan untuk:
The non-absorbent materials can be used to:

- menghalang kebasahan apabila hujan
prevent wetness when it rains
- memasak
cooking
- menyimpan makanan dan minuman
store food and drinks

UNIT 9 : BUMI EARTH

Bentuk Muka Bumi Shape of The Earth

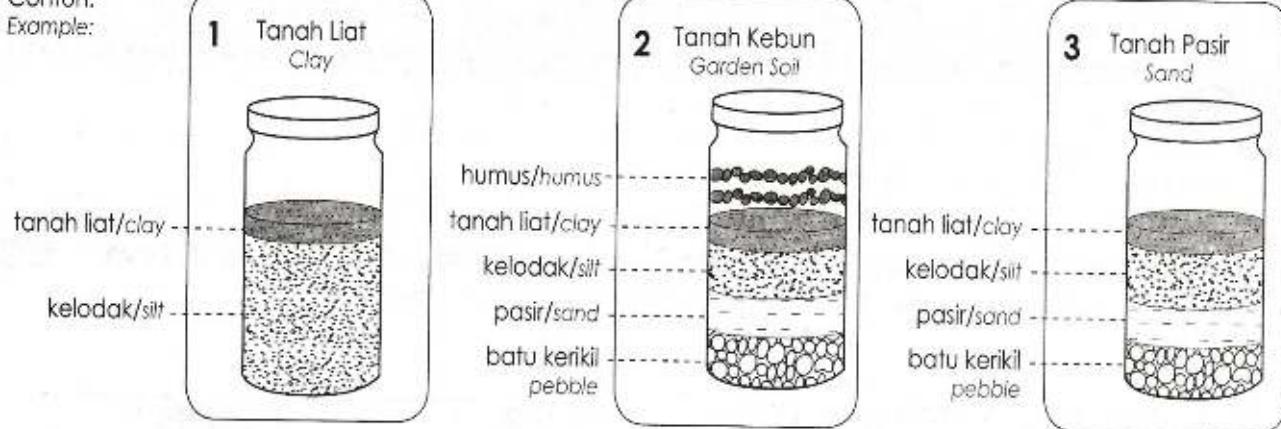


Jenis-jenis Tanah Types of Soil



Kandungan Tanah The Content of Soil

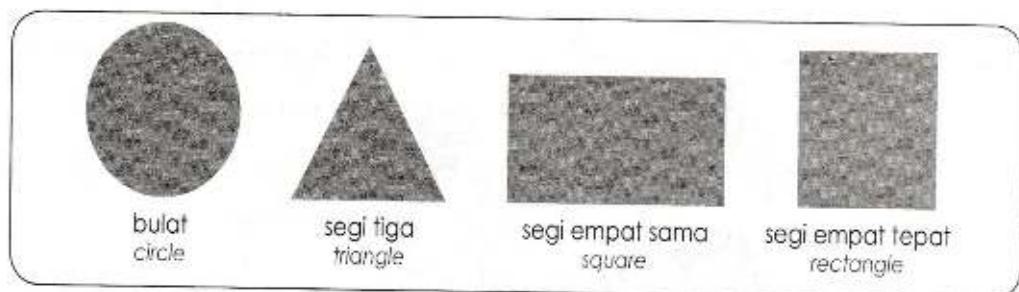
Contoh:
Example:



UNIT 10 : ASAS BINAAN BASIC OF CONSTRUCTION

Bentuk Muka Bumi Shape of The Earth

Contoh:
Example:



Bentuk-bentuk Asas Bongkah Shapes of Basic Block

Contoh:
Example:

