

BAB 1 : MIKROORGANISMA
1.1 : Dunia Mikroorganisma



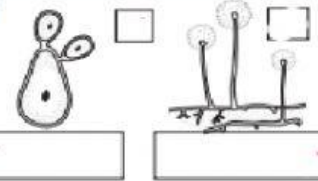


LATIHAN 1.1

NAMA :

TINGKATAN :


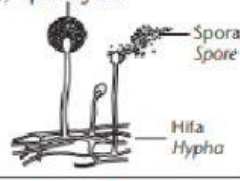
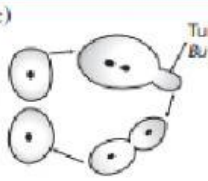
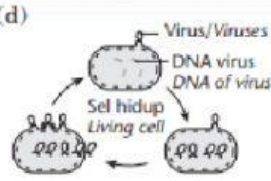
1 Namakan mikroorganisma dan nyatakan kelasnya, jika ada. Kemudian, tuliskan jenis mikroorganisma itu sama ada merupakan unisel, 'U' atau multisel 'M' dalam petak yang disediakan, jika ada.
Name the microorganisms and state their classes, if any. Then, write the types of microorganisms whether they are unicellular, 'U' or multicellular, 'M' in the boxes provided, if any. TP1

Virus	Fungi	Bakteria	Protozoa	Mukor	<i>Spirogyra</i> sp.
Viruses	Fungi	Bacteria	Protozoa	Mucor	<i>Spirogyra</i> sp.
<i>Paramecium</i> sp.	Alga	Yis	<i>Chlamydomonas</i> sp.	<i>Amoeba</i> sp.	
<i>Paramecium</i> sp.	Algae	Yeast	<i>Chlamydomonas</i> sp.	<i>Amoeba</i> sp.	

<p>(a)</p>  <p>Kelas/Class: _____</p>	<p>(b)</p>  <p>Kelas/Class: _____</p>	<p>(c)</p>  <p>Kelas/Class: _____</p>
<p>(d)</p>  <p>Kelas/Class: _____</p>	<p>(e)</p>  <p>Kelas/Class: _____</p>	

2 Nyatakan jenis pembiakan aseks. Kemudian, kelaskan mikroorganisma itu mengikut jenis pembiakan aseks.
State the types of asexual reproduction. Then, classify the microorganisms relating to the types of asexual reproduction. TP1

Pembentukan spora <i>Spore formation</i>	Penggandaan diri <i>Duplication/Replication</i>	Belahan dedua <i>Binary fission</i>	Pertunasan <i>Budding</i>
Virus	Bakteria	Mukor	
Viruses	Bacteria	Mucor	
<i>Amoeba</i>	<i>Paramecium</i>	Yis	
<i>Amoeba</i>	<i>Paramecium</i>	Yeast	

<p>(a)</p>  <p>_____</p>	<p>(b) Sporangium</p>  <p>_____</p>	<p>(c)</p>  <p>_____</p>	<p>(d)</p>  <p>_____</p>
_____	_____	_____	_____

3 Nyatakan cara pemakanan umum mikroorganisma./State the usual feeding habits of microorganisms. TP1

Saprofit/Saprophyte Parasit/Parasite Autotrof/Autotroph

(a) Virus/Viruses : _____

(b) Alga/Algae : _____

(c) Bakteria, protozoa dan fungi/Bacteria, protozoa and fungi: _____




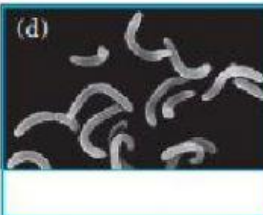
Galeri Info

Mukor, bakteria, paramecium, spirogyra dan chlamydomonas juga dapat membiak secara seks melalui konjugasi. Mucor, bacteria, paramecium, spirogyra and chlamydomonas can also reproduce sexually by conjugation.

4 Nyatakan mikroorganisma berdasarkan penerangan yang diberikan. TP1
State the microorganisms based on the description given.

Penerangan Description	Mikroorganisma Microorganisms
(a) Mikroorganisma yang paling seni/The smallest microorganisms	
(b) Organisma yang mempunyai dinding sel tetapi tidak berklorofil Organisms which have a cell wall but do not have chlorophyll	
(c) Haiwan unisel/Unicellular animals	
(d) Hanya dapat dilihat melalui mikroskop elektron Can only be seen through an electron microscope	
(e) Mikroorganisma akuatik unisel atau multisel yang mempunyai kloroplas Unicellular or multicellular microorganisms which have chloroplasts	
(f) Organisma unisel yang paling banyak ditemui di Bumi Unicellular organisms which are the most abundant organisms on Earth	
(g) Tumbuhan yang mempunyai klorofil dan menjalankan fotosintesis Plants that have chlorophyll and carry out photosynthesis	
(h) Wujud sebagai hablur di luar perumah (hidupan) Exist as crystals outside the hosts (living things)	

5 Bakteria dapat dikelaskan berdasarkan bentuknya. Nyatakan bentuk-bentuk bakteria. TP1
Bacteria can be classified based on their shapes. State the shapes of the bacteria.

Basilus/Bacillus	Vibrio/Vibrio	Spirilum/Spirillum	Kokus/Coccus
			

6 Baca petikan di bawah./Read the following passage.

Terdapat mikroorganisma yang tinggal di dalam badan manusia seperti di ruang mulut, usus, kulit dan sistem pembiakan. Mikroorganisma tersebut tidak berbahaya dan mungkin membawa manfaat.

There are microorganisms living in human body such as in oral cavity, the intestine, the skin and the reproductive system. They are harmless and may even be beneficial.

Apakah nama mikroorganisma tersebut?/What is the name of the microorganism? TP1



Video



Praktis
Kendiri