2.7 AKTIVITI PERBINCANGAN

Pertukaran gas dalam tumbuhan dan kesan osmosis

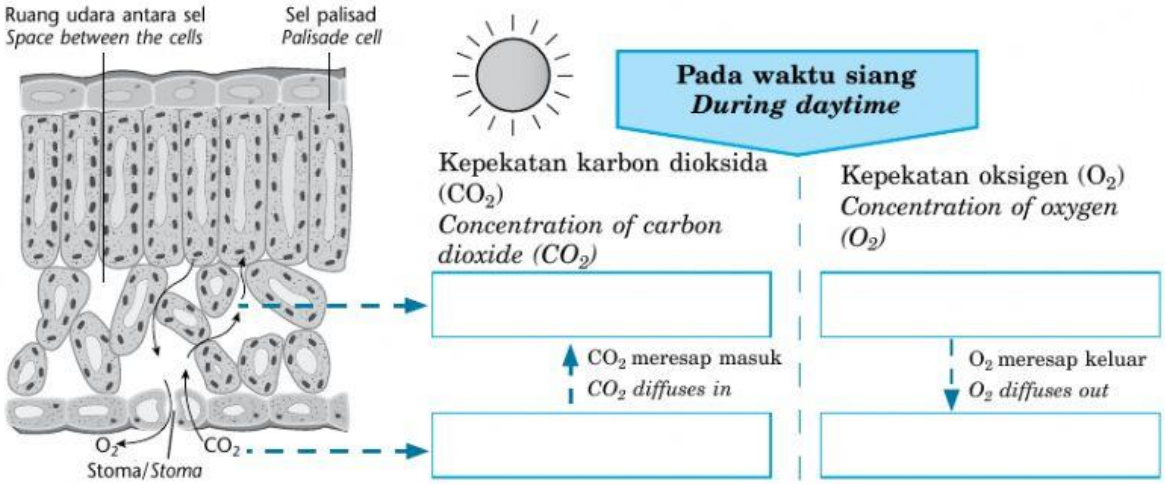
Gaseous exchange in plants and the effect of osmosis

PBD
Masteri

Buku teks m/s 68 – 70

BAB 2

1 Kaji struktur daun di bawah./*Study the structure of leaf below.*

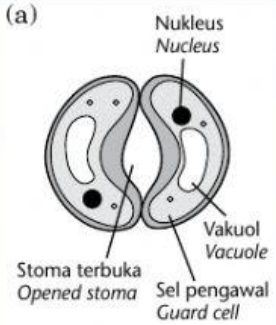
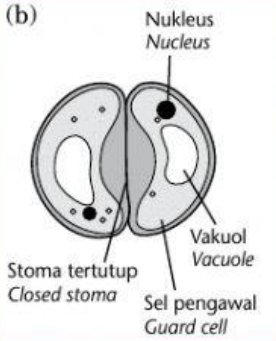


(a) Tulis perkataan **'Tinggi'** atau **'Rendah'** dalam petak di atas. TP1
*Write the word **'High'** or **'Low'** in the boxes above.*

(b) Mengapakah kepekatan karbon dioksida rendah dan kepekatan oksigen tinggi di dalam daun pada waktu siang? Pilih jawapan yang betul./*Why is the concentration of carbon dioxide is low and the concentration of oxygen is high in the leaf during daytime? Choose the correct answers.* TP1
Karbon dioksida (digunakan, dibebaskan) manakala oksigen (digunakan, dihasilkan) semasa (fotosintesis, respirasi sel)./*Carbon dioxide is (used, released) while oxygen is (used, produced) during (photosynthesis, cellular respiration).*

Praktis Kendiri

2 Jawab soalan-soalan tentang kesan osmosis terhadap liang stoma.
Answer the questions about the effects of osmosis on the stoma pores.

(a) 	(i) Mengapakah kepekatan glukosa dalam sel pengawal adalah tinggi dalam keadaan bercahaya?/*Why is the concentration of glucose in the guard cells is high in the presence of light?* Sel pengawal menjalankan _____ untuk menghasilkan glukosa. *The guard cells carry out _____ to produce glucose.* (ii) Apakah yang akan berlaku sekiranya kepekatan glukosa dalam sel meningkat? *What will happen if the concentration of glucose in the cell increases?* Air _____ masuk ke dalam sel secara _____. Sel pengawal menjadi _____, membengkok dan _____ stoma. *Water _____ into the cell through _____. The guard cells become _____, curved and they _____ the stoma.*
(b) 	Pada waktu malam atau hari panas, stoma tertutup. Terangkan mengapa./*At night or on a hot day, the stoma closes. Explain why.* Kepekatan _____ dalam sel pengawal adalah _____. *Air _____ keluar dari sel pengawal secara _____ dan menyebabkan sel pengawal menjadi _____ dan _____. Stoma tertutup.* *The concentration of _____ in the guard cells is _____. Water _____ out from the guard cells through _____ and causes the guard cells to become _____ and _____. The stoma is closed.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS