

SULIT  
6355/1  
English  
For Science  
And  
Technology  
PAPER 1  
OKTOBER  
2007  
1 jam 15 minit

**JABATAN PELAJARAN TERENGGANU**  
*DENGAN KERJASAMA*  
PERSIDANGAN KEBANGSAAN PENGETUA  
SEKOLAH MENENGAH MALAYSIA  
CAWANGAN TERENGGANU

6355/1

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR TAHUN 2007  
TINGKATAN EMPAT**

**ENGLISH FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
PAPER 1**

**Satu jam lima belas minit**

**JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU**

**Arahan**

1. *Kertas soalan ini mengandungi dua bahagian: Bahagian A dan Bahagian B*
2. *Jawab semua soalan.*
3. *Tuliskan semua jawapan anda untuk Bahagian A dan Bahagian B di ruangan yang disediakan.*
4. *Anda dinasihati supaya mengambil masa 30 minit untuk menjawab soalan dalam Bahagian A dan 45 minit untuk menjawab soalan dalam Bahagian B.*

Section		Marks	
A	Part 1	10	
	Part 2	10	
B		30	
Total		50	

**Instructions**

1. *This question paper consists of two sections: Section A and Section B.*
2. *Answer all questions.*
3. *Write all your answers for Section A and Section B in the spaces provided.*
4. *You are advised to spend 30 minutes to answer the questions in Section A and 45 minutes on the question in Section B.*

**Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 8 halaman bercetak.**

**Section A**

[20 marks]

*You are advised to spend 30 minutes on this section.*

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**Part 1**

*Read the following text.*

**The Nutrient Cycle**

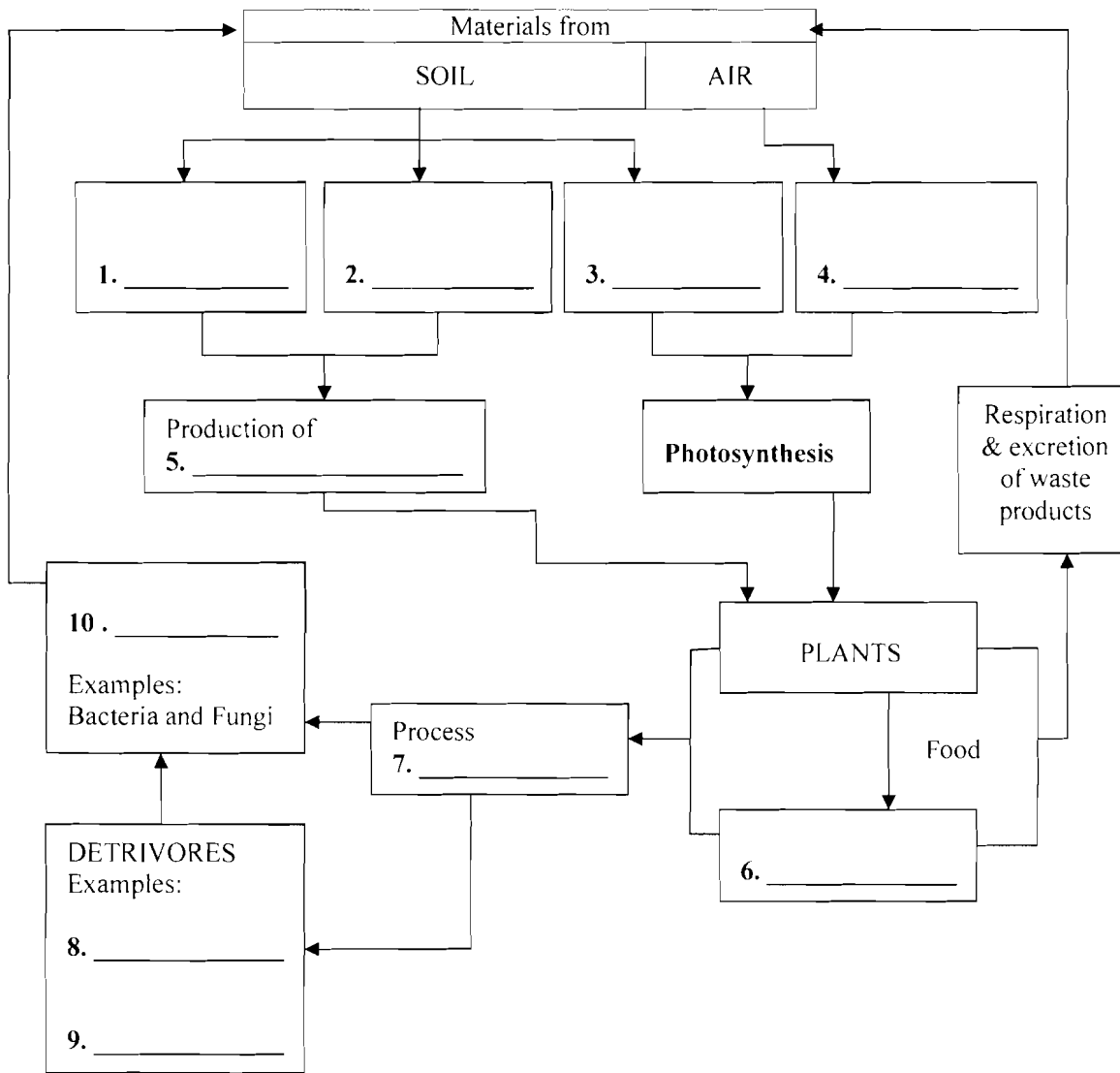
When living things grow, they will remove materials from the environment. During photosynthesis, plants take in carbon dioxide from the air and water from the soil and use these inorganic materials to make their food – organic compounds such as glucose and starch. They also take in mineral salts and nitrogen-containing compounds from the soil which help the plants to make other organic compounds called proteins.

These organic compounds are transferred from plants to animals, and from one animal to another along food chains. As plants and animals live, some of the materials are returned to the environment as waste compounds such as carbon dioxide and urea. The process of decay, which begins as soon as plants and animals die, helps the return of all nutrients to the environment. The materials are often firstly eaten by detritivores such as worms, woodlice and maggots and then broken down by decomposers. The decomposers, which are bacteria and fungi, are most important in the decay process. They feed on the dead animals and plants or on their waste, turning them back into carbon dioxide, water, nitrogen-containing compounds and mineral salts.

The process of decay can be very slow but it can be sped up by making sure that the decomposers have warm, moist conditions and a plentiful supply of oxygen. These are the conditions found in a compost heap or sewage farm.

*Source: GCSE Biology*

Based on the information in the text, complete the graphic organiser below.



**The Nutrient Cycle**

**Part 2**

*Read the following text.*

A computer is a machine that stores information in its memory, and does automated calculations on that knowledge. Automated calculation means that if the machine is given some input, it will produce some output.

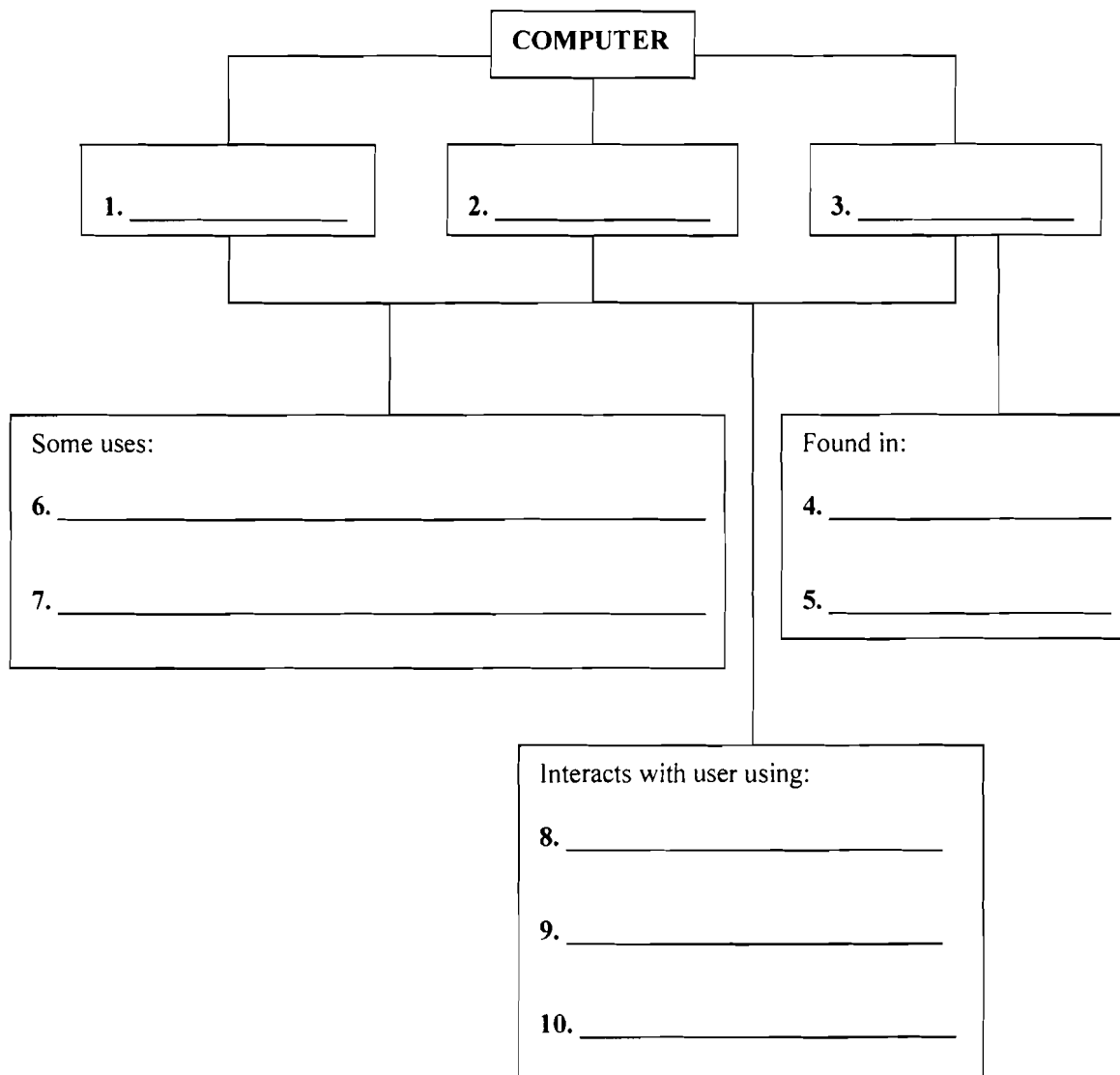
Many people think of a computer either as a small grey box with a monitor, which is called a personal computer, or as a big thing standing around in some special building. Those big computers are usually called mainframes. But there are many types of computer. An embedded computer is a computer that works out information for other things. Mobile phones, automated teller machines, microwave ovens, CD players and cars all have small embedded computers that help them to work.

Generally computers are good at carrying out tasks that repeat themselves very often, or are very boring to do for humans, and storing large amounts of data (in a database). The computer is then able to retrieve this information easily when needed.

Computers can be used for many other things like playing games, solving very hard math, word processing and looking for information on the Internet.

A computer 'communicates' with the person using it (the 'user') by drawing pictures or writing words on its monitor (screen), and by making sounds through a speaker.

Based on the information in the text, complete the graphic organiser below.



**Section B**

[30 marks]

*You are advised to spend 45 minutes on this section.*

Avian influenza or bird flu as it is commonly known has been infecting and killing birds in many parts of the world, including Malaysia. There is great concern that this disease would spread to people in this country. There have already been some fatalities due to bird flu in some countries around the world.

Study the information below:

**What is avian influenza?**

- flu infection in birds, also known as ‘bird flu’
- caused by the H5N1 virus which is carried and spread by birds
- can spread to humans: no immunity against virus - can be fatal

**Symptoms of avian influenza**

- high fever (more than 38<sup>0</sup>C) with cough, sore throat and runny nose
- headache, with muscle pains
- difficulty in breathing
- diarrhoea

**How to avoid avian influenza**

- avoid visiting live-bird markets in areas with an avian flu outbreak
- poultry farm workers should use protective clothing and special breathing masks
- avoid eating undercooked or uncooked poultry meat

Write a **report** on avian influenza. Your **report** must include the following:

- information about avian influenza
- the symptoms of avian influenza
- how to avoid avian influenza
- any other relevant information

Your report should be about **200 words** in length.

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