

六年级科学
预考试卷 2019 年

PEPERIKSAAN PERCUBAAN UPSR 2019 NEGERI MELAKA

科学

SAINS

试卷一

028/1

1 小时

1 小时

不可翻阅试卷直至通知为止

1. 这份试卷共有 40 题。
2. 这是一份双语的试卷。
3. 全部题目必须作答。
4. 每题附有 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项，只可选一个答案，然后在答案纸上把你所选答案的字母的空间涂黑。
5. 如果你需要更改答案，必须先把原来的答案擦干净，然后才涂黑新的答案。

这份试卷共有 38 页影印页面

- 1 图 1 显示一个儿童在注射疫苗。

Diagram 1 shows a child having a vaccine injection.



图 1

Diagram 1

什么是注射疫苗的重要性？

What is the importance of vaccine injection?

- A** 为了增加人体免疫系统的水平。

To increase the level of immune system in human body.

- B** 为了加强人体内微生物的生长。

To strengthen the microorganism growth in human body.

- C** 为了要激发微生物在人体内生长。

To initiate the microorganism growth in human body.

- D** 为了加快康复的过程。

To enhance healing process.

- 2 什么是“传播”的意思？

What is the meaning of “dispersal”?

- A** 将种子移到其他地方的方法

Ways to move the seeds to other places

- B** 将种子带离母树的方法

Way to carry the seeds away from the parent plant

- C** 将种子与母树分开的方法

Ways to separate the seeds from its main trees

- D** 将种子从母树取出来的方法

Ways to take out its seeds from its main trees

3 呼吸率取决于所进行的活动。

The rate of breathing depends on type of activities carried out.

呼吸率 <i>Rate of breathing</i>	活动 <i>Activity</i>
高 <i>High</i>	X
中 <i>Moderate</i>	Y
低 <i>Low</i>	Z

表 1
Table 1

X, Y 和 Z 各代表什么活动?

What are X, Y and Z activities?

	X	Y	Z
A	骑自行车 <i>Riding</i>	游泳 <i>Swimming</i>	看电视 <i>Watching television</i>
B	躺着 <i>Lying down</i>	做运动 <i>Exercising</i>	阅读 <i>Reading</i>
C	拉小提琴 <i>Playing violin</i>	烹饪 <i>Cooking</i>	耕作 <i>Ploughing</i>
D	跑步 <i>Running</i>	打保龄球 <i>Playing bowling</i>	睡觉 <i>Sleeping</i>

4. 图 2 显示了一种鸟类从北向南迁徙。

Diagram 2 shows a species of bird migrates from north to south.



图 2

Diagram 2

以下哪项是动物迁徙后带来的主要影响?

Which of the following is the main effect of the animals' migration?

- A** 鸟的数量增加
The number of birds increases
- B** 鸟的食物量增加
Amount of food increases
- C** 因饥饿和寒冷而死亡的鸟类数量减少
The number of dead birds due to starving and cold decreases
- D** 因饥饿和寒冷而死亡的鸟类数量增加
The number of dead birds due to starving and cold increases

5. 图 3 显示了牛奶送给顾客前经过巴氏杀菌法处理的步骤。

Diagram 3 shows steps of milk pasteurization before arriving to the consumer.

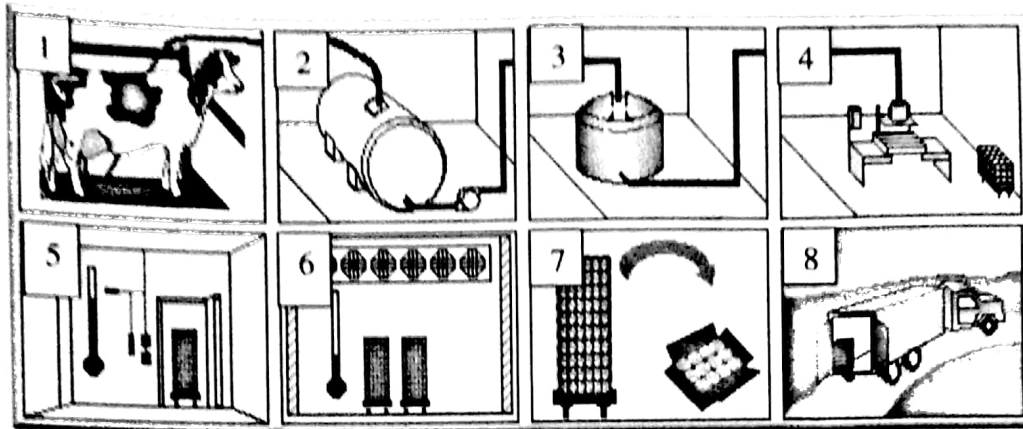


图 3

Diagram 3

哪个步骤会杀死大多数的微生物?

Which steps will kill most microorganisms?

A 1 和 2

1 and 2

B 3 和 4

3 and 4

C 5 和 6

5 and 6

D 7 和 8

7 and 8

6. 艾曼对图4的水果进行了一项观察。

Aiman makes an observation on the fruit shown in Diagram 4.

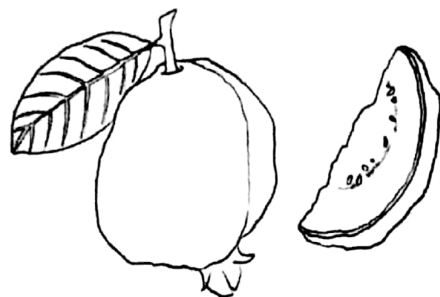


图 4

Diagram 4

以下哪种水果和图4中的水果具有相同的传播方法?

Which of the following fruit has the same seed dispersal as the fruit in Diagram 4?

A



B



C



D



7. 图 5 显示了可能影响人类生命过程的三种情况。

Diagram 5 shows three situations that can affect human life processes.



图 5
Diagram 5

这些习惯对人类生命过程有什么影响?

What are the effects of these habits on human life processes?

P 减慢对外来刺激的反应
Slows down the response to stimuli

Q 导致肥胖
Causes obesity

R 导致上瘾
Causes addiction

S 缺乏营养
Lack of nutrients

A P 和 Q
P and Q

B P 和 R
P and R

C Q 和 S
Q and S

D R 和 S
R and S

8. 图 6 显示有关植物基本需求的一项实验。两种植物在一星期内都不浇水。
Diagram 6 shows an investigation about the basic needs of plants. Both plants are not watered for a week.



植物 P

Plant P



植物 Q

Plant Q

图 6

Diagram 6

一个星期后，植物 P 和 植物 Q 会发生什么事？

What will happen to plant P and Q after a week?

- A** 植物 P 和植物 Q 茁壮成长。

Plant P and Q grow healthily.

- B** 植物 P 茁壮成长而植物 Q 枯萎了。

Plant P grows healthily while Plant Q wilted.

- C** 植物 P 枯萎而植物 Q 茁壮成长。

Plant P wilted while Plant Q grow healthily.

- D** 植物 P 和植物 Q 将会死亡。

Plant P and Q will die.

9. “速度”的意思是？

What is the meaning of “speed”?

- A 物体移动的时间。

The time of the object moves.

- B 物体移动的距离。

Distance traveled by an object.

- C 物体从一处移动到另一处的快慢程度。

The measurement of fast or slow a moving object from one place to another.

- D 物体在一定的时间内移动的距离。

The distance of the object movement in a certain time from one place to another.

10. 图7条形统计图显示有关四种交通工具从吉隆坡到怡保所花费的时间记录。

Diagram 7 shows a bar chart which shows the time taken by four vehicles to move from Kuala Lumpur to Ipoh using the same route.

时间(小时)

Time taken (h)

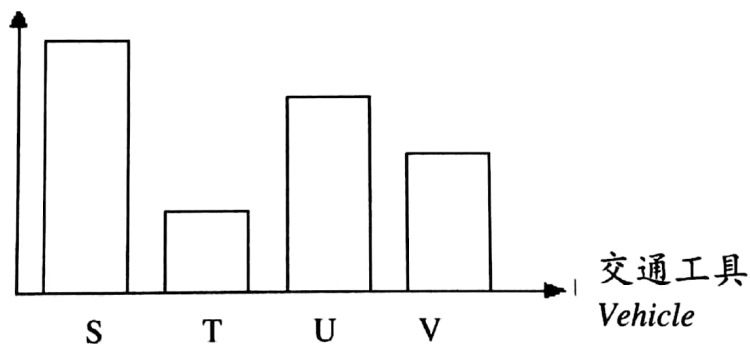


图7

Diagram 7

根据交通工具行驶的速度，由最快到最慢排列。

Choose the correct sequence starting with the highest to the lowest speed.

- A T, V, U, S

- B S, T, U, V

- C S, U, V, T

- D T, U, V, S

11. 丹尼斯进行一项有关影子形成的实验。以下是他进行活动的步骤。

Danish conducts an experiment on the formation of a shadow.

These are the steps to carry out activities.

P - 确保房间的光线减低。

Ensure the room brightness is reduce

Q - 确认物体的大小和种类。

Determine the size and type of objects

R - 制定光源和物体与屏幕和物体的距离。

Set the light source distance from the object and distance of object from the screen

S - 光源照亮着物体。

Lighting the object

T -

以下哪一项步骤代表 T?

Which step represents T?

A 测量物体的大小

Measuring object size

B 确定物体的大小

Specifies the size of the object

C 确定影子的大小

Determines the size of the shadows

D 测量物体与荧幕之间的距离

Measure the distance of the object with the screen

12. 当光线被阻挡时会形成影子。以下有关影响所形成的影子大小和形状的因素的资料。

Shadows are formed when the light is blocked. The information below are factors that affect the size and shape of the shadow.

P - 手电筒的大小

The size of the torchlight

Q - 物体与手电筒的距离

Distance of torchlight from the object

R - 荧幕的大小

Size of screen

S - 手电筒的位置

The torchlight position

根据以上资料中，哪一项会影响影子的大小和形状？

Among the above factors, which affect the size and shape of the shadow?

A R 和 S

R and S

B Q 和 R

Q and R

C P 和 R

P and R

D Q 和 S

Q and S

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13. 图 8 显示一根圆筒棒和一根铁棒。

Diagram 8 shows the length of a cylindrical rod and an iron rod.

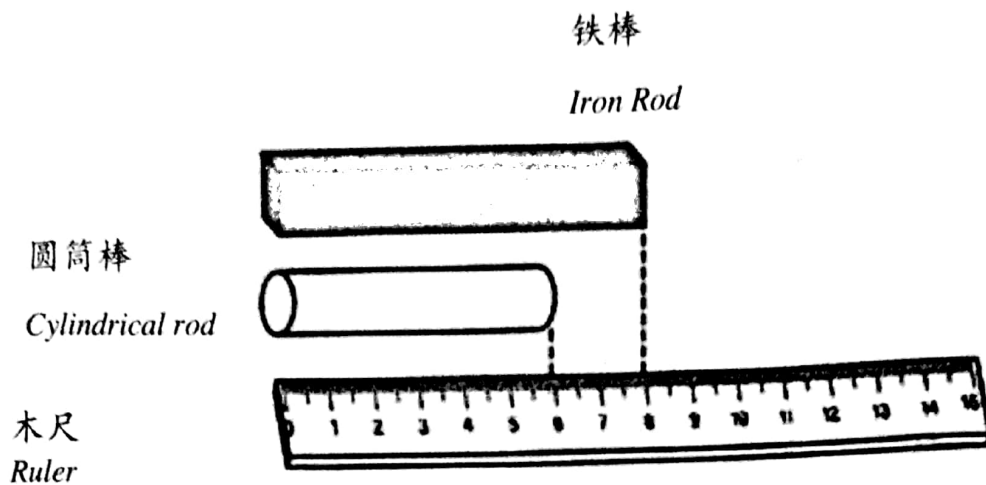


图 8
Diagram 8

以下哪一项是正确的？

Which of the following statement is true?

A 铁棒比圆筒棒长 2 cm。

Iron rod is 2 cm longer than cylindrical rod.

B 铁棒的长度是 8.5 cm。

The length of the iron rod is 8.5 cm.

C 圆筒棒比铁棒长 2 cm。

The cylindrical rod is 2 cm longer than the iron rod.

D 圆筒棒的长度是 6.5 cm。

The cylindrical rod length is 6.5 cm.

14. 在学校运动会项目中，西娣对 100 米田径赛跑选手作出观察。

During school sport day, Siti makes an observation of 100 meters athletes.

- 扎全跑得比阿奇快。

Zaquan runs faster than Aqil.

- 李伟跑得比扎全快。

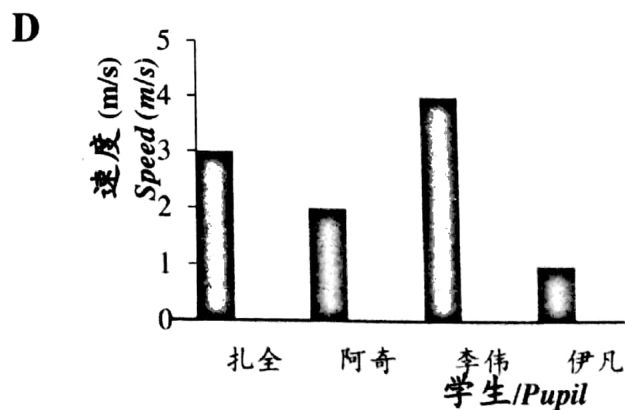
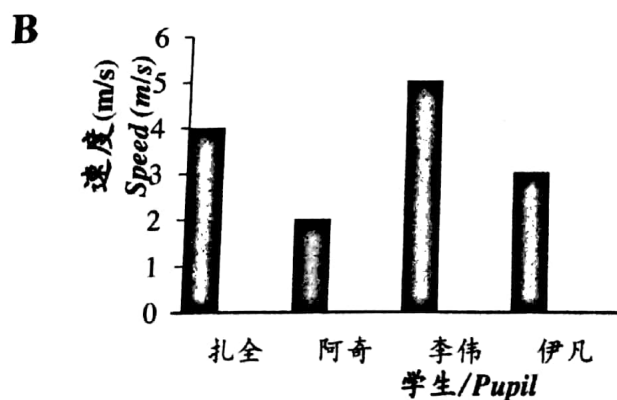
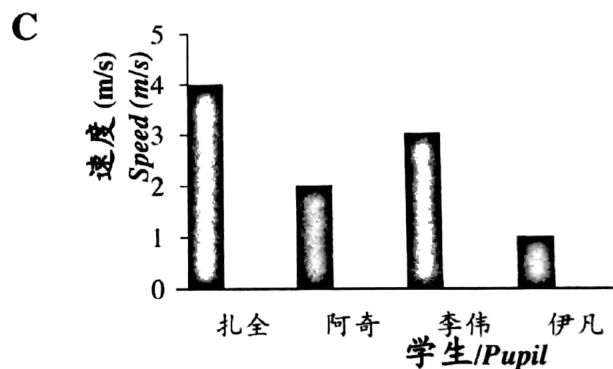
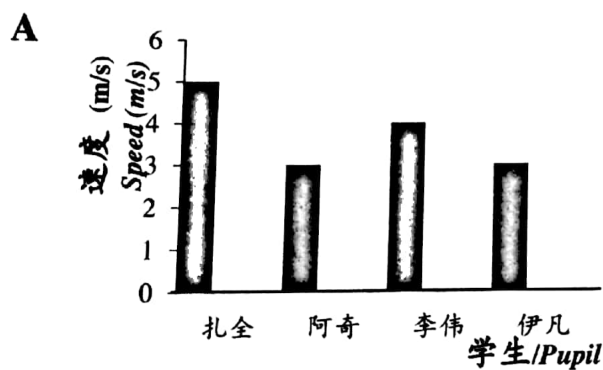
Lee Wei runs faster than Zaquan.

- 阿奇跑得比伊凡快。

Aqil runs faster than Irfan.

协助西娣画出田径选手赛跑速度的统计图。

Help Siti builds a bar chart to show the athletes speeds.



15. 艾德尔做了一个有关观察聚光灯中所涉及能的转换。

Aidel made an observation of the energy changes that existed in the following spotlight.

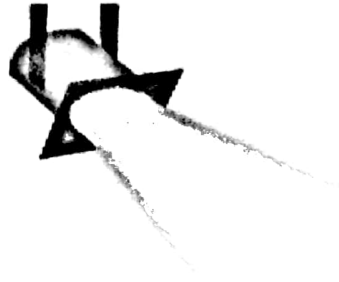


图 9

Diagram 9

说出艾德尔可观察到涉及上述能的转换。

State the change of energy that Aidel can observe.

A 化学能 \longrightarrow 光能 + 热能
Chemical Energy *Light Energy + Heat Energy*

B 电能 \longrightarrow 热能 + 动能
Electrical Energy *Heat Energy + Kinetic Energy*

C 化学能 \longrightarrow 热能 + 光能
Chemical Energy *Heat Energy + Light Energy*

D 电能 \longrightarrow 光能 + 热能
Electrical Energy *Light Energy + Heat Energy*

16.

表 2 显示 4 种不同速度的交通工具。

Table 2 shows 4 different vehicles with different speed.

交通工具 <i>Vehicle</i>	距离 (公里) <i>Distance (km)</i>	时间 (小时) <i>Time (hour)</i>
K	360	4
L	190	2
M	300	5
N	210	3

表 2

Table 2

根据交通工具的速度从最快到最慢，选出正确的排列。

Choose the correct sequence starting from the highest to the lowest speed.

A L, K, M, N

B L, K, N, M

C L, N, K, M

D L, M, N, K

17. X、Y 和 Z 鱼是三条同样种类和大小的鱼。它们被放置在如图 10 中不同温度的储存处。观察鱼的保存期长达 15 个星期。

Three pieces of same type and size of fish X, Y and Z are kept in the storage with different temperatures as shown in Diagram 10. Fish preservation period was observed in 15 weeks.

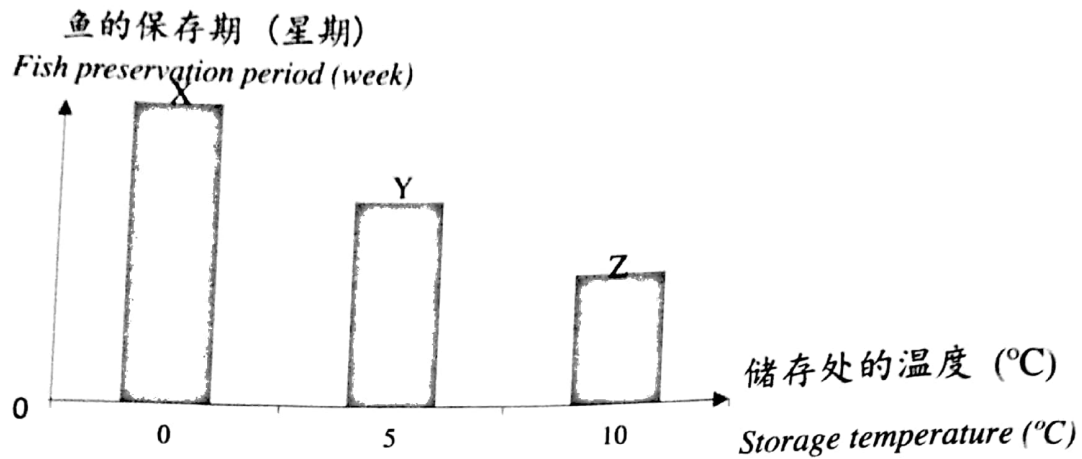


图 10
Diagram 10

以下哪个图表正确地代表图 10 中的条形统计图?

Which of the following table is correct to represent the bar chart in Diagram 10?

A

鱼 Fish	鱼的保存期限 (星期) Fish preservation period (week)
X	10
Y	15
Z	5

C

鱼 Fish	鱼的保存期限 (星期) Fish preservation period (week)
X	15
Y	10
Z	5

B

鱼 Fish	鱼的保存期限 (星期) Fish preservation period (week)
X	5
Y	10
Z	15

D

鱼 Fish	鱼的保存期限 (星期) Fish preservation period (week)
X	15
Y	15
Z	5

18. 图 11 显示一种蔬菜。以下哪个是保存蔬菜新鲜的保存法?

Diagram 11 shows a vegetable. Which of the following is the correct preservation method to keep the freshness of the vegetables?



图 11

Diagram 11

A 冷冻和巴氏杀菌法

Freezing and pasteurisation

B 熏制和真空包装

Smoking and vacuum-packing

C 上蜡和冷藏

Waxing and Cooling

D 上蜡和巴氏杀菌法

Waxing and pasteurisation

19. 图 12 显示 200 毫升的水被倒入三个不同的容器。

Diagram 12 shows 200 ml of water poured into three different containers.

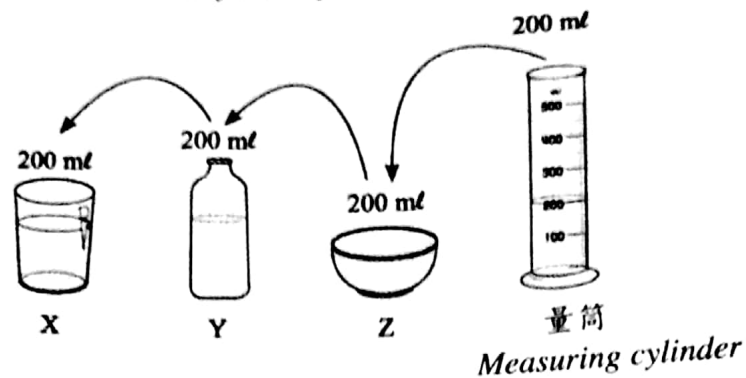


图 12

Diagram 12

哪个是图 12 中物质的性质？

What is the matter of property being investigated in Diagram 12?

- A** 液体拥有质量和随着容器的形状而改变

Liquid has mass and takes the shape of container

- B** 液体拥有体积和随着容器的形状而改变

Liquid has volume and takes the shape of container

- C** 液体会占据空间和拥有固定的形状

Liquid occupies space and has fixed shape

- D** 液体可以被压缩和会占据空间

Liquid can be compressed and occupy space

20. 苏海米进行一个有关物体导电能力的实验。以下资料显示实验的步骤。

*Suhaimi carried out an investigation on the properties of material that can conduct electricity.
The information below shows the steps of the investigation.*

P – 用胶带把电线连接到灯泡和干电池。

Connect the wires to bulb and batteries with an adhesive tape.

Q – 把工具和仪器准备并设置。

Set up the tools and apparatus.

R – 用实验的材料触碰电线的尾端。

Touch the end of wire with the tested material.

S – 把观察结果记录在表格里。

Record the observation in the table.

以下哪个是正确的步骤？

Which of the following is the correct sequence?

A P, Q, R, S

B Q, P, R, S

C Q, P, S, R

D Q, S, P, R

21. 图 13 显示一个正在发芽的种子。

Diagram 13 shows a growing seedling.

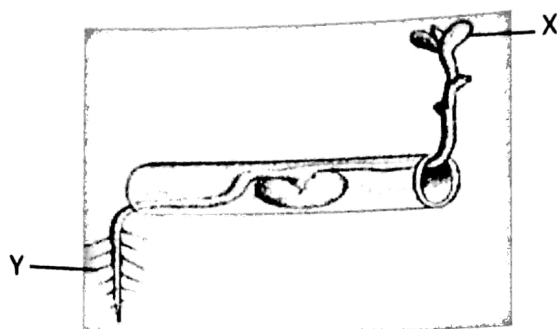


图 13

Diagram 13

以下哪个归类正确显示有关植物 X 和 Y 反应的部位？

Which is the correct classification of the plant's responses for part X and Y?

	X	Y
A	水 <i>Water</i>	地心引力 <i>Gravity</i>
B	光 <i>Light</i>	地心引力 <i>Gravity</i>
C	光 <i>Light</i>	水 <i>Water</i>
D	触碰 <i>Touch</i>	地心引力 <i>Gravity</i>

22. 图 14 显示一种微生物。

Diagram 14 shows a microorganism.

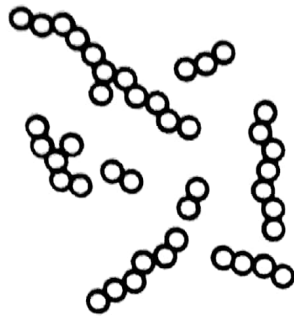


图 14

Diagram 14

哪项有关图 14 微生物的说明是正确的？

Which statement is correct about microorganism in Diagram 14?

A 体积最大的微生物。

The largest microorganism.

B 被归类为植物并拥有叶绿素的微生物。

Microorganism can be classified as plants which have chlorophyll.

C 芽孢杆菌和沙门氏菌被归类为相同种类。

Bacillus and Salmonella are microorganism that classified into the same group.

D 体积最细小的微生物只可以在电子显微镜下才能被看见。

The tiniest microorganism and only can be seen under electron microscope.

23. 图 15 显示菲兹菜园里的几种农作物。

Diagram 15 shows a few products from Fizi's farm.



图 15

Diagram 15

菲兹想要让有关农作物保存更长的时间。哪两种食物保存法可以让他在家中进行？

Fizi wants to ensure the products last for a longer time. What are the two preservation Methods can be done at his home?

A 冷冻和熏制

Freezing and smoking

B 冷藏和腌渍

Cooling and pickling

C 腌渍和装罐

Pickling and canning

D 冷藏和上蜡

Cooling and waxing

24. 图 16 显示一个装了冰水的杯子。

Diagram 16 shows a glass of iced water.



图 16

Diagram 16

杯子外的表面发生了什么状况?

What is happening at the outer surface of the glass?

A 气体散发热能

Gas loses heat

B 气体吸收热能

Gas receives heat

C 液体散发热能

Liquid loses heat

D 固体吸收热能

Solid receives heat

25. 下列哪项是北半球常见的两个星座?

What are the two constellations can be seen at Northern Hemisphere?

A 大熊座和天蝎座

Big Dipper and Scorpio

B 大熊座和猎户座

Big Dipper and Orion

C 天蝎座和南十字座

Scorpio and Southern Cross

D 天蝎座和猎户座

Scorpio and Orion

26. 图 17 显示由一组恒星排列所组成的一个星座。

Diagram 17 shows a group of stars that forms a constellation.



图 17
Diagram 17

以下哪项显示有关星座的特征?

Which of the following shows the feature of the constellation?

A 出现在北半球星空的一个星座。

A constellation that appears at the sky on the northern hemisphere.

B 不是长年出现的一个星座。

Can't be seen all the time.

C 出现在南半球星空的一个星座。

A constellation that appears at the sky on the southern hemisphere.

D 只能在年终才出现的星座。

Only seen every end of a year.

27. 图 18 显示所观察到的月相。

Diagram 18 shows the phases of Moon that can be observed.

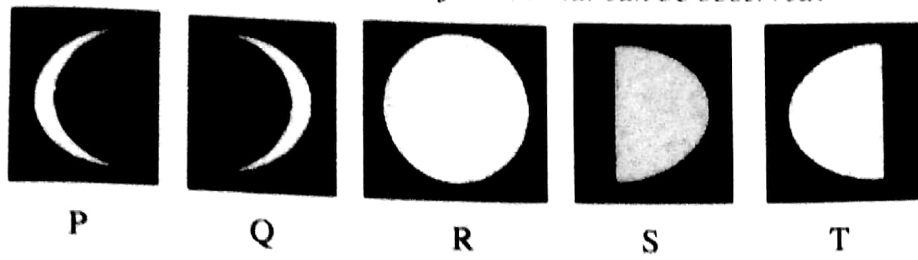


图 18
Diagram 18

以下列哪个是有关月相的正确排列??

Which of the following is the correct phases of Moon?

- A Q, R, S, T, P
- B P, R, S, T, Q
- C Q, S, R, T, P
- D P, T, R, S, Q

28. 图 19 显示胡先在某个时段所观察到的太阳位置。

Diagram 19 shows the position of the Sun within a period of time observed by Husain.

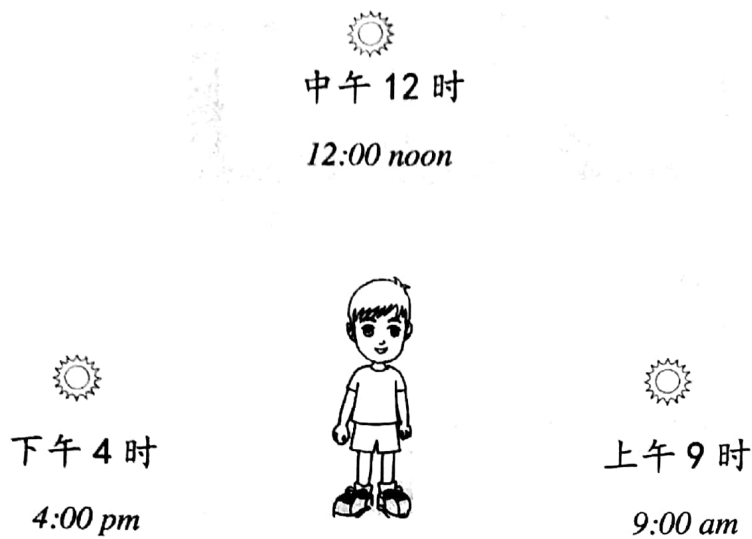


图 19
Diagram 19

为什么太阳的位置看起来有不同的变化?

Why does the Sun's position looks different?

A 发生白天与黑夜

Occurrence of day and night

B 地球绕着地轴自转

Earth rotating on its axis

C 太阳绕着地球运转

The Sun relvolving around the Earth

D 地球绕着太阳公转

The Earth relvolving around the Sun

29. 图 20 显示太阳和地球。

Diagram 20 shows the Sun and Earth.

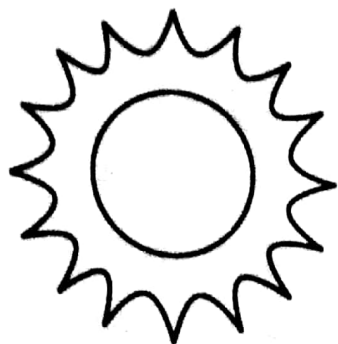


图 20
Diagram 20

地球的哪个位置在 12 小时后会处于黑夜?

Which part of Earth experiences the night time after 12 hours?

- A** K
- B** M
- C** L
- D** N

30. 图 21 显示太阳系里行星的排列。

Diagram 21 shows a sequence of planets in the Solar System.

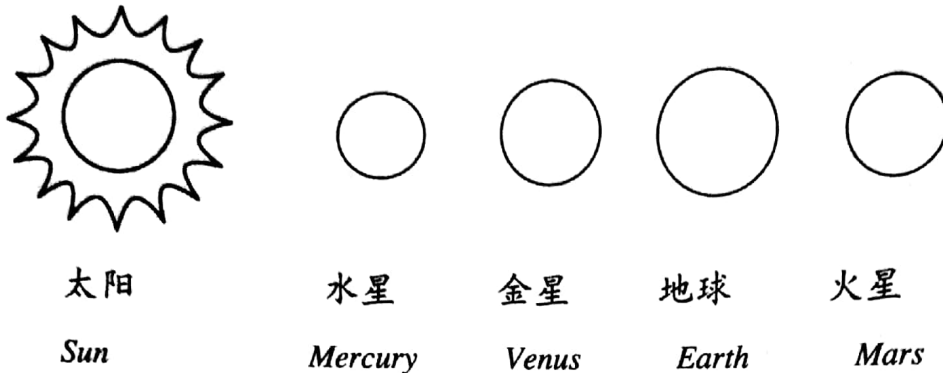


图 21

Diagram 21

如果水星和地球调换位置，将会发生什么事情？

What will happen, if planet Mercury and Earth switch their positions?

A 水星会比地球更热

Mercury will become hotter than Earth

B 地球在其轨道上的转动速度将比水星快

Earth's rotation on its orbit will be faster than Mercury

C 水星绕太阳公转的时间将比地球长

The time taken by Mercury to orbit the Sun will be longer than the Earth

D 与水星相比，地球上将有更多的生物

There will be more life on Earth compared to Mercury

31. 图 22 显示一种自然现象。

Diagram 22 shows a natural phenomenon.

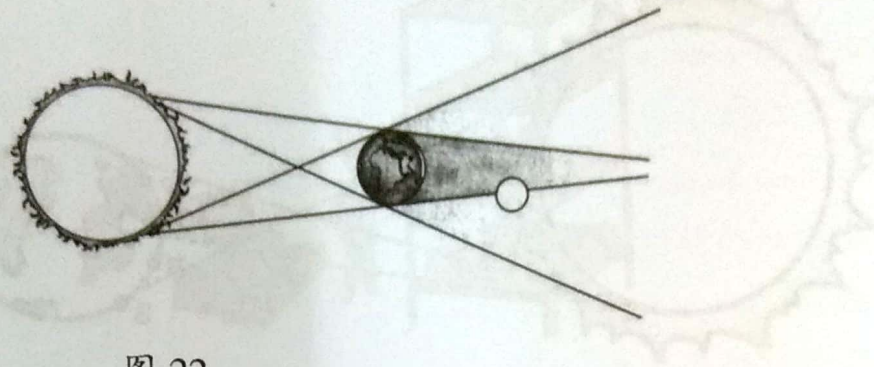


图 22

Diagram 22

从地球上可以观察到哪一种现象？

Which of the following phenomenon can be observed from Earth?

A 月全食

Full Moon Eclipse

B 日全食

Full Sun Eclipse

C 日偏食

Partial Sun Eclipse

D 月偏食

Partial Moon Eclips



32. 伊丽莎白居住在 Q 国。她观察到如图 23 所示一种自然现象。

Elizabeth lives in Country Q. She observed a natural phenomenon as shown in Diagram 23.

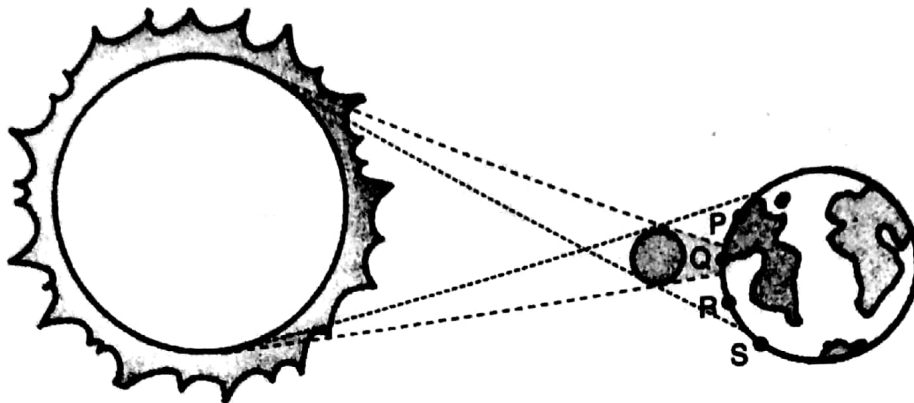
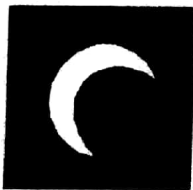


图 23
Diagram 23

她观察到什么现象？

What was the actual observation she experienced?

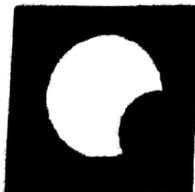
A



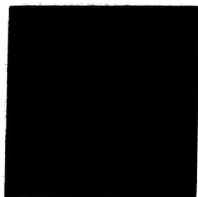
B



C



D



33. 图 24 显示一名员工尝试将大箱子放到层架的最高处。

Diagram 24 shows an employee try to lift up large boxes to the highest level of a tier-rack.

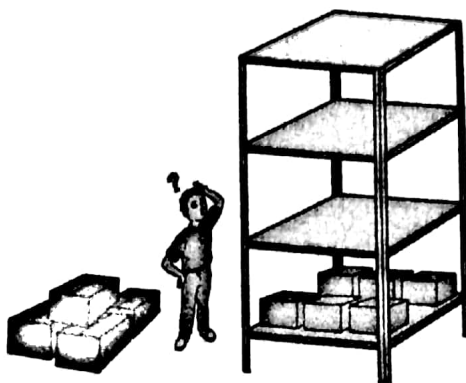


图 24
Diagram 24

以下哪组简单机械最适合协助这位员工？

Which is the most suitable pair of simple machines to assist the employee?

A 斜面 and 螺旋

Inclined Plane with Screw

B 滑轮 and 轮轴

Pulley with wheel and axle

C 杠杆 and 斜面

Lever with wedge

D 齿轮 and 杠杆

Gear with lever

34. 以下哪项有助于实践永续利用材料?

Which of the following contributes to the use of sustainable material?

A 使用替代来源

Use alternative sources

B 增加废物

Increase the waste products

C 探索新的材料来源

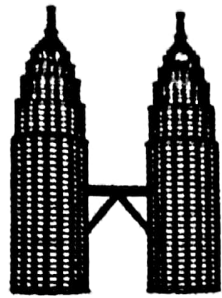
Explore new material sources

D 增加材料的成本

Increase the cost of material

35. 图 25 显示两座建筑物。

Diagram 25 shows two buildings.



S



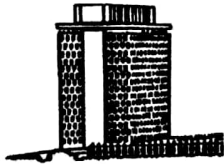
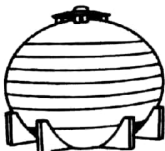
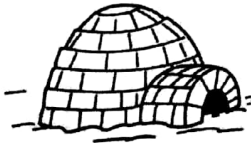



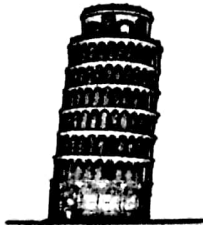

T

图 25

Diagram 25

以下哪组配对正确代 S 和 T?

Which is the correct pair represents S and T?

	S	T
A		
B		
C		
D		

36. 图 26 显示夏敏使用的器具。

Diagram 26 shows a tool used by Syamim.



图 26

Diagram 26

夏敏克服哪个感觉官能的极限?

What is the sensory involved that hinder Syamim's ability limit?

A 听觉

Hearing

B 视觉

Sight

C 触觉

Touch

D 味觉

Taste

37. 图 27 显示一辆一级方程式赛车。

Diagram 27 shows a F1 racing car.

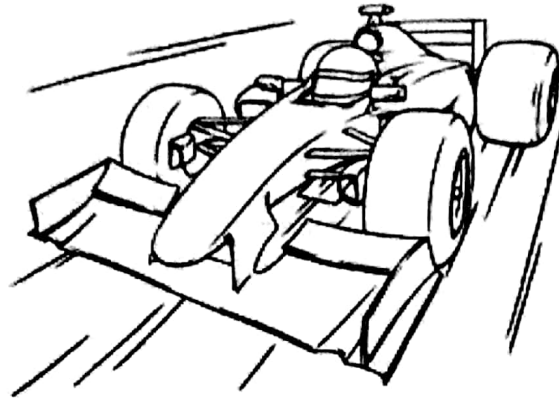


图 27

Diagram 27

为什么该辆赛车设计成如图 27 所示？

Why the racing car was designed as in Diagram 27?

A 使外观更漂亮

To look more beautiful

B 使它更平稳

To make it more stable

C 为了节省燃料的使用

To save fuel consumption

D 使它更难被驾驶

To make the driving more difficult

38. 图 28 显示几种不同类的杠杆。

Diagram 28 shows a few different levers.

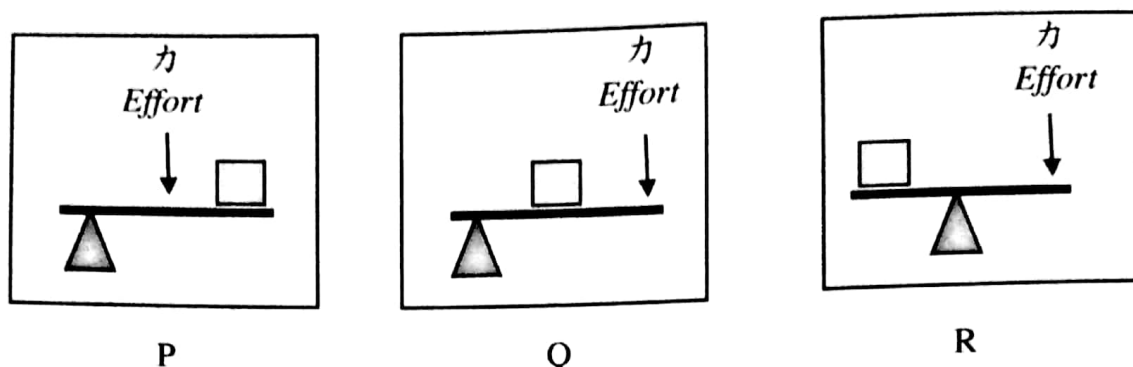


图 28

Diagram 28

哪些工具正确代表 P、Q 和 R?

Which are the correct tools represent P, Q and R?

	P	Q	R
A	冰夹 <i>Tongs</i>	手推独轮车 <i>wheelbarrow</i>	钳子 <i>Pliers</i>
B	鱼竿 <i>Fishing rod</i>	锤子 <i>Hammer</i>	剪刀 <i>Scissors</i>
C	钳子 <i>Pliers</i>	冰夹 <i>Tongs</i>	手推独轮车 <i>wheelbarrow</i>
D	剪刀 <i>Scissors</i>	锤子 <i>Hammer</i>	鱼竿 <i>Fishing rod</i>

39. 图 29 显示一台机器内正在转动的齿轮 P 和齿轮 Q。

Diagram 29 shows the rotation of gear P and gear Q on a machine.

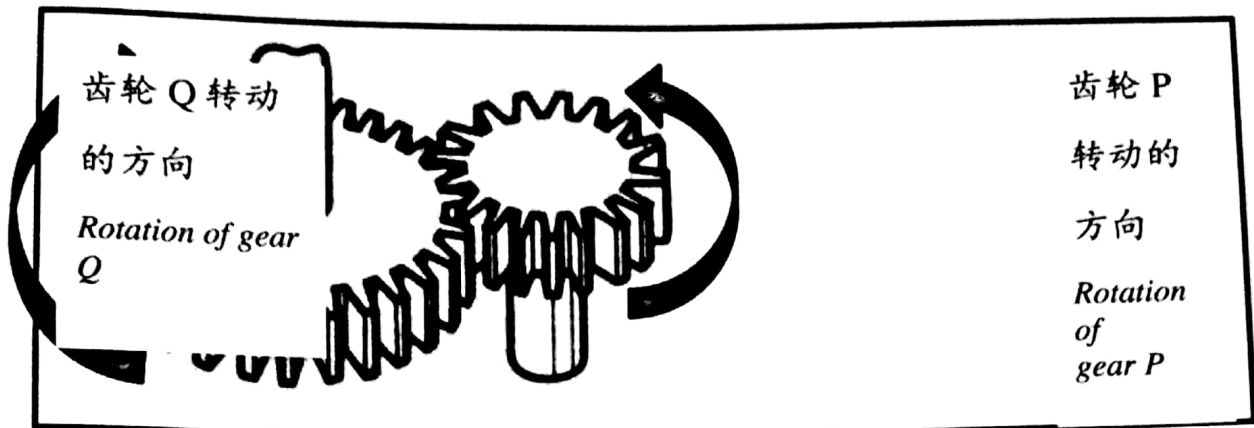


图 29

Diagram 29

如果齿轮 P 转动两圈，齿轮 Q 会怎样？

What will happen to gear Q if the gear P is rotated twice?

A 齿轮 Q 会转动一圈。

Gear Q will rotate once.

B 齿轮 Q 会停止转动。

Gear Q will stop rotating.

C 齿轮 Q 会转动得更快。

Gear Q will rotate faster.

D 齿轮 Q 会转动很多圈。

Gear Q will rotate many times.

40. 图 30 显示哈芝渣遭遇的一个情境。

Diagram 30 shows a situation experienced by Haziqah.

哈芝渣看见课室的门板不断被风吹开和关上。她使用用具 X 来停止门板继续开关。

Haziqah saw her classroom's door flipping in and out. She used a tool X to stop the flipping.

图 30

Diagram 30

用具 X 是哪一种简单机械？

What is the type of simple machine of tool X?

A 螺旋

Screw

B 尖劈

Wedges

C 滑轮

Pulley

D 轮轴

Wheel and axle

本卷完

END OF QUESTION PAPER