

MODUL PINTAS TINGKATAN LIMA

1 JAM 15 MINIT

4531/1

FIZIK 2022

Kertas 1

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NAMA :

TINGKATAN :

Kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi 32 halaman bercetak.

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Rumus-rumus berikut boleh membantu anda menjawab soalan. Simbol-simbol yang diberikan adalah biasa digunakan.

The following formulae may help you to answer the questions. The symbols given are often used.

DAYA DAN GERAKAN I FORCE AND MOTION I		HABA HEAT
1	$v = u + at$	1 Haba / Heat, $Q = mc\Delta\theta$
2	$s = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)t$	2 Haba / Heat, $Q = m\ell$
3	$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$	3 $Q = Pt$
4	$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$	4 $P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$
5	Momentum = mv	5 $\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$
6	$F = ma$	6 $\frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2}$
KEGRAVITIAN GRAVITATION		
1	Daya graviti / <i>Gravitational force</i>	GELOMBANG WAVES
	$F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$	
2	Pecutan graviti / <i>Gravitational acceleration</i>	1 $v = f\lambda$
	$g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$	2 $\lambda = \frac{ax}{D}$
3	Daya memusat / <i>Centripetal force</i>	CAHAYA DAN OPTIK LIGHT AND OPTIC
	$F = \frac{mv^2}{r}$	1 $n = \frac{c}{v}$
4	$a = \frac{v^2}{r}$	2 $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$
5	$v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$	3 $n = \frac{1}{\sin c}$
6	$\frac{T_1^2}{T_2^2} = \frac{r_1^3}{r_2^3}$	4 $n = \frac{H}{h}$
7	$v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$	5 $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$
8	$u = -\frac{GMm}{r}$	6 $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$
9	Halaju lepas / <i>Escape velocity</i>	7 Pembesaran linear, $m = \frac{h_1}{h_0} = \frac{v}{u}$
	$v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r}}$	<i>Linear magnification, $m = \frac{h_1}{h_0} = \frac{v}{u}$</i>
10	$g = 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ @ 9.81 N kg^{-1}	
11	Pemalar graviti / <i>Gravitational constant</i> $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$	

**DAYA DAN GERAKAN II
FORCE AND MOTION II**

1 $F = kx$

2 $E_p = \frac{1}{2} Fx = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$

**TEKANAN
PRESSURE**

1 Tekanan / Pressure, $P = \frac{F}{A}$

2 Tekanan cecair / Liquid pressure, $P = h\rho g$

3 $\rho = \frac{m}{v}$

**ELEKTRIK
ELECTRICITY**

1 $E = \frac{F}{Q}$

2 $I = \frac{Q}{t}$

3 $V = \frac{E}{Q}$

4 $V = IR$

5 $R = \frac{\rho\ell}{A}$

6 $\varepsilon = V + Ir$

7 $P = VI$

8 $P = \frac{E}{t}$

9 $E = \frac{V}{d}$

**ELEKTROMAGNET
ELECTROMAGNETISM**

1 $\frac{V_s}{V_p} = \frac{N_s}{N_p}$

2 $\eta = \frac{\text{Kuasa output}}{\text{Kuasa input}} \times 100\%$

$\eta = \frac{\text{Output power}}{\text{Input power}} \times 100\%$

**ELEKTRONIK
ELECTRONICS**

1 Tenaga keupayaan elektrik, $E = eV$
Electrical potential energy, E = eV

2 Tenaga kinetik maksimum, $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$
Maximum kinetic energy, E_k = $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$

3 $\beta = \frac{I_c}{I_b}$

**FIZIK NUKLEAR
NUCLEAR PHYSICS**

1 $N = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n N_0$

2 $E = mc^2$

3 $c = 3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

4 $1 \text{ u.j.a} / 1 \text{ amu} = 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

**FIZIK KUANTUM
QUANTUM PHYSICS**

1 $E = hf$

2 $f = \frac{c}{\lambda}$

3 $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$

4 $\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$

5 $E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$

6 $p = nhf$

7 $hf = W + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

8 $W = hf_0$

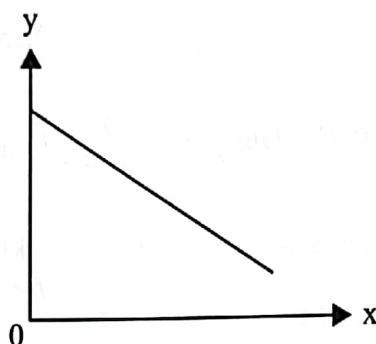
9 $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$

Jawab semua soalan. Setiap soalan diikuti oleh empat pilihan jawapan. Pilih satu jawapan yang terbaik bagi setiap soalan dan hitamkan ruangan yang sepadan pada kertas jawapan objektif anda.

Answer all questions. Each question is followed by four answer options. Choose the best answer for each question, then blacken the correct space on the answer sheet.

- 1 Rajah 1 menunjukkan graf garis antara dua pemboleh ubah.

Diagram 1 shows a line graph between two variables.



Rajah 1
Diagram 1

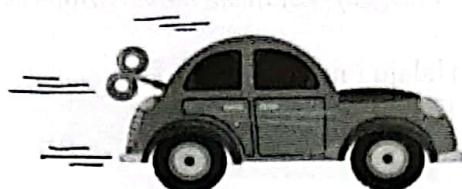
Pernyataan manakah yang benar berkaitan graf tersebut?

Which statement is true about the graph?

- A y berkadar songsang dengan x .
 y is inversely proportional to x .
- B Semakin tinggi x , semakin tinggi y .
The higher the x , the higher the y .
- C y berkurang secara linear dengan x .
 y decreases linearly with x .
- D Kecerunan graf adalah menurun.
The gradient of the graph is decreasing.

- 2 Rajah 2 menunjukkan sebuah kereta mainan bergerak di sepanjang laluan lurus.

Diagram 2 shows a toy car moving along a straight path.



Rajah 2

Diagram 2

Halaju pergerakan kereta mainan menurun dari 3.0 m s^{-1} sehingga 1.0 m s^{-1} apabila ia bergerak sejauh 2.0 m .

The velocity of the toy car decreases from 3.0 m s^{-1} to 1.0 m s^{-1} as it moves through a distance of 2.0 m .

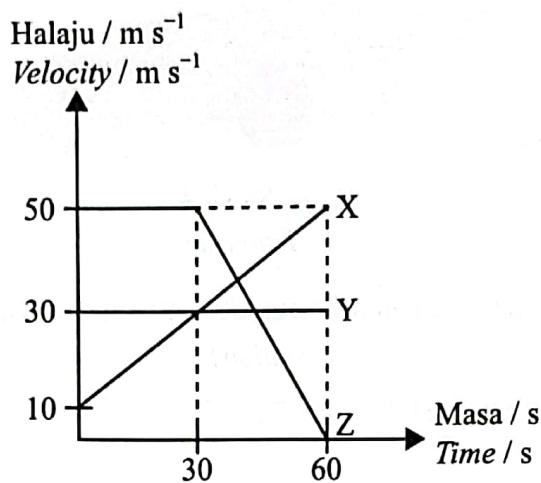
Berapakah nyahpecutan kereta mainan itu, dalam m s^{-2} ?

What is the toy car's deceleration, in m s^{-2} ?

- A -2.0
- B -1.0
- C 1.0
- D 2.0

- 3 Rajah 3 menunjukkan graf halaju-masa bagi tiga objek yang bergerak iaitu X, Y dan Z dalam satu garis lurus.

Diagram 3 shows a velocity-time graph of three moving objects, X, Y and Z along a straight line.



Rajah 3

Diagram 3

Antara pernyataan berikut, manakah adalah **benar** tentang pergerakan objek X, Y dan Z?

Which of the following statement is true about the motion of objects X, Y and Z?

- A Objek Y adalah dalam keadaan pegun.
Object Y is in stationary.
- B Objek X mempunyai sesaran yang lebih besar daripada objek Y.
Object X has greater displacement than object Y.
- C Objek X mempunyai sesaran yang lebih besar daripada objek Z.
Object X has greater displacement than object Z.
- D Objek Z mempunyai sesaran yang lebih besar daripada objek X dan Y.
Object Z has greater displacement than object X and Y.

- 4 Rajah 4 menunjukkan sebuah kereta berhenti secara tiba-tiba, menyebabkan penumpang dalam kereta tersebut terhumban ke hadapan.

Diagram 4 shows a car stopping suddenly, causing passengers in the car to be thrown forward.



Rajah 4
Diagram 4

Apakah konsep yang menerangkan situasi di atas?

What concept can explain the above situation?

- A Graviti
Gravity
- B Inersia
Inertia
- C Momentum
Momentum
- D Keseimbangan daya
Equilibrium of forces

- 5 Sebuah troli X berjisim 6 kg dan berhalaju 3 m s^{-1} berlanggar secara elastik dengan satu lagi troli Y berjisim 3 kg dengan halaju 2 m s^{-1} . Jika troli X berhenti sejurus selepas perlanggaran, hitungkan halaju akhir bagi troli Y.

A trolley X of mass 6 kg and a velocity of 3 m s^{-1} collides elastically with another trolley Y of mass 3 kg with a velocity of 2 m s^{-1} . If trolley X stops immediately after the collision, calculate the final velocity of trolley Y.

- A 4 m s^{-1}
- B 5 m s^{-1}
- C 8 m s^{-1}
- D 9 m s^{-1}

6 Pernyataan manakah yang benar?

Which statement is true?

- A Berat ialah kuantiti asas.
Weight is base quantity.
- B Berat ialah kuantiti skalar.
Weight is a scalar quantity.
- C Unit S.I. bagi berat ialah newton (N).
The S.I. unit for weight is newton (N).
- D Berat sesuatu objek adalah sama di mana-mana.
The weight of an object is the same everywhere.

7 Hitung jarak antara Musytari dan satelit semula jadinya Callisto, jika daya graviti antara mereka ialah 6.76×10^{21} N.

[Jisim Musytari = 1.99×10^{27} kg, Jisim Callisto = 1.08×10^{23} kg]

Calculate the distance between the Jupiter and its natural satellite Callisto, if the gravitational force between them is 6.76×10^{21} N.

[Mass of the Jupiter = 1.99×10^{27} kg, Mass of the Callisto = 1.08×10^{23} kg]

- A 1.46×10^9 m
- B 2.12×10^9 m
- C 1.46×10^{18} m
- D 2.12×10^{18} m

8 Antara berikut, yang manakah benar mengenai satelit bukan geopegun?
Which of the following is true about non-geostationary satellites?

- I Ia tidak mengalami sebarang tarikan graviti.
It does not experience any gravitational pull.
 - II Ia berada di tempat yang berubah-ubah di atas Bumi.
It is located above different locations above the Earth.
 - III Ia bergerak dalam arah yang sama dengan putaran Bumi.
It moves in the same direction as the rotation of the Earth.
 - IV Tempoh putarannya ialah lebih pendek atau lebih panjang daripada 24 jam.
Its rotation period is shorter or longer than 24 hours.
- A I, II dan III sahaja
I, II and III only
- B III dan IV sahaja
III and IV only
- C I dan II sahaja
I and II only
- D II dan IV sahaja
II and IV only

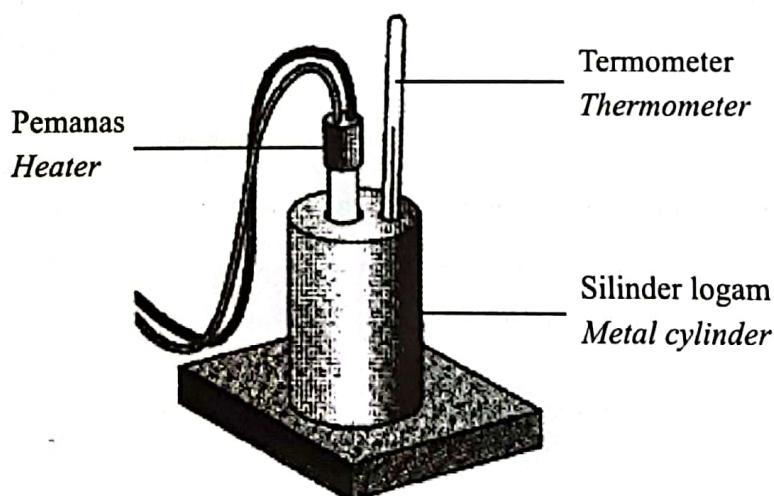
- 9 Antara takat tetap yang berikut, yang manakah digunakan untuk penentukan skala sebatang termometer?

Which of the following fixed points is used to calibrate the scale of a thermometer?

	Takat tetap atas <i>Upper fixed point</i>	Takat tetap bawah <i>Lower fixed point</i>
A	Air mendidih <i>Boiling water</i>	Ais lebur yang tulen <i>Pure melting ice</i>
B	Air mendidih <i>Boiling water</i>	Garam dan ais melebur <i>Melting salt and ice</i>
C	Takat stim <i>Steam point</i>	Ais lebur yang tulen <i>Pure melting ice</i>
D	Takat stim <i>Steam point</i>	Garam dan ais melebur <i>Melting salt and ice</i>

- 10 Rajah 5 menunjukkan satu silinder logam yang berjisim 3 kg dan muatan haba tentu $2\ 450 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ dipanaskan dengan pemanas yang berkuasa 0.5 kW.

Diagram 5 shows a metal cylinder of mass 3 kg and specific heat capacity $2\ 450 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ is heated with a heater of power 0.5 kW.



Rajah 5
Diagram 5

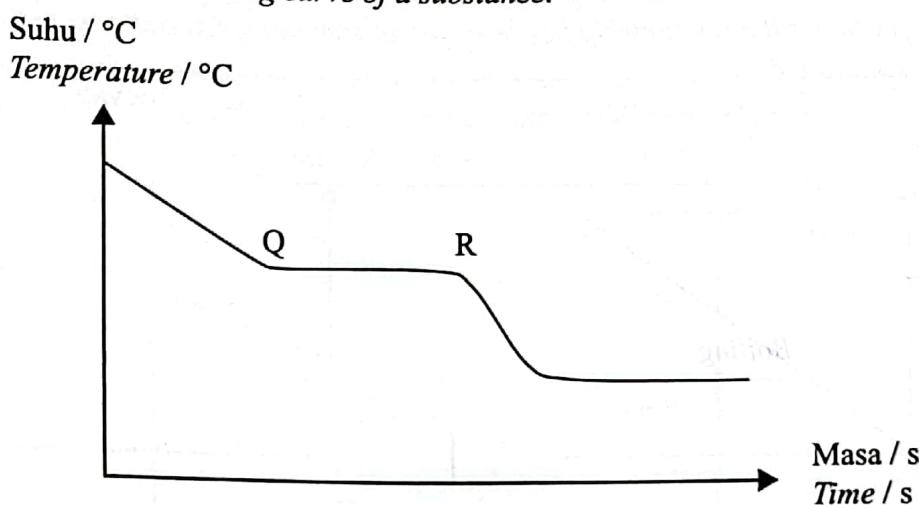
Berapakah kenaikan suhu silinder itu jika pemanas dihidupkan selama 1 minit?

What is the rise in temperature of the cylinder if the heater is switched on for 1 minute?

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| A | 0.25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | B | 0.61 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| C | 4.08 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | D | 18.00 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |

- 11 Rajah 6 menunjukkan lengkung penyejukan suatu bahan.

Diagram 6 shows the cooling curve of a substance.



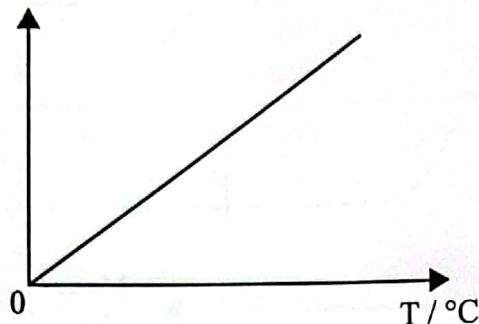
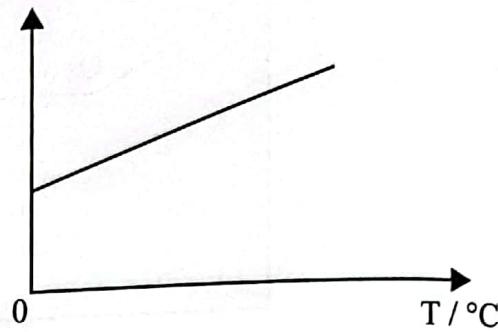
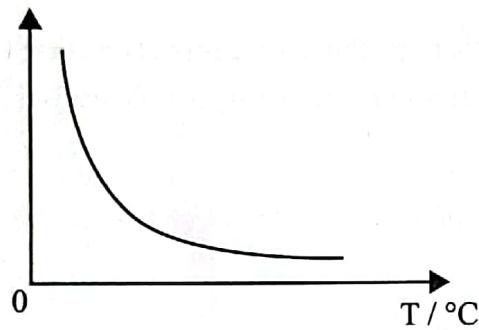
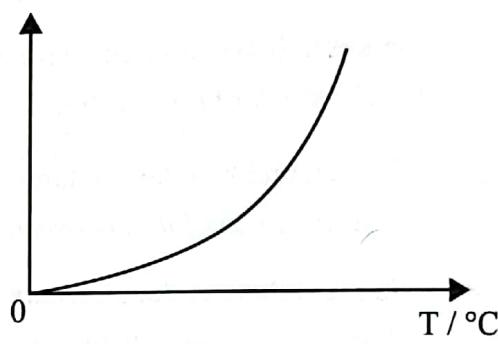
Rajah 6
Diagram 6

Apakah kesan haba yang dibebaskan oleh bahan tersebut antara titik Q dan titik R?

What is the effect of the heat released by the substance between point Q and point R?

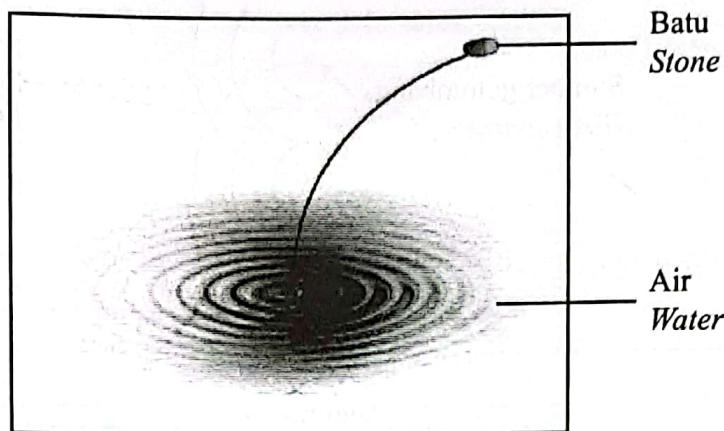
- A Ia melemahkan daya antara molekul
It weakens the force between the molecules
- B Ia memutuskan ikatan antara molekul
It breaks the bond between the molecules
- C Ia meningkatkan tenaga kinetik molekul
It increases the kinetic energy of the molecules
- D Ia menguatkan ikatan antara molekul
It strengthens the bond between the molecules

- 12 Graf manakah menunjukkan hubungan antara isi padu dan suhu bagi satu jisim tetap gas pada tekanan malar?
- Which graph shows the relationship between the volume and temperature of a fixed mass of gas at constant pressure?*

A V / cm^3 B V / cm^3 C V / cm^3 D V / cm^3 

- 13 Rajah 7 menunjukkan sebiji batu dijatuhkan ke dalam sebuah kolam yang tenang. Gelombang yang terhasil pada permukaan air bergerak keluar sebagai bulatan yang mengembang bermula dari pusat tempat gangguan.

Diagram 7 shows a stone dropped into a calm pond. The waves produced at the water's surface travel outwards in expanding circles from the centre of the disturbance.



Rajah 7

Diagram 7

Pernyataan manakah yang **betul** berkenaan pergerakan zarah-zarah air semasa perambatan gelombang?

Which statement is correct about the movement of the water particles during the propagation of the wave?

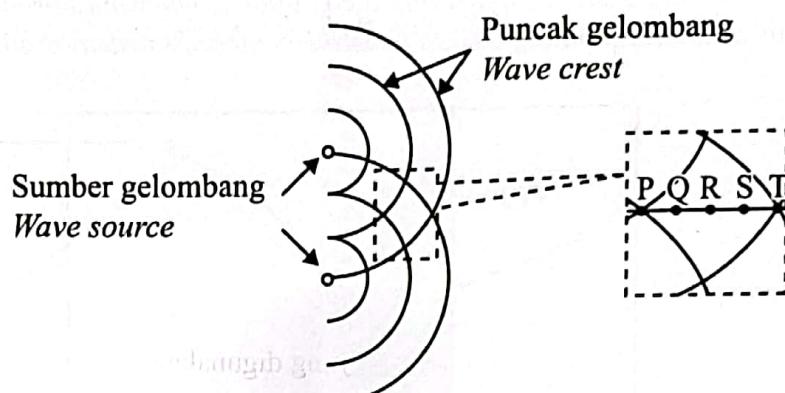
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A Bergerak keluar dalam bulatan
<i>Moves outward in circle</i> | B Bergetar secara mendatar
<i>Vibrates horizontally</i> |
| C Bergetar secara menegak
<i>Vibrates vertically</i> | D Bergerak secara menegak dan mendatar
<i>Moves vertically and horizontally</i> |

- 14 Pernyataan manakah yang **betul** apabila gelombang air dipantulkan oleh pemantul?

Which statement is correct when water waves are reflected by a reflector?

- | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A Laju gelombang air sebelum dan selepas pantulan adalah sama.
<i>The speed of water waves before and after reflection are the same.</i> |
| B Panjang gelombang air menjadi lebih panjang selepas pantulan.
<i>The wavelength of water waves becomes longer after reflection.</i> |
| C Amplitud gelombang air menjadi lebih besar selepas pantulan.
<i>The amplitude of water waves becomes larger after reflection.</i> |
| D Frekuensi gelombang air berkurang selepas pantulan.
<i>The frequency of water waves decreases after reflection.</i> |

- 15 Rajah 8 menunjukkan corak interferensi gelombang air yang dihasilkan dalam tangki riak.
Diagram 8 shows the interference pattern of water waves produced in a ripple tank.

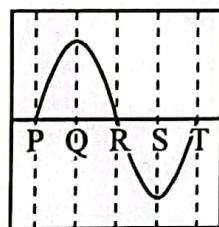


Rajah 8
Diagram 8

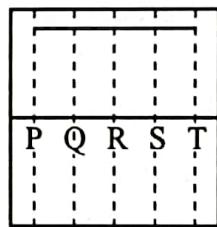
Berdasarkan Rajah 8, graf yang manakah mewakili sesaran titik-titik P, Q, R, S dan T pada suatu masa tertentu?

Based on Diagram 8, which graph represents the displacement of the points P, Q, R, S and T at a given time?

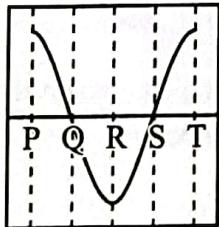
A



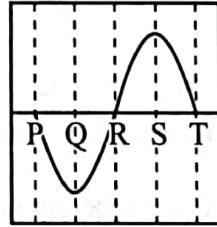
B



C



D



- 16** Berikut adalah beberapa kegunaan gelombang elektromagnet.

The following are some uses of electromagnetic waves.

P : Sistem penggera keselamatan
Anti-theft alarm systems

Q : Mengesan wang kertas palsu
Detecting fake notes

R : Peralatan dapur
Kitchen appliance

S : Kemoterapi
Chemotherapy

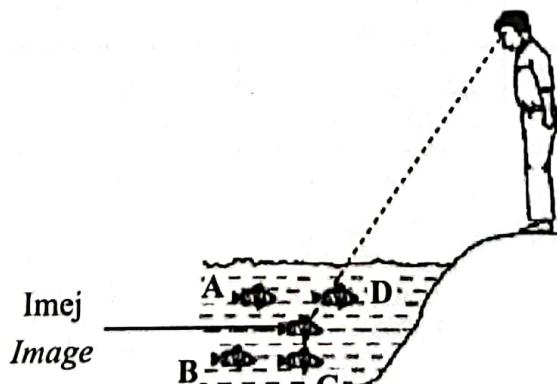
Nyatakan jenis gelombang elektromagnet yang digunakan dalam P, Q, R dan S.

State the type of electromagnetic wave used in P, Q, R and S.

	P	Q	R	S
A	Gelombang mikro <i>Microwaves</i>	Sinar gama <i>Gamma ray</i>	Sinar infra merah <i>Infrared radiation</i>	Sinar ultraungu <i>Ultraviolet radiation</i>
B	Sinar infra merah <i>Infrared radiation</i>	Sinar ultraungu <i>Ultraviolet radiation</i>	Gelombang mikro <i>Microwaves</i>	Sinar gama <i>Gamma ray</i>
C	Sinar gama <i>Gamma ray</i>	Sinar infra merah <i>Infrared radiation</i>	Sinar ultraungu <i>Ultraviolet radiation</i>	Gelombang mikro <i>Microwaves</i>
D	Sinar infra merah <i>Infrared radiation</i>	Sinar gama <i>Gamma ray</i>	Gelombang mikro <i>Microwaves</i>	Sinar ultraungu <i>Ultraviolet radiation</i>

- 17** Rajah 9 menunjukkan kedudukan ketara seekor ikan dilihat oleh seorang pemerhati yang berdiri di pinggir sebuah tasik.

Diagram 9 shows the apparent position of a fish as seen by an observer standing on the edge of a lake.



Rajah 9

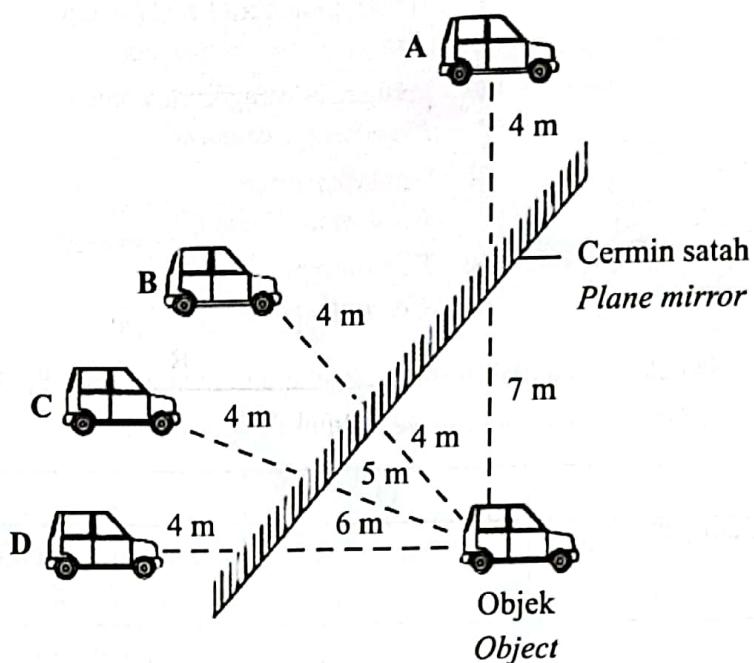
Diagram 9

Antara titik A, B, C dan D, yang manakah kedudukan sebenar ikan itu?

Which of the point, A, B, C or D, is the actual position of the fish?

- 18 Rajah 10 menunjukkan satu objek di hadapan suatu cermin satah.

Diagram 10 shows an object in front of a plane mirror.



Rajah 10

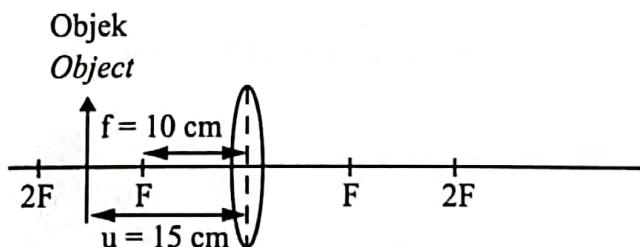
Diagram 10

Di kedudukan manakah A, B, C dan D imej terbentuk?

At which position A, B, C or D is the image formed?

- 19 Rajah 11 menunjukkan suatu objek di hadapan satu kanta cembung.

Diagram 11 shows an object in front of a convex lens.



Rajah 11

Diagram 11

Berapakah jarak imej?

What is the image distance?

A 15 cm

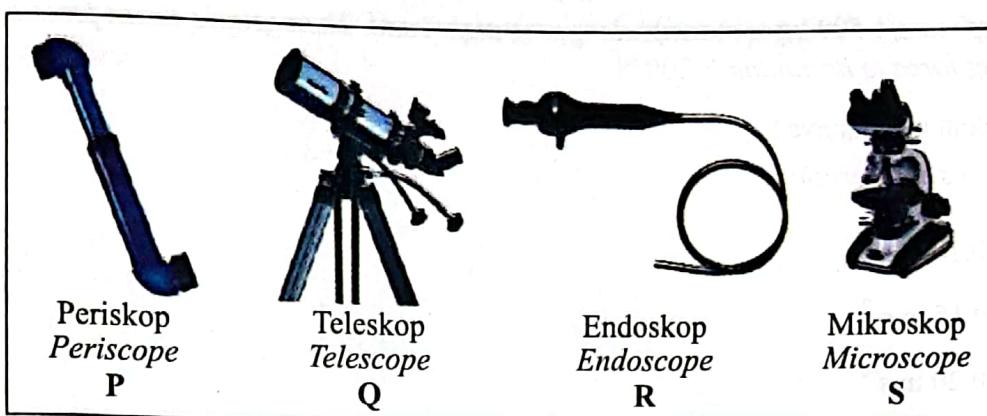
B 20 cm

C 25 cm

D 30 cm

- 20 Rajah 12 menunjukkan empat alat optik.

Diagram 12 shows four optical devices.



Rajah 12
Diagram 12

Alat manakah yang menggunakan pantulan dalam penuh?

Which device uses total internal reflection?

A P dan Q

P and Q

C Q dan S

Q and S

B P dan R

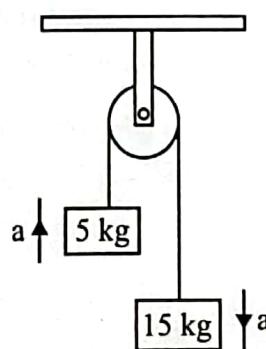
P and R

D Q dan R

Q and R

- 21 Rajah 13 menunjukkan suatu sistem takal yang digunakan untuk mengangkat beban 15 kg dan 5 kg.

Diagram 13 shows a pulley system used to lift loads of 15 kg and 5 kg.



Rajah 13
Diagram 13

Berapakah pecutan beban itu?

What is the acceleration of the load?

A 4.91 m s^{-2}

B 8.91 m s^{-2}

C 9.81 m s^{-2}

D 10.81 m s^{-2}

- 22 Sebuah kereta berjisim 1 500 kg sedang bergerak di sepanjang jalan lurus. Daya tujahan enjinnya adalah 500 N dan daya seretan terhadap gerakannya adalah 200 N.
A car of mass 1 500 kg is moving along a straight road. The engine's thrust force is 500 N and the drag force to its motion is 200 N.

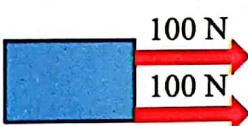
Berapakah pecutannya?

What is its acceleration?

- A 0.10 m s^{-2}
- B 0.15 m s^{-2}
- C 0.20 m s^{-2}
- D 0.25 m s^{-2}

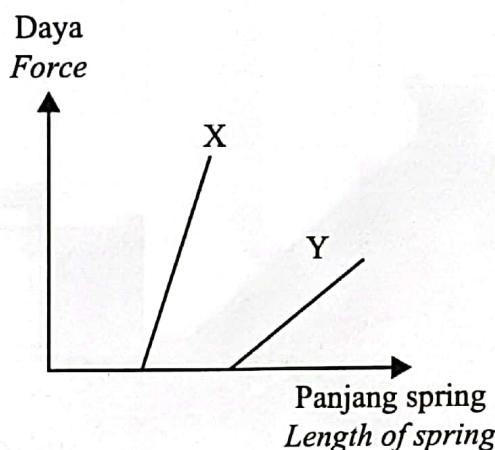
- 23 Rajah manakah yang menunjukkan daya-daya berada dalam keseimbangan?

Which diagram shows that the forces are in equilibrium?

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 

- 24 Rajah 14 menunjukkan graf bagi panjang spring X dan spring Y apabila diregang oleh daya yang meningkat.

Diagram 14 shows a graph for the length of spring X and spring Y when stretched by an increasing force.



Rajah 14
Diagram 14

Perbandingan yang manakah mengenai spring X dan Y adalah **betul?**

Which comparison about springs X and Y is correct?

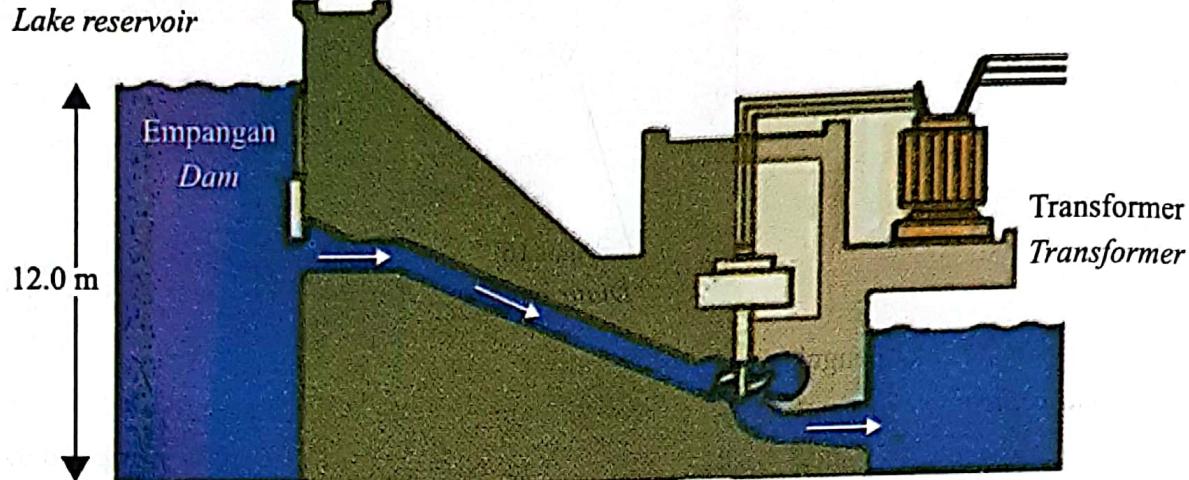
- A X lebih keras daripada Y
X is stiffer than Y
- B Panjang asal X lebih panjang daripada Y
The original length of X is longer than Y
- C Kerja untuk meregangkan X sebanyak 1 cm lebih kecil daripada Y
Work done to stretch X by 1 cm is smaller than on Y
- D Tenaga yang disimpan apabila diregang sebanyak 1 cm bagi X dan Y adalah sama
Energy stored when stretched by 1 cm for X and Y are the same

[Lihat halaman sebelah

- 25 Sebuah empangan takungan dibina untuk menampung air bagi tasik seluas 8 km^2 seperti yang ditunjukkan pada Rajah 15. Tasik itu mempunyai kedalaman 12.0 m.
A reservoir dam is built to hold water of a lake with an area of 8 km^2 as shown in Diagram 15. The lake has a depth of 12.0 m.

Tasik takungan

Lake reservoir



Rajah 15
 Diagram 15

Berapakah tekanan air pada satu titik 3.0 m dari dasar empangan?

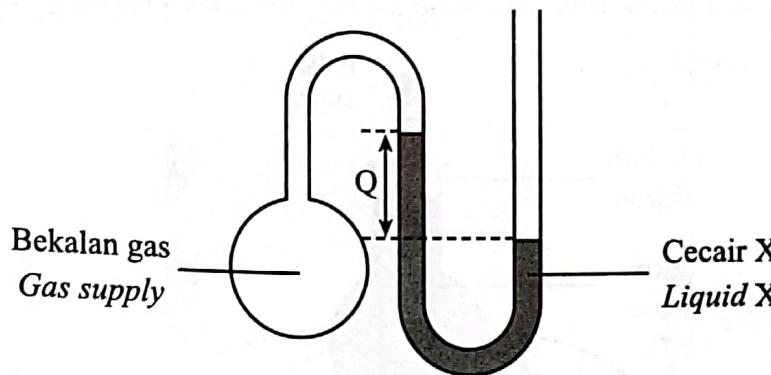
[Ketumpatan air = $1\ 000 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$]

What is the pressure at a point 3.0 m from the base of the dam?

[Density of water = $1\ 000 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$]

- A 29.4 kPa
- B 88.3 kPa
- C 98.1 kPa
- D 117.7 kPa

- 26 Rajah 16 menunjukkan sebuah alat pengukur untuk mengukur tekanan gas.
Diagram 16 shows a measuring instrument for measuring gas pressure.



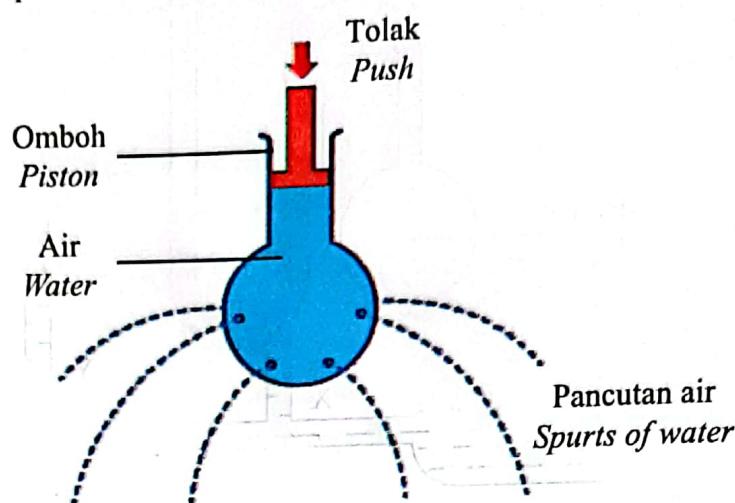
Rajah 16
Diagram 16

Apakah nama alat pengukur itu?

What is the name of the measuring instrument?

- A Tolok Bourdon
Bourdon Gauge
- B Barometer Fortin
Fortin barometer
- C Manometer
Manometer
- D Barometer merkuri
Mercury barometer

- 27 Rajah 17 menunjukkan sebuah omboh ditolak yang menyebabkan air terpancul keluar dari setiap lubang.
Diagram 17 shows a piston is being pushed that causes water to spurt out from every hole.



Rajah 17
Diagram 17

Apakah prinsip fizik yang menerangkan situasi di atas?
What is the physics principle that explains the above situation?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A Prinsip Bernoulli
<i>Bernoulli's Principle</i> | B Prinsip Archimedes
<i>Archimedes' Principle</i> |
| C Prinsip Pascal
<i>Pascal's Principle</i> | D Prinsip keabadian tenaga
<i>Principle of conservation of energy</i> |

- 28 Sebuah objek mempunyai isi padu 0.02 m^3 dan berat 1500 N . Apabila ia terendam sepenuhnya di bawah laut, berat ketaranya ialah 1300 N .

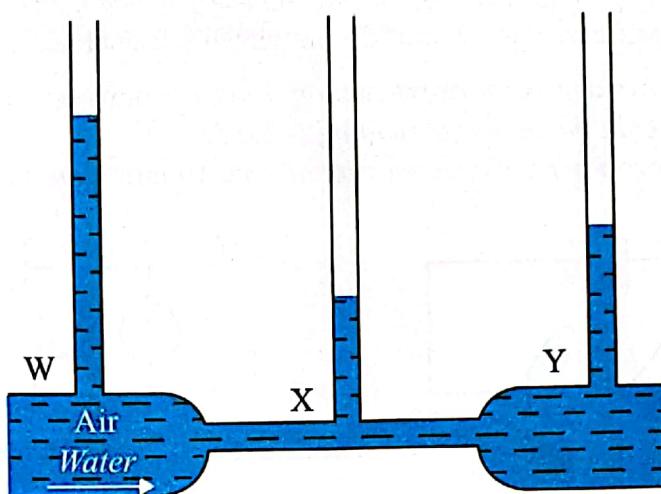
An object has a volume of 0.02 m^3 and weight 1500 N . When it is fully submerged under the sea, its apparent weight is 1300 N .

Hitung ketumpatan air laut itu.
Calculate the density of the sea water.

- A 1019 kg m^{-3}
- B 1529 kg m^{-3}
- C 6500 kg m^{-3}
- D 1000 kg m^{-3}

- 29 Rajah 18 menunjukkan satu tiub Venturi yang disambungkan dengan tiga tiub kaca di W, X dan Y.

Diagram 18 shows a Venturi tube connected with three glass tubes at W, X and Y.



Rajah 18
Diagram 18

Apabila air mengalir melalui tiub Venturi itu, kenaikan aras air dalam setiap tiub kaca adalah berbeza kerana

When water flows through the Venturi tube, the rising of water level in each glass tubes is different because

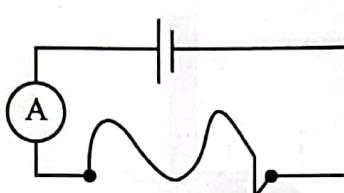
	Laju air, v <i>Speed of water, v</i>	Tekanan, P <i>Pressure, P</i>
A	$v_w > v_x > v_y$	$P_w > P_x > P_y$
B	$v_w < v_x > v_y$	$P_w > P_x < P_y$
C	$v_w < v_x < v_y$	$P_w < P_x < P_y$
D	$v_w = v_x = v_y$	$P_w = P_x = P_y$

- 30 Rajah 19(a) menunjukkan sekerat dawai konstantan yang mempunyai luas keratan rentas 5 mm^2 dan mempunyai rintangan 2.0Ω . Apabila disambung kepada sebiji sel kering, bacaan ammeter adalah 5.0 A .

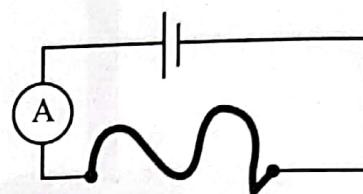
Rajah 19(b) menunjukkan sekerat dawai konstantan dengan panjang yang sama tetapi mempunyai luas keratan rentas 10 mm^2 disambung kepada sel kering yang sama.

Diagram 19(a) shows a wire of cross-sectional area 5 mm^2 has a resistance of 2.0Ω . When connected to a dry cell, the ammeter reading is 5.0 A .

Diagram 19(b) shows a wire of cross-sectional area 10 mm^2 connected to the same dry cell.



Rajah 19(a)
Diagram 19(a)



Rajah 19(b)
Diagram 19(b)

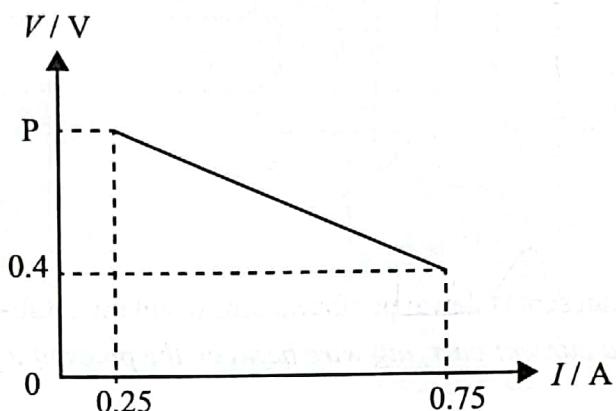
Apakah nilai rintangan dan arus yang menerusi keratan dawai tersebut?

What is the value of resistance and current through the wire section?

	Rintangan / Ω Resistance / Ω	Arus / A Current / A
A	4.0	2.5
B	4.0	10.0
C	1.0	2.5
D	1.0	10.0

- 31 Rajah 20 menunjukkan graf antara beza keupayaan, V , merentasi terminal sebuah sel dengan arus, I , melalui sel itu.

Diagram 20 shows a graph between the potential difference, V , across the terminals of a cell and the current, I , that passes through the cell.



Rajah 20
Diagram 20

Jika rintangan dalam sel adalah 1.45Ω , apakah nilai P pada graf?

If the internal resistance of the cell is 1.45Ω , what is the value of P on the graph?

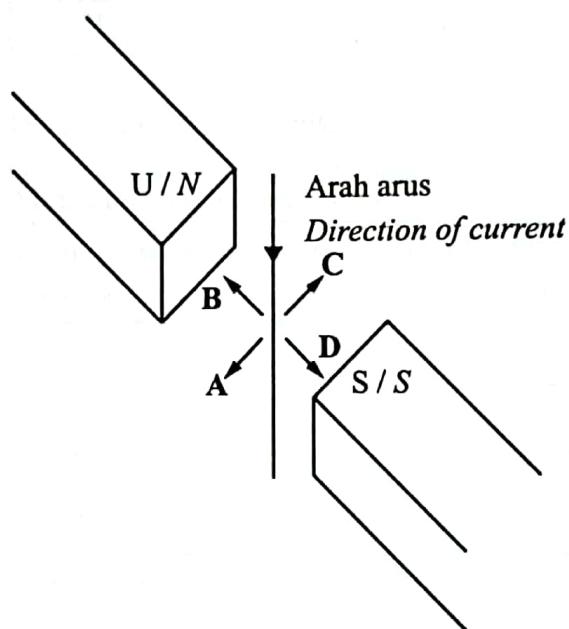
- A 0.74 V
- B 0.97 V
- C 1.13 V
- D 1.20 V

- 32** Berapakah tenaga elektrik yang digunakan oleh pengering rambut '240 V, 1 kW' dalam masa 15 minit?

What is the electrical energy used by a '240 V, 1 kW' hair dryer in 15 minutes?

- A 900 J
- B 3 600 J
- C 216 000 J
- D 900 000 J

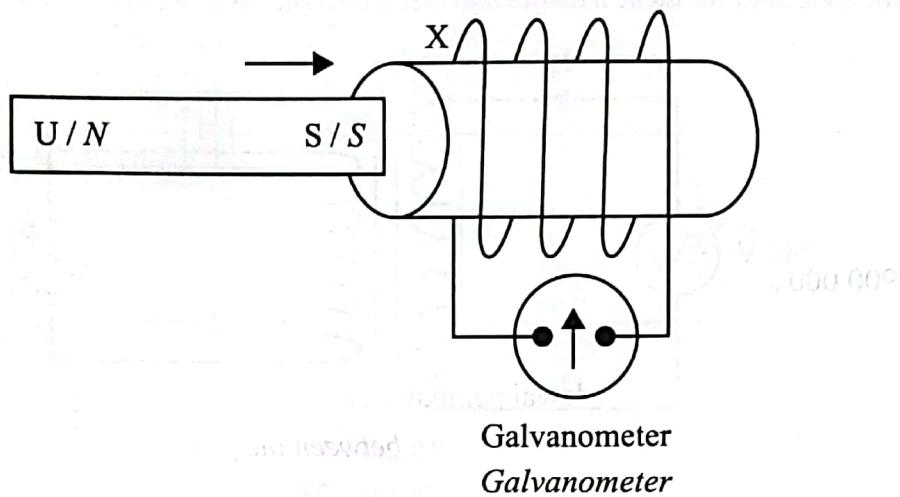
- 33** Rajah 21 menunjukkan seutas dawai pembawa arus di antara kutub-kutub sepasang magnet kekal.
Diagram 21 shows a current-carrying wire between the poles of a pair of permanent magnets.



Rajah 21
Diagram 21

Antara arah **A**, **B**, **C** dan **D**, manakah menunjukkan arah daya yang terhasil ke atas dawai itu?
*Among direction **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, which shows direction of force produced on the wire?*

- 34 Rajah 22 menunjukkan sebuah magnet bar sedang digerakkan ke dalam suatu solenoid.
Diagram 22 shows a bar magnet that is being moved into a solenoid.



Rajah 22
Diagram 22

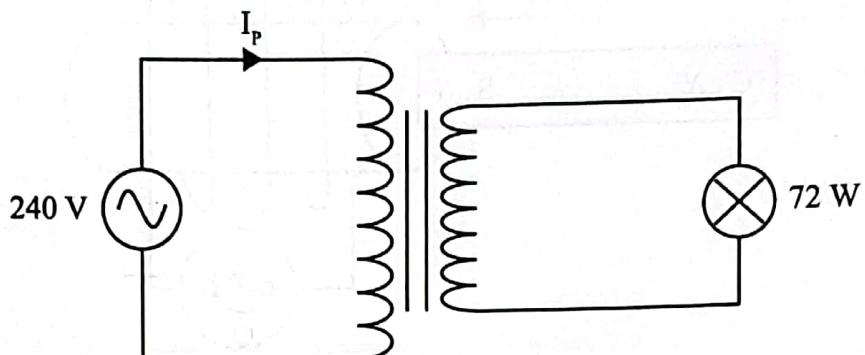
Apakah kekutuban pada hujung X solenoid dan arah pesongan jarum galvanometer?

What is the polarity at the end X of the solenoid and the direction of deflection of the galvanometer pointer?

	Kekutuban solenoid di X <i>Polarity of the solenoid at X</i>	Pesongan galvanometer <i>Deflection of galvanometer</i>
A	Utara <i>North</i>	Ke kiri <i>To the left</i>
B	Utara <i>North</i>	Ke kanan <i>To the right</i>
C	Selatan <i>South</i>	Ke kiri <i>To the left</i>
D	Selatan <i>South</i>	Ke kanan <i>To the right</i>

- 35 Rajah 23 menunjukkan sebuah transformer unggul digunakan untuk menyalaikan mentol pada kecerahan normal.

Diagram 23 shows an ideal transformer used to light up a bulb at normal brightness.



Rajah 23
Diagram 23

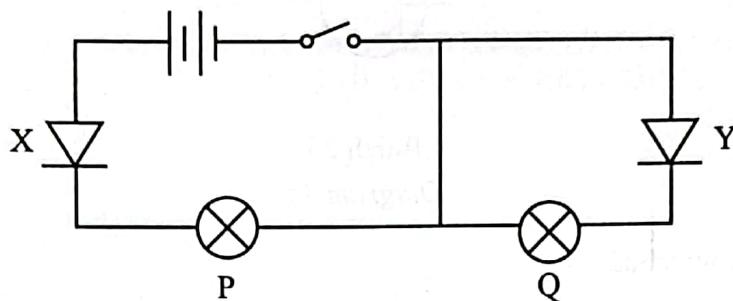
Berapakah arus I_p ?

What is the current I_p ?

- A 0.3 A
- B 1.2 A
- C 3.3 A
- D 8.0 A

- 36 Rajah 24 menunjukkan litar yang mengandungi dua mentol yang serupa P dan Q yang disambungkan kepada sel kering dan dua diod yang serupa X dan Y.

Diagram 24 shows a circuit containing two identical bulbs P and Q that are connected to a dry cell and two identical diodes X and Y.



Rajah 24
Diagram 24

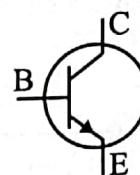
Antara berikut, yang manakah benar apabila suis dihidupkan?

Which of the following is true when the switch is on?

	Mentol P <i>Bulb P</i>	Diod X <i>Diode X</i>	Mentol Q <i>Bulb Q</i>	Diod Y <i>Diode Y</i>
A	Menyala <i>Lights up</i>	Pincang depan <i>Forward biase</i>	Menyala <i>Lights up</i>	Pincang depan <i>Forward biase</i>
B	Menyala <i>Lights up</i>	Pincang depan <i>Forward biase</i>	Padam <i>Turned off</i>	Pincang songsang <i>Reverse biase</i>
C	Padam <i>Turned off</i>	Pincang songsang <i>Reverse biase</i>	Padam <i>Turned off</i>	Pincang songsang <i>Reverse biase</i>
D	Padam <i>Turned off</i>	Pincang songsang <i>Reverse biase</i>	Menyala <i>Lights up</i>	Pincang depan <i>Forward biase</i>

- 37 Rajah 25 menunjukkan simbol bagi sebuah peranti elektronik.

Diagram 25 shows a symbol for an electronic device.



Rajah 25
Diagram 25

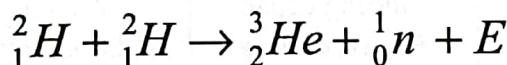
Namakan peranti tersebut.

Name the device.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| A Kapasitor
<i>Capacitor</i> | B Transistor NPN
<i>NPN transistor</i> |
| C Transistor PNP
<i>PNP transistor</i> | D Diod semikonduktor
<i>Semiconductor diodes</i> |

- 38 Satu tindak balas nuklear digambarkan oleh persamaan berikut:

A nuclear reaction is illustrated by the following equation:



Antara pernyataan yang berikut, yang manakah **TIDAK** menerangkan tindak balas nuklear di atas?

Which of the following statement does NOT describe the nuclear reaction above?

- | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A Pelakuran nuklear
<i>Nuclear fusion</i> |
| B Berlaku pada suhu dan tekanan tinggi
<i>Occurs at high temperature and pressure</i> |
| C Membebaskan tenaga yang amat tinggi
<i>Releases large amounts of energy</i> |
| D Menyebabkan tindak balas berantai berlaku
<i>Causes chain reactions to occur</i> |

- 39 Satu bahan mempunyai fungsi kerja 2.3 eV.

Apakah frekuensi minimum cahaya yang diperlukan untuk membebaskan elektron dari permukaannya?

Diberi pemalar Planck, $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$ J s dan $1 \text{ eV} = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ J

A material has a work function of 2.3 eV.

What is the minimum frequency of light required to release electrons from the surface?

Given Planck's constant, $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$ J s and $1 \text{ eV} = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ J

A 1.80×10^{-15} J

B 1.80×10^{-14} J

C 5.55×10^{14} J

D 3.47×10^{33} J

- 40 X adalah zarah sinaran elektromagnet yang tidak berjisim. X adalah ...

X is an electromagnetic radiation particle that has no mass. X is ...

A foton

photon

B kuantum

quantum

C alfa

alpha

D beta

beta

KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN TAMAT
END OF QUESTION PAPER