

**MODUL
PERKEMBANGAN PEMBELAJARAN
SPM 2018**

MPP 3

**FIZIK
KERTAS 2**

NAMA :

KELAS :

DIBIAYAI OLEH KERAJAAN NEGERI TERENGGANU

Tidak dibenarkan menyunting dan mencetak mana-mana bahagian dalam modul ini
tanpa kebenaran Pengarah Pendidikan Negeri Terengganu

The following information may be useful. The symbols have their usual meaning.
Maklumat berikut mungkin berfaedah. Simbol-simbol mempunyai makna yang biasa.

1. $a = \frac{v - u}{t}$
2. $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
3. $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$
4. Momentum = mv
5. $F = ma$
6. $F = kx$
7. Gravitational potential energy = mgh
8. Kinetic energy = $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$
9. Elastic potential energy $\frac{1}{2}Fx = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$
Tenaga keupayaan kenyal $\frac{1}{2}Fx = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$
10. $g = 10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$
11. $\rho = \frac{m}{v}$
12. Pressure, $P = \frac{F}{A}$
13. Heat, $Q = mc\theta$
14. $\frac{pV}{T} = \text{constant}$
15. $E = mc^2$
16. $v = f\lambda$
17. Power, $P = \frac{\text{energy}}{\text{time}}$
18. $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$
19. $\lambda = \frac{ax}{D}$
20. $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}, n = \frac{1}{\sin c}$
21. $n = \frac{\text{realdepth}}{\text{apparentdepth}}$
22. $Q = It$
23. $V = IR$
24. Power / Kuasa, $P = IV$
Power / Kuasa, $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$
25. $\frac{N_s}{N_p} = \frac{V_s}{V_p}$
26. Efficiency / Kecekapan
 $= \frac{I_s V_s}{I_p V_p} \times 100\%$
27. $c = 3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
28. $E = IR + Ir$

Section A**Bahagian A****[60 marks]****Answer all questions in this section.****Jawab semua soalan dalam bahagian ini.**

- 1 Diagram 1 shows the velocity-time graph of a car motion in 8 seconds.

Rajah 1 menunjukkan graf halaju-masa gerakan sebuah kereta yang bergerak selama 8 saat.

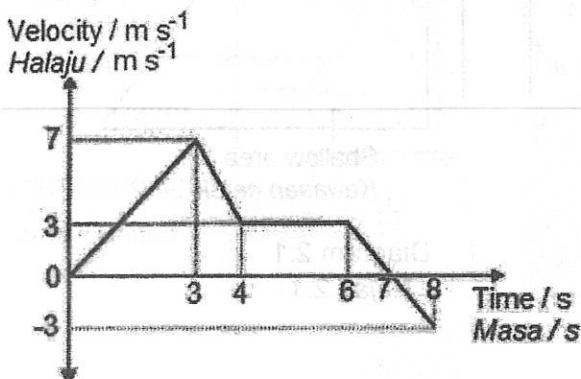


Diagram 1

Rajah 1

- (a) What is velocity?

Apakah maksud halaju?

[1 mark]

- (b) (i) Based on the graph in Diagram 1, what time the car was turning back?

Berdasarkan graf dalam Rajah 1, pada saat ke berapakah kereta itu berpatah balik?

[1 mark]

- (ii) Give one reason for your answer in b(i),

Berikan sebab jawapan anda di b(i),

[1 mark]

- (c) State the type of movement for the first 3 seconds.

Nyatakan jenis gerakan kereta untuk 3 saat pertama.

[1 mark]

- 2 Diagram 2.1 shows a water waves travelling from deep area to a shallow area.

Rajah 2.1 menunjukkan gelombang air bergerak daripada kawasan dalam ke kawasan cetek.

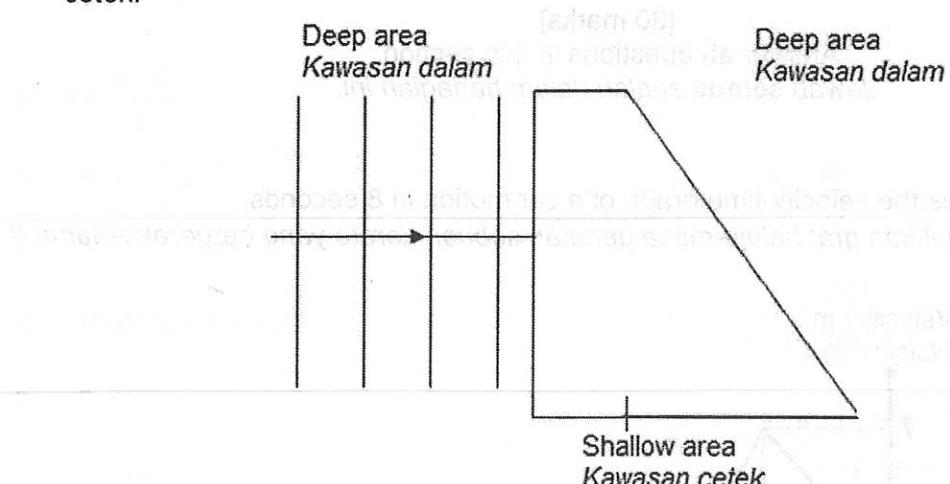


Diagram 2.1

Rajah 2.1

- (a) What type of wave is the water waves?

Apakah jenis gelombang bagi gelombang air?

[1 mark]

- (b) Complete Diagram 2.1 to show the direction of propagation of the water waves in deep area and shallow area.

Draw the waves' patterns in both areas.

Lengkapkan Rajah 2.1 untuk menunjukkan arah perambatan bagi gelombang air itu dalam kawasan dalam dan kawasan cetek.

Lukis corak gelombang dalam kedua-dua kawasan.

[2 marks]

- (c) Calculate the wavelength at deep area if the speed of water waves at shallow area and deep area are 4.0 ms^{-1} and 9.0 ms^{-1} , respectively.

The wavelength at shallow area is 2 m.

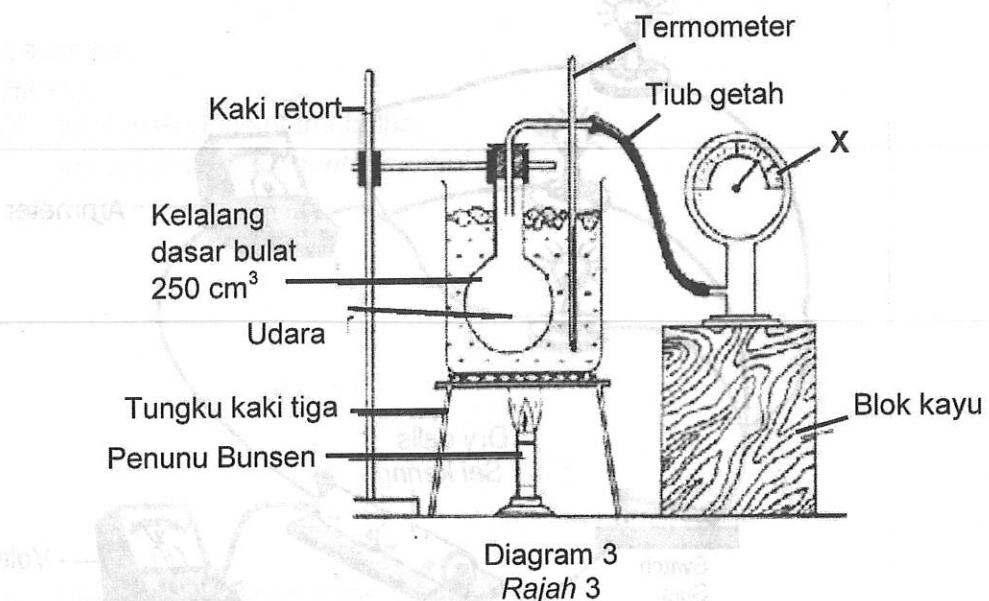
Hitung jarak gelombang pada kawasan dalam jika laju gelombang air pada kawasan cetek dan kawasan dalam adalah 4.0 ms^{-1} dan 9.0 ms^{-1} , masing-masing.

Panjang gelombang pada kawasan cetek adalah 2 m.

[3 marks]

[2 marks]

- 3 Diagram 3 shows a set up apparatus used to investigate the relationship between pressure and temperature of air at fix volume and mass.
 Rajah 3 menunjukkan pemasangan radas yang digunakan untuk menyiasat hubungan antara tekanan dan suhu udara pada isipadu dan jisim tetap.



- (a) What is the meaning of pressure?
Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan tekanan?

[1 mark]

- (b) By using the kinetic theory of molecule, explain how gas molecule exerted pressure on the walls of close container.
Dengan menggunakan teori kinetik molekul, terangkan bagaimana tekanan dikenakan oleh gas pada dinding sebuah bekas yang tertutup,

[3 marks]

- (c) A car driver blows up her car tyres to a pressure of 2.7 atm in a cold morning when the temperature is -4°C . What will be the pressure in the tyres on a hot day if the temperature is 32°C ?
Seorang pemandu kereta mengisi angin tayar kepada tekanan 2.7 atm di waktu pagi bila suhunya -4°C . Berapakah tekanan tayar itu pada hari panas jika suhunya 32°C ?

[Answer]

[3 marks]

- 4 Diagram 4.1 shows an electric circuit arrangement to measure the electromotive force (e.m.f) and internal resistance of dry cells.
Rajah 4.1 menunjukkan susunan satu litar elektrik untuk mengukur daya gerak elektrik (d.g.e) dan rintangan dalam bagi sel kering.

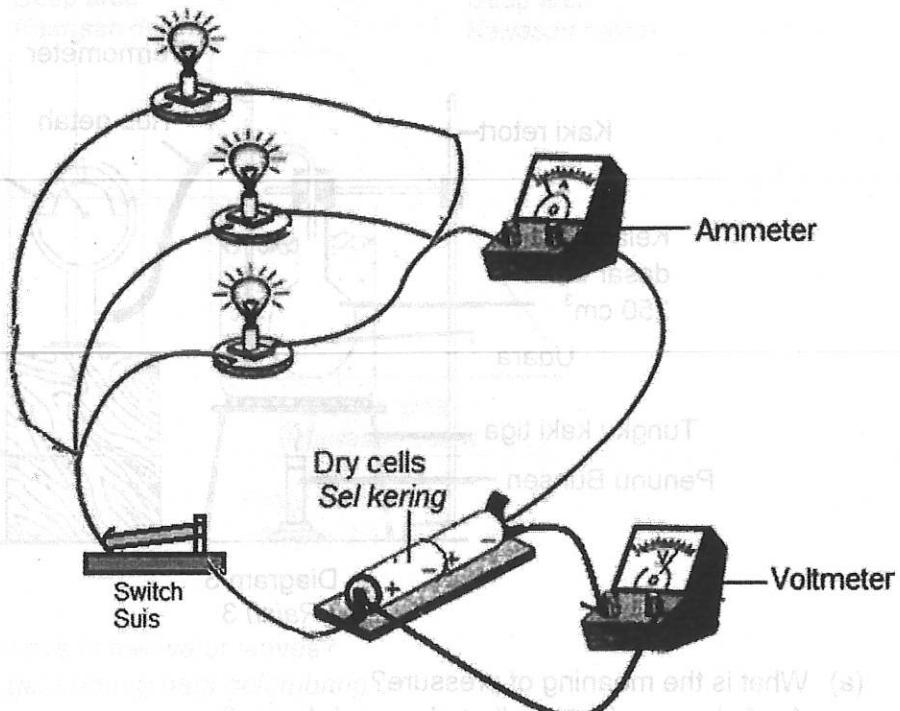


Diagram 4.1

Rajah 4.1

[Ques 1]

- (a) Based on Diagram 4.1, the e.m.f of the dry cells is the reading of the voltmeter when Tick [✓] in the box the correct answer.

Berdasarkan Rajah 4.1, d.g.e sel kering ialah bacaan voltmeter apabila

Tanda [✓] dalam kotak jawapan yang betul.

The switch is ON
Suis ditutup

The switch is OFF
Suis dibuka

[1 mark]

- (b) Name the type of arrangement of the bulbs.

Namakan jenis susunan mentol-mentol.

[1 mark]

- (c) In Diagram 4.1, the ammeter reading is 3.0 A, the resistance of each bulb is $2\ \Omega$ and the e.m.f of the dry cells is 4.5 V.

Dalam Rajah 4.1, bacaan ammeter ialah 3.0 A, rintangan setiap mentol ialah $2\ \Omega$ dan d.g.e sel kering adalah 4.5 V.

Calculate,

Hitung,

- (i) total resistance of the bulbs.

Jumlah rintangan mentol-mentol.

[2 marks]

- (ii) internal resistance of the dry cells.
rintangan dalam sel kering.

[2 marks]

- (d) What happen to the ammeter reading when an identical bulb is connected in series with the ammeter?

Apakah yang berlaku kepada bacaan ammeter apabila satu mentol yang serupa disambung sesiri dengan ammeter?

[1 mark]

- 5 Diagram 5.1 shows a fish can be seen by a diver under surface of water even though behind the rock.

Rajah 5.1 menunjukkan seekor ikan dapat dilihat oleh seorang penyelam di bawah permukaan air walaupun di sebalik batu.

Diagram 5.2 shows the diver cannot see the fish when it at the position near the rock.

Rajah 5.2 menunjukkan penyelam itu tidak dapat melihat ikan itu apabila ia pada kedudukan hampir dengan batu itu.

The different of the two situations are caused by critical angle of the water.

Perbezaan dua keadaan ini adalah disebabkan oleh sudut genting air itu.

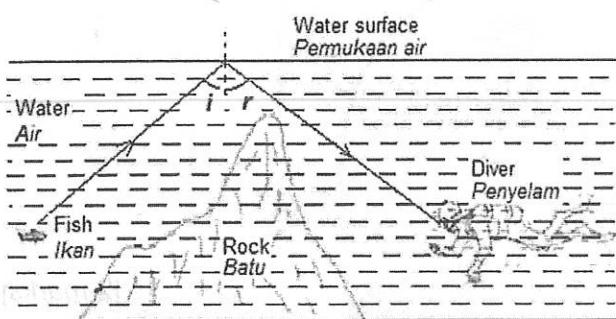


Diagram 5.1
Rajah 5.1

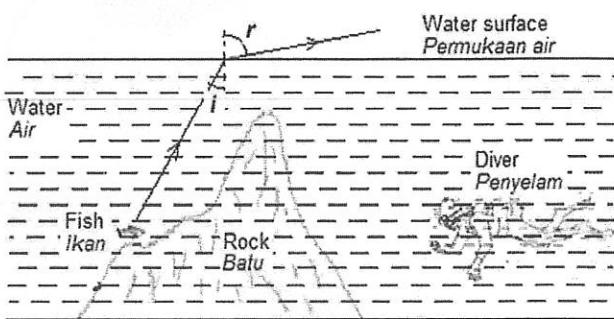


Diagram 5.2
Rajah 5.2

- (a) What is the meaning of critical angel?
Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan sudut genting?

[1 mark]

- (b) Based on Diagram 5.1 and Diagram 5.2,
Berdasarkan Rajah 5.1 dan Rajah 5.2,
(i) Compare the angle of i and the angle of r in
Bandingkan sudut i dan sudut r dalam
Diagram 5.1,
Rajah 5.1,

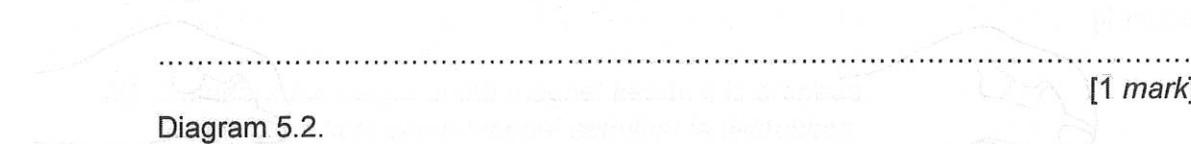
[1 mark]

Diagram 5.2.
Rajah 5.2.

[1 mark]

- (ii) Name the light phenomena in Diagram 5.1.
Namakan fenomena cahaya dalam Rajah 5.1.

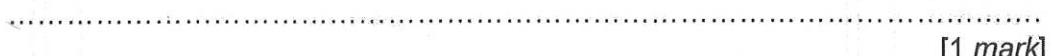
Diagram 5.1,
Rajah 5.1,



[1 mark]

Diagram 5.2.

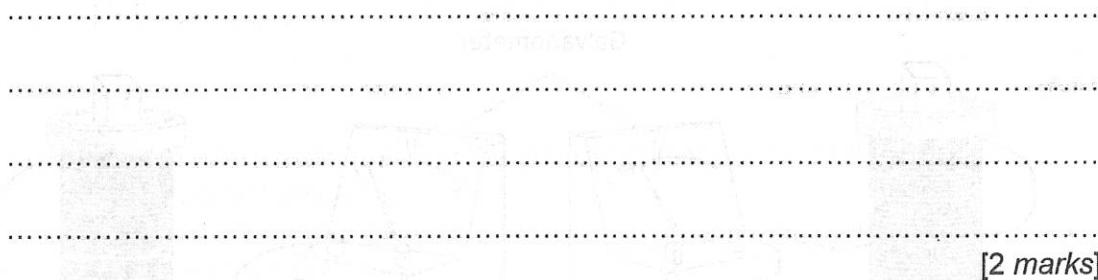
Rajah 5.2.



[1 mark]

- (c) State two conditions that the phenomena in Diagram 5.1 can be occurred.

Nyatakan dua syarat supaya fenomena dalam Rajah 5.1 boleh berlaku.



[2 marks]

- (d) On the Diagram 5.3, draw the position of image of the fish related to the phenomena occurred in Diagram 5.1.

Pada Rajah 5.3 di bawah, lukiskan kedudukan imej ikan itu berkaitan dengan fenomena yang berlaku dalam Rajah 5.1.

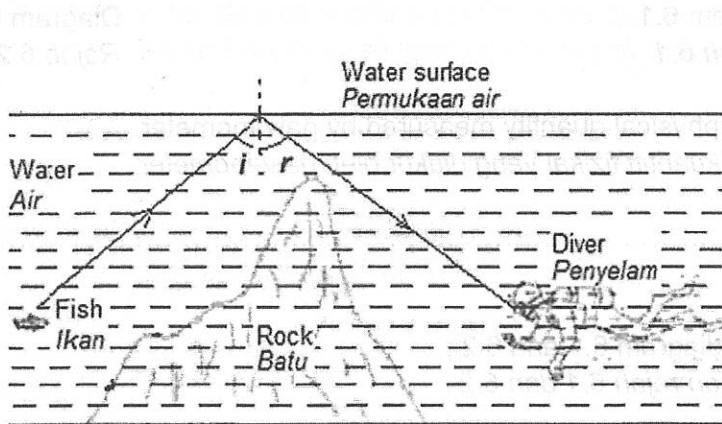


Diagram 5.3

Rajah 5.3

[1 mark]

- 6 Diagram 6.1 and Diagram 6.2 show a magnet bar is dropped from a certain height and moving into a coil.

Rajah 6.1 dan Rajah 6.2 menunjukkan satu magnet bar dijatuhkan dari satu ketinggian tertentu dan bergerak memasuki satu gegelung.

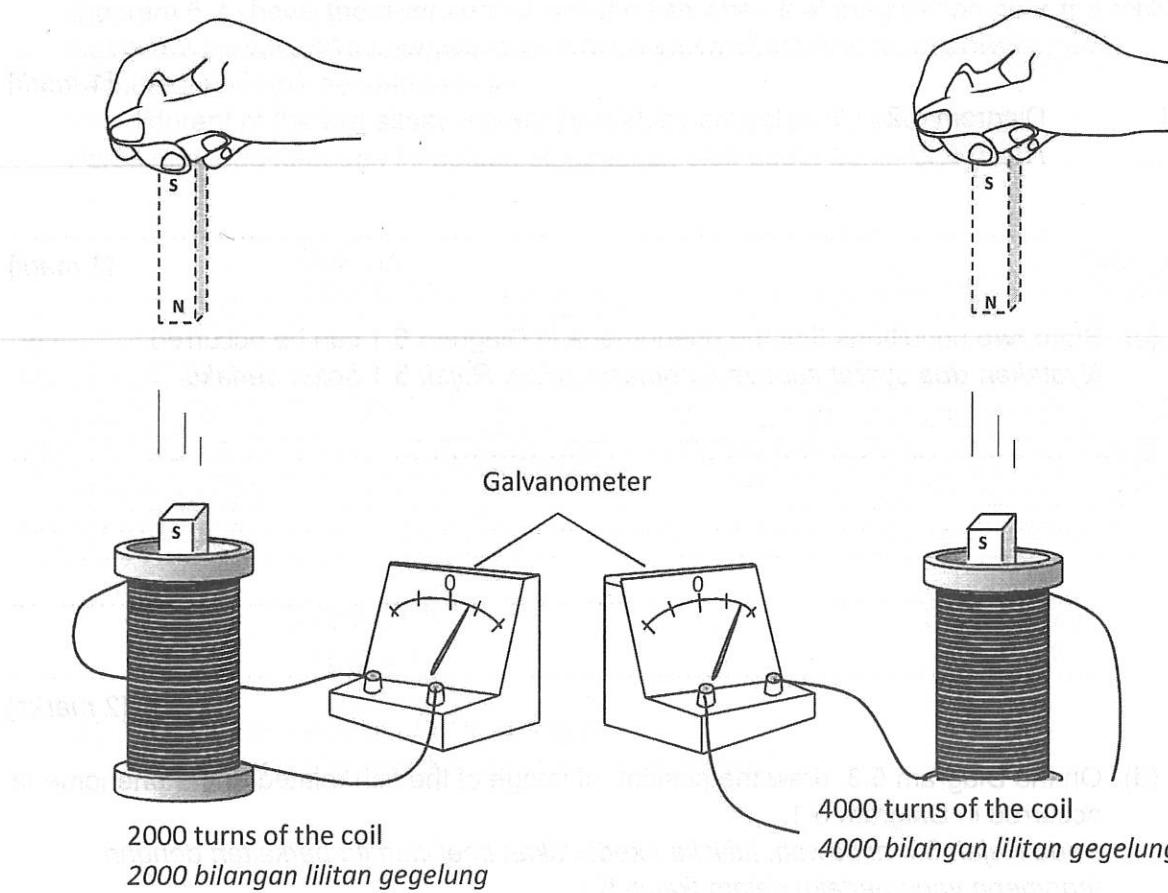


Diagram 6.1

Rajah 6.1

Diagram 6.2

Rajah 6.2

- (a) Name the physical quantity measured by galvanometer.

Namakan kuantiti fizikal yang diukur oleh galvanometer.

[1 mark]

- (b) Based on diagram 6.1 and 6.2 ,

Berdasarkan rajah 6.1 dan 6.2 ,

- (i) Compare the number of turns of the coil

Bandingkan bilangan lilitan pada gegelung

[1 mark]

- (ii) Compare the size of deflection of the pointer of the galvanometer.

Bandingkan saiz pesongan jarum penunjuk galvanometer.

.....

[1 mark]

- (iii) Compare the height of the magnet before it is dropped.

Bandingkan ketinggian magnet sebelum ia dijatuhkan.

.....

[1 mark]

- (iv) State the relationship between the number of turns of the coil and the

deflection of the pointer of the galvanometer.

Nyatakan hubungan antara bilangan lilitan pada gegelung dengan pesongan jarum penunjuk galvanometer.

.....

[1 mark]

- (v) State the relationship between the number of turns of the coil and the induced current produced.

Nyatakan hubungan antara bilangan lilitan pada gegelung dengan arus aruhan yang terhasil.

.....

[1 mark]

- (c) The height of the magnet bar dropped is increased in Diagram 6.1,

Ketinggian bar magnet dijatuhkan bertambah pada Rajah 6.1,

- (i) What happens to the deflection of the pointer of the galvanometer.

Apakah yang berlaku kepada pesongan penunjuk galvanometer.

.....

[1 mark]

- (ii) Give one reason for the answer in 6(c)(i).

Berikan satu sebab bagi jawapan di 6(c)(i).

.....

[1 mark]

7. Diagram 7.1 shows a NOR logic gate. A and B are the inputs and C is the output.
Rajah 7.1 menunjukkan satu get logik TAKATAU. A dan B adalah input manakala C adalah output

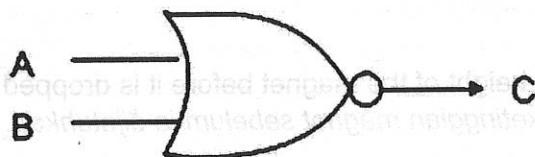


Diagram 7.1
Rajah 7.1

- (a) (i) Complete the truth table 7.2 of the logic gate NOR.
Lengkapkan jadual kebenaran bagi get logik TAKATAU di dalam Jadual 7.2

Input		Output
A	B	C
0	0	
0	1	
1	0	
1	1	

Table 7.2
Jadual 7.2

[2 marks]

- (ii) Write the Boolean equation to explain the relationship between A, B and C, based on the combination of the logic gates shown in Table 7.2.

Tuliskan ungkapan Boole untuk menerangkan hubungan antara A, B dan C berdasarkan kombinasi get logik seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 7.2

[1 mark]

- (b) Diagram 7.3 shows the combination of NOR gates in an electronic circuit.
Rajah 7.3 menunjukkan kombinasi beberapa get TAKATAU di dalam satu litar elektronik.

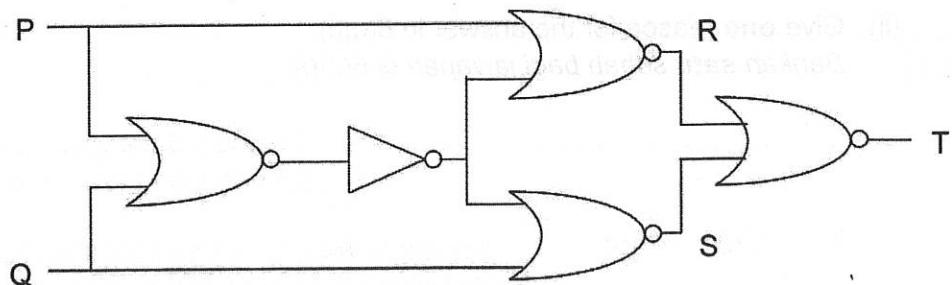


Diagram 7.3
Rajah 7.3

Based on the combination, complete the truth table as shown in Table 7.4
Berdasarkan kombinasi tersebut, lengkapkan jadual kebenaran dalam Jadual 7.4

Input		Output		
P	Q	R	S	T
0	0			
0	1			
1	0			
1	1			

Table 7.4
Jadual 7.4

[3 marks]

- (c) Diagram 7.5 shows a simple anti-theft warning systems in a shop.

Rajah 7.5 menunjukkan satu sistem amaran ringkas anti-kecurian di sebuah kedai.

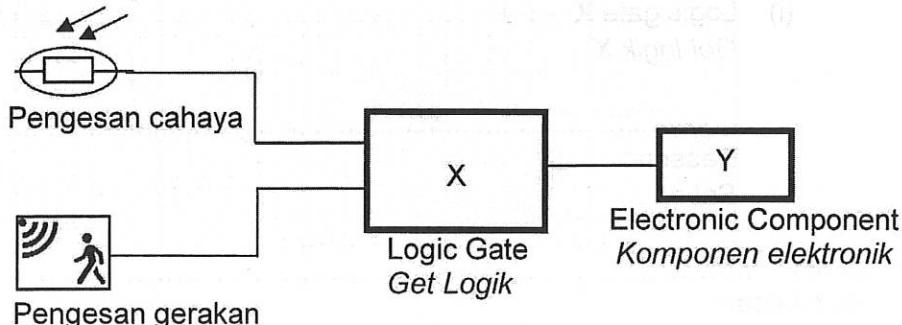


Diagram 7.5

Rajah 7.5

The circuits are combination of light sensor, motion sensor, a logic gate and an electronic component which can trigger a signal to the shop's owner. The circuit will be fully operational at night and there is human movement that crosses the detector.

Litar terdiri daripada pengesan cahaya, pengesan gerakan, sebuah get logik dan suatu komponen elektronik yang dapat memberi amaran kepada pemilik kedai tersebut. Litar akan beroperasi sepenuhnya pada waktu malam dan terdapat gerakan manusia yang melintasi pengesan

Keys

Kekunci

Sensor Pengesan	Situations situasi	Logic Logik
Light sensor Pengesan cahaya	Night Malam	1
	Daylight Siang hari	0
Motion Sensor Pengesan gerakan	Have motion terdapat gerakan	1
	No motion Tiada gerakan	0

Output	Input A	Input B	Output
			
AND gate/ Get DAN	OR gate/ Get ATAU	Bulb/ Mentol	Buzzle/ Loceng

Based on the given component selection, you are required to select correct component to complete the circuit

Berdasarkan pilihan komponen yang diberi, anda dikehendaki memilih komponen yang betul untuk melengkapi litar.

- (i) Logic gate X
Get logik X

Reason :

[2 marks]

- (ii) Electronic component Y
Komponen Y

Reason :

[2 marks]

- 8 Diagram 8.1 shows the rate of decay of radioactives K and L respectively. The sources for radioactive K and L were placed in front of a detector and the count rates were recorded every two minutes.

Rajah 8.1 menunjukkan kadar penyusutan radioaktif K dan L. Sumber radioaktif K dan L diletakkan di hadapan satu alat pengesan dan kadar bilangan direkodkan setiap dua minit.

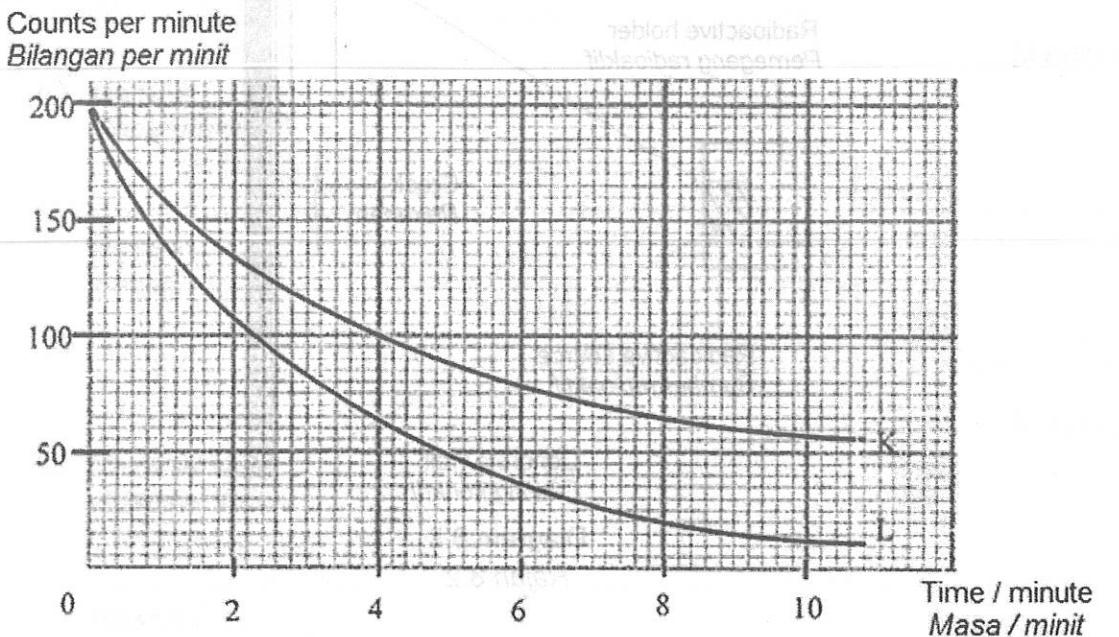


Diagram 8.1

Rajah 8.1

- (a) Name the suitable detector to be used.

Namakan alat pengesan yang sesuai untuk digunakan.

[1 mark]

- (b) Based on Diagram 8;

Berdasarkan Rajah 8;

- (i) Which source has a longer half-life?

Sumber yang manakah mempunyai separuh hayat yang lebih panjang?

[1 mark]

- (ii) Show on the graph how the half-life in 8(b) (i) is determined.

Tunjukkan di atas graf bagaimana separuh hayat dalam 8(b)(i) ditentukan.

[1 mark]

- (c) Calculate the rate of decay of K that has decayed after 20 minutes.

Hitungkan kadar pereputan K yang telah mereput selepas 20 minit.

[2 marks]

- (d) Diagram 8.2 shows a system used to detect cracks in concrete walls.
Rajah 8.2 menunjukkan satu sistem yang digunakan untuk mengesan rekahan dinding konkrit.

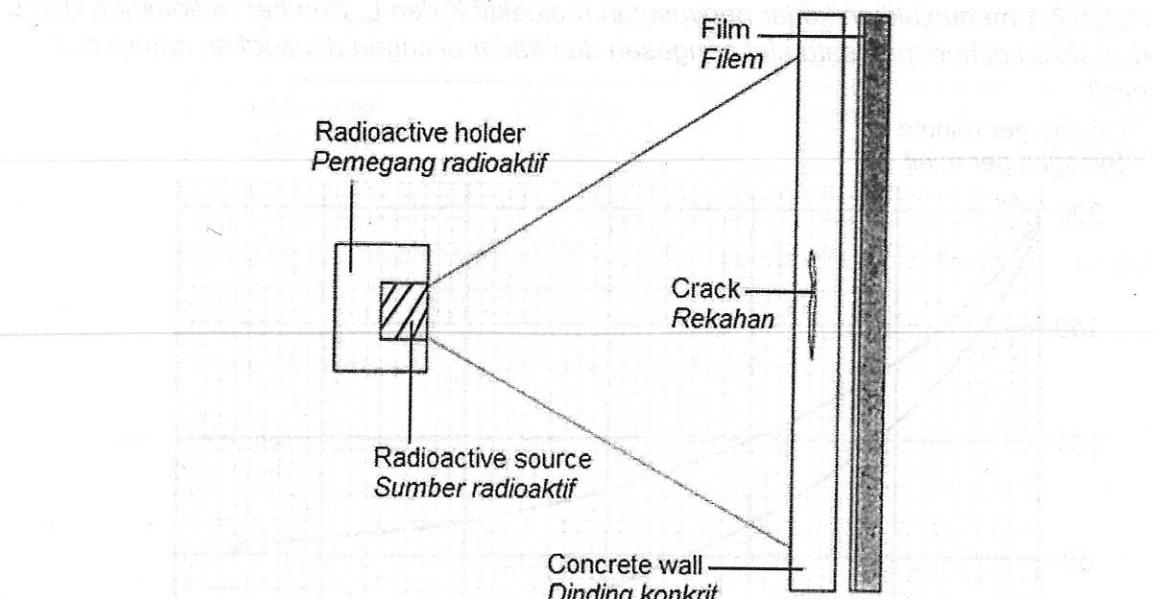


Diagram 8.2

Rajah 8.2

Table 8 shows four radioisotopes with their respective properties.

Jadual 8 menunjukkan empat radioisotop dengan ciri masing-masing.

Radioisotopes radioisotop	Type of radiation Jenis sinaran	Half Life Separuh hayat	Physical state Keadaan fizikal
Iridium-192	Gamma Gama	74 days 74 hari	Solid Pepejal
Caesium-137	Gamma Gama	31 days 31 hari	Liquid Cecair
Iodine-131	Beta Beta	8 days 8 hari	Solid Pepejal
Nitrogen-16	Beta Beta	14 days 14 hari	Liquid Cecair

Table 8

Jadual 8

Based on the Table 8, state the suitable characteristics of the radioisotopes used to detect the crack in the concrete wall. Give reasons for your choice.

Berdasarkan jadual, nyatakan ciri-ciri radioisotop yang sesuai digunakan untuk mengesan rekahan dalam dinding konkrit. Beri sebab bagi pilihan anda.

(i) Type of radiation

Jenis sinaran

[extem OS]

Reason

Penyebab sinaran ini boleh menghalau eno virus kerana

Sebab

x below to answer the question based on work 3.8 impact has had towards the industry over lesson duration and how bbbm eril ni awal sisa us pertama [2 marks]

(ii) Half-life It is easier to detect in radioactive tracing its eril sebab laju berubah

Separuh Hayat

x below to answer the question based on work 3.9 decay rate of C-14

x based on figure given, explain about selected atom with its half-life

Reason

Sebab

[2 marks]

(iii) Physical state

Keadaan fizikal

Reason

Sebab

[2 marks]

- (e) Determine the most suitable radioisotope that can be used to detect the crack in the concrete wall.

Tentukan radioisotope yang paling sesuai digunakan untuk mengesan rekahan dalam dinding konkrit.

[1 mark]

Bahagian B

[20 marks]

Answer any one question from this section.

Jawab mana-mana satu soalan daripada bahagian ini.

- 9 Diagram 9.1 and Diagram 9.2 show the distances between two streams of water, x_1 and x_2 when air are blown in the middle with two tubes which nozzles have different cross sectional areas. The air pressure supplied at both tubes is the same.

Rajah 9.1 dan Rajah 9.2 menunjukkan jarak di antara dua aliran air, x_1 dan x_2 apabila udara ditiup pada bahagian tengah dengan dua tiub yang mana muncungnya mempunyai luas keratan rentas yang berbeza. Tekanan udara yang dibekalkan pada kedua-dua tiub adalah sama.

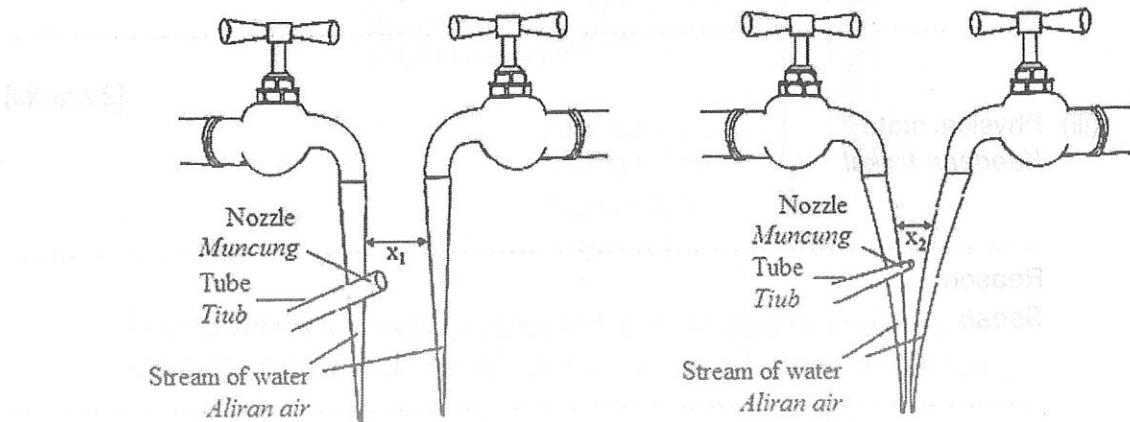


Diagram 9.1
Rajah 9.1

Diagram 9.2
Rajah 9.2

- (a) What is the meaning of pressure?

Apakah maksud tekanan?

[1 mark]

- (b) Using Diagram 9.1 and Diagram 9.2,

Menggunakan Rajah 9.1 dan Rajah 9.2,

- (i) compare the cross sectional area of the nozzles and the distance between the two streams of water, x_1 and x_2 .

bandingkan luas keratan rentas bagi muncung dan jarak di antara dua aliran air, x_1 dan x_2 .

[2 marks]

- (ii) relate the cross sectional area of the nozzle with the speed of the air at the nozzle and the air pressure with the distance, x in between two streams of water.

hubungkait luas keratan rentas muncung dengan laju udara pada muncung dan tekanan udara dengan jarak, x di antara dua aliran air itu.

[2 marks]

- (iii) deduce the relationship between the speed of air with the air pressure.
deduksikan hubungan antara laju udara dengan tekanan udara.

[1 mark]

- (c) Diagram 9.3 shows a Bunsen burner.
Rajah 9.3 menunjukkan satu penunu Bunsen.

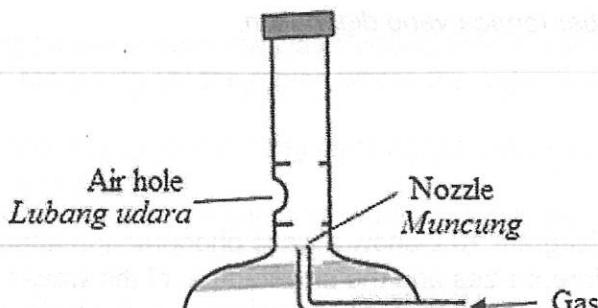


Diagram 9.3

Rajah 9.3

Explain how the Bunsen burner can produce a blue flame.

Terangkan bagaimana penunu Bunsen boleh menghasilkan nyalaan biru.

[4 marks]

- (d) Diagram 9.4 shows a submarine.
Rajah 9.4 menunjukkan sebuah kapal selam.



Diagram 9.4

Rajah 9.4

Using appropriate physics concepts, explain the suitable characteristics of the submarine that can work efficiently and safe.

Menggunakan konsep-konsep fizik yang sesuai, terangkan ciri-ciri kapal selam yang sesuai yang boleh bekerja dengan cekap dan selamat.

Your answer should include the following aspects:

Jawapan anda hendaklah merangkumi aspek-aspek berikut:

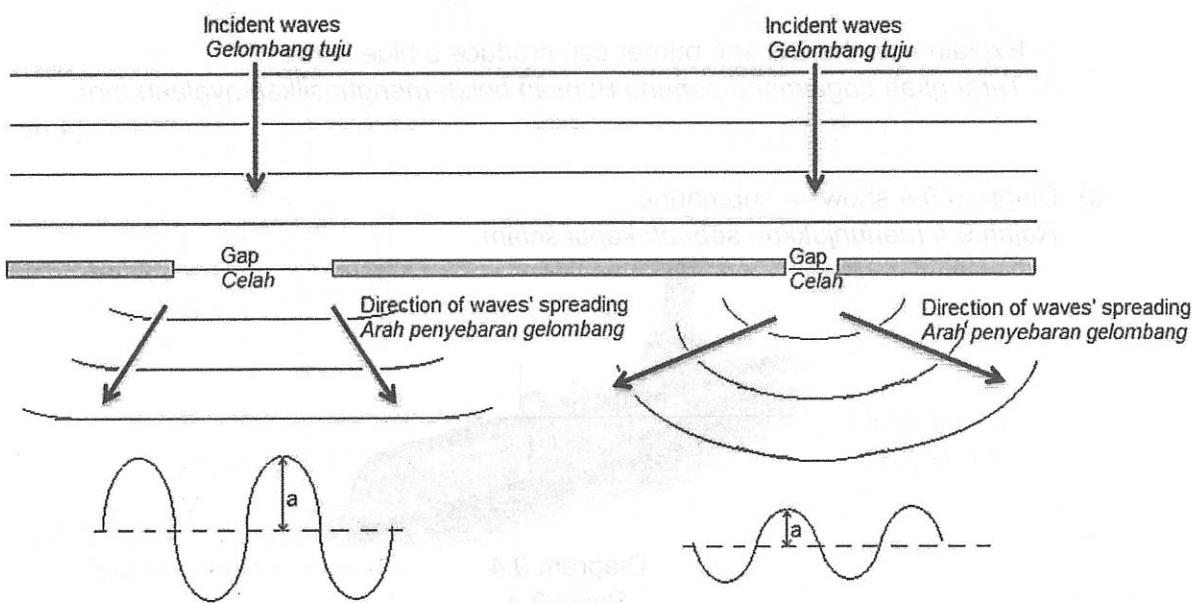
- Shape of the submarine
Bentuk kapal selam.
- Strength of material used for body of the submarine
Kekuatan bahan yang digunakan untuk badan kapal selam

- (iii) Rate of rusting for the material used.
Kadar pengaratan untuk bahan yang digunakan.

- (iv) Component which enable the submarine to submerge and float.
Komponen yang membolehkan kapal selam menyelam dan terapung.
- (e) Type of power source used.
Jenis sumber tenaga yang digunakan.

[10 marks]

- 10** Diagram 10.1 and Diagram 10.2 show a wave phenomenon after water waves passing through gaps of different sizes and the amplitude a , of the waves.
Rajah 10.1 dan Rajah 10.2 menunjukkan fenomena gelombang selepas gelombang air melalui celah yang berbeza saiz dan amplitud a , bagi gelombang air itu.



- (a) Name the wave phenomenon in Diagram 10.1 and Diagram 10.2.
Namakan fenomena gelombang dalam Rajah 10.1 dan Rajah 10.2.

[1 mark]

- (b) Using Diagram 10.1 and Diagram 10.2
Menggunakan Rajah 10.1 dan Rajah 10.2

- (i) compare the size of the gap, the angle of waves' spreading and the amplitude of the wave after passing through the gaps.
bandingkan saiz celah, sudut penyebaran gelombang dan amplitud gelombang selepas melalui celah.

[3 marks]

- (ii) relate the size of the gaps with the angle of waves' spreading and the angle of the waves' spreading with the amplitude of the waves.

hubungkait saiz celah dengan sudut penyebaran gelombang dan sudut penyebaran gelombang dengan amplitud gelombang.

[2 marks]

- (c) Diagram 10.3 shows an incident water waves passing through the ends of a floating wood.

Copy Diagram 10.3 and draw the water waves after passing through the ends of the floating wood. Mark with (X) the region where the water is calm.

Rajah 10.3 menunjukkan gelombang tuju bagi gelombang air melepas bahagian hujung kayu yang terapung.

Salin Rajah 10.3 dan lukis gelombang air selepas melepas bahagian hujung kayu terapung. Tandakan dengan (X) kawasan di mana air adalah tenang.

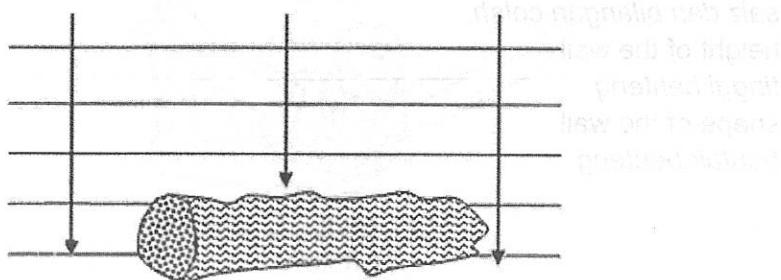


Diagram 10.3
Rajah 10.3

[4 marks]

- (d) Diagram 10.4 shows the water wave moves toward a retaining wall near the harbour.

Rajah 10.4 menunjukkan gelombang air bergerak menuju ke benteng penahan ombak dekat dengan pelabuhan.

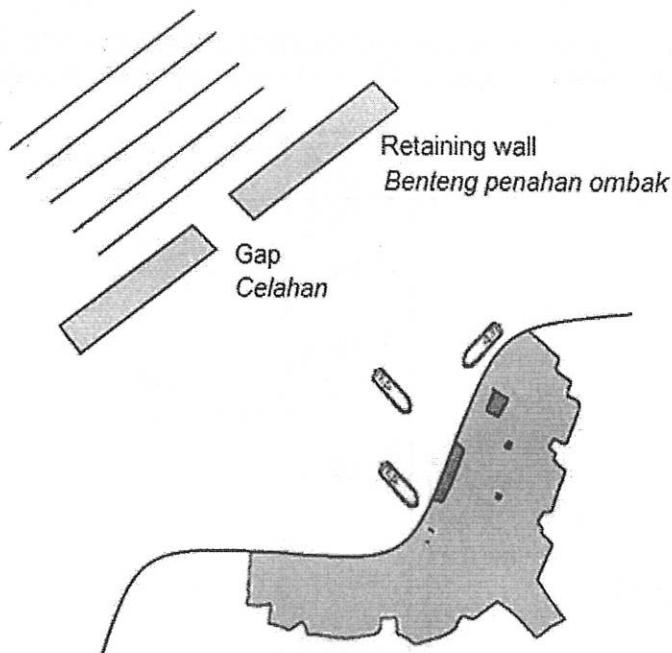


Diagram 10.4
Rajah 10.4

(i) Suggest how this problem can be solved to reduce erosion on the wall. (1)

The design of the retaining wall in Diagram 10.4 is not suitable to protect the harbour from erosion due to high amplitude of water waves.

Suggest modifications to redesign of the retaining wall to reduce erosion in the following aspects :

Rekabentuk dinding pemecah ombak pada Rajah 10.4 tidak sesuai untuk melindungi pelabuhan daripada hakisan disebabkan oleh amplitud ombak yang besar.

Cadang pengubahsuaian untuk mereka bentuk semula dinding pemecah ombak untuk mengurangkan hakisan dalam aspek berikut:

- surface of the wall
- permukaan benteng
- size and number of the gap.
- saiz dan bilangan celah.
- height of the wall
- tinggi benteng
- shape of the wall
- bentuk benteng

Rajah A)

Diagram 10.4 shows a cross-section of a vertical wall. The height of the wall is 5.0 m. The distance between the top of the wall and the water surface is 2.0 m. The water surface is at a depth of 3.0 m below the seabed.

Diagram 10.5 shows a cross-section of a vertical wall. The height of the wall is 5.0 m. The distance between the top of the wall and the water surface is 2.0 m. The water surface is at a depth of 3.0 m below the seabed.

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Section C
Bahagian C

[20 marks]

[2 marks]

Answer any one question from this section.

Jawab mana-mana satu soalan daripada bahagian ini.

- 11 Diagram 11.1 shows a parachutist fall freely from an aeroplane opens his hands and foots, while the parachute still not opens.

Rajah 11.1 menunjukkan seorang penerjun payung terjun jatuh bebas dari sebuah kapal terbang mendapatkan tangan dan kakinya, sementara payung terjun masih belum terbuka.



Diagram 11.1
Rajah 11.1

- (a) (i) What is the meaning of freely fall?

Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan jatuh bebas?

[1 mark]

- (ii) Explain why the parachutist is opened his hand and foots.

Terangkan mengapa penerjun payung terjun itu mendapatkan tangan dan kakinya.

[4 marks]

- (b) Diagram 11.2 shows a stroboscopic photograph of the parachutist free fall.

Rajah 11.2 menunjukkan gambarfoto stroboskop jatuh bebas penerjun payung terjun itu.



Diagram 11.2
Rajah 11.2

Q no. 2

Time interval between the two consecutive images is 0.4 s. Calculate acceleration experienced by the parachutist.

Selang masa antara dua imej berturutan ialah 0.4 s. Kira pecutan yang dialami oleh penerjun payung terjun itu.

[5 marks]

- (c) Diagram 11.3 shows the structure of a parachute when it is opened state.
Rajah 11.3 menunjukkan struktur sebuah payung terjun apabila dalam keadaan terbuka

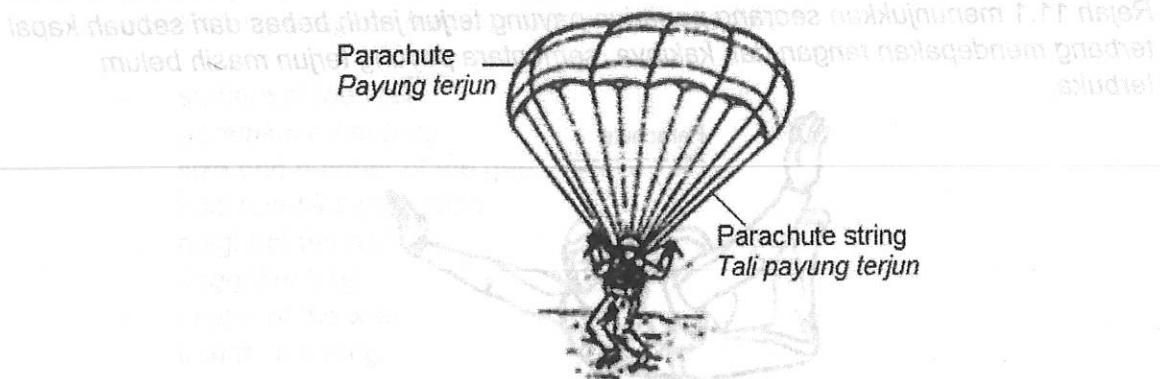


Diagram 11.3
Rajah 11.3

Table 11.1 shows the characteristics of different parachute specifications.

Jadual 11.1 menunjukkan ciri-ciri bagi spesifikasi payung terjun yang berbeza.

[Answer 1]

Parachute Payung terjun	Type of material of parachute Jenis bahan payung terjun	Density of string Ketumpatan tali	Parachute size Saiz payung terjun	Maximum Tension of string Ketegangan tali maksima
W	Canvas Kanvas	High Tinggi	Small Kecil	High Tinggi
X	Nylon Nilon	Low Rendah	Large Besar	High Tinggi
Y	Canvas Kanvas	Low Rendah	Large Besar	Low Rendah
Z	Nylon Nilon	High Tinggi	Small Kecil	Low Rendah

Table 11.1
Jadual 11.1

Study the specification of all the four parachutes.

Explain the suitability of each specification of the parachutes and determine the most suitable parachute to be used for a bigger mass of parachutist.

Give reasons for your choice.

Kaji keempat-empat spesifikasi payung terjun tersebut.

Terangkan kesesuaian setiap spesifikasi untuk kesemua payung terjun dan tentukan payung terjun yang paling sesuai digunakan untuk penerjun yang berjisim lebih besar.

Beri sebab untuk pilihan anda.

[10 marks]

12. Diagram 12.1 shows a transformer.

Rajah 12.1 menunjukkan sebuah transformer.

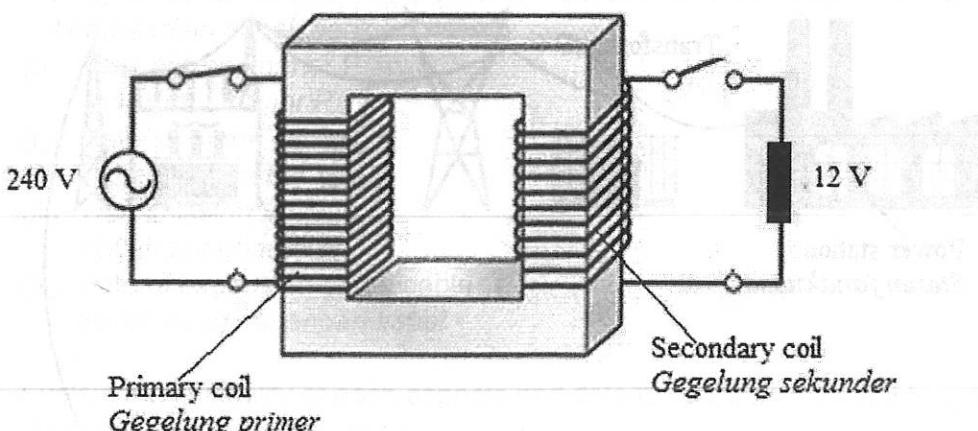


Diagram 12.1

Rajah 12.1

- (a) (i) What is meant by a transformer?

Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan transformer.

[1 mark]

- (ii) Explain the working principle of the transformer.

Terangkan prinsip kerja sebuah transformer.

[4 marks]

- (b) (i) The number of turns on the primary coil in diagram 12.1 is 1500.

Calculate the number of turns on the secondary coil.

Bilangan lilitan pada gegelung primer pada Rajah 12.1 ialah 1500.

Hitung bilangan lilitan pada gegelung sekunder.

- (ii) The transformer in Diagram 12.1 is used to switch on an electrical appliance.

The current in the primary coil is 0.1 A and the efficiency is 85%.

Transformer dalam Rajah 12.1 digunakan untuk menghidupkan sebuah alat elektrik.

Arus yang mengalir dalam gegelung primer ialah 0.1 A dan kecekapannya ialah 85%.

Calculate the output power of the transformer.

Hitung kuasa output transformer itu.

[5 marks]

- (c) Diagram 12.2 shows a of the National Grid Network System. *Rajah 12.2 menunjukkan gambarajah Sistem Rangkaian Grid Nasional.*

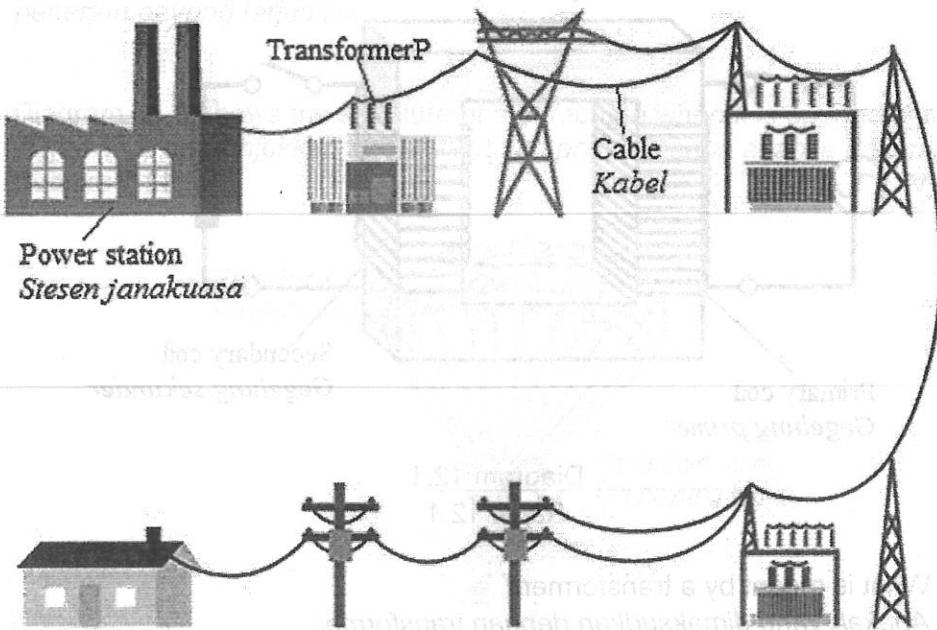


Diagram 12.2

Rajah 12.2 menunjukkan gambarajah Sistem Rangkaian Grid Nasional.

Using your knowledge about electrical and Diagram 12.2, you are asked to determine the suitable characteristics used in the system J,K,L and M for a National Grid Network System in Table 12.

Menggunakan pengetahuan anda mengenai elektrik dan Rajah 12.2, anda dikehendaki mengenalpasti ciri-ciri yang digunakan dalam sistem J, K, L dan M untuk Sistem Rangkaian Grid Nasional dalam Jadual 12.

System Sistem	Type of Transformer P Jenis Transformer P	Material of the cable Bahan bagi kabel	Transmission Voltage Voltan penghantaran	Rate of expansion of the cable Kadar pengembangan kabel
J	Step up <i>Injak naik</i>	Aluminium <i>Aluminium</i>	Low <i>Rendah</i>	Low <i>Rendah</i>
K	Step down <i>Injak turun</i>	Nichrome <i>Nikrom</i>	High <i>Tinggi</i>	High <i>Tinggi</i>
L	Step up <i>Injak naik</i>	Copper <i>Kuprum</i>	High <i>Tinggi</i>	Low <i>Rendah</i>
M	Step down <i>Injak turun</i>	Tungsten <i>Tungsten</i>	Low <i>Rendah</i>	High <i>Tinggi</i>

Table 12
Jadual 12

Study the specification of the five system and explain the suitability of each system based on the following aspects:

Kaji spesifikasi kelima-lima sistem itu dan terangkan kesesuaian setiap aspek berdasarkan aspek berikut:

- (i) Type of transformer P
Jenis transformer P
- (ii) Material of the cable
Bahan bagi kabel
- (iii) Transmission Voltage
Voltan penghantaran
- (iv) Rate of expansion of the cable
Kadar pengembangan kabel

Explain the suitability of each aspects and determine the most suitable system.
Give reason for your answer.

*Terangkan kesesuaian setiap aspek dan tentukan sistem yang paling sesuai.
Beri sebab bagi jawapan anda.*

[10 marks]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER
KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT**