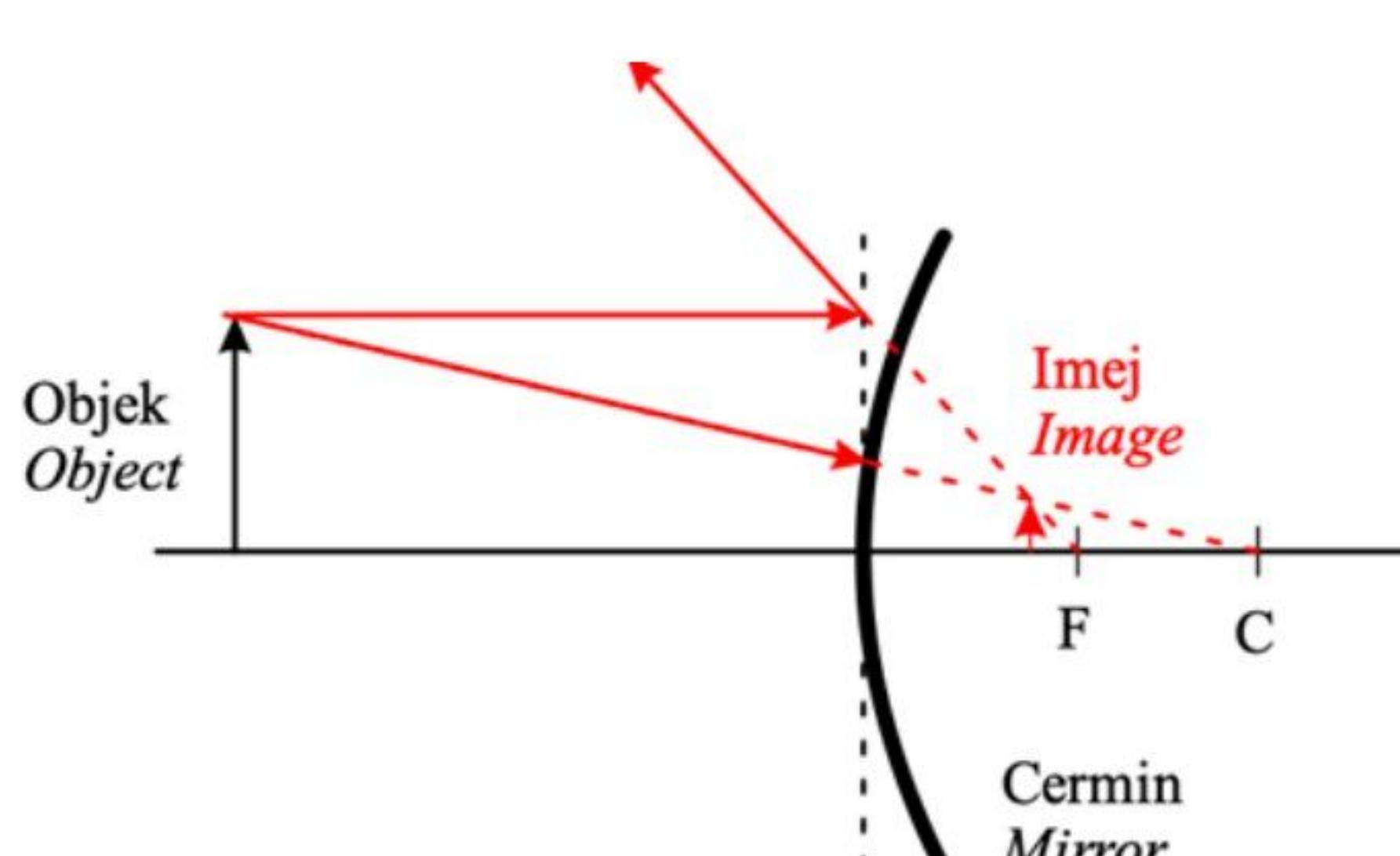
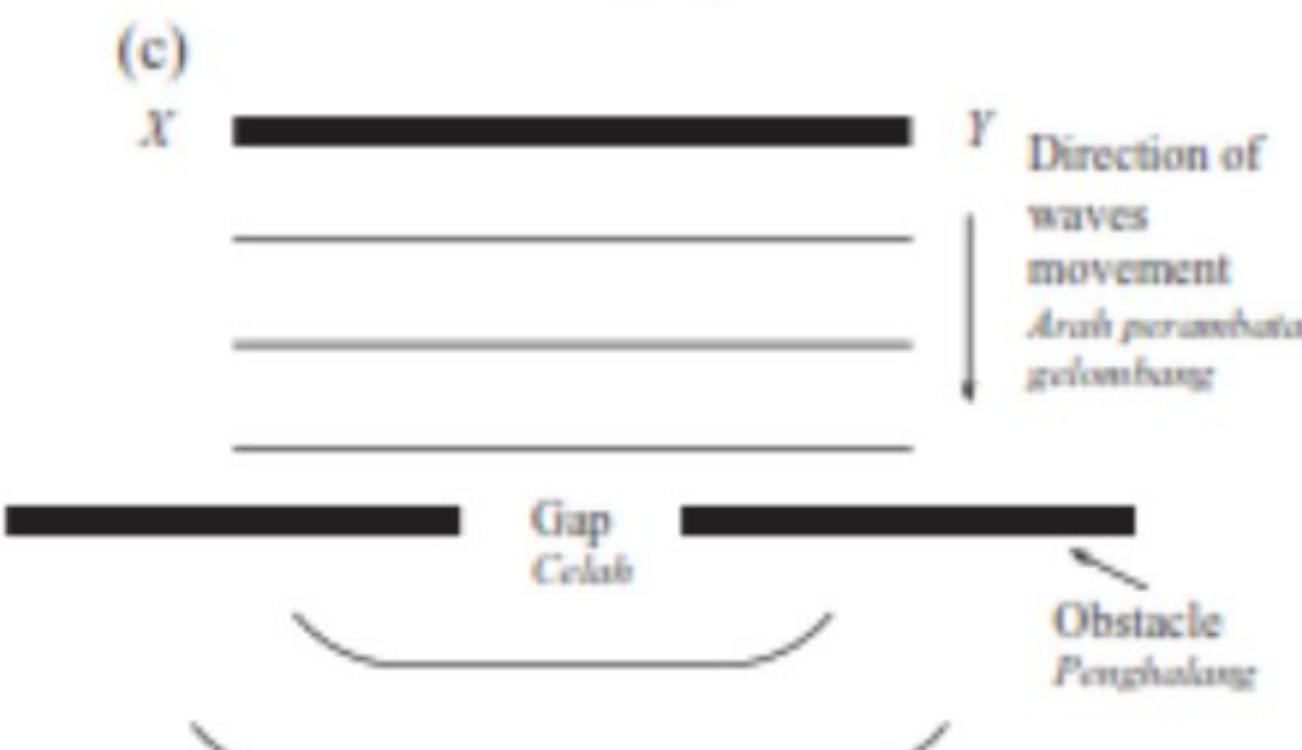
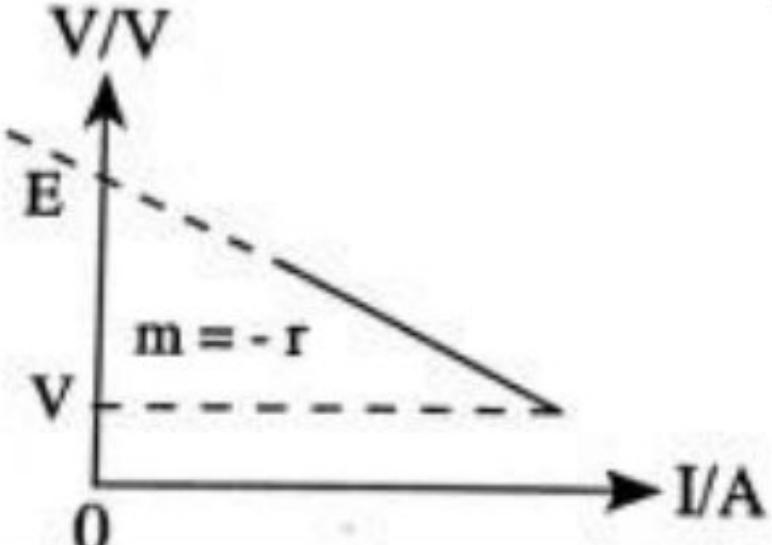


SKEMA JAWAPAN PERCUBAAN SPM SPS 2023

| | | | | |
|---|--------------|--|-------------|---|
| 1 | (a) | tindak batas pem&lahan nukleus <i>nucleus fission reaction</i> | 1 | ✓ |
| | | tindak batas pelakuran nukleus <i>nucleus fusion reaction</i> | | |
| | (b) | Rod kawalan / <i>Control rod</i> Moderator /. <i>Moderator</i> | 1 1 | |
| | (c) | Tenaga haba / Heat energy | 1 | |
| | Total | | | 4 |
| | | | | |
| 2 | (a) | Kuantiti terbitan | 1 | |
| | (b)(i) | $\frac{1}{2} (25)(5)$ $= 62.5 \text{ m}$ | 1 1 | |
| | (b)(ii) | Ya Kerana jarak yang dilalui oleh kereta untuk berhenti lebih daripada 50 m | 1 1 | |
| | Total | | | 5 |
| | | | | |
| 3 | (a) (i) | Cermin cembung / <i>Convex mirror</i> | 1 | |
| | (ii) | Medan / Sudut penglihatan lebih luas <i>Wider angle for view</i> | 1 | |
| | (b) (i) |  | 1 1 1 | |
| | (ii) | Diperkecilkan, tegak dan Maya <i>Diminished / upright / virtual</i> | 1 | |
| | Total | | | 6 |
| | | | | |
| 4 | (a) | Tenaga minimum yang diperlukan untuk fotoelektron terlepas daripada permukaan logam <i>The minimum energy required for a photoelectron to be emitted from a metal surface</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (b) (i) | $W = hf_o$ $3 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} f_o$ $f_o = 7.24 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$ | 1 1 | 2 |
| | (ii) | $E = W + K$ | 1 | |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------|--|-------------|---|
| | | $E = 3.00 + 0.60$ $E = 3.60 \text{ eV} @ 5.76 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ | 1 1 | 3 |
| | (c) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tiada pancaran fotoelektron <i>No emission of photoelectron</i> Frekuensi ambang bagi logam itu ialah $7.24 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$ <i>The threshold frequency of the metal is $7.24 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$</i> Frekuensi cahaya < frekuensi ambang <i>Frequency of light < threshold frequency</i> | 1 1 1 | 3 |
| | Total | | | 9 |
| | | | | |
| 5. | (a) | Pembelauan//difraction | 1 | |
| | b(i) | Panjang gelombang kekal sama// the wavelength remains the same | 1 | |
| | (ii) | Diagram 5.1 > diagram 5.2 | 1 | |
| | (iii) | Diagram 5.1 less obvious than diagram 5.2 | 1 | |
| | (iV) | Lengkungan bertambah apabila saiz celah berkurang daripada Panjang gelombang // the curvature increases when the size of gaps decreases | 1 | |
| | (c) |  <p>(c)</p> <p>X —————— Y Direction of waves movement Arah perambutan gelombang</p> <p>Gap Celab</p> <p>Obstacle Penghalang</p> | 2 | |
| | (d) | $v = f\lambda$ $= 15 \times 0.5 = 7.5 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ | 2 | |
| | Total | | | 9 |
| | | | | |
| 6. | (a) | <p>State the meaning of the magnetic field correctly</p> <p>Magnetic field is a region at which magnetic materials experience force // Medan magnet ialah kawasan di mana bahan magnet mengalami daya</p> | 1 | |
| | | Compare the number of turns of the solenoid correctly | | |
| | (b)(i) | Number of turns in diagram 6.1 and 6.2 are same// Bilangan lilitan dalam rajah 6.1 dan 6.2 adalah sama | 1 | 1 |
| | (ii) | <p>Compare the polarity of magnet that enter the solenoid correctly</p> <p>The pole of magnet that enter the solenoid in diagram 6.1 is South / S while diagram 6.2 is North / N // Kutub magnet yang memasuki solenoid dalam rajah 6.1 ialah Selatan / S manakala rajah 6.2 ialah Utara / N</p> | 1 | 1 |
| | (iii) | Compare the direction of deflection of galvanometer pointer correctly | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------|--|--------|---|
| | | The direction of deflection of galvanometer pointer in diagram 6.1 is to the right while diagram 6.2 is to the left // Arah pesongan penunjuk galvanometer dalam rajah 6.1 adalah ke kanan manakala rajah 6.2 adalah ke kiri | 1 | 1 |
| | (c) | When the polarity of magnet that enter the solenoid is South, the deflection of galvanometer pointer is to the right // vice versa Apabila kekutuhan magnet yang memasuki solenoid adalah Selatan, pesongan penunjuk galvanometer adalah ke kanan // sebaliknya | 1 | 1 |
| | (d)(i) | X = South // S | 1 | 1 |
| | (ii) | LENZ Law | 1 | 1 |
| | (e) | It deflects more // greater // increase Because the velocity is higher // cutting of magnetic flux higher Ia melencong lebih // lebih besar // meningkat Kerana halaju lebih tinggi // pemotongan fluks magnet lebih tinggi | 1 1 | 2 |
| | Total | | | 9 |
| | | | | |
| 7 | (a) | Lapisan susutan / Depletion region | 1 | |
| | (b) | Semasa separuh kitar pertama, diod adalah pincang hadapan dan membenarkan arus mengalir melaluinya <i>During the 1st half cycle, diode is forward biased and allows current to flows through it</i> | 1 | |
| | | Semasa separuh kitar kedua, diod adalah pincang songsang dan arus tidak dapat mengalir melaluinya <i>During the 2nd half cycle, diode is reverse biased and current is not able to flows through it</i> | 1 | |
| | | | | |
| | (c) (i) | Empat / four | 1 | |
| | | Menghasilkan litar rektifikasi gelombang penuh <i>Produce full wave rectification circuit</i> | 1 | |
| | (ii) | Dawai kuprum / copper wire | 1 | |
| | | Rintangan rendah // Arus tinggi / low resistance // high current | 1 | |
| | (iii) | Kapasitor / Capacitor | 1 | |
| | | Meratakan arus output / To smoothen the output current | 1 | |
| | Total | | | 9 |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------|--|---|---|
| 8. | (a) | Prinsip Bernoulli / Bernoulli's principle | 1 | |
| | (b) | Pada ketinggian malar / at a constant height, Daya angkat = berat $Lift\ force = weight$ | 1 | |
| | | Berat / weight = 25 000 N | 1 | |
| | (c) (i) | Aerofoil / aerofoil | 1 | |
| | | Menghasilkan daya angkat // menghasilkan perbezaan tekanan udara / produce lift force // produce difference in air pressure | 1 | |
| | (ii) | Berketumpatan rendah / low density | 1 | |
| | | Ringan // jisim kecil / light // smaller mass | 1 | |
| | (iii) | Besar / big | 1 | |
| | | Menghasilkan daya angkat yang lebih besar / produce larger lift force | 1 | |
| | Total | | | 9 |
| 9. | (a) | Kerja yang dilakukan oleh sumber untuk menggerakkan 1C cas dalam satu litar buka <i>Work done by a source in driving 1 C of charge in an open circuit</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (b) |  <p>M1- Lakar paksi x dan y bersama dengan unit dengan betul <i>Sketch the axis (y and x) with correct quantity</i></p> <p>M2- Tunjuk d.g.e sebagai pintasan y dalam graf <i>Show e.m.f is the y-intercept of the graph</i></p> <p>M3- Nyatakan $V = mI + E$ $E = -mI + V$ <i>State $y = mx + c$</i></p> <p>M4- Nyatakan rintangan dalam = - kecerunan graf <i>State internal resistance = - (gradient of graph)</i></p> | 1 | 3 |
| | (c) | | | |

| | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Reason</th><th style="text-align: center;">Explanation</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M1- Small diameter of Filament <i>Diameter yang kecil</i></td><td>M2- High resistance <i>Rintangan yang tinggi</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>M3- More number of coils <i>Bilangan lilitan yang banyak</i></td><td>M4- Longer length // higher resistance <i>Lebih panjang // rintangan yang tinggi</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>M5- Low specific heat Capacity <i>Muatan haba tentu yang rendah</i></td><td>M6- Hot faster// reach high temperature at short time <i>Lebih cepat panas// boleh mencapai suhu yang tinggi dalam masa yang singkat</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>M7- High melting point <i>Takat lebur yang tinggi</i></td><td>M8- Not easily to melt <i>Susah lebur</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>M9- Choose R</td><td>M10- small diameter, more number of coils, low specific heat capacity, high melting point</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Reason | Explanation | M1- Small diameter of Filament <i>Diameter yang kecil</i> | M2- High resistance <i>Rintangan yang tinggi</i> | M3- More number of coils <i>Bilangan lilitan yang banyak</i> | M4- Longer length // higher resistance <i>Lebih panjang // rintangan yang tinggi</i> | M5- Low specific heat Capacity <i>Muatan haba tentu yang rendah</i> | M6- Hot faster// reach high temperature at short time <i>Lebih cepat panas// boleh mencapai suhu yang tinggi dalam masa yang singkat</i> | M7- High melting point <i>Takat lebur yang tinggi</i> | M8- Not easily to melt <i>Susah lebur</i> | M9- Choose R | M10- small diameter, more number of coils, low specific heat capacity, high melting point | | 10 |
|--|---|---|------------------------|-------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|--------------|---|--|----|
| Reason | Explanation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M1- Small diameter of Filament <i>Diameter yang kecil</i> | M2- High resistance <i>Rintangan yang tinggi</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M3- More number of coils <i>Bilangan lilitan yang banyak</i> | M4- Longer length // higher resistance <i>Lebih panjang // rintangan yang tinggi</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| M9- Choose R | M10- small diameter, more number of coils, low specific heat capacity, high melting point | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (d) | i. $E = 1.5 \text{ V}$ ii. $1.5 = 1.35 + 0.3r$ $r = 0.5\Omega$ iii. $1.35 = 0.3 R$ $R = 4.5 \Omega$ | 2 2 2 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | (a)(i) | Muatan haba tentu ialah kuantiti haba yang diperlukan untuk menaikkan suhu sebanyak 1°C bagi 1 kg bahan. Specific heat capacity is the quantity of heat needed to raise the temperature of 1 kg mass of substance by 1°C . | 1m | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (ii) | Pembakaran bahan api dalam ejin menghasilkan haba yang tinggi. Combustion of fuel in the engine produces a lot of heat. Pam menolak air lalu kawasan blok enjin yang panas, dan air menyerap haba. <i>The pump forces the water to pass through the hot engine block area, and the water absorbs heat.</i> Muatan haba tentu air yang tinggi, menyerap banyak haba The specific heat capacity of water is high, it absorbs a lot of heat. | 1m 1m 1m | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | Air panas mengalir ke radiator dan disejukkan melalui sirip penyejuk <i>Hot water flows to the radiator and is cooled through the cooling fin</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|---|-----|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|----------------------------------|---|-------|--|--|----|--|--|
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| Ciri-ciri Characteristics | Sebab Reason | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahan antara dinding dalam dan dinding luar dari kepingan polistirena <i>Material between the inner wall and outer wall Polystyrene foil</i> | Penebat haba / memantulkan haba <i>Heat insulator / heat reflector</i> | 1+1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Takat lebur tinggi High melting point | Tidak mudah melebur pada suhu tinggi Hard to melt at high temperature | 1 + 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miuatan haba tinggi High specific heat capacity | Lambat Sejuk / Kekal panas Slowly cools / stays hot | 1 + 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ketumpatan rendah Low density | Ringan / mudah dibawa Lighweight / easy to carry | 1 + 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | (c) (i) | $Q = mc\theta$ $Q = (0.1)(4100)(80-25)$ $= 22500 \text{ J}$ | 1 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (ii) | $Q_1 = Q_2$ $Q_1 = 22500 \text{ J}$ $90200 = m (4200) (25-0)$ $m = 0.215 \text{ kg}$ | 1 1 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | (a) | Elips | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (b)(i) | Panjang lengkok: AB > CD | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (ii) | Luas yang dicakupi: FAB = FCD | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (iii) | Laju linear: AB > CD | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|------|--|--|-----|
| | (iv) | Apabila masa yang diambil sama, maka luas yang dicakupi juga adalah sama | 1 | |
| | (c) | Hukum Kepler Kedua | 1 | |
| | (d) | Bumi berupaya mengekalkan lapisan atmosfera di sekelilingnya. Molekul-molekul udara tidak akan terlepas ke angkasa lepas Kapal terbang boleh terbang pada altitud tinggi Tidak akan terlepas ke angkasa lepas Implikasi: Pelancaran roket Memerlukan bahan api yang banyak | 1 1 1 1 Maks 2 1 1 | |
| | (e) | Aspek | Penerangan | |
| | | Menggerakkan kapal angkasa ke zon medan graviti Bumi yang kuat dan kemudian mematikan enjin <i>Move the spacecraft into the Earth's strong gravitational field zone and then turn off the engine</i> | Kapal angkasa jatuh ke Bumi melalui pengaruh daya tarikan graviti Bumi tanpa bantuan enjin. <i>The spacecraft fell to Earth with the influence of the Earth's gravitational force without the help of an engine</i> | 1+1 |
| | | Mematikan enjin kapal angkasa ketika mengorbit Bulan untuk menjimatkan bahan api <i>Turn off the spacecraft engine while orbiting the Moon to save fuel</i> | Kapal angkasa boleh mengorbit Bulan tanpa bantuan enjin kerana ada daya tarikan graviti Bulan <i>The spacecraft can orbit the Moon without the help of an engine because there is the gravitational force of the Moon</i> | 1+1 |
| | | Altitud orbit mengelilingi Bulan mestilah lebih tinggi <i>The altitude of the orbit around the Moon must be higher</i> | Daya tarikan graviti rendah pada altitud tinggi memudahkan kapal angkasa kembali ke Bumi Low gravitational force at high altitudes makes it easy for spacecraft to return to the Earth | 1+1 |
| | | Halaju tinggi semasa pelancaran dari permukaan Bumi <i>High velocity during the launch from the surface of the Earth</i> | Supaya kapal angkasa boleh terlepas dari permukaan Bumi <i>So that the spacecraft can escape from the surface of the Earth</i> | 1+1 |
| | | Jisim kapal angkasa yang kecil | Mengurangkan daya tarikan graviti Bumi kepada kapal angkasa | 1+1 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|--|--|----|
| | | <i>The small mass of the spacecraft</i> | <i>Reducing the gravitational force of the Earth on the spacecraft</i> | | |
| | Total | | | | 20 |
| | | | | | |