



PENTAKSIRAN DIAGNOSTIK AKADEMIK
SEKOLAH BERASRAMA PENUH 2023

PEPERIKSAAN PERCUBAAN SIJIL PELAJARAN MALAYSIA

FIZIK

Kertas 1

November 2023

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ jam

4531/1

Satu jam lima belas minit

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU

Arahan:

1. Kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **40** soalan.
This question paper consists of 40 questions.
2. Jawab **semua** soalan.
Answer all questions.
3. Tiap-tiap soalan diikuti oleh **tiga** atau **empat** pilihan jawapan. Pilih satu jawapan yang terbaik bagi setiap soalan dan hitamkan ruangan yang betul pada kertas jawapan objektif.
Each question is followed by three or four options. Choose the best option for each question and blacken the correct space on the objective answer sheet.
4. Hitamkan **satu** ruangan sahaja bagi setiap soalan.
Blacken only one space for each question.
5. Sekiranya anda hendak menukar jawapan, padamkan tanda yang telah dibuat. Kemudian hitamkan jawapan yang baharu.
If you wish to change your answer, erase the blackened mark that you have made. Then blacken the space for the new answer.
6. Rajah yang mengiringi soalan tidak dilukis mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan.
The diagrams in the questions provided are not drawn to scale unless stated.
7. Anda dibenarkan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik.
You may use a scientific calculator.
8. Satu senarai formula disediakan di halaman 2 dan 3.
A list of formulae is provided on page 2 and 3.

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi **35** halaman bercetak.

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

DAYA DAN GERAKAN I
FORCE AND MOTION I

- 1 $v = u + at$
- 2 $s = \frac{1}{2} (u + v)t$
- 3 $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$
- 4 $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$
- 5 $p = mv$
- 6 $F = ma$

HABA
HEAT

- 1 $Q = mc\Delta\theta$
- 2 $Q = ml$
- 3 $Q = Pt$
- 4 $P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$
- 5 $\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$
- 6 $\frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2}$

KEGRAVITIAN
GRAVITATION

- 1 $F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$
- 2 $g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$
- 3 $F = \frac{mv^2}{r}$
- 4 $a = \frac{v^2}{r}$
- 5 $v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$
- 6 $T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{GM}$
- 7 $\frac{T_1^2}{r_1^3} = \frac{T_2^2}{r_2^3}$
- 8 $v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$
- 9 $v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r}}$
- 10 $g = 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2}$
- 11 $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$

GELOMBANG
WAVES

- 1 $v = f\lambda$
- 2 $\lambda = \frac{ax}{D}$
- 3 **CAHAYA DAN OPTIK**
LIGHT AND OPTICS
- 4 $n = \frac{c}{v}$
- 5 $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$
- 6 $n = \frac{1}{\sin c}$
- 7 $n = \frac{H}{h}$
- 8 $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$
- 9 $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$
- 10 $m = \frac{h_i}{h_o} = \frac{v}{u}$

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 $P = \frac{F}{A}$

2 $P = h\rho g$

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 $R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$

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 $\eta = \frac{P_o}{P_i} \times 100\%$

ELEKTRONIK
ELECTRONIC

1 $E = eV$

2 $E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

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 $c = 3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

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

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 $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$

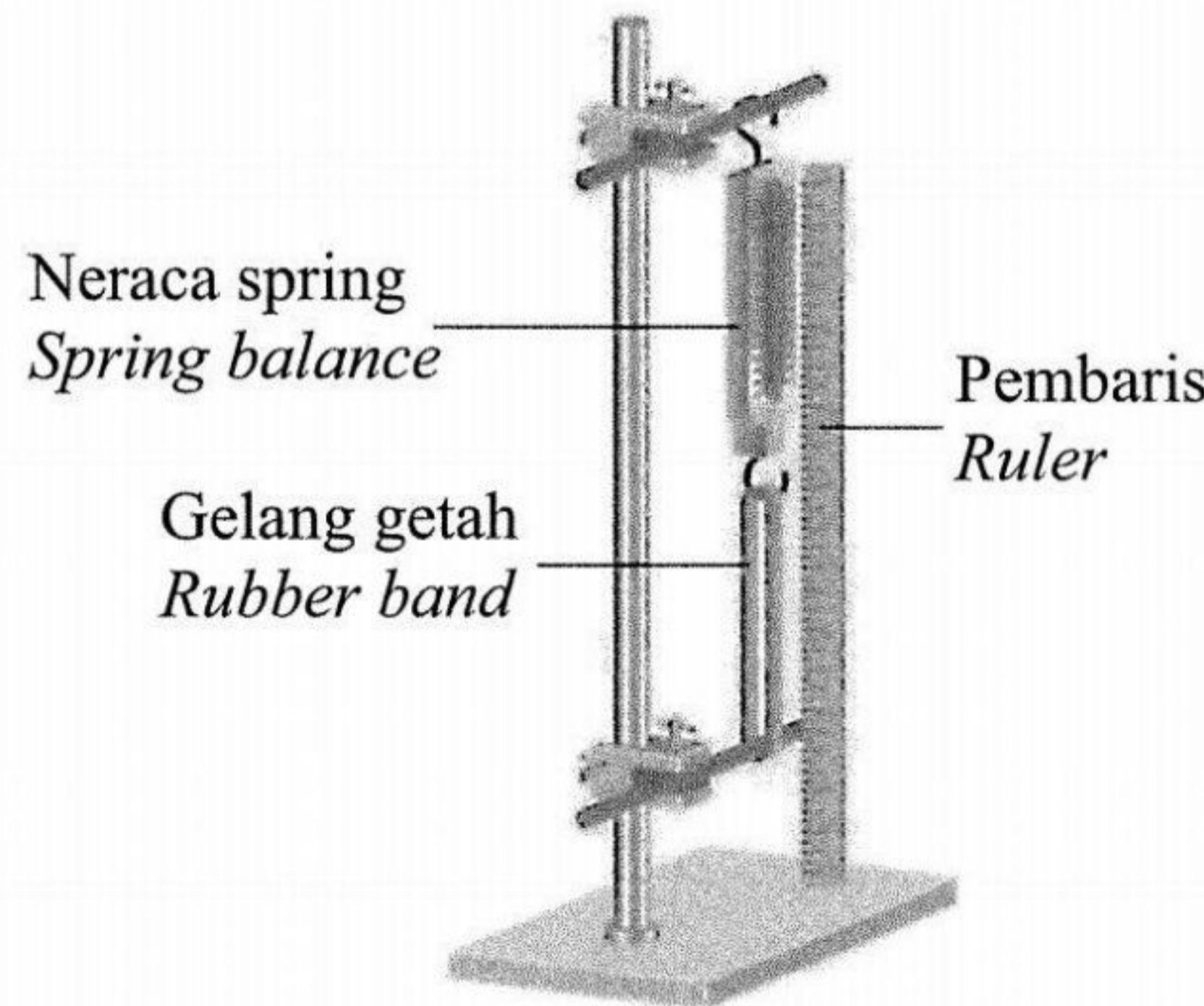
- 1** Seorang pesakit dermatologi dirawat dengan cahaya ultraviolet yang mempunyai panjang gelombang 375 nm.
Apakah jenis kuantiti fizik bagi panjang gelombang?

*A dermatology patient is treated with ultraviolet light with a wavelength of 375 nm.
What is the type of physical quantity of the wavelength?*

- A** Kuantiti asas
Base quantity
- B** Kuantiti vector
Vector quantity
- C** Kuantiti terbitan
Derived quantity

- 2** Rajah 1 menunjukkan satu susunan radas untuk mengkaji hubungan antara pemanjangan suatu gelang getah dengan daya.

Diagram 1 shows an arrangement of apparatus to study the relationship between the extension of a rubber band and force.



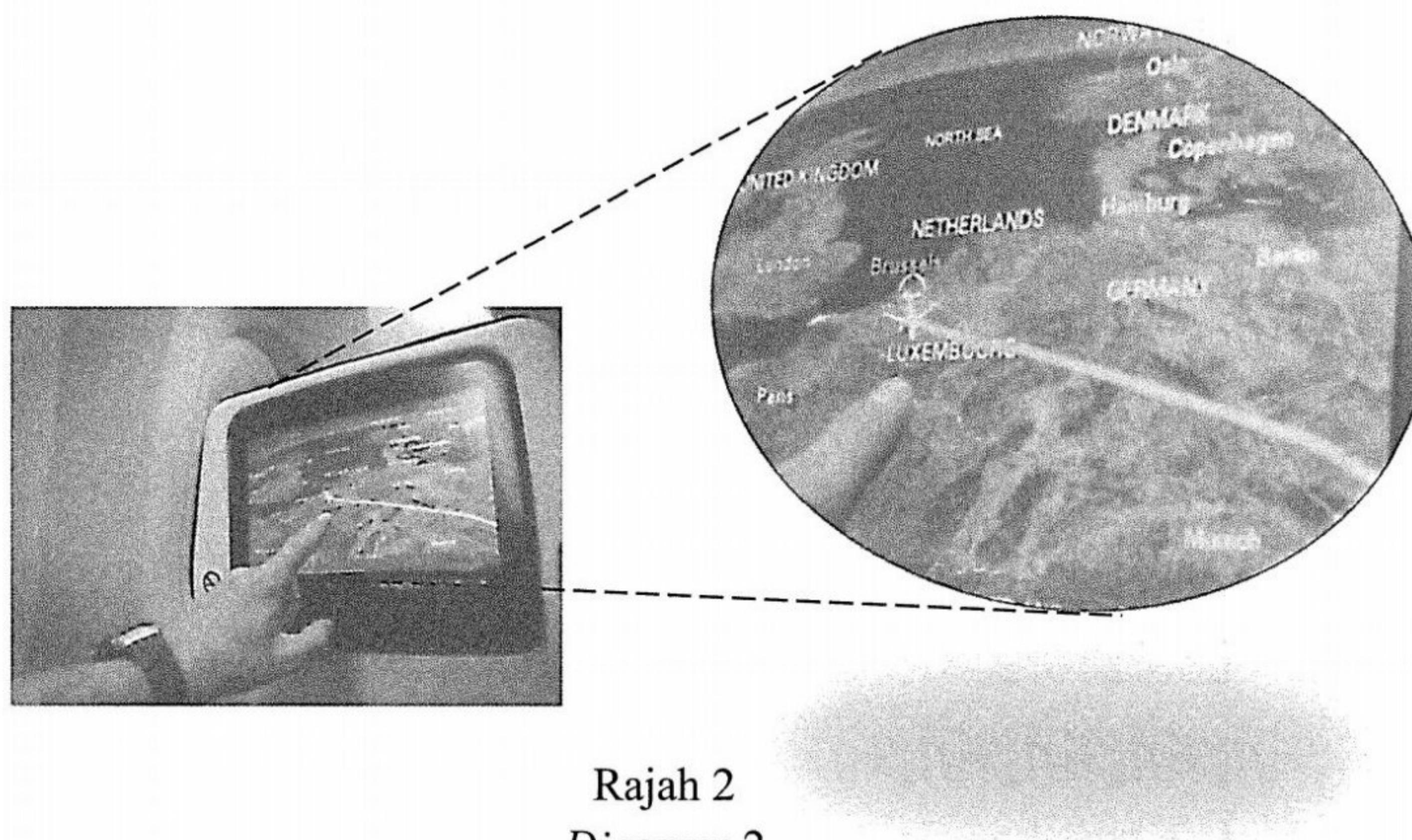
Rajah 1
Diagram 1

Pernyataan hipotesis manakah yang betul?
Which hypothesis statement is correct?

- A** Pemanjangan suatu gelang getah bergantung kepada daya
The extension of a rubber band depends on the force
 - B** Pemanjangan suatu gelang getah berkadar terus dengan daya
The extension of a rubber band is directly proportional to force
 - C** Pemanjangan suatu gelang getah berkadar songsang dengan daya
The extension of a rubber band is inversely proportional to force
 - D** Semakin bertambah daya, semakin bertambah pemanjangan suatu gelang getah
The higher the force, the higher the extension of a rubber band
- Selamat mengulangkaji dari telegram@soalanpercubaanspm

- 3 Seorang penumpang dalam kapal terbang melihat laluan penerbangan pada peta dipaparkan skrin seperti ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 2 semasa penerbangannya ke ibu negara Belgium, Brussels.

A passenger in an airplane watching the flight path on the map on screen as shown in Diagram 2 during his flight to Belgium capital, Brussels.



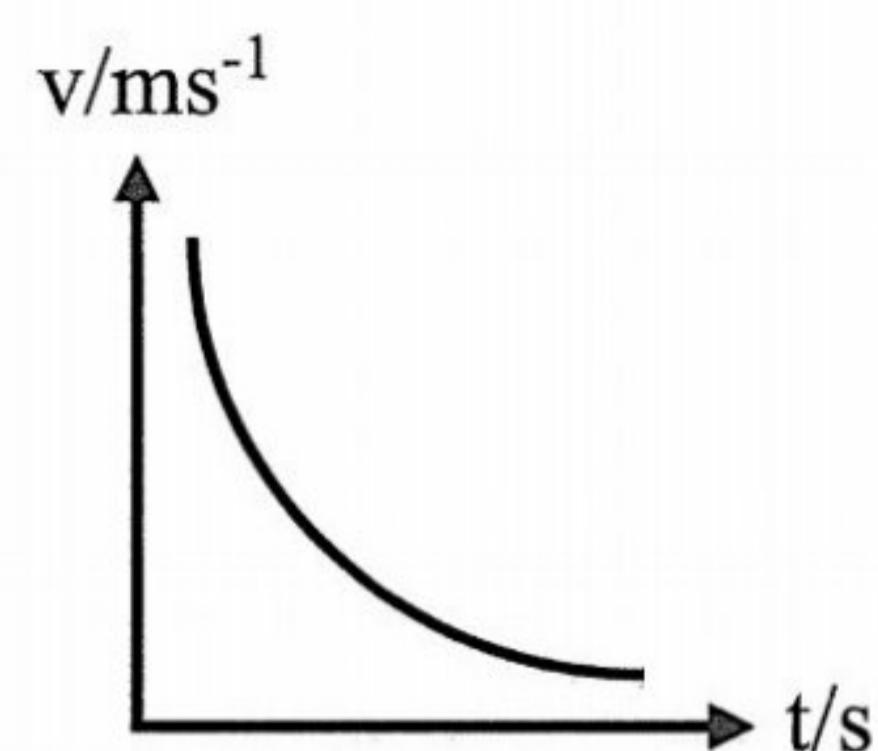
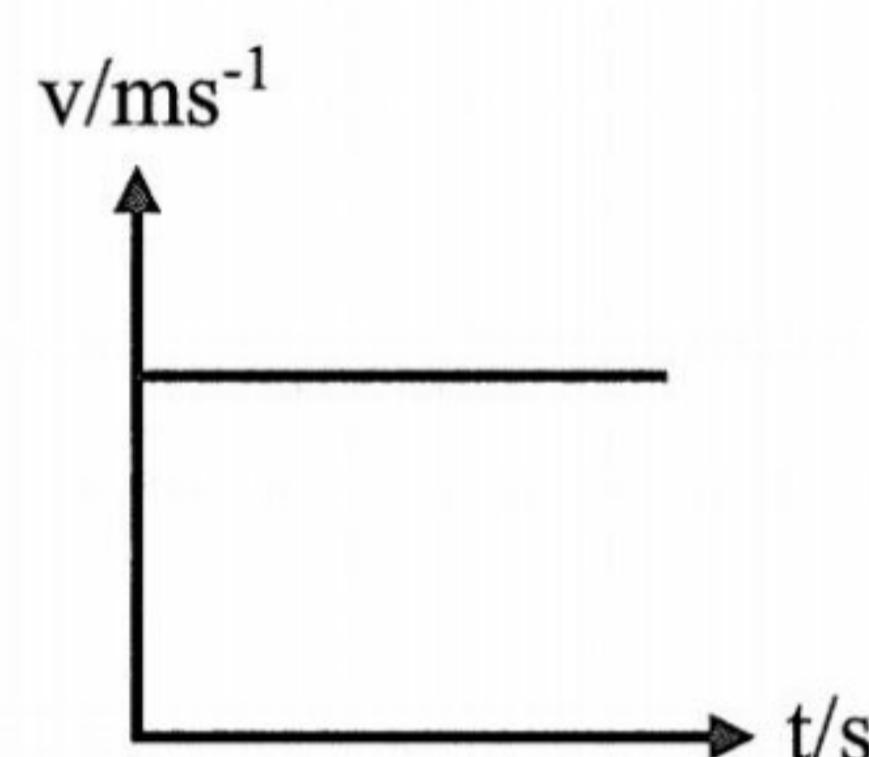
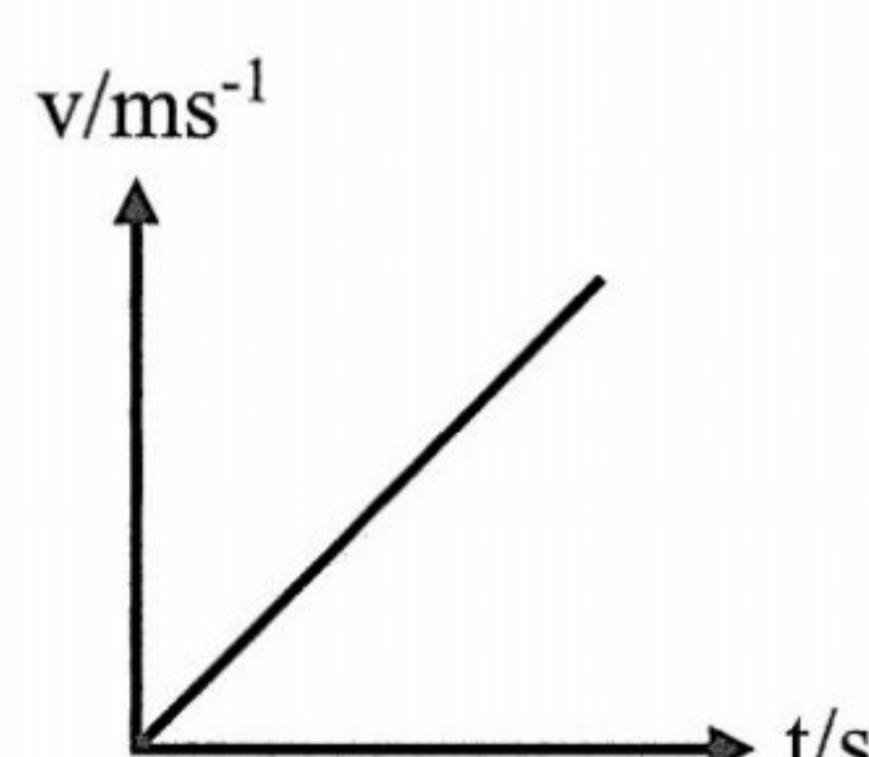
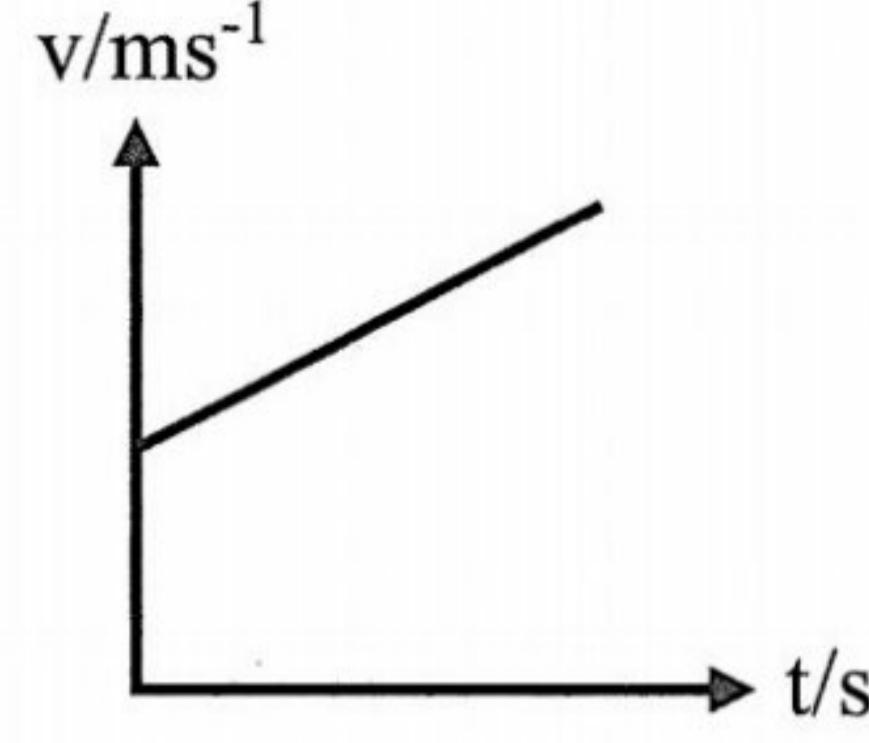
Rajah 2
Diagram 2

Apakah kuantiti fizikal yang mewakili laluan penerbangan di atas skrin tersebut?

What is the physical quantity that represent the flight path on the screen?

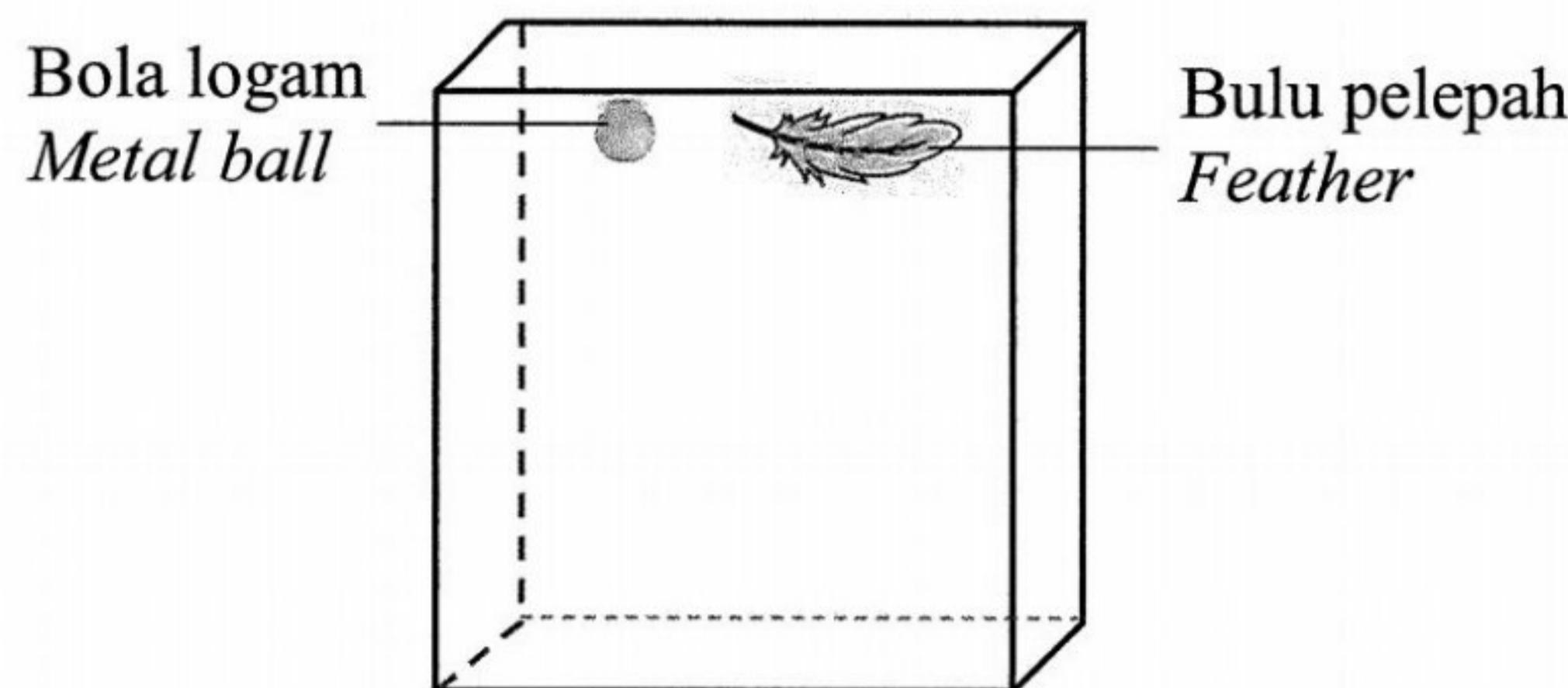
- A Laju
Speed
- B Halaju
Velocity
- C Pecutan
Acceleration
- D Sesaran
Displacement

- 4 Graf manakah yang menunjukkan gerakan dengan halaju malar?
Which graph shows the motion with constant velocity?

A**B****C****D**

- 5 Rajah 3 menunjukkan sehelai bulu pelepah dan sebiji bola logam yang sedang jatuh bebas di dalam vakum.

Diagram 3 shows a feather and a metal ball falling freely in a vacuum.



Rajah 3
Diagram 3

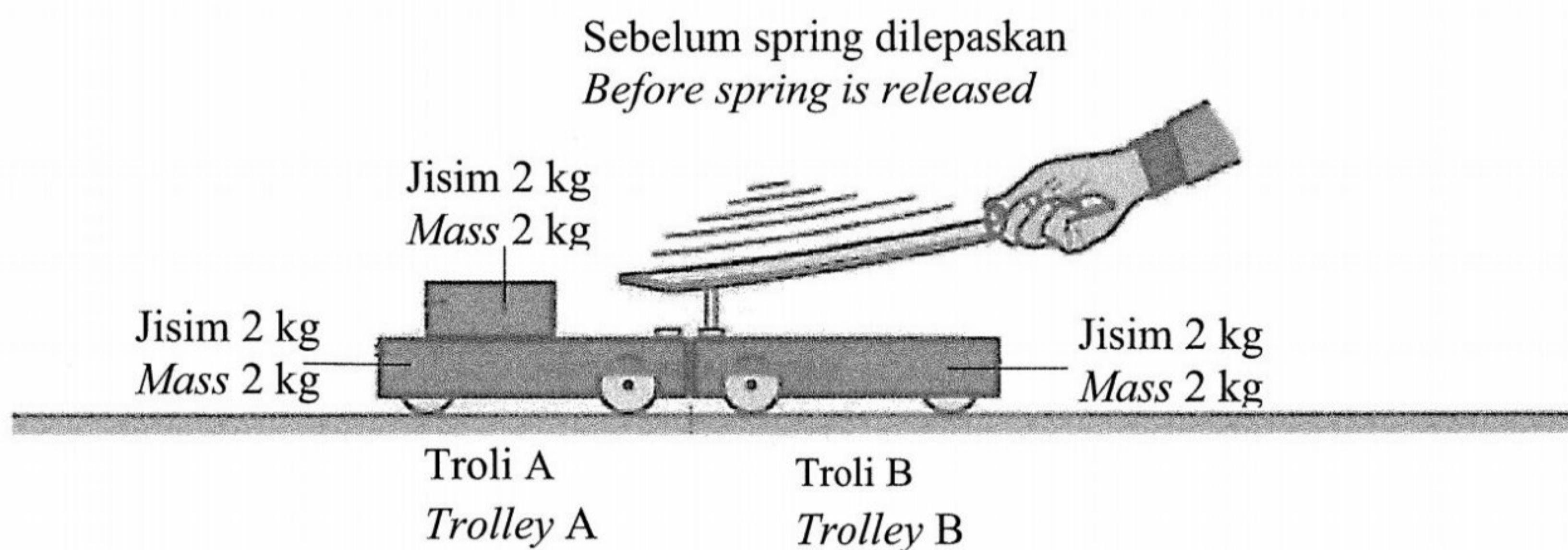
Pernyataan manakah yang paling tepat menjelaskan gerakan bulu pelepah dan bola logam?

Which statement is the best to describe the motion of feather and metal ball?

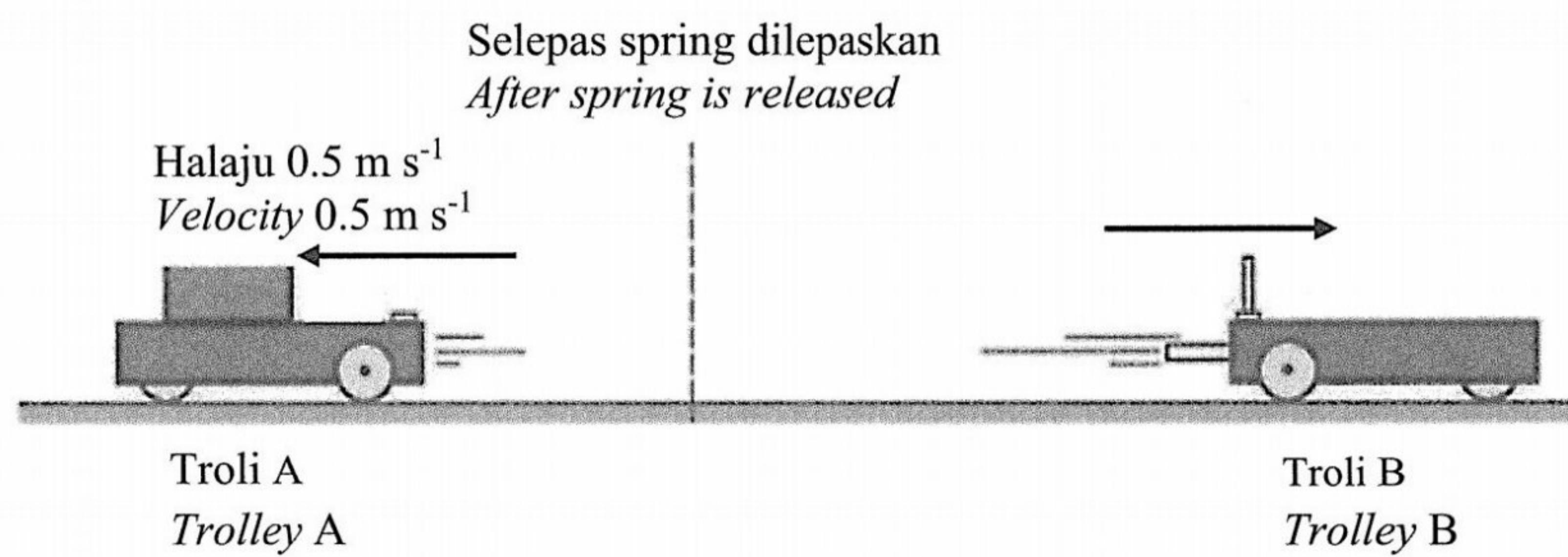
- A Halaju seragam
Constant velocity
- B Pecutan seragam
Constant acceleration
- C Halaju bertambah
Velocity increases
- D Pecutan bertambah
Acceleration increases

- 6** Rajah 4.1 menunjukkan troli A dan troli B sebelum spring dilepaskan.
 Rajah 4.2 menunjukkan keadaan kedua-dua troli apabila spring dilepaskan.

*Diagram 4.1 shows trolley A and trolley B before the spring is released.
 Diagram 4.2 shows the condition of the trolleys after the spring is released.*



Rajah 4.1
Diagram 4.1



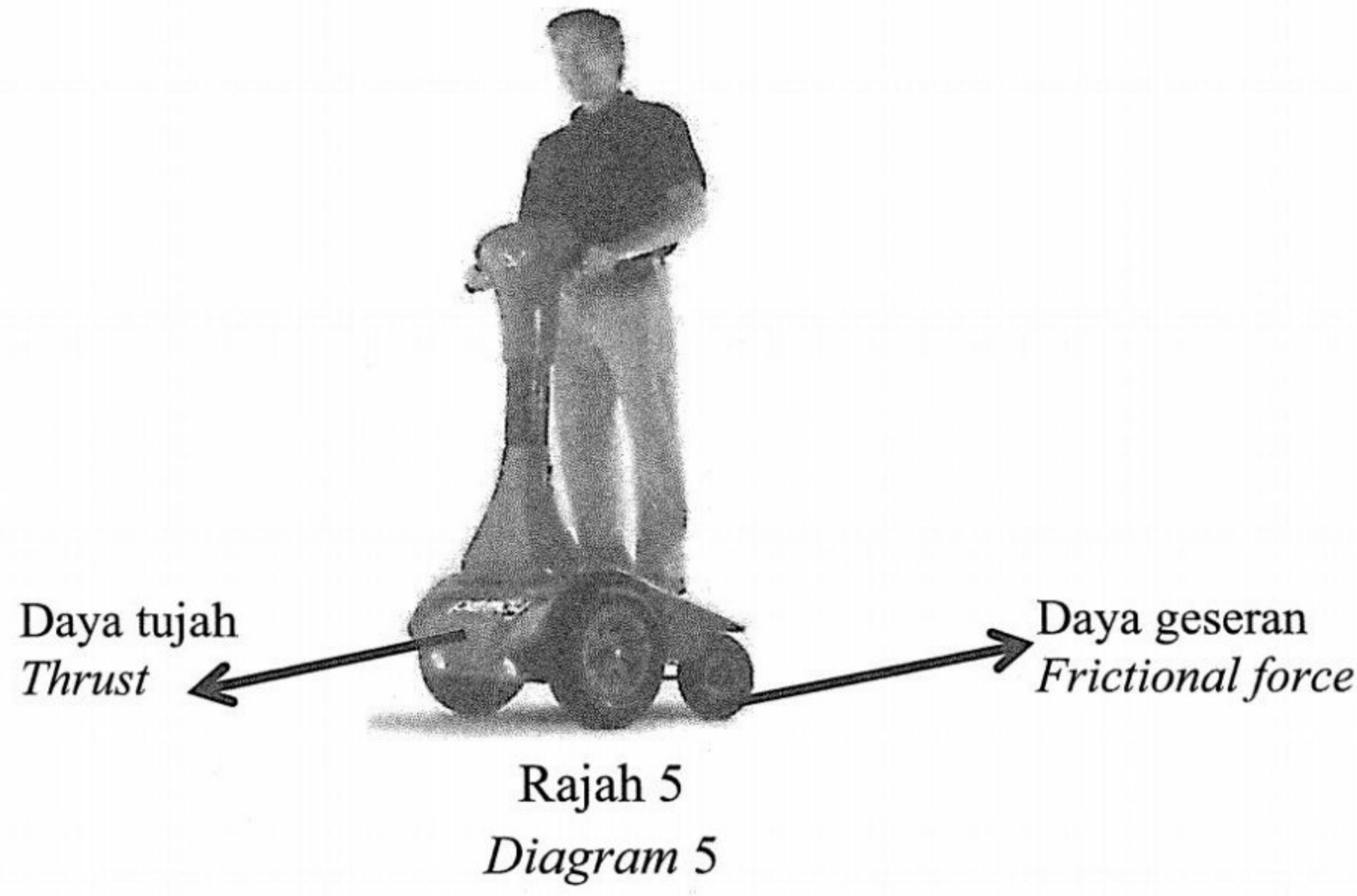
Rajah 4.2
Diagram 4.2

Hitung halaju troli B selepas spring dilepaskan.
Calculate the velocity of trolley B after spring is released.

- A** 0.5 m s^{-1}
- B** 1.0 m s^{-1}
- C** 2.0 m s^{-1}
- D** 4.0 m s^{-1}

- 7 Rajah 5 menunjukkan seorang lelaki sedang bergerak menggunakan *personal transporter* dengan suatu pecutan.

Diagram 5 shows a man is moving by using a personal transporter with an acceleration.



Pernyataan manakah benar?

Which statement is correct?

- A Daya bersih yang bertindak ke atas *personal transporter* adalah sifar
The net force acting on the personal transporter is zero
- B Daya tujah lebih besar dari daya geseran
Thrust is greater than the frictional force
- C Daya tujah lebih kecil dari daya geseran
Thrust is smaller than the frictional force
- D Daya tujah sama dengan daya geseran
Thrust is equal to frictional force

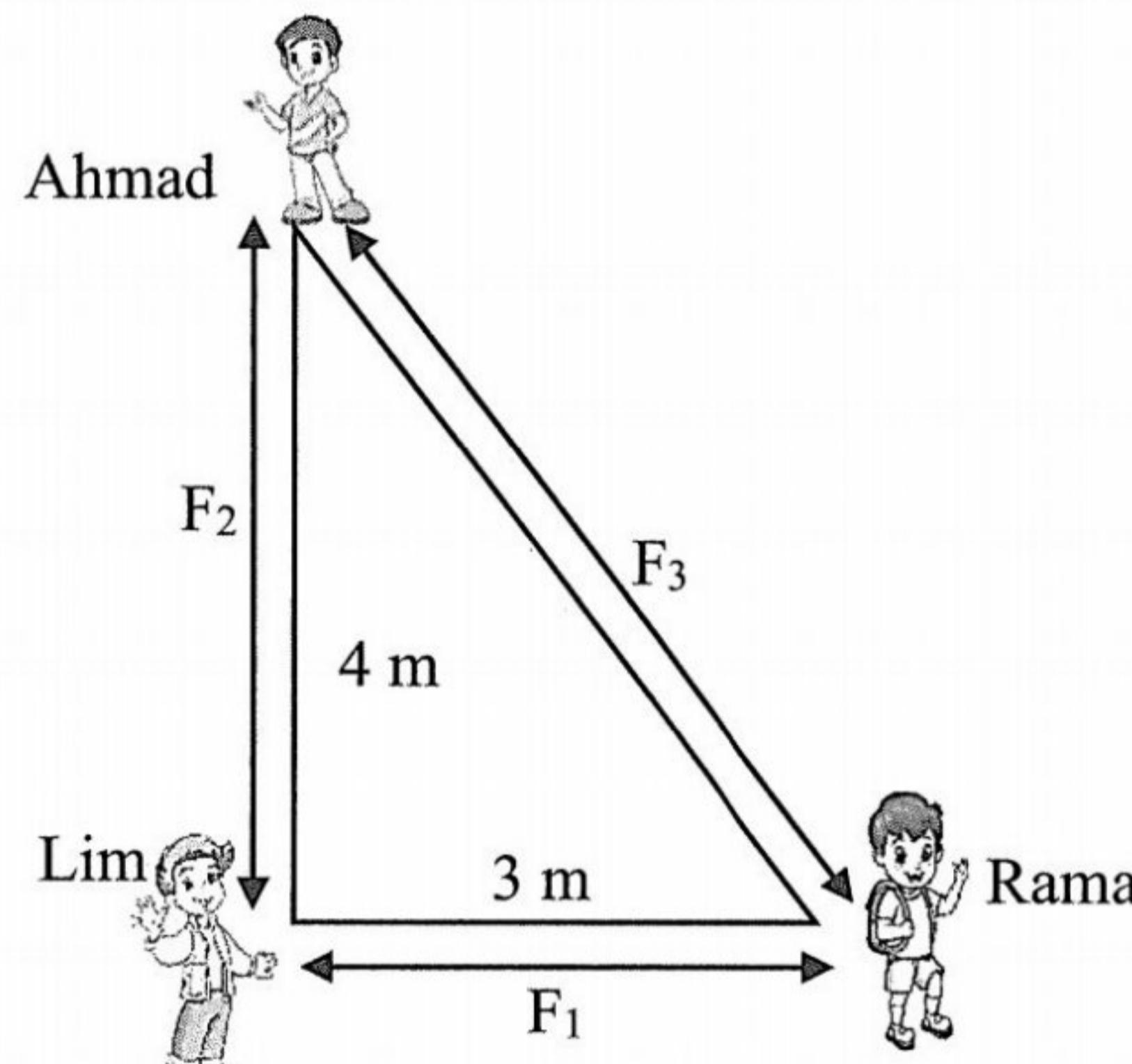
- 8 Apakah maksud kekuatan medan graviti?

What is meant by gravitational field strength?

- A Berat bagi sesuatu jasad.
Weight of a body.
- B Kebolehan medan graviti menarik objek.
The ability of the gravitational field to attract objects.
- C Daya graviti yang bertindak ke atas suatu objek.
The gravitational force acting on an object.
- D Daya yang bertindak per unit jisim disebabkan tarikan graviti.
The force acting per unit mass due to gravitational attraction.

- 9 Rajah 6 menunjukkan Ahmad, Rama dan Lim yang mempunyai jisim yang sama. F_1 , F_2 dan F_3 merupakan daya graviti di antara mereka.

Diagram 6 shows Ahmad, Rama and Lim with same mass. F_1 , F_2 and F_3 are gravitational force between them.



Rajah 6
Diagram 6

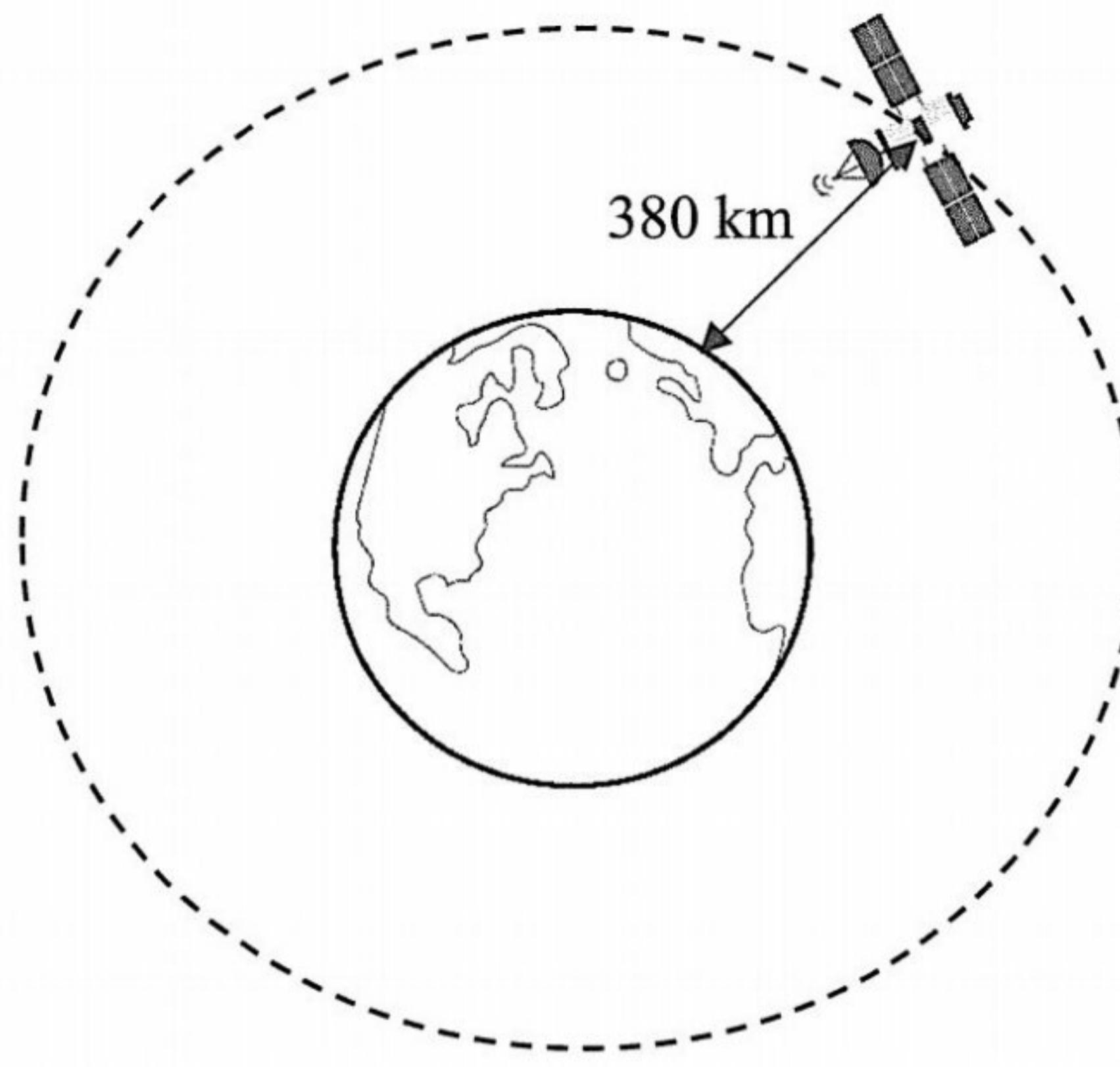
Pernyataan manakah yang betul?

Which statement is correct?

- A $F_1 = F_2 = F_3$
- B $F_1 > F_2 > F_3$
- C $F_1 < F_2 < F_3$
- D $F_1 > F_2 < F_3$

- 10 Rajah 7 menunjukkan sebuah satelit berjisim 500 kg mengorbit Bumi pada jarak 380 km daripada permukaan Bumi.

Diagram 7 shows a satellite of mass 500 kg orbiting Earth at a distance 380 km from the surface of Earth.



Rajah 7
Diagram 7

Dengan menggunakan rumus $T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{GM}$, hitung tempoh orbit bagi satelit itu.

[Jisim Bumi = 5.97×10^{24} kg]

[Jejari Bumi = 6.37×10^3 km]

By using formula $T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{GM}$, calculate the orbital period of the satellite.

[Mass of the Earth = 5.97×10^{24} kg]

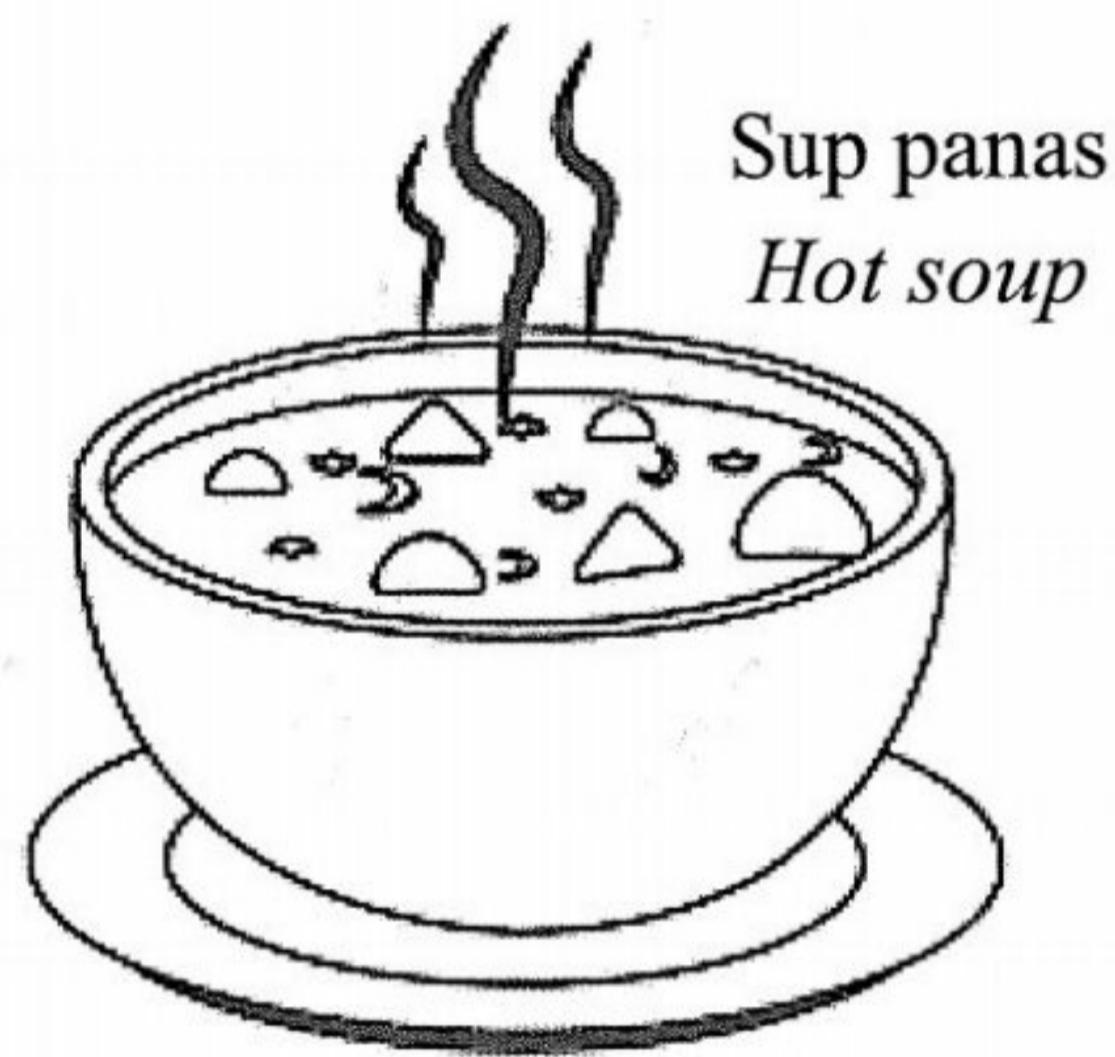
[Radius of the Earth = 6.37×10^3 km]

- A 3.049×10^7 s
- B 2.563×10^7 s
- C 5.522×10^3 s
- D 5.062×10^3 s

- 11 Mengapa sebuah satelit komunikasi perlu berada dalam orbit geopergun?
Why a communication satellite must be in geostationary orbits?

- A Tempoh orbit adalah 24 jam
Orbital period is 24 hours
- B Meliputi kawasan yang lebih luas
To cover wide range of area
- C Arah gerakan yang sama dengan putaran Bumi
Same direction of motion of the Earth's rotation
- D Berada di kawasan yang berbeza sepanjang tahun
At different areas throughout the year

- 12 Rajah 8 menunjukkan semangkuk sup yang panas dibiarkan pada suhu bilik.
Diagram 8 shows a bowl of hot soup being left at room temperature.



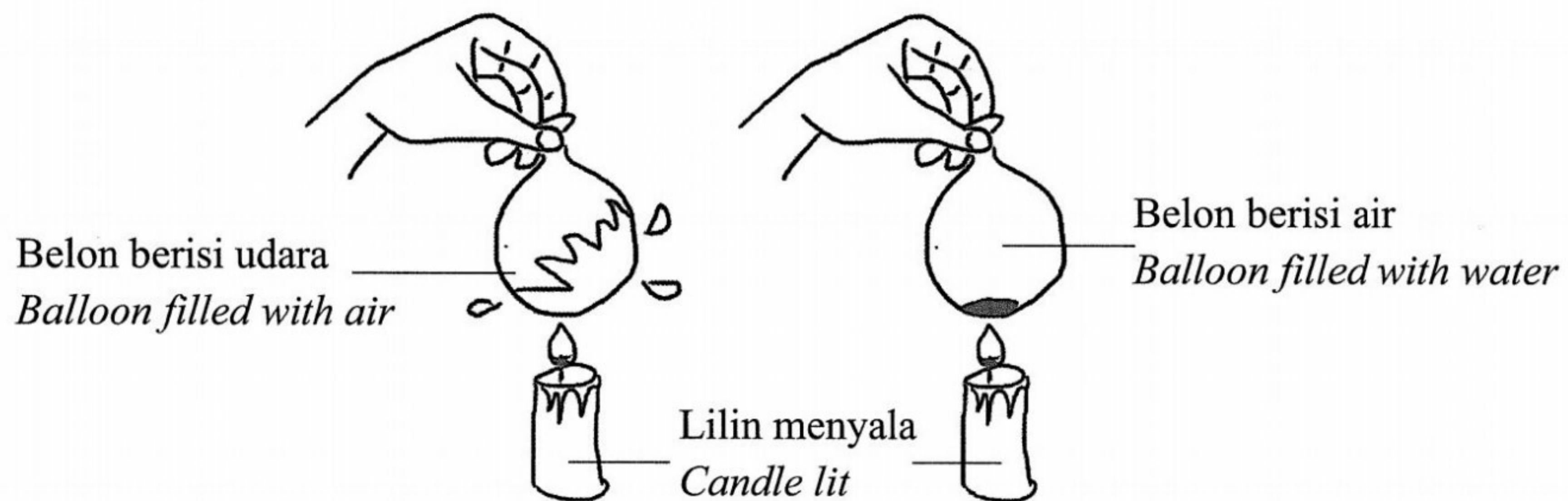
Rajah 8
Diagram 8

Keseimbangan terma dicapai apabila
Thermal equilibrium is reached when

- A suhu sup berkurang
soup temperature decreases
- B suhu udara persekitaran meningkat
the surrounding air temperature increases
- C tiada pengaliran haba antara udara persekitaran dan sup
no heat transferred between the surrounding air and soup
- D tiada pengaliran haba bersih antara udara persekitaran dan sup
there is no net heat transferred between the surrounding air and soup

- 13 Rajah 9 menunjukkan sebiji belon yang masing-masing berisi udara dan air dibawa ke arah lilin yang menyala. Belon yang berisi udara meletup, manakala lilin yang berisi air tidak meletup apabila ia menyentuh nyalaan lilin.

Diagram 9 shows a balloon filled with air and water respectively being carried towards the lit candle. The balloon filled with air burst, while the candle filled with water does not burst when it touches the flame of candle.



Rajah 9
Diagram 9

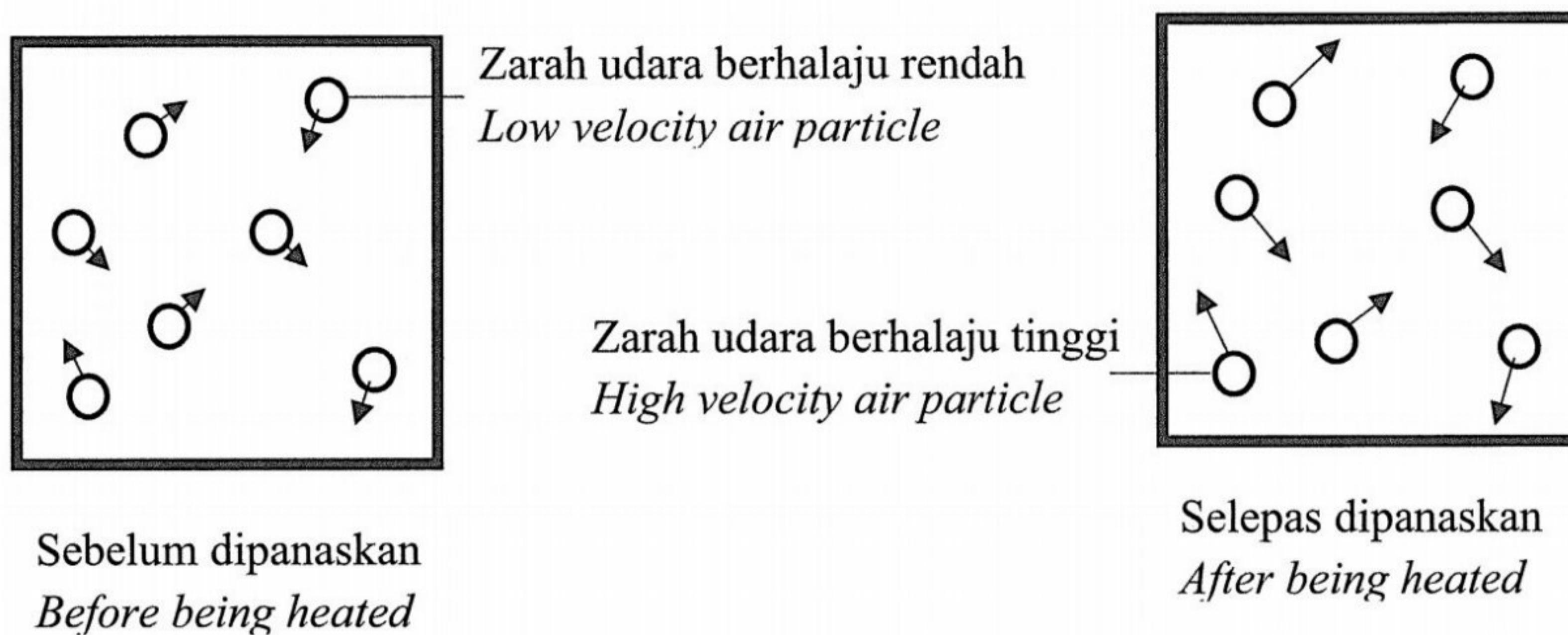
Pernyataan manakah yang betul?

Which statement is correct?

- A Air adalah konduktor haba yang baik
Water is a good conductor of heat
- B Belon adalah konduktor haba yang baik
Balloon is a good conductor of heat
- C Air mempunyai muatan haba tentu yang tinggi
Water has high specific heat capacity
- D Belon mempunyai muatan haba tentu yang tinggi
Balloon has high specific heat capacity

- 14 Rajah 10 menunjukkan zarah-zarah udara dalam sebuah bekas tertutup sebelum dan selepas dipanaskan selama 5 minit.

Diagram 10 shows air particles in a closed container before and after being heated in 5 minutes.



Rajah 10
Diagram 10

Pasangan manakah yang betul selepas bekas tersebut dipanaskan?

Which pair is correct after the closed container is being heated?

Tenaga kinetik udara
Kinetic energy of air

Tekanan udara
Air pressure

A	Bertambah <i>Increase</i>	Bertambah <i>Increase</i>
B	Berkurang <i>Decrease</i>	Berkurang <i>Decrease</i>
C	Bertambah <i>Increase</i>	Berkurang <i>Decrease</i>
D	Berkurang <i>Decrease</i>	Bertambah <i>Increase</i>

- 15 Manakah yang berikut merupakan sejenis gelombang mekanik?

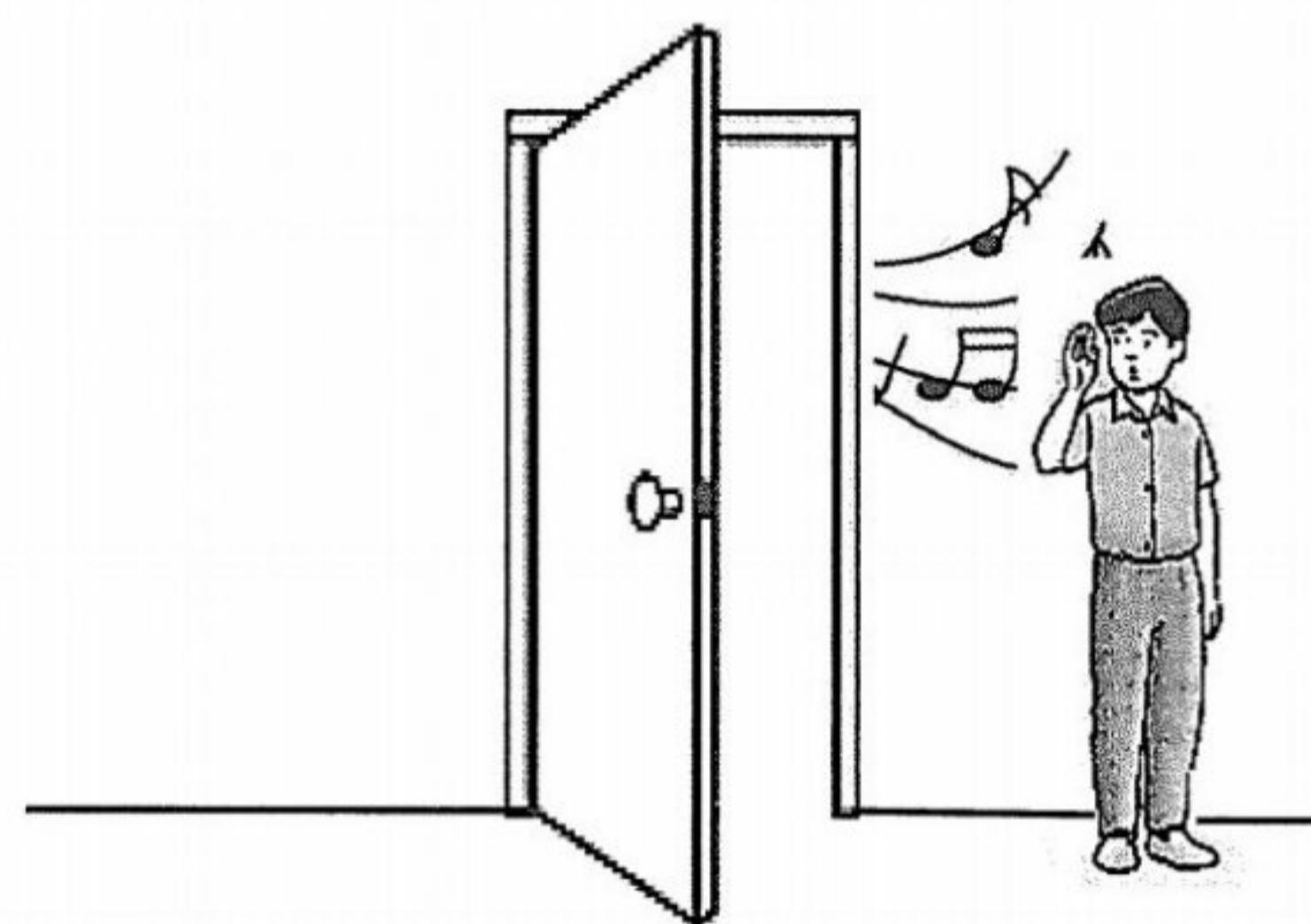
Which of the following is a type of mechanical wave?

- A Gelombang air
Water wave
- B Gelombang radio
Radio wave
- C Gelombang mikro
Microwave
- D Gelombang cahaya
Light wave

- 16 Ciri manakah tidak berubah selepas gelombang air dipantulkan?
Which characteristic does not change after water wave is reflected?

- A Halaju
Velocity
- B Amplitud
Amplitude
- C Arah gelombang
Direction of wave
- D Panjang gelombang
Wavelength

- 17 Rajah 11 menunjukkan seorang murid boleh mendengar muzik yang datang dari luar.
Diagram 11 shows a pupil can hear music from outside.



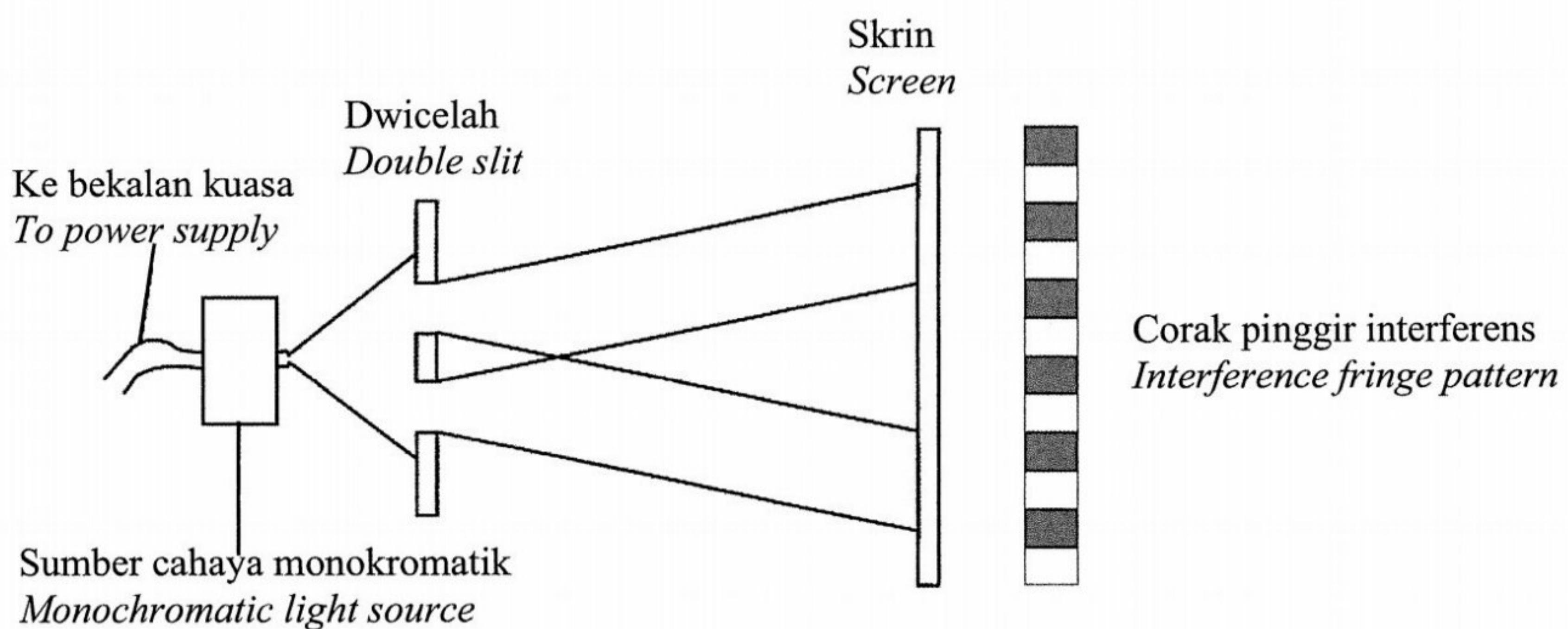
Rajah 11
Diagram 11

Apakah fenomena yang berkaitan dengan situasi diatas?
What is phenomenon related to the above situation?

- A Pantulan
Reflection
- B Pembiasan
Refraction
- C Interferensi
Interference
- D Pembelauan
Diffraction

- 18 Rajah 12 menunjukkan satu susunan radas eksperimen dwicelah Young. Panjang gelombang cahaya monokromatik ialah 5.5×10^{-7} m. Jarak antara dua celah ialah 5.00×10^{-4} m dan jarak antara dwicelah dengan skrin ialah 4 m.

Diagram 12 shows the apparatus set-up of Young's double slit experiment. The wavelength of the monochromatic light is 5.5×10^{-7} m. The distance between the two slits is 5.00×10^{-4} m and the distance between the double slit and the screen is 4 m.

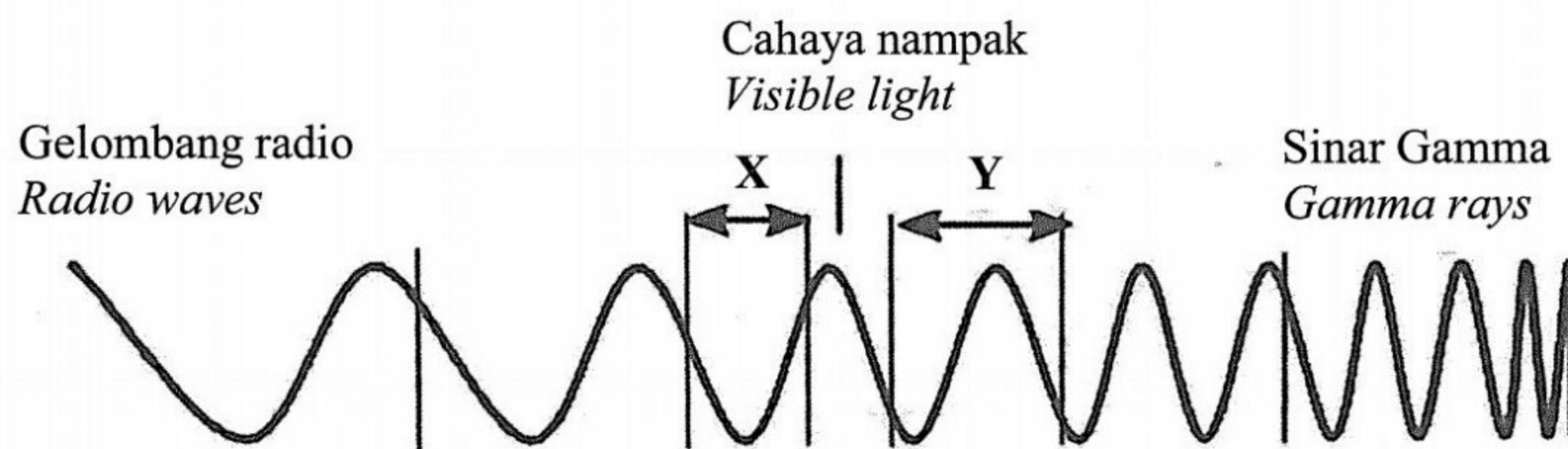


Rajah 12
Diagram 12

Hitung jarak antara dua pinggir cerah?
Calculate distance between two bright fringes?

- A 3.64×10^{-3} m
- B 4.40×10^{-3} m
- C 3.64×10^{-11} m
- D 6.88×10^{-11} m

- 19 Rajah 13 menunjukkan suatu spektrum elektromagnet.
Diagram 13 shows an electromagnetic spectrum.



Rajah 13
Diagram 13

Apakah komponen-komponen spektrum elektromagnet pada X dan Y?
What is electromagnetic spectrum components at X and Y?

	X	Y
A	Sinar-X <i>X-ray</i>	Gelombang mikro <i>Microwave</i>
B	Inframerah <i>Infrared</i>	Ultraungu <i>Ultraviolet</i>
C	Ultraungu <i>Ultraviolet</i>	Inframerah <i>Infrared</i>
D	Gelombang mikro <i>Microwave</i>	Sinar-X <i>X-ray</i>

- 20** Rajah 14 menunjukkan seekor ikan melihat imej serangga berada di atas kedudukan sebenar.
Diagram 14 shows a fish seeing an insect image above the actual position.

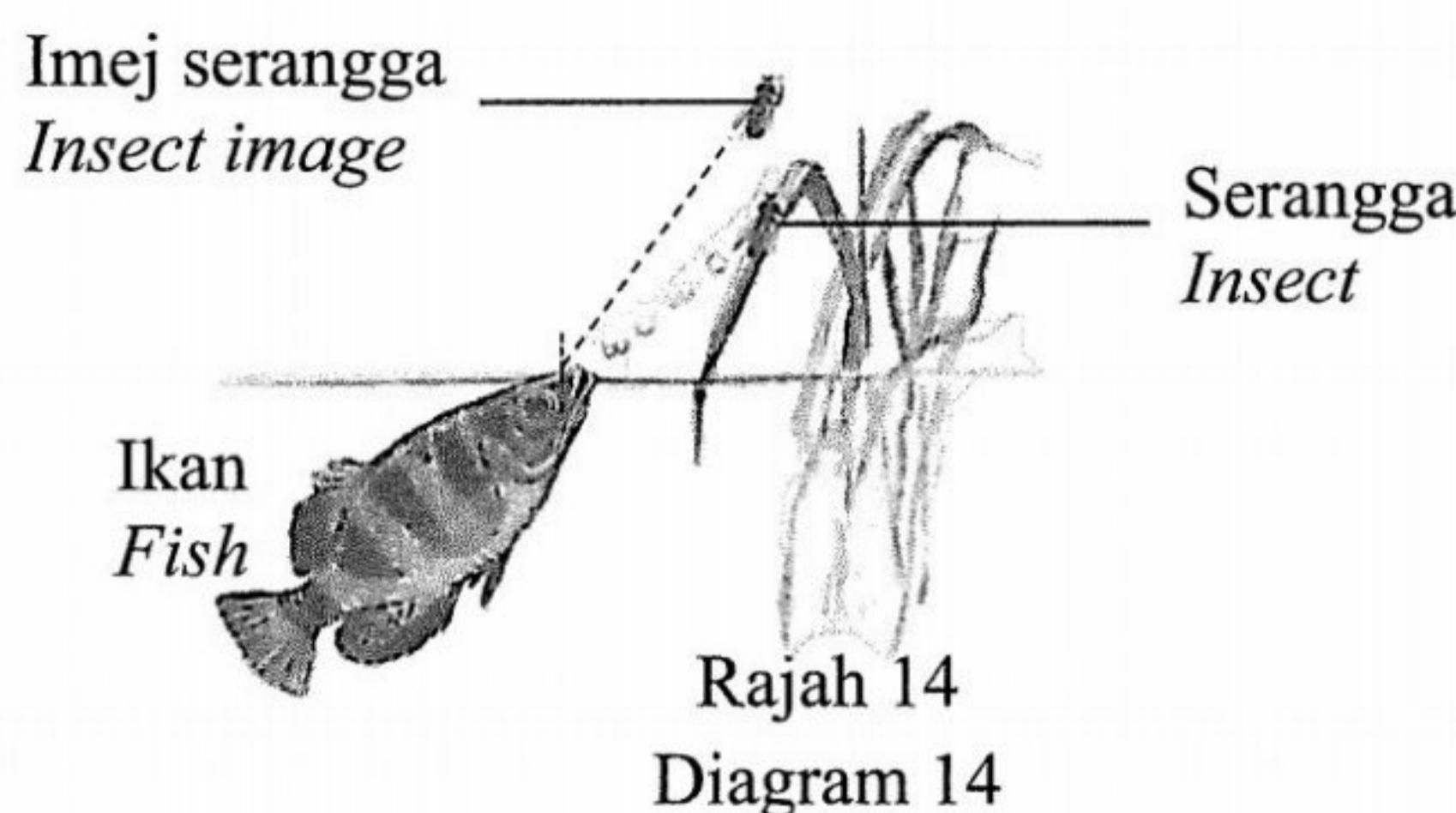


Diagram 14

Pernyataan manakah yang betul menerangkan situasi tersebut?

Which statement is correct to explain the situation?

- A** Ketumpatan udara > ketumpatan air
The density of air > the density of water
- B** Indeks biasan udara < indeks biasan air
The refractive index of air < the refractive index of water
- C** Laju cahaya dalam air > laju cahaya dalam udara
The speed of light in water > the speed of light in air
- D** Frekuensi cahaya dalam udara > frekuensi cahaya dalam air
The frequency of light in air > the frequency of light in water

- 21** Alat manakah yang mengaplikasikan konsep pantulan dalam penuh?

Which instrument apply the concept of total internal reflection?

- A** Mikroskop
Microscope
- B** Kanta pembesar
Magnifying glass
- C** Binokular prisma
Prism binokular
- D** Teleskop astronomi
Astronomical telescope

- 22** Alat manakah yang menghasilkan suatu imej nyata, diperkecilkan dan songsang?

Which instrument produce a real, diminished and inverted image?

- A** Periskop
Periscope
- B** Projektor LCD
LCD projector
- C** Kanta pembesar
Magnifying glass
- D** Kamera telefon pintar
Smartphone camera

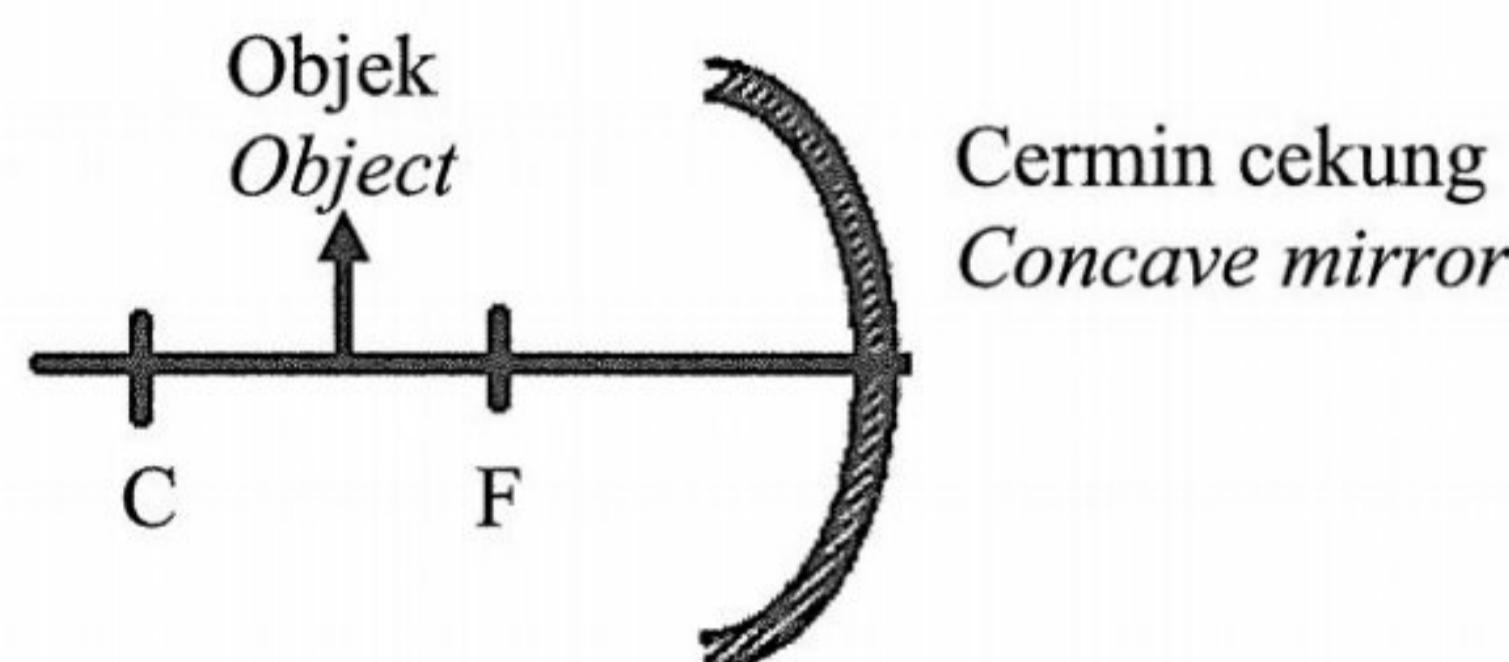
- 23 Satu objek diletakkan 8.0 cm di hadapan sebuah kanta cembung dengan panjang fokus 10.0 cm. Berapakah jarak imej dan apakah ciri-ciri imej yang terbentuk?
An object is placed 8.0 cm in front of a convex lens of focal length 10.0 cm. What is the image distance and the characteristics of the image formed?

	Jarak imej/cm <i>Image distance/cm</i>	Ciri-ciri imej <i>Characteristic of image</i>
A	40.0	Songsang, nyata dan diperkecilkan <i>Inverted, real and diminished</i>
B	40.0	Tegak, maya dan diperbesarkan <i>Upright, virtual and magnified</i>
C	4.4	Songsang, nyata dan diperkecilkan <i>Inverted, real and diminished</i>
D	4.4	Tegak, maya dan diperbesarkan <i>Upright, virtual and magnified</i>

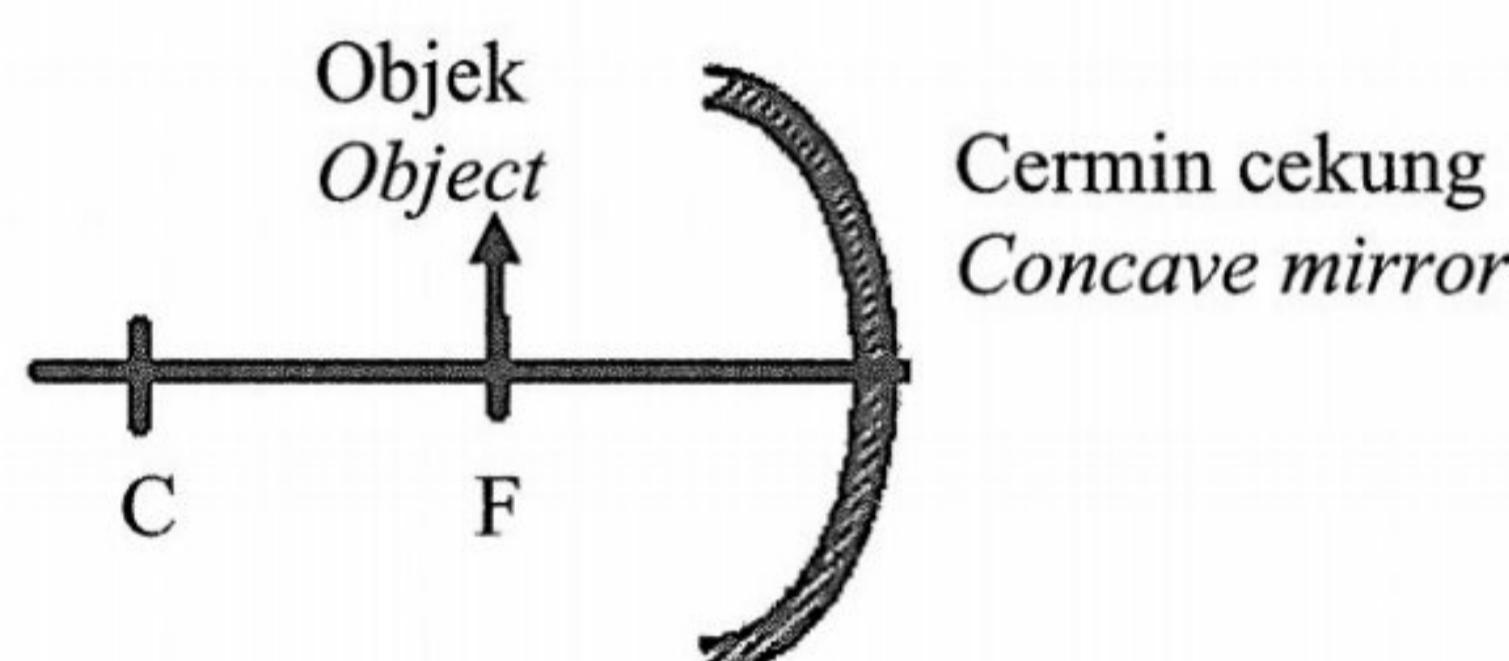
- 24 Sebuah cermin cekung mempunyai titik fokus, F dan pusat lengkungan, C. Kedudukan objek yang manakah akan menghasilkan satu imej yang nyata, songsang dan diperbesarkan bagi cermin cekung itu?

A concave mirror has a focal point, F and centre of curvature, C. Which object position will produce a real, inverted and magnified image for the concave mirror?

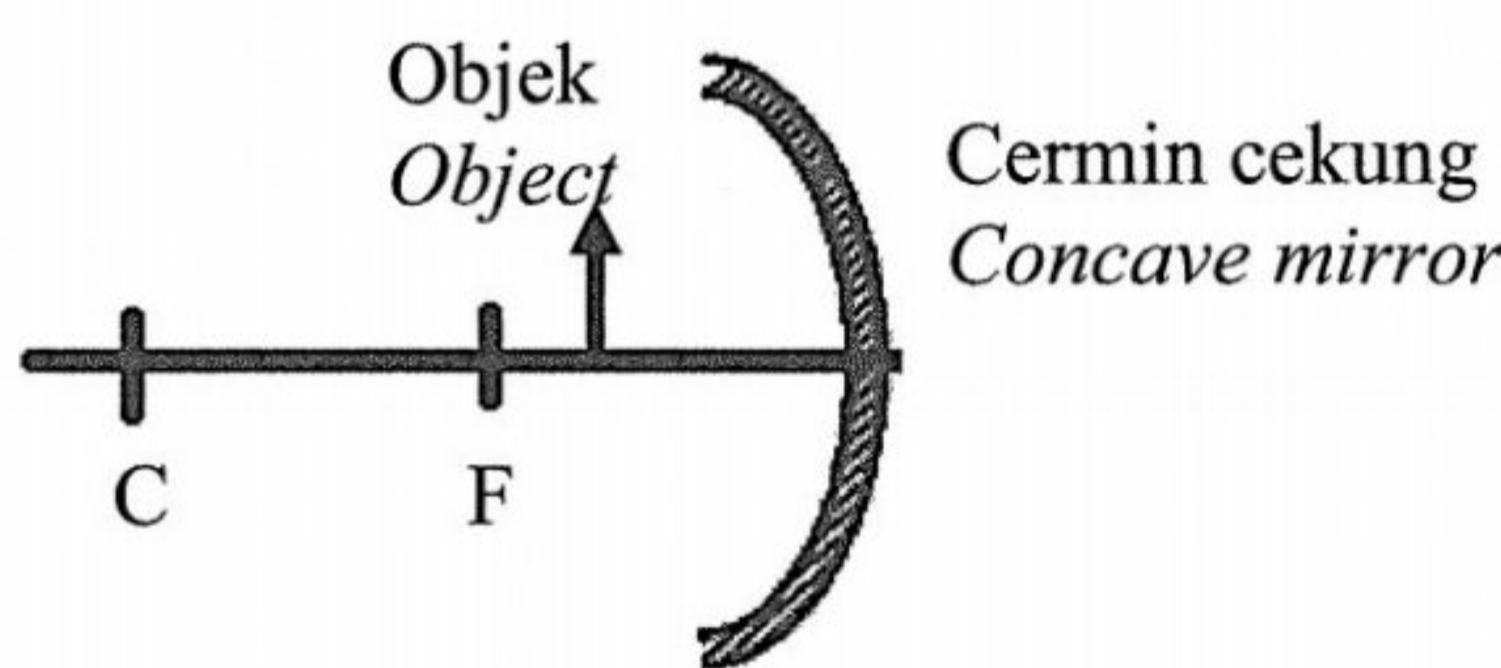
A



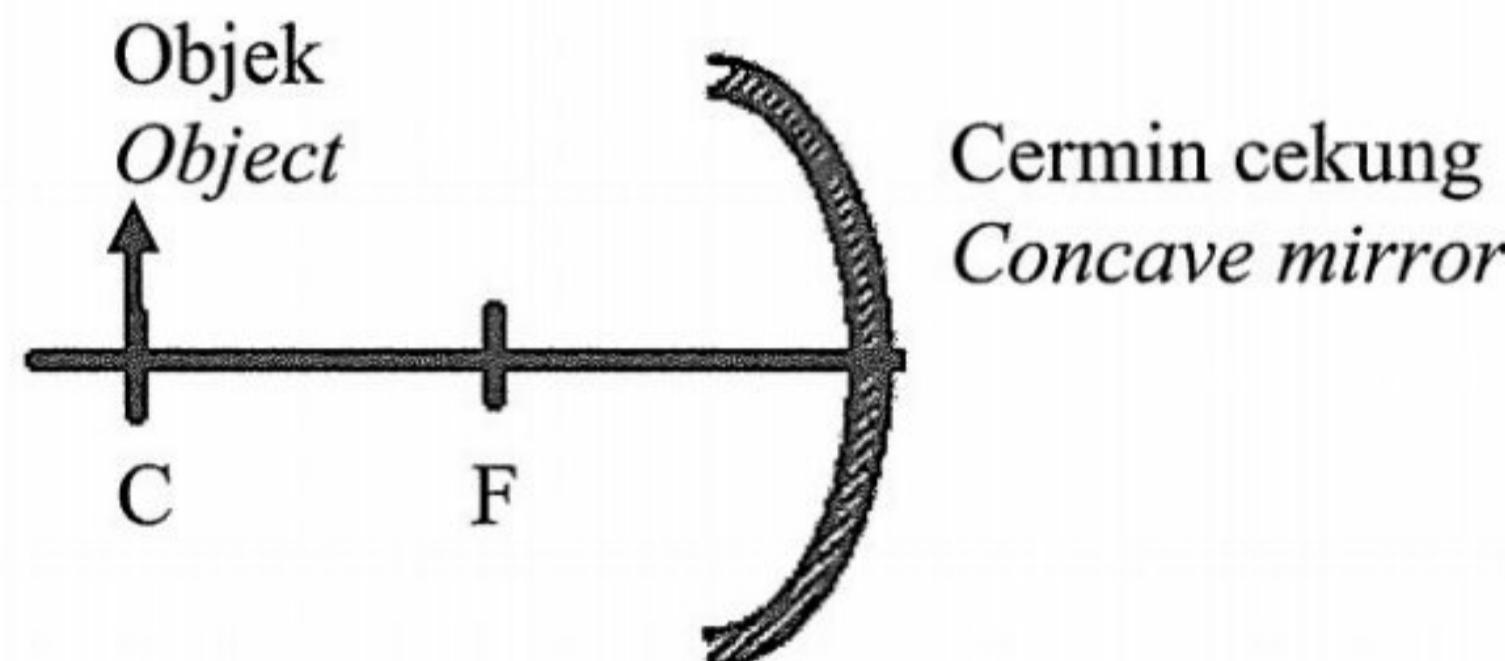
B



C

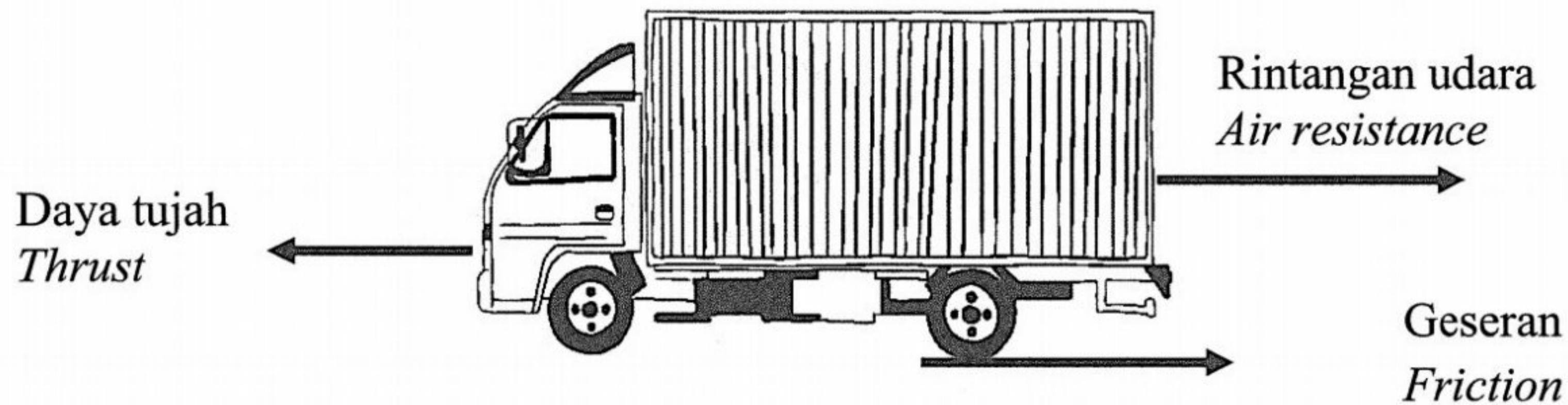


D



- 25 Rajah 15 menunjukkan tiga daya mendatar bertindak ke atas sebuah lori yang bergerak di sepanjang jalan yang rata.

Diagram 15 shows three horizontal forces act on a lorry that is moving along a straight level road.

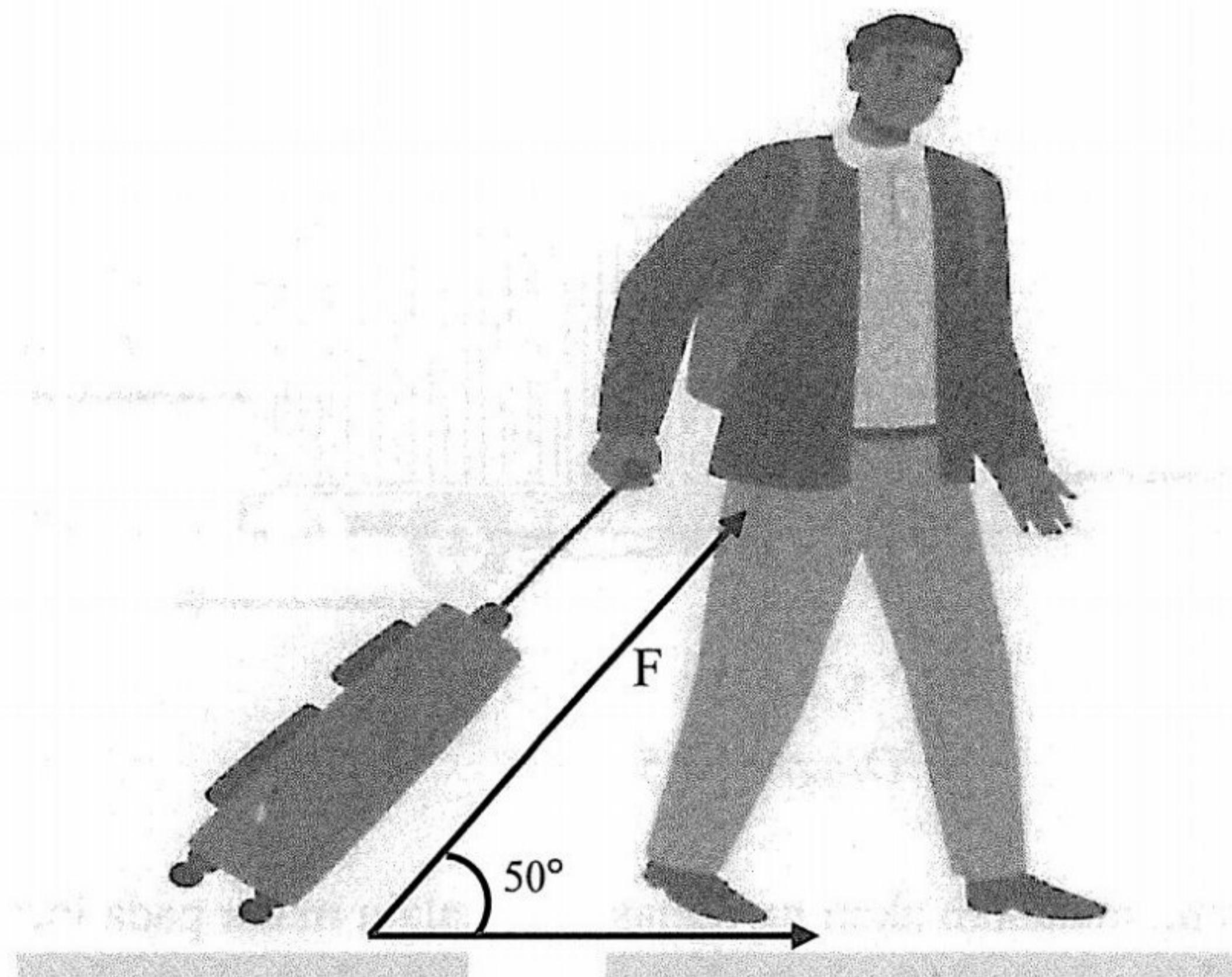


Rajah 15
Diagram 15

Kombinasi daya yang manakah akan menghasilkan halaju malar pada lori tersebut?
Which combination forces would result in the lorry moving at constant velocity?

	Rintangan udara <i>Air resistance</i>	Geseran <i>Friction</i>	Daya tujah <i>Thrust</i>
A	1000 N	1500 N	500 N
B	500 N	1500 N	1000 N
C	1500 N	500 N	1000 N
D	1000 N	500 N	1500 N

- 26 Rajah 16 menunjukkan seorang lelaki menarik bagasi dengan daya, $F = 68 \text{ N}$.
Diagram 16 shows a man pulling luggage with force, $F = 68 \text{ N}$.



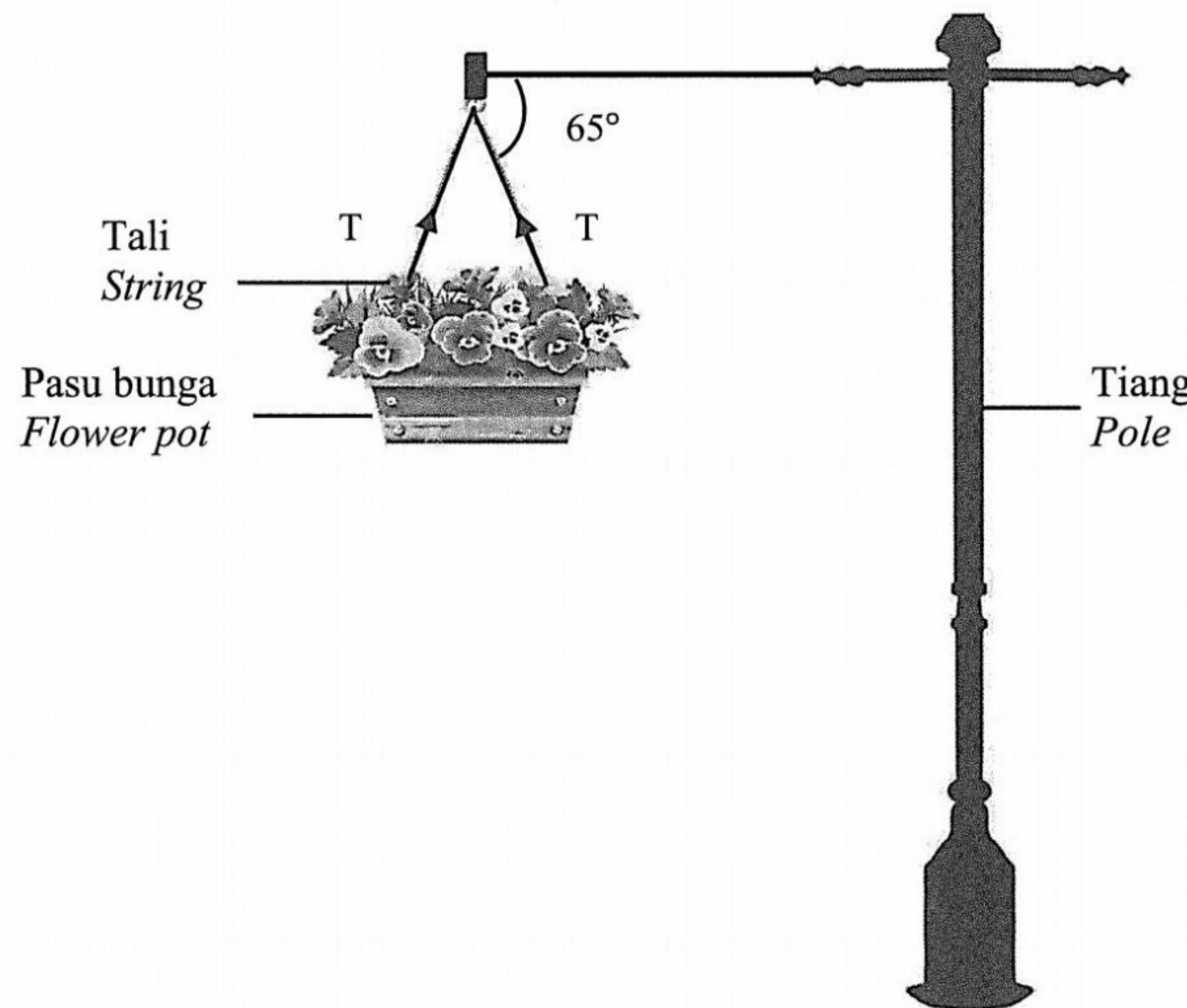
Rajah 16
Diagram 16

Tentukan magnitud bagi daya mengufuk.
Determine the magnitude of horizontal force.

- A $68 \sin 50^\circ$
- B $68 \cos 50^\circ$
- C $68 \tan 40^\circ$
- D $68 \cos 40^\circ$

- 27 Rajah 17 menunjukkan sebuah pasu bunga berjisim 1.5 kg tergantung pada sebatang tiang.

Diagram 17 shows a flower pot of mass 1.5 kg hanging from a pole.



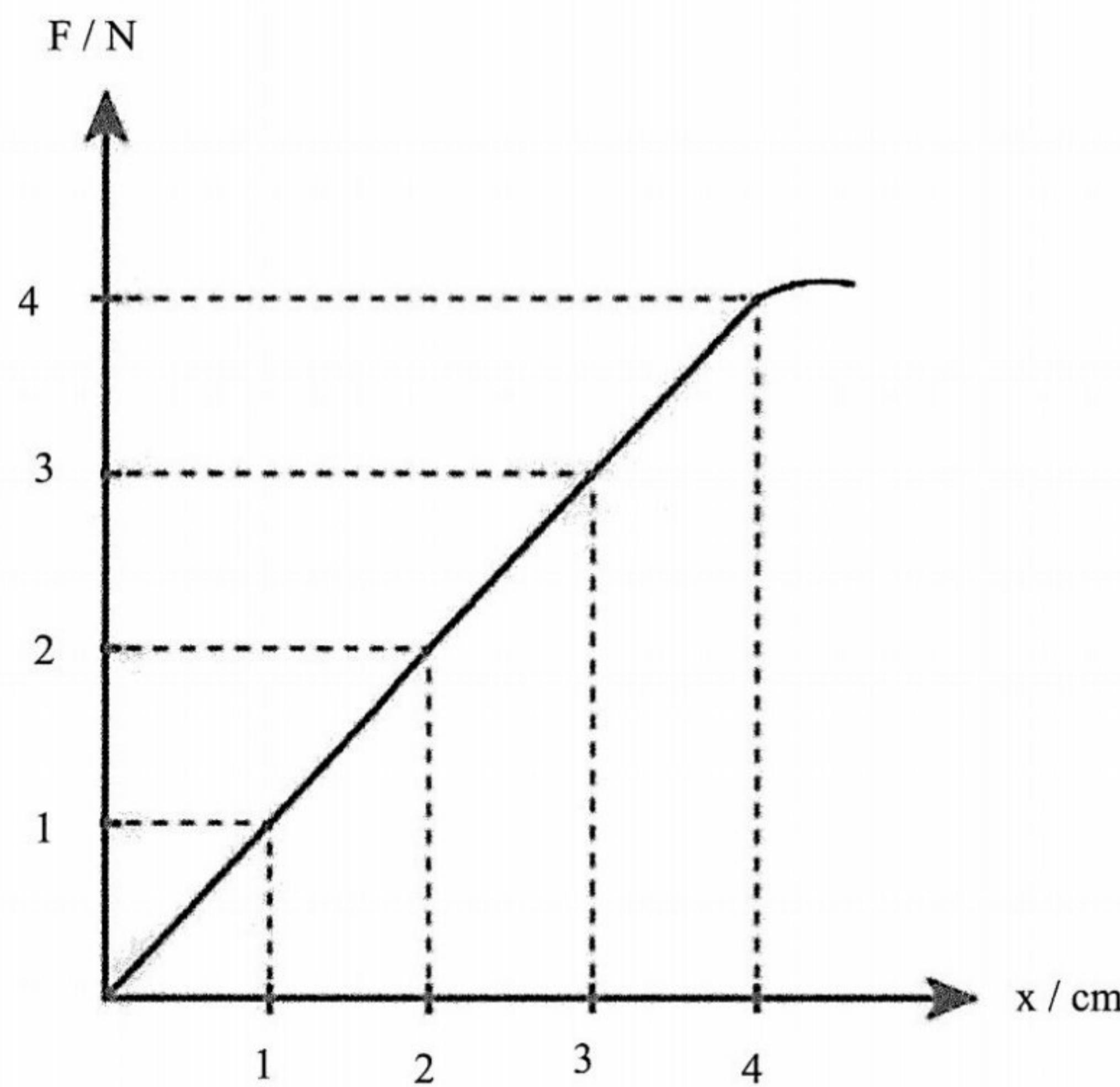
Rajah 17
Diagram 17

Kirakan tegangan, T, pada setiap tali.

Calculate the tension, T, of each spring

- A 8.12 N
- B 9.31 N
- C 16.24 N
- D 17.40 N

- 28** Rajah 18 menunjukkan graf daya, F melawan pemanjangan spring, x .
Diagram 18 shows graph of force, F against extension of the spring, x .



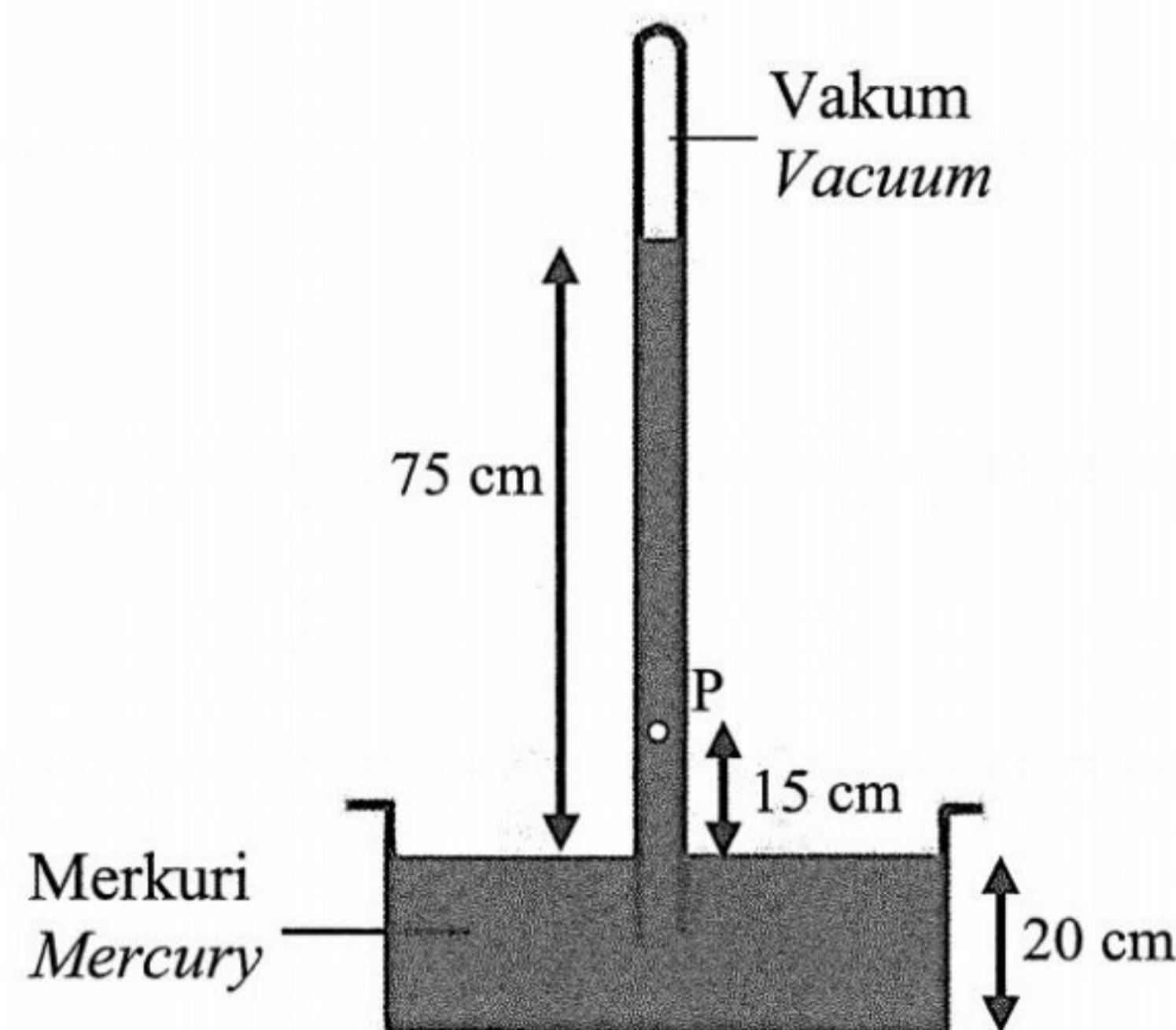
Rajah 18
Diagram 18

Tentukan had kenyal dan pemalar spring.
Determine the elastic limit and spring constant.

	Had kenyal, N <i>Elastic limit, N</i>	Pemalar spring, N cm ⁻¹ <i>Spring constant, N cm⁻¹</i>
A	1	1
B	1	4
C	4	4
D	4	1

- 29 Rajah 19 menunjukkan tinggi barometer merkuri ialah 75.0 cm. Berapakah tekanan di P.

Diagram 19 shows the height of a mercury barometer is 75.0 cm. What is the pressure at P?



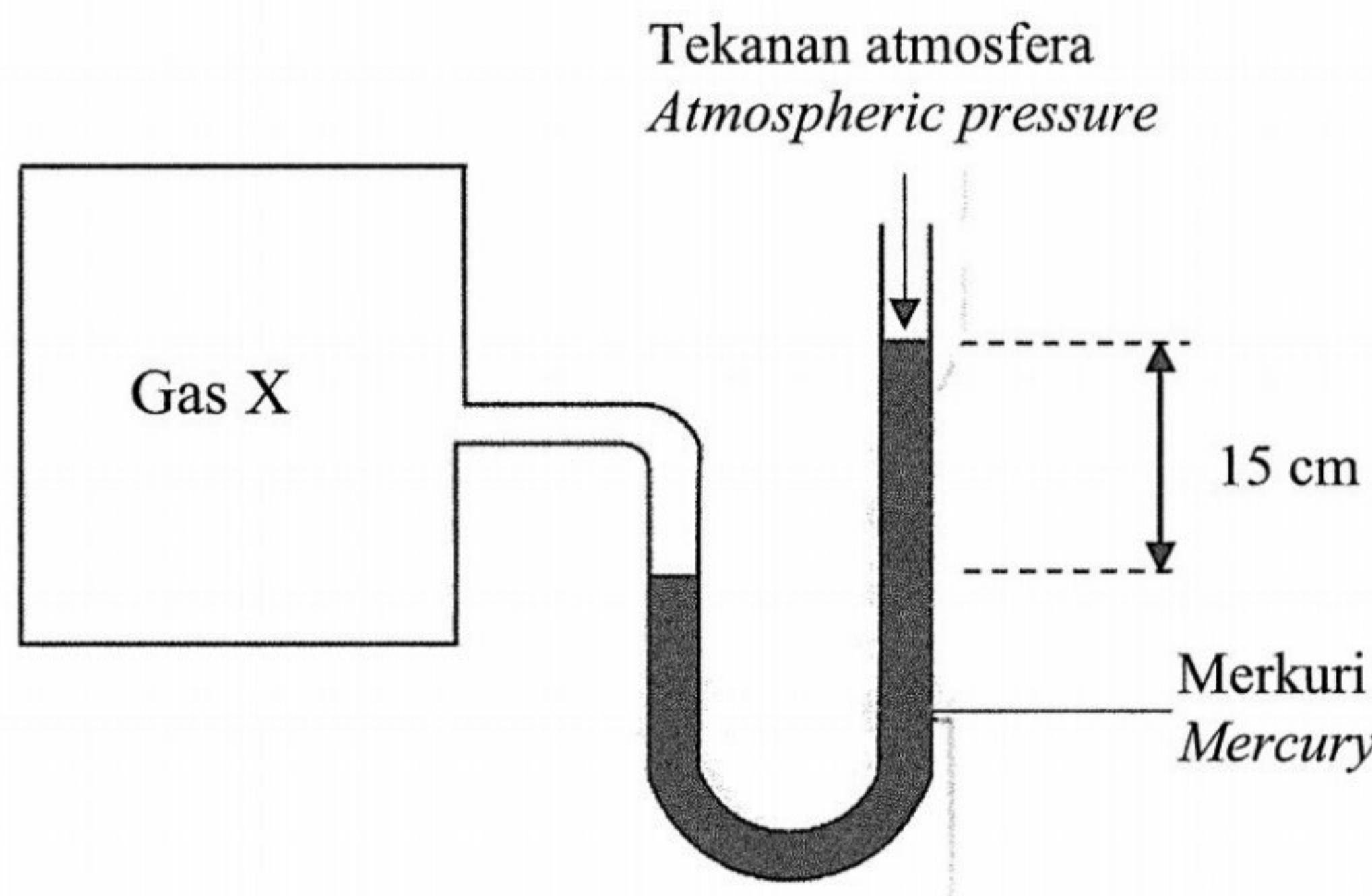
Rajah 19

Diagram 19

- A 15.0 cm Hg
- B 35.0 cm Hg
- C 60.0 cm Hg
- D 90.0 cm Hg

- 30 Rajah 20 menunjukkan satu manometer yang digunakan untuk menentukan tekanan gas di dalam sebuah bekas,

Diagram 20 shows a manometer that is used to determine the pressure of gas in a container.



Rajah 20
Diagram 20

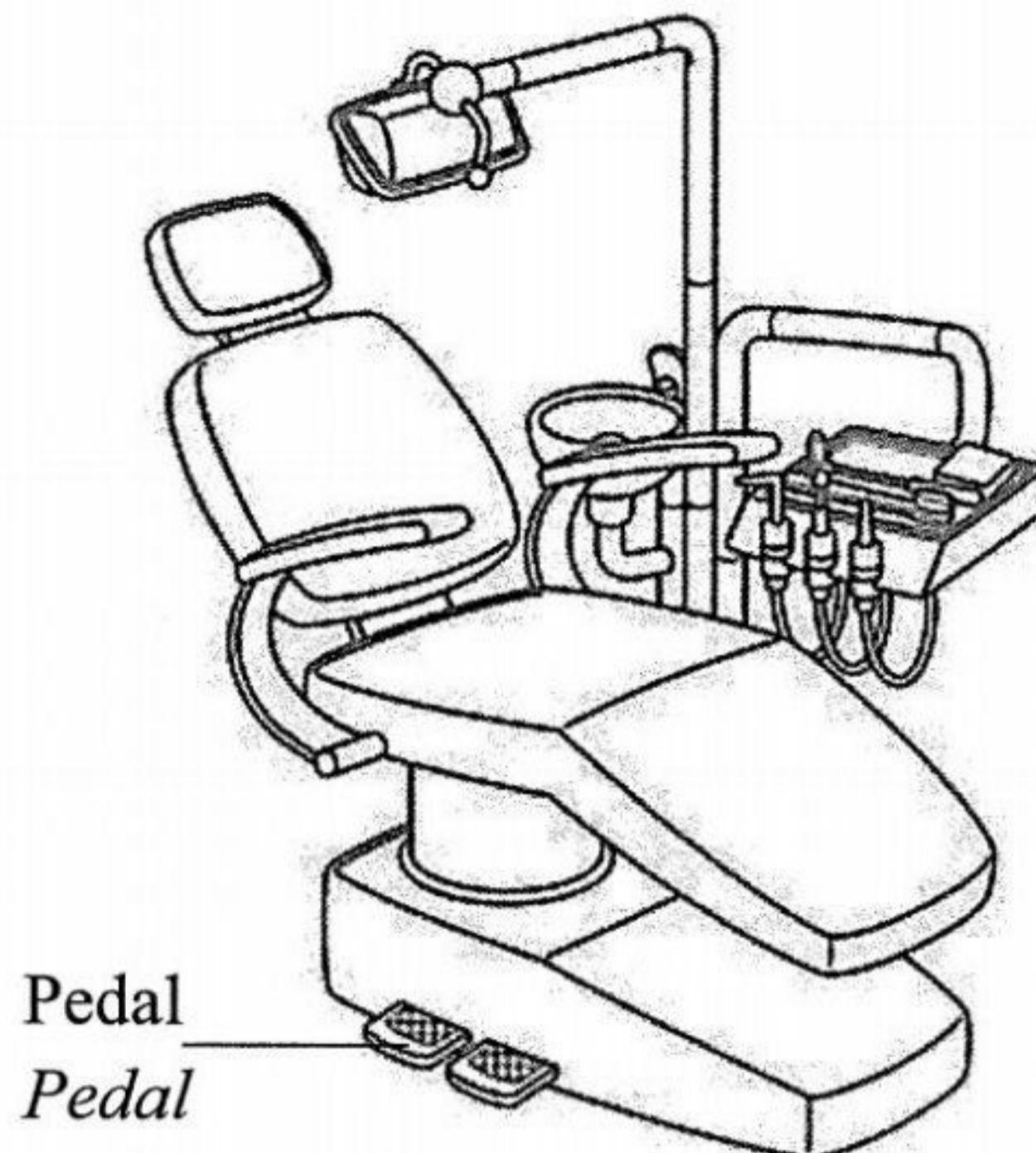
Pernyataan manakah yang betul?

Which statement is correct?

- A Tekanan gas adalah sama dengan 15 cm Hg
The gas pressure is equal to 15 cm Hg
- B Tekanan gas adalah sama dengan tekanan atmosfera
The gas pressure is equal to atmospheric pressure
- C Tekanan gas adalah kurang daripada tekanan atmosfera
The gas pressure is less than atmospheric pressure
- D Tekanan gas adalah lebih tinggi daripada tekanan atmosfera
The gas pressure is higher than atmospheric pressure

- 31 Rajah 21 menunjukkan sebuah kerusi yang digunakan oleh doktor gigi untuk merawat pesakit.

Diagram 21 shows a chair used by dentists to treat patients.



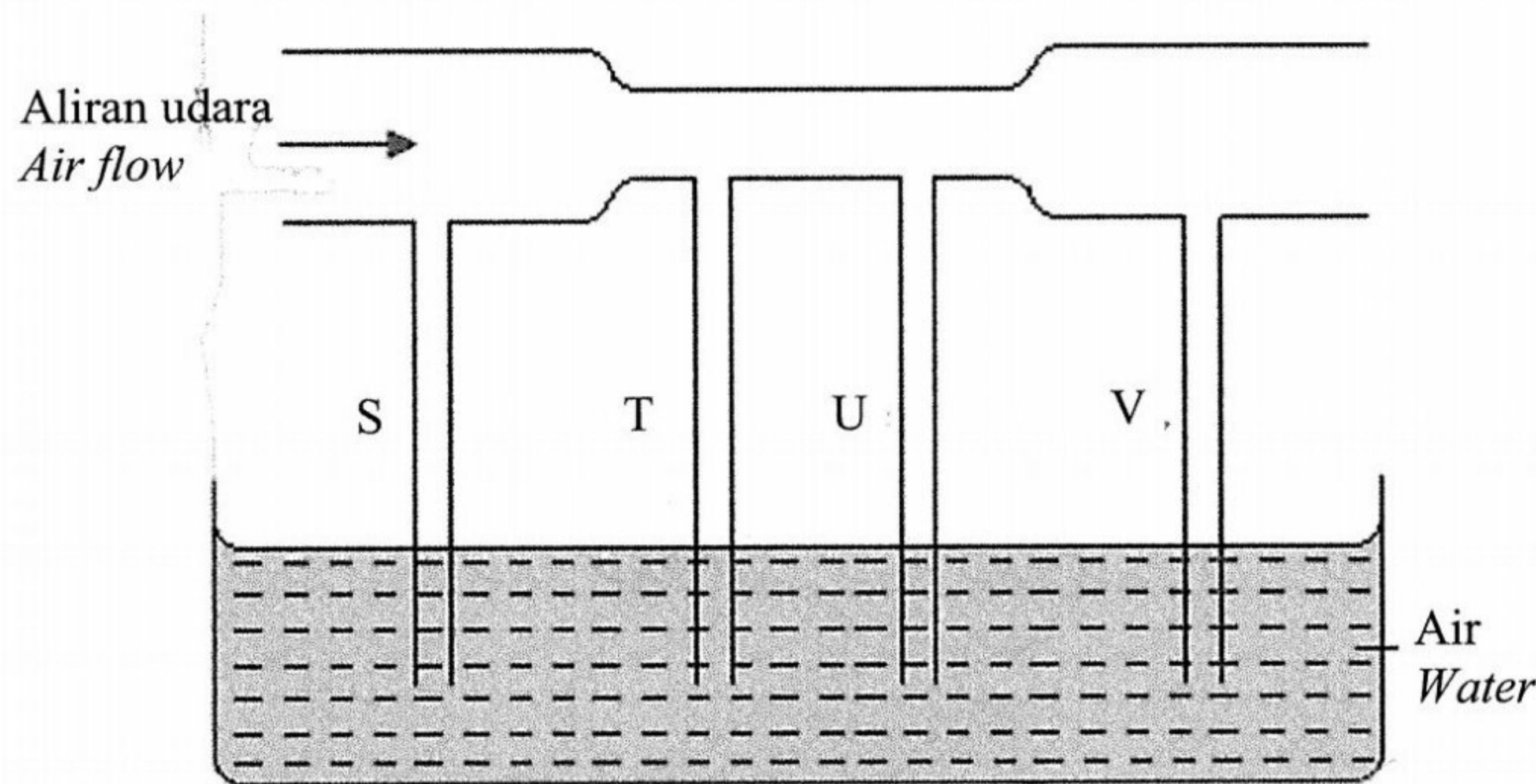
Rajah 21
Diagram 21

Namakan prinsip fizik yang digunakan dalam rajah diatas.

Name the physics principle used in the diagram above.

- A Prinsip Archimedes
Archimedes' principle
- B Prinsip Bernoulli
Bernoulli's principle.
- C Prinsip Pascal
Pascal's principle
- D Prinsip keabadian tenaga
Principle of conservation of energy

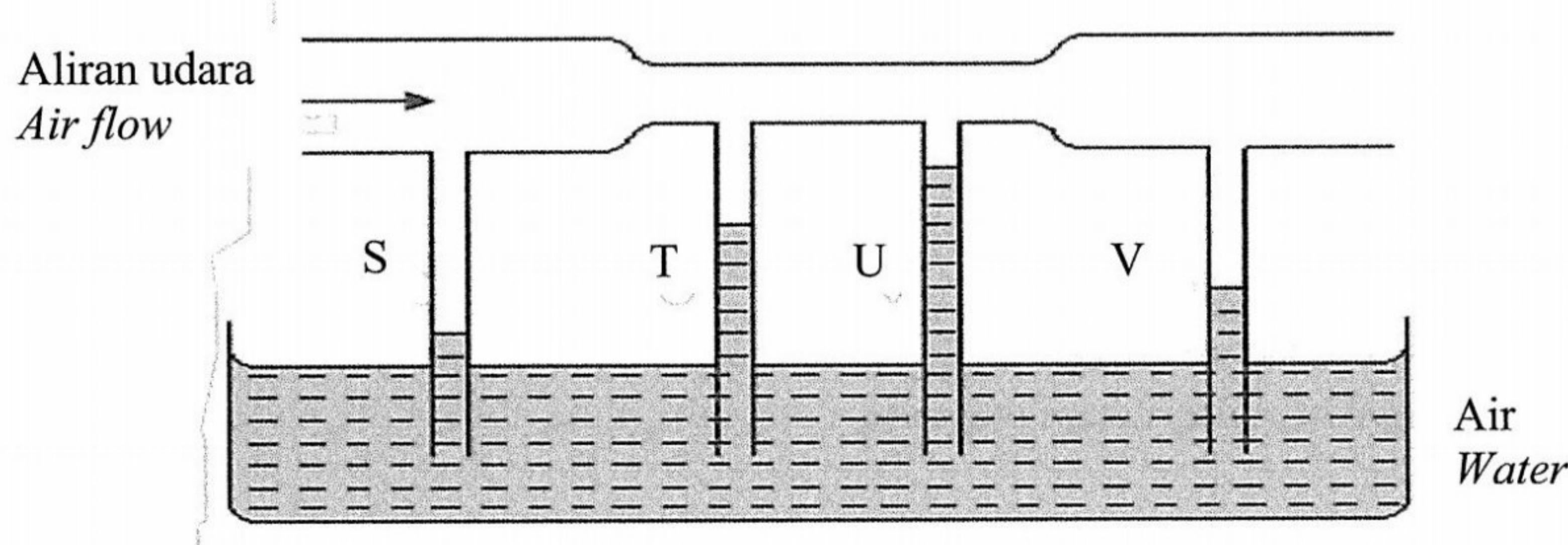
- 32 Rajah 22 menunjukkan satu tiub Venturi.
Diagram 22 shows a Venturi tube.



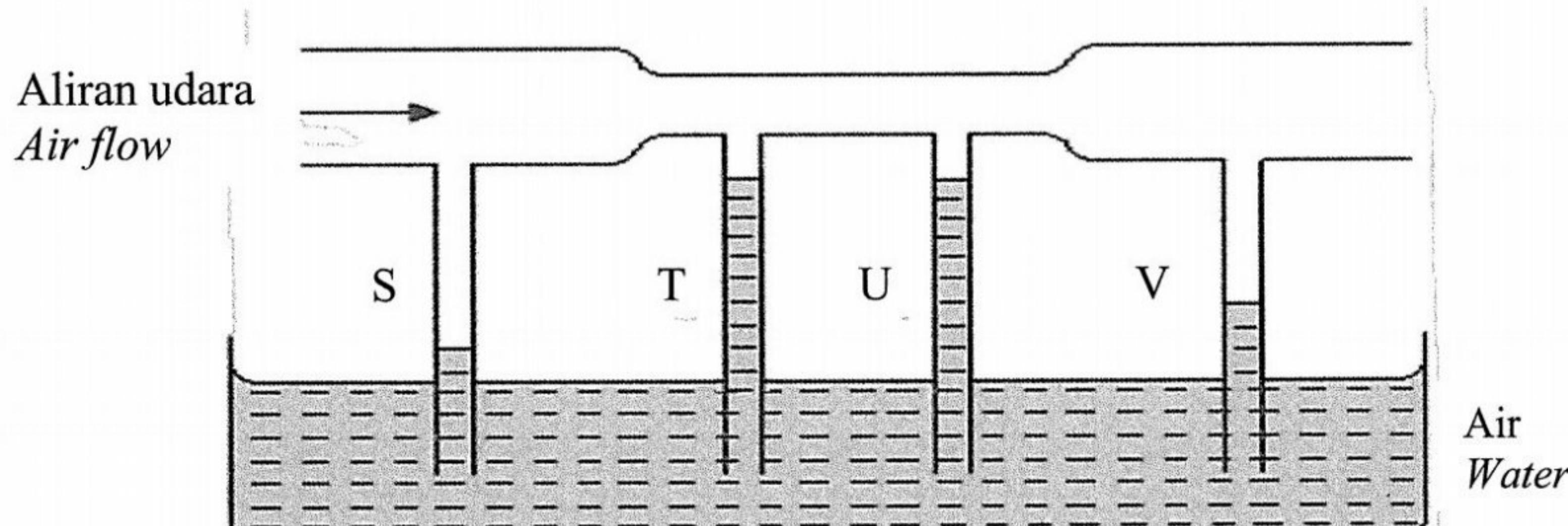
Rajah 22
Diagram 22

Rajah yang manakah menunjukkan aras air yang betul pada tiub S, T, U dan V?
Which of the following diagram shows the correct level of water in tube S, T, U, and V?

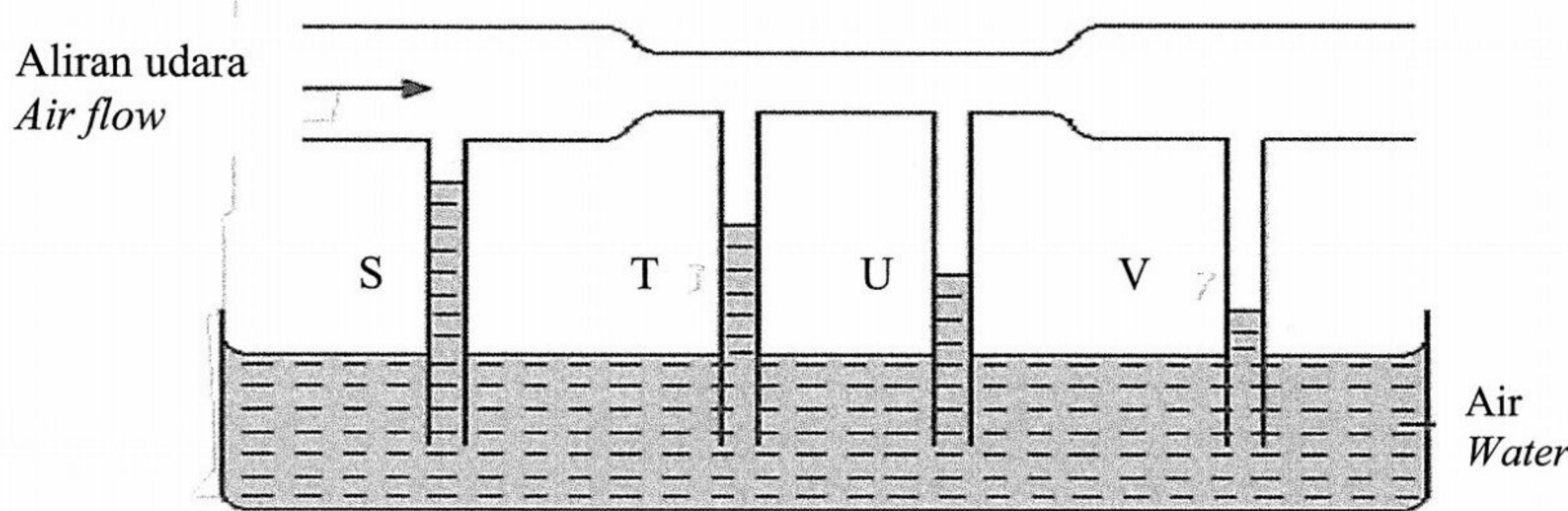
A



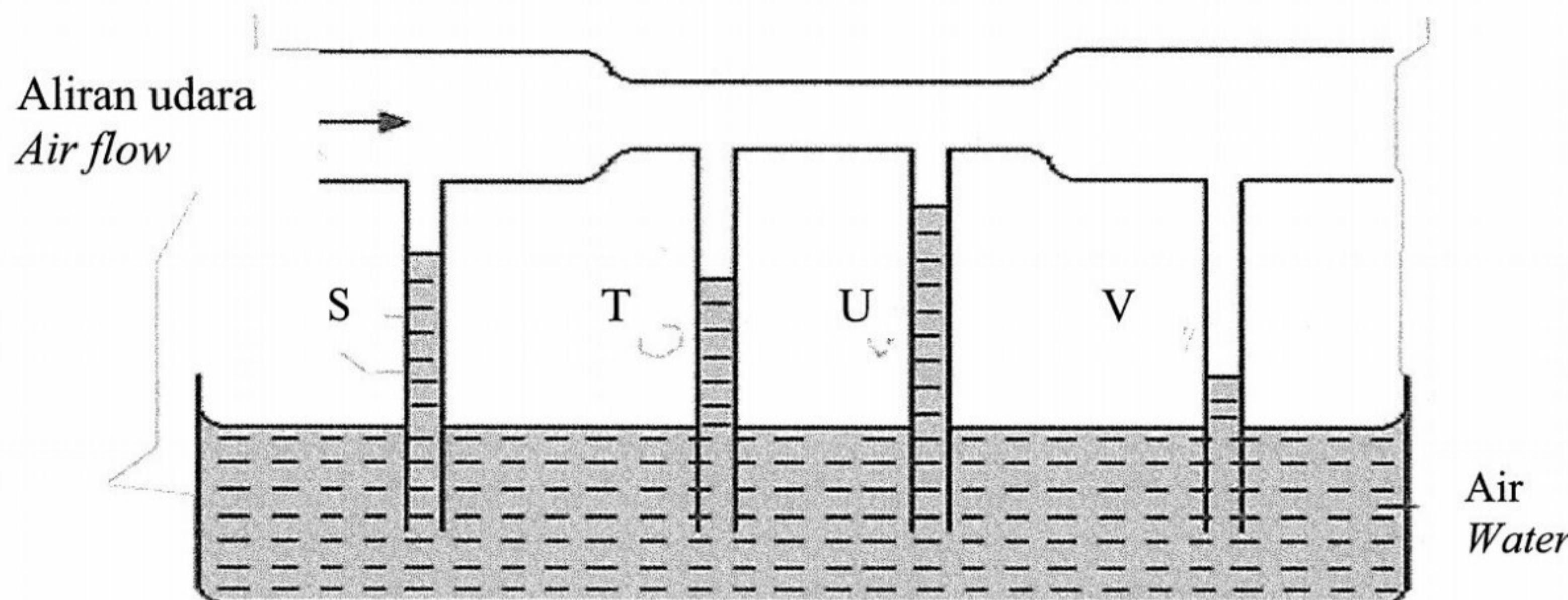
B



C

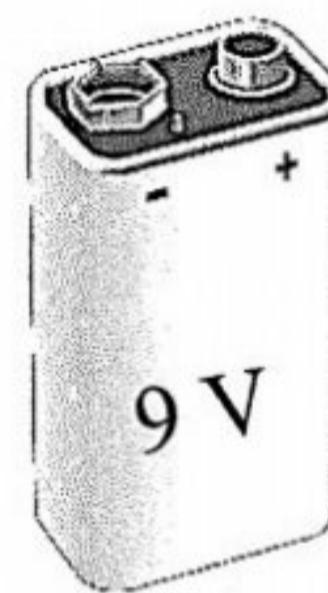


D



33 Rajah 23 menunjukkan sebuah bateri berlabel 9 V.

Diagram 23 shows a battery labeled 9 V.



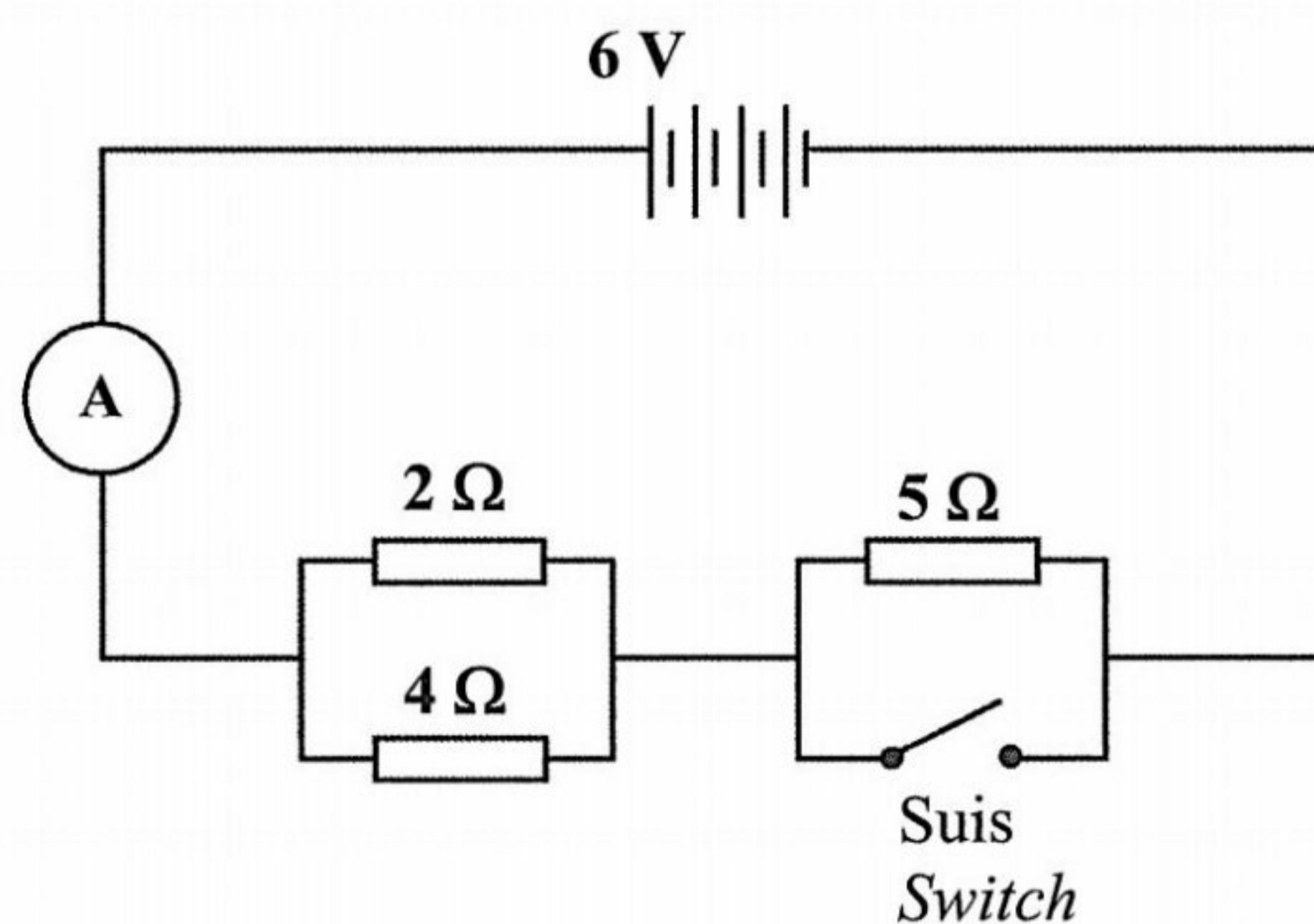
Rajah 23
Diagram 23

Apakah kuantiti fizik yang diwakili oleh 9 V?

What physical quantity does 9 V represent?

- A** Arus
Current
- B** Kuasa
Power
- C** Beza keupayaan
Potential difference
- D** Daya gerak elektrik
Electromotive force

- 34 Rajah 24 menunjukkan tiga perintang yang disambung dalam satu litar,
Diagram 24 shows three resistors connected in a circuit.

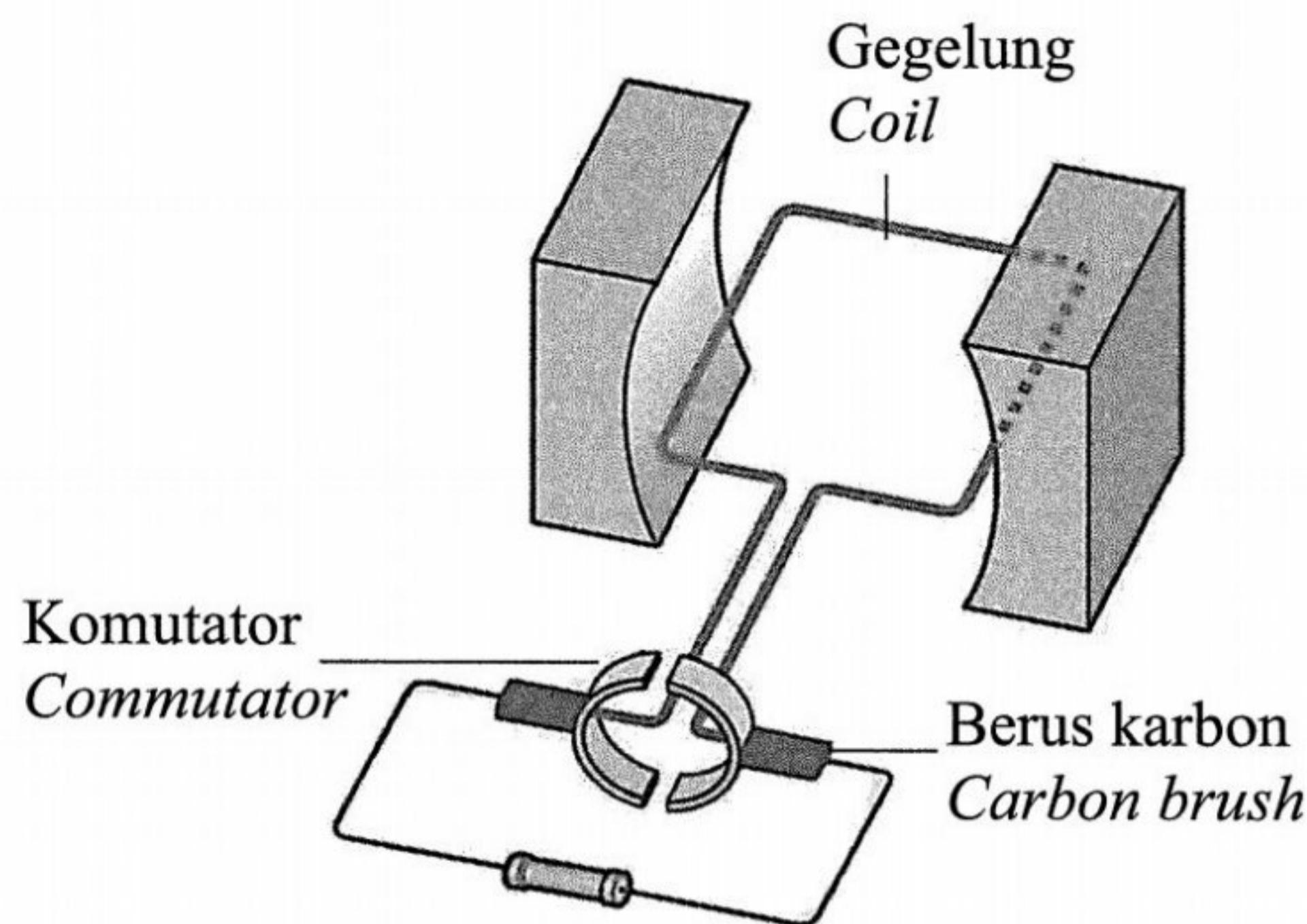


Rajah 24
Diagram 24

Apakah bacaan ammeter apabila suis ditutup?
What is the reading of the ammeter when the switch is closed?

- A 0.95 A
- B 4.50 A
- C 4.90 A
- D 5.70 A

- 35 Rajah 25 menunjukkan sebuah penjana arus terus.
Diagram 25 shows a direct current generator.



Rajah 25
Diagram 25

Antara yang berikut yang manakah prinsip kerja penjana arus terus yang betul?
Which of the following working principle of direct current generator is correct?

- A Interaksi antara dua medan magnet membentuk medan lastik
Interaction between two magnetic field to form catapult field
- B Menukar tenaga elektrik ke tenaga kinetik
Convert electrical energy to kinetic energy
- C Menghasilkan arus yang berubah-ubah
Produce a changing current
- D Gegelung diputar oleh daya luar
Coil is rotated by external force

- 36 Rajah 26 menunjukkan satu pernyataan berkaitan pemancaran electron.
Diagram 26 shows a statement regarding the emission of electrons.

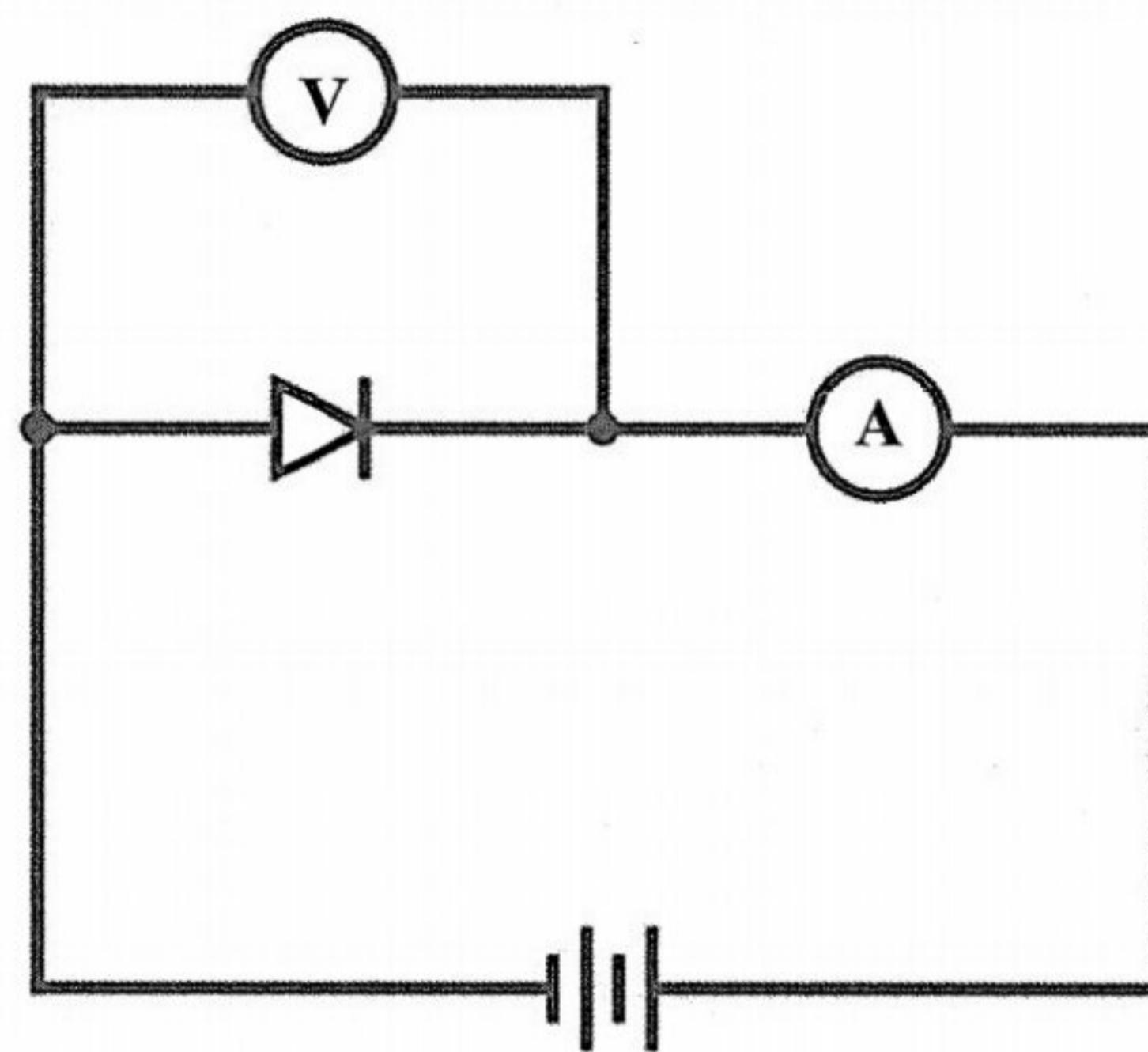
“Pemancaran elektron bebas daripada permukaan logam yang dipanaskan”
“The emission of free electrons from a heated metal surface”

Rajah 26
Diagram 26

Pernyataan tersebut merupakan definisi bagi
The statement is a definition of

- A Sinar katod
Cathode ray
- B Sinaran termal
Thermal radiation
- C Pancaran termion
Thermionic emission
- D Kesan fotoelektrik
Photoelectric effect

- 37 Ammeter pada Rajah 27 menunjukkan tiada bacaan apabila litar disambungkan.
Ammeter in Diagram 27 shows no reading when the circuit is connected.



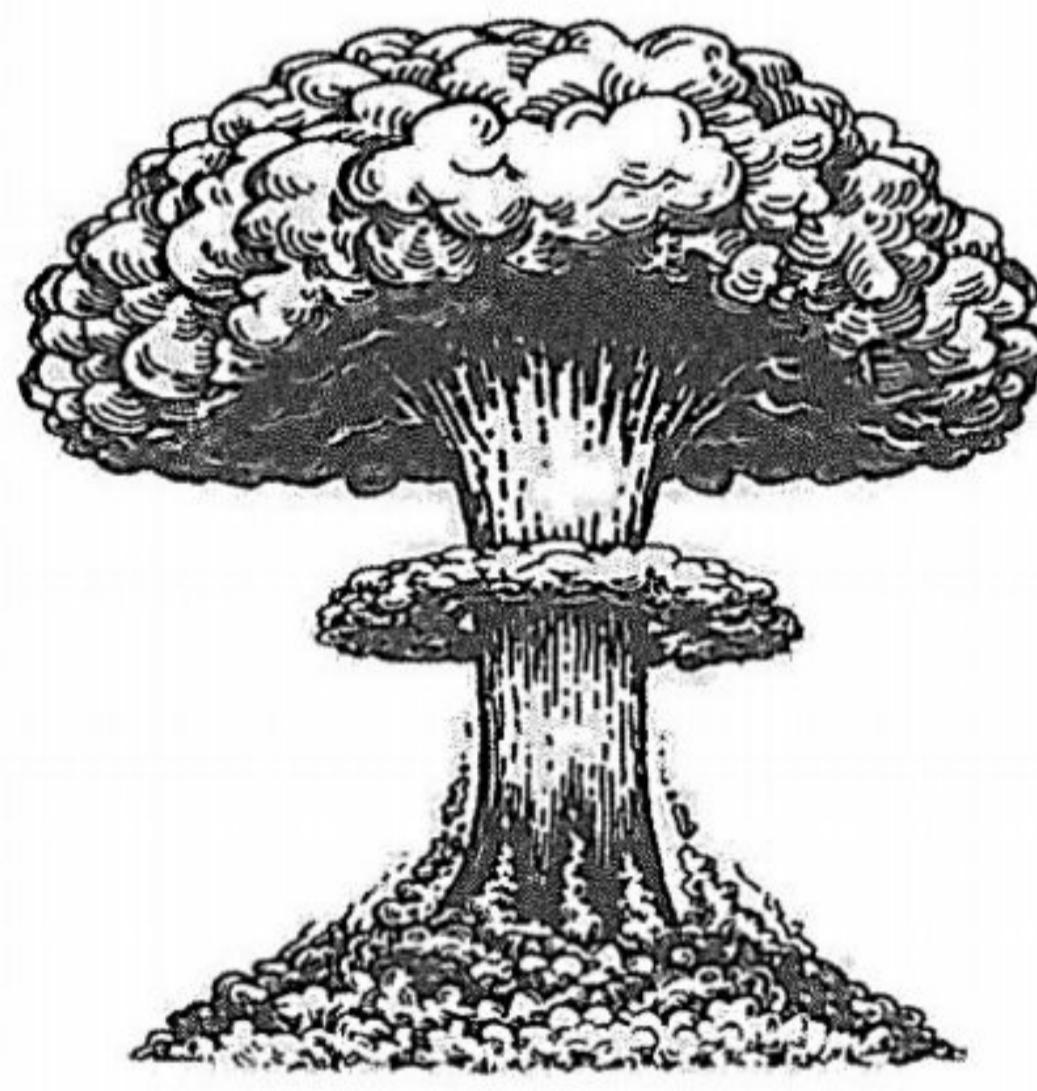
Rajah 27
Diagram 27

Apakah yang boleh dilakukan agar ammeter menunjukkan bacaan?
What can be done to make the ammeter show a reading?

- A Menambah bilangan diod
Increase the number of diodes
- B Menukar terminal sel kering
Reverse the terminal of dry cells
- C Menambah bilangan sel kering
Increase the numbers of dry cells
- D Menukar kedudukan ammeter dan voltmeter
Swap the position of ammeter and voltmeter

- 38 Rajah 28 menunjukkan kepulan awan besar yang terhasil akibat ujian bom atom nuklear Trinity ciptaan J Robert Oppenheimer. Jumlah tenaga terhasil daripada letupan ini adalah 100×10^{12} J.

Diagram 28 shows the mushroom cloud produced during the Trinity atomic bomb test which was invented by J Robert Oppenheimer. The total energy produced from this explosion is 100×10^{12} J.



Rajah 28
Diagram 28

Berapakah jumlah cacat jisim?

What is the total mass defect?

- A 1.11×10^{-3} kg
- B 3.33×10^{-3} kg
- C 1.11×10^5 kg
- D 3.33×10^5 kg

- 39 Apakah yang berlaku dalam kesan fotoelektrik apabila tenaga foton melebihi fungsi kerja?

What happen in a photoelectric effect when the energy of photon exceeded work function?

- A Menghasilkan tenaga kinetik sahaja
Produced the kinetic energy only
- B Elektron dilepaskan dari permukaan logam sahaja
Electron released from the metal surface only
- C Menghasilkan satu elektron baharu yang disebut fotoelektron
Produce a new electron called photoelectron
- D Elektron dilepaskan dari permukaan logam dengan tenaga kinetik maksimum
Electron released from the metal surface with maximum kinetic energy

- 40 Satu cahaya dengan panjang gelombang 400 nm ditujukan pada satu permukaan logam untuk menghasilkan fotoelektron. Jika panjang gelombang ambang logam adalah 652 nm, berapakah tenaga kinetik maksimum fotoelektron itu?

A light of wavelength 400 nm is incident on a metal surface to produce photoelectrons. If the threshold wavelength of the metal is 652 nm, what is the maximum kinetic energy of the photoelectron?

- A 2.89×10^{-20} J
- B 4.00×10^{-20} J
- C 1.04×10^{-19} J
- D 1.92×10^{-19} J

KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN TAMAT
END OF QUESTION PAPER