

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 $F = ma$

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 $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$

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 $\frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2}$

GELOMBANG
WAVES

- 1 $v = f\lambda$
- 2 $\lambda = \frac{ax}{D}$

CAHAYA DAN OPTIK
LIGHT AND OPTICS

- 1 $n = \frac{c}{v}$
- 2 $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$
- 3 $n = \frac{1}{\sin c}$
- 4 $n = \frac{H}{h}$
- 5 $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$
- 6 $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$
- 7 $m = \frac{h_i}{h_o} = \frac{v}{u}$

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
ELECTRONICS

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

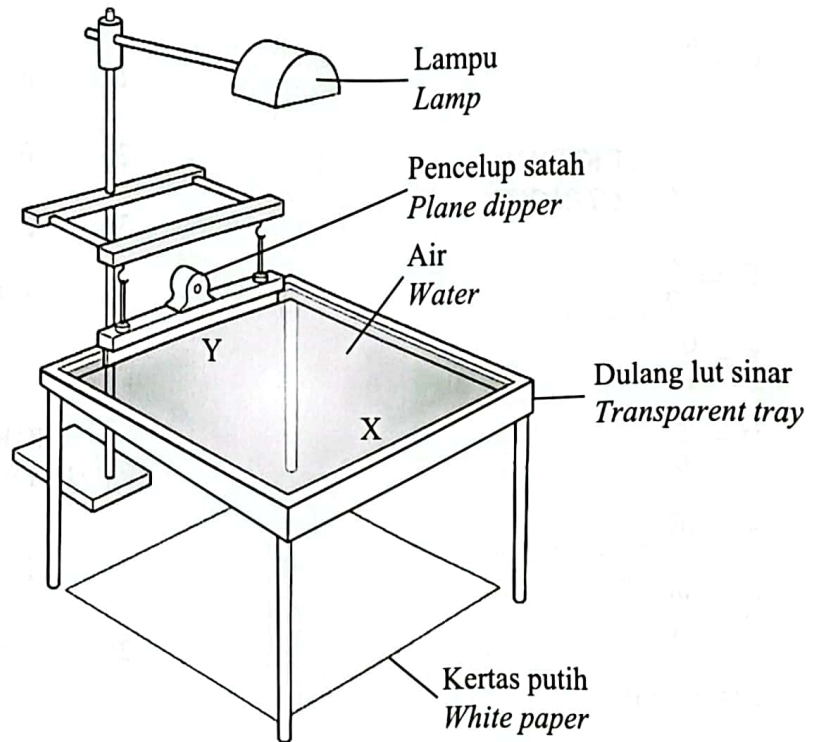
Bahagian A

[60 markah]

Jawab semua soalan.

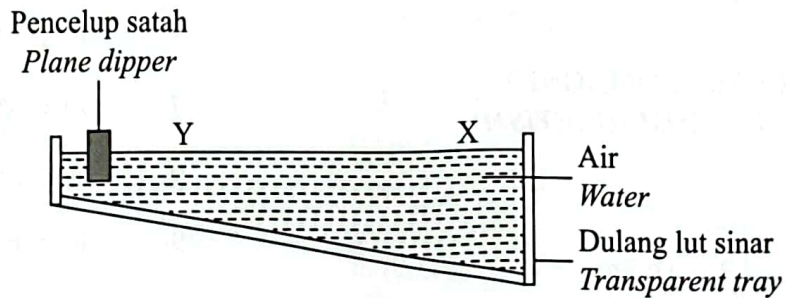
- 1 Rajah 1.1 menunjukkan sehelai kertas putih diletakkan di bawah sebuah tangki riak yang mempunyai dulang lut sinar berdasar condong. Eksperimen ini dijalankan untuk mengkaji pembiasan gelombang air.

Diagram 1.1 shows a sheet of white paper placed under a ripple tank that has a transparent tray with an inclined bottom. This experiment was conducted to study the refraction of water waves.



Rajah 1.1
Diagram 1.1

- Rajah 1.2 menunjukkan pandangan sisi dulang lut sinar pada tangki riak tersebut.
Diagram 1.2 shows a side view of the transparent tray on the ripple tank.



Rajah 1.2
Diagram 1.2

- (a) Apakah maksud pembiasan?
What is meant by refraction?

.....

.....

.....

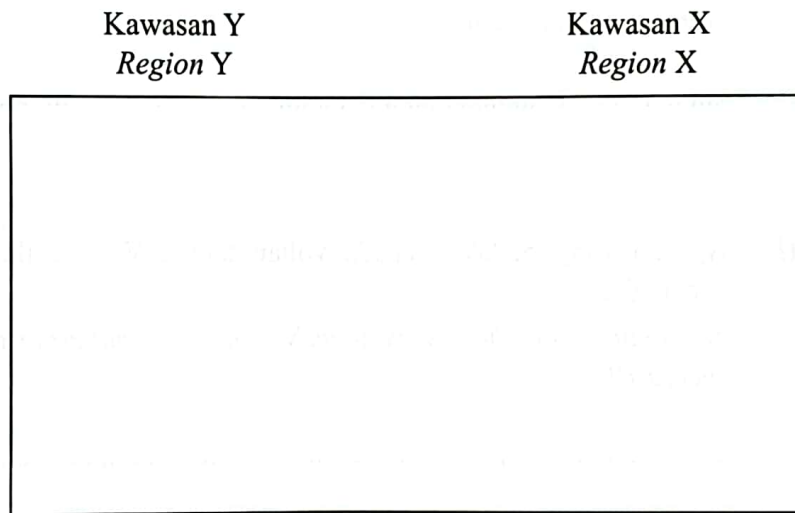
[1 markah]
[1 mark]

1(a)

1

- (b) Apabila pencelup satah dibiarkan bergetar secara berterusan, didapati corak muka gelombang terbentuk di atas kertas putih.
When the plane dipper is allowed to vibrate continuously, it is found that a wavefront pattern is formed on the white paper.

- (i) Berdasarkan Rajah 1.2, lukiskan corak muka gelombang yang terbentuk.
Based on Diagram 1.2, draw the wavefront pattern that is formed.



[2 markah]
[2 marks]

1(b)(i)

2

- (ii) Nyatakan perubahan yang berlaku kepada laju gelombang air apabila merambat dari Y ke X.
State the change that occurs to the speed of the water wave when it travels from Y to X.

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

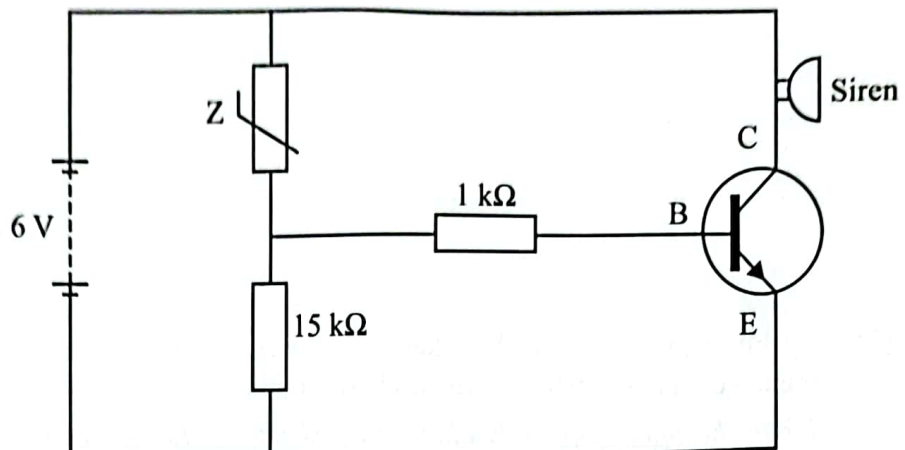
1(b)(ii)

1

Total
A1

4

Rajah 2 menunjukkan satu litar transistor.
Diagram 2 shows a transistor circuit.



Rajah 2
Diagram 2

- (a) Namakan komponen Z.
Name the component Z.

2(a)

1

.....
[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (b) Apakah yang berlaku kepada voltan tapak, V_B apabila suhu persekitaran meningkat?
What happens to the base voltage, V_B when the temperature of the surrounding increase?

2(b)

1

.....
[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (c) Siren akan berbunyi apabila voltan tapak, V_B adalah 4.5 V.
Berdasarkan Rajah 2, hitung rintangan Z apabila siren berbunyi.
*The siren will sound when the base voltage, V_B is 4.5 V.
Based on Diagram 2, calculate the resistance of Z when the siren sounds.*

[3 markah]
[3 marks]

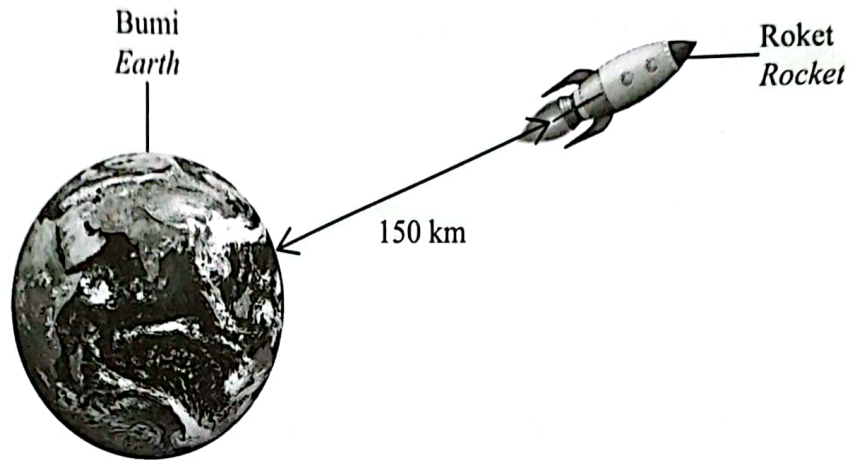
2(c)

3

Total
A2

3

Rajah 3 menunjukkan kedudukan Bumi dan sebuah roket.
Diagram 3 shows the position of the Earth and a rocket.



Rajah 3
Diagram 3

Daya graviti yang bertindak antara Bumi dan roket diterangkan oleh Hukum Kegravitian Semesta Newton.

The gravitational force acting between the Earth and the rocket is described by Newton's Universal Law of Gravitation.

- (a) Nyatakan Hukum Kegravitian Semesta Newton.
State the Newton's Universal Law of Gravitation.

.....
.....
.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

3(a)

	1
--	---

- (b) Diberi; Pemalar kegravitian, $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$
 Jejari Bumi = $6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$
 Jisim Bumi = $5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$
 Jisim roket = $5.0 \times 10^4 \text{ kg}$

- Given; Gravitational constant, $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$
 Radius of the Earth = $6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$
 Mass of the Earth = $5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$
 Mass of the rocket = $5.0 \times 10^4 \text{ kg}$

Berdasarkan Rajah 3, hitung daya graviti antara Bumi dan roket pada ketinggian tersebut.

Based on Diagram 3, calculate the gravitational force between the Earth and the rocket at that height.

Daya graviti : N

Gravitational force

[3 markah]
[3 marks]

3(b)

	3
--	---

- (c) Apakah perubahan yang berlaku kepada daya graviti dalam 3(b) jika:
 What are the changes occurring to the gravitational force in 3(b) if:

- (i) ketinggian roket berkurang
 the height of the rocket decrease

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

3(c)(i)

	1
--	---

- (ii) jisim roket berkurang
 the mass of the rocket decrease

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

3(c)(ii)

	1
--	---

Total
A3

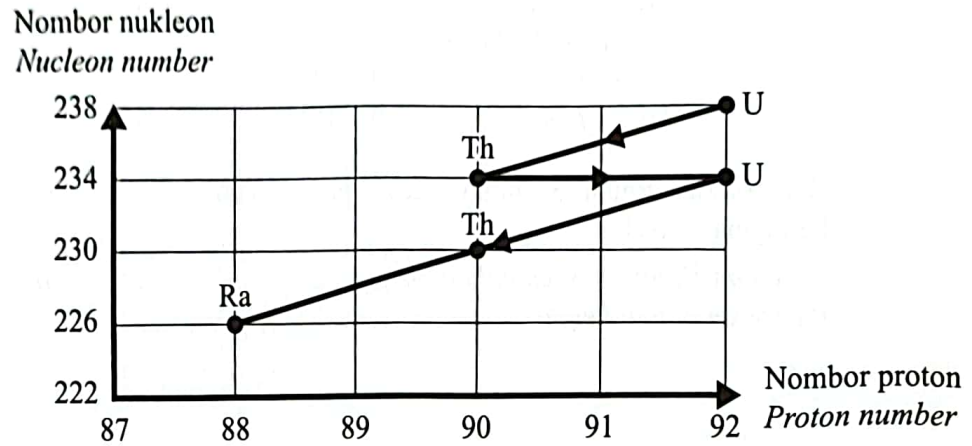
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[Lihat halaman sebelah

4

Rajah 4 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada siri reputan radioaktif bagi nukleus uranium-238 hingga radium-226.

Diagram 4 shows part of the series of radioactive decays for the nucleus of uranium-238 to that of radium-226.



Rajah 4
Diagram 4

- (a) Apakah maksud reputan radioaktif?
What is meant by radioactive decay?

4(a)

	1
--	---

.....

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (b) Berdasarkan Rajah 4, tentukan bilangan zarah alfa dan zarah beta yang dikeluarkan sepanjang siri reputan itu.
Based on Diagram 4, determine the number of the alpha particles and beta particles emitted during the decay series.

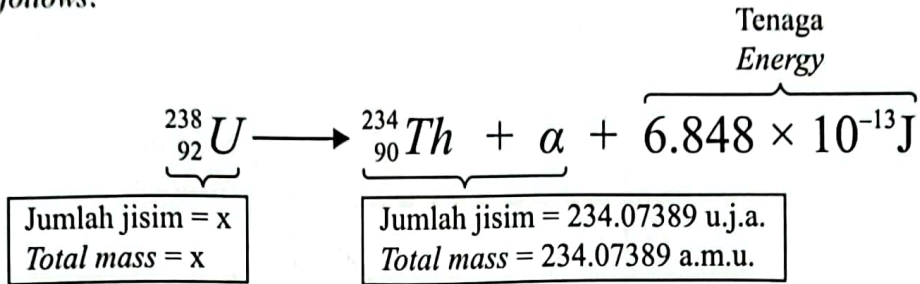
4(b)

	2
--	---

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- (c) Reputan alfa yang berlaku apabila uranium-238 mereput menjadi thorium-234 adalah seperti berikut:

The alpha decay that occurs when uranium-238 decays into thorium-234 is as follows:



Diberi : 1 u.j.a. = 1.66×10^{-27} kg

Given : 1 a.m.u. = 1.66×10^{-27} kg

- (i) Hitung cacat jisim yang terlibat.
Calculate the mass defect involved.

4(c)(i)
[2 markah]
[2 marks] 2

- (ii) Tentukan jisim x dalam unit kg.
Determine the mass x in kg.

4(c)(ii)
[2 markah]
[2 marks] 2

- (iii) Jika cacat jisim dalam 4(c)(i) bertambah, apakah yang berlaku pada tenaga dan bilangan zarah alfa yang terhasil dalam tindak balas tersebut?

If the mass defect in 4(c)(i) increases, what happens to the energy and number of alpha particles produced in the reaction?

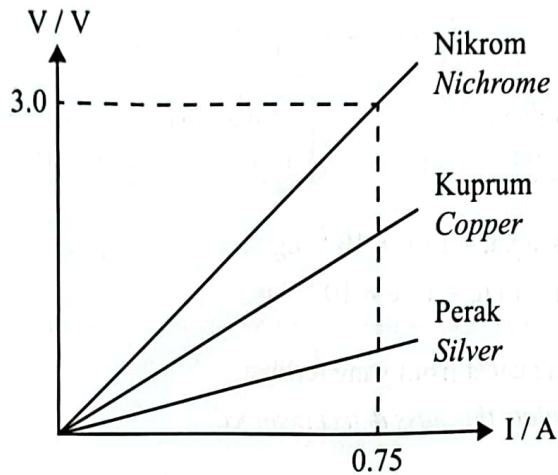
.....
.....

4(c)(iii)
2

Total
A4
[2 markah]
[2 marks] 9

Seorang murid telah menjalankan satu eksperimen untuk mengkaji hubungan antara beza keupayaan, V dan arus, I bagi konduktor yang berbeza. Graf V melawan I yang diplotkan daripada data eksperimen adalah ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 5.

A student has conducted an experiment to study the relationship between potential difference, V and current, I for different conductors. A graph of V against I plotted from the experimental data is shown in Diagram 5.



Rajah 5
Diagram 5

- (a) Apakah maksud beza keupayaan?
What is meant by potential difference?

5(a)

1

.....
.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (b) Berdasarkan Rajah 5, hitung rintangan bagi nikrom.
Based on Diagram 5, calculate the resistance for nichrome.

5(b)

2

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

(c) Berdasarkan Rajah 5,
Based on Diagram 5,

(i) bandingkan kecerunan graf V melawan I dan rintangan bagi nikrom, kuprum dan perak.

compare the gradient of V against I graph and the resistance for nichrome, copper and silver.

.....
.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

5(c)(i)

	2
--	---

(ii) tentukan konduktor yang mempunyai kerintangan yang paling rendah.

determine the conductor with the lowest resistivity.

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

5(c)(ii)

	1
--	---

(d) Berdasarkan jawapan di 5(c), nyatakan hubungan antara:

Based on the answer in 5(c), state the relationship between:

(i) kecerunan graf V melawan I dan rintangan.

the gradient of V against I graph and the resistance.

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

5(d)(i)

	1
--	---

(ii) kerintangan dan rintangan.

the resistivity and the resistance.

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

5(d)(ii)

	1
--	---

(e) Berdasarkan jawapan di 5(d), konduktor manakah yang paling sesuai dijadikan sebagai elemen pemanas dalam periuk nasi?

Based on the answer in 5(d), which conductor is most suitable to be used as a heating element in rice cooker?

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

5(e)

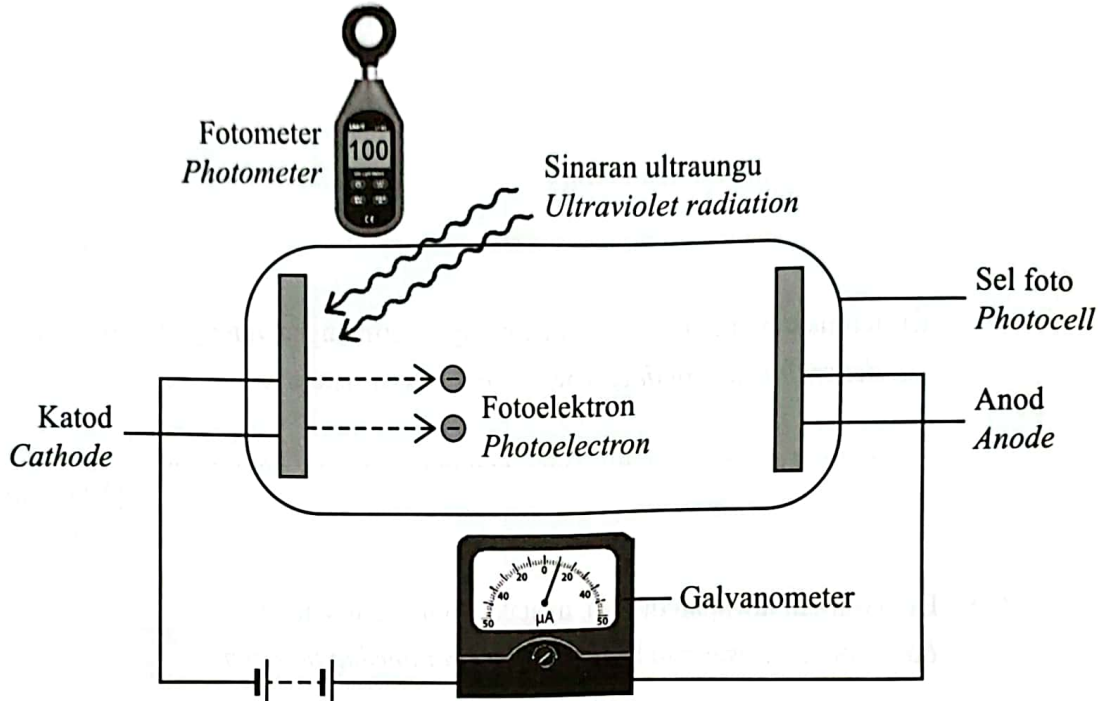
	1
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Total
A5

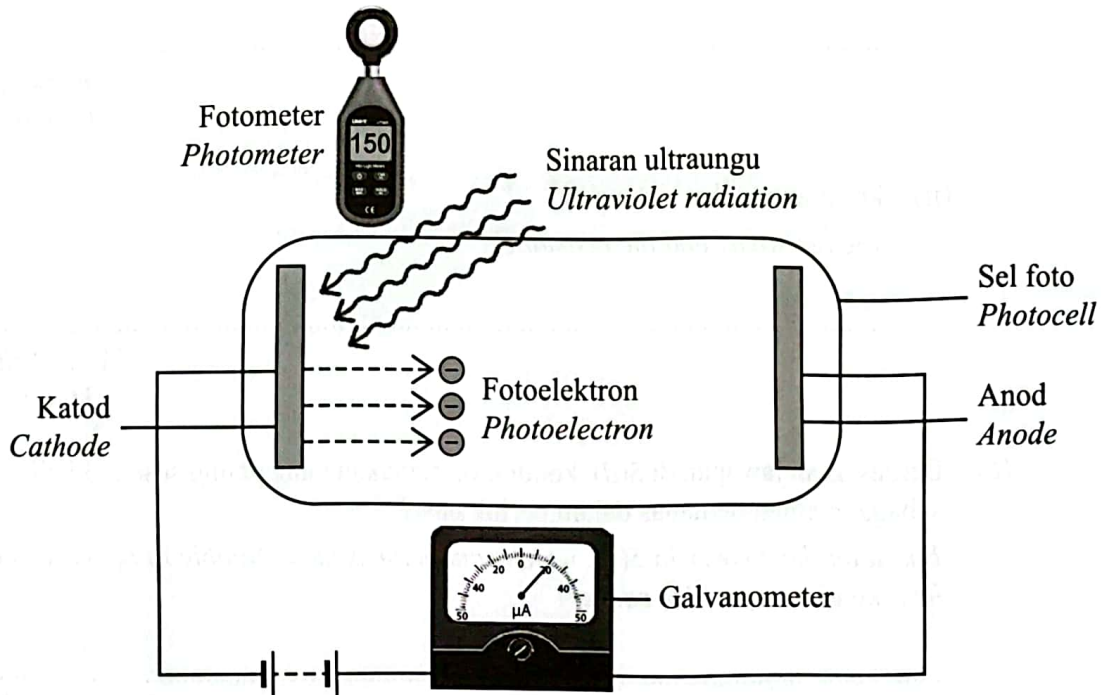
	9
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Rajah 6.1 dan Rajah 6.2 menunjukkan sinaran ultraungu ditujukan ke permukaan katod dalam sebuah sel foto dengan keamatan sinaran yang berbeza. Keamatan sinaran ultraungu diukur menggunakan fotometer.

Diagram 6.1 and Diagram 6.2 show ultraviolet radiation directed to the cathode surface in a photocell with different radiation intensities. The intensity of ultraviolet radiation is measured using a photometer.



Rajah 6.1
Diagram 6.1



Rajah 6.2
Diagram 6.2

Fungsi kerja bagi logam katod dalam sel foto tersebut ialah $2.32 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$.
The work function of the cathode metal in the photocell is $2.32 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$.

- (a) Apakah maksud fungsi kerja?
What is meant by work function?

.....

[1 markah]
 [1 mark]

6(a)

	1
--	---

- (b) Berdasarkan Rajah 6.1 dan Rajah 6.2, bandingkan:
Based on Diagram 6.1 and Diagram 6.2, compare:

- (i) keamatan sinaran
the intensity of radiation

.....

[1 markah]
 [1 mark]

6(b)(i)

	1
--	---

- (ii) bilangan fotoelektron yang dipancarkan
number of photoelectron emitted

.....

[1 markah]
 [1 mark]

6(b)(ii)

	1
--	---

- (iii) arus fotoelektrik yang mengalir dalam litar
photoelectric current flows in the circuit

.....

[1 markah]
 [1 mark]

6(b)(iii)

	1
--	---

(c) Berdasarkan jawapan di 6(b), nyatakan hubungan antara:
Based on the answer in 6(b), state the relationship between:

6(c)(i)

1

(i) keamatan sinaran dan bilangan fotoelektron yang dipancarkan
the intensity of radiation and the number of photoelectron emitted

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

6(c)(ii)

1

(ii) bilangan fotoelektron yang dipancarkan dan arus fotoelektrik
the number of photoelectron emitted and the photoelectric current

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

(d) Hitung frekuensi ambang, f_0 bagi logam katod dalam sel foto tersebut.
[Pemalar Planck, $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$ J s]

Calculate the threshold frequency, f_0 of cathode metal in the photocell.

[Planck's constant, $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$ J s]

6(d)

2

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

(e) Sinaran ultraungu dalam Rajah 6.2 digantikan dengan sinaran cahaya yang mempunyai frekuensi yang lebih rendah pada keamatan cahaya yang sama.

Nyatakan perubahan yang berlaku kepada bacaan galvanometer.

Ultraviolet radiation in Diagram 6.2 is replaced by light ray that has a lower frequency at the same light intensity.

State the change that occurs to the reading of the galvanometer.

Total
A6

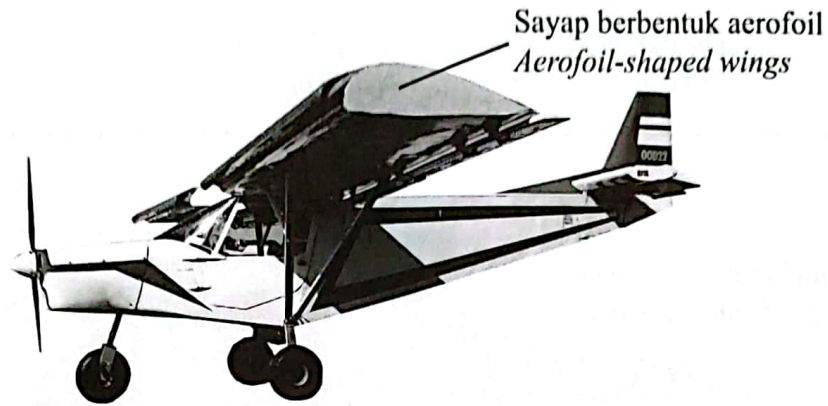
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.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- 7 Rajah 7 menunjukkan sayap sebuah kapal terbang yang berbentuk aerofoil.
Diagram 7 shows the wing of an airplane in the shape of aerofoil.



Rajah 7
Diagram 7

Penghasilan daya angkat oleh sayap berbentuk aerofoil adalah berdasarkan prinsip Bernoulli.

The production of lift force by the aerofoil-shaped wings is based on Bernoulli's principle.

- (a) Nyatakan prinsip Bernoulli.
State Bernoulli's principle.

.....
.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

7(a)

	1
--	---

- (b) Luas permukaan bahagian bawah sayap kapal terbang dalam Rajah 7 ialah 30 m^2 manakala jisim kapal terbang tersebut ialah 6 500 kg.

Hitung perbezaan tekanan di antara permukaan atas dengan bawah sayap kapal terbang itu jika kapal terbang itu terbang pada ketinggian tetap.

The surface area of the bottom part of the airplane's wings in Diagram 7 is 30 m^2 while the mass of the airplane is 6 500 kg.

Calculate the pressure difference between the top and bottom surfaces of the airplane's wings if the airplane is flying at a constant altitude.

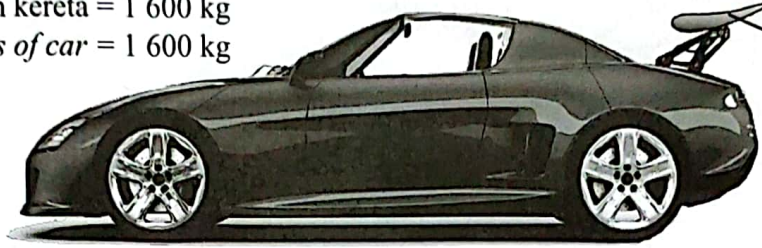


[3 markah]
[3 marks]

7(b)

	3
--	---

- (c) Spoiler kereta yang diletakkan di bahagian belakang kereta lumba adalah berbentuk aerofoil. Jadual 7 menunjukkan ciri-ciri tiga kereta lumba R, S dan T.

The car spoiler placed at the back of the racing car is in the shape of aerofoil. Table 7 shows the characteristics of three racing cars R, S and T.

<p>Kereta lumba R <i>Sport car R</i></p> <p>Jisim kereta = 1 600 kg <i>Mass of car = 1 600 kg</i></p>	 <p>Spoiler berbentuk aerofoil terbalik <i>Inverted aerofoil-shaped spoiler</i></p>
<p>Kereta lumba S <i>Sport car S</i></p> <p>Jisim kereta = 1 000 kg <i>Mass of car = 1 000 kg</i></p>	 <p>Spoiler berbentuk aerofoil <i>Aerofoil-shaped spoiler</i></p>
<p>Kereta lumba T <i>Sport car T</i></p> <p>Jisim kereta = 1 200 kg <i>Mass of car = 1 200 kg</i></p>	 <p>Spoiler berbentuk aerofoil terbalik <i>Inverted aerofoil-shaped spoiler</i></p>

Jadual 7
Table 7

Berdasarkan Jadual 7, nyatakan ciri-ciri kereta lumba yang paling laju dan selamat.

Beri **satu** sebab untuk kesesuaian setiap ciri-ciri.

Based on Table 7, state the characteristics of the fastest and safest racing car.

*Give **one** reason for the suitability of each characteristics.*

(i) Bentuk spoiler
Shape of spoiler

.....

Sebab
Reason

.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

7(c)(i)

	2
--	---

(ii) Jisim kereta
Mass of car

.....

Sebab
Reason

.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

7(c)(ii)

	2
--	---

(d) Berdasarkan jawapan di 7(c), tentukan kereta lumba yang paling laju dan selamat.

Based on the answer in 7(c), determine the fastest and safest racing car.

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

7(d)

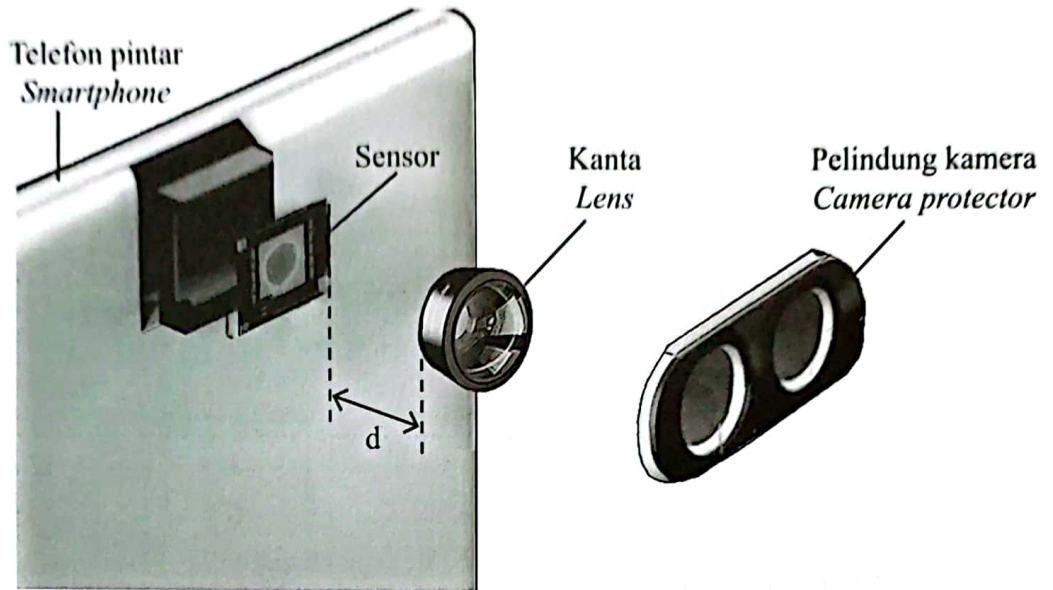
	1
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Total
A7

	9
--	---

8

Rajah 8.1 menunjukkan struktur asas kamera telefon pintar. Sensor dalam Rajah 8.1 digunakan untuk menukarkan imej yang dibentuk oleh kanta ke dalam bentuk digital. *Diagram 8.1 shows the basic structure of a smartphone camera. The sensor in Diagram 8.1 is used to convert the image formed by the lens into digital form.*



Rajah 8.1
Diagram 8.1

Jarak minimum di antara sensor dan kanta, d adalah panjang fokus.
The minimum distance between the sensor and the lens, d is the focal length.

- (a) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan panjang fokus?
What is meant by focal length?

8(a)

1

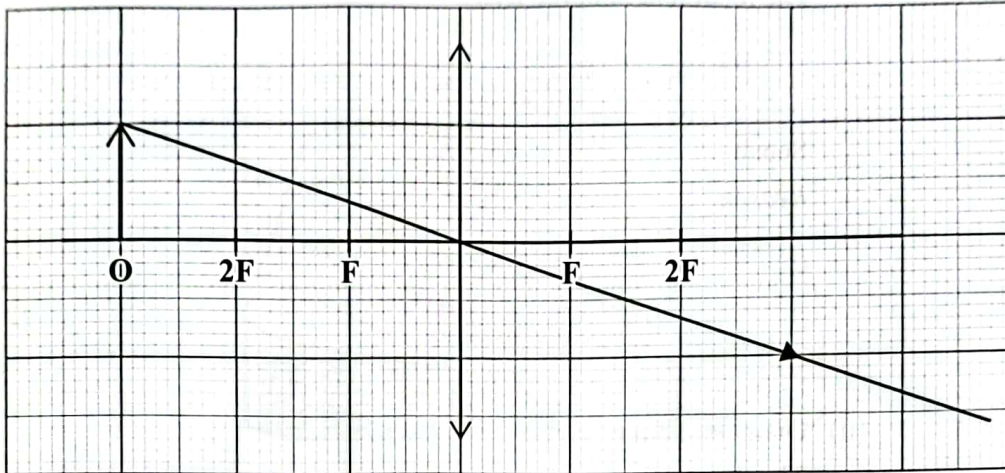
.....
[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (b) Rajah 8.2 adalah gambar rajah sinar bagi menunjukkan kedudukan sebuah objek yang diletakkan berdekatan kanta tersebut.

Diagram 8.2 is a ray diagram to show the position of an object placed near the lens.

Kekunci : O = Objek
F = Titik fokus

Key : O = Object
F = Focal point



Rajah 8.2
Diagram 8.2

Lengkapkan gambar rajah sinar dalam Rajah 8.2 untuk menunjukkan kedudukan imej yang terbentuk.

Complete the ray diagram in Diagram 8.2 to show the position of the image formed.

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

8(b)

	2
--	---

- (c) Imej yang dihasilkan oleh kanta dalam Rajah 8.1 didapati kurang jelas untuk melihat objek yang jauh. Anda dikehendaki mengubah suai kamera telefon pintar tersebut supaya objek yang jauh dapat dilihat dengan lebih jelas berdasarkan aspek-aspek berikut:

The image produced by the lens in Diagram 8.1 was found to be less clear for viewing distant objects. You are required to modify the smartphone camera so that distant objects can be seen more clearly based on the following aspects:

- (i) Panjang fokus kanta

The focal length of the lens

.....

Sebab

Reason

.....

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

8(c)(i)

2

- (ii) Diameter kanta

The diameter of the lens

.....

Sebab

Reason

.....

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

8(c)(ii)

2

- (iii) Bilangan kanta

The number of lenses

.....

Sebab

Reason

.....

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

8(c)(iii)

2

Total

A8

9

4531/2

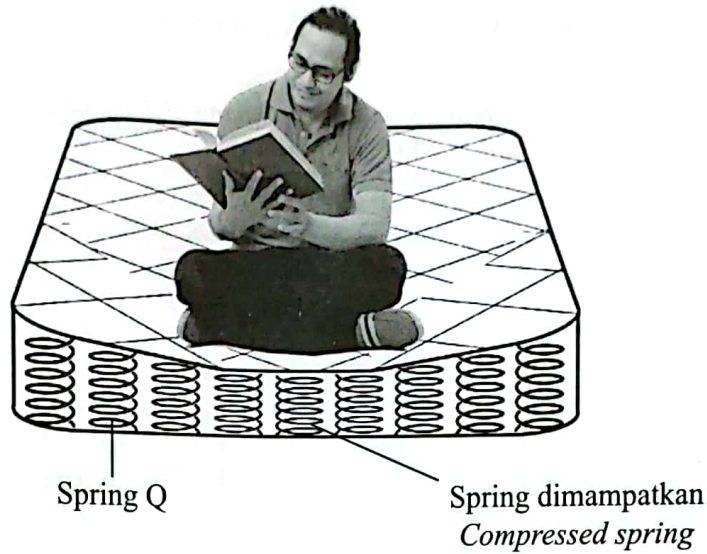
Bahagian B

[20 markah]

Bahagian ini mengandungi dua soalan. Jawab satu soalan.

- 9 Rajah 9 menunjukkan tilam yang tenggelam di bahagian tengah apabila seorang lelaki duduk di atasnya.

Diagram 9 shows a mattress that sinks in the middle part when a man sits on it.



Rajah 9
Diagram 9

- (a) Namakan jenis tenaga yang terkandung dalam spring semasa spring dimampatkan.
Name the type of energy stored in the spring when it is being compressed.

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (b) Apabila lelaki dalam Rajah 9 bangun dari tilam, didapati tilam itu kembali ke bentuk asalnya.
Jelaskan.

When the man in Diagram 9 gets up from the mattress, it is found that the mattress returns to its original shape.

Explain.

[4 markah]

[4 marks]

- (c) Panjang spring Q dalam Rajah 9 adalah 16.0 cm di mana pemalar spring bagi spring Q adalah $2\,600\text{ Nm}^{-1}$.

The length of spring Q in Diagram 9 is 16.0 cm where the spring constant for spring Q is $2\,600\text{ Nm}^{-1}$.

- (i) Hitung panjang spring Q jika beban 200 N digunakan untuk memampatkannya.

Calculate the length of the spring Q if a load of 200 N is applied to compress it.

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- (ii) Tentukan mampatan spring jika dua spring Q yang disusun sesiri dikenakan beban 200 N.

Determine the compression of the spring if two springs Q arranged in series are subjected to a load of 200 N.

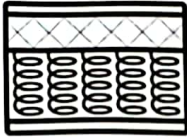
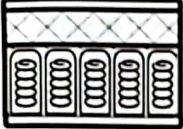
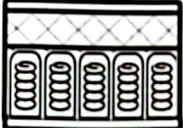
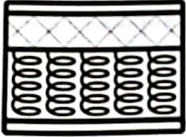
[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (d) Jadual 9 menunjukkan ciri-ciri spring dalam tilam J, K, L dan M yang direka bentuk oleh sebuah syarikat perabot.

Anda dikehendaki untuk menyiasat ciri-ciri spring tilam yang ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 9. *Table 9 shows the characteristics of springs in mattresses J, K, L and M designed by a furniture company.*

You are required to investigate the characteristics of the mattress springs shown in Table 9.

Tilam <i>Mattress</i>	Jenis spring <i>Type of spring</i>	Diameter dawai spring <i>Diameter of spring wire</i>	Diameter gegelung <i>Diameter of coil</i>	Bahan spring <i>Material of spring</i>
J	Innerspring <i>Innerspring</i> 	Kecil <i>Small</i>	Kecil <i>Small</i>	Keluli <i>Steel</i>
K	Spring poket <i>Pocket spring</i> 	Kecil <i>Small</i>	Besar <i>Big</i>	Kuprum <i>Copper</i>
L	Spring poket <i>Pocket spring</i> 	Besar <i>Big</i>	Kecil <i>Small</i>	Keluli <i>Steel</i>
M	Innerspring <i>Innerspring</i> 	Besar <i>Big</i>	Besar <i>Big</i>	Kuprum <i>Copper</i>

Jadual 9

Table 9

Terangkan kesesuaian setiap ciri spring tilam.

Tentukan spring tilam yang paling sesuai digunakan untuk menghasilkan tilam yang mampu menampung beban yang lebih berat dan hanya termampat pada bahagian yang ditekan sahaja.

Explain the suitability of each mattress spring feature.

Determine the mattress spring that is most suitable to use to produce a mattress that is able to withstand a heavier load and is only compressed on the part that is pressed.

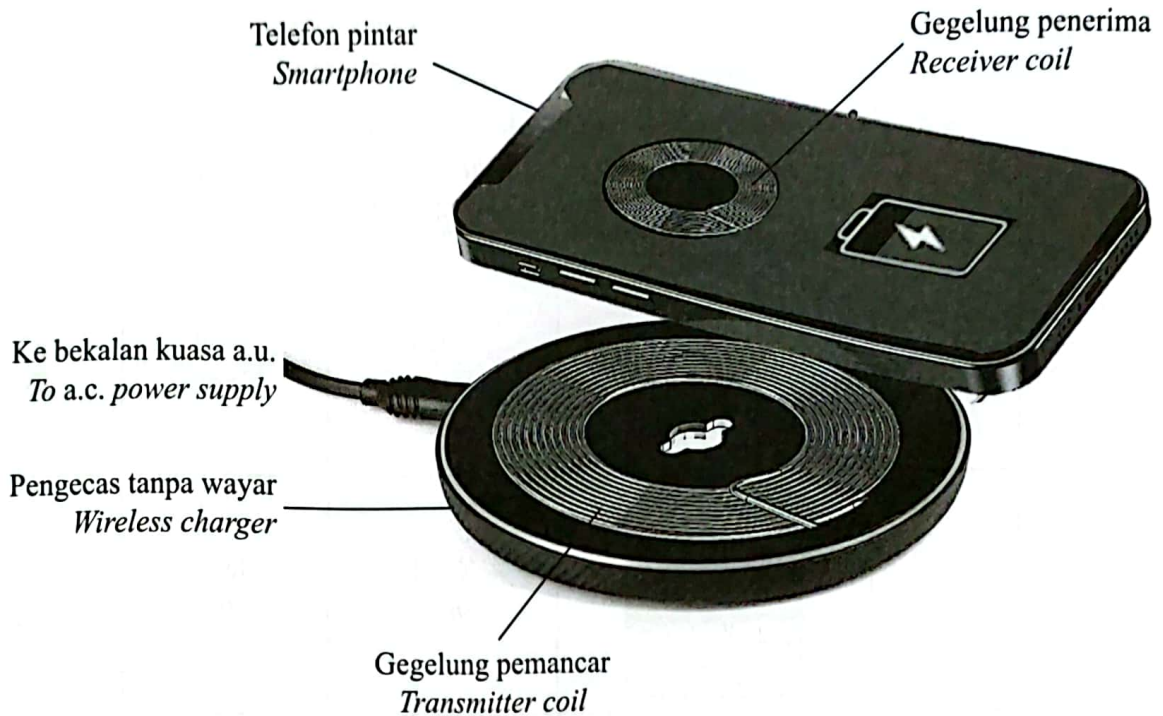
[10 markah]

[10 marks]

[Lihat halaman sebelah

- 10 Rajah 10 menunjukkan sebuah pengecas tanpa wayar digunakan untuk mengecas telefon pintar. Pengecas tanpa wayar berfungsi berdasarkan konsep aruhan elektromagnet.

Diagram 10 shows a wireless charger used to charge a smartphone. Wireless charger work based on the concept of electromagnetic induction.



Rajah 10
Diagram 10

- (a) Nyatakan maksud aruhan elektromagnet.
State the meaning of electromagnetic induction.

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (b) Apabila pengecas tanpa wayar disambungkan kepada bekalan kuasa arus ulang-alik (a.u.), arus aruhan yang terhasil dalam gegelung penerima dapat digunakan untuk mengecas bateri telefon pintar.

Jelaskan.

When the wireless charger is connected to an alternating current (a.c.) power supply, the resulting induction current in the receiving coil can be used to charge the smartphone battery.

Explain.

[4 markah]
[4 marks]

- (c) Tenaga yang diperlukan untuk mengecas sebuah telefon pintar 5 V ialah 20 kJ.
Kuasa yang dibekalkan oleh pengecas kepada telefon pintar tersebut ialah 7.5 W.

*The energy required to charge a 5 V smartphone is 20 kJ.
The power supplied by the charger to the smartphone is 7.5 W.*

- (i) Hitung arus yang mengalir dalam telefon pintar tersebut.

Calculate the current flowing in the smartphone.

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (ii) Tentukan masa yang diperlukan untuk mengecas penuh telefon pintar tersebut.

Determine the time required to fully charge the smartphone.

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- (d) Jadual 10 menunjukkan ciri-ciri bagi empat jenis pengecas tanpa wayar yang berbeza.
Table 10 shows the characteristics of four different types of wireless chargers.

Pengecas tanpa wayar <i>Wireless charger</i>	Jenis dawai gegelung pemancar <i>Type of transmitter coil wire</i>	Bilangan lilitan dawai gegelung pemancar <i>The number of turns of transmitter coil wire</i>	Ketebalan dawai gegelung pemancar <i>The thickness of transmitter coil wire</i>	Kuasa output <i>Output power</i>
R	Konstantan <i>Constantan</i>	Tinggi <i>High</i>	Nipis <i>Thin</i>	15 W
S	Kuprum <i>Copper</i>	Tinggi <i>High</i>	Tebal <i>Thick</i>	15 W
T	Konstantan <i>Constantan</i>	Rendah <i>Low</i>	Tebal <i>Thick</i>	10 W
U	Kuprum <i>Copper</i>	Rendah <i>Low</i>	Nipis <i>Thin</i>	10 W

Jadual 10
Table 10

Kaji spesifikasi keempat-empat pengecas tanpa wayar tersebut.

Terangkan kesesuaian setiap ciri dan tentukan pengecas tanpa wayar yang paling sesuai digunakan untuk mengecas telefon pintar dengan cepat.

Study the specifications of the four wireless chargers.

Explain the suitability of each characteristics and determine the most suitable wireless charger to use to charge a smartphone faster.

[10 markah]

[10 marks]

Bahagian C

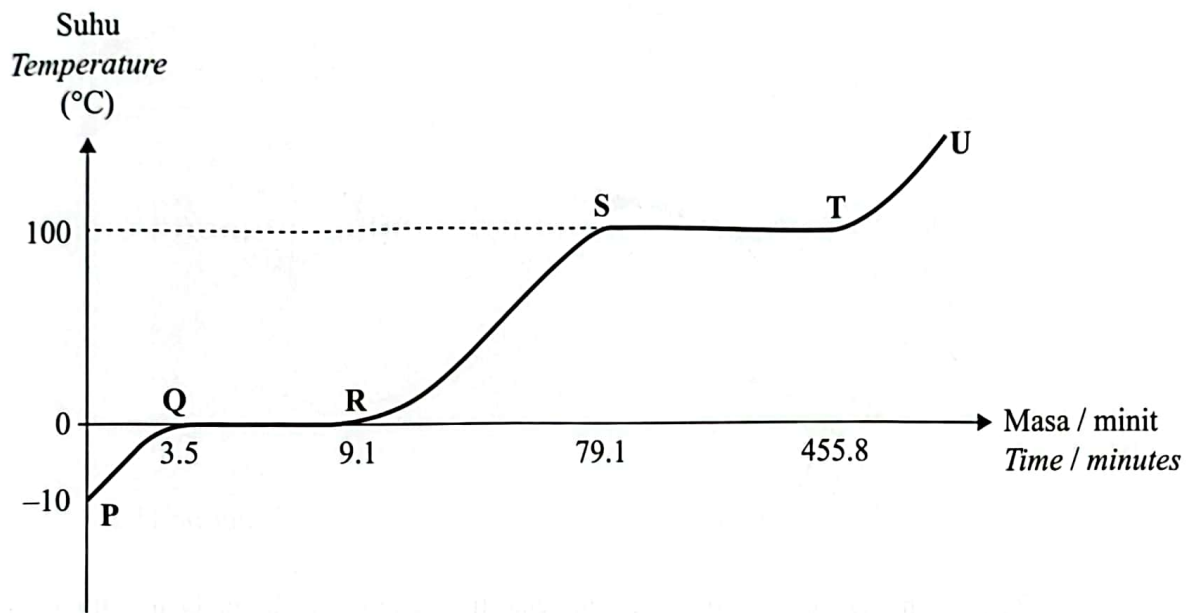
[20 markah]

Soalan ini mesti dijawab.

- 11 Rajah 11.1 menunjukkan lengkung pemanasan bagi 5 kg air apabila dipanaskan oleh pemanas elektrik 500 W.

Diagram 11.1 shows the heating curve for 5 kg of water when heated by a 500 W electric heater.

Graf suhu melawan masa
Graph of temperature against time



Rajah 11.1
 Diagram 11.1

- (a) Namakan haba yang diserap oleh air ketika ST.
Name the heat absorbed by water during ST.

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (b) Berdasarkan Rajah 11.1, bandingkan masa pemanasan, haba yang dibekalkan dan perubahan keadaan jirim bagi QR dan ST.

Hubung kaitkan masa pemanasan dengan haba yang dibekalkan dan haba yang dibekalkan dengan perubahan keadaan jirim.

Based on Diagram 11.1, compare the heating time, the heat supplied and the change of state of matter for QR and ST.

Relate the heating time to the heat supplied and the heat supplied to the change of state of matter.

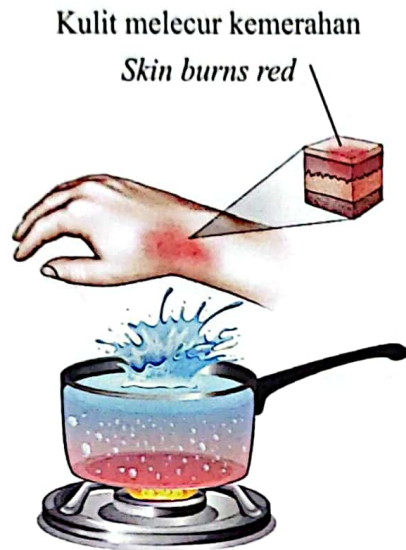
[5 markah]

[5 marks]

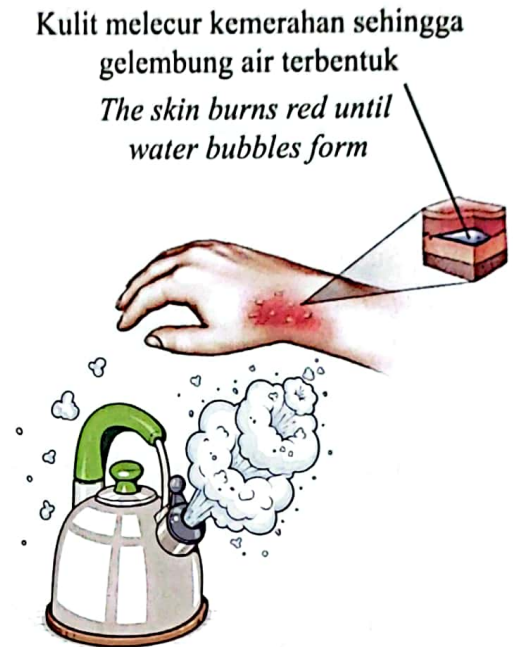
- (c) Rajah 11.2 menunjukkan kesan melecur pada tangan daripada percikan air yang mendidih. Rajah 11.3 menunjukkan kesan melecur pada tangan apabila terkena stim daripada air mendidih.

Diagram 11.2 shows a scald on the hand from a splash of boiling water.

Diagram 11.3 shows a scald on the hand when exposed to steam from boiling water.



Rajah 11.2
Diagram 11.2



Rajah 11.3
Diagram 11.3

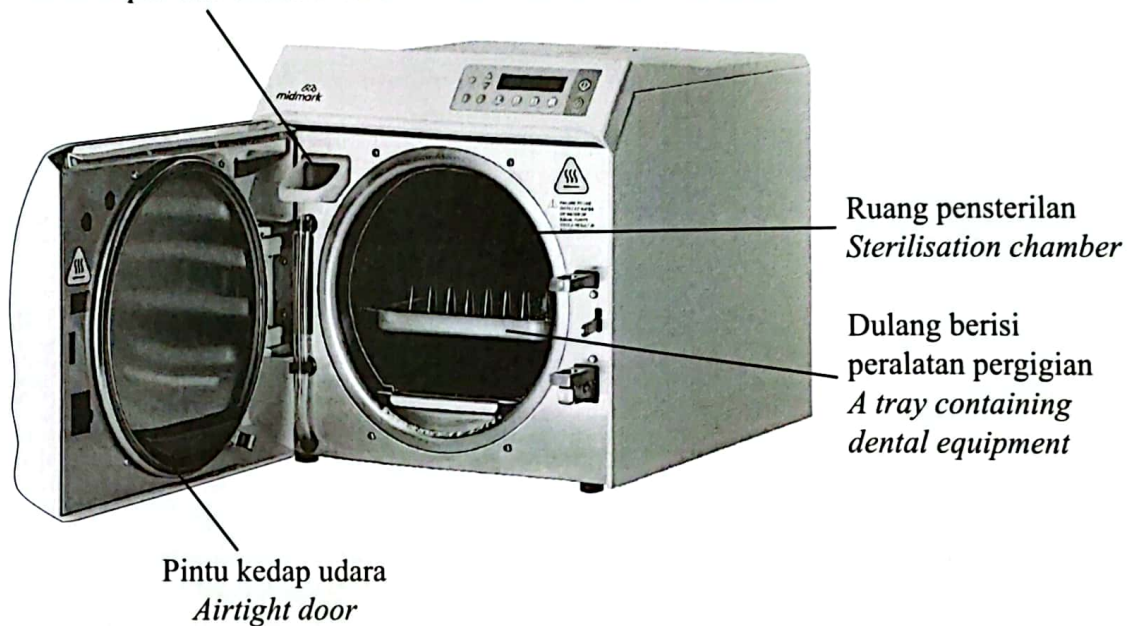
Terangkan mengapa kesan melecur terkena stim lebih serius daripada air yang mendidih?
Explain why scald burns from steam are more serious than from boiling water?

[4 markah]
[4 marks]

- (d) Rajah 11.4 menunjukkan sebuah pensteril stim di sebuah klinik pergigian. Pensteril stim ini menggunakan stim yang bersuhu tinggi untuk membunuh kuman dan virus pada peralatan pergigian yang dimasukkan ke dalam ruang pensterilan. Pintu kedap udara ditutup ketika pensterilan dijalankan supaya stim yang bersuhu tinggi dan bertekanan tinggi kekal berada di dalam ruang pensterilan.

Diagram 11.4 shows a steam steriliser in a dental clinic. This steam steriliser uses high-temperature steam to kill germs and viruses on dental equipment that is inserted into the sterilisation chamber. The airtight door is closed when sterilisation is carried out so that the high-temperature and high-pressure steam remains in the sterilisation chamber.

Air dimasukkan ke dalam takungan air untuk ditukar menjadi stim
Water is put into a water reservoir to be converted into steam



Rajah 11.4
 Diagram 11.4

Anda dikehendaki mencadangkan beberapa pengubahsuaian yang boleh dilakukan kepada pensteril stim dalam Rajah 11.4 supaya boleh mensteril peralatan pergigian yang banyak dalam masa yang singkat.

Nyatakan cadangan anda berdasarkan ciri-ciri dinding ruang pensterilan dan dulang, saiz ruang pensterilan, saiz takungan air dan kuasa pemanas air.

Beri sebab bagi jawapan anda.

You are required to suggest some modifications that can be made to the steam steriliser in Diagram 11.4 so that it can sterilise a large amount of dental equipment in a short time.

State your recommendations based on the characteristics of the sterilisation chamber walls and trays, the size of the sterilisation chamber, the size of the water reservoir and the power of the water heater.

Give reasons for your answer.

[10 markah]
 [10 marks]

KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN TAMAT

1. Kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian: **Bahagian A**, **Bahagian B** dan **Bahagian C**.
This question paper consists of three sections: Section A, Section B and Section C.
2. Jawab semua soalan dalam **Bahagian A**. Tulis jawapan anda bagi **Bahagian A** pada ruang yang disediakan dalam kertas peperiksaan ini.
Answer all questions in Section A. Write your answers for Section A in the spaces provided in the question paper.
3. Jawab satu soalan daripada **Bahagian B** dan semua soalan daripada **Bahagian C**. Tulis jawapan anda bagi **Bahagian B** dan **Bahagian C** dalam helaian tambahan yang dibekalkan oleh pengawas peperiksaan.
Answer one question from Section B and all question from Section C. Write your answers for Section B and Section C on the 'helaian tambahan' provided by the invigilators.
4. Tunjukkan kerja mengira, ini membantu anda mendapatkan markah.
Show your working, it may help you to get marks.
5. Jika anda hendak menukar sesuatu jawapan, batalkan jawapan yang telah dibuat. Kemudian tulis jawapan yang baharu.
If you wish to change your answer, cross out the answer that you have done. Then write down the new answer.
6. Rajah yang mengiringi soalan tidak dilukis mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan.
The diagrams in the questions are not drawn to scale unless stated.
7. Satu senarai formula disediakan di halaman 2 dan 3.
A list of formulae is provided on page 2 and 3.
8. Markah yang diperuntukkan bagi setiap soalan atau ceraian soalan ditunjukkan dalam kurungan.
The marks allocated for each question or part question are shown in brackets.
9. Anda dinasihati supaya mengambil masa 90 minit untuk menjawab soalan dalam **Bahagian A**, 30 minit untuk **Bahagian B** dan 30 minit untuk **Bahagian C**.
You are advised to spend 90 minutes to answer questions in Section A, 30 minutes for Section B and 30 minutes for Section C.
10. Anda dibenarkan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik yang tidak boleh diprogramkan.
You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.
11. Ceraikan **Bahagian B** dan **Bahagian C** daripada kertas peperiksaan ini. Calon ada pilihan sama ada mencantumkan helaian tambahan bersama-sama kertas peperiksaan ini dengan menggunakan stapler atau menebuk lubang dan ikat kemudian serahkan kepada pengawas peperiksaan pada akhir peperiksaan.
Detach Section B and Section C from this question paper. The candidates are given a choice to either combine the 'helaian tambahan' together with this question paper by using stapler or punching a hole on this question paper. Then, tie the papers together and hand in to the invigilator at the end of the examination.