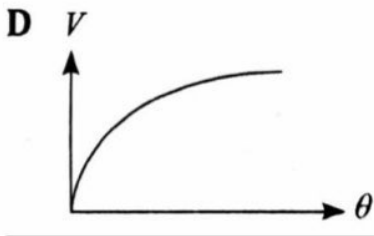
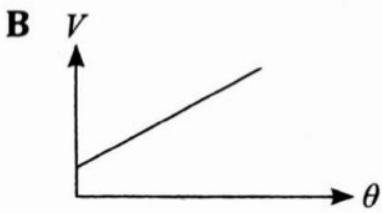
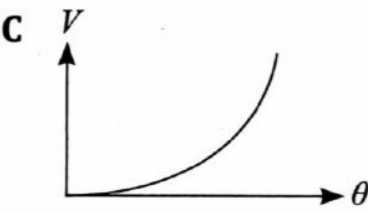
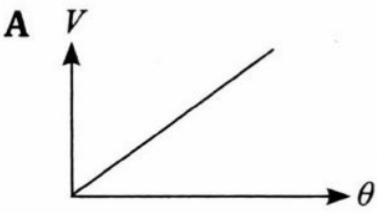
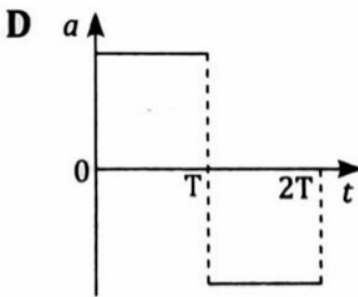
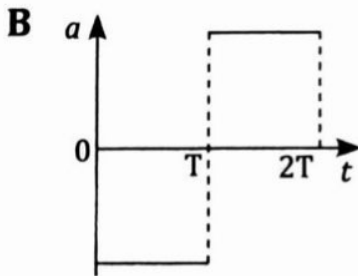
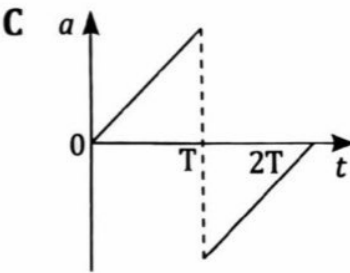
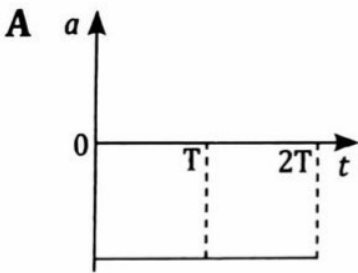


- 1 Antara graf berikut, yang manakah menunjukkan V bertambah secara linear dengan θ ?
Which of the following graph shows that V is increasing linearly with θ ?

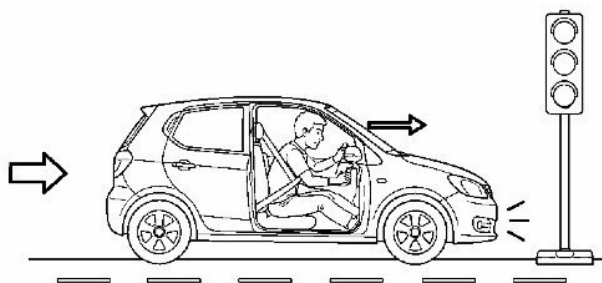


- 2 Seketul batu dibaling ke atas dan dibiarkan jatuh kembali ke atas lantai.
A stone is thrown up and let falling back onto the floor.
 Antara graf pecutan-masa yang berikut, yang manakah mewakili gerakan batu itu ?
Which of the following acceleration-time graphs, represents the motion of the stone?



- 3 Rajah 1 menunjukkan keadaan pemandu sebuah kereta yang memberhentikan keretanya apabila tiba di lampu merah.

Diagram 1 shows the state of a car driver who stopped his car when arriving at a red light.



Rajah / Diagram 1

Antara yang berikut, penerangan yang manakah betul ?

Which of the following explanations is correct?

- A** Berat kereta menolak pemandu ke hadapan
Weight of the car pushes the driver forward.
- B** Daya badan pemandu bergerak ke hadapan
Force of the driver's body move forward.
- C** Momentum badan pemandu lebih besar
The momentum of the driver's body is greater.
- D** Inersia kereta menolak pemandu ke hadapan
Inertia of the car pushes the driver forward.

- 4 Seorang budak lelaki menolak sebuah troli dengan daya 20 N. Troli tersebut berjisim 5 kg.

A boy pushes a trolley with a force of 20 N. The trolley has a mass of 5 kg.

Apakah pecutan troli tersebut?

What is the acceleration of the trolley?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A 2 m s^{-2} | C 10 m s^{-2} |
| B 4 m s^{-2} | D 25 m s^{-2} |

5 Antara yang berikut, pernyataan yang manakah betul tentang berat, W ?

Which of the following statements is correct about weight, W?

A Berat dan jisim sesuatu objek adalah sama. /

Weight and mass of an object is the same.

B Berat objek kekal malar di mana-mana. /

Weight of an object remains constant everywhere.

C Berat objek yang lebih besar jatuh lebih cepat. /

Weight of larger object falls faster.

D Berat ialah kuantiti terbitan dan vektor. /

Weight is derived and vector quantity.

6 Berapakah tempoh masa dalam masa setahun jika jarak di antara Bumi dan Matahari digandakan?

What would be the duration of the year if the distance between the Earth and the Sun is doubled?

A 730 hari / days

C 365 hari / days

B 129 hari / days

D 1032 hari / days

7 Tempoh orbit dan jejari orbit suatu planet mengelilingi Matahari adalah masing-masing T tahun dan r meter. Antara pernyataan berikut, yang manakah adalah betul ?

The orbital period and the orbital radius of a planet around the Sun are T years and r metres respectively. Which of the following statements is correct?

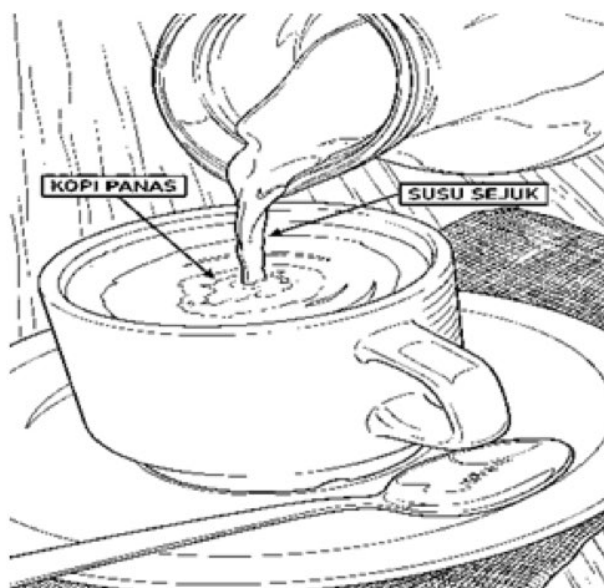
A T adalah berkadar terus dengan r / *T is directly proportional to r*

B T adalah berkadar songsang dengan r / *T is inversely proportional with r*

C $\frac{r^3}{T^2}$ adalah suatu pemalar / *$\frac{r^3}{T^2}$ is a constant*

D $\frac{T^3}{r^2}$ adalah suatu pemalar / *$\frac{T^3}{r^2}$ is a constant*

- 8 Antara pernyataan yang berikut, yang manakah betul tentang satelit geopegun ?
Which of the following statements is true about geostationary satellite?
- A Satelit yang digunakan untuk komunikasi
Satellite that is used for communication
 - B Tempoh orbit lebih daripada 24 hours
The orbital period is more than 24 hours
 - C Arah gerakan bertentangan bertentangan dengan arah putaran Bumi
Direction of motion is opposite to the direction of rotation of the Earth
 - D Berada pada kedudukan geografi yang berlainan daripada Bumi apabila masa berlalu
Located at different geography positions from the Earth as the time passes
- 9 Rajah 2 menunjukkan susu sejuk dituangkan ke dalam kopi panas.
Diagram 2 shows cold milk being poured into hot coffee.



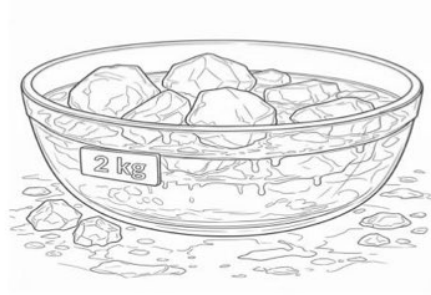
Rajah / Diagram 2

Antara pernyataan berikut, yang manakah betul apabila campuran itu berada dalam keseimbangan terma?

Which of the following statements is correct when the mixture is at the thermal equilibrium?

- A *Suhu campuran itu lebih rendah daripada suhu susu sejuk.*
Temperature of the mixture is lower than the cold milk.
- B *Suhu campuran itu lebih tinggi daripada susu kopi panas.*
Temperature of the mixture is higher than the hot coffee
- C *Kadar pemindahan haba bersih antara susu sejuk dan kopi panas adalah sifar.*
Net rate of heat transfer between the cold milk and the hot coffee is zero.
- D *Kadar pemindahan haba susu sejuk adalah lebih rendah daripada kopi panas.*
Net rate of heat transfer of the cold milk is lower than the hot coffee

- 10 Rajah 3 menunjukkan beberapa kiub ais sedang mencair dalam sebuah mangkuk kaca.
Diagram 3 shows some ice cubes are melting in a glass bowl.



Rajah / Diagram 3

Sebanyak 200 000 J haba diperlukan untuk menukarkan kiub ais menjadi air pada suhu yang sama. Berapakah haba pendam tentu pelakuran ais itu?

An amount of 200 000 J of heat is needed to change the ice cubes into water at the same temperature. What is the specific latent heat of fusion of ice?

- A 50 000 J kg⁻¹
- B 100 000 J kg⁻¹
- C 200 000 J kg⁻¹
- D 400 000 J kg⁻¹

- 11 Satu gas mempunyai isipadu 100 cm^3 pada tekanan 120 kPa . Jika tekanan gas meningkat kepada 200 kPa pada suhu malar, berapakah isipadu baharu gas itu?

A gas has a volume of 100 cm^3 at a pressure of 120 kPa . If the gas pressure increases to 200 kPa at constant temperature, what is the new volume of the gas?

- A 40 cm^3
- B 50 cm^3
- C 60 cm^3
- D 80 cm^3

- 12 Antara berikut, gelombang yang manakah ialah gelombang membujur?

Which of the following wave is a longitudinal wave?

- A Gelombang cahaya / *Light wave*
- B Gelombang air / *Water wave*
- C Gelombang bunyi / *Sound wave*
- D Gelombang radio / *Radio wave*

- 13 Rajah 4 menunjukkan satu gelombang air laut yang bergerak dari kawasan tengah laut ke pantai.

Diagram 4 shows a sea water wave propagates from middle of the sea region to the seashore.



Rajah / *Diagram 4*

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah betul mengenai situasi itu?

Which of the following is correct about the situation?

- A Laju bertambah dan panjang gelombang bertambah
Speed increases and wavelength increases
- B Laju berkurang dan panjang gelombang berkurang
Speed decreases and wavelength decreases
- C Laju bertambah dan frekuensi berkurang
Speed increases and frequency decreases
- D Frekuensi bertambah dan panjang gelombang bertambah
Frequency increases and wavelength increases

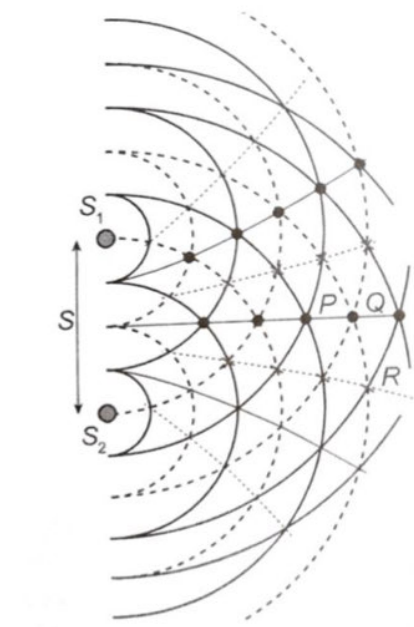
14 Apakah keadaan yang menghasilkan pembelauan gelombang yang paling ketara?

What condition produces the most obvious wave diffraction?

- A Panjang gelombang lebih kecil daripada saiz celah
Wavelength is smaller than the size of the gap
- B Saiz celah jauh lebih besar daripada panjang gelombang
The gap size is much larger than the wavelength
- C Saiz celah hampir sama dengan panjang gelombang
The gap size is approximately equal to the wavelength
- D Magnitud amplitud gelombang adalah kecil
Magnitude of amplitude of wave is small

- 15 Rajah 5 menunjukkan corak interferens bagi gelombang air yang dihasilkan oleh dua sumber koheren S₁ dan S₂.

Diagram 5 shows the interference pattern of water waves produced by two coherent sources S₁ and S₂



Rajah / Diagram 5

	Label / Label	Istilah / Term
A	P	Interferens membina Constructive interference
B	Q	Garisan antinod Antinodal line
C	R	Garisan nod Nodal line
D	S	Interferens memusnah Destructive interference

- 16 Antara berikut, yang manakah merupakan gelombang elektromagnet?

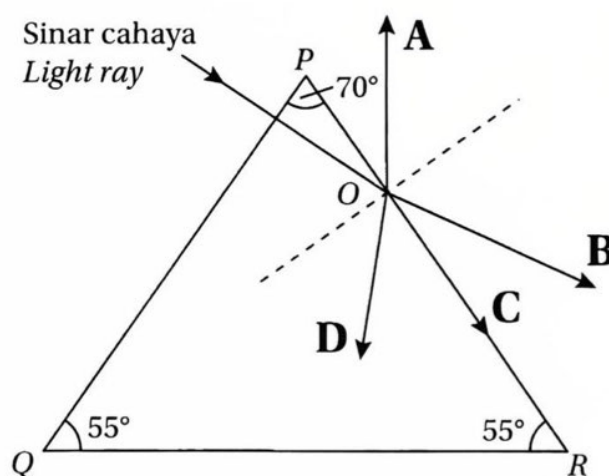
Which of the following is an electromagnetic wave?

- A Gelombang bunyi / *Sound wave*
- B Gelombang air / *Water wave*
- C Cahaya tampak / *Visible light*
- D Gelombang pada tali / *Wave on a rope*

- 17 Rajah 6 menunjukkan satu sinar cahaya ditujukan secara normal pada permukaan PQ bagi sebuah prisma kaca. Diberi bahawa indeks biasan prisma kaca tersebut ialah 1.5

Diagram 6 shows a light ray directed normal to the surface of PQ of a glass prism.

Given that the refractive index of the glass prism is 1.5



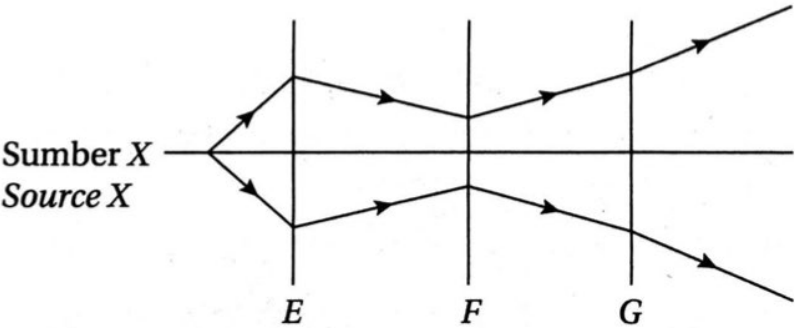
Rajah / *Diagram 6*

Antara lintasan A, B, C dan D yang berikut, yang manakah menunjukkan perambatan cahaya yang betul selepas melalui PR?

Which of the following paths A, B, C or D, shows the correct light propagation after passing through PR?

- 18 Rajah 7 menunjukkan sinar cahaya daripada sumber X yang melalui kanta berlabel E, F dan G.

Diagram 7 shows light rays from source X that passing through lenses labelled E, F and G.



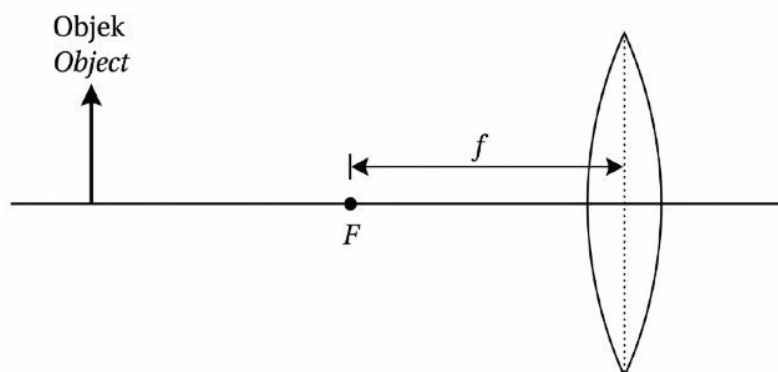
Rajah / Diagram 7

Antara berikut, kanta yang manakah yang diwakili oleh E, F dan G?

Which of the following lenses represented by E, F and G?

	E	F	G
A	Kanta cembung Convex lens	Kanta cekung Concave lens	Kanta cekung Concave lens
B	Kanta cembung Convex lens	Kanta cembung Convex lens	Kanta cekung Concave lens
C	Kanta cekung Concave lens	Kanta cembung Convex lens	Kanta cembung Convex lens
D	Kanta cekung Concave lens	Kanta cekung Concave lens	Kanta cembung Convex lens

- 19 Rajah 8 menunjukkan suatu objek diletakkan pada jarak 50 cm di hadapan sebuah kanta cembung. Panjang fokus kanta cembung itu ialah 10 cm.
Diagram 8 shows an object is placed at a distance of 50 cm in front of a convex lens. The focal length of the convex lens is 10 cm.



Rajah / Diagram 8

Antara yang berikut, pasangan ciri yang manakah betul ?

Which of the following pairs of characteristics is correct?

- I imej maya/ *virtual image*
- II imej nyata/ *real image*
- III songsang/ *inverted*
- IV tegak/ *upright*

A I dan/ *and* III

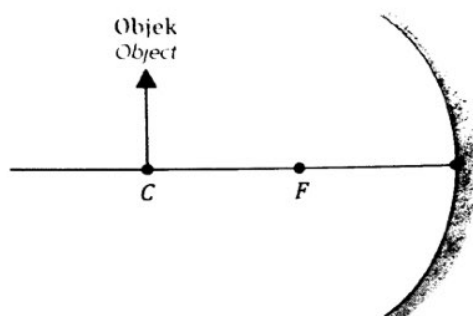
B I dan/ *and* IV

C II dan/ *and* III

D II dan/ *and* IV

- 20 Rajah 9 menunjukkan rajah sinar bagi sebuah cermin cekung.

Diagram 9 shows a ray diagram of a concave mirror.



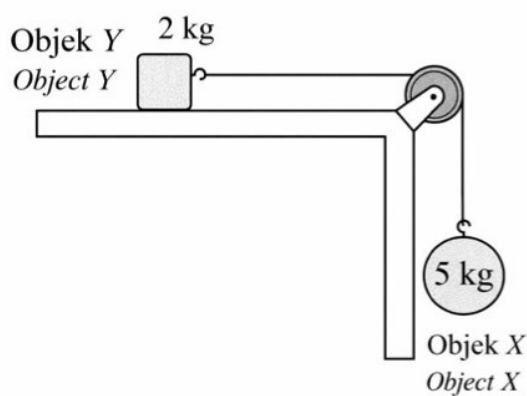
Rajah / Diagram 9

Apakah kedudukan dan jarak imej yang dihasilkan oleh cermin itu?

What is the position and the distance of image formed by the mirror?

- A Di hadapan cermin dan $v=f$ / *In front of the mirror and $v=f$*
- B Di hadapan cermin dan $f < v < 2f$ / *In front of the mirror and $f < v < 2f$*
- C Di hadapan cermin dan $v=2f$ / *In front of the mirror and $v=2f$*
- D Di hadapan cermin dan $v > 2f$ / *In front of the mirror and $v > 2f$*
- 21 Rajah 10 menunjukkan sistem takal

Diagram 10 shows a pulley system



Rajah / Diagram 10

Apabila objek X dilepaskan, objek Y akan bergerak di atas permukaan dengan pecutan 0.5 ms^{-2} . Jika jisim objek X dan Y masing-masing ialah 5 kg dan 2 kg, apakah daya geseran yang bertindak ke atas objek Y?

When object X is released, object Y will move on the surface with an acceleration of 0.5 m s^{-2} . If the masses of objects X and Y are 5 kg and 2 kg respectively, what is the frictional force acting on object Y?

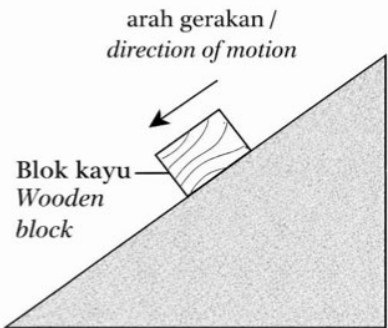
- A 25.75 N

B 32.15 N
- C 40.85 N

D 45.55 N

- 22 Rajah 11 menunjukkan sebuah blok kayu yang sedang menggelongsor menuruni satah condong yang licin dengan pecutan seragam.

Diagram 11 shows a wooden block sliding down a smooth inclined plane with constant acceleration.

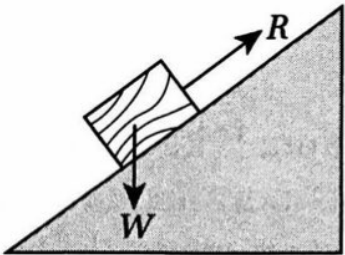


Rajah / Diagram 11

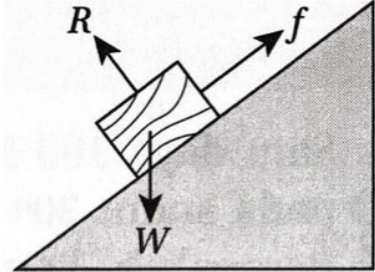
Antara yang berikut, yang manakah betul mengenai leraian daya bagi blok kayu itu?

Which of the following is correct about resolution of forces of the wooden block?

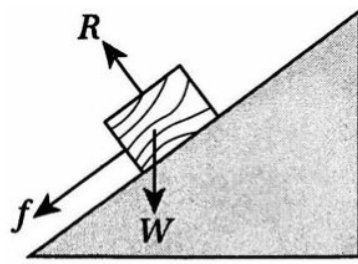
A



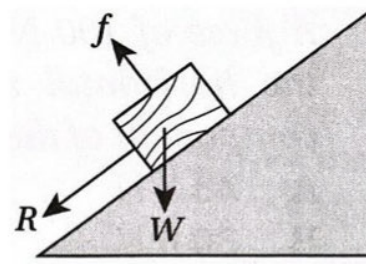
C



B



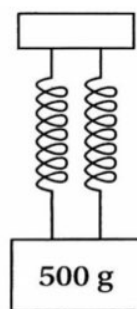
D



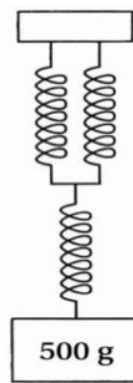
- 23 Antara susunan spring berikut, yang manakah menghasilkan pemanjangan spring paling kecil?

Which of the following spring arrangements produces the smallest spring extension?

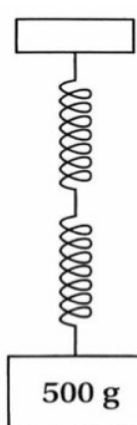
A



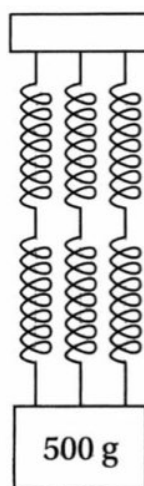
C



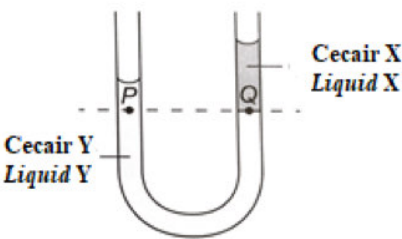
B



D



- 24
- Rajah 12 menunjukkan suatu manometer tiub-U yang diisi dengan cecair F dan Y
Diagram 12 shows a U-tube manometer filled with liquid X and Y

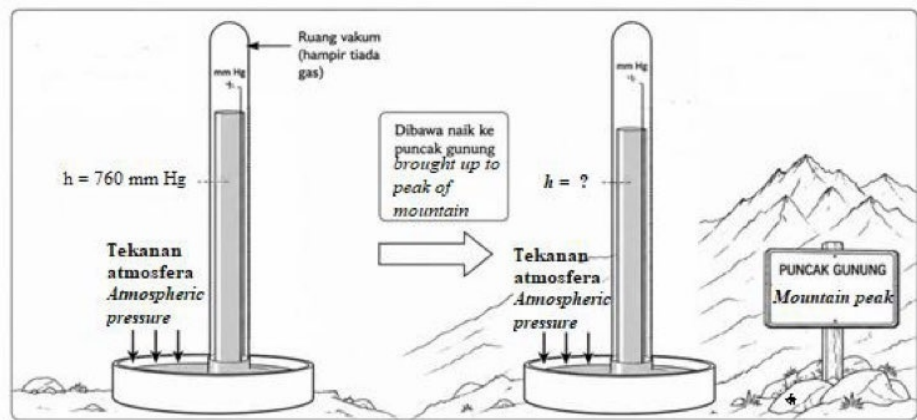


Rajah / *Diagram* 12

Antara yang berikut, perbandingan yang manakah betul?
Which of the following comparisons is correct?

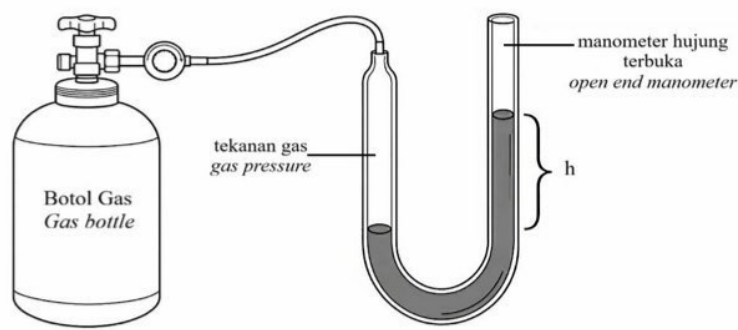
	Tekanan di P dan Q <i>Pressure at P and Q</i>	Ketumpatan cecair X dan Y <i>Density of liquid X and Y</i>
A	$P = Q$	$\rho_x < \rho_y$
B	$P < Q$	$\rho_x < \rho_y$
C	$P = Q$	$\rho_x > \rho_y$
D	$P > Q$	$\rho_x > \rho_y$

- 25 Rajah 13 menunjukkan sebuah barometer merkuri yang diletakkan di paras laut. Barometer merkuri itu dibawa naik ke puncak gunung yang tingginya 4050 m dari paras laut. (Diberi tekanan atmosfera bagi setiap 10 m ialah 1 mm Hg)
- Diagram 13 shows a mercury barometer placed at the sea level. The mercury barometer is carried to the mountain peak which height is 4050 m above sea level. (Given atmospheric pressure for each 10 m is 1 mm Hg)*



Rajah / Diagram 13

- A 355 mm Hg
B 405 mm Hg
C 760 mm Hg
D 1115 mm Hg
- 26 Rajah 14 menunjukkan satu manometer yang disambungkan kepada sebotol gas.
Diagram 14 below show a manometer connected to a bottle of gas.



Rajah / Diagram 14

Antara berikut, yang manakah betul menerangkan tekanan gas yang terhasil?

Which of the following is correct about the gas pressure produced?

- A Tekanan gas adalah sama dengan tekanan atmosfera
Gas pressure is same as atmospheric pressure
- B Tekanan gas adalah lebih kecil daripada tekanan atmosfera
Gas pressure is smaller than atmospheric pressure
- C Tekanan gas adalah lebih besar daripada tekanan atmosfera
Gas pressure is bigger than atmospheric pressure
- D Tekanan gas meningkat secara seragam
Gas pressure increases uniformly

- 27 Rajah 15 menunjukkan sebuah belon udara panas terapung pada ketinggian yang tetap.

Diagram 15 shows a hot air balloon afloat at a constant height



Rajah/ Diagram 15

Antara berikut, yang manakah betul menghasilkan nilai yang sama dengan daya apungan?

Which of the following is correct in producing the same value as the buoyant force?

- A Jisim belon / *Mass of the balloon*
- B Isi padu belon / *Volume of the balloon*
- C Momentum belon/ *Momentum of the balloon*
- D Berat udara yang disesarkan oleh belon
Weight of air displaced by the balloon

28 Apakah unit S.I bagi beza keupayaan?

What is the S.I unit of potential difference?

- A Ampere (A)
- B Ohm (Ω)
- C Watt (W)
- D Volt (V)

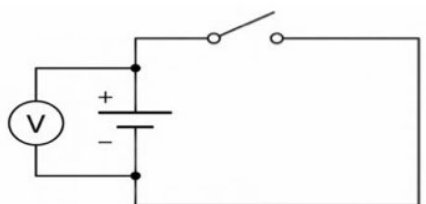
29 Antara berikut, faktor yang manakah akan mengurangkan rintangan bagi suatu dawai konduktor?

Which of the following factors will decrease the resistance of a conductor wire?

- A. Menambahkan panjang dawai
Increases the length of the wire
- B. Menggunakan dawai yang lebih nipis
Using a thinner wire
- C. Menambahkan luas keratan rentas dawai
Increases the cross-sectional area of the wire
- D. Menggunakan dawai s.w.g yang lebih besar
Using a wire with greater s.w.g

- 30 Rajah 16 menunjukkan satu litar elektrik. Apabila suis ditutup, bacaan voltmeter adalah lebih rendah daripada bacaan voltmeter apabila suis terbuka.

Diagram 16 shows an electric circuit. When the switch is closed, the voltmeter reading is lower than the voltmeter reading when the switch is opened.



Rajah/ Diagram 16

Mengapakah bacaan voltmeter dalam litar itu berkurang?

Why does the reading of voltmeter in the circuit decreases?

- A Disebabkan kehilangan tenaga haba dalam sel kering
Due to loss of heat energy in dry cell
 - B Arus elektrik tidak mengalir melalui litar luar
Electrical current does not flow through the external circuit
 - C D.g.e., $\mathcal{E}$ merentasi terminal sel kering lebih rendah berbanding beza keupayaan
The e.m.f. $\mathcal{E}$ across the terminal of dry cell is lower than the potential difference
 - D Rintangan berkesan dalam litar bertambah apabila suis ditutup.
The effective resistance in the circuit increases when the switch is closed
- 31 Rajah 17 menunjukkan sebuah cerek elektrik yang digunakan selama 15 minit untuk mendidihkan air.

Diagram 17 shows an electric kettle that is used for 15 minutes to boil water.



Rajah/ Diagram 17

Berapakah jumlah tenaga haba yang dihasilkan oleh cerek elektrik itu?

How much heat energy that is produced by the electrical kettle?

- A $3.0 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$
- B $3.2 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$
- C $1.8 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$
- D $7.2 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$

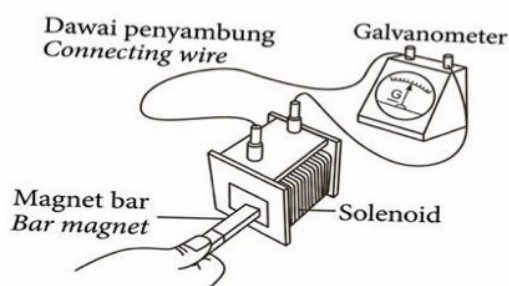
32 Apakah fungsi komutator dalam sebuah motor arus terus?

What is the function of the commutator in a direct current motor?

- A Meningkatkan kekuatan medan magnet
Increase the strength of the magnetic field
- B Menukarkan arah arus dalam gegelung setiap separuh putaran
Reverse the direction of current in the coil every half rotation
- C Mengurangkan geseran semasa putaran
Reduce friction during rotation
- D Menyambungkan gegelung kepada bekalan kuasa A.U
Connect the coil to an A.C power supply

33 Rajah 18 menunjukkan satu susunan litar yang menghasilkan aruhan d.g.e . Magnitud aruhan d.g.e yang terhasil adalah kecil apabila magnet bar ditolak dengan perlahan masuk ke dalam sebuah solenoid.

Diagram 18 shows an arrangement of a circuit that produces an induced e.m.f. The magnitude of induced e.m.f produced is small when a bar magnet is pushed slowly into a solenoid.



Rajah/ Diagram 18



Antara berikut, kaedah yang manakah dapat meningkatkan magnitud d.g.e. aruhan itu?

Which of the following method can increase the magnitude of induced e.m.f. ?

- A Guna solenoid dengan bilangan gegelung yang kecil
Use a solenoid with smaller number of coils
- B Kedudukan magnet bar mestilah pegun dalam solenoid
Position of bar magnet must be stationary in the solenoid
- C Guna wayar penyambung ke galvanometer yang pendek.
Use short connecting wire to galvanometer
- D Gerakan magnet bar yang lebih kerap dan pantas ke dalam solenoid
Motion of the bar magnet that's more frequent and quicker into the solenoid

34 Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan pancaran termion?

What is the meaning of thermionic emission?

- A Pembebasan elektron daripada permukaan logam apabila disinari cahaya
The release of electrons from a metal surface when exposed to light
- B Pembebasan elektron daripada permukaan logam apabila dipanaskan
The release of electrons from the metal surface when heated
- C Pergerakan elektron dalam wayar akibat perbezaan keupayaan
The movement of electrons in a wire due to a potential difference
- D Pembebasan proton daripada nukleus atom apabila dipanaskan
The release of protons from an atomic nucleus when heated

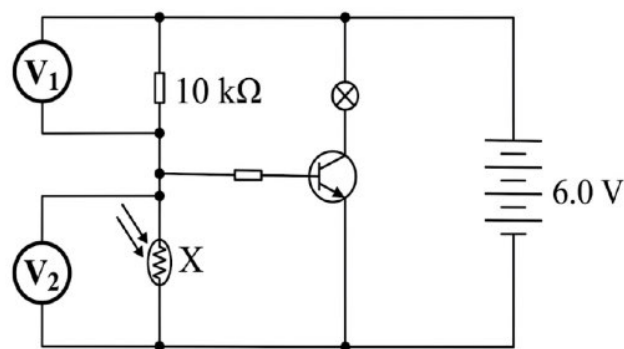
35 Apakah jenis pembawa cas dalam suatu semikonduktor?

What are the types of charge carriers in a semiconductor?

- A Proton dan elektron / *Proton and electron*
- B Proton dan lohong / *Proton and hole*
- C Anod dan katod/ *Anode and cathode*
- D Elektron dan lohong/ *Electron and hole*

36 Rajah 19 menunjukkan satu litar transistor.

Diagram 19 shows a transistor circuit.



Rajah/ Diagram 19

Apakah bacaan V_2 apabila rintangan X ialah $40\text{ k}\Omega$?

What is the reading of V_2 when the resistance of X is $40\text{ k}\Omega$?

- A 1.2 V
- B 2.4 V
- C 4.8 V
- D 6.0 V

37 Apakah zarah-zarah yang terkandung dalam satu nukleus atom?

What are the particles that are contained in the nucleus of an atom?

- A Elektron dan neutron / *Electrons and neutrons*
- B Elektron dan proton / *Electrons and protons*
- C Neutron dan proton / *Neutrons and protons*
- D Neutron, proton dan elektron/ *Neutrons, proton and electrons*

38 Apakah yang berlaku semasa pembelahan nukleus?

What happens during nuclear fission?

A Satu nukleus berat membelah kepada dua nukleus yang lebih ringan.

A heavy nucleus splits into two lighter nuclei.

B Satu neutron tidak stabil membelah kepada neutron yang stabil

An unstable neutron splits into stable neutrons

C Satu nukleus membahagi menghasilkan dua nukleus bertenaga tinggi.

A nucleus splits producing high energy nuclei

D Satu neutron membahagi pada suhu tinggi melebihi 1 000°C

A neutron splits at high temperature exceeding 1 000°C

39 Antara berikut, pernyataan yang manakah betul menerangkan spektrum sinaran jasad hitam menurut teori kuantum Max Planck?

Which of the following statement is correct explaining the spectrum of radiation of black body according to the Max Planck's theory of quantum?

A Jasad hitam memancarkan sinaran dalam semua julat frekuensi dengan pertambahan tenaga apabila frekuensi bertambah

Black body emits radiation in all frequency ranges, with increasing energy as frequency increases

B Tenaga diserap atau dipancarkan secara selanjar dan bukan dalam kuantiti yang tetap

Energy is absorbed or emitted continuously and not in fixed quantities

C Sinaran yang dipancarkan adalah tidak selanjar tetapi dalam bentuk paket tenaga yang berturutan

Radiation emitted is not continuous but in the form of successive energy packets

D Keamatan sinaran bertambah apabila frekuensi bertambah

Intensity of radiation increases when the frequency increases

40 Antara berikut, pernyataan yang manakah betul menjelaskan persamaan yang diberikan?

Which of the following statement is correct explaining the given equation?

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

I W ialah tenaga minimum untuk membebaskan elektron daripada permukaan logam.

W is the minimum energy to release an electron from the metal surface

II $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ ialah tenaga kinetik maksimum bagi fotoelektron.

$\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ is the maximum kinetic energy of the photoelectron.

III f ialah frekuensi bagi tenaga hasil pembebasan elektron.

f is the frequency of the energy produced by the electron emission.

IV hf ialah jumlah tenaga minimum untuk membebaskan elektron daripada permukaan logam.

hf is the total minimum energy to release an electron from a metal surface

A I dan/ and II

B I dan/ and IV

C II dan/ and III

D III dan/ and IV

KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT

END OF QUESTION PAPER

