



MAJLIS PENGETUA SEKOLAH MALAYSIA NEGERI SELANGOR

PENILAIAN INTERVENSI TERBILANG AKADEMIK SELANGOR (PINTAS) 2026
FIZIK TINGKATAN 5

Kertas 1

4531/1

1 jam 15 minit

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN 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 peperiksaan ini mengandungi **28** 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	$F = ma$

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	$\frac{T_1^2}{r_1^3} = \frac{T_2^2}{r_2^3}$
7	$v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$
8	$U = -\frac{GMm}{r}$
9	$v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r}}$
10	$g = 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2}$
11	$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$
12	Jisim Bumi, $M = 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ <i>Mass of Earth</i>
13	Jejari Bumi, $R = 6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$ <i>Radius of Earth</i>

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
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 $hf = W + \frac{1}{2}mv_{\text{maks}}^2$
- 8 $W = hf_0$
- 9 $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$



- 1 Sebuah roket air berjisim 1.8 kg dilepaskan tegak ke atas dengan halaju 30 ms⁻¹. Roket itu mencapai ketinggian maksimum dalam 8.5 saat
Antara kuantiti fizik yang terlibat dengan situasi tersebut, kuantiti fizik manakah yang diklasifikasi betul?

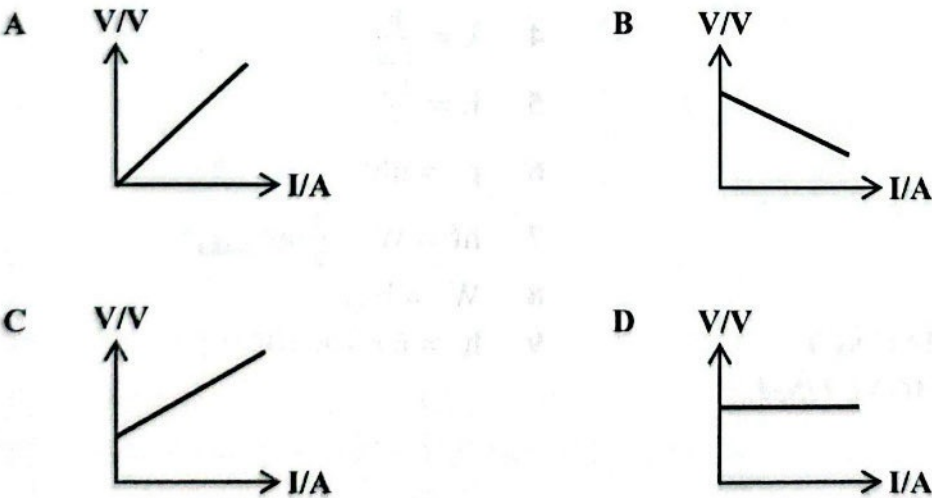
A water rocket of mass 1.8 kg is launched vertically upwards with a velocity of 30 ms⁻¹. The rocket reaches its maximum height in 8.5 seconds.
Among the physical quantities involved in the situation, which physical quantity is classified correct?

	Kuantiti asas Base quantity	Kuantiti vektor Vector quantity
A	Jisim Mass	Halaju, masa Velocity, time
B	Halaju Velocity	Sesaran, halaju Displacement, velocity
C	Jisim, masa Mass, time	Halaju Velocity
D	Halaju, Sesaran Velocity, Displacement	Jisim Mass

- 2 Berikut merupakan persamaan bagi beza keupayaan merentasi sel kering, V.
The following is the equation for the potential difference across a dry cell, V.

$$V = -Ir + \mathcal{E}$$

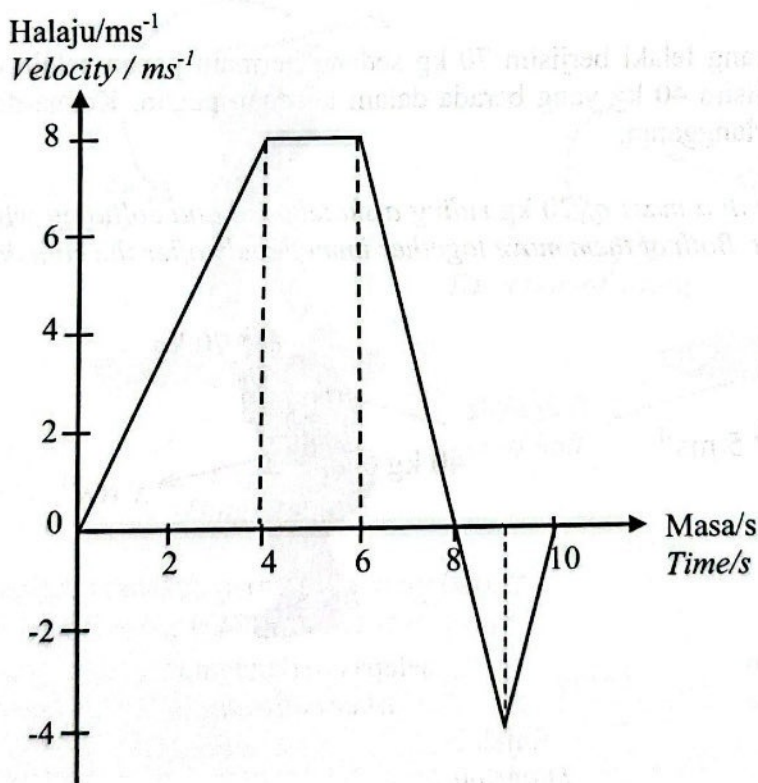
Antara yang berikut, graf manakah yang betul?
Which of the following graphs is correct?



- 3 Sebuah kereta bergerak dengan halaju 25 m s^{-1} selama 4 saat.
Pernyataan manakah yang **betul** tentang gerakan kereta tersebut?
A car moves with a velocity of 25 m s^{-1} for 4 seconds.
Which statement is **correct** about the motion of the car?

- A Kereta mengalami pecutan
The car experiences acceleration
- B Kereta bergerak dengan pecutan sifar
The car moves with zero acceleration
- C Kereta mengalami perubahan halaju
The car experiences a change in velocity
- D Kereta bergerak dengan halaju yang bertambah
The car moves with increasing velocity

- 4 Rajah 1 menunjukkan graf halaju-masa bagi gerakan sebuah kereta.
Diagram 1 shows a velocity-time graph for the motion of a car.



Rajah 1
Diagram 1

Hitung jumlah sesaran yang dilalui oleh kereta tersebut?
Calculate the total displacement travelled by the car?

- A 44 m
- B 40 m
- C 38 m
- D 36 m

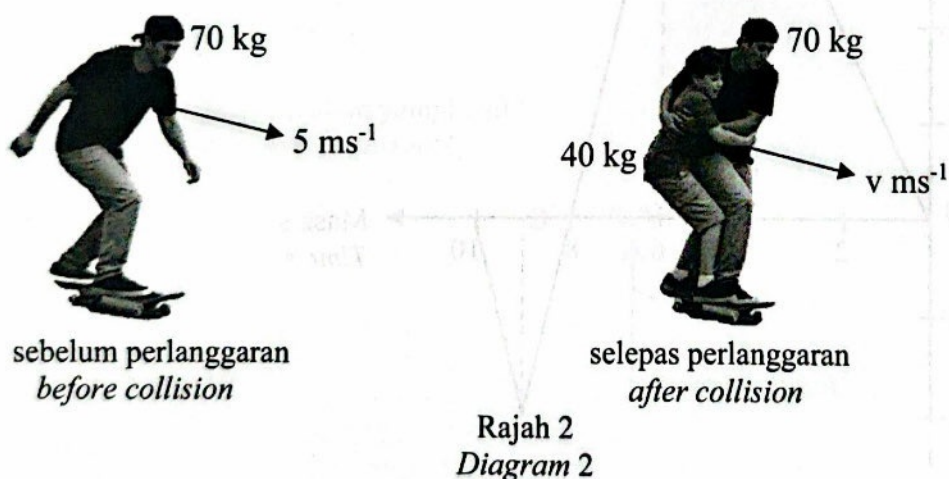
- 5 Seorang angkasawan berasa lebih mudah menolak objek berat ketika berada di angkasa lepas. Namun objek tersebut masih sukar untuk dihentikan selepas bergerak. Pernyataan manakah yang betul?

An astronaut finds it easier to push a heavy object while in outer space. However, the object is still difficult to stop once it starts moving. Which statement is correct?

- A Objek tiada berat
The object has no weight
- B Objek tiada jisim
The object has no mass
- C Objek mempunyai inersia
The object has inertia
- D Tiada daya graviti bertindak ke atas objek
No gravitational force acts on the object

- 6 Rajah 2 menunjukkan seorang lelaki berjisim 70 kg sedang bermain papan selaju dan berlanggar dengan seorang budak berjisim 40 kg yang berada dalam keadaan pegun. Kedua-duanya bergerak bersama sejeurus selepas perlanggaran.

Diagram 2 shows a man with a mass of 70 kg riding a skateboard and colliding with a boy with a mass of 40 kg who is at rest. Both of them move together immediately after the collision.



Berapakah halaju akhir sepunya mereka?
What is their common final velocity?

- A 3.2 ms^{-1}
- B -3.2 ms^{-1}
- C 5.0 ms^{-1}
- D -5.0 ms^{-1}



- 7

Apakah maksud gerakan jatuh bebas?
What is meant by free fall?

A

Objek jatuh dengan halaju malar
An object falls with constant velocity

B

Objek jatuh tanpa pengaruh daya graviti
An object falls without the influence of gravitational force

C

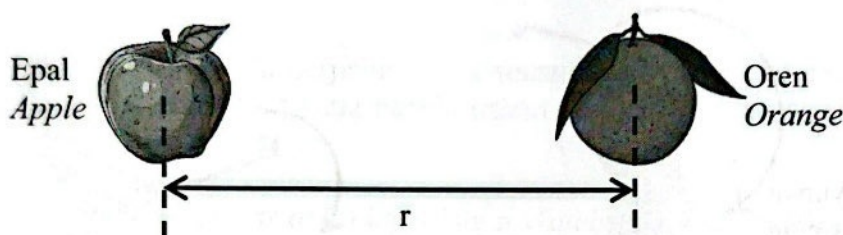
Objek jatuh hanya dipengaruhi oleh daya graviti
An object falls under the influence of gravitational force only

D

Objek jatuh dipengaruhi oleh rintangan udara sahaja
An object falls under the influence of air resistance only
- 8

Rajah 3.1 menunjukkan seorang lelaki menghayun kayu pemukul dengan tinggi apabila memukul bola golf.
Rajah 3.2 menunjukkan lelaki yang sama menghayun kayu pemukul dengan rendah apabila memukul bola golf yang sama.
Diagram 3.1 shows a man swinging a club high when hitting a golf ball.
Diagram 3.2 shows the same man swinging the club low when hitting the same golf ball.
- The image contains two side-by-side illustrations of a golfer in mid-swing. In the left illustration (Rajah 3.1), the golfer's club is raised high, and a curved arrow indicates a large arc of motion. In the right illustration (Rajah 3.2), the golfer's club is held lower, and a curved arrow indicates a smaller arc of motion. Both illustrations show the golfer's feet, torso, and arms. Labels with arrows point to the club head in both diagrams, and a label points to the golf ball on the ground between the two diagrams.
- Antara berikut, manakah pernyataan yang betul?
Which of the following is the correct statement?
- | | Rajah 3.1
Diagram 3.1 | Rajah 3.2
Diagram 3.2 |
|---|--|--|
| A | Impuls lebih tinggi
<i>Higher impulse</i> | Halaju bola golf lebih rendah
<i>Lower velocity of golf ball</i> |
| B | Impuls lebih rendah
<i>Lower impulse</i> | Halaju bola golf lebih tinggi
<i>Higher velocity of golf ball</i> |
| C | Halaju bola golf lebih rendah
<i>Lower velocity of golf ball</i> | Impuls lebih tinggi
<i>Higher impulse</i> |
| D | Halaju bola golf lebih tinggi
<i>Higher velocity of golf ball</i> | Impuls lebih rendah
<i>Lower impulse</i> |
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- [Lihat halaman sebelah
SULIT

- 9 Apakah maksud kekuatan medan graviti?
What is the meaning of gravitational field strength?
- A Daya graviti yang bertindak ke atas objek per unit jisim
The gravitational force acting on an object per unit mass
 - B Daya graviti yang bertindak ke atas objek yang jatuh dengan pecutan graviti
The gravitational force acting on an object that falls with the gravitational acceleration
 - C Daya graviti antara dua objek per unit kuasa dua jarak antara pusat dua objek tersebut
The gravitational force between two objects per unit square of the distance between the centers of the two objects
 - D Daya graviti yang bertindak ke atas objek di mana arah daya adalah sentiasa menuju ke pusat graviti
The gravitational force acting on an object where the direction of the force is always towards the center of gravity
- 10 Rajah 4 menunjukkan jarak antara pusat sebiji epal dan sebiji oren adalah r .
Diagram 4 shows that the distance between the centers of an apple and an orange is r .

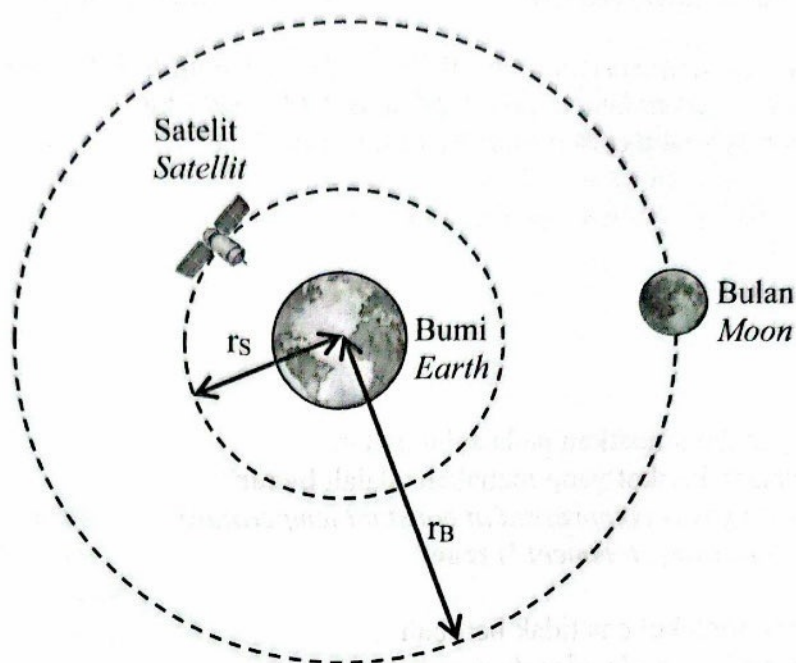


Rajah 4
Diagram 4

Antara berikut manakah pernyataan yang **betul** tentang daya graviti, F antara epal dan oren tersebut?
*Which of the following is the **correct** statement about the gravitational force, F between the apple and the orange?*

- A F berkadar terus dengan hasil tambah jisim epal dan oren dan berkadar songsang dengan $2r$
 F is directly proportional to the sum of the masses of the apple and orange and inversely proportional to $2r$
- B F berkadar terus dengan hasil tambah jisim epal dan oren dan berkadar songsang dengan r^2
 F is directly proportional to the sum of the masses of the apple and orange and inversely proportional to r^2
- C F berkadar terus dengan hasil darab jisim epal dan oren dan berkadar songsang dengan $2r$
 F is directly proportional to the product of the masses of the apple and orange and inversely proportional to $2r$
- D F berkadar terus dengan hasil darab jisim epal dan oren dan berkadar songsang dengan r^2
 F is directly proportional to the product of the masses of the apple and orange and inversely proportional to r^2

- 11 Rajah 5 menunjukkan sebuah satelit dan Bulan mengorbit Bumi.
Diagram 5 shows a satellite and Moon orbiting the Earth.



Rajah 5
Diagram 5

Tempoh orbit satelit dan Bulan masing-masing adalah T_s dan T_B .

Antara berikut manakah pernyataan yang betul?

The orbital periods of the satellite and the Moon are T_s and T_B respectively.

Which of the following statement is correct?

A $\frac{T_s^3}{T_B^3} = \frac{r_B^2}{r_s^2}$

B $\frac{T_s^2}{T_B^2} = \frac{r_B^3}{r_s^3}$

C $\frac{T_s^3}{T_B^3} = \frac{r_s^2}{r_B^2}$

D $\frac{T_s^2}{T_B^2} = \frac{r_s^3}{r_B^3}$

- 12 Sup mendidih dituangkan ke dalam mangkuk keluli.
Apakah yang berlaku apabila sup mendidih dan mangkuk keluli berada dalam keseimbangan terma?
Boiling soup is poured into a steel bowl.
What happens when the soup boils and the steel bowl is in thermal equilibrium?

- A Suhu sup berkurang
The temperature of the soup decreases
- B Suhu mangkuk keluli meningkat
The temperature of the steel bowl rises
- C Suhu sup dan mangkuk keluli adalah sama
The temperature of the soup and the steel bowl are the same
- D Tiada pengaliran haba antara sup dan mangkuk keluli
No heat conduction between the soup and the steel bowl



- 13 Sebanyak 0.5 kg ais pada suhu 0°C dipanaskan sehingga semua ais mencair menjadi air pada suhu 0°C . Diberi haba pendam tentu pelakuran ais ialah $3.34 \times 10^5 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$. Berapakah jumlah haba yang diperlukan untuk mencairkan ais tersebut?

0.5 kg of ice at a temperature of 0°C is heated until all the ice melts into water at 0°C . Given the specific latent heat of fusion of ice is $3.34 \times 10^5 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$. What is the total amount of heat required to melt the ice?

- A $1.67 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$
- B $1.67 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$
- C $3.34 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$
- D $3.34 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$

- 14 Belon berisi gas dimampatkan pada suhu malar. Antara pernyataan berikut yang manakah adalah benar?
Balloon fill with gas is compressed at constant temperature. Which of the following statement is true?

- I Bilangan molekul gas tidak berubah.
Number of gas molecules does not change.
- II Jarak antara molekul gas bertambah.
The distance between gas molecules increases.
- III Tenaga kinetik molekul gas berkurang.
The kinetic energy of the gas molecules decreases.
- IV Kadar perlanggaran antara gas molekul dan dinding belon bertambah.
The rate of collisions between gas molecules and the balloon walls increases.

- A I dan III
I and III
- B I dan IV
I and IV
- C II dan III
II and III
- D II dan IV
II and IV

- 15 Manakah antara berikut merupakan contoh gelombang mekanik?
Which of the following are examples of mechanical waves?

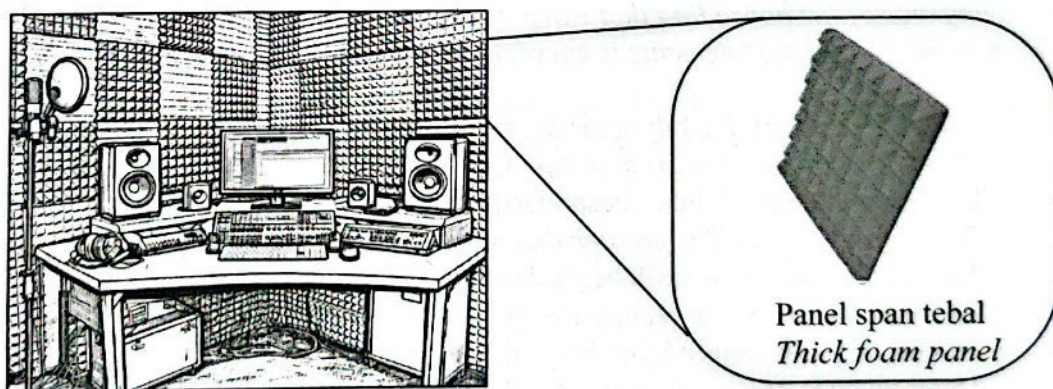
- A Gelombang air dan gelombang radio
Water wave and radio wave
- B Gelombang air dan gelombang bunyi
Water wave and sound wave
- C Gelombang cahaya dan gelombang radio
Light wave and radio wave
- D Gelombang cahaya dan gelombang bunyi
Light wave and sound wave

- 16 Tombol talaan pada sebuah penerima radio ringkas diubah supaya frekuensi asli penerima radio ringkas adalah sama dengan frekuensi gelombang radio dari stesen penyiaran X. Maka siaran radio dari stesen penyiaran X dapat didengari dengan jelas melalui pembesar suara penerima radio ringkas tersebut.
Apakah konsep fizik yang terlibat?

The tuning knob on a simple radio receiver is changed so that the natural frequency of the simple radio receiver is the same as the radio wave frequency of broadcasting station X. Then the radio broadcast from broadcasting station X can be heard clearly through the speaker of the simple radio receiver.

What is the physics concept involved?

- A Resonans
Resonance
- B Pelembapan
Damping
- C Interferens gelombang
Interference of waves
- D Pembelauan gelombang
Diffraction of waves
- 17 Rajah 6 menunjukkan sebuah studio rakaman dengan panel span tebal dipasang di seluruh dinding studio.
Diagram 6 shows a recording studio with thick foam panels installed on all the walls of the studio.

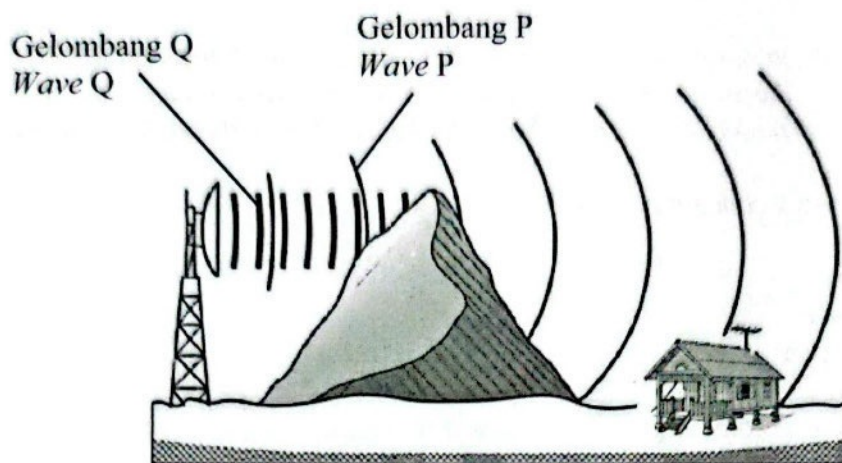


Rajah 6
Diagram 6

Apakah tujuan utama pemasangan panel span tebal tersebut?
What is the main purpose of installing the thick foam panel?

- A Mengurangkan pantulan bunyi
To reduce reflection of sound
- B Meningkatkan frekuensi bunyi
To increase frequency of sound
- C Meningkatkan pembiasan bunyi
To increase refraction of sound
- D Mengurangkan penyerapan bunyi
To reduce absorption of sound

- 18 Rajah 7 menunjukkan sebuah stesen pemancar radio menghantar dua jenis gelombang elektromagnet, P dan Q, ke sebuah rumah yang terletak di belakang sebuah bukit.
Diagram 7 shows a radio transmitting station sends two types of electromagnetic waves, P and Q, to a house located behind a hill.



Rajah 7
Diagram 7

Penghuni rumah mendapati gelombang P diterima dengan jelas, manakala gelombang Q tidak diterima.

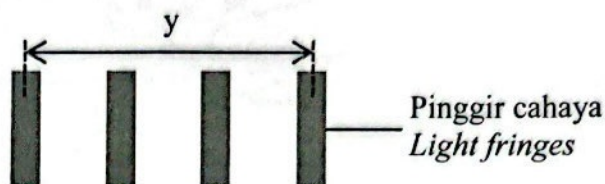
Antara yang berikut, pernyataan manakah yang betul?

*The occupants of the house find that wave P is received clearly, whereas wave Q is not received.
Which of the following statements is correct?*

- A Halaju gelombang P lebih besar daripada Q
The speed of wave P is greater than Q
 - B Tenaga gelombang P lebih besar daripada Q
The energy of wave P is greater than Q
 - C Panjang gelombang P lebih besar daripada Q
The wavelength of P is greater than Q
 - D Frekuensi gelombang P lebih besar daripada Q
The frequency of wave P is greater than Q
- 19 Manakah antara berikut merupakan aplikasi gelombang mikro?
Which of the following is an application of microwaves?
- A Alat pengesan duit palsu
Counterfeit money detector
 - B Alat kawalan jauh televisyen
Television remote control
 - C Penghantaran siaran radio FM
Transmission of FM radio broadcasts
 - D Penghantaran isyarat televisyen satelit
Transmission of satellite television signals

- 20 Rajah 8 menunjukkan suatu pola pinggir cahaya yang terhasil pada skrin dalam eksperimen dwicelah Young. Jarak pemisah dwicelah yang digunakan ialah 2 mm dan jarak antara dwicelah dengan skrin ialah 3 m. Panjang gelombang cahaya monokromatik yang digunakan ialah 6.85×10^{-7} m.

Diagram 8 shows a pattern of light fringes produced on a screen in Young's double-slit experiment. The separation distance of double-slit used is 2 mm and the distance between the double slit and the screen is 3 m. The wavelength of monochromatic light used is 6.85×10^{-7} m.

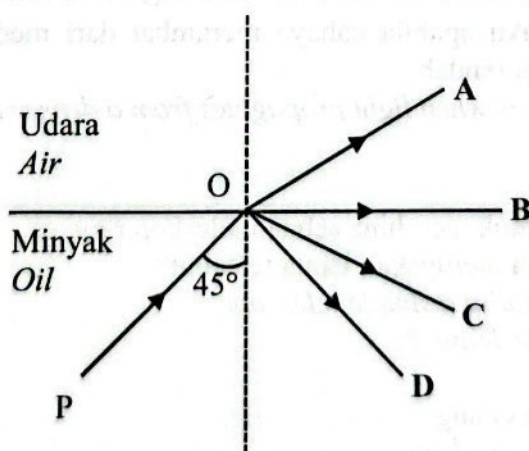


Rajah 8
Diagram 8

Hitungkan nilai y .

Calculate the value of y .

- A 1.03×10^{-3} m
B 3.08×10^{-3} m
C 4.11×10^{-3} m
D 3.08×10^{-6} m
- 21 Rajah 9 menunjukkan suatu sinar cahaya P merambat dari minyak ke udara dengan sudut tuju 45° .
Diagram 9 shows a light ray P propagates from oil to air at an angle of incidence of 45° .

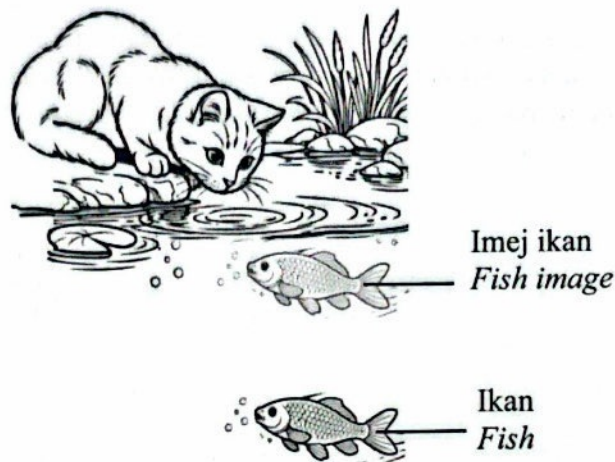


Rajah 9
Diagram 9

Jika sudut genting minyak ialah 43° , lintasan cahaya manakah yang betul selepas melalui titik O?
If the critical angle of oil is 43° , which is the correct path of light after passing through point O?

- 22 Rajah 10 menunjukkan seekor kucing sedang memerhati seekor ikan yang kelihatan lebih dekat dengan permukaan air di dalam sebuah kolam.

Diagram 10 shows a cat observing a fish that appears closer to the surface of the water in a pond.



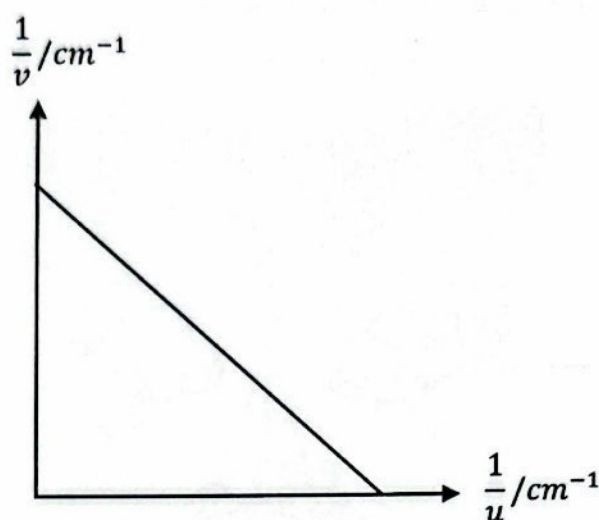
Rajah 10
Diagram 10

Pilih pernyataan yang **betul** untuk menerangkan situasi tersebut.

*Choose the **correct** statement to describe the situation.*

- A Indeks biasan air lebih rendah daripada indeks biasan udara
Refractive index of water is less than refractive index of air
 - B Laju cahaya dalam air lebih rendah daripada laju cahaya dalam udara
The speed of light in water is lesser than the speed of light in air
 - C Cahaya dibiaskan mendekati normal apabila memasuki medium berketumpatan rendah
Light is refracted towards the normal when entering a less dense medium
 - D Pantulan cahaya berlaku apabila cahaya merambat dari medium berketumpatan tinggi ke medium berketumpatan rendah
Reflection of light occurs when light propagates from a denser medium to a less dense medium
- 23 Dua jenis kanta digunakan untuk membina sebuah teleskop ringkas. Antara berikut, yang manakah merupakan kanta tersebut?
Two type of lens are used to build a simple telescope. Which of the following are the lenses?
- A Kanta mata dan kanta cekung
Eyepiece lens dan concave lens
 - B Kanta objektif dan kanta mata
Objective lens and eyepiece lens
 - C Kanta pembesar dan kanta mata
Magnifying glass and eyepiece lens
 - D Kanta cekung dan kanta objektif
Concave lens and objective lens

- 24 Rajah 11 menunjukkan graf $\frac{1}{v}$ melawan $\frac{1}{u}$ bagi sebuah kanta cembung dalam satu eksperimen.
Diagram 11 shows the graph of $\frac{1}{v}$ against $\frac{1}{u}$ for a convex lens in an experiment.

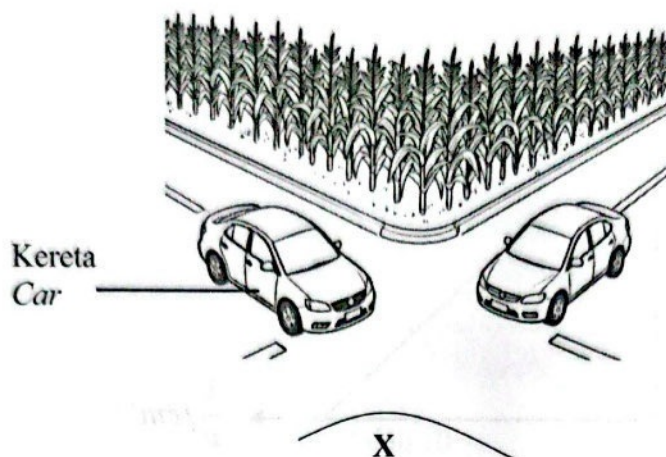


Rajah 11
Diagram 11

Apakah yang berlaku kepada pintasan-y apabila kanta cembung yang lebih tebal digunakan?
What happens to the y-intercept when a thicker convex lens is used?

- A Bertambah
Increases
- B Berkurang
Decreases
- C Tidak berubah
No change

- 25 Rajah 12 menunjukkan dua buah kereta, bergerak pada arah yang bertentangan, melalui suatu simpang. Satu cermin diletakkan di kedudukan X supaya pemandu dapat melihat halangan. *Diagram 12 shows two cars, travelling in the opposite directions, passing through a junction. A mirror placed at X position so that the driver can see obstacles.*



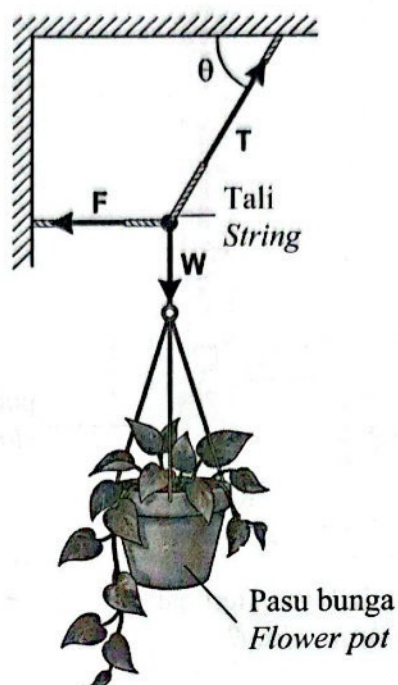
Rajah 12
Diagram 12

Didapati imej halangan yang terhasil adalah diperkecilkan, tegak dan maya.
Tentukan jenis cermin tersebut.

*It is found that the image of the obstacle formed is diminished, upright and virtual.
Determine the type of mirror.*

- A Cermin satah
Plane mirror
- B Cermin cekung
Concave mirror
- C Cermin cembung
Convex mirror

- 26 Rajah 13 menunjukkan satu pasu bunga digantung menggunakan dua tali. Sistem berada dalam keadaan keseimbangan daya.
Diagram 13 shows a flower pot hanging from two strings. The system is in a state of force equilibrium.



Rajah 13
Diagram 13

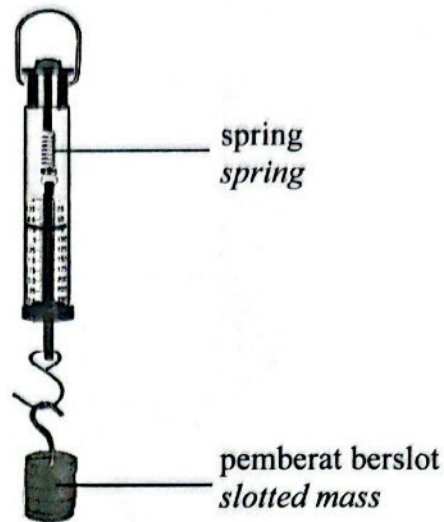
Persamaan manakah yang betul?
Which equation is correct?

- I $W = T = F$
- II $F = T \sin \theta$
- III $F = T \cos \theta$
- IV $W = T \sin \theta$

- A I dan II
I and II
- B I dan IV
I and IV
- C II dan III
II and III
- D III dan IV
III and IV

- 27 Rajah 14 menunjukkan spring di dalam neraca spring diregangkan apabila neraca spring digunakan untuk mengukur berat objek.

Diagram 14 shows the spring in a spring balance being stretched when the spring balance is used to measure the weight of an object.



Rajah 14
Diagram 14

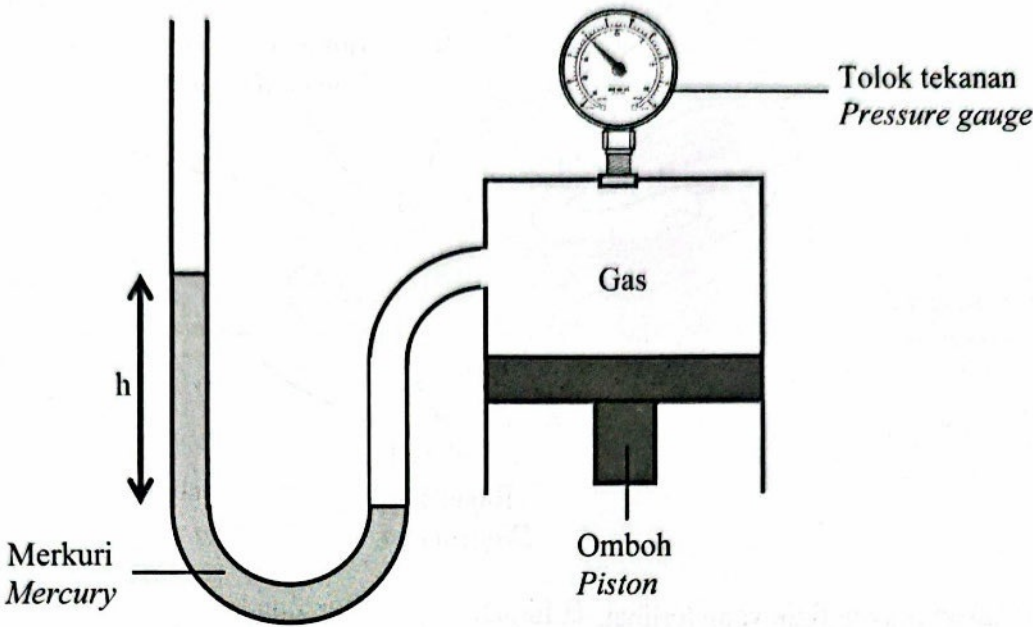
Antara berikut, manakah hukum fizik yang terlibat?
Which of the following physics law involved?

- A Hukum Ohm
Ohm's Law
- B Hukum Snell
Snell's Law
- C Hukum Hooke
Hooke's Law
- D Hukum Faraday
Faraday's Law

- 28 Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan tekanan atmosfera?
What is meant by atmospheric pressure?

- A Tekanan yang disebabkan oleh berat lapisan udara yang bertindak ke atas seunit luas permukaan Bumi
Pressure caused by the weight of the air layer acting on a unit of surface area of Earth
- B Tekanan yang disebabkan oleh tekanan lapisan udara yang bertindak ke atas seunit luas permukaan Bumi
Pressure caused by the pressure of the air layer acting on a unit of surface area of Earth
- C Tekanan yang disebabkan oleh ketebalan lapisan udara yang bertindak ke atas seunit luas permukaan Bumi
Pressure caused by the thickness of the air layer acting on a unit of surface area of Earth
- D Tekanan yang disebabkan oleh ketumpatan lapisan udara yang bertindak ke atas seunit luas permukaan Bumi
Pressure caused by the density of the air layer acting on a unit of surface area of Earth

- 29 Rajah 15 menunjukkan sebuah manometer dan tolok tekanan yang disambung kepada bekas berisi gas.
Diagram 15 shows a manometer and pressure gauge being connected to a container filled with gas.

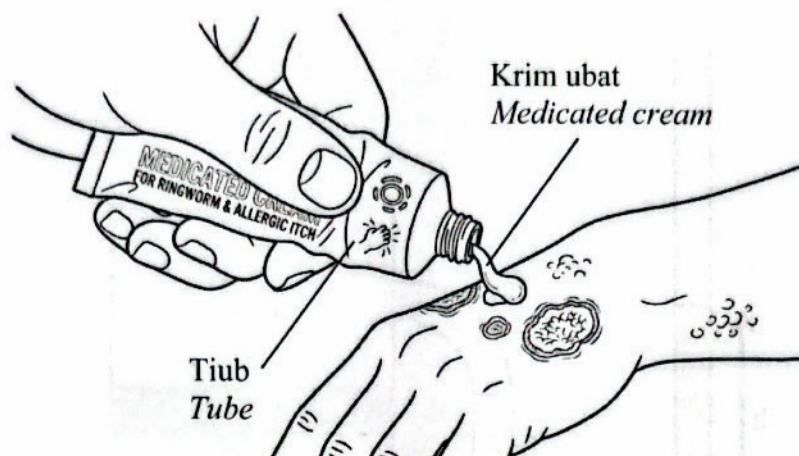


Rajah 15
Diagram 15

Apakah yang berlaku pada ketinggian merkuri, h , dan bacaan tolok tekanan jika omboh ditarik ke bawah?
What happens to the height of mercury, h , and pressure gauge reading if the piston is pulled downward?

	Ketinggian merkuri, h <i>Height of mercury, h</i>	Bacaan tolok tekanan <i>Pressure gauge reading</i>
A	Bertambah <i>Increase</i>	Bertambah <i>Increase</i>
B	Berkurang <i>Decrease</i>	Bertambah <i>Increase</i>
C	Bertambah <i>Increase</i>	Berkurang <i>Decrease</i>
D	Berkurang <i>Decrease</i>	Berkurang <i>Decrease</i>

- 30 Rajah 16 menunjukkan krim ubat mengalir keluar daripada tiub apabila dipicit.
Diagram 16 shows the medicated cream flowing out of the tube when squeezed.



Rajah 16
Diagram 16

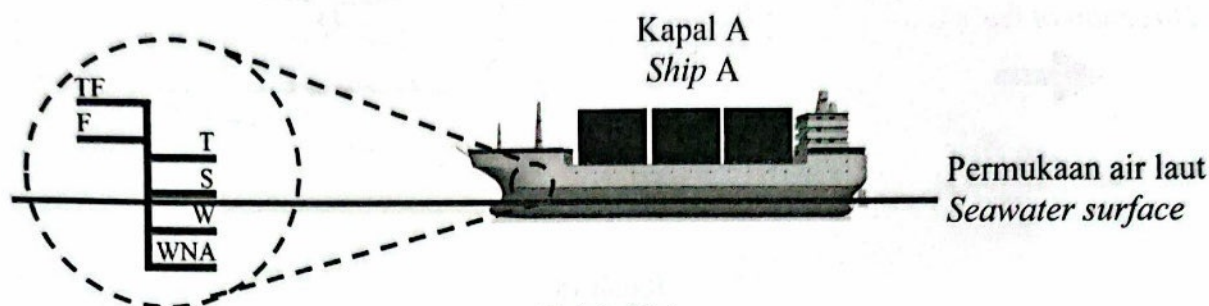
Nyatakan prinsip fizik yang terlibat.
State the physics principle involved.

- A Prinsip Pascal
Pascal's Principle
- B Prinsip Bernoulli
Bernoulli's Principle
- C Prinsip Archimedes
Archimedes' Principle
- D Prinsip Keabadian Tenaga
Principle of Conservation of Energy

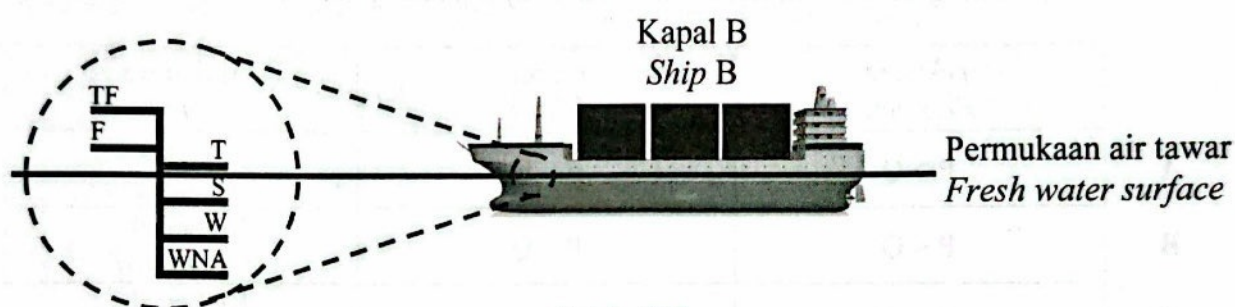
- 31 Rajah 17.1 menunjukkan garisan Plimsoll bagi Kapal A yang membawa muatan besar dalam air laut. Rajah 17.2 menunjukkan garisan Plimsoll bagi Kapal B yang mempunyai muatan yang sama dengan Kapal A, dalam air tawar.

Diagram 17.1 shows the Plimsoll line of Ship A carrying a large load in seawater.

Diagram 17.2 shows the Plimsoll line for Ship B which has the same load as Ship A, in fresh water.



Rajah 17.1
Diagram 17.1



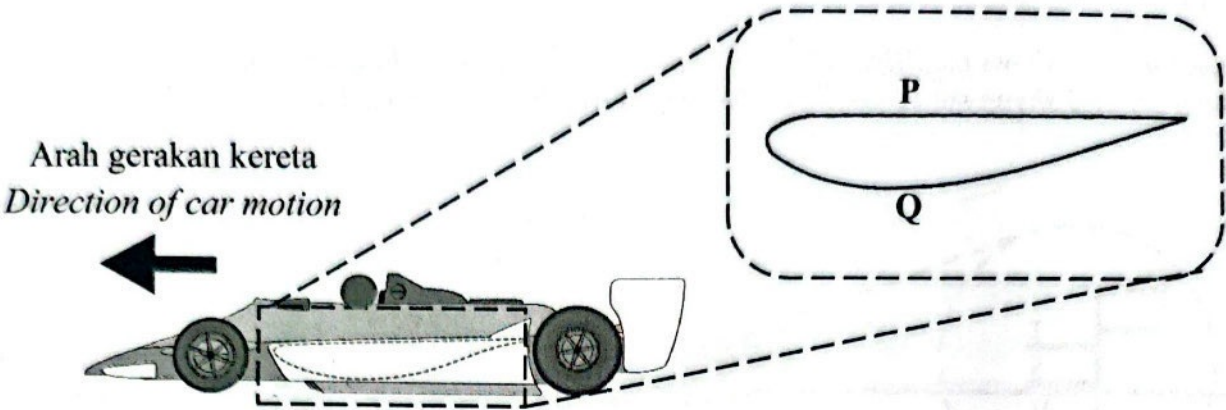
Rajah 17.2
Diagram 17.2

Berdasarkan pemerhatian anda, pilih pernyataan yang betul tentang situasi di atas.

Based on your observations, choose the correct statement about the situation above.

- A Daya apungan yang bertindak ke atas Kapal A adalah lebih besar kerana ketumpatan air laut adalah lebih tinggi.
The buoyant force acting on Ship A is greater because the density of seawater is higher.
- B Daya apungan yang bertindak ke atas Kapal B adalah lebih besar kerana isipadu cecair yang disesarkan adalah lebih besar.
The buoyant force acting on Ship B is greater because the volume of liquid displaced is greater.
- C Daya apungan yang bertindak ke atas Kapal B adalah lebih besar kerana isipadu bahagian kapal yang tenggelam adalah lebih besar.
The buoyant force acting on Ship B is greater because the volume of the submerged part of the ship is greater.
- D Daya apungan yang bertindak ke atas Kapal A adalah sama dengan daya apungan yang bertindak ke atas Kapal B kerana kedua-dua kapal mempunyai berat yang sama.
The buoyant force acting on Ship A is the same as that acting on Ship B because both ships have the same weight.

32 Rajah 18 menunjukkan keratan rentas sisi badan sebuah kereta lumba.
Diagram 18 shows a cross-section of the side of a racing car.

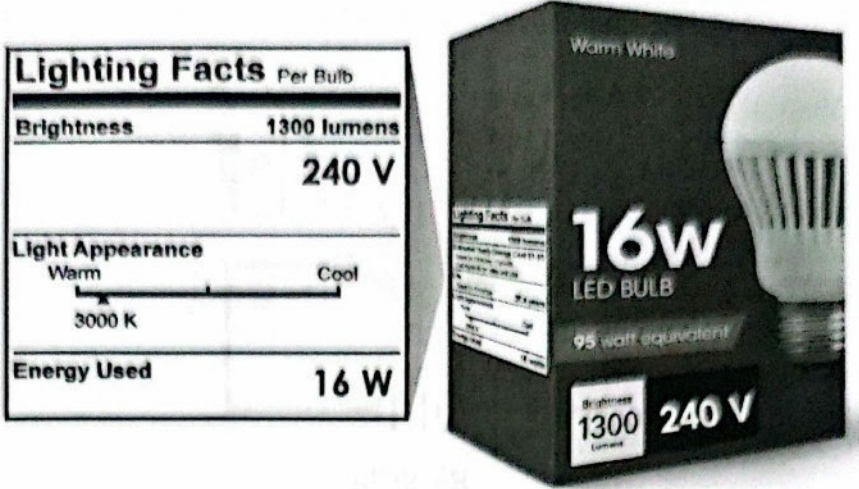


Rajah 18
Diagram 18

Manakah antara berikut menunjukkan gabungan yang betul bagi kuantiti fizik di bahagian P dan Q?
Which of the following shows the correct combination of physical quantities in section P and Q?

	Tekanan Pressure	Halaju Velocity	Arah daya Force
A	$P > Q$	$P > Q$	Ke atas Upward
B	$P < Q$	$P > Q$	Ke bawah Downward
C	$P > Q$	$P < Q$	Ke bawah Downward
D	$P < Q$	$P < Q$	Ke atas Upward

- 33 Rajah 19 menunjukkan label kadar kuasa sebuah mentol lampu LED.
Diagram 19 shows the power rating label of an LED light bulb.

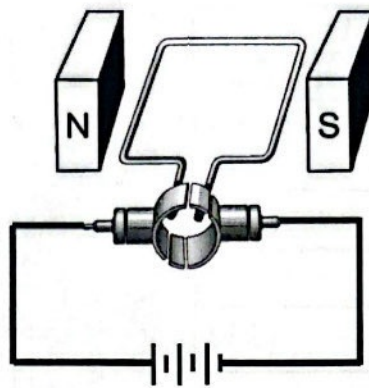


Rajah 19
Diagram 19

Mentol lampu LED dalam Rajah 19 dinyalakan dalam masa 210 minit.
Hitung jumlah tenaga elektrik yang digunakan dalam unit kWj.
The LED light bulb in Diagram 19 is turned on in 210 minutes.
Calculate the amount of electrical energy used in kWh.

- A 0.056
- B 3.36
- C 56
- D 3360

- 34 Rajah 20 menunjukkan sebuah motor elektrik ringkas.
Diagram 20 shows a simple electric motor.



Rajah 20
Diagram 20

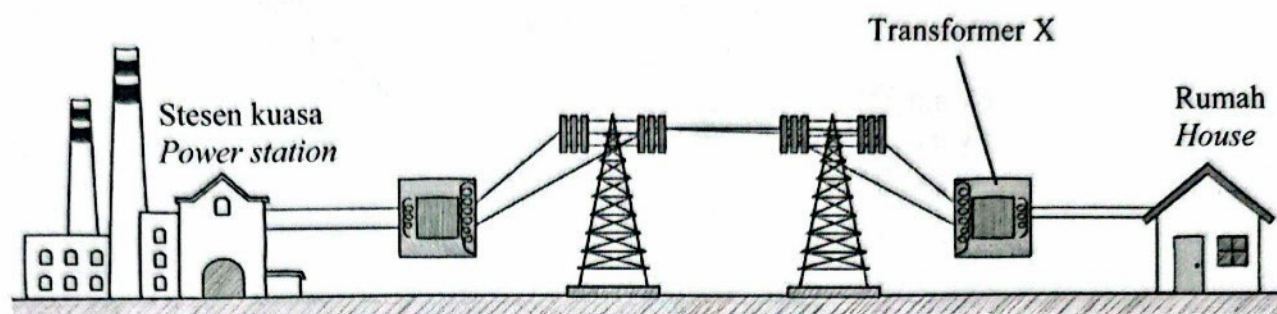
Apakah perubahan yang perlu dilakukan untuk menukarkan motor itu kepada penjana arus ulang alik?

What changes need to be made to convert the motor into an alternating current generator?

- A Menukarkan sel kering kepada mentol dan menukarkan polariti magnet.
Replace the dry cell to a bulb and reverse the polarity of the magnet.
- B Menukarkan sel kering kepada mentol dan menukarkan komutator kepada gelang gelincir.
Replace the dry cell to a bulb and replace the commutator to a slip ring.
- C Menukarkan sel kering kepada bekalan kuasa arus ulang alik dan menggunakan sebuah komutator.
Replace the dry cell to an alternating current power supply and use a commutator.
- D Menukarkan sel kering kepada bekalan kuasa arus ulang alik dan menukarkan komutator kepada gelang gelincir.
Replace the dry cell to an alternating current power supply and replace the commutator to a slip ring.

- 35 Rajah 21 menunjukkan sistem penghantaran dan pengagihan tenaga elektrik dari stesen kuasa ke rumah.

Diagram 21 shows the transmission and distribution system of electrical energy from a power station to homes.



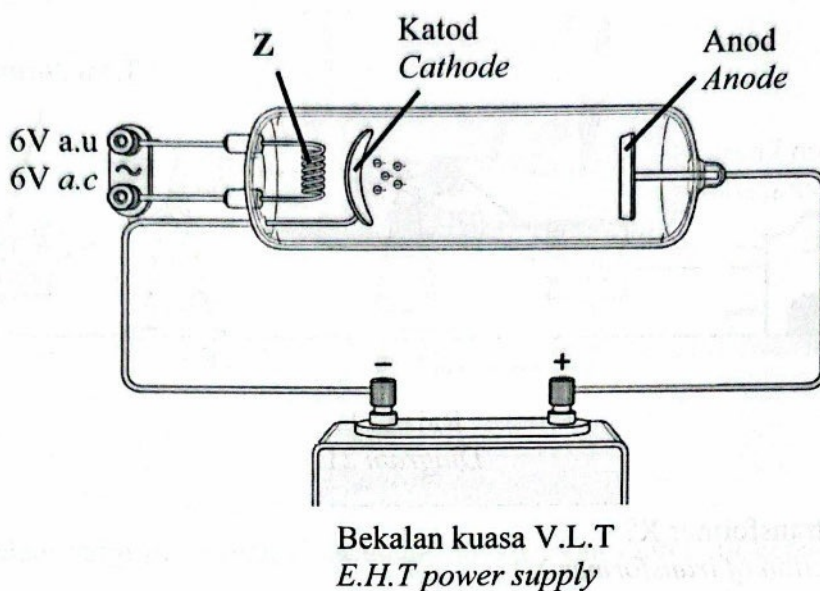
Rajah 21
Diagram 21

Apakah fungsi transformer X?

What is the function of transformer X?

- A Menyimpan tenaga elektrik
Store electrical energy
 - B Menghasilkan haba untuk memasak
Produce heat for cooking
 - C Mengurangkan voltan untuk kegunaan rumah
Reduce voltage for household use
 - D Menukar arus ulang-alik kepada arus terus
Convert alternating current to direct current
- 36 Apakah proses yang menukarkan arus ulang-alik kepada arus terus menggunakan diod?
- What is the process that converts alternating current to direct current using a diode?*
- A Rektifikasi
Rectification
 - B Amplifier arus
Current amplifier
 - C Pincang hadapan
Forward biased
 - D Pincang songsang
Reverse biased

- 37 Rajah 22 menunjukkan keratan rentas sebuah tiub sinar katod.
Diagram 22 shows the cross-section of a cathode ray tube.

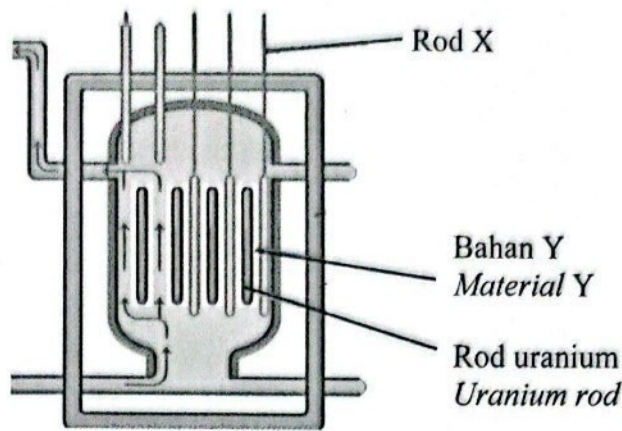


Rajah 22
Diagram 22

Apakah fungsi bahagian Z?
What is the function of part Z?

- A Memanaskan katod
To heat the cathode
- B Menghasilkan elektron
To produce electrons
- C Memfokuskan alur elektron
To focus the electron beam
- D Memecutkan elektron ke anod
To accelerate electrons towards anode

38 Rajah 23 menunjukkan keratan rentas sebuah reaktor nuklear.
Diagram 23 shows a cross-section of a nuclear reactor.



Rajah 23
Diagram 23

Antara berikut manakah adalah benar tentang fungsi komponen X dan Y?
Which of the following is true about the functions of components X and Y?

	Rod X	Bahan Y Material Y
A	Memperlahankan neutron Slow down neutrons	Menyerap tenaga haba daripada tindak balas berantai Absorb heat energy from chain reaction
B	Menyerap neutron yang berlebihan Absorb excess neutrons	Memperlahankan neutron Slow down neutrons
C	Bahan api menghasilkan tenaga nuclear Fuel that produces nuclear energy	Menyerap neutron yang berlebihan Absorb excess neutrons
D	Menyerap tenaga haba daripada tindak balas berantai Absorb heat energy from chain reaction	Bahan api menghasilkan tenaga nuclear Fuel that produces nuclear energy

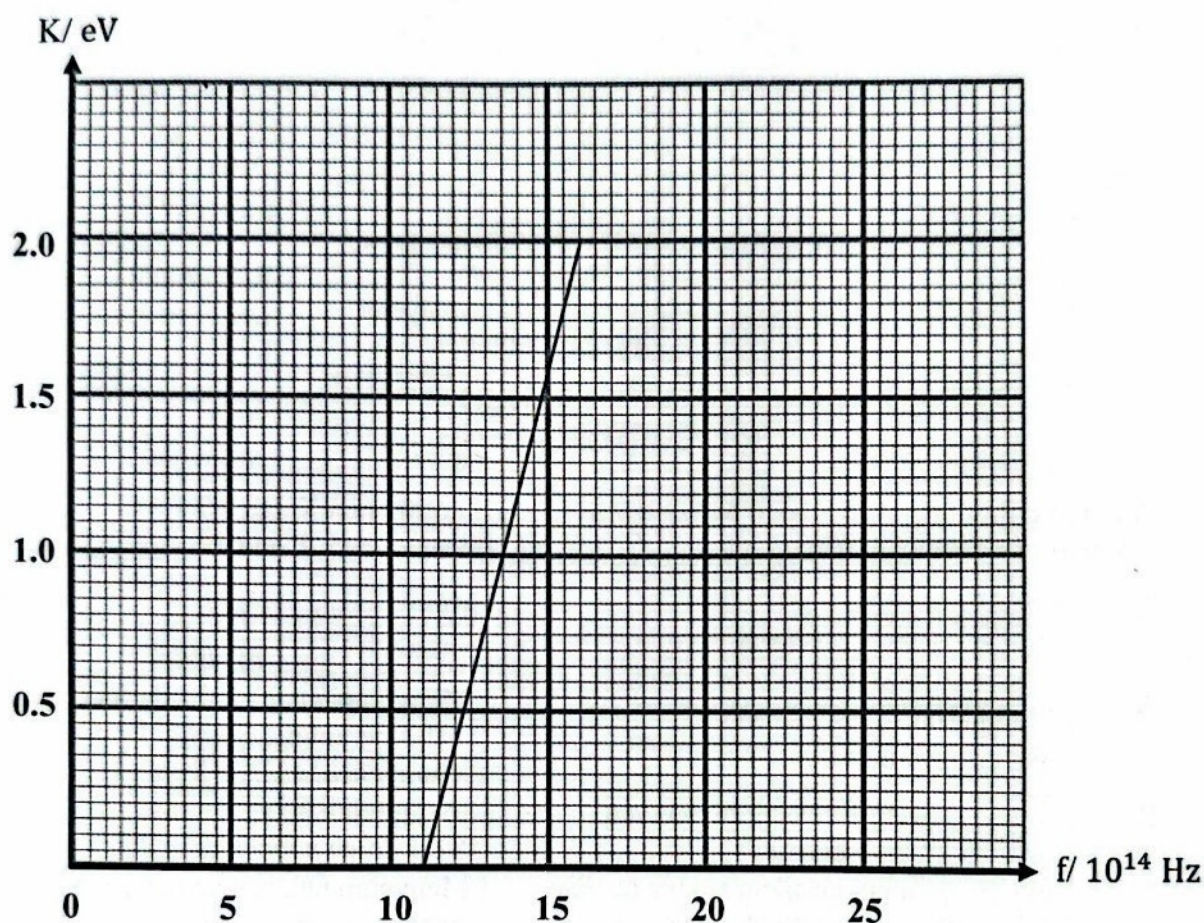
39 Suatu jasad unggul yang berupaya menyerap semua sinaran electromagnet yang jatuh padanya
An idealized body that is able to absorb all electromagnetic radiation that falls on it

Pernyataan tersebut adalah takrifan bagi
The statement is a definition of

- A Foton
Photon
- B Jasad hitam
Black body
- C Kuantum tenaga
Quantum of energy
- D Pemancar jasad hitam
Black body radiator

- 40 Rajah 24 menunjukkan graf tenaga kinetik maksimum melawan frekuensi cahaya bagi fotoelektron yang dipancarkan daripada plat logam perak.

Diagram 24 below shows a graph of the maximum kinetic energy against the frequency of light for photoelectrons emitted from silver metal plate.



Rajah 24
Diagram 24

Hitung tenaga foton yang diperlukan untuk membebaskan fotoelektron yang mempunyai tenaga kinetik maksimum sifar dalam unit eV.

[1 eV = 1.6×10^{-19} J]

Determine the photon energy required to just release the photoelectron with zero maximum kinetic energy in unit eV.

[1 eV = 1.6×10^{-19} J]

- A 2.00 eV
- B 4.56 eV
- C 4.97 eV
- D 7.29 eV

KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN TAMAT