



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN
Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri Terengganu

**MODUL
PERKEMBANGAN PEMBELAJARAN
SPM 2026**

MPP 3

**FIZIK
KERTAS 2**

Nama :

Kelas :



DISEDIAKAN OLEH PANEL AKRAM NEGERI TERENGGANU

Tidak dibenarkan menyunting atau mencetak mana-mana bahagian dalam
modul ini tanpa kebenaran Pengarah Pendidikan Negeri Terengganu



Rumus-rumus berikut boleh membantu anda menjawab soalan. Simbol-simbol yang diberi adalah yang biasa digunakan

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 Momentum = mv
- 6 $F = ma$

KEGRAVITIAN
GRAVITATIONAL

- 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 $g = 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2} @ 9.81 \text{ N kg}^{-1}$
- 11 $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$
- 12 Jisim Bumi, $M = 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$
Mass of Earth
- 13 Jejari Bumi, $R = 6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$
Radius of Earth

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 Pembesaran linear, $m = \frac{v}{u}$
Linear magnification, $m = \frac{v}{u}$

DAYA DAN GERAKAN II
FORCE AND MOTION II

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 & F = kx \\ 2 & E = \frac{1}{2}Fx \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} 3 & E = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \end{array}$$

TEKANAN
PRESSURE

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 & P = \frac{F}{A} \\ 2 & P = h\rho g \\ 3 & \rho = \frac{m}{V} \end{array}$$

ELEKTRIK
ELECTRICITY

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 & E = \frac{F}{Q} \\ 2 & I = \frac{Q}{t} \\ 3 & V = \frac{E}{Q} \\ 4 & V = IR \\ 5 & R = \frac{\rho \ell}{A} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} 6 & \mathcal{E} = V + Ir \\ 7 & P = VI \\ 8 & P = \frac{E}{t} \\ 9 & E = \frac{V}{d} \end{array}$$

KEELEKTROMAGNETAN
ELECTROMAGNETISM

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 & \frac{V_s}{V_p} = \frac{N_s}{N_p} \\ 2 & \eta = \frac{\text{Kuasa output}}{\text{Kuasa input}} \times 100\% \\ & \eta = \frac{\text{Output power}}{\text{Input power}} \times 100\% \end{array}$$

ELEKTRONIK
ELECTRONICS

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 & \text{Tenaga keupayaan elektrik, } E = eV \\ & \text{Electrical potential energy, } E = eV \\ 2 & \text{Tenaga kinetik maksimum, } E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \\ & \text{Maximum kinetics energy, } E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \end{array}$$

$$3 \quad \beta = \frac{I_c}{I_B}$$

$$4 \quad V_{\text{out}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{\text{in}}$$

FIZIK NUKLEAR
NUCLEAR PHYSICS

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 & N = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n N_0 \\ 2 & E = mc^2 \\ 3 & c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1} \\ 4 & 1 \text{ u.j.a.} = 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \\ & 1 \text{ a.m.u.} = 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \end{array}$$

FIZIK KUANTUM
QUANTUM PHYSICS

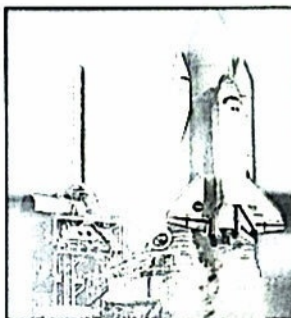
$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 & E = hf \\ 2 & f = \frac{c}{\lambda} \\ 3 & \lambda = \frac{h}{p} \\ 4 & \lambda = \frac{h}{mv} \\ 5 & E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \\ 6 & P = nhf \\ 7 & hf = W + \frac{1}{2}mv_{\text{maks}}^2 \\ 8 & w = hf_0 \\ 9 & h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \end{array}$$

Bahagian A
Section A

[60 markah]
[60 marks]

1. Rajah 1 menunjukkan sebuah kapal angkasa yang dilancarkan menggunakan roket dari tapak pelancaran. Pelancaran roket tersebut mematuhi prinsip keabadian momentum.

Diagram 1 shows a spacecraft launched using a rocket from a launch pad. The launch of the rocket obeys the principle of conservation of momentum.



Rajah 1
Diagram 1

- (a) Nyatakan maksud prinsip keabadian momentum?
State the meaning of principle of conservation of momentum?

.....

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (b) Nyatakan Hukum fizik yang terlibat dalam pelancaran roket di dalam Rajah 1.
State the physics law involved in the rocket launch in Diagram 1.

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

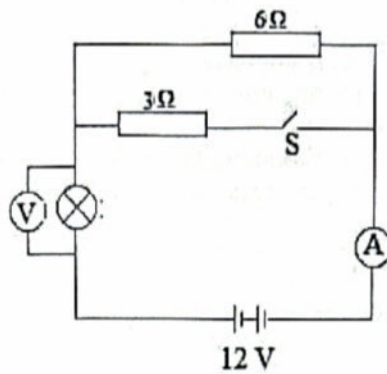
- (c) Terangkan bagaimana roket itu dapat dilancarkan.
Explain how the rocket can be launched.

.....

.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

2. Rajah 2 menunjukkan satu litar elektrik. Satu mentol disambung selari dengan voltmeter. Apabila suis dimatikan, bacaan ammeter dalam litar ialah 1.5 A. Diagram 2 shows an electrical circuit. A bulb is connected in parallel to the voltmeter. When the switch is turned off, the ammeter reading in the circuit is 1.5 A.



Rajah 2
Diagram 2

- (a) Nyatakan fungsi ammeter dalam Rajah 2.
State the function of the ammeter in Diagram 2.

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (b) Hitungkan rintangan berkesan dalam litar ketika suis S dimatikan.
Calculate the effective resistance of the circuit when switch S is turned off.

[2 markah]

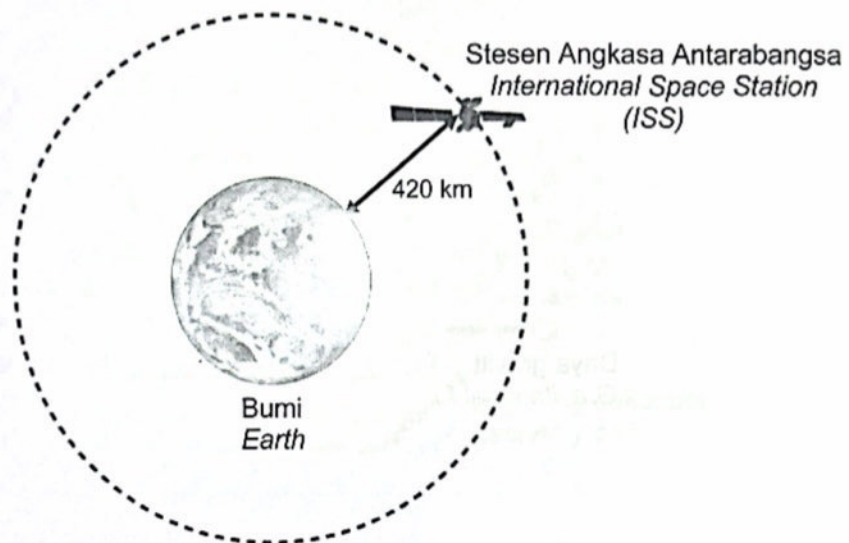
[2 marks]

- (c) Apakah yang akan berlaku kepada bacaan voltmeter apabila suis S dihidupkan, Terangkan.
What happen to the voltmeter reading when switch S is turned on? Explain.

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

3. Rajah 3.1 menunjukkan kedudukan Bumi dan Stesen Angkasa Antarabangsa.
 Diagram 3.1 shows the position of the Earth and International Space Station (ISS).



Rajah 3.1
 Diagram 3.1

Daya graviti yang bertindak antara Bumi dan Stesen Angkasa Antarabangsa diterangkan oleh Hukum Kegravitian Semesta Newton.
 The gravitational force acting between the Earth and International Space Station (ISS) is described by Newton's Universal Law of Gravitation.

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

.....

.....

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (b) Diberikan, 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 Stesen Angkasa Antarabangsa = $4.19 \times 10^4 \text{ kg}$

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 International Space Station = $4.19 \times 10^4 \text{ kg}$

Berdasarkan Rajah 3.1, hitung daya graviti antara Bumi dan Stesen Angkasa Antarabangsa pada ketinggian tersebut.

Based on Diagram 3.1, calculate the gravitational force between the Earth and the International Space Station at that height.

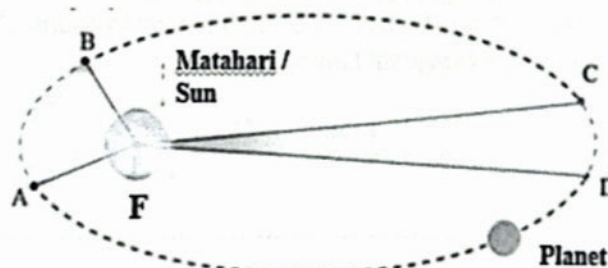
Daya graviti = _____ N
Gravitational force

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- (c) Rajah 3.2 menunjukkan sebuah planet mengelilingi Matahari. Masa yang diambil untuk planet bergerak dari A ke B adalah sama dari C ke D.

Diagram 3.2 shows a planet evolves the Sun. Time taken for the planet travel from A to B is equal from C to D.



Rajah 3.2
Diagram 3.2

Berdasarkan Rajah 3.2, terangkan mengapa laju linear planet berubah apabila ia mengorbit Matahari.

Based on the Diagram 3.2, explains why linear speed of planet changes when it orbits the Sun.

.....

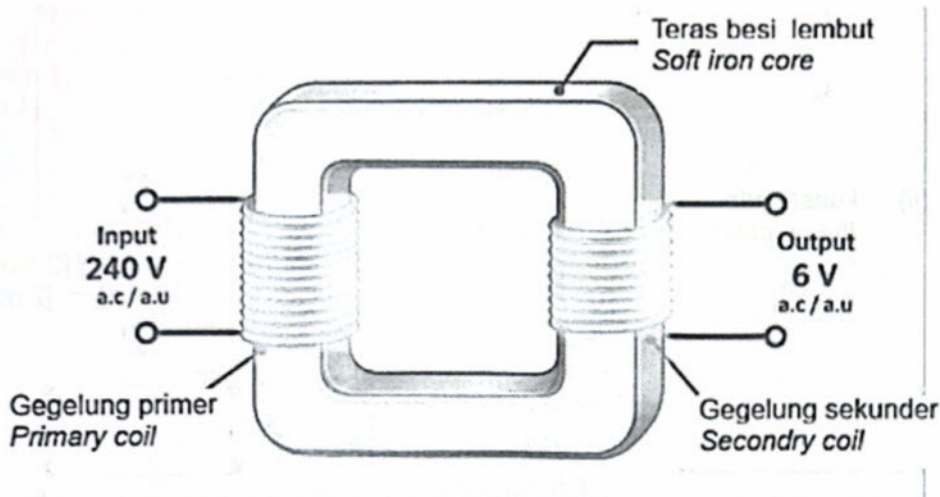
.....

.....

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

4. Rajah 4 menunjukkan sebuah transformer ringkas.
Diagram 4 shows a simple transformer.



Rajah 4
Diagram 4

- (a) (i) Namakan jenis transformer dalam Rajah 4.
Name type of transformer in Diagram 4.

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (ii) Terangkan bagaimana voltan output dihasilkan pada gegelung sekunder itu.
Explain how output voltage is produced at the secondary coil.

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- (b) Transformer dalam Rajah 4 digunakan untuk menghidupkan sebuah alat elektrik. Arus yang mengalir dalam gegelung primer ialah 0.1 A dan kecekapannya ialah 80%.
Hitungkan:

The transformer in Diagram 4 is used to turn on an electrical appliance. The current in the primary coil is 0.1 A and its efficiency is 80%.
Calculate



- (i) nisbah bilangan lilitan gegelung primer kepada bilangan lilitan gegelung sekunder.
the ratio for number of turns of the primary coil to the number of turns of secondary coil.

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (ii) kuasa output transformer
the output power of the transformer

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- (iii) arus yang mengalir dalam gegelung sekunder.
the current flows in the secondary coil.

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- (c) Nyatakan satu faktor yang menyebabkan kehilangan tenaga dalam transformer.
State one factor that causes energy loss in the transformer.

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

5. Rajah 5.1 dan Rajah 5.2 menunjukkan periuk tanah liat dan periuk kuprum dipanaskan di atas dapur aruhan dengan kuasa yang sama selama 2 minit.
Diagram 5.1 and Diagram 5.2 show a clay pot and a copper pot are heated on an induction cooker with the same power for 2 minutes.

Muatan haba tentu, $c = 900 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$
Specific heat capacity, $c = 900 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$



Rajah 5.1
Diagram 5.1

Muatan haba tentu, $c = 390 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$
Specific heat capacity, $c = 390 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$



Rajah 5.2
Diagram 5.2

- (a) Nyatakan maksud muatan haba tentu?
State the meaning of specific heat capacity?

[1 markah]
 [1 mark]

- (b) Berdasarkan Rajah 5.1 dan Rajah 5.2, bandingkan
Based on Diagram 5.1 and Diagram 5.2, compare

- (i) muatan haba tentu, c .
the specific heat capacity, c .

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (ii) tenaga haba yang dibekalkan.
the heat energy supplied.

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (iii) kenaikan suhu.
the increase in temperature.

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (c) Nyatakan hubungan antara muatan haba tentu, c dengan kenaikan suhu.
State the relationship between the specific heat capacity, c , and the temperature rise.

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (d) Jika kuasa dapur aruhan ialah 2 kW, hitung kenaikan suhu bagi periuk tanah liat.
[Jisim periuk tanah liat = 1.5 kg]
If the power of the induction cooker is 2 kW, calculate the temperature rise for the clay pot.
[Mass of the clay pot = 1.5 kg]

[3 markah]

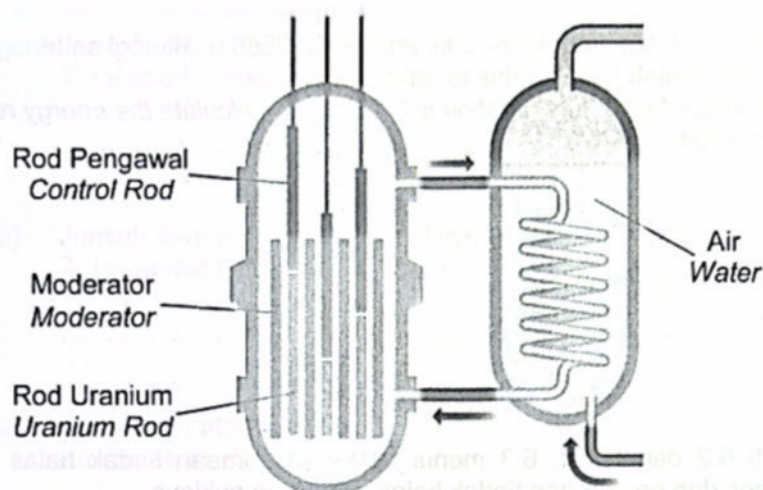
[3 marks]

- (e) Apakah yang berlaku kepada kenaikan suhu periuk tanah liat sekiranya jisimnya bertambah?
What will happen to the increase in temperature of the clay pot if its mass increases?

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

6. Rajah 6.1 menunjukkan struktur dalaman sebuah reaktor nuklear. Proses pembelahan nukleus berlaku untuk menghasilkan tenaga nuklear.
 Diagram 6.1 shows the internal structure of a nuclear reactor. The process of nuclear fission occurs to produce nuclear energy.



Rajah 6.1
 Diagram 6.1

- (a) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan pembelahan nukleus?
 What is meant by nuclear fission?

.....

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (b) Terangkan bagaimana rod pengawal mengawal kadar tindak balas.
 Explain how the control rod regulates the reaction rate.

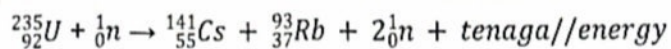
.....

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (c) Satu tindak balas nuklear diwakili oleh persamaan berikut:
A nuclear reaction is represented by the following equation:



Cacat jisim dalam tindak balas ini adalah 0.19585 u. Hitungkan tenaga yang dibebaskan oleh tindak balas tersebut.

The mass defect in this reaction is 0.19585 u. Calculate the energy released by this reaction.

[2 markah]

[2 mark]

- (d) Rajah 6.2 dan Rajah 6.3 menunjukkan persamaan tindak balas pembelahan nukleus dan persamaan tindak balas pelakuran nukleus.
Diagram 6.2 and Diagram 6.3 show the equations of nuclear fission reactions and nuclear fusion reactions.

	Pembelahan nukleus <i>Nucleus fission</i>	
	Sebelum tindak balas <i>Before reaction</i>	Selepas tindak balas <i>After reaction</i>
Persamaan <i>Equation</i>	${}_{94}^{239}\text{Pu} + {}_0^1\text{n}$	${}_{56}^{145}\text{Ba} + {}_{38}^{93}\text{Sr} + 2{}_0^1\text{n}$
Jumlah jisim atom <i>Total atomic mass</i>	240.061	239.858

Rajah 6.2
Diagram 6.2

	Pelakuran nukleus <i>Nucleus fusion</i>	
	Sebelum tindak balas <i>Before reaction</i>	Selepas tindak balas <i>After reaction</i>
Persamaan <i>Equation</i>	${}_1^2\text{H} + {}_1^3\text{H}$	${}_2^4\text{He} + {}_0^1\text{n}$
Jumlah jisim atom <i>Total atomic mass</i>	5.030	5.010

Rajah 6.3
Diagram 6.3

Berdasarkan Rajah 6.2 dan Rajah 6.3, bandingkan tindak balas pembelahan dan pelakuran nukleus

Based on Diagram 6.2 and Diagram 6.3, compare the responses of nuclear fission and fusion

- (i) Jumlah jisim atom sebelum tindak balas
Total atomic mass before reaction

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

- (ii) Jumlah jisim atom selepas tindak balas
Total atomic mass after reaction

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

- (iii) Cacat jisim atom
Atomic mass defects

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

- (iv) Tenaga nuklear
Nuclear energy

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

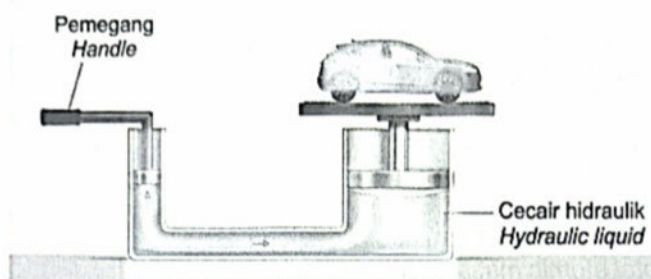
- (e) Berdasarkan jawapan di 6(d), nyatakan hubungan antara cacat jisim dan tenaga nuklear dalam tindak balas tersebut.

Based on the answer in 6(d), state the relationship between mass defect and nuclear energy in that reaction.

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

7. Rajah 7 menunjukkan suatu sistem hidraulik yang digunakan untuk menaikkan kereta di sebuah bengkel.

Diagram 7 shows a hydraulic system used to raise a car in a workshop.



Rajah 7
Diagram 7

- (a) Nyatakan prinsip Fizik yang terlibat.
State the physics principles involved.

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (b) Satu daya 50 N bertindak ke atas omboh kecil apabila pemegang ditolak ke bawah. Luas keratan rentas omboh input yang disambung kepada pemegang dan luas keratan rentas omboh output untuk mengangkat kereta masing-masing 0.04 m^2 dan 0.8 m^2 .

A force of 50 N is exerted on small piston when the handle is pushed down. The cross-sectional area of the input piston connected to handle and the cross-sectional area of output piston for lifting the car are 0.04 m^2 and 0.8 m^2 respectively.

- (i) Hitung tekanan yang bertindak ke atas cecair hidraulik dalam hidraulik sistem itu.
Calculate the pressure exerted on the hydraulic liquid in the hydraulic system.

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- (ii) Hitung daya yang dihasilkan pada omboh besar itu.
Calculate the force produced on the large piston.

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (c) Jadual 7 menunjukkan ciri-ciri bagi tiga jenis jek hidraulik.
Table 7 shows the characteristics three types of hydraulic jacks.

Jenis jek hidraulik <i>Types of hydraulic jacks</i>	Faktor penggandaan <i>Multiplication factor</i>	Bendalir digunakan <i>Fluids used</i>
K	12	Minyak <i>Oil</i>
L	13	Minyak <i>Oil</i>
M	12	Air <i>Water</i>

Jadual 7
Table 7

Berdasarkan Jadual 7, pilih dan nyatakan ciri-ciri yang terbaik bagi jek hidraulik yang mampu mengangkat kenderaan yang lebih berat dan lebih cekap.
Based on Table 7, select and state the best characteristics of a hydraulic jack that can lift heavier vehicles more efficiently.

- (i) Faktor penggandaan
Multiplication factor

.....
Sebab;
Reason;

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- (ii) Jenis bendalir yang digunakan
The type of liquid used

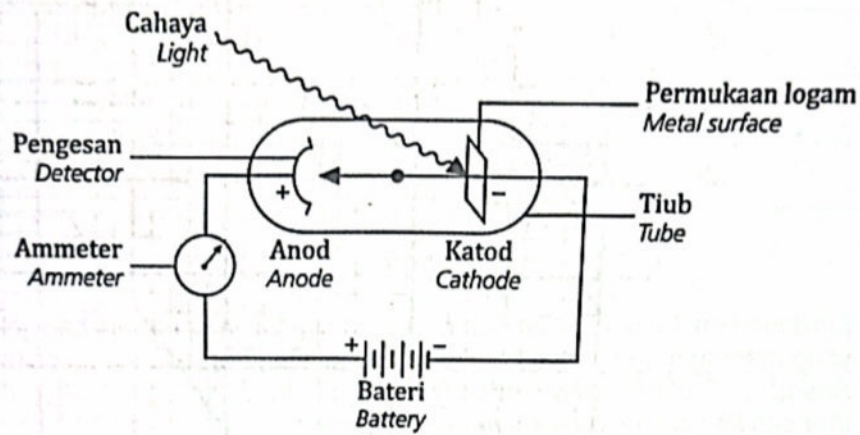
.....
Sebab;
Reason;

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- (d) Berdasarkan jawapan anda dalam 7(c)(i) dan 7(c)(ii), tentukan jek haudraulik yang boleh menampung berat yang lebih besar dan lebih cekap.
Based on your answers in 7(c)(i) and 7(c)(ii), determine which hydraulic jack can support a greater weight and is more efficient.

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

8. Rajah 8.1 menunjukkan litar bagi menunjukkan kesan fotoelektrik. Frekuensi foton cahaya yang digunakan melebihi frekuensi ambang logam.
 Diagram 8.1 shows a circuit to demonstrate the photoelectric effect. The frequency of the light photons used exceeds the threshold frequency of the metal.



Rajah 8.1
 Diagram 8.1

- (a) Nyatakan maksud frekuensi ambang.
 State the meaning of threshold frequency.

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

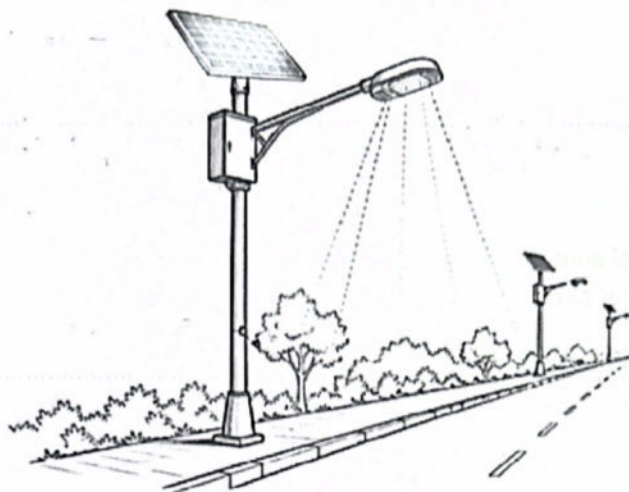
- (b) Jika fungsi kerja logam itu ialah $1.632 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$, berapakah frekuensi ambang cahaya yang diperlukan untuk memancarkan fotoelektron?
 $[h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}]$
 If the work function of the metal is $1.632 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$, what is the threshold frequency of light needed to emit photoelectrons?
 $[h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}]$

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (c) Rajah 8.2 menunjukkan lampu jalan yang menggunakan sel suria sebagai sumber tenaga.

Diagram 8.2 shows a street light that uses solar cells as an energy source.



Rajah 8.2
Diagram 8.2

Lampu jalan tersebut tidak cukup terang untuk menerangi Kawasan itu terutamanya pada waktu mendung.

Cadangkan pengubahsuaian yang perlu dilakukan pada panel suria dalam Rajah 8.2 untuk meningkatkan kecekapannya.

Berikan alasan untuk jawapan anda.

The street lights are not bright enough to illuminate the area especially during cloudy days.

Suggest modifications to be made to the solar panel in Diagram 8.2 to increase its efficiency.

Give reasons for your answer.

- (i) Bahan katod sel suria
Solar cell cathode material

.....
sebab
reason

.....
[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- (ii) Kapasiti bateri
Battery capacity

.....
sebab
reason

.....
[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- (iii) Saiz panel suria
Solar panel size

.....
sebab
reason

.....
[2 markah]
[2 marks]

Bahagian B
Section B

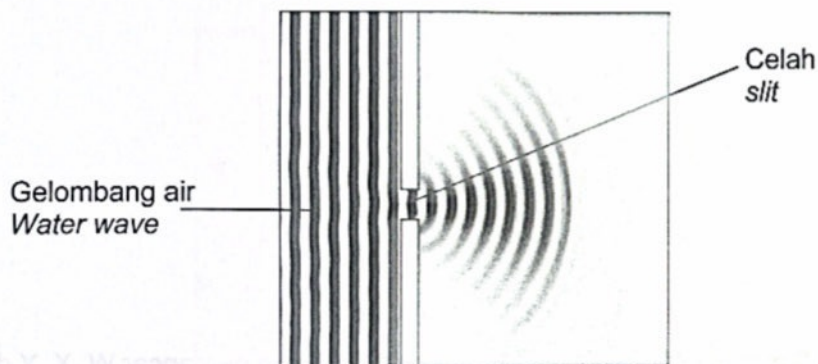
[20 markah]

[20 marks]

Bahagian ini mengandungi **dua** soalan, Jawab **satu** soalanThis section contains **two** questions, Answer **one** question.

9. Rajah 9.1 menunjukkan corak gelombang bagi gelombang air selepas melalui satu celah.

Diagram 9.1 shows the wave pattern of a water wave after passing through a slit.



Rajah 9.1
Diagram 9.1

- (a) Namakan fenomena gelombang yang terlibat.

Name the wave phenomenon involved

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

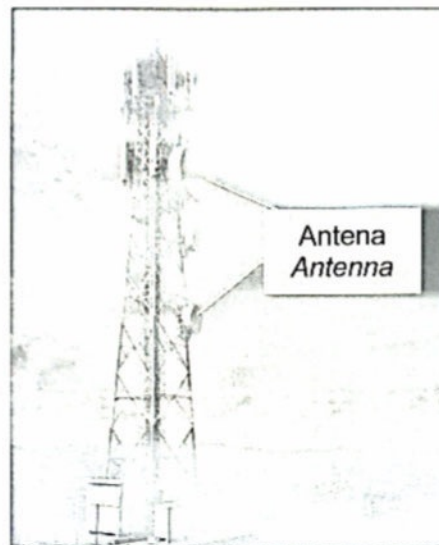
- (b) Berdasarkan Rajah 9.1, nyatakan apakah yang berlaku kepada amplitud dan laju gelombang air selepas melalui celah tersebut dan terangkan

Based on Diagram 9.1, state what happens to the amplitude and speed of the water wave after passing through the slit dan explain.

[4 markah]

[4 marks]

- (c) Rajah 9.2 menunjukkan sebuah menara pemancar gelombang yang digunakan untuk tujuan rangkaian telefon bimbit.
Diagram 9.2 shows a wave transmitting tower used for mobile phone framework purposes.



Rajah 9.2
 Diagram 9.2

Jadual 9 menunjukkan spesifikasi bagi empat sistem pemancar W, X, Y dan Z yang dicadangkan untuk menara pemancar gelombang dalam Rajah 9.2.

Table 9 shows the specifications for the four-transmitter systems W, X, Y and Z proposed for the wave transmitter tower in Diagram 9.2.

Sistem Pemancar Transmitter System	Jenis gelombang Types of waves	Frekuensi gelombang wave frequency	Lokasi menara pemancar Location of the transmitter tower	Bilangan antenna Number of antennas
W	Gelombang Radio Radiowave	Tinggi High	Paras Laut Sea level	Kurang less
X	Gelombang Mikro Microwave	Tinggi High	Atas bukit Top hill	Banyak More
Y	Gelombang Mikro Microwave	Rendah Low	Paras laut Sea level	Banyak More
Z	Gelombang Radio Radiowave	Rendah Low	Atas bukit Top hill	Banyak More

Jadual 9
 Table 9

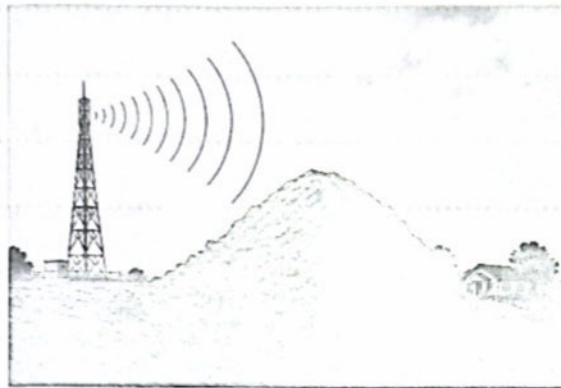
Anda dikehendaki untuk mengkaji ciri-ciri sistem pemancar dalam Jadual 9. Jelaskan kesesuaian setiap ciri sistem pemancar tersebut. Tentukan sistem pemancar yang paling sesuai untuk rangkaian yang meluas dan berkesan.
You are required to study the characteristics of the transmitter system in Table 9. Explain the suitability of each characteristic of the transmitter system. Determine the most suitable transmitter system for widespread and effective frameworks.

[10 markah]

[10 marks]

- (d) Rajah 9.3 menunjukkan menara pemancar memancarkan isyarat komunikasi ke telefon bimbit disebuah rumah. Laju gelombang yang dipancarkan ialah $v = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$.

Diagram 9.3 shows a transmission tower boosting a communication signal to a mobile phone in a house. The speed of the transmitted wave is $v = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$.



Rajah 9.3
 Diagram 9.3

- (i) Hitungkan panjang gelombang, jika frekuensi gelombang tersebut ialah $4 \times 10^8 \text{ Hz}$.

Calculate the wavelength, if the frequency of the wave is $4 \times 10^8 \text{ Hz}$.

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (ii) Menggunakan formula $v = \frac{d}{t}$, hitungkan jarak antara menara dengan rumah.
 [masa pancaran, $t = 5 \mu\text{s}$]

By using the formula $v = \frac{d}{t}$, calculate the distance between the tower and the house.

[time of transmission, $t = 5 \mu\text{s}$]

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

Soalan 9

Blank handwriting practice paper with horizontal lines.

10. Rajah 10.1 menunjukkan sebuah cermin dapur solar yang digunakan untuk memasak dengan menggunakan tenaga solar.

Figure 10.1 shows a solar cooker mirror used for cooking using solar energy.



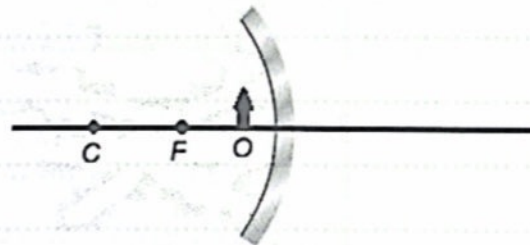
Rajah 10.1
Diagram 10.1

- (a) Apakah fenomena yang terlibat untuk penghasilan haba oleh dapur solar?
What are the phenomena involved in the production of heat by a solar cooker?

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (b) (i) Salin Rajah 10.2 dan lengkapkan Rajah sinar bagi cermin dapur solar yang digunakan. Tunjukkan di mana imej terbentuk.
Copy Diagram 10.2 and complete the ray diagram for the solar cooker mirror used. Show where the image is formed.



Rajah 10.2
Diagram 10.2

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- (ii) Nyatakan satu ciri bagi imej tersebut.
State one characteristic of the image.

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (c) Syarikat anda diberikan satu projek untuk memasang cermin keselamatan jalan raya di sepanjang jalan sebuah taman perumahan yang sibuk. Jadual 10.1 menunjukkan spesifikasi empat cermin keselamatan jalan K, L, M dan N.
Your company was given a project to install road safety mirrors along the road of a busy housing estate. Table 10.1 shows the specifications of four road safety mirrors, K, L, M and N.

Cermin keselamatan jalan <i>Road safety mirror</i>	Jenis cermin melengkung <i>Type of curved mirror</i>	Diameter cermin melengkung <i>Diameter of curved mirror</i>	Kedudukan cermin <i>Position of mirror</i>	Bahan salutan pemantul <i>Reflective coating Material</i>
K	Cembung <i>Convex</i>	Kecil <i>Small</i>	Rendah <i>Low</i>	Pemantul lemah <i>Weak reflector</i>
L	Cekung <i>Concave</i>	Besar <i>Big</i>	Tinggi <i>High</i>	Pemantul kuat <i>Strong reflector</i>
M	Cembung <i>Convex</i>	Besar <i>Big</i>	Tinggi <i>High</i>	Pemantul kuat <i>Strong reflector</i>
N	Cekung <i>Concave</i>	Kecil <i>Small</i>	Rendah <i>Low</i>	Pemantul lemah <i>Weak reflector</i>

Jadual 10.1
 Table 10.1

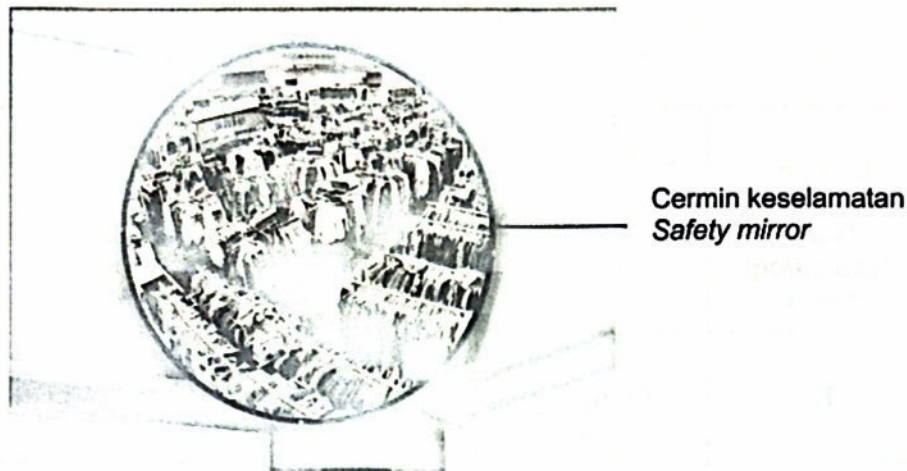
Kaji spesifikasi dan justifikasi setiap aspek. Pilih cermin keselamatan jalan yang paling sesuai. Anda perlu menyakinkan pelanggan dengan memberi mereka alasan mengapa mereka harus memilih cermin keselamatan jalan yang dicadangkan.

Study the specifications and justification of each aspect. Choose the most suitable road safety mirror. You have to convince the customer by giving them reason why they should choose the suggested road safety mirror.

[10 markah]
 [10 marks]

- (d) Rajah 10.3 menunjukkan sebuah cermin keselamatan dalam sebuah kedai pakaian.

Diagram 10.3 shows a safety mirror in a clothing store.



Rajah 10.3
Diagram 10.3

- (i) Jelaskan bagaimana imej boleh terbentuk oleh cermin tersebut.
Explain how an image can be formed by the mirror.

[3 markah]
[3 marks]

- (ii) Sekiranya jenis cermin keselamatan itu digantikan dengan satu cermin cekung, apakah perubahan yang akan berlaku sekiranya kedudukan objek lebih besar dari panjang fokus, f ?
If this type of safety mirror is replaced with a concave mirror, what changes will occur if the position of the object is greater than focus length, f ?

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

Soalan 10

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled notebook paper. It features multiple sets of horizontal lines designed to guide young learners' handwriting. Each set consists of three lines: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a dotted bottom line. These sets are repeated vertically down the entire page, providing ample space for practicing letter formation and alignment. The paper is otherwise completely blank, with no text or other markings.

Soalan 10

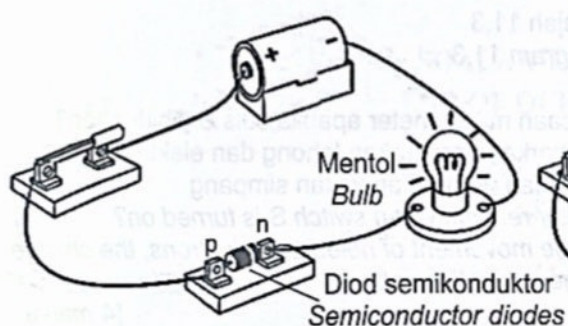
[illegible]

Bahagian C Section C

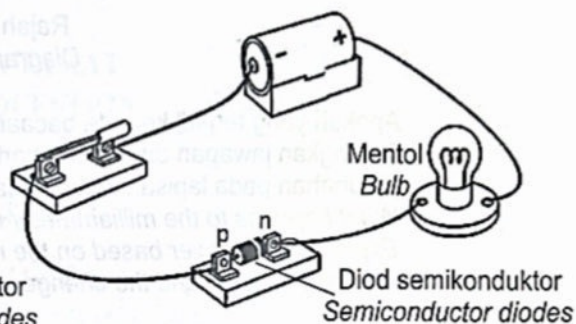
[20 markah]
[20 marks]

Soalan ini **mesti** dijawab
*This question **must** be answered.*

11. Rajah 11.1 dan Rajah 11.2 menunjukkan dua litar elektrik yang mengandungi diod semikonduktor.
Diagram 11.1 and Diagram 11.2 show two electrical circuits containing semiconductor diodes.

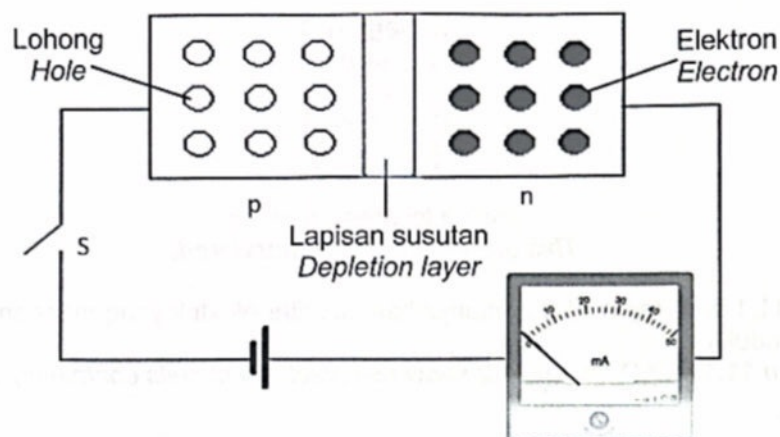


Rajah 11.1
Diagram 11.1



Rajah 11.2
Diagram 11.2

- (a) Nyatakan fungsi diod?
State the function of diode? [1 markah]
[1 mark]
- (b) Menggunakan Rajah 11.1 dan Rajah 11.2,
Using Diagram 11.1 and Diagram 11.2,
- bandingkan jenis sambungan diod, pengaliran arus dan nyalaan mentol.
compare type of diode connection, current flow and light bulb.
 - hubungkait jenis sambungan diod dengan pengaliran arus dan jenis sambungan diod dengan nyalaan mentol.
Relate type of the diode connection to the flow of current and the type of diode connection to the light bulb.
- [5 markah]
[5 marks]
- (c) Rajah 11.3 menunjukkan sebuah litar diod semikonduktor dengan menggabungkan bahan semikonduktor jenis-n dan jenis-p.
Diagram 11.3 shows a circuit of a semiconductor diode formed by combination of n-type and p-type semiconductors.



Rajah 11.3
Diagram 11.3

Apakah yang terjadi kepada bacaan miliammeter apabila suis S dihidupkan?

Terangkan jawapan anda berdasarkan pergerakan lohong dan elektron, perubahan pada lapisan susutan dan perubahan voltan simpang

What happens to the milliammeter reading when switch S is turned on?

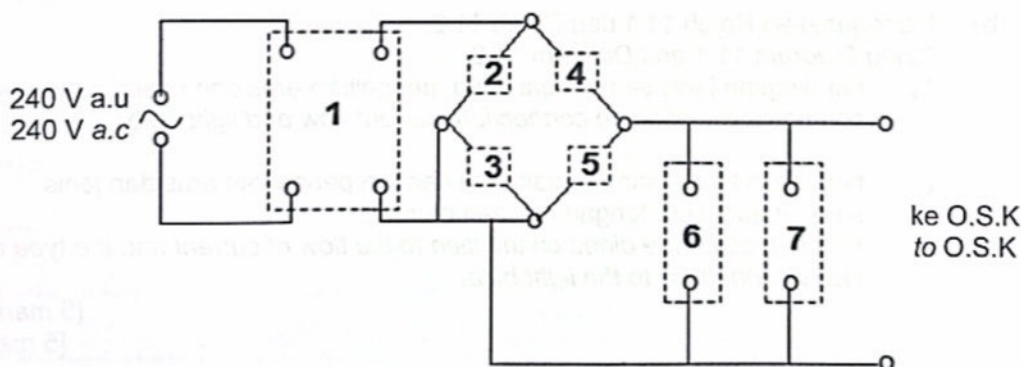
Explain your answer based on the movement of holes and electrons, the change in depletion layer and the change in junction voltage.

[4 markah]

[4 marks]

- (d) Rajah 11.4 menunjukkan sebuah litar alat pengecas bateri yang belum lengkap yang menggunakan punca bekalan kuasa 240 V a.u bagi mengecas bateri sebuah telefon bimbit 5 V a.t.

Diagram 11.4 shows an incomplete battery charger circuit that uses a 240 V a.c power supply to charge a 5 V d.c mobile phone battery.



Rajah 11.4
Diagram 11.4

Berdasarkan Rajah 11.4, anda dikehendaki menyatakan nama dan sebab bagi perkara-perkara berikut:

Based on Diagram 11.4, you are required to state the name and reason for the following:



- komponen elektrik dalam Kotak 1
electrical components in Box 1
- komponen elektronik Kotak 2, 3, 4 dan 5
electronic components in Box 2, 3, 4 and 5
- sambungan litar bagi komponen-komponen elektronik dalam Kotak 2, 3, 4 dan 5
circuit connections for electronic components in Boxes 2, 3, 4 and 5
- komponen elektronik dalam Kotak 6
electronic components in Box 6
- komponen elektronik dalam Kotak 7
electronic components in Box 7

[10 markah]

[10 marks]

SOALAN TAMAT
END OF QUESTION



Soalan 11

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features multiple sets of horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. The paper is otherwise blank, with no text or other markings.