

1 Which physical quantity is a base quantity?

*Kuantiti fizik manakah adalah kuantiti asas?*

A Potential difference

*Beza keupayaan*

B Electric current

*Arus Elektrik*

C Resistance

*Rintangan*

D Power

*Kuasa*

2 Which of the measuring instruments measures a vector quantity?

*Alat pengukur manakah yang mengukur kuantiti vektor?*

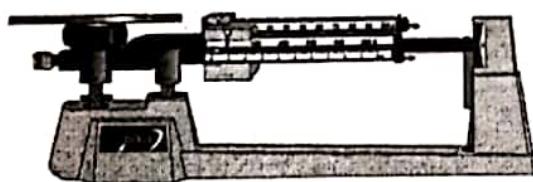
A



B



C

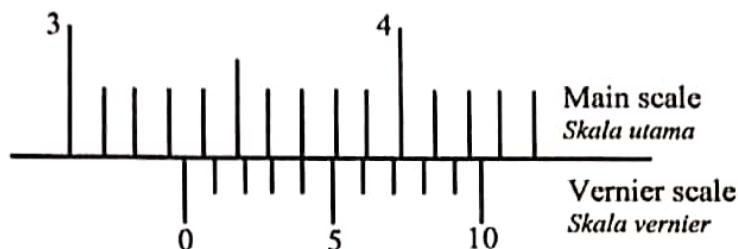


D



- 3 Diagram 1 shows the scale of a vernier calliper to measure the diameter of a steel ball. The zero error of the vernier calliper is +0.02 cm.

Rajah 1 menunjukkan skala sebuah angkup vernier untuk mengukur diameter sebiji bola besi. Ralat sifar angkup vernier tersebut ialah  $\pm 0.02$  cm.



**Diagram 1**  
*Rajah 1*

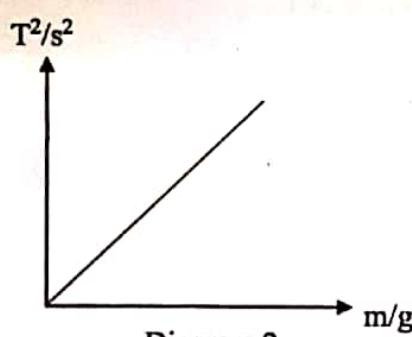
What is the actual reading of the vernier calliper?

*Berapakah bacaan sebenar angkup vernier tersebut?*

- A** 3.30 cm                                    **B** 3.32 cm  
**C** 3.34 cm                                    **D** 3.40 cm

- 4 Diagram 2 shows a period – mass graph of an inertia balance.

Rajah 2 menunjukkan graf tempoh – iisim bagi sebuah neraca inersia.



**Diagram 2**  
*Rajah 2*

Which statement is correct about the graph?

*Penyataan manakah yang betul mengenai graf tersebut?*

- A** Equation of the graph is  $Y = mx + c$   
*Persamaan bagi graf ialah  $Y = mx + c$*

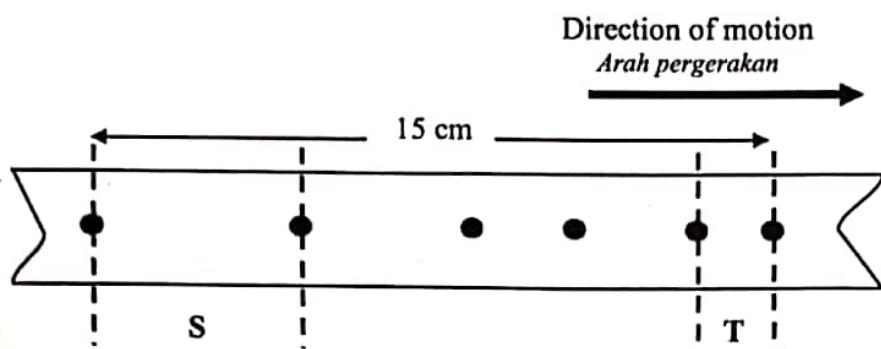
**B** The unit of the gradient is  $s^2 g^{-1}$   
*Unit bagi kecerunan ialah  $s^2 g^{-1}$*

**C**  $T^2$  increases linearly to m  
 *$T^2$  bertambah secara linear dengan m*

**D** m increases,  $T^2$  decreases  
*m bertambah,  $T^2$  berkurang*

- 5** Diagram 3 shows a ticker tape of a motion of a toy car.

Rajah 3 menunjukkan pita detik pergerakan sebuah kereta mainan.



**Diagram 3**  
*Rajah 3*

**Which of the following is true about the ticker tape?**

**Yang manakah antara berikut benar mengenai pita detik itu?**

- A** S has two ticks  
*S mempunyai dua detik*
  - B** Time at S is greater than time at T  
*Masa pada S lebih besar berbanding masa pada T*
  - C** The velocity of the toy car is  $15 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$   
*Halaju bagi kereta mainan itu ialah  $15 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$*
  - D** The toy car experiences an acceleration  
*Kereta mainan itu mengalami pecutan*

- 6 Diagram 4 shows a velocity-time graph of an object.

Rajah 4 menunjukkan graf halaju-masa bagi suatu objek.

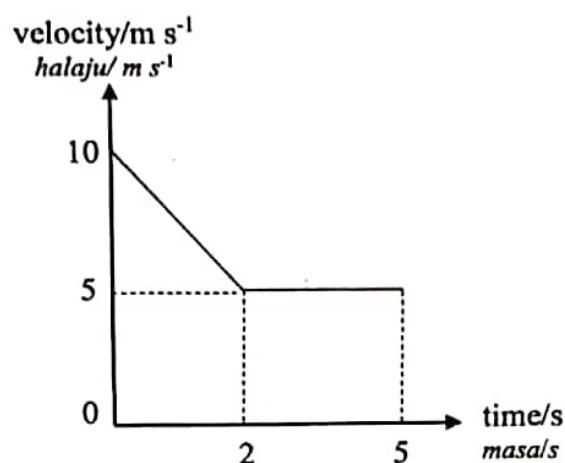


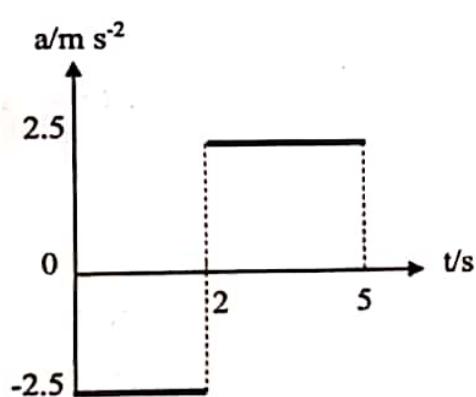
Diagram 4

Rajah 4

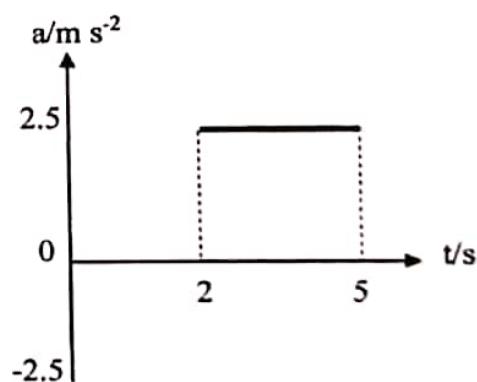
Which acceleration-time graph represents the same motion as in Diagram 4?

Graf pecutan-masa manakah yang mewakili pergerakan yang sama seperti Rajah 4?

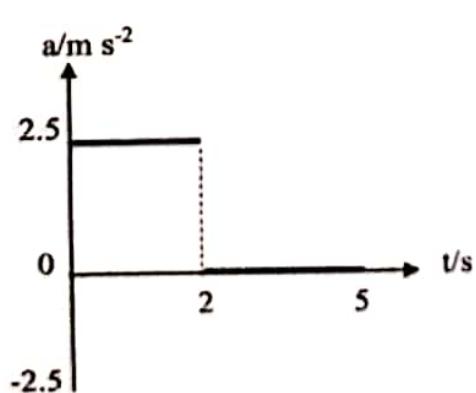
A



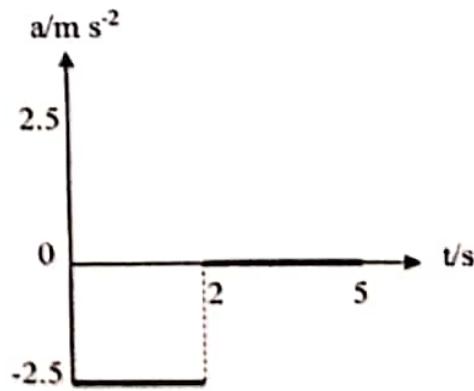
B



C



D



[Turn over

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- 7 Diagram 5 shows water flowing out of a tank from a moving lorry.

*Rajah 5 menunjukkan air mengalir keluar daripada sebuah tangki lori yang sedang bergerak.*

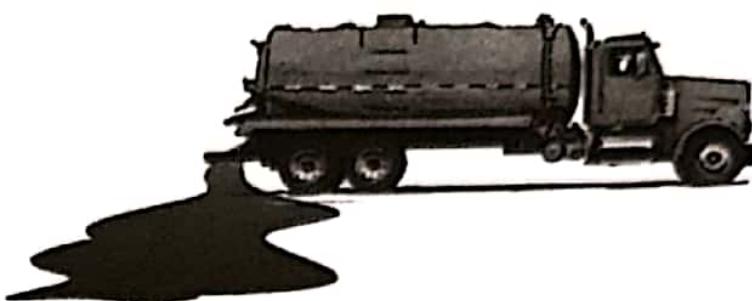


Diagram 5  
*Rajah 5*

What happens to the inertia of the lorry?

*Apakah yang berlaku ke atas inersia lori tersebut?*

A Increases

*Bertambah*

B Decreases

*Berkurang*

C Unchanged

*Tidak berubah*

D Decreases then increases

*Berkurang kemudian bertambah*

- 8 Diagram 6 shows a car is moving at a constant velocity.

*Rajah 6 menunjukkan sebuah kereta sedang bergerak pada halaju malar.*

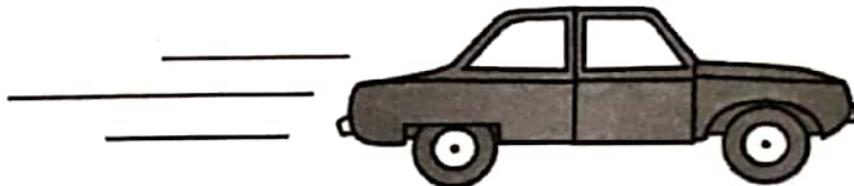


Diagram 6  
*Rajah 6*

Which of the following statements represent the motion of the car?

*Pernyataan manakah yang mewakili pergerakan kereta itu?*

A The car is accelerating

*Kereta itu sedang memecut*

B The force acting is zero

*Daya yang bertindak adalah sifar*

C The net force acting on the car is zero

*Daya bersih yang bertindak ke atas kereta itu adalah sifar*

D The force acting on the car is unbalanced

*Daya yang bertindak ke atas kereta adalah tidak seimbang*

- 9 Diagram 7 shows a driver being thrown forward when his car hits a tree.

Rajah 7 menunjukkan seorang pemandu yang terhumban ke hadapan apabila keretanya melanggar sebatang pokok.

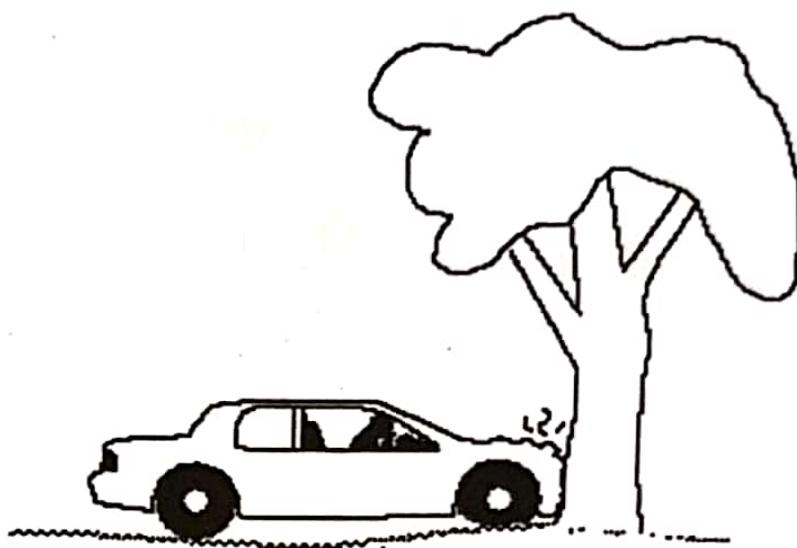


Diagram 7  
Rajah 7

Which of the following safety features prevent the driver from being thrown forward?

Ciri-ciri keselamatan manakah antara berikut yang menghalang pemandu tersebut daripada terhumban ke hadapan?

- A Shatterproof windscreens glass  
*Kaca cermin hadapan anti serak*
- B Padded dashboard  
*Papan pemuka berlapik*
- C Seat belts  
*Tali pinggang keledar*
- D Head rest  
*Penyandar kepala*

- 10 Diagram 8 shows a tennis ball and a soccer ball with different masses are being released at the same height.

Rajah 8 menunjukkan sebiji bola tenis dan sebiji bola sepak yang berlainan jisim dilepaskan dari satu ketinggian yang sama.

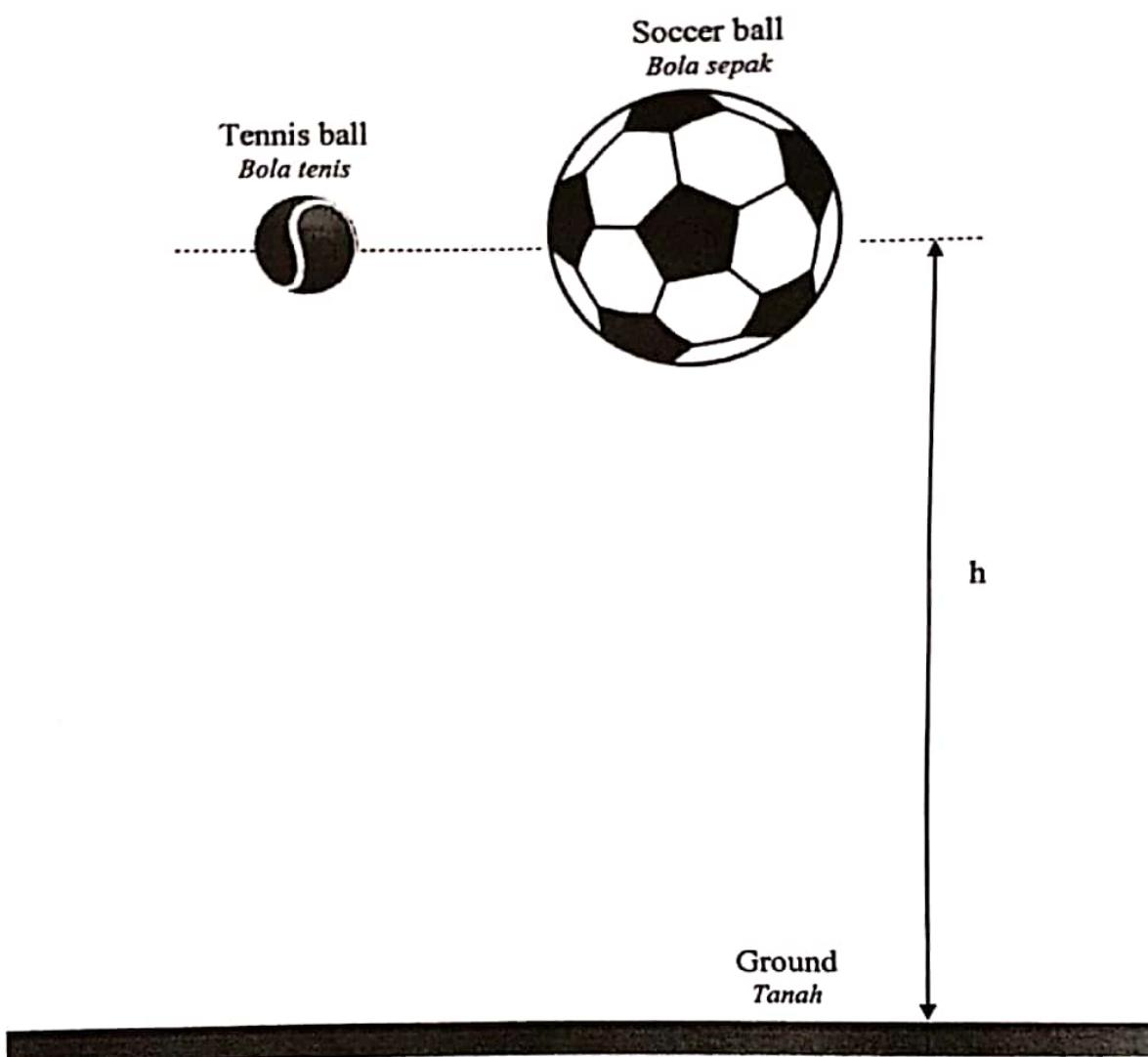


Diagram 8  
Rajah 8

Which of the physical quantity is the same for both of the balls?

Kuantiti fizik manakah adalah sama bagi kedua-dua biji bola tersebut?

A Gravitational potential energy  
Tenaga keupayaan graviti

B Gravitational acceleration  
Pecutan graviti

C Kinetic energy  
Tenaga kinetik

D Velocity  
Halaju

- 11 Diagram 9 shows a load of mass 4 kg in a state of equilibrium.

Rajah 9 menunjukkan suatu beban yang berjisim 4 kg dalam keadaan keseimbangan.

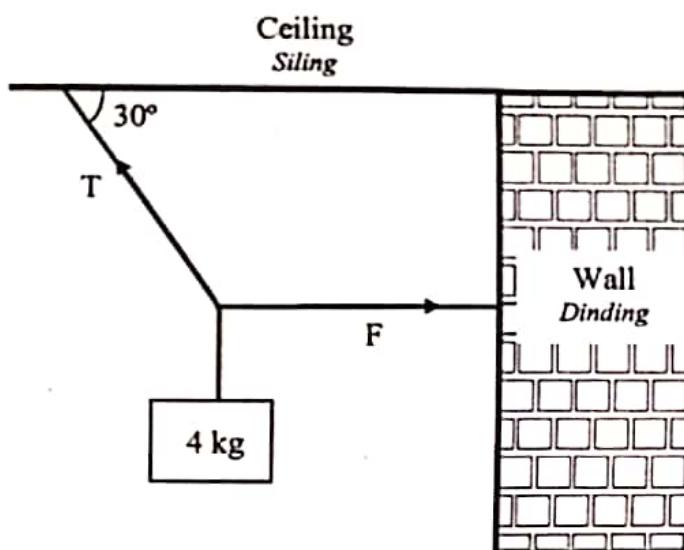


Diagram 9  
Rajah 9

What is the value of T ?

Berapakah nilai T?

A 46 N

B 50 N

C 80 N

D 100 N

- 12 One joule of work is done when an object

Satu joule kerja dilakukan apabila objek

A is pulled over a distance of 1 meter by a force of 1 N

ditarik sepanjang 1 meter oleh daya 1 N

B is moving against a frictional force of 1 N

bergerak melawan 1 N daya geseran

C is moving with a velocity of  $1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

bergerak dengan halaju  $1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

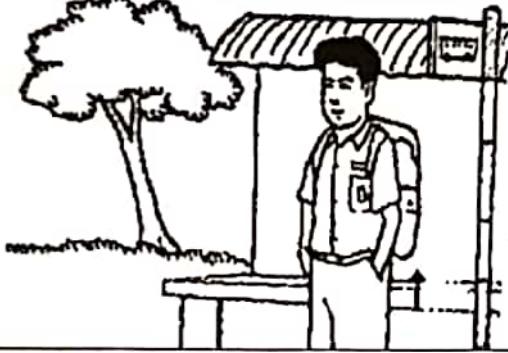
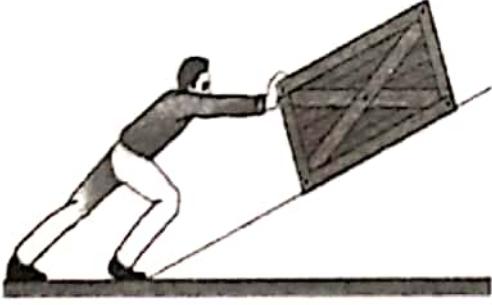
D is raised vertically by 1 meter

dinaikkan secara menegak sebanyak 1 meter

[Turn over

13 Which situation shows work is done?

*Situasi manakah yang menunjukkan kerja dilakukan?*

A	 A boy is pushing a closed door open with his shoulder. A backpack is on the floor next to the door.	Pulling a locked door <i>Menarik pintu yang berkunci</i>
B	 A man is standing at a bus stop, leaning against a pole. There is a tree and a bus shelter in the background.	Waiting for a bus <i>Menunggu bas</i>
C	 A man is carrying a long wooden plank over his shoulder while walking.	Carrying a wood plank <i>Membawa papan kayu</i>
D	 A person is pushing a large wooden box up a ramp.	Pushing up a box <i>Menolak kotak ke atas</i>

- 14 Diagram 10 shows a graph of force, F against extension, x of two springs, P and Q.

Rajah 10 menunjukkan satu graf daya, F melawan pemanjangan, x bagi dua spring, P dan Q.

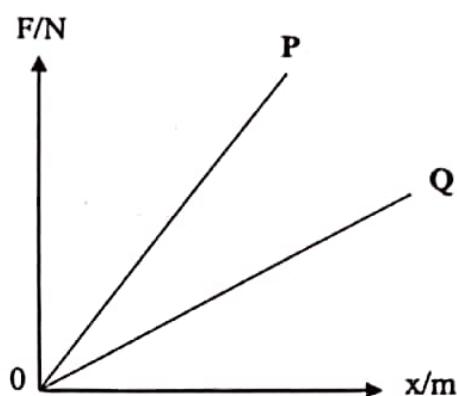


Diagram 10  
Rajah 10

Which of the following statement is true?

Pernyataan manakah antara berikut adalah benar?

- A Spring constant of Q is greater

Pemalar spring Q adalah lebih besar

- B Spring Q is stiffer than spring P

Spring Q lebih keras berbanding spring P

- C Spring P is made of steel while spring Q is made of copper

Spring P diperbuat daripada keluli manakala spring Q diperbuat daripada kuprum

- D The elastic potential energy of spring Q is bigger than spring P

Tenaga keupayaan kenyal spring Q adalah lebih besar berbanding spring P

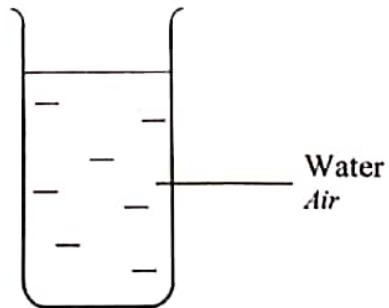
**15** Which of the following is an advantage of high pressure?

*Manakah antara berikut merupakan kelebihan tekanan yang tinggi?*

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

**16** Diagram 11 shows a container filled with water.

*Rajah 11 menunjukkan sebuah bekas berisi air.*



**Diagram 11**

*Rajah 11*

Which of the following are the factors that influence pressure in the water?

*Faktor-faktor manakah antara yang berikut mempengaruhi tekanan dalam air tersebut?*

**A** Volume and shape of container

*Isipadu dan bentuk bekas*

**B** Depth and shape of container

*Kedalaman dan bentuk bekas*

**C** Volume and density

*Isipadu dan ketumpatan*

**D** Depth and density

*Kedalaman dan ketumpatan*

- 17 Diagram 12 shows a girl sticks a plunger to a smooth floor to move her scooter.

Rajah 12 menunjukkan seorang budak perempuan melekatkan pelocok ke atas lantai yang licin untuk menggerakkan skuterinya.



Diagram 12  
Rajah 12

The plunger is stuck to the floor because

Pelocok getah melekat pada lantai kerana

- A the atmospheric pressure is more than the pressure inside the rubber plunger  
*tekanan atmosfera lebih tinggi daripada tekanan di dalam pelocok getah*
- B the atmospheric pressure is less than the pressure inside the rubber plunger  
*tekanan atmosfera lebih rendah daripada tekanan di dalam pelocok getah*
- C the atmospheric pressure is equal to the pressure inside the rubber plunger  
*tekanan atmosfera sama dengan tekanan di dalam pelocok getah*
- D the atmospheric pressure does not exist when plunger is stuck to the floor  
*tekanan atmosfera tidak wujud apabila pelocok dilekatkan ke lantai*

18 Diagram 13 shows a hydraulic system.

Rajah 13 menunjukkan sebuah sistem hidraulik.

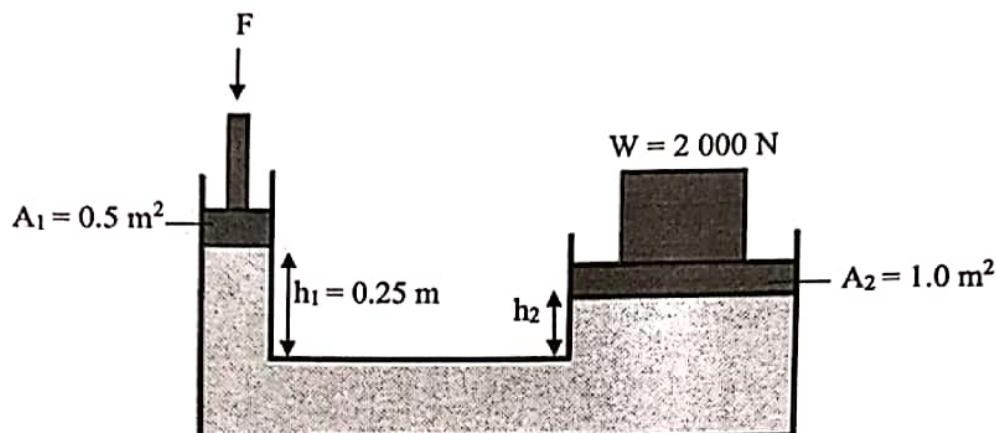


Diagram 13

Rajah 13

What is the distance  $h_2$ ?

Berapakah jarak  $h_2$ ?

- A** 0.125 m
- B** 0.200 m
- C** 0.500 m
- D** 0.550 m

- 19 Diagram 14 shows beaker A and B with different type of liquid.

Rajah 14 menunjukkan bikar A dan B yang mempunyai cecair yang berbeza.

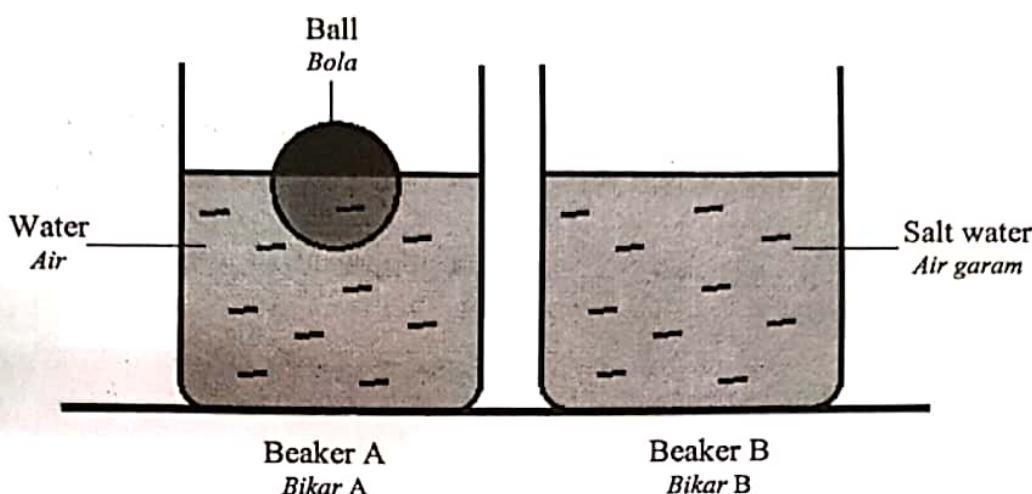


Diagram 14

Rajah 14

The ball in beaker A is then transferred to beaker B.

What is the change to the volume of liquid displaced and its buoyant force?

Bola di dalam bikar A kemudiannya dipindahkan ke dalam bikar B.

Apakah perubahan yang berlaku terhadap isipadu cecair tersesar dan daya apungan?

	Volume of liquid displaced <i>Isipadu cecair tersesar</i>	Buoyant Force <i>Daya apungan</i>
A	Increase meningkat	Buoyant force is unchanged <i>Daya apungan tidak berubah</i>
B	Increase meningkat	Buoyant force increases <i>Daya apungan bertambah</i>
C	Decrease Berkurang	Buoyant force increases <i>Daya apungan bertambah</i>
D	Decrease Berkurang	Buoyant force is unchanged <i>Daya apungan tidak berubah</i>

**20** Diagram 15 shows a statement pasted on a wall of a Physics' Laboratory.

*Rajah 15 menunjukkan satu pernyataan yang ditampalkan pada dinding sebuah Makmal Fizik.*

'The net transfer of heat between two objects in thermal contact is zero'

'Pemindahan haba bersih antara dua objek yang bersentuhan secara terma adalah sifar'

Diagram 15

*Rajah 15*

Which concept explains the above statement?

*Konsep manakah yang menjelaskan tentang pernyataan di atas?*

- A** Specific heat capacity

*Muatan haba tentu*

- B** Thermal equilibrium

*Keseimbangan terma*

- C** Specific latent heat

*Haba pendam tentu*

- D** Heat transfer

*Pemindahan haba*

**21** Diagram 16 shows food being steamed.

*Rajah 16 menunjukkan makanan yang sedang dikukus.*



Diagram 16

*Rajah 16*

What is the physics concept involved?

*Apakah konsep fizik yang terlibat?*

- A** Latent heat of vaporisation

*Haba pendam pengenapan*

- B** Specific heat capacity

*Muatan haba tentu*

- C** Latent heat of fusion

*Haba pendam pelakuran*

- D** Heat capacity

*Muatan haba*

- 22 Diagram 17 shows the apparatus setup to determine the specific latent heat of fusion of ice.  
*Rajah 17 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk menentukan haba pendam tentu pelakuran ais.*

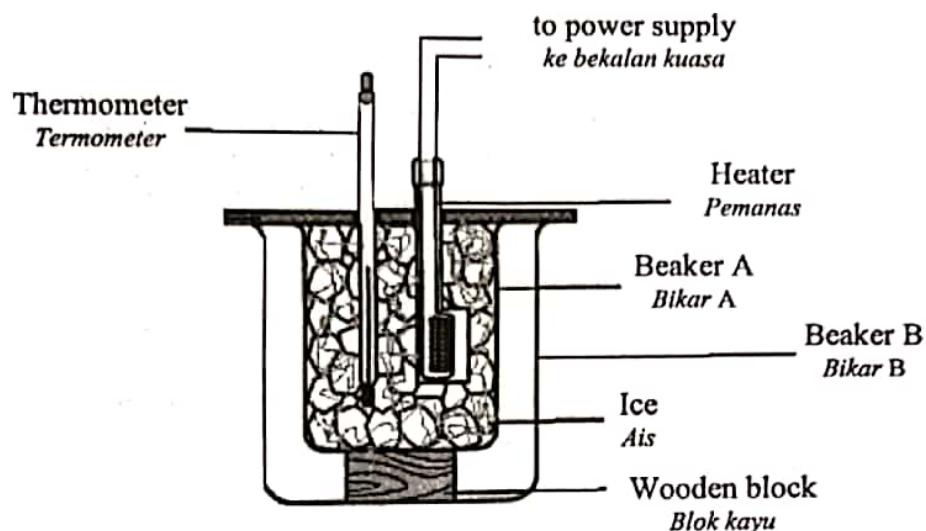


Diagram 17  
*Rajah 17*

What is the purpose of using beaker B?

*Apakah tujuan menggunakan bikar B?*

- A To act as controlled experiment  
*Untuk bertindak sebagai eksperimen kawalan*
- B To slow down the melting process  
*Untuk memperlakukan proses peleburan*
- C To reduce the absorption of heat from the surroundings  
*Untuk mengurangkan penyerapan haba daripada persekitaran*
- D To increase the efficiency of the heater in the experiment  
*Untuk meningkatkan kecekapan penggunaan pemanas di dalam eksperimen*

23 - Diagram 18 shows a burst tyre of a lorry on a highway.

*Rajah 18 menunjukkan tayar lori yang pecah di atas lebuhraya.*

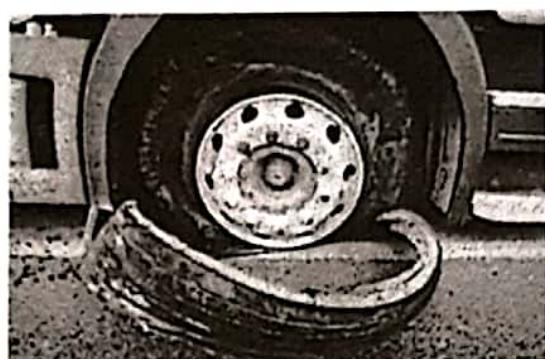


Diagram 18

*Rajah 18*

The situation can be explained by

*Situasi tersebut boleh dijelaskan dengan*

A Hooke's law

*Hukum Hooke*

B Charles' law

*Hukum Charles*

C Pressure law

*Hukum Tekanan*

D Boyle's law

*Hukum Boyle*

24 Diagram 19 shows an observer saw the Sun at its apparent position.

*Rajah 19 menunjukkan seorang pemerhati melihat Matahari pada kedudukan ketaranya.*

Apparent position of the Sun  
*Kedudukan ketara Matahari*

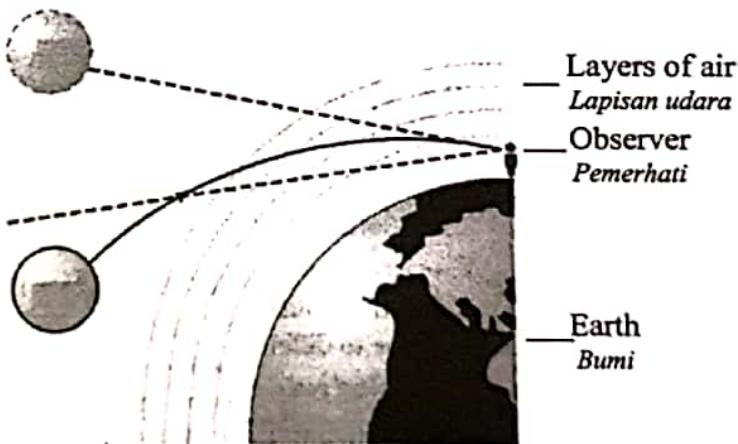


Diagram 19

*Rajah 19*

The observer could not see the real position of the Sun due to the phenomenon of

*Pemerhati tersebut tidak dapat melihat Matahari itu pada kedudukan sebenarnya disebabkan oleh fenomena*

A interference

*interferensi*

B diffraction

*pembelauan*

C reflection

*pantulan*

D refraction

*pembiasan*

25 Which of the optical device applied the phenomenon of total internal reflection?

*Alat optik manakah yang mengaplikasikan fenomena pantulan dalam penuh?*

A



B



C



D



26 Diagram 20 shows a light ray travelling from air into a semi-circular glass block.

*Rajah 20 menunjukkan sinar cahaya merambat dari udara ke dalam blok kaca separa bulatan.*

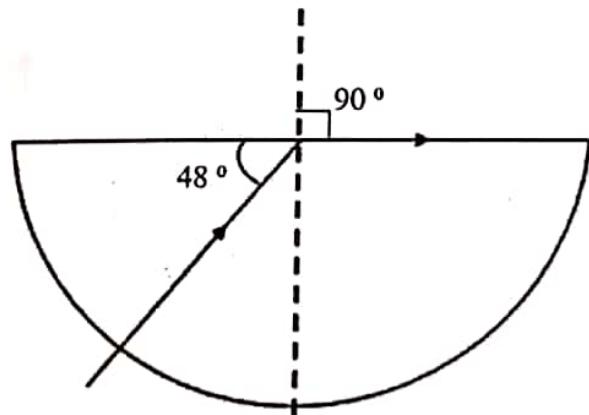


Diagram 20  
Rajah 20

What is the refractive index of the semi-circular glass block?

*Berapakah indeks biasan blok kaca separa bulatan itu?*

A 1.49

B 1.41

C 1.35

D 1.00

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- 27 Diagram 21 shows an experimental set up to investigate the relationship between object distance,  $u$  and image distance,  $v$ .

Rajah 21 menunjukkan satu susunan eksperimen untuk menyiasat hubungan antara jarak objek,  $u$  dan jarak imej,  $v$ .

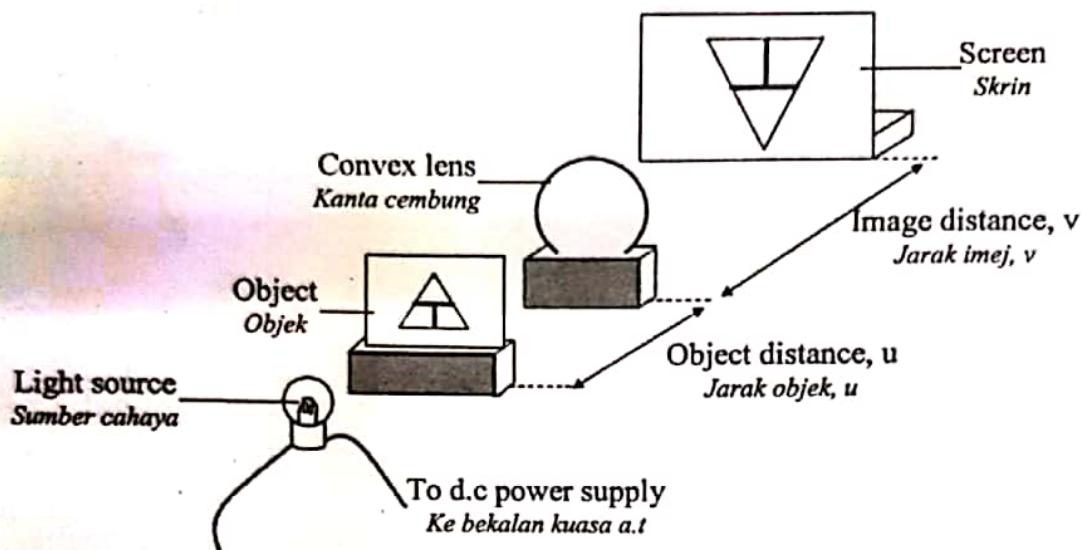
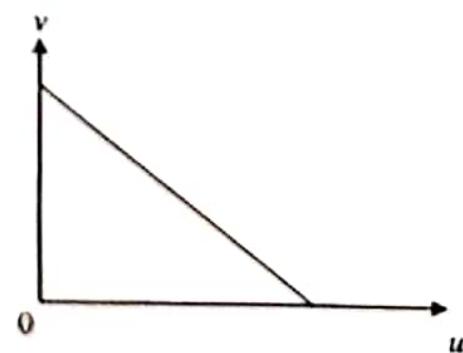
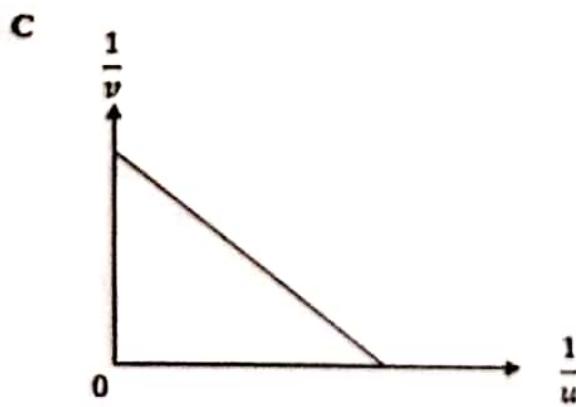
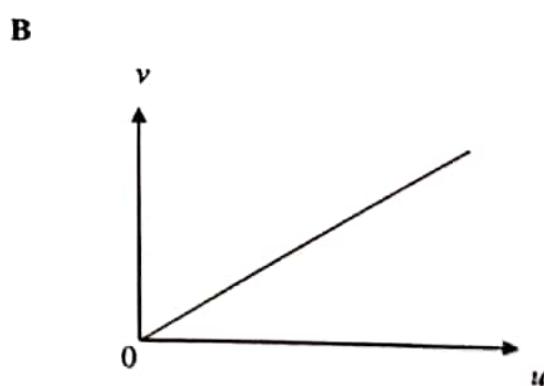
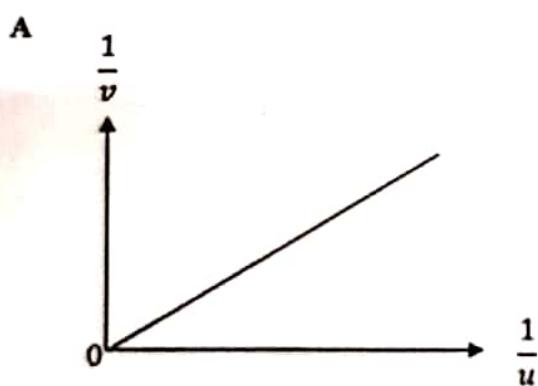


Diagram 21  
Rajah 21

Which graph shows the correct relationship between  $v$  and  $u$ ?

Graf manakah yang menunjukkan hubungan antara  $v$  dan  $u$  yang betul?



28 Diagram 22 shows a light phenomenon.

Rajah 22 menunjukkan satu fenomena cahaya.

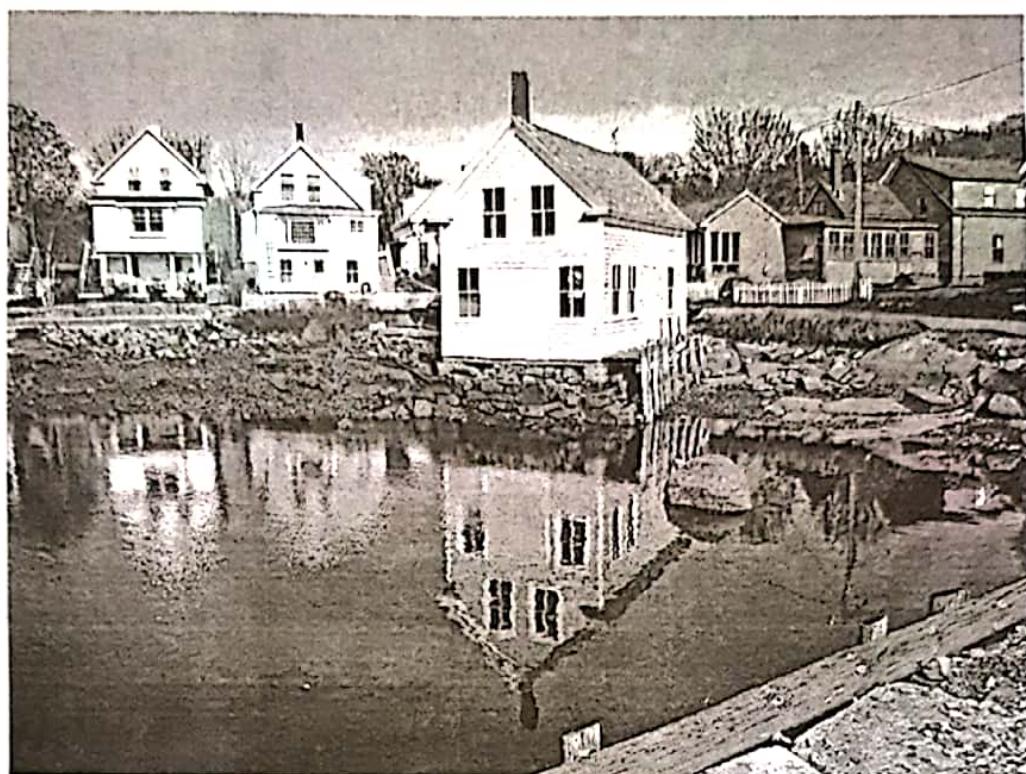


Diagram 22

Rajah 22

The phenomenon is  
*Fenomena tersebut adalah*

A refraction

*pembiasan*

B reflection

*pantulan*

C diffraction

*pembelauan*

D interference

*interferensi*

29 Diagram 23 shows an observer sees the image of a coin closer to the surface of water.

Rajah 23 menunjukkan pemerhati melihat imej duit syiling yang hampir dengan permukaan air.

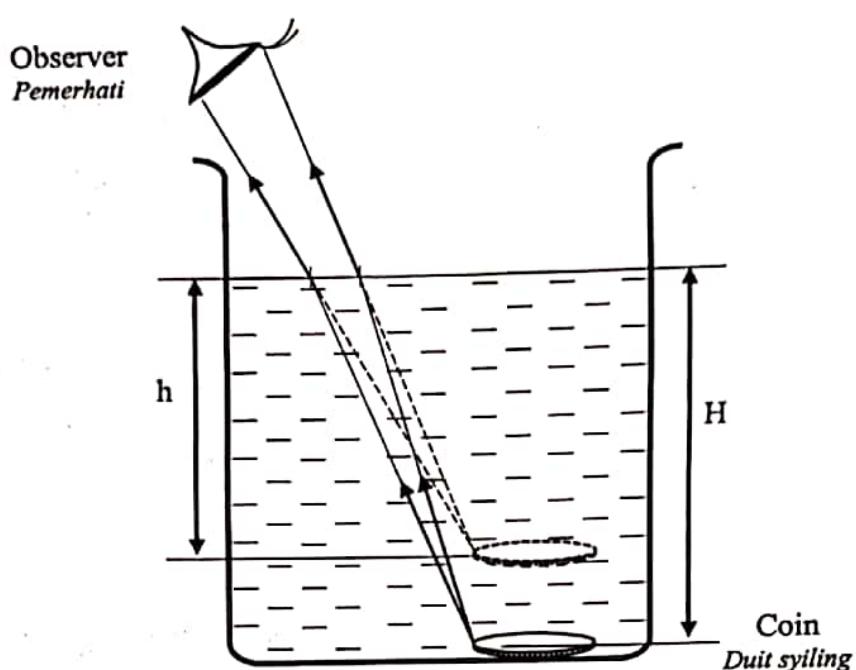


Diagram 23  
Rajah 23

Which statement is true for the observation above?

Pernyataan manakah yang benar untuk pemerhatian di atas?

- A A bending of light occurs when light travels from less dense medium to denser medium  
*Pembengkokan cahaya berlaku apabila cahaya merambat dari medium berketumpatan rendah ke medium berketumpatan tinggi*
- B A bending of light occurs when light travels from denser to less dense medium  
*Pembengkokan cahaya berlaku apabila cahaya merambat dari medium berketumpatan tinggi ke medium berketumpatan rendah*
- C The refractive index can be determined by the formula  $\frac{h}{H}$   
*Indeks biasan boleh ditentukan dengan formula  $\frac{h}{H}$*
- D Apparent depth can be determined by the formula of  $\frac{H}{h}$   
*Dalam ketara boleh ditentukan dengan formula  $\frac{H}{h}$*

30 Diagram 24 shows a phenomenon of interference of water waves.

Rajah 24 menunjukkan fenomena interferensi gelombang air.

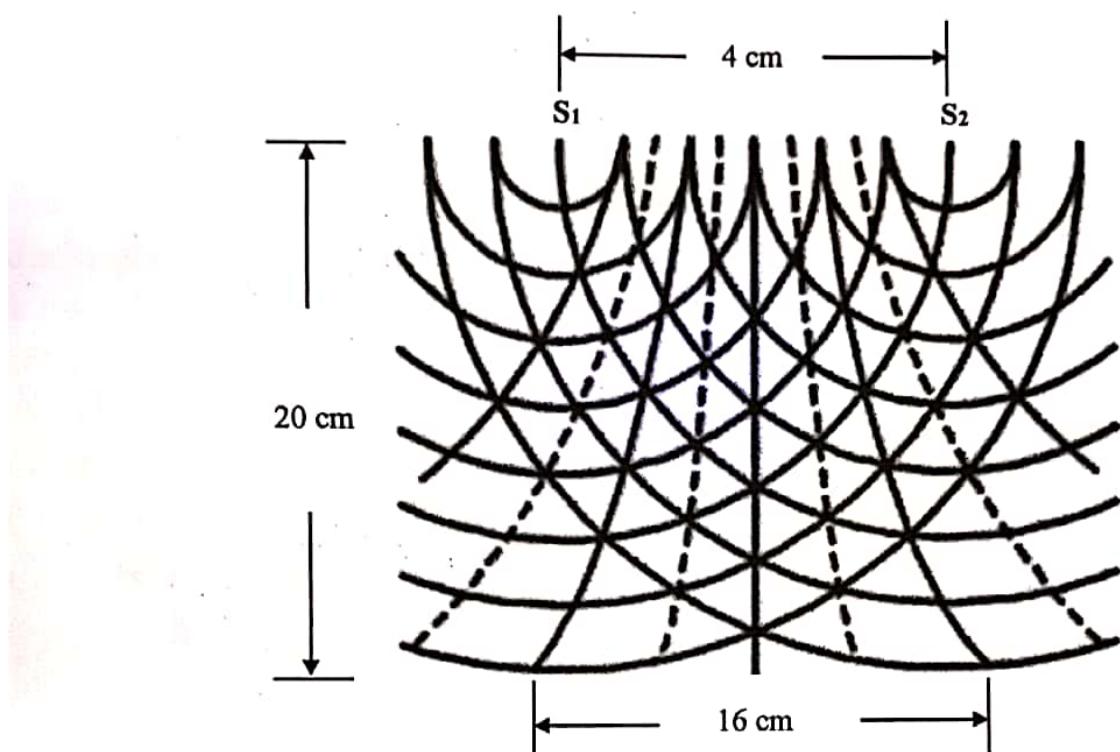


Diagram 24

Rajah 24

What is the wavelength of the water waves?

Berapakah panjang gelombang bagi gelombang air tersebut?

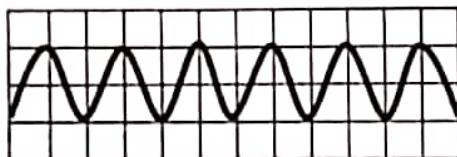
- A 0.8 cm
- B 1.6 cm
- C 3.2 cm
- D 5.0 cm

[Turn over]  
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31 Which wave pattern shows low loudness?

*Corak gelombang manakah yang menunjukkan kenyaringan yang rendah?*

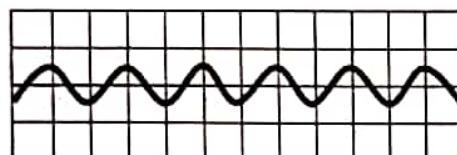
A



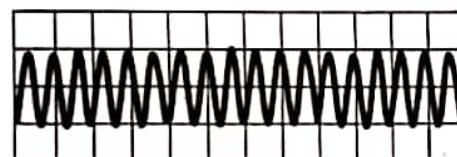
B



C



D



32 Which electromagnetic wave has the highest frequency?

*Gelombang elektromagnet manakah yang mempunyai frekuensi yang paling tinggi?*

A Gamma ray

*Sinar gama*

B Radio wave

*Gelombang radio*

C Visible light

*Cahaya nampak*

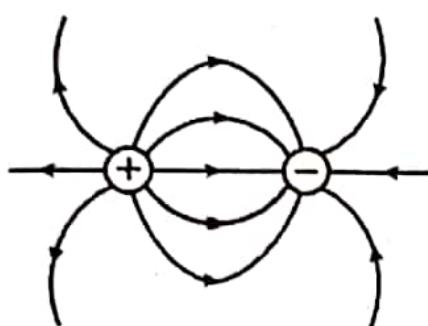
D Ultraviolet ray

*Sinar ultra ungu*

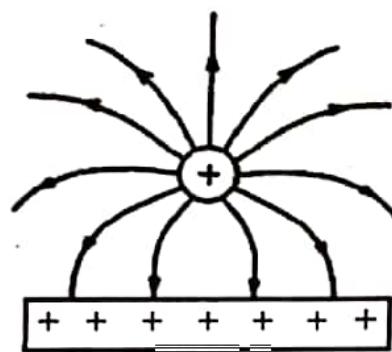
33 Which diagram shows the correct electric field pattern?

Rajah manakah yang memunjukkan corak medan elektrik yang betul?

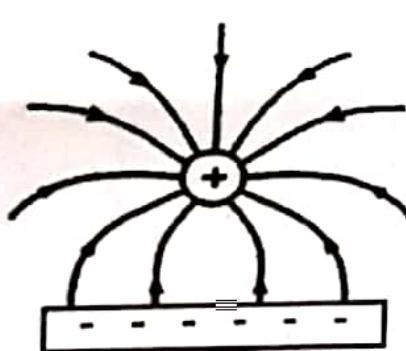
A



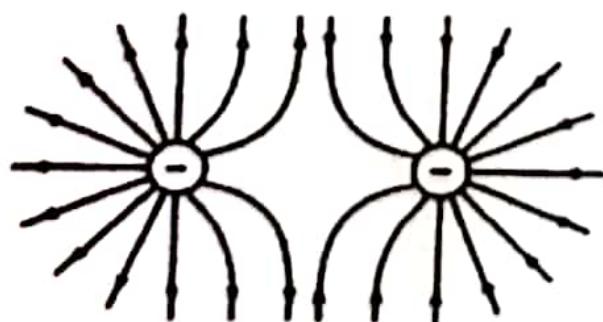
B



C

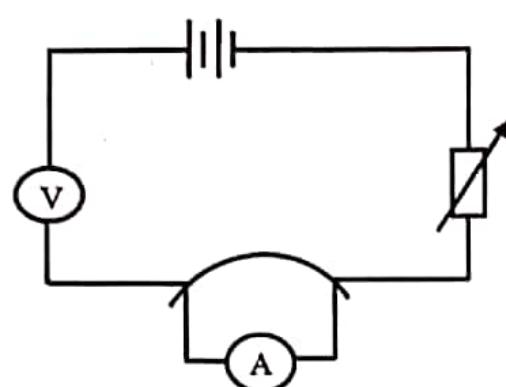


D

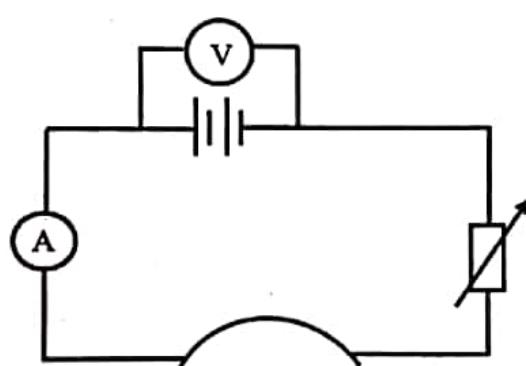


- 34 Which circuit is used to determine Ohm's Law?  
*Litar manakah yang digunakan untuk menentukan Hukum Ohm?*

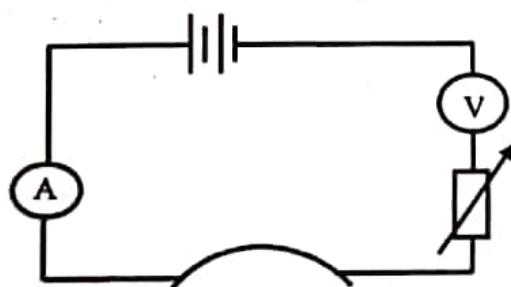
A



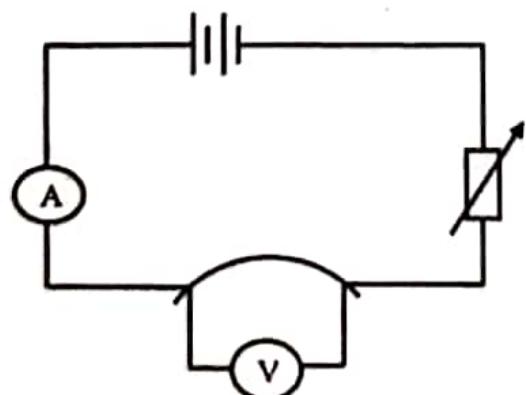
B



C



D



35 Diagram 25 shows an electric circuit.

Rajah 25 menunjukkan satu litar elektrik.

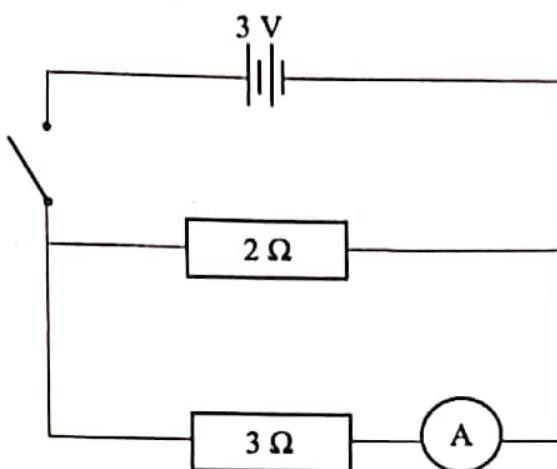


Diagram 25  
Rajah 25

What is the ammeter reading when the switch is closed?

Berapakah bacaan ammeter apabila suis ditutup?

A 1.00 A

B 1.25 A

C 1.50 A

D 2.50 A

36 Diagram 26 shows a voltage-current graph.

Rajah 26 menunjukkan graf voltan-arus.

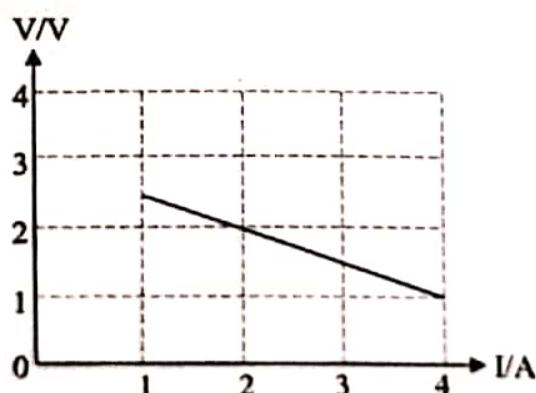


Diagram 26  
Rajah 26

What is the value of the electromotive force?

Berapakah nilai daya gerak elektrik?

A 0.5 V

B 1.5 V

C 2.5 V

D 3.0 V

37 Diagram 27 shows an electric kettle with power rating "240 V, 1000 W".

Rajah 27 menunjukkan cerek elektrik dengan penarafan kuasa "240 V, 1000 W".



Diagram 27  
Rajah 27

What is the meaning of 1000 W?

Apakah maksud 1000 W?

- A Current flow is 4.17 A when connected to 240 V potential difference  
*Arus yang mengalir ialah 4.17 A apabila disambung kepada 240 V beza keupayaan*
- B Power loss is 1000 W when connected to the 240 V potential difference  
*Kuasa yang hilang ialah 1000 W apabila disambung kepada 240 V beza keupayaan*
- C Energy consumed is 1000 W when connected to the 240 V potential difference  
*Tenaga yang digunakan ialah 1000 W apabila disambung kepada 240 V beza keupayaan*
- D Energy consumed is 1000 J per second when connected to the 240 V potential difference  
*Tenaga yang digunakan ialah 1000 J per saat apabila disambung kepada 240 V beza keupayaan*

- 38 Diagram 28 shows an apparatus to study magnetic field of a solenoid when the switch is on.  
*Rajah 28 menunjukkan alat radas untuk mengkaji medan magnet satu solenoid apabila suis dihidupkan.*

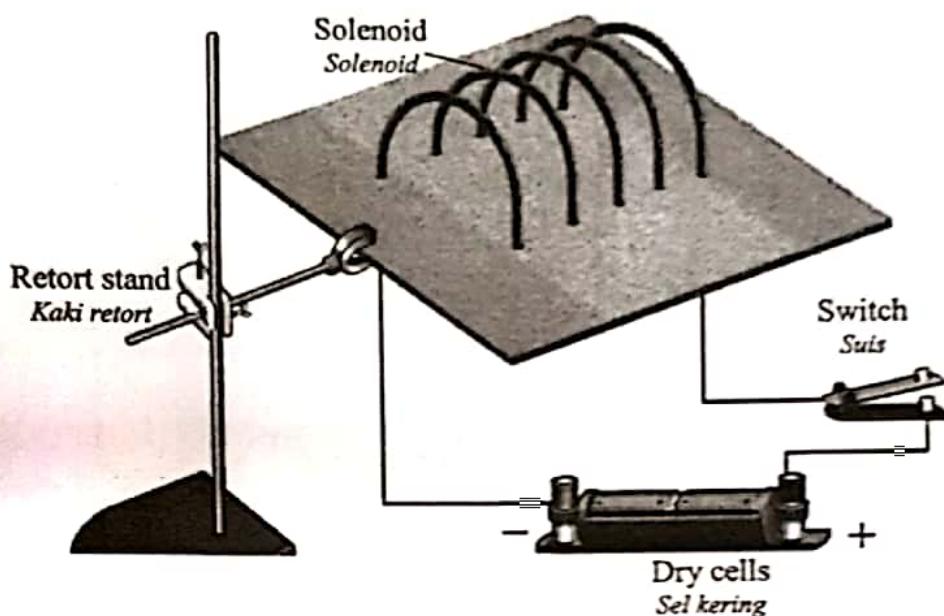


Diagram 28  
*Rajah 28*

The strength of the magnetic field can be increased by  
*Kekuatan medan magnet boleh ditambah dengan*

- A decreasing the number of dry cells  
*mengurangkan bilangan sel kering*
- B increasing the number of turns of coil  
*menambahkan bilangan lilitan gejalung*
- C decreasing the number of turns of coil  
*mengurangkan bilangan lilitan gejalung*
- D inter change the terminal of the dry cells  
*terbalikkan terminal sel kering*

- 39 Diagram 29 shows a current-carrying conductor between the poles of magnets.

Rajah 29 menunjukkan konduktor pembawa arus antara kutub-kutub magnet.

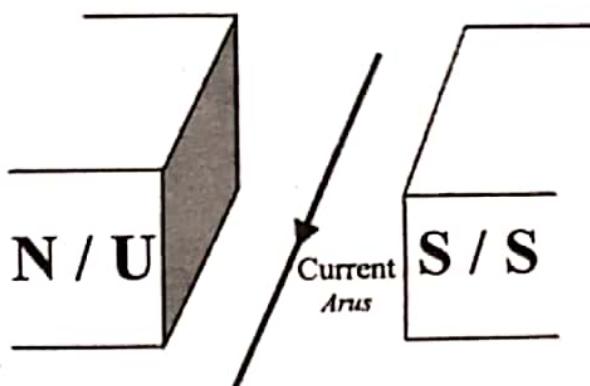


Diagram 29

Rajah 29

The direction of the force on the conductor is

Arah daya pada konduktor ialah

A upwards  
ke atas

B to the left  
ke kiri

C to the right  
ke kanan

D downwards  
ke bawah

- 40 Which of the following activities produce induced e.m.f?

Aktiviti-aktiviti manakah antara berikut yang menghasilkan d.g.e aruhan?

Symbol <i>Simbol</i>	Activities <i>Aktiviti</i>
P	A conductor cutting the magnetic field lines <i>Konduktor memotong garisan medan magnet</i>
Q	A copper wire is moved parallel to the direction of a magnetic field <i>Dawai kuprum digerakkan selari dengan arah medan magnet</i>
R	A copper wire is stationary in a magnetic field <i>Dawai kuprum pegun dalam medan magnet</i>

A P only

*P sahaja*

B Q only

*Q sahaja*

C Q and R only

*Q dan R sahaja*

D P and Q only

*P dan Q sahaja*

- 41 Diagram 30 shows a bar magnet is being pushed into a solenoid.

Rajah 30 menunjukkan sebuah magnet bar yang dimasukkan ke dalam solenoid.

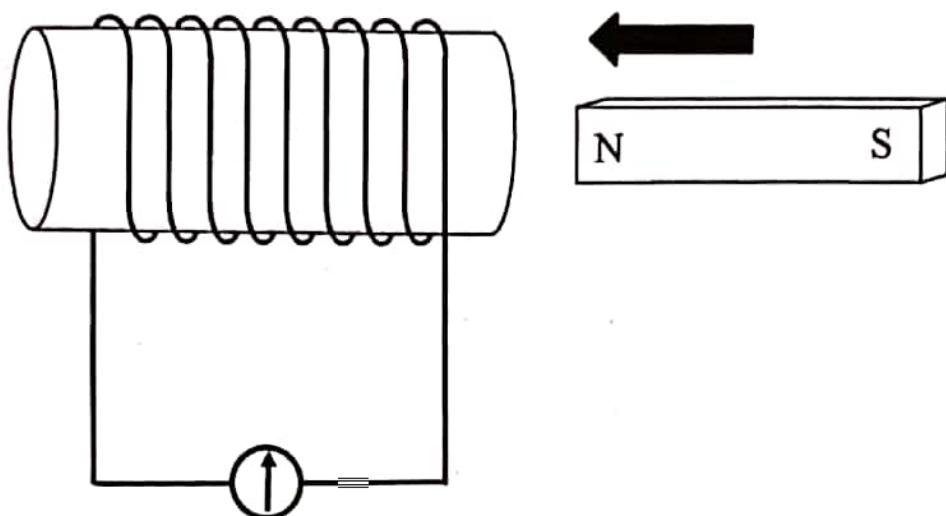


Diagram 30  
Rajah 30

Which direction will the galvanometer pointer deflects?

Arah manakah jarum galvanometer akan terpesong?

- A** Deflect to the left  
*Dipesong ke kiri*
- B** Deflect to the right  
*Dipesong ke kanan*
- C** Deflect to the left and right  
*Dipesong ke kiri dan kanan*
- D** Deflect to the right and stop  
*Dipesong ke kanan dan kemudian berhenti*

42 Diagram 31 shows an ideal transformer used to charge a 9 V smartphone.

Rajah 31 menunjukkan sebuah transformer unggul yang digunakan untuk mengcas telefon pintar 9 V.

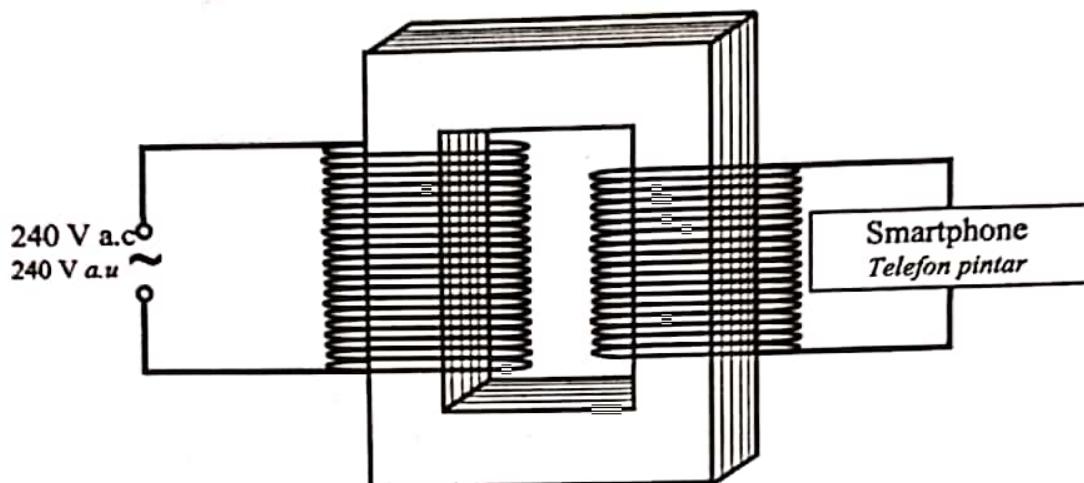


Diagram 31

Rajah 31

If the primary current is 0.5 A, the current in the secondary coil is

Jika arus primer ialah 0.5 A, arus dalam gegelung sekunder ialah

- A 1.00 A
- B 4.50 A
- C 13.33 A
- D 18.00 A

43 Diagram 32 shows a National Grid Network.

Rajah 32 menunjukkan Rangkaian Grid Nasional.

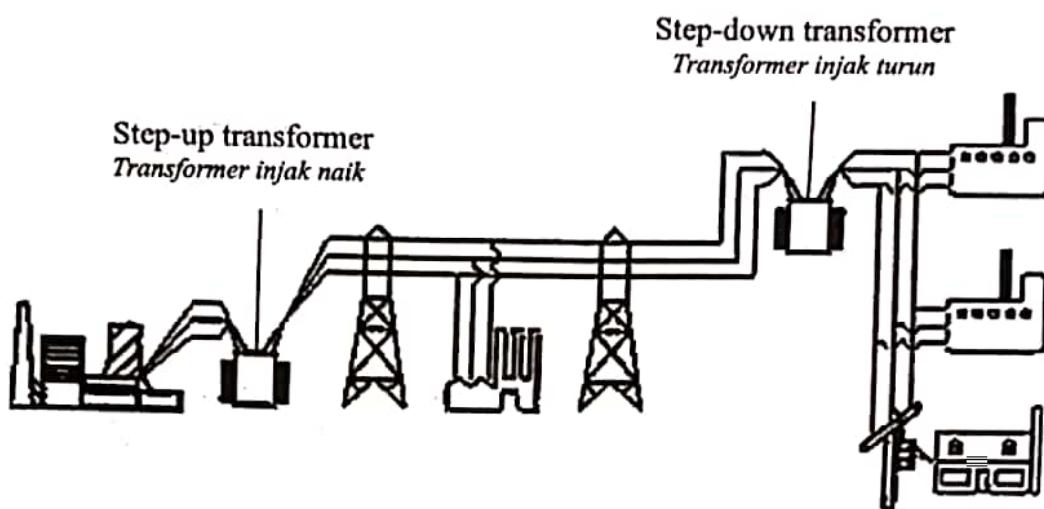


Diagram 32

Rajah 32

Which of the following characteristics is suitable in the transmission of electricity to consumer?

Ciri-ciri manakah antara yang berikut adalah sesuai dalam penghantaran elektrik kepada pengguna?

	Type of current <i>Jenis arus</i>	Magnitude of current flow in the cable <i>Nilai arus yang mengalir di dalam kabel</i>
A	Direct current <i>Arus terus</i>	High <i>Tinggi</i>
B	Direct current <i>Arus terus</i>	Low <i>Rendah</i>
C	Alternating current <i>Arus ulang-alik</i>	Low <i>Rendah</i>
D	Alternating current <i>Arus ulang-alik</i>	High <i>Tinggi</i>

**44** Thermionic emission is a process of

*Pancaran termionik merupakan suatu proses dimana*

- A** electrons being emitted from a heated metal  
*elektron dipancarkan daripada suatu logam yang panas*
- B** electrons being emitted from a filament  
*elektron dipancarkan daripada suatu filamen*
- C** electrons move at high speed  
*elektron bergerak pada halaju yang tinggi*
- D** electrons move to anode  
*elektron bergerak ke anod*

**45** Diagram 33 shows input signal and output signal when component X is connected to a circuit.

*Rajah 33 menunjukkan isyarat input dan isyarat output apabila komponen X disambungkan kepada satu litar.*

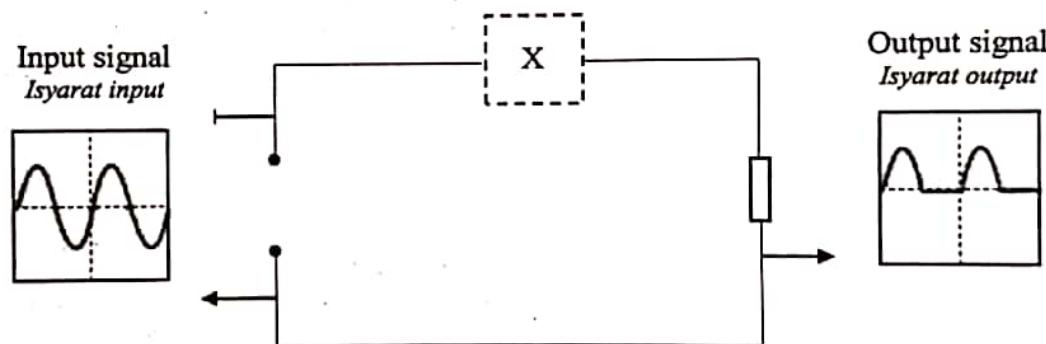


Diagram 33

*Rajah 33*

What is component X?

*Apakah komponen X?*

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Transistor<br><i>Transistor</i> | <b>B</b> Resistor<br><i>Perintang</i> |
| <b>C</b> Capacitor<br><i>Kapasitor</i>   | <b>D</b> Diode<br><i>Diod</i>         |

46 Diagram 34 shows a transistor circuit.

Rajah 34 menunjukkan satu litar transistor.

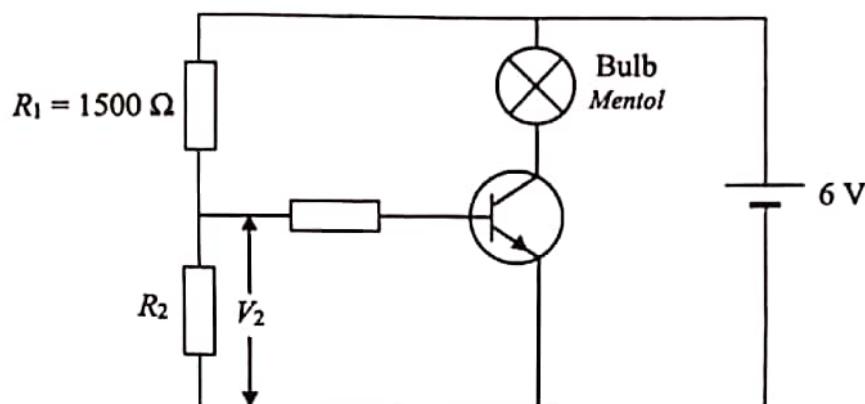


Diagram 34

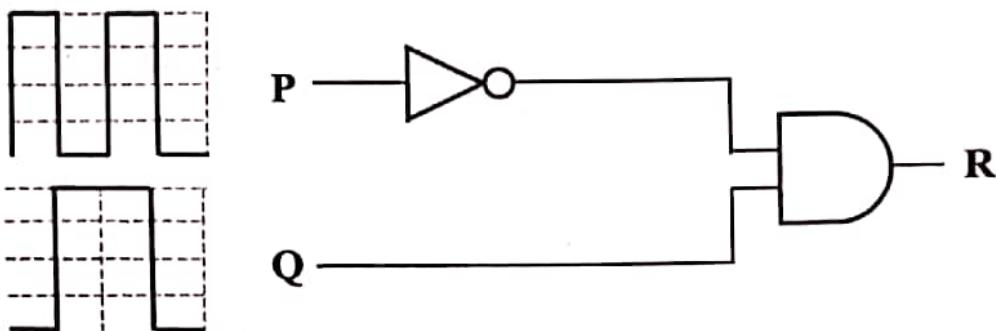
Rajah 34

If the transistor is switched on when the base voltage  $V_2 \geq 4$  V, calculate the minimum value of  $R_2$ .  
*Jika transistor dihidupkan apabila voltan tapak  $V_2 \geq 4$  V, tentukan nilai minimum bagi  $R_2$ .*

- A**  $1000\ \Omega$
- B**  $1500\ \Omega$
- C**  $3000\ \Omega$
- D**  $6000\ \Omega$

47 Diagram 35 shows a logic gate circuit with input signals P and Q.

Rajah 35 menunjukkan litar get logik dengan isyarat input P dan Q.



4531/1

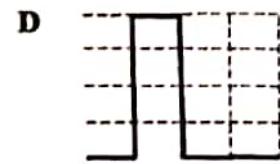
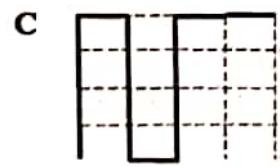
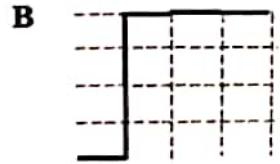
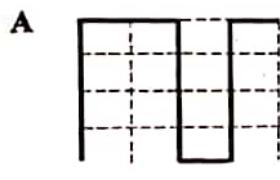
KERTAS 1

Diagram 35

Rajah 35

Which output signal, R is correct?

Isyarat output, R manakah yang betul?



48 Diagram 36 shows a graph of a decay curve of Carbon-14.

Rajah 36 menunjukkan graf lengkung pereputan Karbon-14.

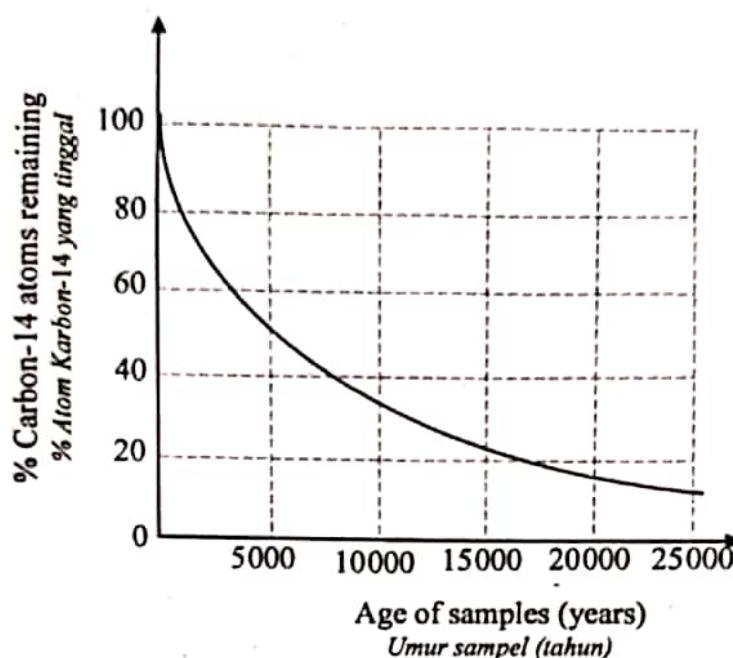


Diagram 36

Rajah 36

What is the half-life of the Carbon-14?

Apakah separuh hayat Karbon-14?

A 2500 years

2500 tahun

B 5000 years

5000 tahun

C 10000 years

10000 tahun

D 10500 years

10500 tahun

- 49 Which pair of the radioisotopes and their uses is correct?

*Pasangan manakah antara radioisotop dan kegunaannya yang betul?*

	<b>Radioisotope <i>Radioisotop</i></b>	<b>Uses <i>Kegunaan</i></b>
A	Technetium-99	<b>Smoke detectors <i>Pengesan asap</i></b>
B	Americium-241	<b>Determine the age of the plant <i>Menentukan umur tumbuhan</i></b>
C	Cobalt-60	<b>Radiotherapy to destroy the cancerous cells <i>Radioterapi untuk membunuh sel kanser</i></b>
D	Carbon-14	<b>Tracer to study absorption and movement of fertilisers in plants <i>Penyurih untuk mengkaji penyerapan dan pergerakan baja di dalam tanaman</i></b>

- 50 Radium-226 decays by emitting alpha particle.

*Radium-226 mereput dengan memancarkan zarah alfa.*



What is the amount of energy released through this nuclear reaction?

[Ra-226 = 226.02536 a.m.u,

Rn-222 = 222.01753 a.m.u,

He-4 = 4.00260 a.m.u,

1 a.m.u =  $1.66 \times 10^{-27}$  kg,

c =  $3.00 \times 10^8$  m s<sup>-1</sup>]

*Berapakah jumlah tenaga yang dibebaskan melalui tindakbalas nuklear ini?*

[Ra-226 = 226.02536 u.j.a,

Rn-222 = 222.01753 u.j.a,

He-4 = 4.00260 u.j.a,

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

c =  $3.00 \times 10^8$  m s<sup>-1</sup>]

A  $8.68 \times 10^{-30}$  J

B  $2.60 \times 10^{-21}$  J

C  $4.71 \times 10^{-14}$  J

D  $7.81 \times 10^{-13}$  J