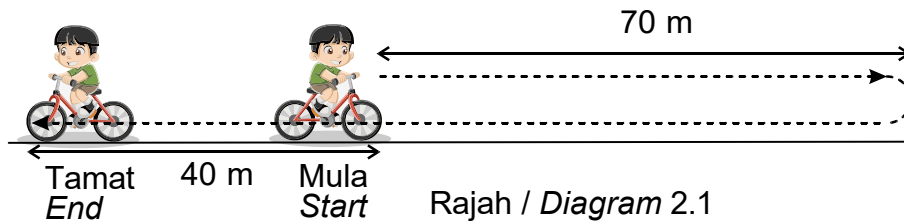


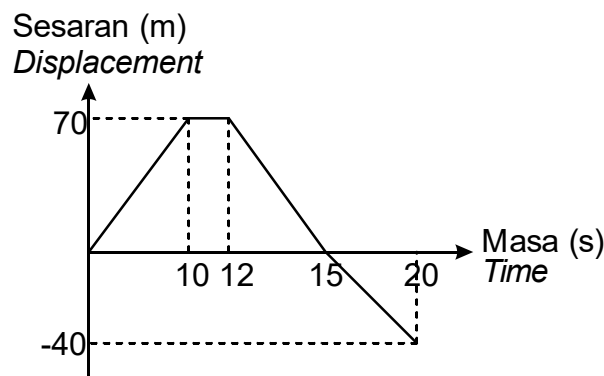
Maklumat berikut mungkin berfaedah. Simbol-simbol mempunyai makna yang biasa.
The following information may be useful. The symbols have their usual meaning.

1	$a = \frac{v-u}{t}$	20	$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$
2	$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$	21	Pembesar linear, $m = \frac{v}{u}$
3	$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$		Linear magnification, $m = \frac{v}{u}$
4	Momentum $= mv$	22	$Q = It$
5	$F = ma$	23	Tekanan / Pressure, $p = h\rho g$
6	Daya graviti, $F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$	24	$E = VQ$
	Gravitational force, $F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$	25	$V = IR$
7	Daya memusat $F = \frac{mv^2}{r}$	26	Kuasa / Power, $P = IV$
	Centripetal force, $F = \frac{mv^2}{r}$	27	$g = 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
8	Pecutan graviti, $g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$	28	$\frac{N_s}{N_p} = \frac{V_s}{V_p}$
	Gravitational acceleration, $g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$	29	Kecekapan / Efficiency $= \frac{I_s V_s}{I_p V_p} \times 100\%$
9	$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{GM}$	30	$E = mc^2$
10	Halaju lepas, $v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$	31	$c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
	Escape velocity, $v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$	32	1 u.j.a $= 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
11	$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$		1 a.m.u
12	Haba / Heat, $Q = mc\Delta\theta$	33	$eV = \frac{1}{2}mv_{maks}^2$
13	Haba / Heat, $Q = ml$	34	Momentum, $p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$
14	$\frac{pV}{T} = \text{pemalar / constant}$	35	Tenaga foton, $E = hf$
15	$v = f\lambda$		Photon energy, $E = hf$
16	$\lambda = \frac{ax}{D}$	36	$hf = W + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$
17	$n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$	37	$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$
18	$n = \frac{1}{\sin c}$	38	$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$
19	$n = \frac{\text{dalam nyata}}{\text{dalam ketara}}$		
	$n = \frac{\text{real depth}}{\text{apparent depth}}$		

2. Rajah 2.1 menunjukkan kedudukan mula dan tamat bagi Adam ketika berbasikal.
Diagram 2.1 shows the starting and ending position of Adam during cycling.



- Rajah 2.2 menunjukkan graf sesaran-masa bagi pergerakan Adam. Diagram 2.2 shows displacement-time graph for the movement of Adam.



- (a) Apakah definisi bagi sesaran?

What is the definition for displacement?

.....

[1 mark / markah]

- (b) Apakah yang berlaku kepada Adam pada ketika saat ke-10 hingga ke-12?

What happens to Adam during 10th to 12th seconds?

.....

[1 mark / markah]

- (c) Tentukan jumlah sesaran bagi Adam.

Determine the total displacement for Adam.

.....

[1 mark / markah]

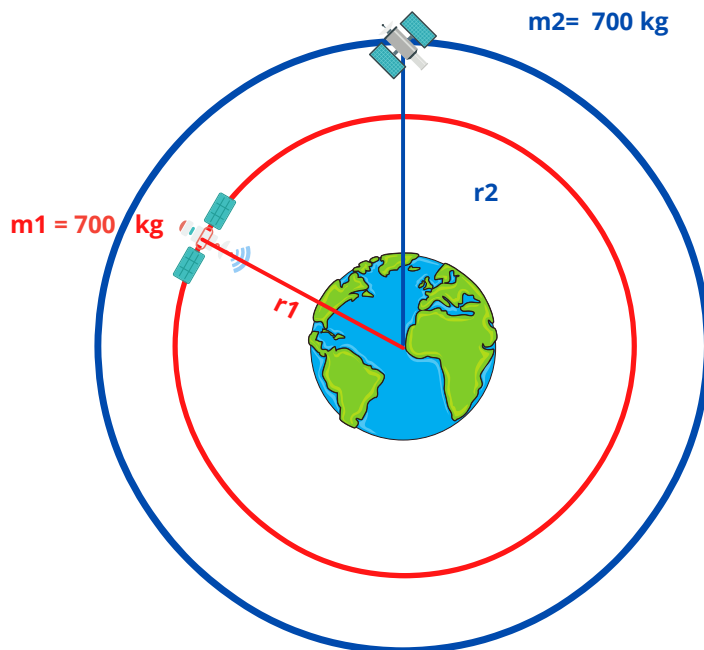
- (d) Seterusnya, hitung halaju purata bagi Adam untuk keseluruhan perjalanan.

Hence, calculate the average velocity of Adam for the whole journey.

[2 marks / markah]

Rajah menunjukkan dua buah satelit yang mengorbit bumi pada ketinggian yang berbeza daripada permukaan bumi.

The diagram shows two satellites orbiting the earth at a different heights from the surface of the earth.



1.) Nyatakan hukum Kepler kedua

State the Kepler's second law

[1 markah]

2) Berdasarkan rajah di atas / Based on the above diagram

i) Bandingkan jisim kedua-dua satelit

compare mass of both satellite

[1 markah]

ii) Bandingkan jejari orbit bagi satelit r1 dan r2.

Compare the orbital radius of the satellite r1 and r2

[1 markah]

iii) Bandingkan tempoh orbit bagi satelit m1 dan m2.

compare the orbital period of satellites m1 and m2.

[1 markah]

iv) State the relationship between orbital radius and orbital period

Nyatakan hubungan antara jejari orbit dan tempoh orbit.

c) Nyatakan hukum yang terlibat dalam 2(b)(iii)

State the law involved in 5 (b)(iii)

[1 markah]

d) (i) Apakah yang akan terjadi kepada tempoh mengorbit bagi sebuah satelit lain yang mempunyai jisim 400 kg mengorbit bumi di dalam orbit yang sama dengan satelit r_1 ?

What happens to the orbital period if another satellite with a mass of 400 kg orbiting the earth in the same orbital radius as orbit r_1 ?

[1 markah]

ii) Terangkan jawapan anda di d(i)

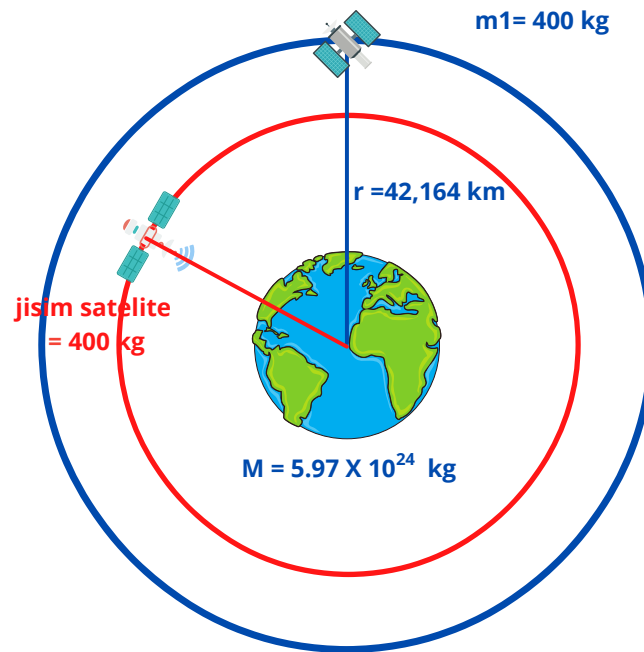
explain your answer in d(i)

[1 markah]

Satelit geopegun berjisim 400 kmg mengorbit bumi dengan jejari orbit ialah 42 164 km. Radius bumi dianggarkan 6400 km dan tempoh mengorbit bumi ialah 24 jam. Berapakah tempoh mengorbit bagi satelit yang mempunyai jisim yang sama mengorbit pada ketinggian 400 km daripad permukaan bumi.

A geostationary satellite of mass 400 kg orbiting the Earth with an orbital radius of 42 164 km. Radius of the Earth is estimated 6400 km and the Earth orbital period is 24 hours.

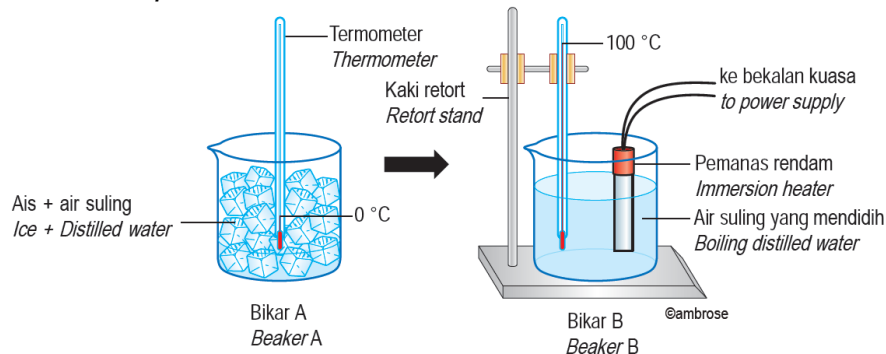
What is the orbital period of the satellite with same mass orbiting the earth from the height of 400 km from the surface of the Earth?



- 1.) Tentukan radius orbit bagi satelit yang mengorbit bumi pada ketinggian 400 km.
Find the orbital radius of the satellite orbiting the earth with height of 400 km.
- 2) i) Tentukan tempoh mengorbit bagi satelit geopegun.
Find the orbital period of the geostationary satellite.
- ii) Hitung tempoh mengorbit bagi satelite yang berada 400 km dari permukaan bumi itu.
Calculate the orbital period of the satellite which are at 400 km from the surface of earth.

3. (a) Rajah 3.1 menunjukkan proses penentu ukuran pada termometer yang akan digunakan untuk mengukur suhu air panas.

Diagram 3.1 shows a process to calibrate a thermometer which will be used to measure the temperature of hot water.



Rajah / Diagram 3.1

- (i) Nyatakan unit S.I bagi suhu.

State the S.I unit for temperature.

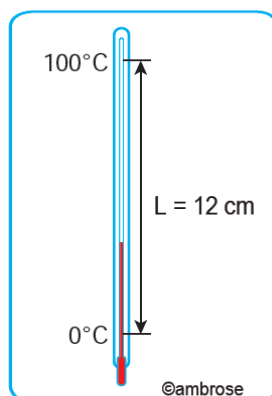
[1 mark / markah]

- (ii) Mengapakah perlu menunggu sehingga paras turus cecair dalam termometer tidak lagi berubah sebelum membuat tanda pada batang termometer?

Why should wait until the level of the liquid column in the thermometer no longer changes before making a mark on the stem of the thermometer?

[1 mark / markah]

- (iii) Rajah 3.2 menunjukkan panjang, $L = 12$ cm dari 0°C hingga 100°C . *Diagram 3.2 shows the length, $L = 12$ cm from 0°C to 100°C .*



Rajah / Diagram 3.2

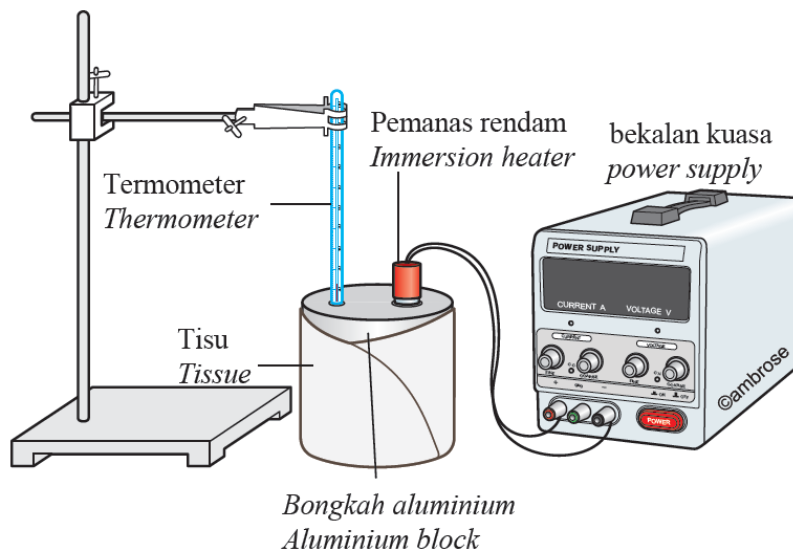
Jika thermometer dalam Rajah 3.2 digunakan untuk mengukur suhu air panas, paras turus cecair menjadi 7 cm. Hitungkan suhu air panas tersebut.

If the thermometer in Diagram 3.2 is used to measure the temperature of hot water, the level of the liquid column becomes 7 cm. Calculate the temperature of the hot water.

[2 marks / markah]

- (b) Rajah 3.3 menunjukkan satu eksperimen untuk menentukan nilai muatan haba tentu bagi bongkah aluminium.

Diagram 3.3 shows an experiment to determine the specific heat capacity of aluminium block.



Rajah / Diagram 3.3

- (i) Mengapakah bongkah aluminium dibalut dengan tisu?
Why is the aluminium block wrapped with tissue?

.....
[1 mark / markah]

- (ii) Jisim bagi bongkah aluminium adalah 0.5 kg. Apabila bekalan kuasa 20 W dihidupkan selama 10 minit, suhu meningkat sebanyak 26.6 °C. Hitung muatan haba tentu bagi aluminium.
The mass of aluminium block is 0.5 kg. When the power supply of 20 W is switched on for 10 minutes, the temperature is increased by 26.6 °C. Calculate the specific heat capacity of aluminium.

[3 marks / markah]

- (iii) Jika blok aluminium ditukar dengan bongkah besi dengan muatan haba tentu $450 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, ramalkan apa yang berlaku terhadap kenaikan suhu jika masa pemanasan dan kuasa pemanas rendam tidak berubah?
If the aluminium block is changed with iron block which has specific heat capacity $450 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, predict what will happen to the rise in temperature if heating time and power of immersion heater are unchanged?

.....
[1 mark / markah]

Rajah menunjukkan sinar cahaya melalui sebuah periskop prisma ringkas.
Diagram shows a light ray passed through a simple prism periscope.

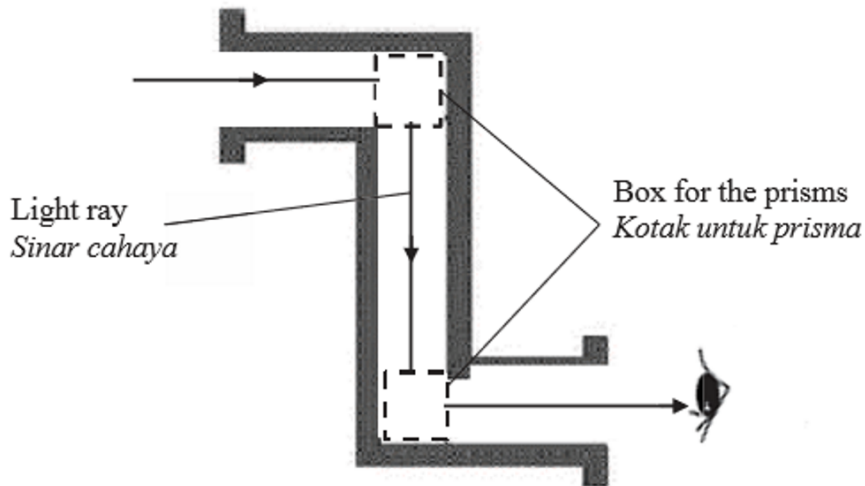


Diagram / Rajah 4.1

- (i) Lukiskan susunan prisma-prisma periskop di dalam kotak dalam rajah 4.1
Draw the arrangement of the prism of the periscope in the box in diagram 4.1

[1 markah]

- (ii) Apakah fenomena gelombang yang berlaku di dalam periskop?
What are the wave phenomena which occur in the periscope?

[1 markah]

- b) Prisma yang digunakan di dalam periskop mempunyai indeks biasan 1.51
Prism used in the periscope has a refractive index of 1.51.

- (i) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan sudut genting?
What is the meaning of critical angle?

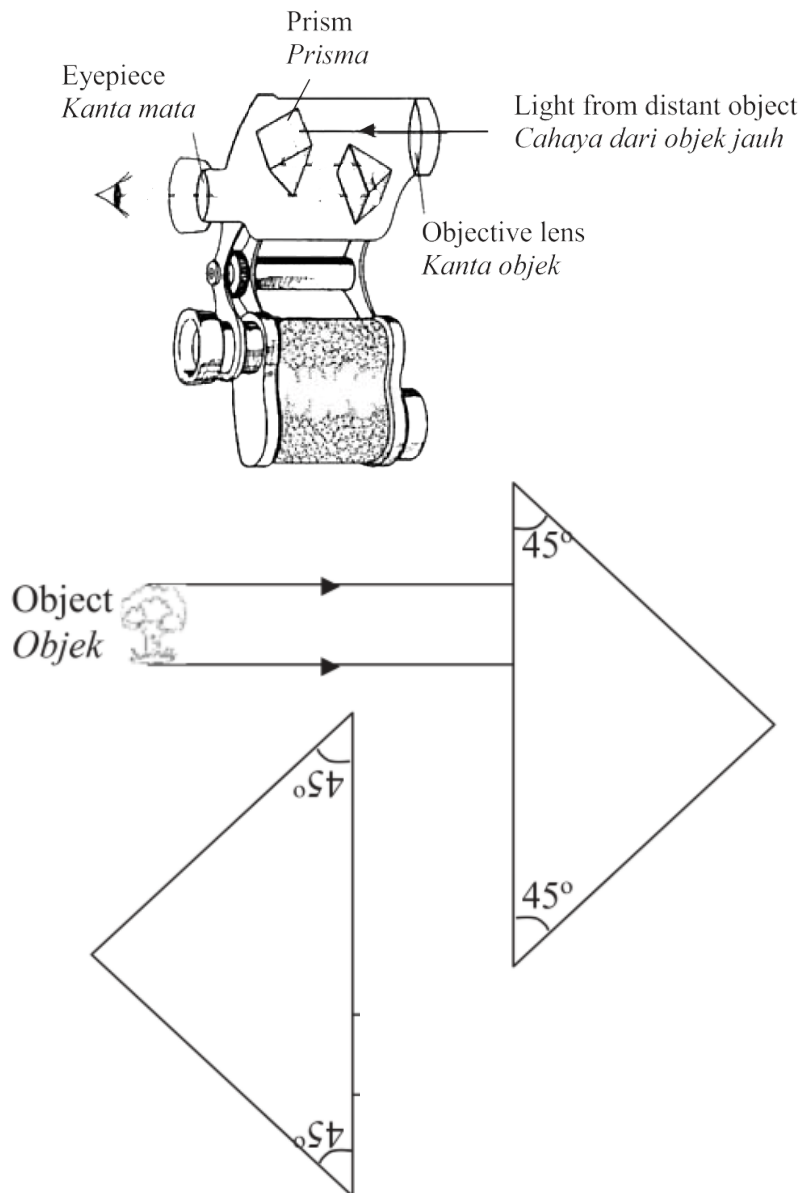
[1 markah]

Hitung sudut genting bagi prism itu
Calculate the critical angle of the prism

[2 markah]

Rajah menunjukkan susunan prisma di dalam binokular.

Diagram shows arrangement of prism inside the binocular.



- (i) Lengkapkan sinar cahaya yang melalui prism untuk membentuk imej dalam rajah 4.2 dan labelkan " T " pada imej itu.

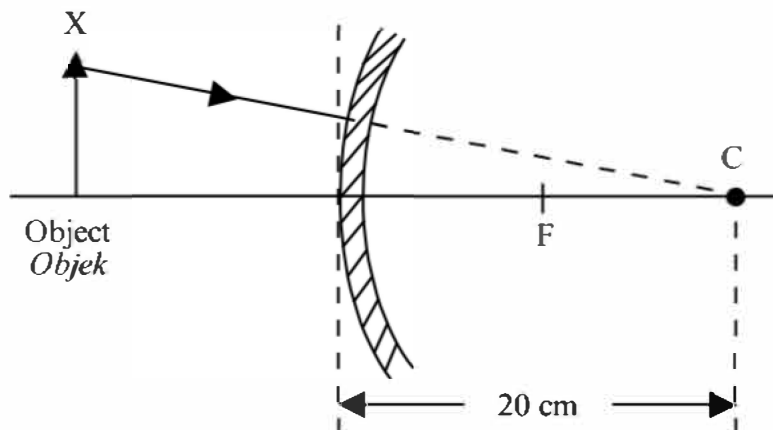
Complete the light ray that passes through the prism form an image in diagram 4.2, Label "T" on the image.

Draw the arrangement of the prism of the periscope in the box in diagram 4.1

[3 markah]

- 4 Diagram 4 shows an object in front of a mirror. C is the centre of curvature of the mirror.

Rajah 4 menunjukkan satu objek di hadapan sebuah cermin. C ialah pusat kelengkungan cermin itu.



Diagram/ Rajah 4

- (a) Name the type of mirror used.
Namakan jenis cermin yang digunakan.

[1 mark/ markah]

- (b) Calculate the focal length of the mirror.
Hitungkan panjang fokus cermin itu.

[1 mark/ markah]

- (c) Complete diagram above by drawing one more ray from point X on the object to show the formation of the image by the mirror. Draw the image formed.
Lengkapkan rajah di atas dengan melukis satu lagi sinar dari titik X di atas objek untuk menunjukkan pembentukan imej o/eh cermin itu. Lukisan imej yang terbentuk.

[3 marks/ markah]

- (d) State one characteristics of the image.
Nyatakan satu ciri bagi imej itu.

.....
[1 mark/ markah]

- (e) Why the above mirror is used at the corner of the roadside?
Mengapa cermin diatas digunakan di selekoh jalan?

.....
[1 mark/ markah]

Alia uses a convex lens to help her to see clearly while removing a wood splinter from her thumb.

Alia menggunakan sebuah kanta cembung untuk membantunya melihat dengan lebih jelas semasa mengeluarkan serpihan kayu kecil daripada ibu jarinya

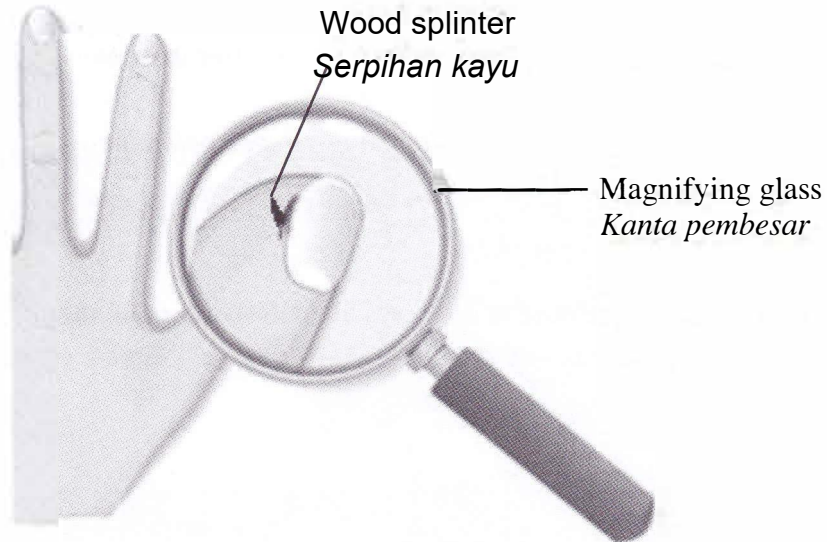


Diagram 4.1

Rajah 4.1

(a) Tick ✓ for the correct answer.

Tandakan ✓ bagi jawapan yang betul.

Convex lens can
Kanta cembung boleh...

☐

converge the light
menumpukan cahaya

☐

diverge the light
mencapah cahaya

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (b) The focal length of the lens used is 5.0 cm.
On Diagram 4.2, draw a ray diagram to show how the image in Diagram 4.1 is formed.

*Panjang fokus kanta yang digunakan ialah 5.0 cm.
Pada Rajah 4.2, lukis satu rajah sinar untuk menunjukkan bagaimana imej dalam Rajah 4.1 terbentuk.*

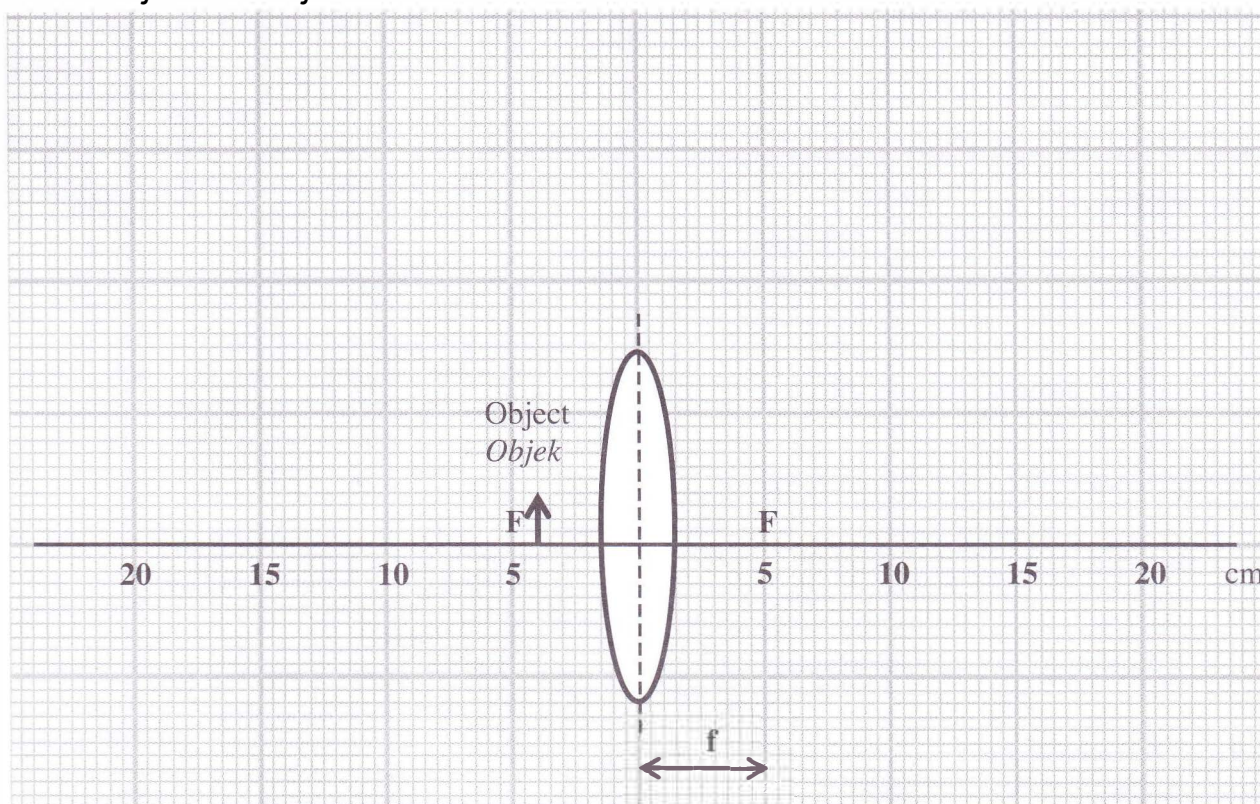


Diagram 4.2

Rajah 4.2

[3 marks]
[3 markah]

- (c) Determine the linear magnification of the lens.
Tentukan pembesaran linear kanta tersebut.

[2 marks]
[2 markah]