



Jawapan

Kertas Model SPM

KERTAS 1 / PAPER 1

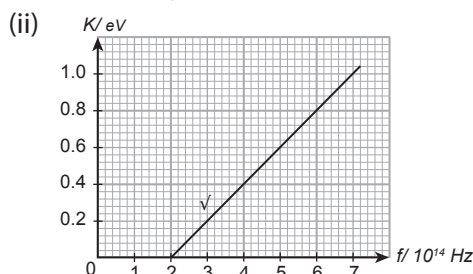
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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. A | 4. A | 5. A |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. C | 9. C | 10. A |
| 11. A | 12. B | 13. B | 14. A | 15. D |
| 16. A | 17. B | 18. C | 19. C | 20. C |
| 21. D | 22. A | 23. C | 24. B | 25. B |
| 26. A | 27. A | 28. B | 29. C | 30. C |
| 31. B | 32. A | 33. B | 34. B | 35. A |
| 36. A | 37. B | 38. B | 39. D | 40. C |

KERTAS 2 / PAPER 2

1. (a)

✓	frekuensi minimum foton cahaya yang menghasilkan kesan fotoelektrik. <i>the minimum frequency of light photons producing a photoelectric effect.</i>
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(b) (i) Frekuensi ambang / Threshold frequency $f_0 : 2.0 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$



(c) Elektron tidak terbebas keluar dari permukaan logam.
Electrons are not released out of the metal surface.

2. (a) Had laju adalah laju (maksimum, minimum) yang dibenarkan untuk kenderaan itu bergerak di atas jalan
The speed limit is the (maximum, minimum) speed allowed for the vehicle to move on the road.

$$(b) v = \frac{90 \text{ km}}{1 \text{ j/h}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} \times \frac{1 \text{ j/h}}{3600 \text{ s}} \\ = 25 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$(c) P = mv = 7500 \times 25 \\ = 187500 \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$$

3. (a) Kuantiti haba yang diperlukan untuk menaikkan suhu objek sebanyak $1^\circ\text{C}/1\text{K}$ bagi jisim 1 kg bahan itu.

The quantity of heat required to raise an object's temperature by $1^\circ\text{C}/1\text{K}$ for a mass of 1 kg.

(b) 48°C

$$(c) (i) Q = mc\theta \\ = 0.5 \times 4200 \times (48 - 26) \\ = 46200 \text{ J}$$

$$(ii) c = \frac{Q}{m\theta} \\ = \frac{46200}{1 \times (48 - 26)} \\ = 2100 \text{ J kg}^{-1} ^\circ\text{C}$$

4. (a) (i) Kawasan elektrik terdapat daya elektrik. // kawasan di sekitar zarah yang bercas yang memberikan daya elektrik.

A region in which there is an electric force // a region around a charged particle which gives the electric force on another charged particle.

(ii) Bertambah / Increase

(b) (i) P: Cas positif / Positive charge

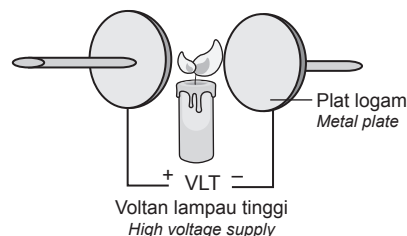
Q: Cas negatif / Negative charge

(ii) Cas negative / Negative charge

(iii) Ditarik ke plat P // Ditolak dari plat Q // ditolak ke plat P.

Attracted to P plate // Repelled away from Q plate.

(c) (i)



Note : Sebahagian besar api dilukis ke arah plat negatif.



The flame flattens and spreads out more toward the negative plate.

- (ii) 1. Api yang panas menghasilkan ion positif dan ion negatif.

The heat of burning a candle produces positive and negative ions.

2. Ion positif mempunyai jisim dan saiz yang lebih besar menarik sebahagian besar api ke arah plat negatif.

The positive ions have a larger mass and size pulling most of the flame towards the negative plate.

5. (a) Sumber gelombang menghasilkan gelombang yang mempunyai frekuensi dan fasa yang sama.

The wave sources produced waves with the same frequency and phase.

- (b) (i) Panjang gelombang bagi gelombang air, λ dalam Rajah 5.1 < panjang gelombang bagi gelombang air, λ dalam Rajah 5.2
Wavelength of water wave, λ in Diagram 5.1 < wavelength of water wave, λ in Diagram 5.2

- (ii) Jarak di antara dua sumber gelombang, a adalah sama.

The distance between two sources of the wave, a , is the same.

- (iii) Jarak di antara dua garis nodal, x dalam Rajah 5.1 < jarak di antara dua garis nodal, x dalam Rajah 5.2.

The distance between two consecutive nodal lines, x in Diagram 5.1 < the distance between two consecutive nodal lines, x in Diagram 5.2.

- (iv) Semakin tinggi panjang gelombang, λ bagi gelombang air, semakin tinggi jarak di antara dua garis nodal, x berturutan.

The higher the water wave wavelength, λ , the higher the distance between two consecutive nodal lines, x .

- (c) Interferens gelombang

Interference of wave

- (d) 1. Garis nodal terhasil apabila interferens memusnah berlaku.

Nodes lines produced when destructive interference occurs.

2. Garis antinodal terhasil apabila interferens membina berlaku.

Antinodes lines produce when constructive interference occurs.

- (ii) Prinsip superposisi

Principle of superposition

6. (a) (i) Suatu proses nukleus tak stabil menjadi nukleus yang lebih stabil dengan membebaskan sinar radioaktif.

A process of the unstable nucleus becomes a more stable nucleus by emitting radiations.

- (ii) ${}_{83}^{241}\text{Bi} \rightarrow {}_{81}^{210}\text{Tl} + {}_2^4\text{He}$

- (b) (i) Jisim nuklid induk dalam Rajah 6.2 > Rajah 6.3.

Mass of the parent nuclide in Diagram 6.2 > Diagram 6.3.

- (ii) Jisim nuklid anak dalam Rajah 6.2 > Rajah 6.3

mass of the daughter nuclide in Diagram 6.2 > Diagram 6.3

- (iii) Perbezaan dalam jisim sebelum dan selepas reputan dalam Rajah 6.2 < Rajah 6.3.

The difference in mass before and after decay in Diagram 6.2 < Diagram 6.3.

- (iv) Jumlah tenaga yang dibebaskan dalam Rajah 6.3 > Rajah 6.2

The amount of energy released in Diagram 6.3 > Diagram 6.2.

- (v) Semakin besar cacat jisim, semakin besar tenaga dibebaskan.

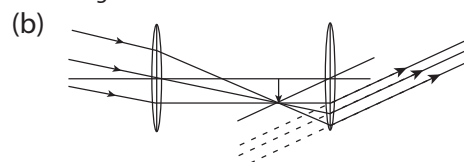
The greater the mass defect, the greater the energy released.

- (c) (i) Boron.

- (ii) Mengawal kadar tindak balas dengan menyerap neutron yang berlebihan.

Controls the reaction rate by absorbing excess neutrons.

7. (a) Imej yang terbentuk di atas skrin.
Image that can be formed on the screen.



(c) $m = \frac{f_o}{f_e}$

$$m = \frac{80}{20} = 4$$

- (d) (i) Guna kanta objektif yang lebih panjang jarak fokusnya dan kanta mata yang lebih pendek jarak fokusnya.

Use an objective lens with a longer focal length and eyepiece with a shorter focal length

Sebab / Reason:

Pembesaran / Magnification, $m = \frac{f_o}{f_e}$

- (ii) Guna kanta objektif berdiameter besar.

Use an objective lens with a large diameter.

Sebab / Reason:

Lebih banyak cahaya masuk ke dalam kanta.

More light enters the lens



M1: Simbol arus / Current symbol

M2: Garis medan magnet / Magnetic field lines

- (b) (i) Motor a.t tanpa berus
Brushless d.c motor.

Sebab / Reason:

1. Bunyi yang kurang semasa beroperasi. / *Low noise.*

2. Tiada geseran antara berus dengan komutator yang boleh menghasilkan percikan api pada komutator.

There is no friction between the brush and the commutator that may cause a spark on the commutator.

3. Motor berputar pada kelajuan tinggi.

High speed motor.

Mana-mana satu sebab.

Any one reason.

- (ii) Teras besi lembut. / *Soft iron core.*

Sebab / Reason:

1. Mudah dimagnetkan dan mudah nyahmagnet.

Easy to magnetise and easy to demagnetise.

2. Kekuatan medan magnet bertambah.

Strength of magnetic field increase.

Note: Mana-mana satu sebab.

Any one reason.

- (iii) Tanpa wayar elektrik.

Cordless.

Sebab / Reason:

1. Mudah dikendalikan.

Easy to handle.

2. Mudah dibawa.

Easy to carry.

Note: Mana-mana satu sebab.

Any one reason.

(c) R

Bahagian B / Section B

9. (a) Suhu ialah darjah kepanasan sesuatu objek.

Temperature is the degree of hotness of an object.

- (b) – Termometer diletak di bawah lidah.

The thermometer is put under the tongue

– Haba dari badan pindah ke termometer.

The heat is transferred from the body to the thermometer

– Merkuri mengembang seragam sehingga mencapai keseimbangan terma.

Mercury expand until it reaches a state of thermal equilibrium

– Bacaan thermometer sama dengan suhu badan.

The temperature of the thermometer is the same as the body

(c)

Ciri-ciri Characteristics	Penerangan Explanation
Cecair yang digunakan merkuri <i>Liquid used is mercury</i>	Mengembang seragam / <i>Expands uniformly //</i> Peka kepada perubahan suhu sekitar / <i>Sensitive to changes in temperature. //</i> Tidak melekat pada dinding kaca / <i>Does not stick to glass walls. //</i> Legap dan mudah dilihat. / <i>Opaque and easy to see.</i>
Dinding bebuli kaca nipis <i>Thin glass walled bulb</i>	Lebih peka kepada haba. <i>/ More sensitive to heat.</i>
Diameter kapilari tiub yang kecil. <i>Small diameter of the capillary tube.</i>	Lebih peka kepada haba. <i>/ More sensitive to heat</i>
Batang kaca yang tebal dan melengkung. / <i>Thick and curved glass stem</i>	Tidak mudah pecah. / <i>Not easily to break //</i> Mudah mengambil bacaan. / <i>Easy to read measurement.</i>
R paling sesuai. <i>R most suitable.</i>	Cecair yang digunakan merkuri, dinding bebuli kaca yang nipis, diameter kapilari yang kecil dan batang kaca yang tebal dan melengkung. / <i>Liquid used is mercury, thin glass walled bulb, small diameter of capillary tube and thick and curved glass stem</i>

(d) (i) $q = \frac{L_q - L_0}{L_{100} - L_0} \times 100$

$$= \frac{12 - 4}{25 - 4} \times 100$$

$$= 38.1^\circ\text{C}$$

(ii) Dalam Kelvin / *In Kelvin:*
 $\theta = 273 + 38.1$
 $= 311.1\text{K}$

(iii) Perubahan isi padu merkuri dengan suhu.
Changes in the volume of mercury with temperature.

10. (a) Rintangan ialah nisbah voltan dan arus.

Resistance is the ratio of voltage and current.

(b) (i) Bilangan perintang dalam Rajah 10.1 < Rajah 10.2.

the number of resistor in Diagram 10.1 < Diagram 10.2.

Bacaan ammeter Rajah dalam 10.1 < Rajah 10.2.

The reading of ammeter in Diagram 10.1 < Diagram 10.2.

Bacaan voltmeter sama.

The reading of the voltmeter is the same.

(ii) Semakin berkurang rintangan berkesan, semakin bertambah bacaan ammeter.

The lower the effective resistance, the higher the ammeter reading.

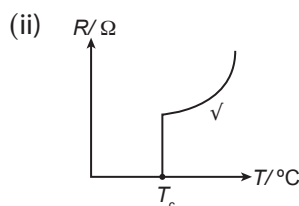
(iii) Semakin berkurang rintangan berkesan, semakin bertambah arus yang mengalir dalam litar.

The less the effective resistance, the greater the current in the circuit.

(c) (i) $R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$

$$= \frac{(1.696 \times 10^{-8})(0.5)}{2.826 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$= 0.03 \Omega$$



M1 – suhu genting / *critical temperature, T_c*

M2 – bentuk graf / *graph shape*

(d)

Modifikasi Modification	Penerangan Explanation
Jenis wayar elemen pemanas <i>Type of wire of heating element:</i> Nikrom / <i>Nichrome</i>	Rintangan bertambah. <i>Resistance increase.</i>

Bilangan gegelung pemanas <i>Number of turns of heating element:</i> Banyak / More	Banyak haba dihasilkan <i>More heat produced</i>
Badan cerek: <i>Kettle body</i> Plastik / Plastic	Ringan / Light
Pemegang cerek: <i>Kettle handle</i> Plastik / Plastic	Muatan haba tentu tinggi <i>High specific heat capacity</i>
P	Jenis wayar elemen pemanas ialah nikrom, bilangan gegelung pemanas yang banyak, badan cerek dari plastik dan pemegang plastik. <i>More number of turns heating element, type of wire of heating element is nichrome, plastic kettle body and plastic kettle handle.</i>

Bahagian C / Section C

11. (a) Frekuensi satu sistem yang bergetar tanpa sebarang daya luar bertindak ke atasnya.

Frequency of any oscillating system in the absence of any forces.

- (b) – Pembesar suara mengeluarkan frekuensi gelombang yang tinggi.
The speakers emit a high frequency of a wave.
- Zarah kaca pada gelas bergetar.
The particles of glass vibrate.
 - Zarah kaca bergetar pada frekuensi asli.
Particles vibrate at their natural frequency.
 - Amplitud maksimum berlaku kepada getaran zarah kaca
The particles of the glass will vibrate at maximum amplitude
 - Tenaga menyebabkan kaca itu pecah
Energy causing the glass to shatter.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(c) (i)} \quad d &= \frac{vt}{2} \\
 &= \frac{(1500)(0.15)}{2} \\
 &= 112.5 \text{ m} \\
 \text{(ii)} \quad \lambda &= \frac{v}{f} \\
 &= \frac{1500}{30\,000} \\
 &= 0.05 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

(d)

Ciri-ciri <i>Characteristics</i>	Penerangan <i>Explanation</i>
Jarak di antara dua pembesar suara/ <i>The distance between the two speakers: jauh // bertambah / increase</i>	Jarak di antara dua bunyi interferens membina berkurang./ <i>The distance between two constructive interference sounds decreases.</i>
Pembesar suara diletakkan di tempat yang tinggi. <i>The speakers are placed at a high position.</i>	Bunyi akan tersebar luas. <i>The sound will spread widely.</i>
Kedudukan mikrofon di belakang pembesar suara. <i>Position the microphone behind the speakers.</i>	Untuk mengelakkan gangguan gelombang bunyi. <i>To avoid disturbance of sound wave.</i>
Dinding dewan ditampal dengan papan lembut. <i>The walls of the hall are plastered with softboard.</i>	Untuk mengelak gema. <i>To avoid echo.</i>
Semua pintu dewan ditutup. <i>Close all doors.</i>	Kesan pembelauan jelas berlaku. <i>The effect of diffraction is obvious.</i>