



MODUL GEMILANG SPM 2024

FIZIK

Kertas 2

PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN

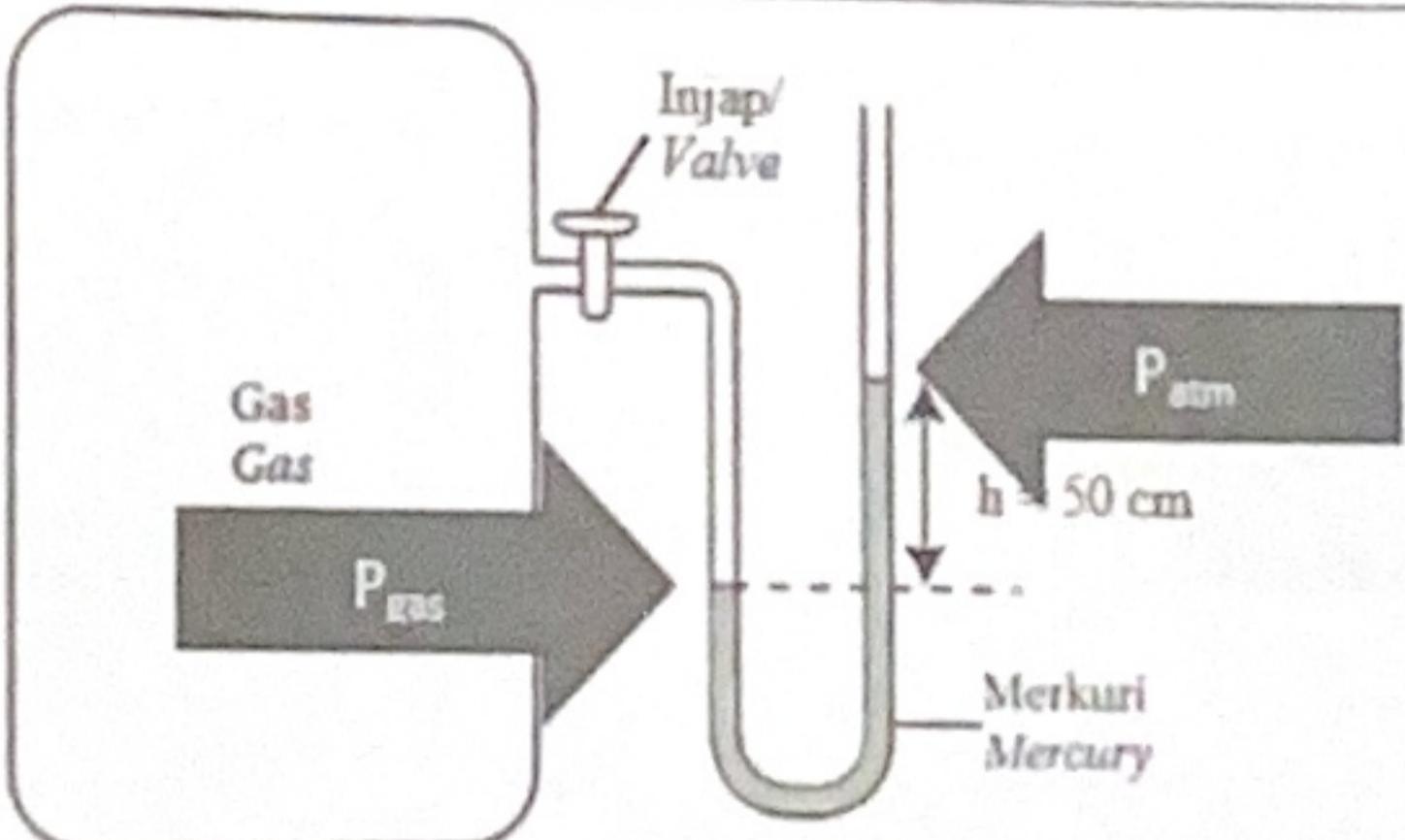
**PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN
BAHAGIAN (60 MARKAH)**

| Soalan | | Skema Pemarkahan | Sub Markah | Jumlah markah |
|--------|---------|---|------------|---------------|
| 1 | (a) | Kecenderungan suatu jasad untuk mengekalkan keadaan asalnya <i>The tendency of an object to remain its original state</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (b) | Masa pusingan bertambah Time of spin is increase | 1 | 1 |
| | (c) (i) | Hukum Newton Pertama | 1 | 1 |
| | (ii) | Suatu objek akan berada dalam keadaan asalnya sama pegun atau dalam halaju seragam selagi tiada daya luar yang bertindak ke atasnya. <i>An object will remain in its original state of rest or in a uniform velocity as long as there is no external force acting on it.</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | | Jumlah | 4 | |

| Soalan | | Skema Pemarkahan | Sub Markah | Jumlah markah |
|--------|---------|---|------------|---------------|
| 2 | (a) | | 1 | 1 |
| | (b) | $F = ma$ M1: $25(9.81)\sin 30 - 79.85 = 25(a)$ M2: $a = 1.711 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ | 1 | 2 |
| | (c) (i) | Pegun | 1 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|--|------|--|--------|---|
| | | <i>Stationary</i> | | |
| | (ii) | Komponen mengufuk = daya geseran // daya paduan sifar // keseimbangn daya <i>Komponen mengufuk = frictional force // net force=0 // equilibrium force</i> | | |
| | | | Jumlah | 5 |

| Soalan | | | Skema Pemarkahan | Sub Markah | Jumlah markah |
|--------|---------|--|--|------------|---------------|
| 3 | (a) | | Inframerah <i>Infrared</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (b) | | Matahari//objek panas//api//badan manusia. <i>Sun// hot object// flame//human bodies</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (c) | | Berkurang <i>Decrease</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (d) (i) | | Frekuensi rendah// tenaga rendah// kuasa penembusan rendah// <i>Low frequency// low energy// low penetration power</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (ii) | | Mengesan keretakan dalam logam//sambungan kimpalan// pengimbas bagasi di lapangan terbang//menentukan keaslian lukisan// membunuh sel kanser// pensterilan peralatan//menganalisis struktur kristal//tiub X-ray <i>Detect cracks in metal//welding joints//check luggage at airport//determining the authenticity of paintings//killing cancer cells//sterilizing equipment//analyzing crystal structures//X-ray tube</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Jumlah | 5 | |

| Soalan | | | Skema Pemarkahan | Sub Markah | Jumlah markah |
|--------|-----|--|---|------------|---------------|
| 4 | (a) | | Untuk mengukur tekanan gas <i>to measure gas pressure</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (b) | |  | 1 1 | 2 |

| | | | | |
|-----|------|--|---|---|
| | | Label pada paras tekanan gas dan tekanan atmosfera <i>Label the gas pressure level and atmospheric pressure</i> | | |
| (c) | (i) | $P = P_{\text{gas}} + P_{\text{atm}}$ $P = 50 + 76$ $= 126 \text{ cmHg}$ | 1 | 2 |
| | (ii) | $P = hpg$ $P = (1.26)(1.36 \times 10^4)(9.81)$ $P = 168104.16 \text{ Pa} // 1.68 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | | Menetapkan tekanan semasa mengambil bacaan <i>Set the pressure when taking a reading</i> | 1 | 1 |
| (e) | | Bertambah/ increase | 1 | 1 |
| | | Jumlah | 9 | |

| Soalan | | Skema Pemarkahan | Sub Markah | Jumlah markah |
|--------|---------|--|---------------------|---------------|
| 5 | (a) | elips <i>ellips</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (b) (i) | luas FAB dan FCD sama <i>area of FAB and FCD same</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (ii) | lengkok orbit AB > CD <i>arc length of orbit AB > CD</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (iii) | laju planet di AB > CD <i>speed of planet at AB > CD</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (iv) | Apabila masa yang diambil sama, maka luas yang dicakupi juga adalah sama <i>when times to move from A to B and C to D is same, the area covered at both regions is same</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (c) | Hukum Kepler Kedua <i>Kepler's Second Law</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (d) | Garis yang menyambungkan antara matahari dan planet mencakupi luas yang sama pada sela masa yang sama <i>A line that connects a planet to the Sun sweeps out equal areas in equal times</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (e) | $v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$ M1 : $= \sqrt{\frac{2(6.67 \times 10^{-11})(1.90 \times 10^{27})}{6.99 \times 10^7}}$ M2: $= 6.02 \times 10^4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ | 1 2 1 | |
| | | Jumlah | 9 | |

| Soalan | | Skema Pemarkahan | Sub Markah | Jumlah markah |
|--------|-------|--|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 6 | a | Pelakuran <i>Fussion</i> | 1 | 1 |
| b | (i) | 6.2 lebih besar <i>6.2 is greater</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (ii) | 6.2 lebih besar <i>6.2 is greater</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (iii) | 6.1 pelakuran, 6.2 pembelahan <i>6.1 fusion, 6.1 fission</i> | 1 | 1 |
| c | (i) | Cacat jisim besar, tenaga besar <i>Greater mass defect, greater energy</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (ii) | Pembelahan mempunyai tenaga yang lebih besar <i>Fission reaction has greater energy</i> | 1 | 1 |
| d | (i) | $^{239}_{94}Pu + {}^1_0n \rightarrow {}^{134}_{54}Xe + {}^{103}_{40}Zr + 3 {}^1_0n$ | 1 (sebelum) 1 (selepas) | 2 |
| | (ii) | Tindak balas berantai <i>Chain reaction</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Jumlah | 4 |

| Soalan | | Skema Pemarkahan | Sub Markah | Jumlah markah | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|--|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--|---|---|
| 7 | (a) | Kawasan di mana cas mengalami daya <i>A region where a charge experience a force</i> | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | (b) | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Positif <i>Positive</i></td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Negatif <i>Negative</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | Positif <i>Positive</i> | ✓ | Negatif <i>Negative</i> | | 1 | 1 |
| Positif <i>Positive</i> | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Negatif <i>Negative</i> | | | | | | | | |
| | (c) (i) | $E = \frac{V}{d}$ <p>M1:</p> $= \frac{2000}{30 \times 10^{-2}}$ <p>M2:</p> $= 6666.67 V m^{-1}$ | 1 1 | 2 | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|-----|------|--|----------------------|
| | (d) | (i) | M1 : Dekat <i>short</i> M2 : Kekuatan medan elektrik tinggi <i>High electric field strength</i> | 1 1 2 |
| | | (ii) | M1 : Nilon <i>Nylon</i> M2 : Penebat//tidak mengalirkan cas <i>Insulator//charges do not flow</i> | 1 1 2 |
| | (e) | | T | 1 Jumlah 9 |

| Soalan | | Skema Pemarkahan | Sub Markah | Jumlah markah |
|--------|---------|--|------------|---------------|
| 8 | (a) | Haba pendam tentu pelakuran <i>Latent heat of fusion</i> Haba pendam tentu pengewapan <i>Latent heat of vaporization</i> | / | 1 1 |
| | (b) | Jumlah haba yang diperlukan untuk menukar 1 kg bahan daripada cecair kepada gas pada suhu tetap <i>The amount of heat required to change 1 kg of a substance from a liquid to a gas at constant temperature</i> | | 1 1 |
| | (c) | $Q = ml$ $Pt = ml$ $(800)(120) = (0.05)l$ $l = 1920000 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}$ | 1 1 | 2 |
| | (d) (i) | Kuasa penstim/ <i>power of steamer</i> Kuasa penstim bertambah//kuasa tinggi <i>Steam power increases//high power</i> Sebab/ <i>Reason</i> Masa pemanasan pendek//cepat panas <i>Short heating time//fast heating</i> | 1 1 | 2 |

| | | | | |
|-----|------|---|---|---|
| | (ii) | Kadar penghasilan stim Steam production rate Kadar penghasilan stim tinggi//bertambah High steam production rate//increase Sebab/ Reason Penghasilan haba tinggi//lebih banyak stim dikeluarkan High heat output//more steam is released | 1 | 2 |
| (e) | Z | | 1 | 1 |
| | | Jumlah | 9 | |

BAHAGIAN B (20 MARKAH)

| Soalan | | Skema Pemarkahan | Sub Markah | Jumlah markah |
|--------|---------|---|------------|---------------|
| 9 | (a) | Pembiasan cahaya <i>Refraction of light</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (b) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lapisan udara panas di permukaan jalan kurang tumpat daripada lapisan atas. <i>Layer of hot air on the road surface is less dense than the upper layers.</i> - Cahaya matahari merambat dari lapisan atas ke lapisan bawah <i>Sunlight travels from the upper layer to the lower layer.</i> - Cahaya akan dibias secara beransur-ansur menjauhi normal. <i>The light is gradually refracted away from the normal.</i> - Pada lapisan tertentu, cahaya merambat dengan sudut tuju lebih besar daripada sudut genting. <i>At certain layer, the light travels with incident angle greater than the critical angle.</i> - Pantulan dalam penuh berlaku. <i>Total internal reflection occurs.</i> | 1 | 4 |
| | (e) (i) | $ \begin{aligned} L &= f_o + f_i \\ &\approx 20 + 5 \\ &= 25 \text{ cm} \end{aligned} $ | 1 1 | 2 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|--|---|--------|----|
| | | (ii) | $M = f_o / f_e$ = $20/5$ = 4 (Reject with unit) | 1 1 | 2 |
| | | (iii) | Lebih banyak cahaya memasuki kanta//imej lebih cerah <i>More light enters the lens//brighter image</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (d) | Aspek/ Aspect | Penerangan / reason | | |
| | | panjang fokus kanta objek: tinggi <i>Focal length of the objective lens:</i> <i>high</i> | pembesaran linear tinggi <i>high linear magnification</i> | 1 1 | |
| | | ketebalan kanta: tebal <i>lens thickness:</i> <i>thick</i> | pembesaran linear tinggi <i>high linear magnification</i> | 1 1 | |
| | | jarak antara kanta mata dan kanta objek: $L=f_o+f_e$ <i>distance between eye lens and object lens:</i> <i>L=f_o+f_e</i> | pelarasan normal <i>normal adjustment</i> | 1 1 | 10 |
| | | Diameter kanta: besar <i>Lens diameter:</i> <i>large</i> | lebih banyak cahaya masuk <i>more light comes in</i> | 1 1 | |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|----------------|
| | | | |
| | pilih K <i>select K</i> | <p>panjang fokus kanta objek: tinggi ketebalan kanta: tebal jarak antara kanta mata dan kanta objek: $L=fo+fe$// pelarasan normal Diameter kanta: besar</p> <p><i>focal length of the objective lens: high lens thickness: thick distance between eyepiece and object lens: $L=fo+fe$// normal adjustment Lens diameter: large</i></p> | <p>1 1</p> |
| | | Jumlah | 20 |

| Soalan | | | Skema Pemarkahan | |
|--------|-----|--|---|----------------------------|
| | | | Sub Markah | Jumlah markah |
| 10 | (a) | | <p>Prinsip Pascal <i>Pascal's principle</i></p> | <p>1</p> <p>1</p> |
| | (b) | | <p>M1: Daya digunakan untuk memampatkan gelembung udara Pemindahan tekanan melalui bendalir tidak dapat dihantar sepenuhnya/Kecukupan berkurang <i>Force is used to compress air bubbles</i> <i>Pressure transfer through fluid cannot be fully transmitted/Efficiency is reduced</i></p> <p>M2: Satu daya input kecil pada omboh input menghasilkan tekanan besar // Tekanan berkadar terus dengan daya input <i>A small input force on the input piston produces a large pressure //</i> <i>Pressure is directly proportional to input force</i></p> <p>M3: Tekanan dipindahkan secara seragam melalui bendalir ke omboh output// Tekanan pada omboh input = tekanan pada omboh output</p> | <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> |

Pressure is transmitted uniformly through the fluid to the output piston// Pressure on the input piston = pressure on the output piston

M4:

Daya output besar bertindak pada omboh output
 //Luas keratan rentas besar, daya output besar
Large output force acts on the output piston
/Large cross-sectional area, large output force

Faktor penggandaan

= Luas keratan rentas omboh output

Luas keratan rentas omboh input //

Daya output omboh output

Daya input omboh input

Multiplying factor

= Cross-sectional area of the output piston

Cross-sectional area of the input piston //

output force of the output piston

input force of the input piston

1

(c) (i)

$$\frac{50}{2} = 25 \text{ Pa}$$

1

2

1

(ii)

$$V_{\text{input}} = V_{\text{output}}$$

$$A_{\text{input}}(d_{\text{input}}) = A_{\text{output}}(d_{\text{output}})$$

$$2 \times 20 = 6 \times d_{\text{output}} //$$

1

2

1

(iii)

$$\text{Faktor penggandaan} = \frac{A_{\text{input}}}{A_{\text{output}}}$$

$$= \frac{6}{2} //$$

1

[reject:ada unit]

1

| (d) | Aspek Aspect | Ciri-ciri Characteris- tics | Sebab Reason | | |
|--|--|---|-----------------|---|--|
| Saiz omboh input Size of input piston | <i>M1 :</i> Kecil <i>Small</i> | <i>M2 :</i> Daya input kecil // Tekanan besar <i>Input force small// High pressure</i> | | 1 | |
| Faktor penggandaan aan Multiplyin g factor | <i>M3 :</i> Besar <i>Big</i> | <i>M4 :</i> Daya output besar// <i>Output force high</i> | | 1 | |
| Bahan paip penghantar aran bendarir Material of fluid transmiss ion pipe | <i>M5 :</i> Keluli tahan karat <i>Stainless steel</i> | <i>M6 :</i> Kuat/ menahan daya besar//tidak bocor// tidak mudah pecah <i>Strong// withstand high force</i> | | 1 | |
| Takat didih bendarir brek Boiling point of brake fluid | <i>M7 :</i> Tinggi <i>High</i> | <i>M 8:</i> Lambat didih/ menyejat//lambat tukar menjadi wap// menahan suhu tinggi <i>Boil/evaporates slower// slower change to vapour// withstand high temperature</i> | | 1 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|-----------|---|---|-----------|
| | | | M9 : P | M10 : <i>Saiz omboh input kecil, faktor penggandaan besar, bahan paip penghantaran bendalir keluli tahan karat dan takat didih bendalir brek tinggi Size of input piston small, multiplying factor big, material of fluid transmission pipe stainless steel and boiling point of brake fluid high.</i> | 1 | 10 |
| Jumlah | | | | | | 20 |

BAHAGIAN C (20 MARKAH)

| Soalan | | Skema Pemarkahan | Sub Markah | Jumlah markah |
|--------|---------|--|-------------|---------------|
| 11 | (a) | Proses penghasilan d.g.e. aruhan tanpa menggunakan bekalan kuasa tetapi menggunakan gerakan relatif di antara konduktor dan magnet. <i>A process of production induced e.m.f. without power supply but with relative motion between conductor and magnet</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | (b) | Bilangan magnet 11(a) < 11(b) Ketumpatan fluks magnet 11(b) > 11(a) Sudut pesongan jarum penunjuk 11(b) > 11(a) <i>Number of magnets 11(a) < 11(b) Magnetic flux density 11(b) > 11(a) Pointer needle deflection angle 11(b) > 11(a)</i> | 1 1 1 | |
| | (c) (i) | Bilangan magnet bertambah, ketumpatan fluks magnet bertambah. <i>the number of magnets increases, the magnetic flux density increases.</i> | 1 | 5 |
| | (ii) | Ketumpatan fluks magnet bertambah, magnitud aliran arus bertambah. <i>the magnetic flux density increases, the magnitude of the current flow increases.</i> | 1 | |

| (d) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apabila voltan a.u. dibekalkan kepada gegelung primer, arus ulang-alik mengalir melalui gegelung <i>When an a.c. voltage is supplied to the primary coil, an alternating current flows through the coil.</i> - Teras besi lembut dimagnetkan. Medan magnet yang dihasilkan berbeza dari segi magnitud dan arah. <i>The soft iron core is magnetized. The magnetic field produced varies in magnitude and direction.</i> - Gegelung sekunder memotong fluks magnet gegelung primer. Perubahan pada fluks magnet berlaku menyebabkan d.g.e. teraruh merentasi gegelung sekunder dihasilkan. <i>The secondary coil cuts the magnetic flux of primary coil. The changing of magnetic flux causes the induced e.m.f. to pass through the secondary coil.</i> - Arus aruhan mengalir dalam gegelung sekunder. <i>The induced current flow across the secondary coil.</i> | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|-------|------------|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|----|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (e) | | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Aspek</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Penerangan</th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Guna magnet lebih banyak /magnet kuat /kuasa magnet lebih. <i>Use more magnets / stronger magnets / more magnetic power</i></td> <td> 2. Menghasilkan lebih fluks // medan magnet kuat/ Fluks kuat/ medan magnet kuat <i>Produce more flux // strong magnetic field/ Strong flux/ strong magnetic field</i> </td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Menggunakan magnet berbentuk lengkung /magnet cekung <i>Using curved magnets / concave magnets</i></td> <td> 4. Menghasilkan medan magnet radial @jejarian /menumpukan medan magnet /kadar pemotongan fluks seragam /kadar pemotongan medan magnet seragam <i>Generate a radial @radial magnetic field /concentrate magnetic field /uniform flux cutting rate /uniform magnetic field cutting rate</i> </td> <td>1</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Guna wayar tebal /diameter wayar lebih besar</td> <td>6. rintangan rendah <i>low resistance</i></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Aspek | Penerangan | | | 1. Guna magnet lebih banyak /magnet kuat /kuasa magnet lebih. <i>Use more magnets / stronger magnets / more magnetic power</i> | 2. Menghasilkan lebih fluks // medan magnet kuat/ Fluks kuat/ medan magnet kuat <i>Produce more flux // strong magnetic field/ Strong flux/ strong magnetic field</i> | 1 | | 3. Menggunakan magnet berbentuk lengkung /magnet cekung <i>Using curved magnets / concave magnets</i> | 4. Menghasilkan medan magnet radial @jejarian /menumpukan medan magnet /kadar pemotongan fluks seragam /kadar pemotongan medan magnet seragam <i>Generate a radial @radial magnetic field /concentrate magnetic field /uniform flux cutting rate /uniform magnetic field cutting rate</i> | 1 | 10 | 5. Guna wayar tebal /diameter wayar lebih besar | 6. rintangan rendah <i>low resistance</i> | 1 | | 1 | |
| Aspek | Penerangan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Guna magnet lebih banyak /magnet kuat /kuasa magnet lebih. <i>Use more magnets / stronger magnets / more magnetic power</i> | 2. Menghasilkan lebih fluks // medan magnet kuat/ Fluks kuat/ medan magnet kuat <i>Produce more flux // strong magnetic field/ Strong flux/ strong magnetic field</i> | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Menggunakan magnet berbentuk lengkung /magnet cekung <i>Using curved magnets / concave magnets</i> | 4. Menghasilkan medan magnet radial @jejarian /menumpukan medan magnet /kadar pemotongan fluks seragam /kadar pemotongan medan magnet seragam <i>Generate a radial @radial magnetic field /concentrate magnetic field /uniform flux cutting rate /uniform magnetic field cutting rate</i> | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Guna wayar tebal /diameter wayar lebih besar | 6. rintangan rendah <i>low resistance</i> | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---------------|-----------|
| | | <i>Use thicker wire / larger wire diameter</i> | | | |
| | | 7. Bilangan lilitan wayar lebih banyak /lilitan wayar Banyak <i>The number of wire turns is more / Many wire turns</i> | 8. Pemotongan fluks magnet lebih banyak / rintangan rendah/kadar pemotongan fluks tinggi <i>More magnetic flux cutting / low resistance / high flux cutting rate</i> | 1 | |
| | | 9. Laju putaran tinggi <i>High rotation speed</i> | 10. kadar pemotongan fluks tinggi <i>high flux cutting rate</i> | 1 | |
| | | | | Jumlah | 20 |