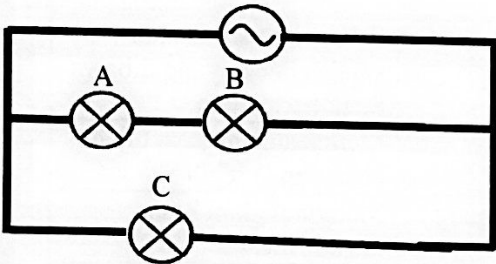


No	Answer	Sub Mark	Total Mark																					
10	(a) Number of oscillations per second / vibration per second	1	1																					
	(b) (i) Frequency of the sound waves in Diagram 10.1 is higher than Diagram 10.2 The distance between the two loud speakers in Diagram 10.1 is equal to Diagram 10.2 The distance between two consecutive loud sounds in Diagram 10.2 is greater than Diagram 10.1 (ii) When the frequency of the sound waves increases, the distance between two consecutive loud sounds decreases Interference	1 1 1 1 1	5																					
	(c) When the waves move to the shore, the depth of sea water decreases. Speed of the waves decrease. The waves are refracted, towards the normal	1 1 1,1	4																					
	(d) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Characteristics</th> <th>Reason</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>Location at bay</td> <td>Waves diverge at bay // smaller amplitude of waves // smaller energy of waves // calmer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>Retaining wall made of concrete</td> <td>Not easy to collapse / to crack // can withstand high force of waves impact</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>Retaining wall with narrow gaps</td> <td>More diffraction of waves // amplitude // energy of waves decreases</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Higher retaining wall</td> <td>No over spill of the sea waves // to protect the boats from high amplitudes of sea waves</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Thicker at the bottom of retaining wall</td> <td>Can withstand higher water pressure // the deeper the depth of water, the bigger the water pressure</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>The surface of retaining wall is uneven</td> <td>To reduce energy of waves (through multiple reflection)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Characteristics	Reason	(i)	Location at bay	Waves diverge at bay // smaller amplitude of waves // smaller energy of waves // calmer	(ii)	Retaining wall made of concrete	Not easy to collapse / to crack // can withstand high force of waves impact	(iii)	Retaining wall with narrow gaps	More diffraction of waves // amplitude // energy of waves decreases		Higher retaining wall	No over spill of the sea waves // to protect the boats from high amplitudes of sea waves		Thicker at the bottom of retaining wall	Can withstand higher water pressure // the deeper the depth of water, the bigger the water pressure		The surface of retaining wall is uneven	To reduce energy of waves (through multiple reflection)	1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1	10
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Maximum : 10 marks																								
Total			20																					

Section C

No	Answer	Sub Mark	Total Mark		
11	(a) (i) The amount of heat required to change the temperature of a 1 kg substance by 1°C	1	5		
	(ii) Water has a high specific heat capacity Will absorb more heat energy during cooking Takes a longer time to release that heat after cooking The temperature dropped of water is slower	1 1 1 1			
	(b) Suitable characteristic	Reason		1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1	10
	High specific heat capacity roof tile	Insulator/ Able to absorb high quantities of heat without getting hot			
	Light coloured roof tile	Reflects heat			
	Long length roof eaves	Provides better shade			
	With turbine ventilator	Air is circulated through the roof			
	Select Q	Roof tile has high c and is light coloured, has long eaves and a turbine ventilator			
	(c) (i)		1 1	5	
	(iii)	$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3$ $= mc_{ice}\Theta + ml + mc_{water}\Theta$ $= (0.2)(2100)(4) + (0.2)(3.34 \times 10^5) + (0.2)(4200)(30)$ $= 93680 \text{ J}$	1 1 1		
	Total				20

No	Answer	Sub Mark	Total Mark											
12	(a) Step down transformer	1	1											
	(b) Current flows through primary coil Primary coil and soft iron core are magnetized Change in magnetic flux due to AC Emf/current is induced in secondary coil	1 1 1 1	4											
	(c) (i) 12V : 240V 1 : 20 (ii) $P = VI$ $I = \frac{24}{12} = 2 \text{ A}$ (iii) $\frac{12(2)}{240 I_p} = \frac{80}{100}$ $I_p = 0.125 \text{ A}$	1 1 1 1 1	5											
	(d)													
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Aspects</th> <th>Reason</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Curved magnet</td> <td>Produces radial magnetic field</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Copper wire</td> <td>High conductivity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thick coil wire</td> <td>Low resistance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bigger size magnet</td> <td>Stronger magnetic field</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type L is chosen</td> <td>has curved shape of magnet, copper wire, thick coil wire and bigger size of magnet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Aspects	Reason	Curved magnet	Produces radial magnetic field	Copper wire	High conductivity	Thick coil wire	Low resistance	Bigger size magnet	Stronger magnetic field	Type L is chosen	has curved shape of magnet, copper wire, thick coil wire and bigger size of magnet	1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1
Aspects	Reason													
Curved magnet	Produces radial magnetic field													
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Bigger size magnet	Stronger magnetic field													
Type L is chosen	has curved shape of magnet, copper wire, thick coil wire and bigger size of magnet													
Total			20											

Nombor Soalan	Jawapan	Markah								
10 (a)	Hukum Ohm menyatakan bahawa arus elektrik yang mengalir menerusi suatu konduktor Ohm adalah berkadar langsung dengan beza keupayaan merentasi konduktor tersebut, dengan syarat suhu dan sifat fiziknya malar.	1								
(b)(i)	<p>Susunan mentol dalam litar di Rajah 10.1 adalah sesiri manakala susunan mentol di Rajah 10.2 adalah selari.</p> <p>Kecerahan nyalaan mentol di Rajah 10.2 lebih cerah dari nyalaan mentol di Rajah 10.1</p> <p>Beza keupayaan merentasi mentol di Rajah 10.2 lebih tinggi dari Rajah 10.1</p>	1 1 1								
(b)(ii)	<p>Nyalaan mentol lebih cerah apabila mentol disusun secara selari.</p> <p>Beza keupayaan bateri atau d.g.e. dibekalkan kepada setiap mentol dalam litar selari adalah lebih tinggi // Beza keupayaan bateri atau d.g.e. dibekalkan kepada setiap mentol dalam litar sesiri adalah lebih rendah.</p>	1 1								
(c)	 <p>M1 : Simbol mentol betul M2 : Simbol arus ulang alik betul M3 : Susunan mentol A, B secara sesiri M4 : Susunan mentol A dan B dengan C secara selari</p>	4								
(d)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="420 1637 785 1682">Pengubahsuaian</th> <th data-bbox="790 1637 1161 1682">Penerangan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="420 1688 785 1733">Bilangan sel kering - banyak</td> <td data-bbox="790 1688 1161 1756">Supaya beza keupayaan lebih tinggi</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="420 1762 785 1874">Cara susunan sel kering dalam litar - Sesiri</td> <td data-bbox="790 1762 1161 1874">Untuk meningkatkan d.g.e.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="420 1881 785 1966">Jenis peranti penukar tenaga elektrik ke tenaga cahaya</td> <td data-bbox="790 1881 1161 1966">Kecekapan tinggi / lebih terang / kurang pembaziran</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pengubahsuaian	Penerangan	Bilangan sel kering - banyak	Supaya beza keupayaan lebih tinggi	Cara susunan sel kering dalam litar - Sesiri	Untuk meningkatkan d.g.e.	Jenis peranti penukar tenaga elektrik ke tenaga cahaya	Kecekapan tinggi / lebih terang / kurang pembaziran	1+1 1+1 1+1
Pengubahsuaian	Penerangan									
Bilangan sel kering - banyak	Supaya beza keupayaan lebih tinggi									
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Jenis peranti penukar tenaga elektrik ke tenaga cahaya	Kecekapan tinggi / lebih terang / kurang pembaziran									

	yang digunakan - Diod pemacar cahaya / LED	tenaga / tidak mudah terbakar atau rosak / jangka hayat lebih panjang	1+1
	Bilangan peranti penukar tenaga digunakan - Banyak	Lebih terang	
	Cara peranti penukar tenaga itu disambungkan - Selari	Jika salah satu peranti terbakar, peranti yang lain masih boleh menyala / semua peranti kongsi d.g.e. yang sama / semua peranti sama terang	1+1
	Jumlah		20

BAHAGIAN C

Nombor Soalan		Jawapan	Markah
11	(a)	Keseimbangan terma ialah keadaan di mana kadar pemindahan haba bersih antara dua objek bersentuhan ialah sifar.	1
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Apabila sudu keluli diletakkan ke dalam kopi panas, sudu keluli bersentuhan dengan kopi panas.- Haba daripada kopi panas dipindahkan kepada sudu besi.- Apabila kadar pemindahan haba bersih menjadi sifar.- Keseimbangan terma tercapai.	1 1 1 1

Nombor Soalan	Jawapan	Markah										
(b)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Ciri-ciri</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Sebab</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Separuh hayat Panjang</td> <td>Tidak perlu menukar bahan radioaktif dengan kerap</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beta</td> <td>Boleh menembusi kertas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pepejal</td> <td>Senang diurus/ tidak tumpah atau tersejat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tiub GM</td> <td>Mengesan sinaran dengan lebih berkesan / mudah alih</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ciri-ciri	Sebab	Separuh hayat Panjang	Tidak perlu menukar bahan radioaktif dengan kerap	Beta	Boleh menembusi kertas	Pepejal	Senang diurus/ tidak tumpah atau tersejat	Tiub GM	Mengesan sinaran dengan lebih berkesan / mudah alih	1+1
	Ciri-ciri	Sebab										
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	Tiub GM	Mengesan sinaran dengan lebih berkesan / mudah alih										
	1+1											
1+1												
1+1												
<p>Strontium-90 dipilih kerana ianya dalam bentuk pepejal, menghasilkan sinaran beta, separuh hayat yang panjang dan menggunakan Tiub GM sebagai pengesan bacaan.</p>	1+1											
(c)(i)	<p>kecacatan jisim dalam kg $235.0439299 + 1.00867 \rightarrow 140.9144 + 91.926156 + 3(1.00867)$ $236.0525999 \rightarrow 235.866566$ Cacat jisim = $0.1860339u$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$0.1860339 \times 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 3.08816274 \times 10^{-28} \text{ kg}$</p>	1										
1												
1												
(c)(ii)	<p>$E = mc^2$ $E = 3.08816274 \times 10^{-28} \times (3.0 \times 10^8)^2$ $= 2.779346466 \times 10^{-11} \text{ joule}$</p>	1										
1												
Jumlah		20										