

Bahagian A**Section A**

[20 markah]

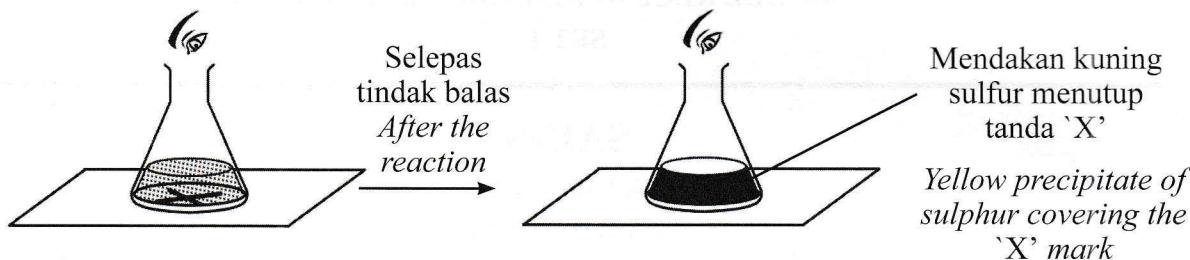
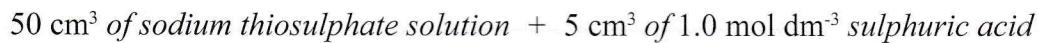
[20 marks]

Jawab semua soalan dalam bahagian ini.

Answer all questions in this section.

1. Rajah 1.1 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi mengkaji faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas antara 50 cm^3 larutan natrium tiosulfat dengan 5 cm^3 asid sulfurik 1.0 mol dm^{-3} . Suhu bagi larutan natrium tiosulfat adalah pada suhu bilik.

Diagram 1.1 shows the apparatus set-up to study the factor that affects the rate of reaction between 50 cm^3 of sodium thiosulphate solution and 5 cm^3 of 1.0 mol dm^{-3} sulphuric acid. The temperature of sodium thiosulphate solution is at room temperature.



Rajah 1.1
Diagram 1.1

Jadual 1 menunjukkan masa yang diambil untuk tanda 'X' tidak kelihatan pada kepekatan yang berbeza.

Table 1 shows the time taken for sign 'X' no longer visible at different concentrations.

Kepekatan larutan natrium tiosulfat (mol dm ⁻³) <i>Concentration of sodium thiosulphate solution (mol dm⁻³)</i>	Masa yang diambil untuk tanda 'X' tidak kelihatan (s) <i>Time taken for sign 'X' no longer visible (s)</i>
0.20	14
0.16	16
0.12	20
0.08
0.04	37

Jadual 1
Table 1

- a. Berdasarkan Rajah 1.1, nyatakan tujuan eksperimen dijalankan.

Based on Diagram 1.1, state the aim of experiment.

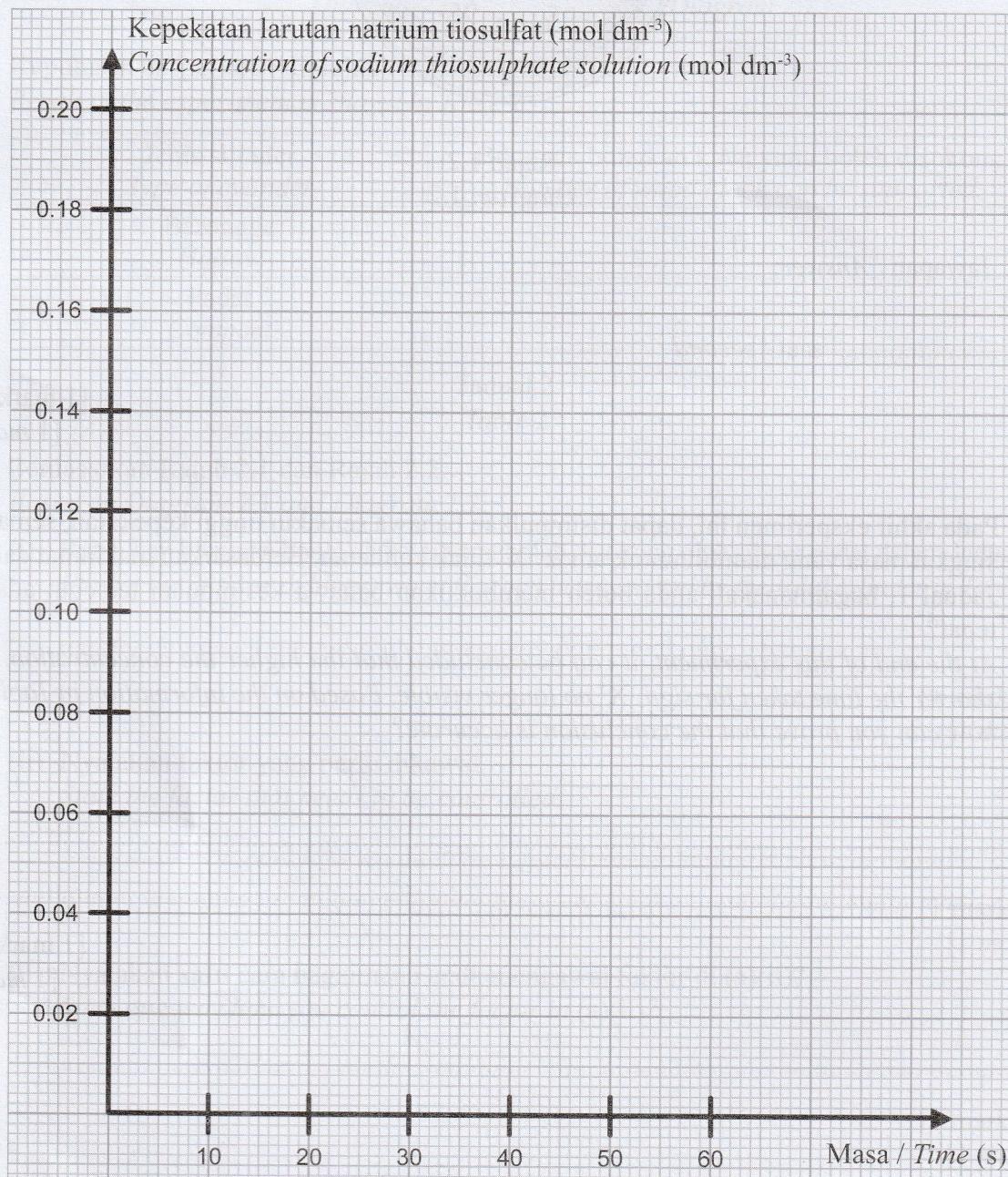
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[1 markah]
[1 mark]

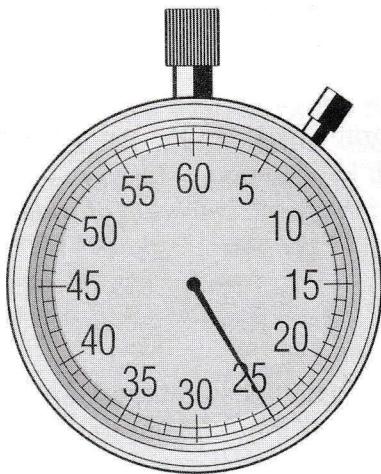
- b. Berdasarkan Jadual 1, lukis graf kepekatan larutan natrium tiosulfat melawan masa yang diambil untuk tanda 'X' tidak kelihatan.

Based on Table 1, draw a graph of concentration of sodium thiosulphate solution against time taken for sign 'X' no longer visible.

[2 markah]
[2 marks]



- c. Berdasarkan Rajah 1.2, nyatakan masa bagi tanda 'X' hilang pada kepekatan 0.08 mol dm^{-3} .
Based on Diagram 1.2, state the time for 'X' to disappear at a concentration of 0.08 mol dm^{-3} .



Rajah 1.2
Diagram 1.2

Jawapan / Answer:

..... saat / second

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- d. Pada akhir eksperimen ini, dapat disimpulkan bahawa semakin tinggi kepekatan, semakin singkat masa yang diambil untuk tanda 'X' tidak kelihatan. Berdasarkan maklumat dalam Jadual 1, bagaimanakah anda boleh membuktikan bahawa kesimpulan tersebut adalah tepat?

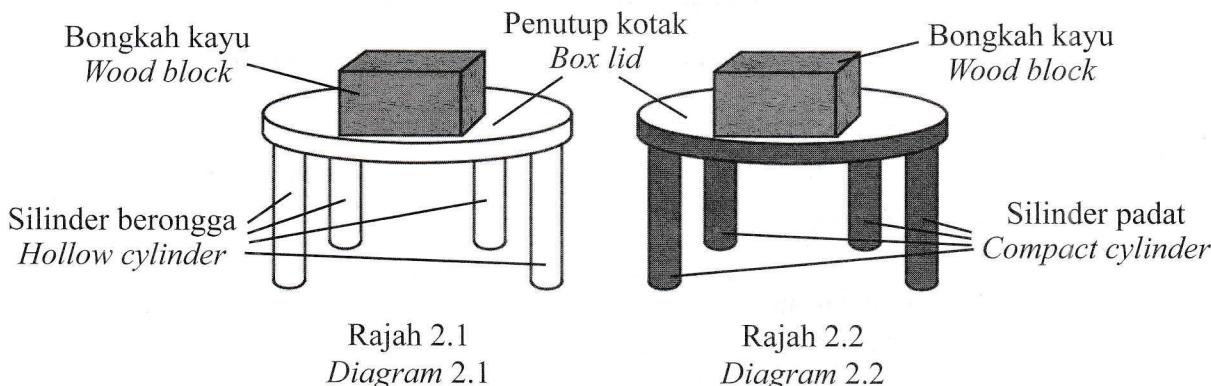
At the end of this experiment, it can be concluded that the higher the concentration, the shorter the time taken for sign 'X' no longer visible. Based on the information in Table 1, how can you prove that the conclusion is accurate?

.....
.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

2. Rajah 2.1 dan Rajah 2.2 menunjukkan eksperimen bagi membandingkan kekuatan silinder berongga dengan silinder padat.

Diagram 2.1 and 2.2 show an experiment to compare strength between hollow cylinder with compact cylinder.



Keputusan eksperimen ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 2.

Result of the experiment is shown in Table 2.

Jenis silinder <i>Type of cylinder</i>	Bilangan bongkah kayu yang boleh disokong <i>Number of wood block can be supported</i>
Berongga <i>Hollow</i>	6
Padat <i>Compact</i>

Jadual 2
Table 2

- a. Berdasarkan Rajah 2.1 dan Rajah 2.2:

Based on Diagram 2.1 and Diagram 2.2:

- (i) Ramalkan bilangan bongkah kayu yang boleh disokong oleh silinder padat dalam Jadual 2.
Predict the number of blocks wood that can be supported by the solid cylinder in Table 2.

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (ii) Nyatakan faktor yang perlu dikawal.

State the factor that needs to be controlled.

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (iii) Nyatakan **satu** cara bagaimana anda mengawal faktor di (a)(ii)?

*State **one** way how you control the factor in (a)(ii)?*

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- b. Berdasarkan Jadual 2, nyatakan definisi secara operasi bagi kekuatan tulang.
Based on Table 2, state the operational definition of bone strength.

.....
.....
.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- c. Kaji pernyataan di bawah:
Study the statement below:

Tulang berongga lebih kuat berbanding tulang padat.
Hollow bones are stronger than compact bones.

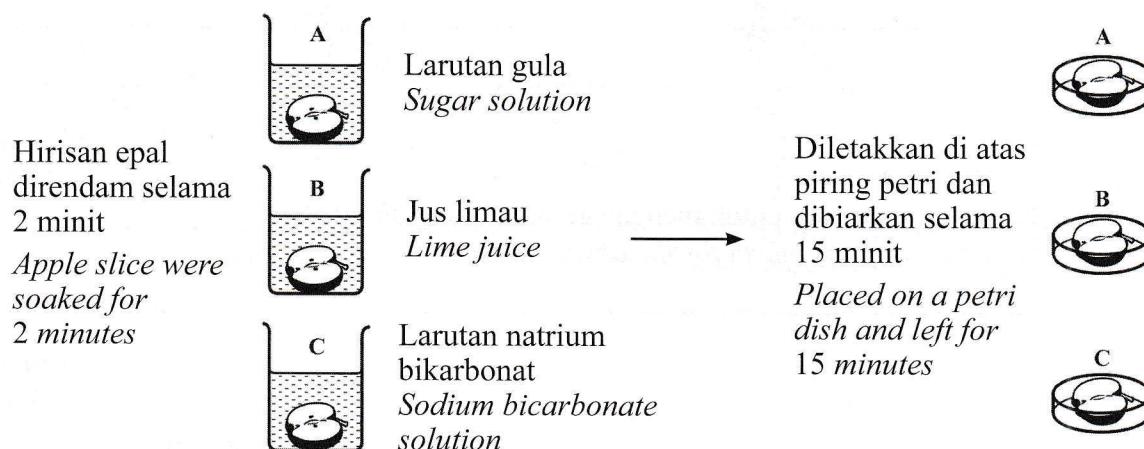
Dengan menggunakan maklumat dalam Jadual 2, mengapakah pernyataan ini boleh diterima?
Using the information in Table 2, why is this statement acceptable?

.....
.....
.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

3. Rajah 3 menunjukkan suatu eksperimen yang dijalankan oleh sekumpulan murid untuk mengkaji kesan jenis larutan yang berbeza terhadap pengoksidaan buah epal.

Diagram 3 shows an experiment which carried out by a group of students to study the effect of different types of solution on the oxidation of apples.



Rajah 3
Diagram 3

- a. Nyatakan hipotesis bagi eksperimen ini.
State the hypothesis for this experiment.

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- b. Keputusan bagi eksperimen ini direkodkan dalam Jadual 3.
The results of the experiment are recorded in Table 3.

Jenis larutan <i>Type of solution</i>	Perubahan warna hirisan epal <i>The color change of the apple slice</i>
Larutan gula <i>Sugar solution</i>	Menjadi keperangan <i>Turns brown</i>
Jus limau <i>Lime juice</i>	Tiada perubahan <i>No changes</i>
Larutan natrium bikarbonat <i>Sodium bicarbonate solution</i>	

Jadual 3
Table 3

Berdasarkan Jadual 3,
Based on Table 3,

- (i) Mengapa epal yang direndam di dalam jus limau tidak mengalami perubahan warna?
Why does the apple soaked in lime juice does not undergo a color change?

.....
.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (ii) Nyatakan **satu** cara untuk mengawal faktor yang diperhati.
State one way to control for the observed factors.

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- c. Ramalkan perubahan warna yang berlaku pada hiris epal yang direndam di dalam larutan natrium bikarbonat.

Predict the color changes for the apple slice soaked in sodium bicarbonate solution.

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- d. Nyatakan **satu** langkah berjaga-jaga yang boleh diambil untuk mendapatkan data yang lebih jitu.

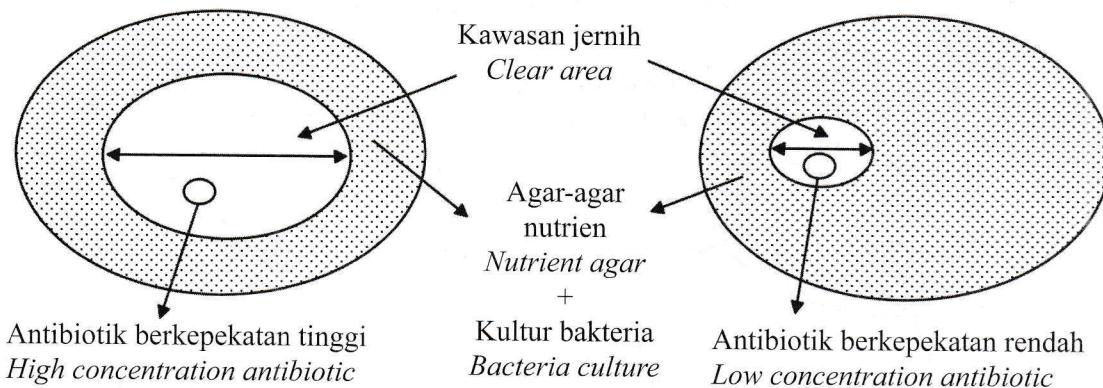
State one precaution step that can be taken to obtain more accurate data.

.....

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

4. Rajah 4.1 menunjukkan keputusan eksperimen yang dijalankan oleh kumpulan A.
Diagram 4.1 shows the results of the experiment carried out by the group A.



Rajah 4.1
Diagram 4.1

- a. Berdasarkan Rajah 4.1,
Based on Diagram 4.1,

- (i) Nyatakan hipotesis bagi eksperimen ini.
State the hypothesis for this experiment.

.....
.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (ii) Nyatakan **satu** inferens bagi eksperimen ini.
*State **one** inference for this experiment.*

.....
.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- (iii) Ukur diameter kawasan jernih bagi antibiotik berkepekatan tinggi.
Measure the diameter of the clear area for high concentration antibiotic.

.....
.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

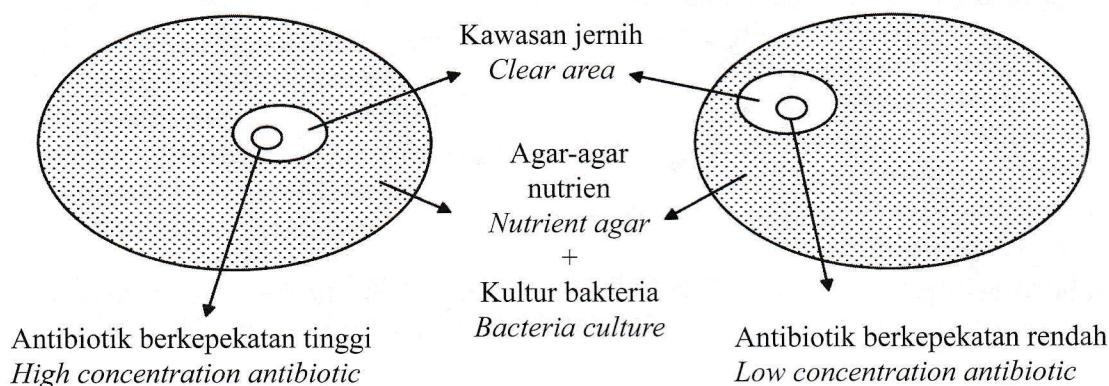
- (iv) Nyatakan definisi secara operasi bagi antibiotik berkepekatan tinggi.
State the operational definition of high concentration antibiotic.

.....
.....
.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- b. Rajah 4.2 menunjukkan keputusan eksperimen bagi kumpulan B.

Diagram 4.2 shows the experimental results for the group B.



Rajah 4.2
Diagram 4.2

Apakah kesilapan yang dilakukan oleh kumpulan B semasa menjalankan eksperimen yang menyebabkan diameter kedua-dua kawasan jernih hampir sama?

What mistake did group B make when conducting the experiment that caused the diameter of the two clear areas to be almost the same?

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

Bahagian B**Section B**

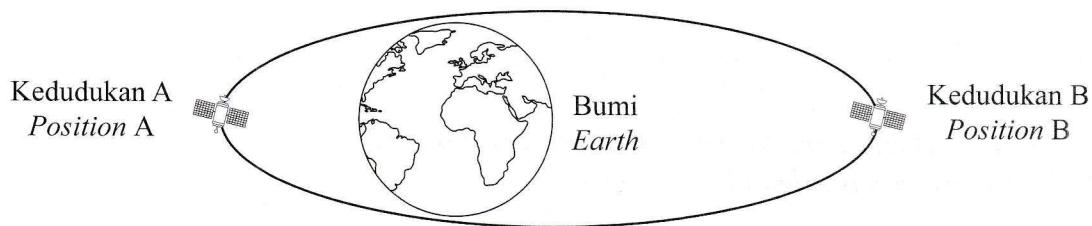
[38 markah]

[38 marks]

Jawab **semua** soalan dalam bahagian ini.Answer **all** questions in this section.

5. Rajah 5.1 menunjukkan Orbit Sederhana Bumi (MEO).

Diagram 5.1 shows Medium Earth Orbit (MEO).



Rajah 5.1
Diagram 5.1

- a. Apakah bentuk orbit ini?

What is the shape of this orbit?

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- b. Kedudukan satelit yang manakah mempunyai halaju paling tinggi?

Which satellite position has the highest velocity?

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

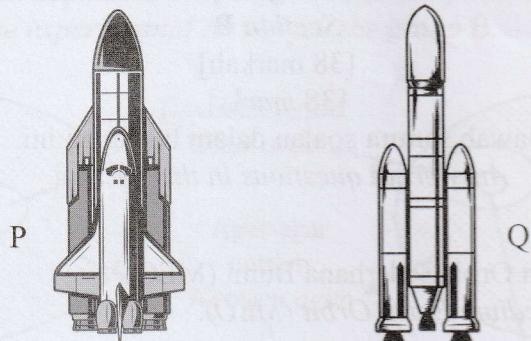
- c. Negara X terdiri daripada banyak pulau dan kerap mengalami bencana alam seperti tsunami. Nyatakan bagaimana teknologi satelit dapat membantu negara X dalam pengurusan bencana?

Country X consists of many islands and often experiences natural disasters such as tsunamis. State how satellite technology can help country X in disaster management?

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- d. Rajah 5.2 menunjukkan dua jenis kenderaan pelancar ke dalam orbit.

Diagram 5.2 shows two types of launch vehicles into orbit.



Rajah 5.2 *Diagram 5.2*

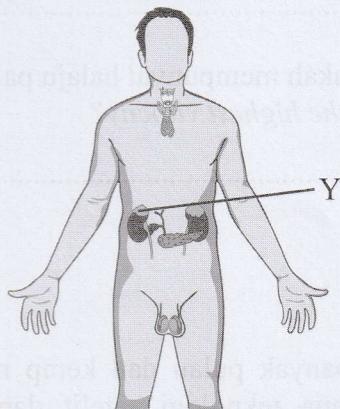
Banding bezakan kedua-dua kenderaan pelancar tersebut.

Compare and contrast both launch vehicles.

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

6. Rajah 6.1 menunjukkan sistem endokrin bagi seorang remaja lelaki.

Diagram 6.1 shows the endocrine system of an adolescent boy.



Rajah 6.1
Diagram 6.1

- a. Berdasarkan Rajah 6.1,
Based on Diagram 6.1,

- (i) Namakan kelenjar Y.
Name gland Y.

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

(ii) Nyatakan **satu** fungsi hormon yang dirembeskan oleh kelenjar Y.

State one function of the hormone secreted by gland Y.

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- b. Seorang remaja perempuan mengalami kitar haid yang tidak teratur akibat kelenjar ovarи yang gagal berfungsi dengan baik. Berikan kesan sampingan lain yang dia alami.

A teenage girl experiences an irregular menstrual cycle due to the ovarian gland which fails to function properly. Provide other additional side effects that she is experiencing.

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- c. Rajah 6.2 menunjukkan individu dewasa yang memiliki keadaan fizikal yang berbeza.

Diagram 6.2 shows adult who have different physical conditions.



Rajah 6.2
Diagram 6.2

Banding bezakan hormon antara individu R dan individu S.

Compare and contrast between R and S.

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

7. Rajah 7.1 menunjukkan situasi kecemasan yang dialami oleh seorang murid.
Diagram 7.1 shows the state of emergency experienced by a student.



Rajah 7.1 *Diagram 7.1*

- a. Apakah jenis bantuan kecemasan yang perlu diberikan bagi menyelamatkan murid itu?
What is the emergency help needed to save the student?

What is the emergency help needed to save the student?

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

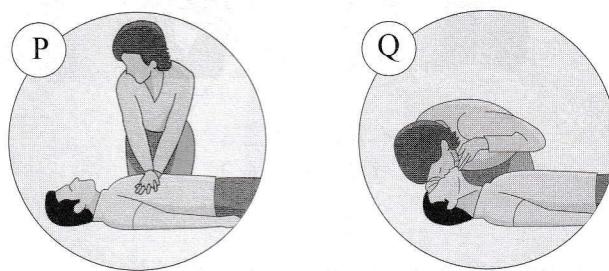
- b. Nyatakan **dua** langkah awal sebelum melakukan bantuan kecemasan di 7(a).
*State the **two** initial steps before performing an emergency help in 7(a).*

State the two initial steps before performing an emergency help in 7(a).

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- c. Rajah 7.2 menunjukkan kaedah dalam melakukan teknik bantuan kecemasan.
Diagram 7.2 show the methods in performing an emergency help technique.

Diagram 7.2 show the methods in performing an emergency help technique.



Rajah 7.2 *Diagram 7.2*

Banding bezakan antara kaedah P dan Q dalam Rajah 7.2.

Compare and contrast between methods P and Q in Diagram 7.2.

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- d. Rajah 7.3 menunjukkan tindakan kecemasan yang dilakukan oleh seorang lelaki ketika sedang makan sendirian.

Diagram 7.3 shows emergency action performed by him while eating alone.



Rajah 7.3
Diagram 7.3

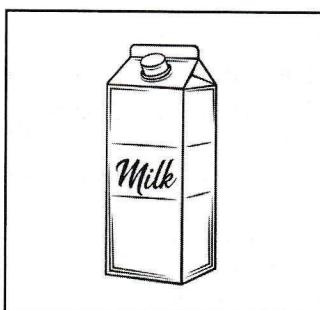
Pada pandangan anda, apakah yang akan berlaku jika tindakan ini tidak dilakukan dengan segera?
In your opinion, what will happen if this action is not taken immediately?

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

8. Rajah 8.1 menunjukkan makanan yang telah diproses melalui dua kaedah berbeza.

Diagram 8.1 shows indicates food that have been processed through two different methods.



Kaedah K / Method K



Kaedah L / Method L

Rajah 8.1
Diagram 8.1

- a. Namakan kaedah pemprosesan makanan bagi kaedah K.
Name the food processing for method K.
-

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- b. Nelayan menjual hasil tangkapan sama ada dijual mentah atau diproses seperti kaedah L.
Terangkan kaedah L.

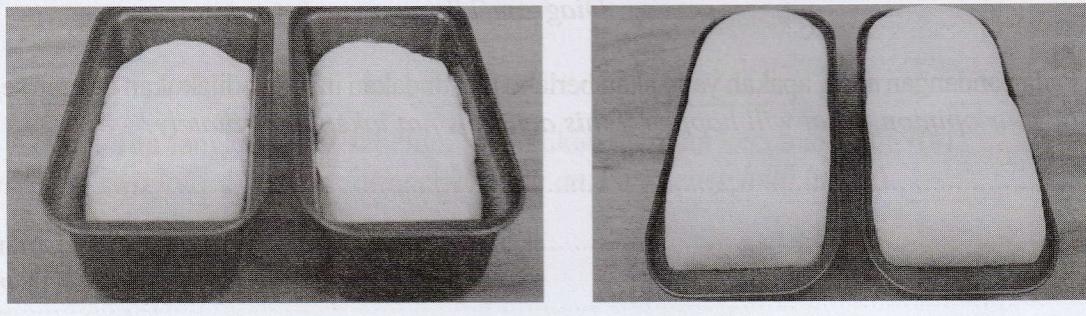
Fishermen sell their catch either raw or processed according to the method L. Explain the method L.

.....
.....
.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- c. Rajah 8.2 menunjukkan dua buku roti yang telah dihasilkan oleh ibu.

Diagram 8.2 shows two loaves of bread that mother's have produced.



S

T

Rajah 8.2
Diagram 8.2

Berdasarkan Rajah 8.2, terangkan mengapa roti T berbeza berbanding roti S?

Based on Diagram 8.2, explain why bread T is different from bread S?

.....
.....
.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- d. Proses pengetinan memerlukan pemanasan pada suhu 115°C . Wajarkan.

The canning process requires heating at a temperature of 115°C . Justify.

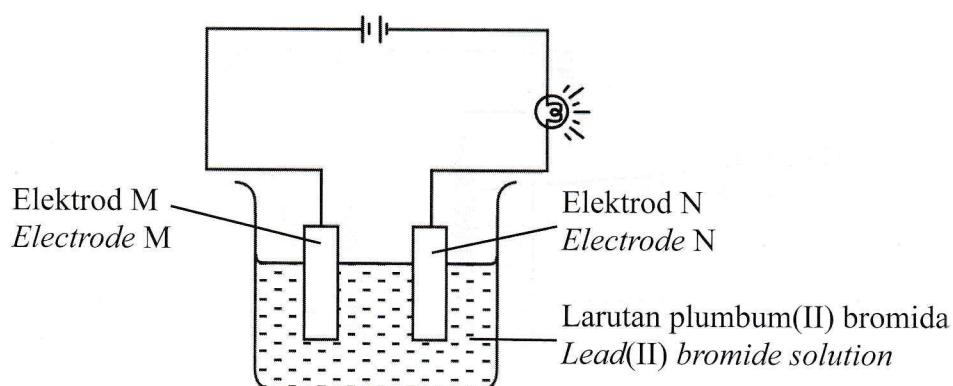
.....
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[1 markah]
[1 mark]

[Injakan 1]
[Pukul 1]

9. Rajah 9.1 menunjukkan susunan radas dalam satu eksperimen.

Diagram 9.1 shows the set-up of apparatus in an experiment.



Rajah 9.1
Diagram 9.1

a. Elektrod manakah yang bertindak sebagai anod?

Which electrode acts as an anode?

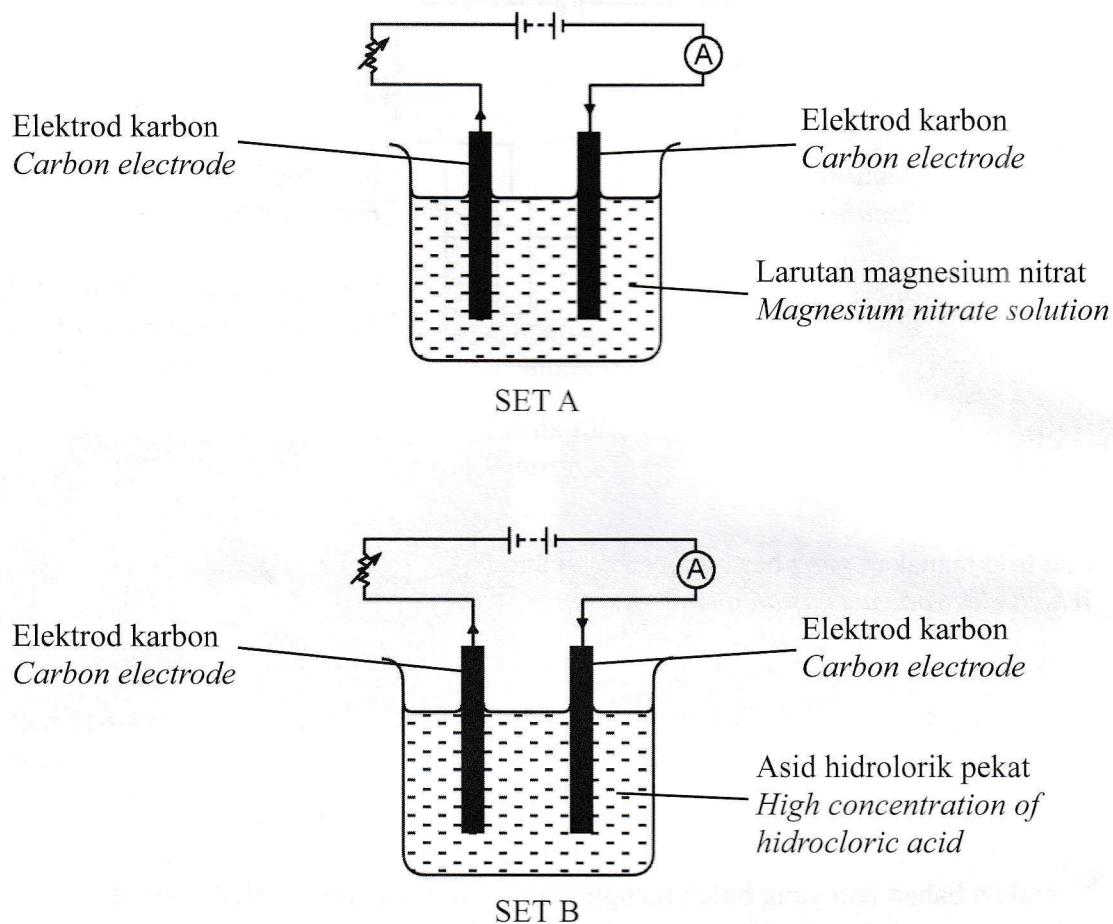
[1 markah]
[1 mark]

b. Namakan bahan lain yang boleh menggantikan larutan plumbum(II) bromida.

Name another substance that can replace lead(II) bromide solution.

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- c. Rajah 9.2 menunjukkan dua set eksperimen yang dijalankan oleh murid tingkatan 5.
Diagram 9.2 show two sets of experiments carried out by form 5 students.



Rajah 9.2
Diagram 9.2

Set manakah yang akan menghasilkan gas oksigen? Wajarkan jawapan anda.
Which set will produce oxygen gas? Justify your answer.

.....

[2 markah]
 [2 marks]

- d. Anda ingin membantu seorang murid mengatasi masalah kunci mangga yang telah berkarat. Anda dibekalkan dengan satu kunci mangga yang berkarat, larutan argentum nitrat, kepingan logam argentum, bateri, suis, ammeter, wayar penyambung berserta klip buaya dan bikar.

You want to help a student overcome the problem of the rusted padlock.

You are provided with a rusty padlock, silver nitrate solution, silver metal plate, battery, switch, ammeter, connecting wires with crocodile clips and a beaker.

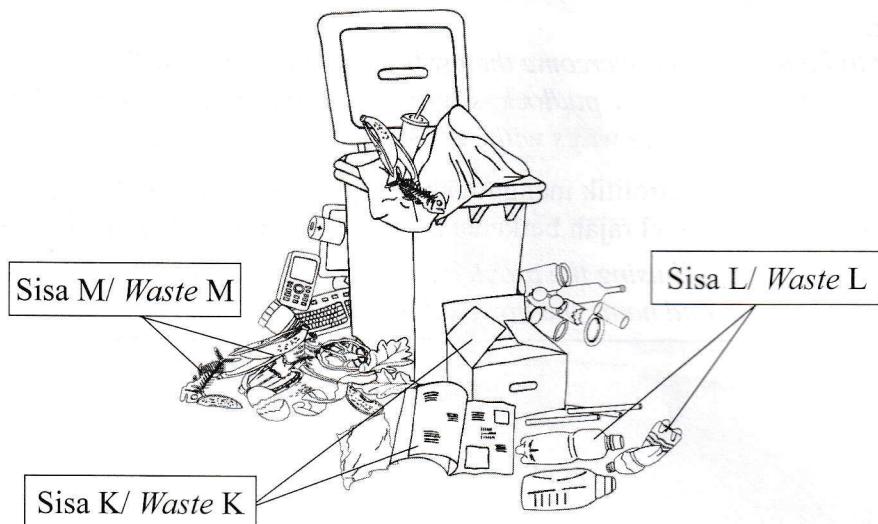
Reka bentuk satu sel elektrolitik menggunakan bahan-bahan tersebut dalam ruangan yang disediakan di bawah. Label rajah berkenaan dan namakan proses yang terlibat.

Design a electrolytic cell using the provided materials in the given space below. Label the diagram accordingly and name the involved process.

[3 markah]
[3 marks]

10. Rajah 10 menunjukkan pembuangan sisa di kawasan perumahan di sebuah bandar.

Diagram 10 shows waste disposal in a residential area in a city.



Rajah 10
Diagram 10

- a. Nyatakan kaedah untuk mengendali sisa K.

State the method to handle waste K.

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- b. Cadangkan **satu** cara untuk mengurangkan sisa M.

*Suggest **one** way to reduce waste M.*

.....

[1 markah]
[1 mark]

- c. Pembuangan sisa L ke dalam sungai menyebabkan kesan buruk terhadap alam sekitar. Wajarkan.

*The disposal of waste L into the river causes adverse effects on the environment.
Justify.*

.....

.....

.....

[2 markah]
[2 marks]

- d. Sisa buangan dapur di rumah boleh dikendalikan dengan lebih baik menjadi baja kompos menggunakan bahan-bahan seperti tong sampah, sisa organik dan tanah. Terangkan langkah-langkah untuk menghasilkan baja kompos.

Kitchen waste at home can be handled better into fertilizer using materials such as rubbish bin, organic waste and soil. Explain the steps to produce fertilizer.

Langkah-langkah:

Steps:

1.
.....
2.
.....
3.
.....
4. Tutup tong sampah dan biarkan selama sebulan.
Close the rubbish bin and leave it for a month.

[3 markah]
[3 marks]

Bahagian C**Section C**

[22 markah]

[22 marks]

Jawab Soalan 11 dan sama ada Soalan 12 atau Soalan 13.
Answer Question 11 and either Question 12 or Question 13.

11. Kaji situasi di bawah.

Study the situation below.

Puan Aminah ingin menggantungkan gambar keluarga di ruang tamu rumahnya. Beliau menggunakan paku besi untuk mengetuk dinding. Didapati paku tersebut bengkok selepas diketuk. Kemudian, beliau menggunakan paku keluli bagi menggantikan paku besi yang bengkok itu dan didapati paku keluli dapat menembusi dinding dengan mudah dan tidak bengkok.

Puan Aminah wants to hang a family portrait in her living room. She used iron nails to hang the portrait to the wall. The nail was found to be bent after being knocked against the wall. She then replaced the bent iron nails with steel nails and discovered that steel nails did not bend and could easily penetrate the wall.



Rajah 11
Diagram 11

Berdasarkan situasi dalam Rajah 11, rancang satu eksperimen dalam makmal untuk mengkaji kekerasan logam tulen dan aloi.

Perancangan anda haruslah mengandungi aspek-aspek berikut:

Based on the situation in Diagram 11, plan an experiment in laboratory to study the hardness of pure metal and alloy.

Your planning must contain the following aspects:

a. Penyataan masalah [1 markah]
Problem statement [1 mark]

b. Hipotesis [1 markah]
Hypothesis [1 mark]

c. (i) Faktor yang perlu diubah [1 markah]
Factor that needs to be changed [1 mark]

(ii) Faktor yang perlu dikawal [1 markah]
Factor that needs to be controlled [1 mark]

- d. Lakarkan susunan radas yang berlabel
Sketch of the labelled apparatus arrangement [3 markah]
[3 marks]

e. Jangkaan pemerhatian
Expected observation [1 markah]
[1 mark]

f. Dua langkah berjaga-jaga
Two precautionary steps [2 markah]
[2 marks]

JAWAPAN NO. 11 / ANSWER NO. 11

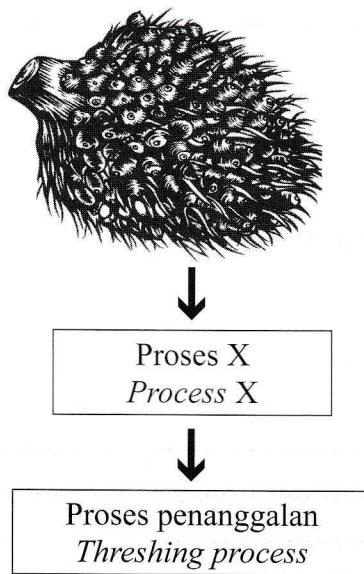
12. Lemak merupakan sejenis sebatian karbon organik.

Fat is a type of organic carbon compound.

- a. Nyatakan **semua** unsur yang terkandung dalam lemak. [2 markah]
State all elements contained in fats. [2 marks]

- b. Rajah 12 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada proses pengekstrakan minyak kelapa sawit dalam industri.

Diagram 12 shows part of the palm oil extraction process in the industry.



Rajah 12
Diagram 12

Apakah proses X? Nyatakan tujuan proses tersebut.

What is process X? State the purpose of this process.

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- c. Banding bezakan antara minyak kelapa sawit dengan minyak daripada sumber daging.

Compare and contrast between palm oil and oil from meat sources.

[4 markah]

[4 marks]

- d. Kaji pernyataan berikut:
Study the following statement:

Makanan berlemak digemari oleh kebanyakan penduduk di Malaysia. Walau bagaimanapun, makanan berlemak sering dianggap sebagai salah satu penyebab kegemukan dan punca pelbagai jenis penyakit.

Fatty foods are preferred by most people in Malaysia. However, fatty foods are often considered to be one of the causes of obesity and various diseases.

Wajarkan pernyataan ini.
Justify this statement.

[4 markah]
[4 marks]

JAWAPAN NO. 12 / ANSWER NO. 12

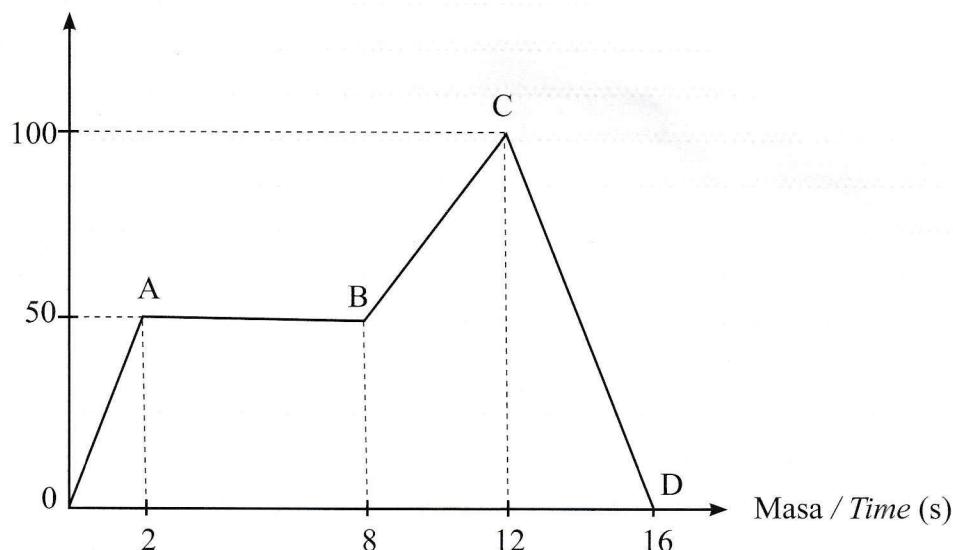
13. Graf gerakan linear boleh digunakan untuk menyampaikan maklumat dan data tentang suatu gerakan.

Linear motion graphs can be used to convey information and data about a movement.

- a. Nyatakan **dua** jenis graf gerakan linear. [2 markah]
*State **two** types of linear motion graphs,* [2 marks]

- b. Rajah 13.1 menunjukkan satu graf gerakan linear bagi pergerakan seorang murid.
Diagram 13.1 shows a linear motion graph for the movement of a student.

Sesaran / Displacement (m)



Rajah 13.1
Diagram 13.1

Berdasarkan Rajah 13.1, huraikan gerakan murid itu di OA dan CD.

Based on Diagram 13.1, describe the student motion at OA and CD.

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- c. Maklumat di bawah menunjukkan dua kaedah untuk Ramli pergi ke rumah datuknya dari rumahnya sendiri.

The information below shows two methods for Ramli to go to his grandfather's house from his home.

Kenderaan: Teksi Masa perjalanan: 20 minit Bayaran taxi: RM10
<i>Vehicle: Taxi Travel time: 20 minutes Taxi fee: RM10</i>

Kenderaan: Sampan Masa perjalanan: 30 minit Bayaran sampan: Percuma
<i>Vehicle: Sampan Travel time: 30 minutes Boat fee: Free</i>

Kaedah A
Method A

Kaedah B
Method B

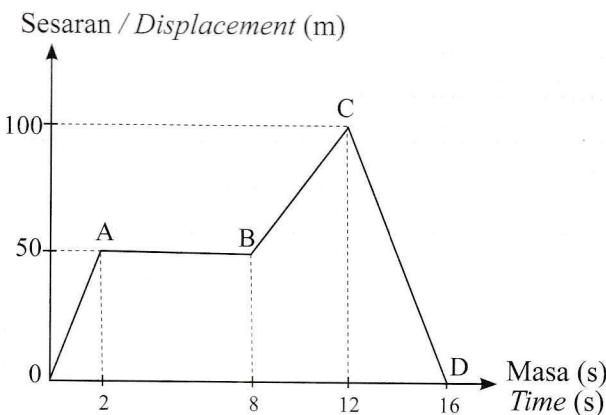
Banding dan bezakan antara kaedah A dan kaedah B.

Compare and contrast between method A and method B.

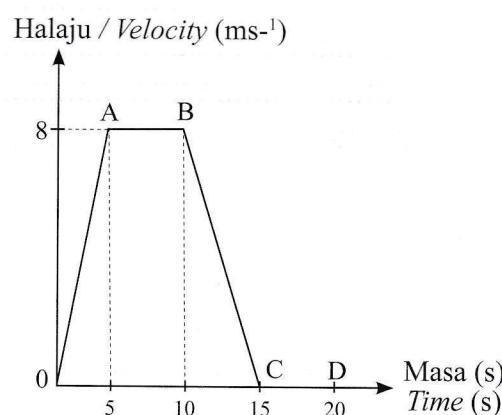
[4 markah]

[4 marks]

- d. Rajah 13.2 menunjukkan **dua** jenis graf gerakan linear bagi pergerakan satu troli S.
Diagram 13.2 shows two types of linear motion graphs for the movement of a trolley S.



Gerakan Linear A
Linear Motion A



Gerakan Linear B
Linear Motion B

Rajah 13.2
Diagram 13.2

Berdasarkan Rajah 13.2, graf manakah yang dapat menentukan sesaran, halaju dan pecutan troli S? Jelaskan jawapan anda.

[4 markah]

Based on Diagram 13.2, which graph can determine the displacement, velocity and the acceleration of the trolley S? Explain your answer.

[4 marks]