

JAWAPAN

Unit 1 Nombor dan operasi

PRAKTIS KENDIRI

1.1

A

- 1 7 699 897 2 4 191 541
3 77 000.73 4 17 010.76

B

- 1 9, 97, 975, 9 753 2 5, 50, 495, 4 940
3 0, 22, 366, 4 932 4 504, 3 024, 15 120, 60 480

1.2

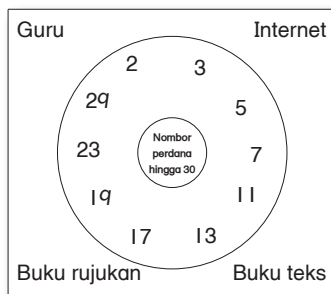
A

- 1 ✓ 4 ✓

B

- 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 57, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 87, 89, 91, 97

C



D

- 1 7 2 17 3 31 4 11
5 23 + 23 6 11 + 47

1.3

A

- 1 sifar perpuluhan tiga lapan juta
2 sifar perpuluhan sifar tujuh lima juta
3 enam perpuluhan satu sembilan juta
4 tiga perpuluhan empat juta
5 tujuh perpuluhan sifar enam dua juta

B

- 1 0.63 juta 2 0.047 juta
3 5.192 juta 4 4.006 juta
5 3.102 juta

C

- 1 satu perempat juta
2 empat, tiga perempat juta
3 tiga perlima juta
4 satu perlapan juta
5 satu, tiga persepuluh juta

D

- 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ juta 2 $2\frac{1}{4}$ juta
3 $\frac{9}{10}$ juta 4 $6\frac{1}{2}$ juta
5 $4\frac{3}{4}$ juta

E

- 1 $0.08 \text{ juta} = (0.08 \times 1\,000\,000)$
 $= 80\,000$
2 $7.4 \text{ juta} = (7.4 \times 1\,000\,000)$
 $= 7\,400\,000$
3 $9.15 \text{ juta} = (9.15 \times 1\,000\,000)$
 $= 9\,150\,000$

F

- 1 $4\,800\,000 = (4\,800\,000 \div 1\,000\,000) \text{ juta}$
 $= 4.8 \text{ juta}$
2 $9\,600\,000 = (9\,600\,000 \div 1\,000\,000) \text{ juta}$
 $= 9.6 \text{ juta}$
3 $500\,000 = (500\,000 \div 1\,000\,000) \text{ juta}$
 $= 0.5 \text{ juta}$
4 $2\,900\,000 = (2\,900\,000 \div 1\,000\,000) \text{ juta}$
 $= 2.9 \text{ juta}$

G

- 1 $\frac{1}{8} \text{ juta} = \frac{1}{8} \times 1\,000\,000$
 $= 125\,000$
2 $\frac{2}{5} \text{ juta} = \frac{2}{5} \times 1\,000\,000$
 $= 400\,000$
3 $1\frac{7}{10} \text{ juta}$
 $= 1 \times 1\,000\,000 + \frac{7}{10} \times 1\,000\,000$
 $= 1\,000\,000 + 700\,000$
 $= 1\,700\,000$

H

- 1 $2\,500\,000 = \left(2 + \frac{500\,000}{1\,000\,000}\right) \text{ juta}$
 $= \left(2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ juta}$
 $= 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ juta}$
2 $4\,300\,000 = \left(4 + \frac{300\,000}{1\,000\,000}\right) \text{ juta}$
 $= \left(4 + \frac{3}{10}\right) \text{ juta}$
 $= 4\frac{3}{10} \text{ juta}$

$$3 \quad 1\,750\,000 = \left(1 + \frac{750\,000}{1\,000\,000}\right) \text{juta}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{3}{4}\right) \text{juta}$$

$$= 1\frac{3}{4} \text{juta}$$

$$4 \quad 9\,250\,000 = \left(9 + \frac{250\,000}{1\,000\,000}\right) \text{juta}$$

$$= \left(9 + \frac{1}{4}\right) \text{juta}$$

$$= 9\frac{1}{4} \text{juta}$$

I

- 1 900 000; ratus ribu 2 60 000; puluh ribu
3 4 000 000; juta 4 0; ratus
5 300 000; ratus ribu

J

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	7 108 000	7 110 000	7 100 000	7 000 000
2	4 532 000	4 530 000	4 500 000	5 000 000
3	8 869 000	8 870 000	8 900 000	9 000 000
4	3 983 000	3 980 000	4 000 000	4 000 000
5	1 476 000	1 480 000	1 500 000	1 000 000
6	2 099 000	2 100 000	2 100 000	2 000 000

K

- 1 Bilangan majalah yang belum terjual
= 2.2 juta – 849 702 = 2 200 000 – 849 702 = 1 350 298
2 Bilangan pensel di dalam 7 buah kotak
= $\frac{3}{5}$ juta $\div 8 \times 7 = 600\,000 \div 8 \times 7 = 525\,000$
3 $X = 7 \times 1\,000 = 7\,000$
 $Y + 7\,000 = 5\,500\,000$
 $Y = 5\,493\,000$

PRAKTIS SUMATIF

Soalan Objektif

- 1 B 2 B 3 C 4 B 5 C
6 C 7 B 8 B 9 C 10 A

Soalan Subjektif

- 1 enam perpuluhan sifar satu lapan juta
2 1 204 159 3 puluh ribu
4 7 500 000 5 11, 17, 41, 73
6 2, 3, 5, 7
7 $9\frac{3}{4}$ juta = $9\,000\,000 + \frac{3}{4} \times 1\,000\,000$
= $9\,000\,000 + 750\,000$
= $9\,750\,000$
8 $820\,000 = \left(\frac{820\,000}{1\,000\,000}\right) \text{juta}$
= 0.82 juta
9 4 400 000; 4.04 juta; 0.4 juta; 40 000
10 Jumlah pen
= $\frac{1}{2}$ juta + $\frac{4}{5}$ juta + $\frac{3}{4}$ juta
= $500\,000 + 800\,000 + 750\,000$
= $2\,050\,000$

PRAKTIS KENDIRI

2.1

A

$$1 \quad 2\frac{3}{4} \div 21 = \frac{11}{84}$$

$$2 \quad 2\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{11}{30}$$

B

- 1 Q, P
2 P, R, Q

C

$$1 \quad \frac{2}{5} \div \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5} \times 5 = 2$$

Jawapan ini adalah tepat.

- 2 Jawapan harus dipermudahkan sebagai $\frac{5}{8}$.

D

$$1 \quad \frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{7}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 7}{4 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{7}{20}$$

$$2 \quad \frac{5}{6} \times 2\frac{1}{10} = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{21}{10}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 7}{2 \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{7}{4}$$

$$= 1\frac{3}{4}$$

$$3 \quad 1\frac{2}{9} \times 2\frac{1}{5} = \frac{11}{9} \times \frac{11}{5}$$

$$= \frac{11 \times 11}{9 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{121}{45}$$

$$= 2\frac{31}{45}$$

$$4 \quad 2\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{3}{10} = \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{13}{10}$$

$$= \frac{91}{30}$$

$$= 3\frac{1}{30}$$

$$5 \quad 2\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{2}{3} = \frac{21}{8} \times \frac{14}{3}$$

$$= \frac{7 \times 7}{4 \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{49}{4}$$

$$= 12\frac{1}{4}$$

2.2

A

$$1 \quad \frac{3}{8} \div \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3^1}{8^2} \times \frac{4^1}{3^1}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 1}{2 \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 \quad \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{5}{6} = \frac{2}{3^1} \times \frac{6^2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 2}{1 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{4}{5}$$

$$3 \quad \frac{3}{4} \div 4 = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 1}{4 \times 4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{16}$$

$$4 \quad \frac{7}{8} \div 7 = \frac{7^1}{8} \times \frac{1}{7^1}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 1}{8 \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}$$

$$5 \quad \frac{6}{7} \div 9 = \frac{6^2}{7} \times \frac{1}{9^3}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 1}{7 \times 3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{21}$$

$$6 \quad 4\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{22^{11}}{5} \times \frac{3}{2^1}$$

$$= \frac{11 \times 3}{5 \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{33}{5}$$

$$= 6\frac{3}{5}$$

$$7 \quad 1\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{9}{10} = \frac{3^1}{2^1} \times \frac{10^5}{9^3}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 5}{1 \times 3}$$

$$= \frac{5}{3}$$

$$= 1\frac{2}{3}$$

$$8 \quad 3\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{4}{5} = \frac{16^4}{5^1} \times \frac{5^1}{4^1}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 1}{1 \times 1}$$

$$= 4$$

$$9 \quad 4\frac{1}{4} \div 6 = \frac{17}{4} \times \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{17 \times 1}{4 \times 6}$$

$$= \frac{17}{24}$$

$$10 \quad 1\frac{1}{8} \div 9 = \frac{9^1}{8} \times \frac{1}{9^1}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 1}{8 \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}$$

$$11 \quad 7\frac{1}{2} \div 5 = \frac{15^3}{2} \times \frac{1}{5^1}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 1}{2 \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= 1\frac{1}{2}$$

2.3

A

$$1 \quad \frac{2^1}{9^3} \times \frac{3^1}{4^2} = \frac{1 \times 1}{3 \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

$$2 \quad \frac{1}{2} \div 8 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 1}{2 \times 8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16}$$

$$3 \quad 8\frac{1}{6} \div 5 = \frac{49}{6} \times \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{49 \times 1}{6 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{49}{30}$$

$$= 1\frac{19}{30}$$

B

$$1 \quad 5\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{11}{2^1} \times \frac{2^1}{1}$$

$$= 11$$

$$2 \quad \frac{3}{4} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4^1} \times \frac{4^1}{1}$$

$$= 3$$

$$3 \quad 1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{11}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 11}{2 \times 4}$$

$$= \frac{33}{8}$$

$$= 4\frac{1}{8} \text{ kg}$$

PRAKTIS SUMATIF**Soalan Objektif**

1 D 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 C

Soalan Subjektif

$$1 \quad \frac{2}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2^1}{4} \times \frac{5}{2^1} = \frac{1 \times 5}{4 \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4}$$

$$= 1\frac{1}{4}$$

$$2 \quad \frac{5}{6} \div 20 = \frac{5^1}{6} \times \frac{1}{20^4} = \frac{1 \times 1}{6 \times 4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{24}$$

- 3 $\frac{7}{9} \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7 \times 1}{3 \times 2} = \frac{7}{6}$
 $= 1\frac{1}{6}$
- 4 $\frac{3}{4} \times 10^1 = 3 \times 10 = 30$ minit

Unit 3 Perpuluhan

PRAKTIS KENDIRI

3.1

A

- 1 $3.09 \times 6 \div 2 = 9.27$
- 2 $2.25 \div 0.5 \times 3.3 = 14.85$

B

- 1 $7.1 \div 4 \times 9 = 1.775 \times 9 = 15.975$
- 2 $1.4 \times 3 \div 8 = 4.2 \div 8 = 0.525$
- 3 $8.06 \times 7 \div 4 = 56.42 \div 4 = 14.105$
- 4 $9 \times 23.051 \div 3 = 207.459 \div 3 = 69.153$
- 5 $18.765 \div 9 \times 5 = 2.085 \times 5 = 10.425$
- 6 $4.329 \times 8 \div 3 = 34.632 \div 3 = 11.544$
- 7 $5 \times 8.908 \div 4 = 44.54 \div 4 = 11.135$

C

- 1 $5 \times 2.4 \div 8 = 12 \div 8 = 1.5$
 Jawapan sebenarnya ialah 1.5 bukan 0.15.
- 2 $22.4 \div 4 \times 0.3 = 5.6 \times 0.3 = 1.68$
 Jawapan ini adalah tepat.

3.2

A

- 1 (a) $2 \times 4.219 = \text{RM}8.438$
 (b) $5 \times 2.963 = \text{RM}14.815$
 (c) $8 \times 0.664 = \text{RM}5.312$
 (d) $7 \times 6.459 \div 4 = \text{RM}45.213 \div 4 = \text{RM}11.30$

SUDUT KBAT

- 1 Muatan lori kelapa sawit: $\frac{3}{4} \times 2\,500 \text{ kg} = 1\,875 \text{ kg}$
 Muatan lori buku: $1\,875 \text{ kg} - 1\,500 \text{ kg} = 375 \text{ kg}$
 Bilangan lori buku yang diperlukan = $\frac{2\,500}{375} = 6\frac{2}{3} = 7$

PRAKTIS SUMATIF

Soalan Objektif

- 1 D 2 B 3 B 4 C 5 A

Soalan Subjektif

- 1 $2.26 \div 4 \times 7 = 0.565 \times 7 = 3.955$
- 2 $1.064 \times 5 \div 8 = 5.32 \div 8 = 0.665$
- 3 $8.109 \ell \div 9 \times 7 = 0.901 \ell \times 7 = 6.307 \ell$
- 4 $200 \times 0.119 \div 4 = 23.8 \div 4 = \text{RM}5.95$

Unit 4 Peratus

PRAKTIS KENDIRI

4.1

A

- 1 Simpanan 2 Pelaburan

B

- 1 (a) ✓ (b) ✓
 (c) ✓
- 2 (a) ✓

C

- 1 $\frac{20}{100} \times \text{RM}9\,650 = \text{RM}1\,930$
 Jawapan ini adalah tepat.
- 2 $\frac{10.5}{100} \times \text{RM}600 = \text{RM}63$
 Jawapan ialah RM63 bukan RM630.

D

- 1 Untung = $\frac{7}{100} \times \text{RM}10\,000 = \text{RM}700$
 Jumlah = $\text{RM}10\,000 + \text{RM}700 = \text{RM}10\,700$
- 2 Untung = $\frac{6}{100} \times \text{RM}6\,000 = \text{RM}360$
 Jumlah = $\text{RM}6\,000 + \text{RM}360 = \text{RM}6\,360$
- 3 Untung = $\frac{5.5}{100} \times \text{RM}30\,000 = \text{RM}1\,650$
 Jumlah = $\text{RM}30\,000 + \text{RM}1\,650 = \text{RM}31\,650$

E

- 1 Untung = $\frac{5.8}{100} \times \text{RM}50\,000 = \text{RM}2\,900$
 Jumlah = $\text{RM}50\,000 + \text{RM}2\,900 = \text{RM}52\,900$
- 2 Wang Budi = $\frac{5.5}{100} \times \text{RM}10\,000 + \text{RM}10\,000$
 $= \text{RM}550 + \text{RM}10\,000 = \text{RM}10\,550$
 Wang Hidayat = $\frac{4.8}{100} \times \text{RM}12\,000 + \text{RM}12\,000$
 $= \text{RM}576 + \text{RM}12\,000 = \text{RM}12\,576$
 Wang simpanan Hidayat lebih banyak daripada wang simpanan Budi
- 3 Wang simpanan tahun pertama
 $= \frac{5}{100} \times \text{RM}10\,000 + \text{RM}10\,000 = \text{RM}10\,500$
 Wang simpanan tahun kedua
 $= \frac{6}{100} \times \text{RM}10\,500 + \text{RM}10\,500 = \text{RM}11\,130$

F

- 1 Markah Aiman = $\frac{35}{40} \times 100\% = 87.5\%$
- 2 $\frac{20}{100} \times 50\,000 = 10\,000$
 Jumlah yang dicetak pada bulan Disember
 $= 50\,000 + 10\,000 = 60\,000$
 atau
 Jumlah yang dicetak pada bulan Disember
 $= \frac{120}{100} \times 50\,000 = 60\,000$
- 3 Kenaikan gaji Andrew = $\frac{10}{100} \times \text{RM}5\,500 = \text{RM}550$
 Gaji baru Andrew = $\text{RM}5\,500 + \text{RM}550 = \text{RM}6\,050$
 atau
 Gaji baru Andrew = $\frac{110}{100} \times \text{RM}5\,500 = \text{RM}6\,050$
- 4 Bilangan manggis yang busuk
 $= (100\% - 25\% - 60\%) \times 500$
 $= \frac{15}{100} \times 500$
 $= 75$

G

1 Kadar faedah = $\frac{\text{RM}2\,500}{\text{RM}50\,000} \times 100\% = 5\%$

2 Wang yang disimpan pada mulanya
= $\text{RM}15\,525 \div \frac{103.5}{100}$
= $\text{RM}15\,000$

3 Bilangan soalan:

$\frac{80}{100} \times 60 = 48$

$\frac{95}{100} \times 60 = 57$

Bilangan soalan lagi = $57 - 48 = 9$

PRAKTIS SUMATIF

Soalan Objektif

1 B 2 B 3 A 4 D

Soalan Subjektif

1 Bilangan calon yang hadir = $500 - 25 = 475$

Peratus calon yang hadir = $\frac{475}{500} \times 100\% = 95\%$

2 Jumlah wang yang dilaburkan

= $\frac{30}{100} \times \text{RM}500\,000 = \text{RM}150\,000$

3 Anggaran harga rumah pada tahun 2017

= $1\frac{1}{2} \times \text{RM}200\,000 = \frac{3}{2} \times \text{RM}200\,000 = \text{RM}300\,000$

Peratus peningkatan

= $\frac{\text{RM}300\,000 - \text{RM}200\,000}{\text{RM}200\,000} \times 100\% = 50\%$

Unit 5 Pecahan

PRAKTIS KENDIRI

5.1 (i)

A

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 Rebat | 2 Liabiliti | 3 Aset |
| 4 Harga jual | 5 Untung | 6 Cukai perkhidmatan |
| 7 Diskaun | 8 Rugi | 9 Harga kos |
| | | 10 Faedah |

B

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 RM45 664.25 | 2 RM63 881.25 |
| 3 RM262 750 | 4 RM297 562.75 |

C

1 $\text{RM}498\,505 \div 5 = \text{RM}99\,701$
Jawapan ini adalah $\text{RM}100\,000$ setelah dibundarkan kepada ringgit ratus ribu yang terdekat.

2 $\text{RM}38\,723 \times 100 = \text{RM}3\,872\,300$

Jawapan ini adalah tepat.

D

- 1 Untung 2 Rugi 3 Rugi 4 Untung

E

1 Peratus keuntungan = $\frac{\text{RM}90 - \text{RM}72}{\text{RM}72} \times 100\% = 25\%$

2 Peratus kerugian = $\frac{\text{RM}320 - \text{RM}240}{\text{RM}320} \times 100\% = 25\%$

F

1 Peratus kerugian = $\frac{\text{RM}25\,000 - \text{RM}20\,000}{\text{RM}25\,000} \times 100\% = 20\%$

2 Keuntungan = $\frac{20}{100} \times \text{RM}20 = \text{RM}4$

Harga jual sekilogram ikan = $\text{RM}20 + \text{RM}4 = \text{RM}24$

3 Peratus keuntungan televisyen

= $\frac{\text{RM}1\,040 - \text{RM}800}{\text{RM}800} \times 100\%$

= $\frac{\text{RM}240}{\text{RM}800} \times 100\% = 30\%$

Keuntungan mesin basuh = $\frac{30}{100} \times \text{RM}1\,200 = \text{RM}360$

Harga jual mesin basuh = $\text{RM}1\,200 + \text{RM}360 = \text{RM}1\,560$

5.1 (ii)

A

1 Peratus diskaun

= $\frac{\text{RM}500 - \text{RM}450}{\text{RM}500} \times 100\% = \frac{\text{RM}50}{\text{RM}500} \times 100\% = 10\%$

2 Peratus diskaun

= $\frac{\text{RM}1\,200 - \text{RM}840}{\text{RM}1\,200} \times 100\% = \frac{\text{RM}360}{\text{RM}1\,200} \times 100\% = 30\%$

3 Diskaun

= $\frac{15}{100} \times \text{RM}3\,800 = \text{RM}570$

Harga baharu = $\text{RM}3\,800 - \text{RM}570 = \text{RM}3\,230$
atau

Harga baharu = $\frac{85}{100} \times \text{RM}3\,800 = \text{RM}3\,230$

4 Harga baharu = $\frac{75}{100} \times \text{RM}12\,500 = \text{RM}9\,375$

5 Harga baharu

$\frac{64}{100} = \text{RM}2\,816$

Harga asal = $\text{RM}2\,816 \times \frac{100}{64} = \text{RM}4\,400$

6 Harga baharu = $\frac{40}{100} = \text{RM}7\,960$

Harga asal = $\text{RM}7\,960 \times \frac{100}{40} = \text{RM}19\,900$

B

1 Nilai wang yang dapat diijamatkan

= $\frac{25}{100} \times \text{RM}6\,000 = \text{RM}1\,500$

2 Jumlah harga barang sebelum diskaun

= $\text{RM}760 + \text{RM}520 = \text{RM}1\,280$

Jumlah harga barang selepas diskaun

= $\frac{65}{100} \times \text{RM}1\,280 = \text{RM}832$

Baki wang Encik Halim = $\text{RM}1\,000 - \text{RM}832 = \text{RM}168$

3 Harga baharu = $\frac{70}{100} = \text{RM}560$

Harga asal = $\text{RM}560 \times \frac{100}{70} = \text{RM}800$

C

1 Jumlah bil = $\text{RM}58.45 + \text{RM}35.47 + \text{RM}49.70 = \text{RM}143.62$

2 Jumlah bil telefon = $12 \times \text{RM}150 = \text{RM}1\,800$

3 Bil elektrik bulan November = $\text{RM}89.60 + \text{RM}25.10 = \text{RM}114.70$

Jumlah bil elektrik dalam 2 bulan

= $\text{RM}89.60 + \text{RM}114.70 = \text{RM}204.30$

D

1 $\text{RM}640 - \text{RM}500 = \text{RM}140$

Kurang: Wang Yuyi kurang sebanyak $\text{RM}140$.

2 Bilangan telefon yang dibeli

= 12

- Jumlah nilai kupon rebat yang diterima
 $= 12 \times \text{RM}50 = \text{RM}600$
- 3 Jumlah telefon bimbit yang terjual = 15
 Jumlah nilai rebat yang dikeluarkan
 $= 15 \times \text{RM}50 = \text{RM}750$

E

INVOIS				
Syarikat Husajaya 8, Jalan 7/52, Taman 502, Jalan Puchong, 56200 Kuala Lumpur.				
Tarikh: 3 September 2016				
Kedai: Encik Daud bin Ali Lot 6/88, Jalan Kemana, Selangor Darul Ehsan.				
Bil.	Barangan	Kuantiti (unit)	Harga semestri (RM)	Jumlah (RM)
1	Mesin pencetak	2	290.00	580.00
2	Kertas	20	10.50	210.00
3	Kotij	5	78.00	390.00
4	Foil	2	5.00	10.00
5	Pempenanda	10	4.50	45.00
Jumlah perlu di bayar				1695.00

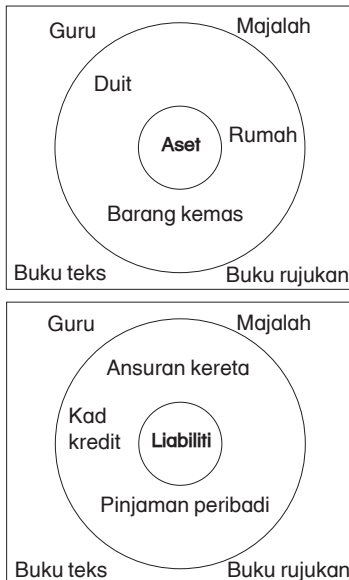
Ringgit Malaysia: seribu empat ratus sembilan puluh lima sahaja

** Bayaran dengan cek atas nama Syarikat Husajaya bernombor akaun 11223445566, bila perlu dipaparkan sebagai bukti pembayaran jika bayaran dibuat terus ke dalam akaun bank syarikat.

Syamsu Fauziah
Pengurus syarikat

5.1 (iii)

A
1



- 2 Jumlah aset
 $= \text{RM}120\,000 + \text{RM}50\,000 + \text{RM}12\,000 = \text{RM}182\,000$
 Jumlah liabiliti
 $= \text{RM}36\,000 + \text{RM}50\,000 + \text{RM}3\,200 = \text{RM}89\,200$
 Nilai bersih
 $= \text{RM}182\,000 - \text{RM}89\,200 = \text{RM}92\,800$

B

- 1 Kerugian
 Nilai kerugian = $\text{RM}50\,000 - \text{RM}30\,600 = \text{RM}19\,400$
- 2 Faedah Bank Amanah = $\frac{2.5}{100} \times \text{RM}60\,000 = \text{RM}1\,500$
 Faedah Bank Bersatu = $\frac{2.75}{100} \times \text{RM}60\,000 = \text{RM}1\,650$
 Bank Bersatu mungkin menjadi pilihan kerana menawarkan kadar faedah yang lebih tinggi berbanding Bank Amanah.
- 3 (a) 6%
 (b) Jumlah perlu dibayar
 $= \frac{6}{100} \times \text{RM}10 + \text{RM}10$
 $= \text{RM}0.60 + \text{RM}10 = \text{RM}10.60$

C

- 1 Jumlah faedah dalam 7 tahun
 $= \frac{3.5}{100} \times \text{RM}50\,000 \times 7 \text{ tahun} = \text{RM}12\,250$
 Jumlah faedah dalam 10 tahun
 $= \frac{4.25}{100} \times \text{RM}50\,000 \times 10 \text{ tahun} = \text{RM}21\,250$
 Puan Hafizah mungkin memilih tempoh bayaran 7 tahun kerana jumlah faedah lebih rendah berbanding 10 tahun. Tetapi jika Puan Hafizah ingin membayar ansuran bulanan yang lebih rendah, Puan Hafizah mungkin memilih tempoh bayaran 10 tahun.
- 2 $\frac{106}{100} = \text{RM}1\,017.60$
 Harga sehela baju selepas cukai perkhidmatan 6%
 $= \text{RM}1\,017.60 \times \frac{100}{106} = \text{RM}960$
 Bilangan kemeja yang dibeli = $\text{RM}960 \div \text{RM}120 = 8 \text{ helai}$

PRAKTIS SUMATIF
Soalan Objektif

- 1 A 2 A 3 B 4 D

Soalan Subjektif

- 1 Harga asal = $\text{RM}4\,400 \times \frac{100}{80} = \text{RM}5\,500$
- 2 Jumlah yang dibayar dalam setahun
 $= 12 \times \text{RM}49 = \text{RM}588$
- 3 Jumlah faedah dalam 9 tahun
 $= \frac{2.8}{100} \times \text{RM}80\,000 \times 9 = \text{RM}20\,160$

Unit 6 Masa dan waktu

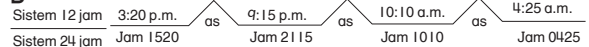
PRAKTIS KENDIRI

6.1

A

- 1 Pukul 3:40 a.m. 2 Pukul 12:50 p.m.
 Jam 0340 Jam 1250
- 3 Pukul 1:10 p.m. 4 Pukul 11:05 p.m.
 Jam 1310 Jam 2305
- 5 Pukul 11:55 a.m.
 Jam 1155

B



6.2

A

- 1 Tempoh = jam 1540 - jam 0830 = 7 jam 10 minit
- 2 Tempoh = jam 1655 - jam 1110 = 5 jam 45 minit
- 3 Tempoh = jam 2100 - jam 1505 = 5 jam 55 minit
- 4 Tempoh = jam 2345 - jam 1610 = 7 jam 35 minit
- 5 Tempoh = jam 0000 - jam 2300 = 1 jam
 Tempoh = jam 0610 - jam 0000 = 6 jam 10 minit
 Jumlah tempoh = 1 jam + 6 jam 10 minit = 7 jam 10 minit
- 6 Tempoh = jam 0000 - jam 2045 = 3 jam 15 minit
 Tempoh = jam 1230 - jam 0000 = 12 jam 30 minit
 Jumlah tempoh
 $= 3 \text{ jam } 15 \text{ minit} + 12 \text{ jam } 30 \text{ minit} = 15 \text{ jam } 45 \text{ minit}$

B

- 1 Tempoh = Jam 0630 - jam 0125 = 5 jam 5 minit
 Jawapan sebenar ialah 5 jam 5 minit.

- 2 Tempoh = jam 2305 – jam 1810 = 4 jam 55 minit
Jawapan sebenar adalah tepat.

C

- 1 Tempoh = jam 1645 – jam 1120 = 5 jam 25 minit
2 15 jam 45 minit – 2 jam 20 minit
= 13 jam 25 minit = Jam 1325 @ pukul 1:25 p.m.
3 8 jam 40 minit – 4 jam 40 minit = 4 jam = Jam 0400

6.3

A

- 1 Masa sepatutnya Zaki bertolak
= 7 jam 15 minit – 25 minit = 6:50 a.m.

- 2 5/5/2017 – 4/6/2017 = 1 bulan

$$5/6/2017 - 14/6/2017 = 10 \text{ hari}$$

Tempoh seminar = 1 bulan 10 hari

	Tahun	Bulan	Hari
	2017	6	10
+	3	2	10
<hr/>			
	2020	8	20
-			1
<hr/>			
	2020	8	19

Juwita akan tamat pengajian pada 19 Ogos 2020.

B

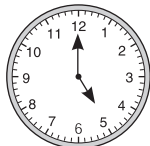
- 1 Beza waktu = 8:30 a.m. – 5:30 a.m. = 3 jam
Waktu Malaysia
= jam 1450 – 3 jam = jam 1150 = pukul 11:50 a.m.

- 2 Waktu Malaysia
= jam 1800 + 5 jam = jam 2300 = pukul 11:00 p.m.

- 3 Waktu tiba mengikut waktu Malaysia
= jam 0900 + 7 jam 50 minit = jam 1650
Waktu tiba mengikut waktu Tokyo
= jam 1650 + 1 jam = jam 1750 = pukul 5:50 p.m.

C

I



- 2 Waktu mendarat mengikut waktu Malaysia
= 3 jam 35 minit + 7 jam 20 minit
= 10 jam 55 minit = jam 1055
Beza masa antara Malaysia dan Doha
= Jam 1055 – jam 0555 = 5 jam
Malaysia berada di timur Doha kerana waktu di Malaysia
awal 5 jam daripada waktu di Doha.
- 3 Waktu mendarat di Malaysia mengikut waktu Abu Dhabi
= Jam 1030 + 6 jam 40 minit = Jam 1710
Beza waktu antara Malaysia dan Abu Dhabi
= Jam 2110 – jam 1710 = 4 jam

PRAKTIS SUMATIF

Soalan Objektif

- 1 B 2 D 3 A 4 B 5 C

Soalan Subjektif

- 1 14/6/2017 – 13/7/2017 = 1 bulan
14/7/2017 – 13/8/2017 = 1 bulan
14/8/2017 – 13/9/2017 = 1 bulan
14/9/2017 – 30/9/2017 = 17 hari
Tempoh = 3 bulan 17 hari

- 2 Tempoh = Jam 0000 – Jam 2350 = 10 minit
Tempoh = Jam 0930 – Jam 0000 = 9 jam 30 minit
Jumlah tempoh

$$= 9 \text{ jam } 30 \text{ minit} + 10 \text{ minit} = 9 \text{ jam } 40 \text{ minit}$$

- 3 Waktu tiba
= 9 jam 10 minit + 30 minit + 6 jam 50 minit
= 16 jam 30 minit = Jam 1630

Ai Lee tiba di Kuala Lumpur pada jam 1630.

- 4 Waktu di Istanbul
= Jam 2050 – 5 jam = Jam 1550 = pukul 3:50 p.m.

Unit 7 Panjang, jisim dan isi padu cecair

PRAKTIS KENDIRI

7.1

A

- 1 2 500 2 2 500 3 2 250 4 4.25
5 1.5 6 4.8

B

- 1 $3.45 \text{ m} \div 3 = 1.15 \text{ cm}$ 2 $1.4 \text{ g} \times 6 = 8.4 \text{ g}$

C

- 1 $2.5 \ell \times 6 = 15 \ell$
Jawapan ini adalah tepat.
2 $34 \text{ km} \div 4 = 8.5 \text{ m}$
Jawapan sepatutnya ialah 8.5 km bukan 8.5 m.

D

- 1 2 liter = 2 000 ml = $4 \times 500 \text{ ml}$
Jisim gula yang diperlukan = $4 \times 120 \text{ g} = 480 \text{ g}$
2 $8 \ell = 8 000 \text{ ml} = 16 \times 500 \text{ ml}$
Jisim emping jagung yang dimakan = $16 \times 50 \text{ g} = 800 \text{ g}$

E

- 1 $50 \text{ km} = 10 \ell$
 $1 \text{ km} = 0.2 \ell$
 $90 \text{ km} = 0.2 \times 90 = 18 \ell$
2 Panjang satu bahagian kain = $10 \text{ m} \div 5 = 2 \text{ m}$
Harga semeter kain = $\text{RM}250 \div 10 \text{ m} = \text{RM}25$
Panjang kain untuk baju kurung = $2 \times 2 \text{ m} = 4 \text{ m}$
Harga kain untuk baju kurung = $4 \times \text{RM}25 = \text{RM}100$
3 Jarak bagi susutan 2 kg
= $5 \text{ km} \times 4 \text{ minggu} = 5 \text{ km} \times 28 \text{ hari} = 140 \text{ km}$
Jarak bagi penurunan 1 kg = $140 \text{ km} \div 2 = 70 \text{ km}$
Jarak bagi penurunan 3 kg lagi = $3 \times 70 \text{ km} = 210 \text{ km}$

F

- 1 Isi padu kek = $40 \text{ cm} \times 40 \text{ cm} \times 40 \text{ cm} = 64 000 \text{ cm}^3$
Bilangan bahagian kecil
= $64 000 \text{ cm}^3 \div 1 000 \text{ cm}^3 = 64$ bahagian
Jisim setiap bahagian kecil
= $3.2 \text{ kg} \div 64 = 3 200 \text{ g} \div 64 = 50 \text{ g}$ atau 0.05 kg
2 $2.4 \ell = 2 400 \text{ ml} = 2 400 \text{ cm}^3$
 $40 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} \times \text{lebar} = 2 400 \text{ cm}^3$
 $160 \text{ cm}^2 \times \text{lebar} = 2 400 \text{ cm}^3$
 $\text{lebar} = 2 400 \text{ cm}^3 \div 160 \text{ cm}^2$
 $= 15 \text{ cm}$
Isi padu yang diperlukan lagi
= $40 \text{ cm} \times 15 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm} = 3 600 \text{ cm}^3 = 3 600 \text{ ml} = 3.6 \ell$
3 $80 \text{ km} \rightarrow 1 \text{ jam}$
 $40 \text{ km} + 90 \text{ km} + 30 \text{ km} = 160 \text{ km}$
 $2 \times 80 \text{ km} = 160 \text{ km}$

Tempoh perjalanan = $2 \times 1 \text{ jam} = 2 \text{ jam}$
 Waktu tiba = Jam 1200 + 2 jam = Jam 1400 = pukul 2:00 p.m.

PRAKTIS SUMATIF
Soalan Objektif

1 A 2 C 3 B







Soalan Subjektif

- Isi padu air di dalam $P = 8 \ell = 8\,000 \text{ ml}$
 Isi padu $P = 20 \text{ cm} \times 20 \text{ cm} \times 20 = 8\,000 \text{ cm}^3$
 $1 \text{ cm}^3 \rightarrow 1 \text{ ml}$
 $27 \ell = 27\,000 \text{ ml}$
 $27\,000 \text{ cm}^3 = 30 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm}$
 Panjang sisi bekas Q ialah 30 cm.
- 1 jam \rightarrow 90 km
 Jarak dari Pekan P ke Pekan $Q = 2 \times 90 \text{ km} = 180 \text{ km}$
- 30 km \rightarrow 5 ℓ
 Isi padu petrol yang diperlukan = $\frac{5}{30} \times 150 \text{ km} = 25 \ell$
 atau
 30 km \rightarrow 5 ℓ
 $5 \times 30 \text{ km} \rightarrow 5 \times 5 \ell$
 150 km \rightarrow 25 ℓ

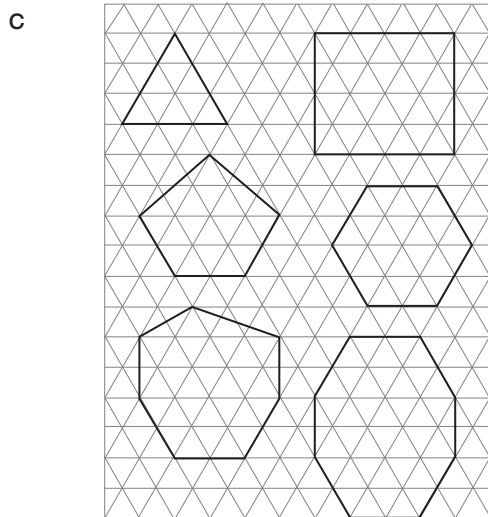
Unit 8 Ruang

PRAKTIS KENDIRI

8.1







Poligon			
Nama	Segi tiga	Segi empat	Pentagon
			
	Heksagon	Heptagon	Oktagon

- B**
- 60° 2 90° 3 120° 4 108°
 - 130° 6 135°



- D**
- 1 segi tiga; 3; 3; 0 2 segi empat; 4; 4; 2
 - 3 pentagon; 5; 5; 5 4 heksagon; 6; 6; 9
 - 5 Heptagon; 7; 7; 14 6 Oktagon; 8; 8; 20

E

- Pentagon  2 segi empat 
- heksagon  4 segi tiga 
- oktagon  6 heptagon 

8.2

A

- Perimeter = $(35 + 8 + 20 + 10 + 20 + 15 + 20 + 10 + 20 + 8) \text{ cm} = 166 \text{ cm}$
- Perimeter = $(8 + 8 + 5 + 8 + 5 + 30 + 5 + 8 + 5) \text{ m} = 82 \text{ m}$
- Perimeter = $(5 + 8 + 5 + 17 + 15 + 8 + 5 + 5 + 24) \text{ cm} = 92 \text{ cm}$

B

- Perimeter = $(6 + 20 + 6 + 14 + 6 + 6 + 14 + 6 + 6 + 20) \text{ cm} = 104 \text{ cm}$
- Perimeter = $(8 + 8 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 8 + 8 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4) \text{ cm} = 64 \text{ cm}$
- $(14 \text{ cm} \times 3) + (9 \text{ cm} \times 3) + 10 \text{ cm} + 33 \text{ cm} + 2x = 144$
 $112 + 2x = 144$
 $2x = 32$
 $x = 16 \text{ cm}$
- Panjang dawai = $(140 + 130 + 60 + 60 + 30 + 60) \text{ m} = 480 \text{ m}$

C

- Luas = $(5 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \text{ cm} \times 9 \text{ cm}\right) + (14 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm})$
 $= 50 \text{ cm}^2 + 45 \text{ cm}^2 + 28 \text{ cm}^2 = 123 \text{ cm}^2$
- Luas = $(15 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}) + (10 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}) + (6 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm})$
 $= 75 \text{ cm}^2 + 100 \text{ cm}^2 + 36 \text{ cm}^2 = 211 \text{ cm}^2$
- Luas = $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \text{ cm} \times 16 \text{ cm}\right) + (8 \text{ cm} \times 8 \text{ cm}) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 18 \text{ cm} \times 8 \text{ cm}\right)$
 $= 96 \text{ cm}^2 + 64 \text{ cm}^2 + 72 \text{ cm}^2 = 232 \text{ cm}^2$
- Luas = $2 \times (7 \text{ cm} \times 7 \text{ cm}) + (25 \text{ cm} \times 16 \text{ cm})$
 $= 98 \text{ cm}^2 + 400 \text{ cm}^2 = 498 \text{ cm}^2$

D

- Luas logo = $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}\right) + (8 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}) + (22 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm})$
 $= 15 \text{ cm}^2 + 80 \text{ cm}^2 + 132 \text{ cm}^2$
 $= 227 \text{ cm}^2$

- 2 Luas ladang kelapa sawit
 $= (200 \text{ m} \times 20 \text{ m}) + (100 \text{ m} \times 100 \text{ m}) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 120 \text{ m} \times 50 \text{ m}\right)$
 $= 4\,000 \text{ m}^2 + 10\,000 \text{ m}^2 + 3\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 17\,000 \text{ m}^2$
- 3 Luas kawasan berlorek
 $= 2 \times (12 \text{ m} \times 12 \text{ m}) + (15 \text{ m} \times 18 \text{ m}) - 4 \times (5 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m})$
 $= 288 \text{ m}^2 + 270 \text{ m}^2 - 100 \text{ m}^2 = 458 \text{ m}^2$
- 4 Luas segi tiga = 12 cm^2
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \text{ cm} \times \text{tinggi} = 12 \text{ cm}^2$
 Tinggi = $2 \times 12 \text{ cm}^2 \div 3 \text{ cm} = 8 \text{ cm}$
 Lebar segi empat tepat = $2 \times 8 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}$
 Luas kawasan berlorek
 $= 12 \text{ cm}^2 + (10 \text{ cm} \times 16 \text{ cm}) - (5 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm})$
 $= 12 \text{ cm}^2 + 160 \text{ cm}^2 - 25 \text{ cm}^2 = 147 \text{ cm}^2$

8.3

A

- 1 Luas permukaan = $6 \times (7 \text{ cm} \times 7 \text{ cm}) = 294 \text{ cm}^2$
- 2 Luas permukaan
 $= 2 \times (12 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}) + 2 \times (6 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}) + 2 \times (12 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm})$
 $= 96 \text{ cm}^2 + 48 \text{ cm}^2 + 144 \text{ cm}^2 = 288 \text{ cm}^2$
- 3 Luas permukaan
 $= 2 \times (9 \text{ cm} \times 9 \text{ cm}) + 4 \times (9 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm})$
 $= 162 \text{ cm}^2 + 144 \text{ cm}^2 = 306 \text{ cm}^2$
- 4 Luas permukaan = $10 \times (5 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}) = 250 \text{ cm}^2$
- 5 Luas permukaan bentuk P = $5 \times (4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}) = 80 \text{ cm}^2$
 Luas permukaan bentuk Q
 $= (13 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}) + 2 \times (4 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}) + 2 \times (13 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}) + (9 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm})$
 $= 52 \text{ cm}^2 + 48 \text{ cm}^2 + 156 \text{ cm}^2 + 36 \text{ cm}^2 = 292 \text{ cm}^2$
 Jumlah luas permukaan P dan Q
 $= 80 \text{ cm}^2 + 292 \text{ cm}^2 = 372 \text{ cm}^2$
- 6 Luas permukaan bentuk P
 $= (17 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}) + (17 \text{ cm} \times 9 \text{ cm}) + 2 \times (7 \text{ cm} \times 17 \text{ cm}) + 2 \times (9 \text{ cm} \times 7 \text{ cm})$
 $= 102 \text{ cm}^2 + 153 \text{ cm}^2 + 238 \text{ cm}^2 + 126 \text{ cm}^2 = 619 \text{ cm}^2$
 Luas permukaan bentuk Q
 $= 2 \times (3 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm}) + 3 \times (17 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm})$
 $= 18 \text{ cm}^2 + 153 \text{ cm}^2 = 171 \text{ cm}^2$
 Jumlah luas permukaan P dan Q
 $= 619 \text{ cm}^2 + 171 \text{ cm}^2 = 790 \text{ cm}^2$

B

- 1 Isi padu = $7 \times (1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm}) = 7 \text{ cm}^3$
- 2 Isi padu = $13 \times (2 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm}) = 104 \text{ cm}^3$
- 3 Isi padu
 $= (8 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}) + (16 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm})$
 $= 160 \text{ cm}^3 + 320 \text{ cm}^3 = 480 \text{ cm}^3$
- 4 Isi padu
 $= (24 \text{ cm} \times 7 \text{ cm} \times 7 \text{ cm}) + (7 \text{ cm} \times 7 \text{ cm} \times 7 \text{ cm})$
 $= 1\,176 \text{ cm}^3 + 343 \text{ cm}^3 = 1\,519 \text{ cm}^3$
- 5 Isi padu
 $= 2 \times (12 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}) + (5 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm})$
 $= 600 \text{ cm}^3 + 150 \text{ cm}^3 = 750 \text{ cm}^3$
- 6 Isi padu
 $= 2 \times (5 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}) + (20 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm} \times 14 \text{ cm})$
 $= 250 \text{ cm}^3 + 1\,680 \text{ cm}^3 = 1\,930 \text{ cm}^3$

C

- 1 Luas permukaan
 $= 2 \times (13 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}) + 2 \times (8 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}) + 2 \times (13 \text{ cm} \times 8 \text{ cm})$

$$= 130 \text{ cm}^2 + 80 \text{ cm}^2 + 208 \text{ cm}^2 = 418 \text{ cm}^2$$

- 2 Isi padu = $8 \times (2 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm}) = 64 \text{ cm}^3$
- 3 Luas permukaan kubus = $5 \times (4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}) = 80 \text{ cm}^2$
 Luas permukaan kuboid
 $= (16 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}) + 2 \times (16 \text{ cm} \times 7 \text{ cm}) + 2 \times (7 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm})$
 $+ (16 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}) - 16 \text{ cm}^2$
 $= 64 \text{ cm}^2 + 224 \text{ cm}^2 + 56 \text{ cm}^2 + 64 \text{ cm}^2 - 16 \text{ cm}^2$
 $= 392 \text{ cm}^2$
 Jumlah luas permukaan = $80 \text{ cm}^2 + 392 \text{ cm}^2 = 472 \text{ cm}^2$
- 4 Isi padu kubus = 64 cm^3
 $4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} = 64 \text{ cm}^3$
 Panjang sisi kubus = 4 cm
 Isi padu kuboid
 $= 10 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}$
 $= 160 \text{ cm}^3$
 Jumlah isi padu = $64 \text{ cm}^3 + 160 \text{ cm}^3 = 224 \text{ cm}^3$

D

- 1 Luas kawasan ternakan kambing
 $= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m}\right) + (6 \text{ m} \times 8 \text{ m}) = 16 \text{ m}^2 + 48 \text{ m}^2 = 64 \text{ m}^2$
- 2 Isi padu air = $30 \text{ cm} \times 80 \text{ cm} \times 60 \text{ cm} = 144\,000 \text{ cm}^3$

PRAKTIS SUMATIF

Soalan Objektif

- 1 B 2 B 3 B

Soalan Subjektif

- 1 108°

2

Bilangan bucu	8
Bilangan sisi	8
Bilangan pepenjuru	20

- 3 Jarak 1 pusingan = $(10 + 20 + 80 + 20 + 80 + 20) \text{ m} = 230 \text{ m}$
 Jarak 3 pusingan = $3 \times 230 \text{ m} = 690 \text{ m}$

Unit 9 Koordinat

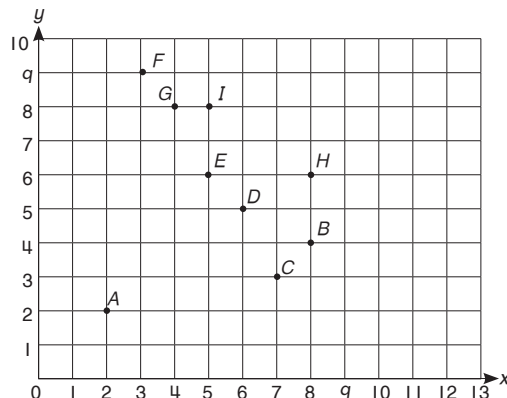
PRAKTIS KENDIRI

9.1

A

- 1 (a) y (b) x
 2 4 unit mencancang 3 2 unit mengufuk
 4 3 unit mencancang 5 6 unit mengufuk

B

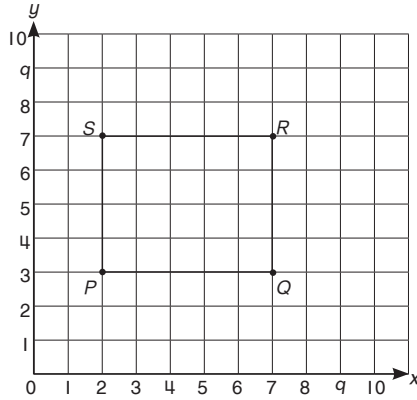


C

- Jawapan ini adalah tepat.
- Jawapan sebenarnya ialah jarak mengukur 3 unit dan jarak mencancang 1 unit.

D

(i), (ii)



(iii) Segi empat tepat

E

- Jarak mengufuk: 8 unit
Jarak mencancang: 1 unit
 - Kedai runcit P: 9 unit
Kedai runcit Q: 6 unit
Kedai runcit R: 5 unit
Kedai runcit S: 12 unit
Jadi, kedai runcit S paling jauh dengan pasaraya.

PRAKTIS SUMATIF
Soalan Objektif

- 1 B 2 B 3 C 4 C

Soalan Subjektif

- Tembikai
- (a) (2, 1) (b) (6, 5)
- 7 unit mengufuk 4 4 unit mencancang
- Durian dan tembikai

Unit 10 Nisbah dan kadaran

PRAKTIS KENDIRI

10.1

A

- (a) 3 : 5 (b) 5 : 3
(c) 3 : 8 (d) 5 : 8
- (a) 4 : 7 (b) 7 : 4
(c) 4 : 11 (d) 7 : 11

B

- (a) Jawapan ini adalah betul.
(b) Jawapan ini adalah betul.
(c) Jawapan sepatutnya ialah 11 : 6 bukan 11 : 5.

C

- (a) 2 : 7 (b) 2 : 9
(c) 9 : 7
- (a) 2 : 3 (b) 2 : 5
(c) 5 : 3
- (a) 5 : 9 (b) 9 : 14
(c) 14 : 5

D

- Bilangan kerepek pisang belum terjual = $50 - 35 = 15$ paket
Bilangan kerepek ubi belum terjual = $30 - 20 = 10$ paket
Nisbah kerepek ubi kepada kerepek pisang yang belum terjual = 10 : 15
- 100 batang aiskrim
Coklat = $\frac{60}{100} \times 100 = 60$
Vanila = $\frac{40}{100} \times 100 = 40$
Nisbah coklat kepada vanila = 60 : 40
- Panjang segi empat tepat = $2 \times \text{lebar} = 2 \times 5 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ cm}$
Nisbah panjang kepada lebar = 10 : 5
- Kek cawan perisa coklat yang dimakan = 2 biji
Kek cawan perisa pandan yang dimakan = 3 biji
Kek cawan perisa coklat belum dimakan = 3 biji
Kek cawan perisa pandan belum dimakan = 2 biji
Nisbah kek cawan pandan dimakan kepada kek cawan yang belum dimakan = 3 : 5

E

- Panjang segi empat tepat = $2 \times 4 \text{ cm} = 8 \text{ cm}$
Luas segi empat sama = $4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}^2$
Luas segi empat tepat = $8 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} = 32 \text{ cm}^2$
Nisbah luas segi empat sama kepada luas segi empat tepat = 16 : 32
- $PQ : PR = 4 : 10$
 $40 \text{ km} : 40 \text{ km} + QR = 4 : 10$
 $40 \text{ km} + QR = 10 \times 10$
 $40 \text{ km} + QR = 100 \text{ km}$
 $QR = 100 \text{ km} - 40 \text{ km} = 60 \text{ km}$
- 6 : 8

PRAKTIS SUMATIF
Soalan Objektif

- 1 A 2 B 3 D 4 A

Soalan Subjektif

- 4 : 6
- pau kacang = 3; pau kaya = 7
7 : 10
- Panjang sisi kubus Q = $2 \times 2 \text{ cm} = 4 \text{ cm}$
Isi padu P = $2 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} = 8 \text{ cm}^3$
Isi padu Q = $4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} = 64 \text{ cm}^3$
Nisbah isi padu P kepada isi padu Q = 8 : 64

Unit 11 Pengurusan data

PRAKTIS KENDIRI

11.1

A

- carta palang, carta pai

B

- Wang saku murid
- RM5, RM2, RM1, 50 sen
- mewakili 5 orang murid

C

- Jumlah murid = $100 + 80 + 140 + 160 + 80 + 100 = 660$
Jawapan ini adalah tepat.

- 2 Jawapan ini adalah tepat.
 3 Bilangan murid tertinggi: 160, bilangan murid terendah: 80
 Beza: = 160 – 80 = 80
 Jawapan ialah 80 orang bukan 100 orang.

- 4 Peratus = $\frac{100}{660} \times 100\% = 15\%$
 Jawapan ialah 15% bukan 27%.

D

- 1 Peratus peserta Puteri Islam
 = 100% – 20% – 40% – 30% = 10%
 Bilangan peserta Puteri Islam = $\frac{10}{100} \times 200 = 20$ orang
 2 Persatuan Bulan Sabit Merah = $\frac{40}{100} \times 200 = 80$ orang
 3 80 orang
 4 Jumlah peserta Pengakap dan Tunas Puteri
 = $\frac{50}{100} \times 200 = 100$ orang

E

- 1 (a)

Bantuan	Bilangan
RM100	5
RM150	10
RM200	5

Mod = RM150

(b) Median = $\frac{RM150 + RM150}{2}$
 = RM150

(c) Min
 = $\frac{5 \times RM100 + 10 \times RM150 + 5 \times RM200}{20}$
 = $\frac{RM3\,000}{20} = RM150$

(d) Julat = RM200 – RM100 = RM100

- 2 (a) Mod = 5 kg
 (b) Median = 6 kg
 (c) Julat = 8 kg – 5 kg = 3 kg
 (d) Min
 = $\frac{5 \times 20 + 6 \times 8 + 7 \times 10 + 8 \times 12}{50} = \frac{314}{50} = 6.28$ kg

- 3 (a) Mod = Skor 20

Skor	5	10	15	20
Kekerapan	4	6	2	8

Median = $\frac{10 + 15}{2} = 12.5$

(c) Julat = 20 – 5 = 15

(d) Min
 = $\frac{4 \times 5 + 6 \times 10 + 2 \times 15 + 8 \times 20}{20} = \frac{270}{20} = 13.5$

- 4 (a) Mod = 50 sen

Derma	RM2	RM1	50 sen	20 sen
Kekerapan	6	4	7	5

Median = 50 sen

(c) Julat = RM2 – 20 sen = RM1.80

(d) Min
 = $\frac{6 \times RM2 + 4 \times RM1 + 7 \times 50 \text{ sen} + 5 \times 20 \text{ sen}}{22}$

= $\frac{RM20.50}{22}$
 = RM0.93

F

Tahun	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bilangan gula-gula berperisa kopi	70,	80,	90,	100,	110,	120,	130, ...
Bilangan gula-gula berperisa kelapa	10,	30,	50,	70,	90,	110,	130, ...

Oleh itu, jualan kedua-dua jenis gula-gula adalah sama pada tahun 2017.

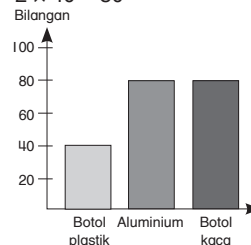
PRAKTIS SUMATIF

Soalan Objektif

- 1 C 2 A

Soalan Subjektif

- 1 Botol kaca = 2 × 40 = 80



- 2 Bilangan tiket RM150 yang terjual
 = $\frac{15}{100} \times 500 = 75$ keping

Unit 12 Kebolehdjadian

PRAKTIS KENDIRI

12.1

A

kemungkinan sesuatu peristiwa berlaku

B

- 1 tidak mungkin 2 mungkin
 3 tidak mungkin 4 tidak mungkin
 5 mungkin 6 mungkin

C

- 1 Jawapan ini tidak wajar kerana hari ini mungkin akan hujan dan mungkin juga tidak akan hujan.
 2 Jawapan ini wajar. Ini kerana kemungkinan ada murid yang sakit/ada hal kecemasan.

D

- 1 (a) sama kemungkinan (b) sama kemungkinan
 2 (a) besar kemungkinan (b) kecil kemungkinan
 (c) pasti (d) mustahil

E

- 1 (a) Mungkin

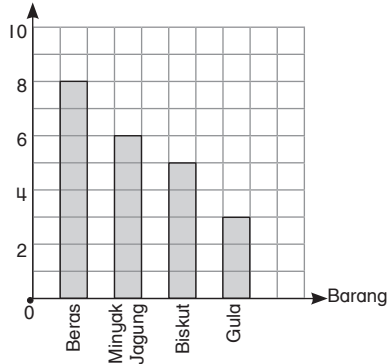
13 (a) $(RM100 \times 2) + (RM50 \times 2) + (RM20 \times 4) + (RM5 \times 2) + (RM1 \times 10)$
 $= RM200 + RM100 + RM80 + RM10 + RM10$
 $= RM400$

(b) Jumlah 3 harga barang
 $= RM240 + RM50 + RM109$
 $= RM290 + RM109$
 $= RM399$

Baki wang
 $RM400 - RM399 = RM1$

14 (a) $RM1.50 \times 8 = RM12$

(b) Harga (RM)



15 (a) $8 \ell \div 16$
 $= (8 \times 1\,000) \text{ m}\ell \div 16$
 $= 8\,000 \text{ m}\ell \div 16$
 $= 500 \text{ m}\ell$

(b) Jumlah wang jualan
 $= RM216 + RM54$
 $= RM270$

Harga jual sebotol air mineral
 $= RM270 \div 180$
 $= RM1.50$

Fokus UPSR 1

1 (a) $2\,000\,000 + 500\,000 + 50\,000 + 4\,000 + 100 + 70 + 3 = 2\,554\,173$

(b) 2 550 000, 2.55 juta

2

Pecahan juta	(a) $3\frac{3}{4}$ juta	as	(b) $2\frac{1}{5}$ juta	as	(c) $1\frac{1}{4}$ juta
Nombor bulat	3 750 000		2 200 000		1 250 000

3 (a) 89

(b) $27 \div 3 = 9$

$27 \div 9 = 3$

27 boleh dibahagi oleh nombor bulat yang lain selain daripada 1 dan diri sendiri.

4 (a) Sengatan: $(4\,500\,000 - 4\,404\,000) \div 2$
 $= 96\,000 \div 2 = 48\,000$

$Q = 4\,500\,000 - 48\,000 = 4\,452\,000$

(b) $P = 4\,404\,000 - 48\,000 = 4\,356\,000$

$P + Q = 4\,452\,000 + 4\,356\,000 = 8\,808\,000$

5 (a) Nombor kelima = $203\,200 + 5 = 203\,205$

Nombor keenam = $203\,205 + 5 = 203\,210$

Nombor ketujuh = $203\,210 + 5 = 203\,215$

(b) $203\,215 \rightarrow 203\,000$

6 (a) $\frac{5}{8} \times 1\,000\,000 = 625\,000$

$(625\,000 - 5\,416) \div 24 = 619\,584 \div 24$
 $= 25\,816$

25 816 kotak kicap telah dijual.

(b) $200 \times 24 = 4\,800$ botol

Jumlah kicap yang diperlukan ialah 4 800 botol sedangkan stok yang tinggal ialah 5 476 botol.

Stok yang tinggal masih cukup untuk dijual kepada Kedai Runcit Sharudin.

7 (a) $\left(250\,000 \times \frac{1}{8}\right) + 250\,000 = 31\,250 + 250\,000$
 $= 281\,250$

Bilangan baju dijual pada tahun 2016 = 281 250

(b) Bilangan baju pada tahun 2017

$= 1\,500\,000 - 250\,000 - 281\,250$

$= 968\,750$

Bilangan baju kanak-kanak perempuan

$= 968\,750 - 750\,000 = 218\,750$

8 (a) Jumlah skru

$= 4\,300\,000 + 3\,125\,000$

$= 7\,425\,000$

(b) $7\,425\,000 \div 15 = 495\,000$

Bilangan skru diterima oleh setiap kilang = 495 000

9 $3\,600 \div 2 = 1\,800$

Bilangan kotak minuman bergas telah dijual = 1 800

10 $7\,300\,000 \div 365 = 20\,000$

20 000 naskah majalah yang dihasilkan sehari.

Fokus UPSR 2

1 (a) $M = 10 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{10}{8}$
 $= \frac{5}{4}$
 $= 1\frac{1}{4}$

(b) $1\frac{1}{4} = 1.25$

2 (a) $4\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{21}{5} \times \frac{3}{7}$
 $= \frac{9}{5}$
 $= 1\frac{4}{5}$

(b) $1\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{3}{10} = \frac{9}{5} \times \frac{10}{3}$
 $= 6$

3 Pecahan bahagian merah = $\frac{2}{8}$
 $= \frac{1}{4}$

Pecahan bahagian biru = $\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \times \frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{3}{8}$

Pecahan bahagian tidak berwarna = $1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8}$
 $= \frac{8 - 2 - 3}{8}$
 $= \frac{3}{8}$

$$4 \text{ (a)} \quad \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad 1 - \frac{1}{5} &= \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \div 8 &= \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{8} \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \text{ (a)} \quad \text{Jumlah tempoh masa ulang kaji} \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \text{ jam} + \frac{4}{5} \text{ jam} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ jam} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ jam} \\ &= \frac{(6+8+5+5)}{10} \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{24}{10} \text{ jam}$$

$$= \frac{12}{5} \text{ jam}$$

$$= 2\frac{2}{5} \text{ jam}$$

Tempoh masa ulang kaji bagi setiap subjek

$$= 2\frac{2}{5} \text{ jam} \div 4$$

$$= \frac{24}{10} \text{ jam} \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \text{ jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad 2\frac{2}{5} \text{ jam} \times 7 &= \left(\frac{12}{5} \times 7\right) \text{ jam} \\ &= \frac{84}{5} \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 16\frac{4}{5} \text{ jam}$$

$$6 \quad \text{Jumlah beras} = 6 \times \frac{7}{10} \text{ kg}$$

$$= \frac{21}{5} \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Jumlah pekot kecil} = \frac{21}{5} \text{ kg} \div \frac{1}{2} \text{ kg}$$

$$= \frac{21}{5} \times 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 8\frac{2}{5} \text{ kg}$$

Sarah boleh memperoleh 8 bungkus pekot kecil beras.

$$7 \quad \text{Jarak antara rumah Suzana dengan pondok}$$

$$= 4\frac{1}{4} \text{ km} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{17}{4} \text{ km} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{17}{6}$$

$$= 2\frac{5}{6} \text{ km}$$

2 kali pergi dan balik = 4 kali jarak antara rumah Suzana dengan pondok.

$$\text{Jumlah jarak Suzana berjoging} = 2\frac{5}{6} \text{ km} \times 4$$

$$= \frac{17}{6} \text{ km} \times 4$$

$$= \frac{34}{3} \text{ km}$$

$$= 11\frac{1}{3} \text{ km}$$

$$8 \quad \text{Setiap hari ubat yang diperlukan} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ tablet} \times 3$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \text{ tablet}$$

$$= 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ tablet}$$

$$\text{Bilangan hari yang diperlukan} = 16\frac{1}{2} \div 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{33}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 11$$

$$9 \text{ (a)} \quad R = \frac{3}{5} \text{ m} \times 1\frac{3}{7}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{10}{7}$$

$$= \frac{6}{7} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad 2\frac{5}{8} \text{ m} \div 3 = \left(\frac{21}{8} \times \frac{1}{3}\right) \text{ m}$$

$$= \frac{7}{8} \text{ m}$$

Panjang tali S adalah 3 kali panjang tali P.

$$10 \quad \text{Baki guli} = 200 - 60$$

$$= 140 \text{ biji}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times 140 = 105$$

Bilangan baki guli yang masih ada pada Gopal

$$= 140 - 105$$

$$= 35$$

Fokus UPSR 3

$$1 \text{ (a)} \quad P = (2.5 + 3.0) \div 2 = 5.5 \div 2 = 2.75$$

$$Q = 3.75 - 0.25 = 3.50$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad P \times Q = 2.75 \times 3.50 = 9.625$$

$$2 \text{ (a)} \quad P \times R \div Q = 15.75 \times 6.5 \div 3.5 = 102.375 \div 3.5 = 29.25$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad 29.25 \div 1.5 = 19.5$$

$$3 \quad \text{Bilangan pekot kecil gula yang diperoleh}$$

$$= 4 \text{ 500 g} \times 5 \div 750 \text{ g}$$

$$= 22 \text{ 500 g} \div 750 \text{ g}$$

$$= 30$$

$$4 \quad \text{Wang yang diterima oleh Kalib} = \text{RM}866.80 \times \frac{3}{4} = \text{RM}650.10$$

$$5 \quad \text{Harga semeter reben} = \frac{\text{RM}7.75 \times 6}{18.6 \text{ m}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{RM}46.50}{18.6 \text{ m}}$$

$$= \text{RM}2.50$$

$$6 \text{ (a)} \quad \text{Tepung Q}$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad Q = 1.7 \text{ kg} \times 0.8$$

$$= 1.36 \text{ kg}$$

$$R = 1.36 \text{ kg} \times 1.5$$

$$= 2.04 \text{ kg}$$

$$7 \text{ (a)} \quad \text{Jumlah isi padu} = 16.5 \ell \div 0.5 \ell \times 6 \ell = 198 \ell$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad \text{Bilangan gelas} = 198 \ell \div 0.45 \ell$$

$$= 440$$

$$8 \text{ (a)} \quad \text{Jarak} = 0.85 \text{ km} \times 3.4$$

$$= 2.89 \text{ km}$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad \text{Jarak} = (0.85 \text{ km} \times 2) + 2.89 \text{ km}$$

$$= 1.7 \text{ km} + 2.89 \text{ km}$$

$$= 4.59 \text{ km}$$

- 9 Harga bagi 50 batang pembaris = $RM5.00 \times 15 \div 3$
 $= RM25.00$
 Harga bagi sebatang pembaris = $RM25.00 \div 50$
 $= RM0.50$
- 10 (a) Tempoh = $17.5 \text{ jam} \div 7 \times 4.5$
 $= 11.25 \text{ jam}$
 (b) Masa ulang kaji setiap hari = $17.5 \text{ jam} \div 7$
 $= 2.5 \text{ jam}$
 Masa ulang kaji bagi 5 subjek = $2.5 \text{ jam} \div 2 \times 5$
 $= 6.25 \text{ jam}$

Fokus UPSR 4

- 1 Set sofa selepas diskaun
 $= 90\% \times RM8\ 560 = RM7\ 704$
 Set meja makan selepas diskaun
 $= RM19\ 579 - RM7\ 704 = RM11\ 875$
 Harga asal bagi set meja makan
 $= RM11\ 875 \times \frac{100}{95} = RM12\ 500$
- 2 Harga kerugian = $RM2\ 500 - RM2\ 000 = RM500$
 Peratus kerugian = $\frac{RM500}{RM2\ 000} \times 100\% = 25\%$
- 3 (a) Jumlah simpanan
 $= (100\% + 4\%) \times RM90\ 000$
 $= \frac{104}{100} \times RM90\ 000 = RM93\ 600$
 (b) Harga pendahuluan
 $= 10\% \times RM718\ 000$
 $= \frac{10}{100} \times RM718\ 000$
 $= RM71\ 800$
 Jumlah simpanan
 $= RM93\ 600 - RM71\ 800 = RM21\ 800$
- 4 (a) Jumlah simpanan selepas setahun
 $= (100\% + 3.5\%) \times RM7\ 200$
 $= \frac{103.5}{100} \times RM7\ 200$
 $= RM7\ 452.00$
 Jumlah simpanan selepas 2 tahun
 $= (100\% + 3.5\%) RM7\ 452.00$
 $= \frac{103.5}{100} \times RM7\ 452.00$
 $= RM7\ 712.82$
 (b) $3.5\% + 0.5\% = 4.0\%$
 Nilai faedah
 $= 4.0\% RM7\ 712.82 = RM308.51$
- 5 (a) Wang simpanan Salmawati
 $= (160\% \times RM700) + RM700$
 Jumlah simpanan
 $= RM1\ 120 + RM700 = RM1\ 820$
 (b) Harga rantai tangan
 $= 45\% \times RM1\ 820 = RM819$
- 6 (a) Harga telefon bimbit model A
 $= 85\% \times RM3\ 200 = RM2\ 720$
 (b) Peratusan diskaun model B
 $\frac{RM2\ 800 - RM2\ 380}{RM2\ 800} \times 100\%$
 $= \frac{RM420}{RM2\ 800} \times 100\%$
 $= 15\%$
- 7 Peratus pada bulan November = $100\% - 25\% = 75\%$
 Bilangan minuman bergas = $75\% \times 80\ 544 = 60\ 408$
- 8 (a) Bilangan manik hijau = $18\% \times 500$
 $= 90$

- (b) Bilangan manik merah = $255 - 90$
 $= 165$
 Peratus manik merah = $\frac{165}{750} \times 100\%$
 $= 22\%$

- 9 Jumlah wang yang dilaburkan = $\frac{100}{6.2} \times RM930$
 $= RM15\ 000$
- 10 Dividen setahun = $\frac{8}{100} \times RM200\ 000$
 $= RM16\ 000$
 Bilangan tahun = $\frac{RM48\ 000}{RM16\ 000}$
 $= 3 \text{ tahun}$

Fokus UPSR 5

- 1 (a) Harga rumah = $(100\% + 48\%) \times RM338\ 000$
 $= \frac{148}{100} \times RM338\ 000$
 $= RM500\ 240$
 (b) Peratus keuntungan
 $= \frac{RM520\ 520 - RM338\ 000}{RM338\ 000} \times 100\%$
 $= \frac{RM182\ 520}{RM338\ 000} \times 100\%$
 $= 54\%$
- 2 Harga kos sepasang kasut = $RM14\ 400 \div 80$
 $= RM180$
 Keuntungan sepasang kasut = $RM9\ 520 \div 80$
 $= RM119$
 Harga jualan sepasang kasut = $RM180 + RM119$
 $= RM299$
- 3 Harga barangan
 $= (3 \times RM4.50) + RM18.90 + (2 \times RM12.50)$
 $= RM13.50 + RM18.90 + RM25$
 $= RM57.40$
 Wang yang dibayar = $RM57.40 + RM2.60$
 $= RM60.00$
- 4 Harga sebelum diskaun $10\% = RM18 \times \frac{100}{90}$
 $= RM200$
 Harga asal barang = $RM200 \times \frac{100}{80}$
 $= RM250$
- 5 (a) Beza keuntungan = $RM180 - RM90$
 $= RM90$
 (b) Harga kasut A = $80\% \times RM520$
 $= RM416$
 Harga kasut B = $85\% \times RM430$
 $= RM365.50$
 Selepas diskaun, kasut B lebih murah.
- 6 (a) Jumlah bayaran
 $= (RM8.00 + RM21 + RM13.50 + RM3.00 + RM6.60) \times 106\%$
 $= RM52.10 \times \frac{106}{100}$
 $= RM55.23$
 (b) Jumlah bayaran = $RM55.23 - (RM5 \times 4)$
 $= RM55.23 - RM20$
 $= RM35.23$
- 7 Caj perkhidmatan + GST = $6\% + 6\%$
 $= 12\%$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah makan} &= \text{RM}33.60 \times \frac{100}{12} \\ &= \text{RM}280 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah bayaran} &= \text{RM}280 + \text{RM}33.60 \\ &= \text{RM}313.60 \end{aligned}$$

$$8 \quad \text{Modal Puan Devi} = \text{RM}1633 \times \frac{100}{142} = \text{RM}1150$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Modal pelaburan} &= \text{RM}1150 \times 3 \\ &= \text{RM}3450 \end{aligned}$$

$$9 \quad \text{Jumlah wang simpanan} = (20\% \times \text{RM}4000) \times 12 = \text{RM}800 \times 12 = \text{RM}9600$$

$$10 \quad (a) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah simpanan tahun pertama} &= \text{RM}15000 \times (100\% + 3.8\%) \\ &= \text{RM}15000 \times \frac{103.8}{100} \\ &= \text{RM}15570 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah simpanan tahun kedua} &= \text{RM}15000 \times \frac{103.8}{100} = \text{RM}16161.66 \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Faedah 2 tahun} &= \text{RM}15000 \times 4\% \times 2 \\ &= \text{RM}600 \times 2 \\ &= \text{RM}1200 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah simpanan tahun kedua} &= \text{RM}15000 + \text{RM}1200 \\ &= \text{RM}16200 \end{aligned}$$

(c) Akaun simpanan B lebih baik berbanding dengan akaun simpanan A.

Fokus UPSR 6

- 1 (a) Jam 2025
(b) 12.05 a.m.
- 2 (a) Jam 1230
(b) Beza masa = Jam 1430 – Jam 1230 = 2 jam
(c) Waktu di Sydney = Jam 1750 + 2 jam = Jam 1950 = 7.50 p.m.
- 3 (a) Beza masa = Jam 1330 – Jam 0745 = 5 jam 45 minit
(b) Waktu bertolak = Jam 2315 – 5 jam 45 minit = Jam 1730 = 5.30 p.m.
- 4 (a) Makan tengah hari
(b) Tempoh masa melawat Menara Kuala Lumpur = Jam 1250 – Jam 1145 = 1 jam 5 minit
Tempoh masa melawat Pusat Sains Negara = Jam 1760 – Jam 1445 = 3 jam 15 minit
Jumlah tempoh masa = 1 jam 5 minit + 3 jam 15 minit = 4 jam 20 minit
- 5 (a) Rajesh bertolak dari rumah = Jam 1065 – 35 minit = Jam 1030
(b) Tempoh kelewatan Rajesh = Jam 1155 – Jam 1105 = 50 minit
- 6 Waktu di Brazil = jam 0030, Jumaat – 11 jam = Jam 1330, Khamis

Waktu	Jam	Minit
Khamis	24	30
–	11	00
Khamis	13	30

Waktu di Brazil ialah jam 1330, hari Khamis

7

Jam	Minit
7	15
+	7 10
<hr/>	
14	25
+	1
<hr/>	
15	25

Waktu tiba di Jepun ialah Jam 1525.

$$8 \quad \frac{1}{4} \text{ hari} = \frac{1}{4} \times 24 \text{ jam} = 6 \text{ jam}$$

Tarikh	Jam	Minit
April 9	24	50
–	6	
April 7	18	50

Waktu pertandingan bermula pada 6:50 p.m., 7 April.

9 (a)

Jam	Minit
14	60
–	8 20
<hr/>	
6	40

Masa penangguhan ialah 6 jam 40 minit.

(b)

Jam	Minit
7	15
+	2 50
<hr/>	
14	65
+	1 – 60
<hr/>	
10	05
–	1 00
<hr/>	
9	05

Masa ketibaan ialah Jam 0905.

10

Jam	Minit
8	10
	35
+	5 20
<hr/>	
13	65
+	1 – 60
<hr/>	
14	05

$$5 \frac{1}{3} \text{ jam} = 5 \text{ jam } 20 \text{ minit}$$

Waktu tamat persekolahan ialah pada 2:05 p.m.

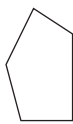
Fokus UPSR 7

- 1 (a) $4200 + 250 = 4450 \text{ m}$
(b) $4.45 - 3.9 = 0.55 \text{ km}$
(c) $4.2 + 3.9 + 4.45 = 12.55 \text{ km}$
- 2 (a) $\frac{4}{5} \times 120 \text{ km} = 96 \text{ km}$

- $96 + 120 = 216 \text{ km}$
 $216 - 36 = 180 \text{ km}$
 (b) Y ke Z $\rightarrow 120 + 180 = 300 \text{ km}$
 $50 \text{ km} \rightarrow 8 \ell$
 $300 \text{ km} \rightarrow \frac{8}{50} \times 300 \text{ km} = 48 \ell$
- 3 (a) $2\,300 - 1\,050 = 1\,250 \text{ m}$
 (b) $200 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1 \text{ minit}$
 $2\,300 \text{ m} \rightarrow \frac{1}{200} \times 2\,300 \text{ m} = 11.5 \text{ minit} / 11 \frac{1}{2} \text{ minit} /$
 11 minit 30 saat
- 4 (a) 0.75 kg
 (b) $5\,300 - 2\,045 = 3\,255 \text{ g}$
 (c) $0.75 + 5.3 + 2.045 = 8.095 \text{ kg}$
- 5 (a) $54 - 8 = 46 \text{ kg}$
 (b) $56.5 - 46 = 10.5 \text{ kg}$
 (c) $\frac{54 \text{ kg} + 46 \text{ kg} + 56.5 \text{ kg} + 56.5 \text{ kg}}{4} = 53.25 \text{ kg}$
- 6 (a) 0.8 kg
 (b) $\frac{3\,900 \text{ g}}{5} = 780 \text{ g}$
 (c) $4.7 \text{ kg} \times \text{RM}5 = \text{RM}23.50$
- 7 (a) $\frac{3}{5} \times 2\,250 \text{ g} = 1\,350 \text{ g}$
 (b) $0.9 \text{ kg} \times 2 = 1.8 \text{ kg}$
- 8 (a) $\frac{2\,040 \text{ ml}}{3} = 680 \text{ ml}$
 (b) $2.04 + 0.68 = 2.72 \ell$
- 9 (a) $4 \ell 15 \text{ ml} + 2 \ell 105 \text{ ml} = 6 \ell 120 \text{ ml}$
 (b) $4\,015 \text{ ml} - 2\,105 \text{ ml} = 1\,910 \text{ ml}$
 $\frac{1\,910 \text{ ml}}{2} = 955 \text{ ml}$
- 10 (a) 2.25ℓ
 (b) $2.6 \ell + 2.25 \ell + 1.85 \ell + 1.08 \ell = 7.78 \ell$
 (c) $7\,780 - 3\,750 - 950 = 3\,080 \text{ ml}$

Fokus UPSR 8

- 1 (a) Mana-mana poligon sekata beserta namanya
 (b) Nama sudut yang bersesuaian dengan bentuk poligon
- 2 (a)



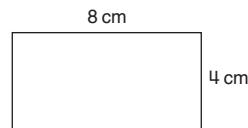
Pentagon tak sekata
 5 sisi lurus/5 bucu/5 sudut

- 3 (a) (i) $9 + 9 + 7 + 7 = 32 \text{ cm}$
 (ii) $6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 24 \text{ cm}$
 $32 + 24 = 56 \text{ cm}$
 (b) (i) $7 \times 9 = 63 \text{ cm}^2$
 (ii) $6 \times 6 = 36 \text{ cm}^2$
 $63 - 36 = 27 \text{ cm}^2$
- 4 (a) (i) $6 \times 6 = 36 \text{ cm}^2$
 (ii) $3 \times 5 = 15 \text{ cm}^2$
 $36 + 15 = 51 \text{ cm}^2$
 (b) (i) $6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216 \text{ cm}^3$
 (ii) $8 \times 3 \times 5 = 120 \text{ cm}^3$
 $216 - 120 = 96 \text{ cm}^3$
- 5 (a) $18 + 8 + 9 + 9 + 10 + 9 + 9 = 72 \text{ cm}$
 (b) (i) $18 \times 8 = 144 \text{ cm}^2$

(ii) $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 8\right) \times 2 = 64 \text{ cm}^2$

$144 - 64 = 80 \text{ cm}^2$

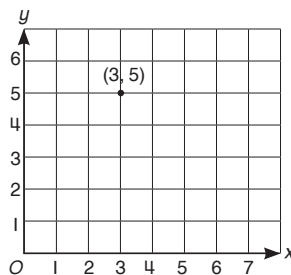
- 6 (a) $80 \times 60 = 4\,800 \text{ cm}^2$
 (b) $\frac{25}{100} \times 4\,800 \text{ cm}^2 = 1\,200 \text{ cm}^2$
- 7 (a) 6
 (b) $4 \times 4 \times 2 = 32 \text{ cm}^2$
 (c)



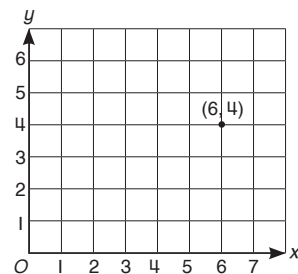
- 8 (a) Piramid
 (b) $7 + 7 + 7 = 21 \text{ cm}$
 $21 \times 4 = 84 \text{ cm}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 7 \times 4 = 98 \text{ cm}^2$
- 9 (a) $240 \div 10 \div 6 = 4 \text{ cm}$
 (b) $240 \div 2 = 120 \text{ cm}^3$
 $120 \times 3 = 360 \text{ cm}^3$
- 10 (a) J. $6 \times 3 = 18 \text{ cm}^2$
 K. $7 \times 5 = 35 \text{ cm}^2$
 L. $3 \times 3 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$
 $18 + 35 + 9 = 62 \text{ cm}^2$
 (b) K. $7 \times 3 \times 5 = 105 \text{ cm}^3$
 J. $\frac{3}{5} \times 105 = 63 \text{ cm}^3$
 L. $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27 \text{ cm}^3$
 $105 + 63 + 27 = 195 \text{ cm}^3$

Fokus UPSR 9

- 1 Boon : Lajur pertama, baris ketiga
 Yati : Lajur keempat, baris kelima
- 2 (a), (b)

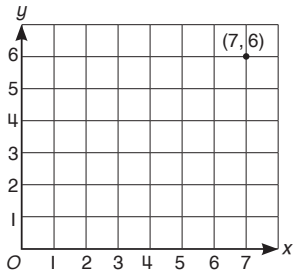


- 3 (a)

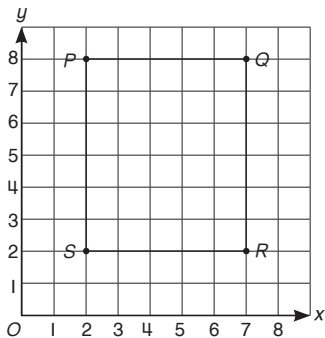


- 4 9 unit
 5 A(1, 3), B(4, 6), C(6, 2)

- 6 (a) (2, 3)
(b)

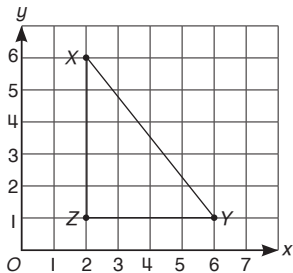


- 7 (a) Q: (7, 8), S: (2, 2)
(b), (c)



(c) Segi empat tepat

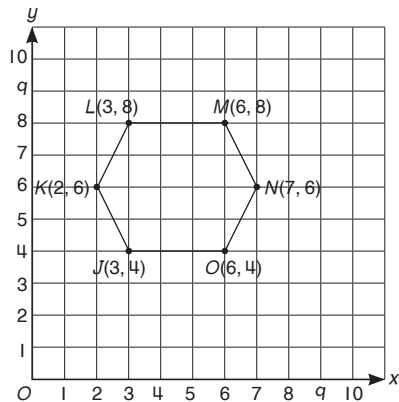
- 8 (a)



Skala : 1 unit bersamaan 15 cm

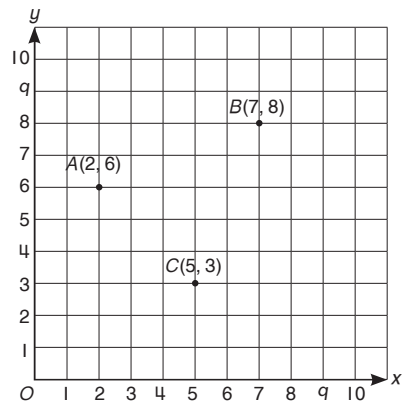
- (b) Segi tiga bersudut tegak.
(c) 5 unit \times 15 cm = 75 cm

- 9 (a), (b)

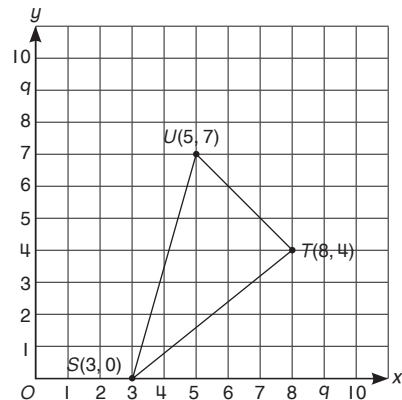


(c) Heksagon

- 10 (a), (b)



- 11 (a) Jarak mengufuk paksi-x
Jarak mencancang paksi-y
(b) Jarak mengufuk 3 unit
Jarak mencancang 5 unit
(c) Jarak mengufuk 7 unit
Jarak mencancang 6 unit
12 (a) Jarak mengufuk 4 unit
Jarak mencancang 6 unit
(b) Jarak mengufuk 7 unit
Jarak mencancang 5 unit
13 (a), (b)



- (c) Segi tiga tak sama sisi
14 (a) Jarak mengufuk 2 unit
Jarak mencancang 3 unit
(b) Rumah Chua 7 unit.
Rumah Akif 5 unit.
Rumah Raju 5 unit.
Rumah Lim 6 unit.
Chua yang paling jauh kerana jarak rumahnya dengan rumah Amin iaitu 7 unit.
15 (a) Jarak mengufuk 5 unit \times 15 m = 75 m
Jarak mencancang 6 unit \times 15 m = 90 m
(b) Gerai Maxis ke gerai minuman 9 unit \times 15 m = 135 m
Gerai buku ke gerai pakaian 11 unit \times 15 m = 165 m
Tidak sama, kerana gerai Maxis ke gerai minuman 135 m, manakala gerai buku ke gerai pakaian 165 m.

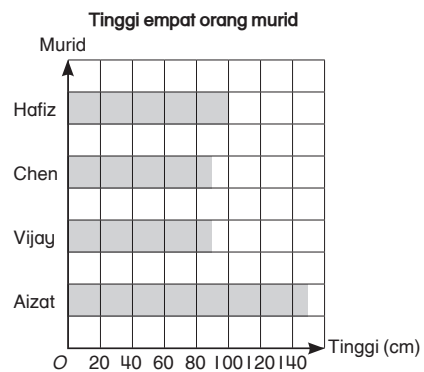
Fokus UPSR 10

- 1 (a) 3 : 4
(b) 4 : 13
- 2 (a) 7 : 3
(b) 1 : 6
(c) 13 : 17
- 3 (a) 5 : 9
(b) 9 : 14
- 4 (a) 12 : 24 = 1 : 2
(b) 24 : 60 = 2 : 5
- 5 (a) Jisim rambutan = $\frac{2}{5} \times 10 = 4$ kg
4 : 10 = 2 : 5
(b) 6 : 20 = 3 : 10
- 6 (a) 5 : 6
(b) 5 → 30
1 → $\frac{30}{5} \times 1 = 6$ pokok
- 7 (a) 2 : 4 = 1 : 2
(b) 2 m mewakili 10 km
10 km = 10 000 m
2 : 10 000 = 1 : 5 000
- 8 (a) 12 : 24 = 1 : 2
(b) RM20 – RM16 = RM4
- 9 (a) 3 : 6 = 1 : 2
(b) 4 : 6 = 2 : 3
2 → 50
3 → $\frac{50}{2} \times 3 = 75$ ekor
- 10 (a) 30 : 45 = 2 : 3
(b) 150 : 75 = 2 : 1
- 11 (a) 90 : 60 = 3 : 2
(b) 120 : 270 = 4 : 9
- 12 (a) 40 : 60 = 2 : 3
(b) $\frac{60}{100} \times 30 \text{ m}^2 = 18 \text{ m}^2$
18 : 30 = 3 : 5 @ 60 : 100 = 3 : 5
- 13 (a) 10 : 16 = 5 : 8
(b) 90 – 70 = 20
35 : 90 = 7 : 18
- 14 (a) L = 600 ml, J = 1 200 ml, K = 2 700 ml
600 : 2 700 = 2 : 9
(b) 2 700 : 4 500 = 3 : 5
- 15 (a) 2 : 4 = 1 : 2
(b) $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} = 4 \text{ cm}^2$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} = 24 \text{ cm}^2$
4 : 24 = 1 : 6

Fokus UPSR 11

- 1 (a) 6
(b) 9
- 2 (a) 82
(b) 60, 70, 75, 80, 82, 82, 85 → median: 80
(c) 85 – 60 = 25
- 3 (a) 19 kg
(b) $\frac{23 + 25}{2} = 24$ kg

- (c) $[(19 \times 3) + (23 \times 1) + (25 \times 2) + (27 \times 2)] \div 8$
= 184 ÷ 8 = 23 kg
- 4 (a) 90 – 60 = 30
(b) $\frac{70 + 90 + 80 + 60}{4} = 75$
- 5 (a) $\frac{75}{100} \times (4 \times 40) = 120$ buah
(b) $\frac{120 + 80 + 120 + 160}{4} = 120$ buah
- 6 (a) $\frac{6}{15} \times 100\% = 40\%$
(b) $\frac{150 + 180 + 120}{3} = 150$ pokok bunga
- 7 (a) 110 – 90 = 20 orang
(b) $\frac{30}{110} = \frac{3}{11}$
- (c) Perak
- 8 (a) Kelapa Mawa
(b) $\frac{30}{100} \times 750$ biji = 225 biji
(c) 525 × RM3 = RMI 575
- 9 (a) 100 : 400 = 1 : 4
(b) $\frac{3}{5} \times 1 250$ orang = 750 orang
(c) $\frac{100 + 325 + 400 + 250 + 175}{5} = 250$ orang
- 10 (a) Taman Jaya = 375 orang, Taman Orkid = 400 orang, Taman Ilmu = 650 orang
Taman Murni → $\frac{80}{100} \times 375 = 300$ orang
Penduduk paling sedikit ialah Taman Murni
(b) Taman Jaya 10% × 300 = 30,
Taman Orkid 10% × 250 = 25,
Taman Ilmu 10% × 450 = 45,
Taman Murni 115 – 100 = 15 orang
- 11 (a) $\frac{120 \times 3}{18} = 20$ cm (1 petak)
150 cm – 120 cm = 30 cm
(b) 120 cm – 30 cm = 90 cm
(c)

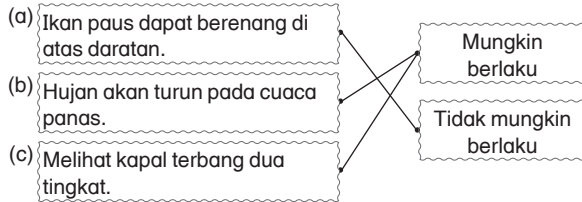


- 12 (a) $\frac{2}{5} \times 100\% = 40\%$
(b) Peratus daging lembu ialah 20%

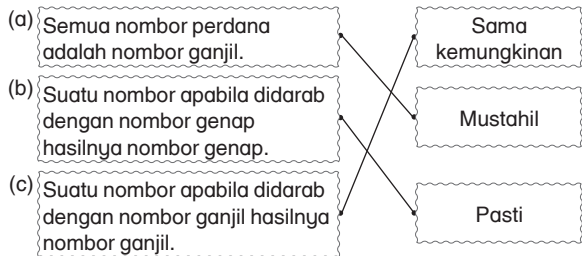
- 20% → 70 kg
 100% → $\frac{70}{20} \times 100 = 350$ kg
 (c) $40\% \times 350$ kg = 140 kg

Fokus UPSR 12

1



2



3 Sama kemungkinan kerana hanya mempunyai dua permukaan sahaja.

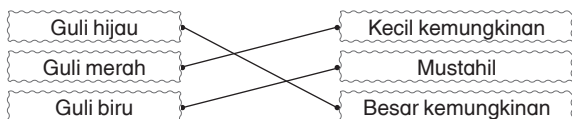
4 Terima jawapan yang munasabah

5 Jisim Ninesh, $\frac{96}{3} = 32$ kg

Mustahil kerana jisim paling berat ialah 35.5 kg.

6 (a) $\frac{9}{27} = \frac{1}{3}$

(b)



- 7 (a) $325 + 408 + 167 = 900$
Kecil kemungkinan
 (b) $408 + 520 = 928$
Mustahil kerana hasil tambah 2 nombor terbesar hasilnya kurang dari 1 000.

8	Peristiwa	Kebolehdjadian
	Oktagon mempunyai 7 sisi yang sama panjang.	Mustahil
	Terima jawapan yang munasabah	Besarnya kemungkinan
	Gabungan 1 bentuk segi empat dan 4 bentuk segi tiga akan membentuk sebuah piramid.	Pasti
	Terima jawapan yang munasabah	Sama kemungkinan
	Tinggi seorang murid tahun 6 ialah 170 cm.	Kecil kemungkinan

- 9 (a) Mustahil
 (b) Besarnya kemungkinan
 (c) Pasti
 10 (a) Pasti
 $5 \times 7 = 35$ bukan nombor perdana,
 $11 \times 17 = 187$ bukan nombor perdana
 (b) Kecil kemungkinan
 $2 + 17 = 19$, nombor perdana
 $9 + 13 = 22$, bukan nombor perdana
 $5 + 11 = 16$, bukan nombor perdana

11	Kebolehdjadian	Mungkin berlaku/Tidak mungkin berlaku
	Kecil kemungkinan	RM50, RM50 dan RM50
	Mustahil	RM1, RM50 dan RM100
	Besarnya kemungkinan	RM1, RM10 dan RM10

- 12 (a) Hujan akan turun
Besarnya kemungkinan
 (b) Bekas B, $\frac{3}{5} \times 15 \ell = 9 \ell$
 Bekas A, 6ℓ
 Jumlah dalam bekas A, $8 \ell + 6 \ell = 14 \ell$
 Jumlah dalam bekas B, $5 \ell + 9 \ell = 14 \ell$
 Mustahil kerana isi padu air menjadi sama banyak.