

4541/1

KIMIA

Kertas 1

OKTOBER

1 JAM 15 MINIT

## NO KAD PENGENALAN

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Nama Pelajar : .....

Tingkatan : .....



**MAJLIS PENGETUA SEKOLAH MALAYSIA (MPSM)  
(CAWANGAN KELANTAN)**

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**PEPERIKSAAN  
PERCUBAAN SPM  
TINGKATAN 5  
2020**

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KIMIA  
KERTAS 1  
MASA : SATU JAM LIMA BELAS MINIT

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1. Kertas ini adalah dalam dwibahasa.
2. Jawab **semua** soalan.
3. Calon dihendaki membaca maklumat di halaman 2.

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 32 halaman bercetak

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- This question paper consists of 50 questions.
- Answer all questions.
- Answer each question by blackening the correct space on the answer sheet.
- Blacken only one space for each question.
- If you wish to change your answer, erase the blackened mark that you have made. Then blacken the space for the new answer.
- The diagrams in the questions provided are not drawn to scale unless stated.
- You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.

**Bahan manakah yang merupakan suatu sebatian?**

- A Carbon  
B Gold  
C Silver  
D Perak

Karbon

- A Emas  
B Udara  
C Air

Emas

- A Udara  
B Air  
C Perak

Udara

7. You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.

**What is the function of aspartame and saccharine?**  
**Apakah fungsi aspartame dan sakarin?**

- A Flavouring  
B Preservative

Perisa

- C Pengawet  
D Pengantiksida

Pengawet

- E Antioxidant  
F Stabiliser

Pengantiksida

- G Penstabil  
H Stabiliser

Penstabil

5. Jawab dengan menghitamkan ruangan yang betul pada kertas jawapan.

4. Hitamkan satu ruangan sahaja bagi setiap soalan.

3. Jawab dengan menghitamkan ruangan yang betul pada kertas jawapan.

2. Jawab semua soalan.

1. Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 50 soalan.

**MAKLUMAT UNTUK CALON**

- Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 50 soalan.
- Jawab semua soalan.
- Jawab dengan menghitamkan ruangan yang betul pada kertas jawapan.
- Hitamkan satu ruangan sahaja bagi setiap soalan.
- Sekiranya anda hendak menukar jawapan, padamkan tanda yang telah dibuat. Kemudian hitamkan jawapan yang baru.
- Rajah yang mengiringi soalan tidak dilukis mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan.
- Anda dibenarkan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik yang tidak boleh diprogram.

**3 Which sulphate salt that insoluble in water.**  
**Antara garam sulfat berikut yang manakah tak larut dalam air.**

- A Calcium sulphate  
B Copper(II) sulphate  
C Potassium sulphate  
D Aluminium sulphate

Kalsium sulfat

- A Calcium sulphate  
B Copper(II) sulphate  
C Potassium sulphate  
D Aluminium sulphate

Kuprum(II) sulfat

Kalium sulfat

Aluminium sulfat

4 What is the meaning of avogadro's number ?

Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan nombor avogadro?

- A Mass of one mole of a substance  
*Jisim bagi satu mol bahan*
- B Pressure of one mole of a substance  
*Tekanan bagi satu mol bahan*
- C Number of particles in one mole of a substance  
*Bilangan zarah dalam satu mol bahan*
- D Volume occupied by one mole of gas  
*Isipadu yang dipenuhi oleh satu mol bahan*

5 Among the following, which is correct regarding the change of physical properties of elements going down the group 17 in the PeriodicTable of elements?

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah betul mengenai perubahan sifat fizik unsur menurun kumpulan 17 dalam Jadual berkala Unsur?

- A Particle conditions change from gas, liquid then solid  
Keadaan zarah berubah daripada gas, cecair kemudian pepejal.
- B The melting point decreases.  
Takat lebur berkurang.
- C The density decreases.  
Ketumpatan berkurang.
- D The element colour is getting brighter.  
Warna unsur semakin terang.

7 Which of the following can be added to water to make a solution an electrolyte?

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah boleh ditambahkan ke dalam air untuk menjadikan larutan suatu elektrolit?

| Compound                 | Type of compound |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Sebatian                 | Jenis sebatian   |
| Magnesium Oxide, $MgO$   | Covalent         |
| Magnesium Oksida, $MgO$  | Kovalen          |
| Lithium Chloride, $LiCl$ | Ionic            |
| Lithium Klorida, $LiCl$  | Ion              |
| Sodium Chloride, $NaCl$  | Covalent         |
| Natrium Klorida, $NaCl$  | Kovalen          |
| Butane, $C_4H_{10}$      | Ionic            |
| Butana, $C_4H_{10}$      | Ion              |

8 Which substance is an alkali?

Bahan manakah adalah suatu alkali?

- A Zinc hydroxide  
*Zink hidroksida*
- B Copper(II) sulphate  
*Kuprum(II) sulfat*
- C Potassium hydroxide  
*Kalium hidroksida*
- D Aluminium oxide  
*Aluminium oksida*

- 9 The following reaction occurs in Haber Process:  
 $N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightarrow 2NH_3(g)$

What is the optimum condition of this reaction?

Apakah keadaan optimum bagi tindak balas tersebut?

| Temperature          | Pressure      | Catalyst            |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Suhu ( $^{\circ}C$ ) | Tekanan (atm) | mungkin             |
| A<br>800             | 3             | Platinum/ Platinum  |
| B<br>180             | 1             | Nickel / Nikel      |
| C<br>450             | 1             | Vanadium (V) oxide  |
| D<br>450             | 200           | Vanadium (V) oksida |
|                      |               | Iron / Ferum        |

- 10 Which of the following processes occurs at the highest rate of reaction

Antara proses berikut, yang manakah berlaku pada kadar tindak balas yang paling tinggi

- A Melting
  - B Peleburan
  - C Freezing
  - D Pembekuan
- A Evaporation
  - B Penyejatan
  - C Condensation
  - D Kondensasi

- 11 Which of the following is true about hydrocarbons?

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah benar tentang hidrokarbon?

- A All organic compounds are hydrocarbons.
  - B Semua sebatian organik adalah hidrokarbon.
  - C Hydrocarbons are soluble in water
  - D Hidrokarbon larut dalam air.
- A Hydrocarbons contain hydrogen and carbon only.
  - B Hidrokarbon mengandungi hidrogen dan karbon sahaja.
  - C Hydrocarbons are saturated organic compounds.
  - D Hidrokarbon adalah sebatian organik tepu.

- 12 Which substance is used to change iron(II) ion to iron (III) ion?  
 Bahan manakah yang digunakan untuk menukar ion ferum(II) kepada ion ferum(III)?

- A Chlorine water
- B Air klorin
- C Potassium manganat (VII) solution
- D Larutan Kalium manganat (VII)
- E Magnesium powder
- F Serbuk magnesium
- G Potassium dichromate(VI) solution
- H Larutan kalium dikromat (VI)

- 13 Which of the following example is an endothermic reaction?

Antara berikut yang manakah contoh tindak balas endotermik?

- A Photosynthesis
- B Fotosintesis
- C Respiration
- D Respirasi
- E Neutralisation
- F Peneutralan
- G Oxidation of metal
- H Pengoksidaan logam

- 14 Diagram 1 shows the set up of apparatus to determine the empirical formula of an oxide of metal X.

Rajah 1 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi menentukan formula empirik oksida logam X

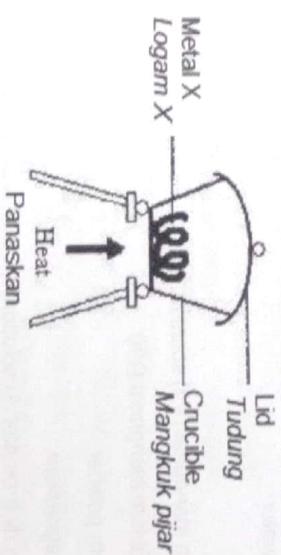


Diagram 1  
Rajah 1

Which of the following is metal X?

Antara berikut, yang manakah mungkin logam X?

- A Zinc Zink
- B Lead Lead
- C Tin Plumbum
- D Copper Timah Kuprum

- 15 Diagram 2 shows apparatus A yang digunakan dalam satu eksperimen Rajah 2 menunjukkan radas A yang digunakan dalam satu eksperimen

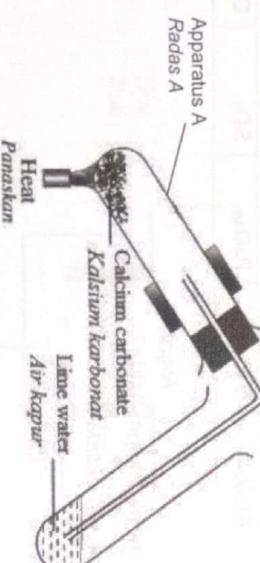


Diagram 2  
Rajah 2

Apparatus A is made off glass M. What is M?  
Radas A diperbuat daripada kaca M. Apakah M?

- A Soda lime glass Kaca soda kapur
- B Borosilicate glass Kaca borosilikat
- C Lead glass Lead plumbum
- D Photochromic glass Kaca fotokromik

- 16** Diagram shows the oxides of the elements in the Periodic Table of Elements. These element oxide shows the different characteristics of the acid-base. Rajah menunjukkan oksida unsur-unsur kala-3 dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur. Oksida-oksida unsur ini menunjukkan sifat asid-bes yang berbeza

| $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ | $\text{MgO}$ | $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ | $\text{SiO}_2$ | $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ | $\text{SO}_2$ | $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_7$ |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|

Diagram 3  
Rajah 3

What is the properties for aluminium oxide?

Apakah sifat bagi aluminium oksida?

**A** Acid

**B** Base

**C** Neutral

**D** Amphoteric

- 17** Which physical processes involve the absorption of heat energy?

Antara proses fizikal yang berikut, manakah yang terlibat dalam penyerapan tenaga haba?

I Melting

Peleburan

II Freezing

Pembekuan

III Evaporation

Penyejatan

IV Condensation

Kondensasi

- A** I and II  
/ dan //
- B** II and IV  
// dan IV
- C** III and IV  
/// dan IV
- D** I and III  
/ dan ///

- 18** Diagram 4 shows a chemical cell. Rajah 4 menunjukkan sebuah sel kimia

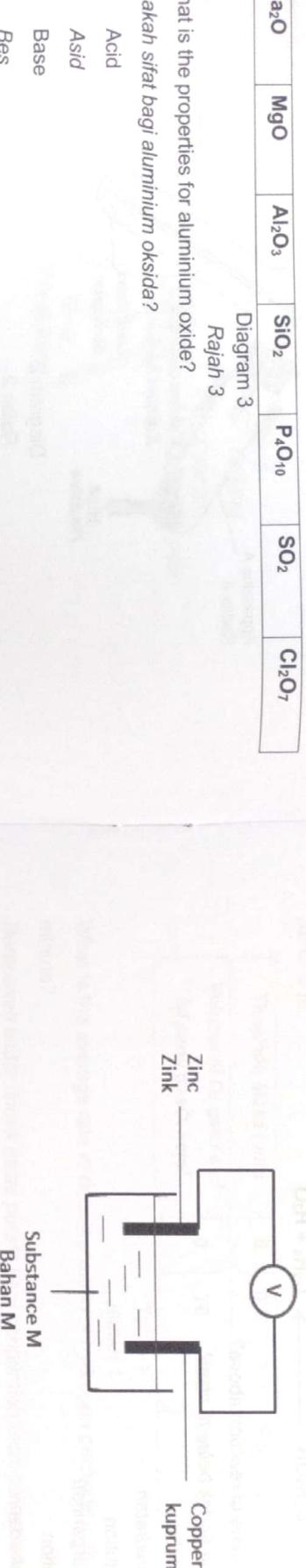


Diagram 4  
Rajah 4

Substance M  
Bahan M

- Which of the following is suitable as substance M?  
Antara berikut, yang manakah sesuai sebagai bahan M?

**A** Glacial ethanoic acid

Asid etanoik glasial

**B** Molten naphthalene

Naftalena lebur

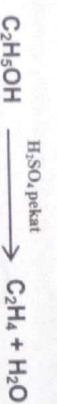
**C** Sodium chloride solution

Larutan Natrium Klorida

**D** Glucose solution

Larutan glukosa

- 19 The following equation is a represent for the preparation of ethene  
Persamaan yang berikut mewakili tindak balas penyediaan etena.



What is the name of reaction above?

Apakah nama tindak balas di atas?

A Dehydration

B Pendekhidratan

C Substitution

D Penukargantian

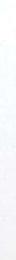
E Oxydation

F Pengoksidaan

G Addition

H Penambahan

- 20 Which of the following shows the balanced chemical equation?  
Antara persamaan berikut yang manakah persamaan kimia yang seimbang?



- 21 The P element forms coloured ions in the solution.  
Where is the location of the element P in the Periodic Table of Element ?

Unsur P membentuk ion berwarna di dalam larutan.

Di manakah lokasi unsur P dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur?

A Group 1, period 3

Kumpulan 1, kala 3

B Group 8, period 4

Kumpulan 8, kala 4

C Group 13, period 3

Kumpulan 13, kala 3

D Group 18, period 4

Kumpulan 18, kala 4

- 22 Table 1 shows the result obtained from the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide.  
Jadual 1 menunjukkan keputusan yang diperoleh daripada penguraian hidrogen peroksid.

| Time/min Masa / min                          | 0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
|--|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Volume of $\text{O}_2$ gas / cm <sup>3</sup> | 0 | 70  | 160 | 205 | 240 | 250 | 250 |
| Isi padu gas $\text{O}_2$ / cm <sup>3</sup>  |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |

Table 1

Jadual 1

What is the average rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in the second minute?

Berapakah kadar tindak balas purata bagi penguraian hidrogen peroksid dalam minit kedua?

A  $40 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$

B  $80 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$

C  $100 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$

D  $120 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$

- 23 Compound Q has the following properties.  
Sebatian Q mempunyai sifat-sifat berikut

- Liquid in the room temperature  
Cecair pada suhu bilik
- Low melting and boiling points  
Takat lebur dan takat didih rendah
- Do not conduct electricity  
Tidak mengkonduksikan elektrik
- Do not dissolve in water  
Tidak larut dalam air
- Dissolve in organic solvents  
Larut dalam larutan organik

What is Q / Apakah Q?

- A Propanol  
*Propanol/*  
B Methana  
*Metana*
- C Naphthalene  
*Naftalena*
- D Sodium Chloride  
*Natrium klorida*

- 24 Which of the following is correct about an exothermic reaction?  
Antara yang berikut, yang manakah betul tentang suatu tindak balas eksotermik?

- A Total energy content of product is higher than total energy content of reactant.  
*Jumlah kandungan tenaga hasil tindak balas lebih tinggi daripada kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas.*
- B Total energy content of product is lower than total energy content of reactant.  
*Jumlah kandungan tenaga hasil tindak balas lebih rendah daripada jumlah kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas.*
- C Chemical reactions that absorb heat from the environment  
*Tindak balas kimia yang menyerap haba dari persekitaran*
- D The heat value of reaction is positive.  
*Nilai haba tindak balas adalah positif.*

- 25 What will happens when natural rubber is vulcanized?  
Apakah yang akan berlaku apabila getah asli divulkankan?

- A The rubber becomes lighter  
*Getah menjadi lebih ringan*
- B The melting point of the rubber decreases  
*Takat lebur getah berkurangan*
- C More cross-links between sulphur atoms and rubber molecules formed  
*Lebih banyak ikatan rangkap silang antara atom sulfur dan molekul getah terbentuk*
- D More double bonds formed between carbon atoms  
*Lebih banyak ikatan ganda dua terbentuk antara atomkarbon*

- 26 The following ionic equation represents a redox reaction.  
Persamaan ion berikut mewakili satu tindak balas redoks.



Which reaction in the list can be represented using the given ionic equation?  
Tindakbalas yang manakah berikut boleh diwakili dengan persamaan ion yang diberikan?

- A Magnesium nitrat solution is mixed with copper(II) nitrate solution  
*Larutan magnesium nitrat dicampurkan dengan larutan kuprum(II) nitrat*
- B Mixture of Magnesium oxide and copper is heated strongly  
*Campuran serbuk magnesium oksida dan kuprum dipanaskan dengan kuat*
- C Copper strip is dipped into the magnesium sulphate solution.  
*Kepingan kuprum dicelup ke dalam larutan magnesium sulfat*
- D Magnesium tape is dipped into the copper solution  
*Pita magnesium direndam ke dalam larutan kuprum*

- 27 Which potassium hydroxide solution neutralises  $10 \text{ cm}^3$  sulphuric acid  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  completely?  
*Larutan kalium hidroksida manakah yang meneutralalkan  $10 \text{ cm}^3$  asid sulfuriik  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  dengan lengkap?*

| Volume ( $\text{cm}^3$ )   | Concentration ( $\text{mol dm}^{-3}$ ) |
|----------------------------|--|
| Isi padu ( $\text{cm}^3$ ) | Kepakatan ( $\text{mol dm}^{-3}$ )     |
| A 5                        | 0.5                                    |
| B 10                       | 0.5                                    |
| C 10                       | 1.0                                    |
| D 20                       | 1.0                                    |

28

Amir is a successful football player. Last year he involved in accident that caused infermitities to the legs and he can't played football anymore. He started to avoid having conversation with his family, hanging out with friends and isolated himself in a room in his house.

Amir adalah seorang pemain bola sepak yang berjaya. Tahun lepas dia mengalami kemalangan yang menyebabkan kecacatan kepada kakinya dan dia tidak boleh bermain bola sepak lagi. Sejak itu dia mula tidak bercakap dengan ahli keluarganya, tidak berhubung dengan rakan-rakan dan memencarkan diri di dalam bilik di rumahnya.



Which medicine is suitable to treat Amir?

Ubat manakah yang sesuai untuk merawat Amir?

- A** Aspirin
  - B** Codeine
  - C** Penicillin
  - D** Tranquilliser
- Tranquillizer

29

Lead(II) nitrate and aluminium nitrate are soluble salt. Table shows Test I and Test II give the same result for both salt.

Plumbum(II) nitrat dan aluminium nitrat adalah dua garam terlarutkan.

Jadual menunjukkan Ujian I dan Ujian II yang memberikan keputusan yang sama terhadap kedua-dua garam.

| Salt Garam         | Test I<br>with NaOH solution                          | Test II<br>with NH <sub>3</sub> solution   | Test III<br>with X solution                                      |
|--------------------|---|--|--|
|                    | <b>Ujian I</b><br>dengan larutan NaOH                 | <b>Ujian II</b><br>dengan larutan NH <sub>3</sub>  | <b>Ujian III</b><br>dengan larutan X                             |
| Lead(II) nitrate   | White precipitate dissolve in excess of NaOH solution | White precipitate is formed and does not dissolve in excess of NH <sub>3</sub> solution  | White precipitate is formed                                      |
| Plumbum(II) nitrat | Mendakan putih larut dalam berlebihan /larutan NaOH   | Mendakan putih larut dalam berlebihan /larutan NH <sub>3</sub>                           | Mendakan putih larut dalam berlebihan /larutan NH <sub>3</sub> . |
| Aluminium nitrate  | White precipitate dissolve in excess of NaOH solution | White precipitate is formed and does not dissolve in excess of NH <sub>3</sub> solution. | No precipitate is formed   |
| Aluminium nitrat   | Mendakan putih larut dalam berlebihan /larutan NaOH   | Mendakan putih terbentuk tidak larut dalam berlebihan /larutan NH <sub>3</sub> .         | Tiada mendakan putih terbentuk                                   |

What is X solution?  
Apakah larutan X?

- I Sodium chloride / Natrium klorida
- II Potassium carbonate / Kaliun karbonat
- III Barium hidroksida / Barium hidroxida
- IV Sodium sulphate / Natrium sulfat

- A** I and II
- B** I and IV
- C** II and III
- D** III and IV

- 30 In chemical cell, metal X is connected to the negative terminal and metal Y to the positive terminal of voltmeter using an external circuit.
- Di dalam sel kimia, logam X disambungkan ke terminal negatif dan logam Y disambungkan ke terminal positif voltmeter menggunakan litar luar.*

Which of the following is true about metals X and Y?

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah benar tentang logam X dan Y?

- A The electrons flow from metal Y to metal X  
*Elektron mengalir dari logam Y ke logam X*
- B Metal Y releases electrons to form ions of Y  
*Logam Y membebaskan elektron membentuk ion-ion Y*
- C Metal X releases electrons to form ions of X.  
*Logam X membebaskan elektron untuk membentuk ion-ion X.*
- D Metal Y become thinner  
*Logam Y menjadi nipis.*

- 32 Which of the following shows the correct type of particle for each substance Antara yang berikut, yang manakah menunjukkan jenis zarah yang betul bagi setiap bahan?

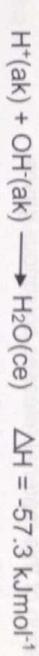
| Atom            | Molecules       | Ions            |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Atom            | Molekul         | Ion             |
| Sodium chloride | Copper          | Ethane          |
| Natrium klorida | Kuprum          | Etana           |
| Ethane          | Copper          | Sodium chloride |
| Etana           | Kuprum          | Natrium klorida |
| Copper          | Ethane          | Sodium chloride |
| Kuprum          | Etana           | Natrium klorida |
| Copper          | Sodium chloride | Ethane          |
| Kuprum          | Natrium klorida | Etana           |

- 31 1 mol of alcohol is burnt in excess oxygen to produce carbon dioxide and water.
- 1 mol alkohol terbakar dalam oksigen berlebihan menghasilkan gas karbon dioksida dan air.*

Which alcohol produces carbon dioxide and water in the mol ratio of 4:5?

Alcohol yang manakah menghasilkan karbon dioksida dan air dalam nisbah mol 4:5?

Diagram 5  
*Rajah 5*



32

- 33 Diagram 5 shows the thermochemical equation for neutralisation reaction between hydrochloric acids and sodium hydroxide.
- Rajah 5 menunjukkan persamaan termokimia bagi tindak balas penyeutralan antara asid hidroklorik dan natrium hidroksida.*

Diagram 5  
*Rajah 5*

Which of the following is true about this reaction?

Antara yang berikut yang manakah benar tentang tindak balas ini?

- A Ethanol  
*Ethanol*
- B Butanol  
*Butanol*
- C Propanol  
*Propanol*
- D Pentanol  
*Pentanol*
- A total of 57.3 kJ heat absorbed during the formation of a mol of water. Sebanyak 57.3 kJ haba diserap semasa pembentukan satu mol air.
- B total of 57.3 kJ heat released during the formation of a mol of water. Sebanyak 57.3 kJ haba dibebaskan semasa pembentukan satu mol air.
- C This reaction is endothermic because the value of heat change is negative. *Tindak balas ini adalah endotermik kerana nilai perubahan haba adalah negatif*
- D 57.3  $\text{kJmol}^{-1}$  is the change of reaction heat. *57.3  $\text{kJmol}^{-1}$  adalah perubahan haba tindak balas.*

- 34 Diagram 6 shows an example of daily use materials  
Rajah 6 menunjukkan contoh bahan yang selalu digunakan sehari-hari



Diagram 6  
Rajah 6

Which of the following explains why this kind of materials pollutes the environment?

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah menerangkan mengapa bahan-bahan ini boleh menyebabkan pencemaran alam sekitar?

I Not easily biodegradable

Tidak terbiodegradasikan dengan mudah

II Causes the formation of algae

Menyebabkan pembentukan alga

III Release gas causes depletion of the ozone layer

Membebaskan gas yang menyebabkan penipisan lapisan ozon

IV Combustion of this material releases poisonous gases

Pembakaran bahan ini membebaskan gas beracun

- A** I and II / I dan II
- B** III and IV / III dan IV
- C** II and III / II dan III
- D** I and IV / I dan IV

- 35 Which equation represents a redox reaction?  
Persamaan manakah mewakili satu tindak balas redoks?

- A**  $2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow (\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\text{Ca} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$
- B**  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{CuO} \rightarrow \text{CuSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- C**  $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{KI} \rightarrow \text{PbI}_2 + 2\text{KNO}_3$
- D**  $2\text{CuO} + \text{C} \rightarrow 2\text{Cu} + \text{CO}_2$

36

The information of substance X is:

➤ Empirical formulae is  $\text{CH}_2$

➤ Relative molecular mass is 70

Maklumat bagi bahan X adalah:

➤ Formula empirik  $\text{CH}_2$

➤ Jisim molekul relatif 70

What is the molecular formula of substance X?

[Relative atomic mass: C=12, H=1]

Apakah formula molekul bagi bahan X?

[Jisim atom relatif: C=12, H=1]

- A**  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8$
- B**  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$
- C**  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}$
- D**  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$

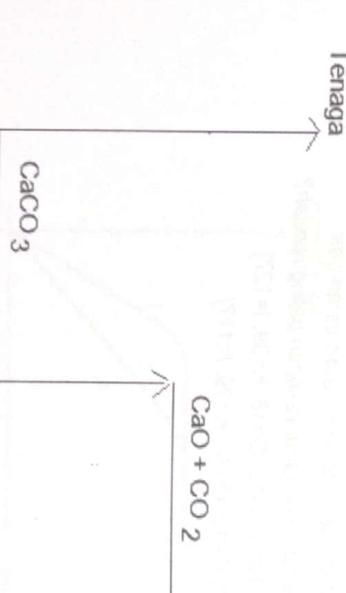
- 37 A substance has the following characteristics.

Suatu bahan mempunyai ciri-ciri berikut.

- Turns moist blue litmus paper to red
- Menukar kertas litmus biru lembab kepada merah
- Sour taste
- Rasa masam
- Gas bubbles released when reacts with magnesium.
- Gelembung gas terbebas apabila bertindak balas dengan magnesium

What is the molecular formula of the substance

- A  $C_3H_8$   
B  $C_2H_6O$   
C  $C_3H_6O_2$   
D  $C_5H_{10}O_2$



Apakah formula molekul bahan itu?

- A  $C_3H_8$   
B  $C_2H_6O$   
C  $C_3H_6O_2$   
D  $C_5H_{10}O_2$

Which of the following statements are correct?  
Antara pernyataan berikut yang manakah betul?

- I Heat is absorbed
- II Tenaga haba diserap
- III Environment temperature increases.
- IV Suhu persekitaran meningkat
- V The heat content of the reactants is higher than the heat content of the products.
- VI Kandungan tenaga haba bahan tindak balas adalah lebih tinggi berbanding daripada kandungan tenaga hasil tindak balas.
- VII  $\Delta H$  is negative
- VIII  $\Delta H$  adalah negatif

What is the molecular formula of the substance

- A  $C_3H_8$   
B  $C_2H_6O$   
C  $C_3H_6O_2$   
D  $C_5H_{10}O_2$

- Rajah 7 menunjukkan aras tenaga bagi satu tindak balas.

What is the molecular formula of the substance

- A  $C_3H_8$   
B  $C_2H_6O$   
C  $C_3H_6O_2$   
D  $C_5H_{10}O_2$

39

The rate of diffusion depends on the mass of the gas particles.

Which gas has the lowest rate of diffusion?

Kadar resapan bergantung kepada jisim zarah-zarah gas.

Gas manakah yang mempunyai kadar resapan paling rendah?

[Relative atomic mass: H=1, C=12, O=16, K=39, I=127]

[Jisim atom relatif: H=1, C=12, O=16, K=39, I=127]

- A  $I_2$   
B  $CO_2$   
C  $H_2$   
D  $C_3H_8$

40

Diagram 8 shows a hydrocarbon compound

Rajah 8 menunjukkan suatu sebatian hidrokarbon

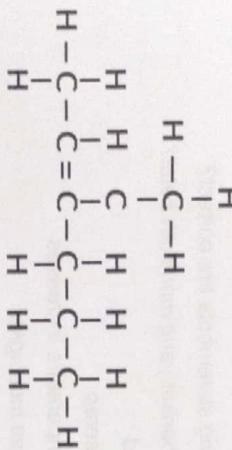


Diagram 8  
Rajah 8

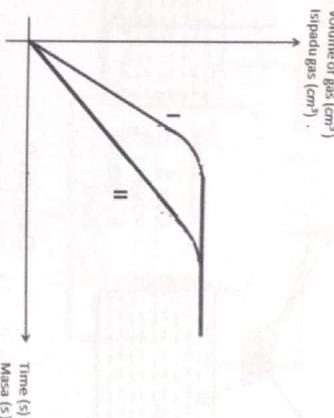
What is the IUPAC name for this compound?  
Apakah nama IUPAC bagi struktur ini?

- A 5-ethylhex-6-ene  
B 3-ethylhex-2-ene  
C 3-ethylheks-2-ena  
D 3-ethylhex-5-ene  
3-ethylheks-5-ena

What is the concentration and volume of nitric acid to obtain curve II?  
Apakah kepekatan dan isipadu asid nitrik bagi mendapatkan lengkung II?

Concentration of  $HNO_3$  ( $\text{mol dm}^{-3}$ )  
Kepekatan asid  $HNO_3$  ( $\text{mol dm}^{-3}$ )

|   | Concentration of $HNO_3$ ( $\text{mol dm}^{-3}$ )<br>Kepekatan asid $HNO_3$ ( $\text{mol dm}^{-3}$ ) | Volume of $HNO_3$ ( $\text{cm}^3$ )<br>Isipadu $HNO_3$ ( $\text{cm}^3$ ) |
|---|--|--|
| A | 0.1  | 25   |
| B | 0.5  | 50   |
| C | 1.0  | 50   |
| D | 2.0  | 25   |



Experiment I was conducted by using  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  of  $1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  of nitric acid.  
Eksperimen I dijalankan dengan menggunakan  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  asid nitrik  $1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$

Diagram 9 and diagram 10 shows two chemical reactions.

Rajah 9 dan rajah 10 menunjukkan dua tindak balas kimia.

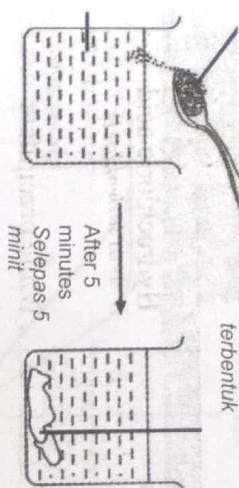


Diagram 9  
Rajah 9

Diagram 10  
Rajah 10

Diagram 11 shows an electrolytic cell using elektrode J and K. Rajah 11 menunjukkan sebuah sel elektrolisis dengan menggunakan elektrod J dan K.

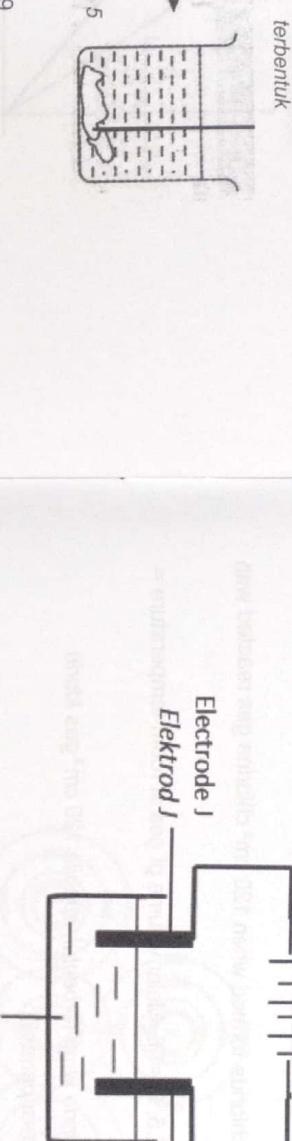


Diagram 11  
Rajah 11

Which pair of the following are true about the electrolysis?  
Manakah yang berikut adalah benar tentang elektrolisis?

- I Hydrogen gas is liberated at the elektrod K  
Gas hidrogen dibebaskan pada elektrod K
- II Oxygen gas is liberated at the elektrod J  
Gas oksigen dibebaskan pada elektrod J
- III Chlorine gas is liberated at the elektrod J.  
Gas klorin dibebaskan pada elektrod J.
- IV Potassium is deposited at the elektrod K  
Kalium terenap pada elektrod K

- A Tin  
Tim
- B Stannum  
Plumbum
- C Silver  
Argentum
- D Copper  
Kuprum

- 44 When chlorine gas is passed through a heated iron wool, iron(III) chloride is formed.  
Apabila gas klorin dialirkan di atas wul besi panas, ferum(III) klorida terbentuk



What is the mass of iron(III) chloride formed when  $120 \text{ cm}^3$  chlorine gas reacted with heated iron wool?

[Relative atomic mass: Cl=35.5, Fe=56, Molar volume pf gas at room temperature =  $24 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ]

Berapakah jisim ferum(III) klorida yang terbentuk apabila  $120 \text{ cm}^3$  gas klorin bertindak balas dengan wul besi panas?

[Jisim atom relatif: Cl=35.5, Fe=56, Isi padu molar gas pada suhu bilik =  $24 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ]

A 0.305 g

B 0.542 g

C 0.580 g

D 0.813 g

45

The molarity of sulphuric acid used as an electrolyte in a car battery is  $2.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ . What is the concentration in  $\text{g dm}^{-3}$ ?

[Relative atomic mass : H = 1, O = 16, S = 32]

Kemolaran asid sulfurik yang digunakan sebagai elektrolit dalam suatu bateri kereta ialah  $2.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ .

Apakah kepekatananya dalam  $\text{g dm}^{-3}$ ?

[Jisim atom relatif : H = 1, O = 16, S = 32]

A 49.0

B 98.0

C 196.0

D 392.0

What are the proton number of atoms X and Y?  
Apakah nombor proton bagi atom X dan Y?

Atom X      Atom Y

| Atom X | Atom Y |
|--------|--------|
| 4      | 7      |
| 8      | 8      |
| 10     | 18     |
| 6      | 17     |

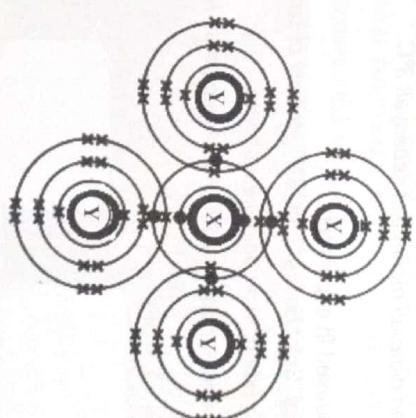


Diagram 12  
Rajah 12

- 47 In an experiment,  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  solution Argentum Nitrate,  $\text{AgNO}_3$   $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  are mixed with  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  sodium chloride  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  in plastic cup. The mixed temperature is found to be  $3^\circ\text{C}$ .
- Dalam satu eksperimen,  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  larutan Argentum Nitrat,  $\text{AgNO}_3$   $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  dicampurkan dengan  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  larutan Natrium Klorida  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  dalam cawan plastik. Suhu campuran didapati meningkat sebanyak  $3^\circ\text{C}$ .

How much heat is released in experiment?

[Given heat capacity of Solution =  $4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1}\text{C}^{-1}$ , density of solution =  $1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ]

Berapakah haba yang dibebaskan dalam eksperimen?

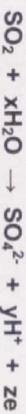
[Diberi Mutan haba tetu larutan =  $4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1}\text{C}^{-1}$ , ketumpatan larutan =  $1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ]

- A 630 J  
B 630 kJ  
C 50400 J  
D 50400 kJ

48

The half equation represents the oxidation reaction of sulphur dioxide.

Setengah persamaan mewakili tindak balas pengoksidaan bagi sulfur dioksida.



What are the value of x, y and z?  
Apakah nilai bagi x, y dan z?

| x | y | z |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 |

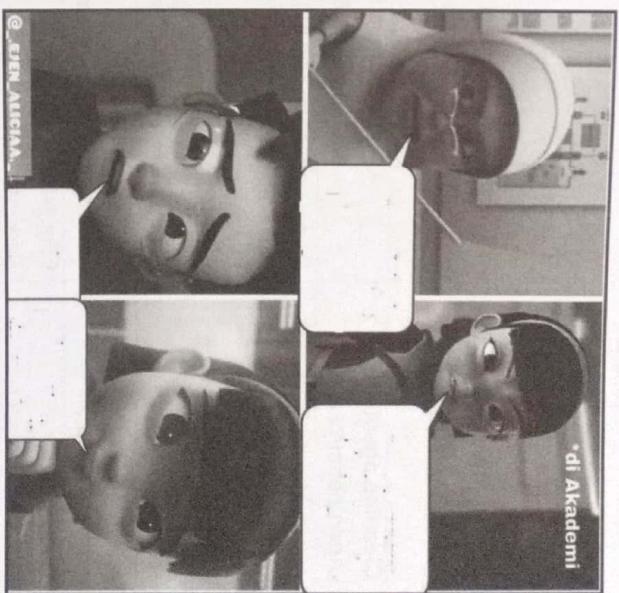


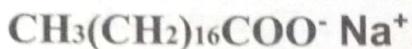
Diagram 13  
Rajah 13

What is the solution?  
Apakah larutan tersebut?

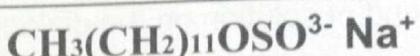
- A Sodium chloride  
Natrium klorida  
B Zinc sulphate  
Zink sulfat  
C Calcium bromide  
Kalsium bromida  
D Potassium iodide  
Kalium iodide

- 49 Diagram 13 shows a conversation between Cikgu Munah, Alicia and Ali in their class. You cannot read the dialogue because it was written using lead(II) nitrate solution and consist secret code. In, order to read the dialogue, you are required to apply a kind of solution on the dialogue space.
- Rajah 13 menunjukkan perbualan antara Cikgu Munah, Alicia dan Ali di dalam kelas mereka. Anda tidak dapat membaca dialog kerana ditulis dengan menggunakan larutan plumbum(II) nitrat dan mengandungi kod rahsia. Untuk membaca dialog tersebut, anda dikenyatakan untuk menyapu sejenis larutan pada ruangan dialog.

- 50 Diagram 14, shows the formulae of two types of cleaning agents, A and B  
*Rajah 14 menunjukkan formula bagi dua jenis agen pencuci, A dan B*



**Cleaning agent A**  
*Agen pencuci A*



**Cleaning agent B**  
*Agen pencuci B*

Diagram 14  
*Rajah 14*

Which of the following is true about cleaning agent A and cleaning agent B?  
 Antara yang berikut, yang manakah benar tentang agen pencuci A dan agen pencuci B?

|   | <b>Cleaning agent A</b><br><i>Agen pencuci A</i>   | <b>Cleaning agent B</b><br><i>Agen pencuci B</i>  |
|---|--|---|
| A | Form scum with $\text{Mg}^+$ ion<br><i>Membentuk kekat dengan ion <math>\text{Mg}^+</math></i> | Do not form scum with $\text{Mg}^+$ ion<br><i>Tidak membentuk kekat dengan ion <math>\text{Mg}^+</math></i> |
| B | Effective in hard water<br><i>Berkesan dalam air liat</i>                                      | Effective in soft water<br><i>Berkesan dalam air lembut</i>   |
| C | Cause pollution<br><i>Menyebabkan pencemaran</i>   | Do not cause pollution<br><i>Tidak menyebabkan pencemaran</i>   |
| D | Effective in acidic water<br><i>Berkesan dalam air berasid</i>                                 | Effective in hard water<br><i>Berkesan dalam air liat</i>   |

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**  
**KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT**