

# **MODUL PINTAS**

## **TINGKATAN LIMA**

**2 JAM 30 MINIT**

**ARAHAN :**

1. **Jangan Buka Kertas Peperiksaan Ini Sehingga Diberitahu.**
2. Tulis nombor kad pengenalan, angka giliran, nama, tingkatan anda pada petak yang disediakan.
3. Kertas peperiksaan ini adalah dalam dwibahasa.
4. Soalan dalam bahasa Melayu mendahului soalan yang sepadan dalam bahasa Inggeris.
5. Calon dibenarkan menjawab keseluruhan atau sebahagian soalan sama ada dalam bahasa Melayu atau bahasa Inggeris.
6. Calon dikehendaki membaca maklumat di halaman belakang kertas peperiksaan ini.

<b>Kegunaan Pemeriksa</b>			
Kod Pemeriksa :			
<b>Bahagian</b>	<b>Soalan</b>	<b>Markah Penuh</b>	<b>Markah Diperoleh</b>
<b>A</b>	1	5	
	2	5	
	3	6	
	4	7	
	5	8	
	6	9	
	7	10	
	8	10	
<b>B</b>	9	20	
	10	20	
<b>C</b>	11	20	
<b>Jumlah</b>			

NO. KAD PENGENALAN

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ANGKA GILIRAN

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NAMA : .....

TINGKATAN : .....

Kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi 32 halaman bercetak.

[ Lihat halaman sebelah

**Bahagian A**  
**Section A**

[60 markah]

[60 marks]

Jawab **semua** soalan dalam bahagian ini.

*Answer all questions in this section.*

- 1 Jadual 1 menunjukkan dua unsur dengan nombor proton dan nombor nukleon.  
*Table 1 shows two elements with their proton number and nucleon number.*

Unsur <i>Element</i>	Nombor proton <i>Proton number</i>	Nombor nukleon <i>Nucleon number</i>
Natrium <i>Sodium</i>	11	23
Oksigen <i>Oxygen</i>	8	16

Jadual 1

*Table 1*

1(a)

1

- (a) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan nombor nukleon?

*What is the meaning of nucleon number?*

..... [1 markah]

[1 mark]

1(b)

1

- (b) Namakan zarah subatom yang beras positif dalam atom.

*Name the positively charged subatomic particle in the atom.*

..... [1 markah]

[1 mark]

(c) Berdasarkan Jadual 1,

*Based on Table 1,*

(i) tulis perwakilan piawai bagi unsur natrium.

*write the standard representation for sodium element.*

1(c)(i)  
[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

(ii) tulis susunan elektron bagi atom oksigen.

*write the electron arrangement of oxygen atom.*

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

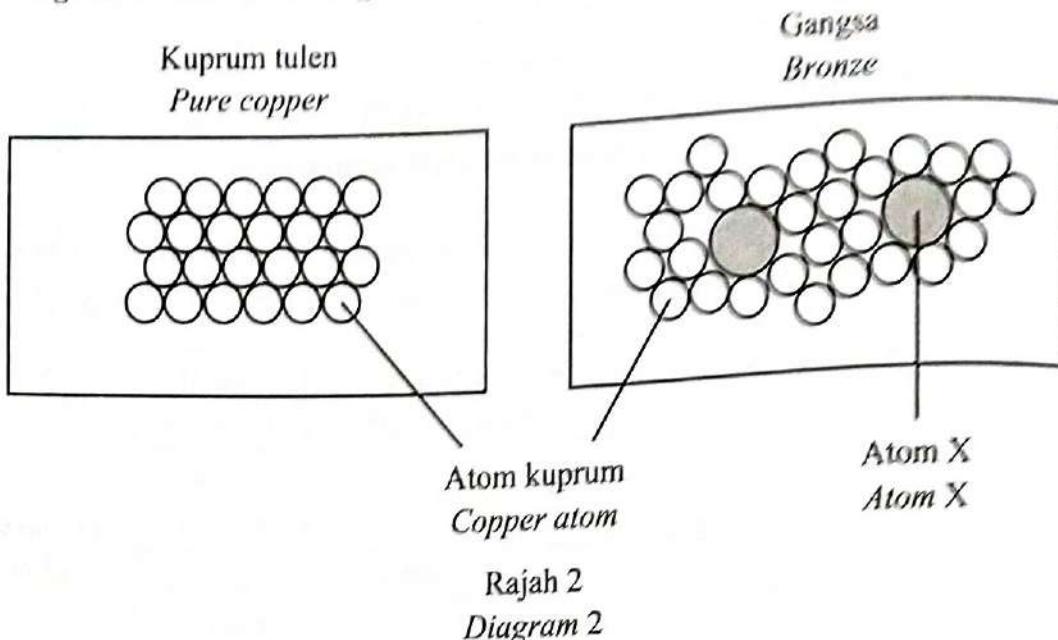
(iii) tulis formula kimia bagi natrium oksida.

*write the chemical formula for sodium oxide.*

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

 5

- 2 Rajah 2 menunjukkan susunan atom dalam kuprum tulen dan gangsa.  
*Diagram 2 shows the arrangement of atoms in pure copper and bronze.*



2(a)(i)

1

- (a) (i) Nyatakan nama atom X.  
*State the name of atom X.*

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

- (ii) Berdasarkan Rajah 2, gangsa lebih keras berbanding logam kuprum.  
Terangkan pernyataan ini.  
*Based on Diagram 2, bronze is harder than copper metal.  
Explain this statement.*

.....

2(a)(ii)

2

.....  
.....  
.....  
[2 markah]  
[2 marks]

- (b) Jadual 2 menunjukkan maklumat tentang dua jenis kaca P dan kaca Q.

*Table 2 shows information on the two types of glass P and glass Q.*

Jenis kaca <i>Type of glass</i>	Komposisi <i>Composition</i>
P	Silika, natrium karbonat, boron oksida dan aluminium oksida <i>Silica, sodium carbonate, boron oxide and aluminium oxide</i>
Q	Silika, natrium karbonat dan kalsium karbonat <i>Silica, sodium carbonate and calcium carbonate</i>

Jadual 2

*Table 2*

Jika anda ingin menggunakan periuk kaca untuk tujuan memasak, cadangkan jenis kaca manakah yang sesuai untuk membuat periuk tersebut? Berikan alasan anda.

*If you want to use glass pot for cooking purpose, suggest which type of glass is suitable to make the pot? Give your reason.*

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

2(b)

2

[2 markah]  
[2 marks]

Total  
A2

5

- 3 Jadual 3 menunjukkan komposisi sebatian X.  
*Table 3 shows the composition of compound X.*

Komposisi unsur dalam sebatian X (%) <i>Composition of elements in compound X (%)</i>		
Karbon, C <i>Carbon, C</i>	Hidrogen, H <i>Hydrogen, H</i>	Oksigen, O <i>Oxygen, O</i>
48.65	8.11	43.24

Jadual 3

Table 3

- (a) Apakah maksud formula empirik?

*What is the meaning of empirical formula?*

3(a)

1

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (b) (i) Tentukan formula empirik bagi sebatian X.  
[Jisim atom relatif; C = 12, H = 1, O = 16]

*Determine the empirical formula of compound X.*  
[Relative atomic mass; C = 12, H = 1, O = 16]

3(b)(i)  
[3 markah]  
[3 marks]

3
---

- (ii) Jisim molekul relatif sebatian X ialah 148. Tentukan formula molekul sebatian X.

*The relative molecular mass of compound X is 148. Determine the molecular formula of compound X.*

3(b)(ii)  
[2 markah]  
[2 marks]

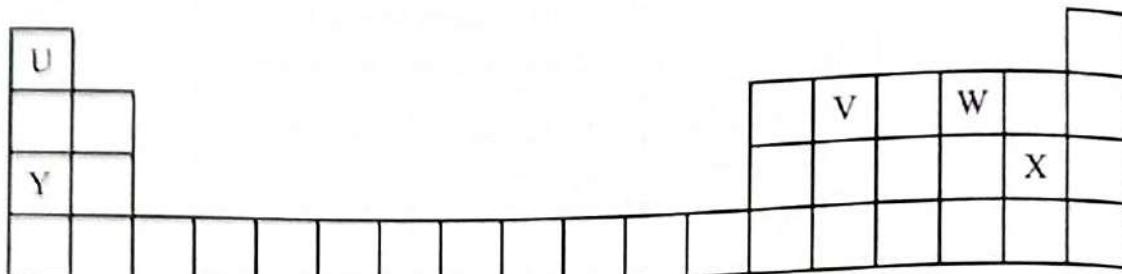
2
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Total  
A3

6
---

- 4 Rajah 4 menunjukkan beberapa unsur dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur yang diwakili dengan huruf U, V, W, X dan Y.

*Diagram 4 shows some of the elements in the Periodic Table of Elements represented by the letters U, V, W, X and Y.*



Rajah 4  
*Diagram 4*

Berdasarkan Rajah 4,  
*Based on Diagram 4,*

- (a) (i) nyatakan jenis sebatian yang terbentuk antara unsur V dan W.  
*state the type of compound that formed between elements V and W.*

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

- (ii) lukis susunan elektron sebatian yang terbentuk di 4(a)(i).  
*draw the electron arrangement of the compound formed in 4(a)(i).*

4(a)(i)

1
---

4(a)(ii)

2
---

[2 markah]  
[2 marks]

(b) Unsur Y dan unsur X bertindak balas untuk menghasilkan sebatian Z.

*Element Y and element X react to produce compound Z.*

Persamaan kimia bagi pembentukan sebatian Z ialah  $Y + X_2 \rightarrow YX$ .

*Chemical equation for the formation of compound Z is  $Y + X_2 \rightarrow YX$ .*

(i) Seimbangkan persamaan kimia bagi pembentukan sebatian Z.

*Balanced the chemical equation for the formation of compound Z.*

4(b)(i)

1

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

(ii) 0.23 g unsur Y bertindak balas dengan unsur X yang berlebihan.

Hitungkan jisim sebatian Z yang terhasil.

[Jisim atom relatif: Y = 23, X = 35.5]

0.23 g element Y reacts with excess element X.

Calculate the mass of compound Z produced.

[Relative atomic mass: Y = 23, X = 35.5]

4(b)(ii)

3

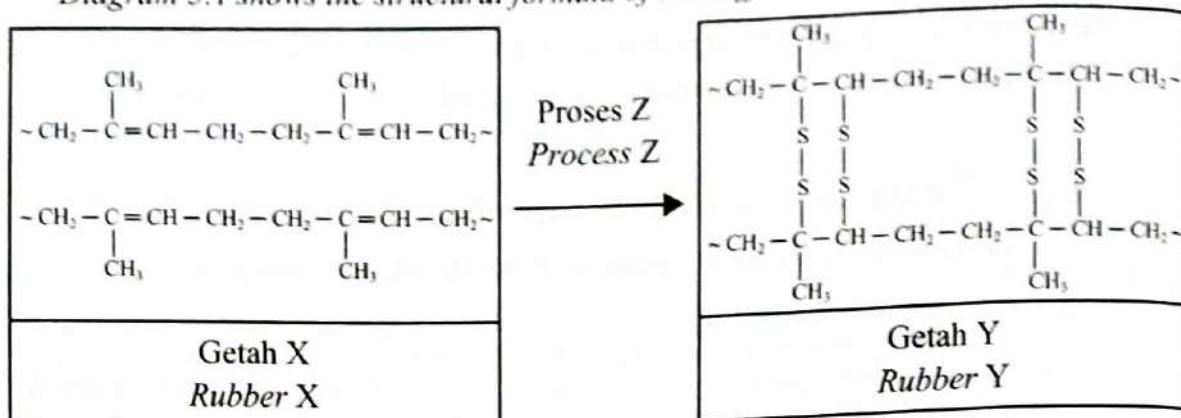
[3 markah]

[3 marks]

Total  
A4

7

- 5 Rajah 5.1 menunjukkan formula struktur bagi dua jenis getah yang berbeza.  
*Diagram 5.1 shows the structural formula of two different types of rubber.*



Rajah 5.1  
*Diagram 5.1*

- (a) (i) Nyatakan jenis Getah X dan Getah Y.  
*State the types of Rubber X and Rubber Y.*

X : .....

Y : .....

[2 markah]  
[2 marks]

- (ii) Getah Y dapat dihasilkan daripada Getah X melalui Proses Z.  
Namakan Proses Z dan huraikan dengan ringkas bagaimana Proses Z dijalankan.

*Rubber Y can be produced from Rubber X through Process Z.*

*Name the Process Z and describe briefly how Process Z is carried out.*

.....

.....

[2 markah]  
[2 marks]

- (iii) Nyatakan **satu** perbezaan sifat bagi Getah X dan Getah Y.

*State one different characteristic between Rubber X and Rubber Y.*

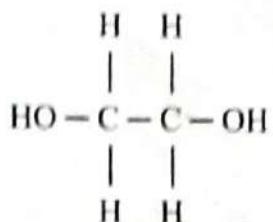
.....

.....

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (b) Rajah 5.2 menunjukkan monomer bagi terilena.

*Diagram 5.2 shows the monomers for terylene.*



Rajah 5.2  
*Diagram 5.2*

- (i) Apakah jenis pempolimeran bagi terilena?

*What is the type of polymerisation for terylene?*

5(b)(i)

	1
--	---

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (ii) Lukis formula struktur bagi polimer terilena.

*Draw the structural formula for terylene polymer.*

5(b)(ii)

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

	2
--	---

Total  
A5

	8
--	---

- 6 Rajah 6 menunjukkan pelbagai kosmetik di pasaran.

*Diagram 6 shows various types of cosmetics found in the market.*



Kosmetik  
Cosmetics

Rajah 6  
Diagram 6

- (a) (i) Nyatakan maksud kosmetik.

*State the meaning of cosmetics.*

6(a)(i)

1
---

.....  
.....

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (ii) Nyatakan dua bahan asas dalam pembuatan kosmetik.

*State two basic ingredients in cosmetics production.*

6(a)(ii)

2
---

.....  
.....

[2 markah]  
[2 marks]

- (b) Terdapat kosmetik yang dikomersialkan mengandungi bahan kimia terlarang yang boleh mengakibatkan kemudaran kepada pengguna.

*Some of the commercialized cosmetics contain banned chemicals that can cause harm to consumers.*

- (i) Nyatakan **dua** kesan penggunaan bahan kimia terlarang kepada pengguna.

*State two effects of the use of banned chemicals to consumers.*

6(b)(i)

.....  
.....

2

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (ii) Cadangkan **satu** cara untuk mencegah keadaan di 6(b)(i) berlaku.

*Suggest one method to prevent the situation in 6(b)(i) from happening.*

6(b)(ii)

.....  
.....

1

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (c) Jadual 6 menunjukkan tiga jenis sebatian kimia yang digunakan sebagai bahan tambah makanan.

*Table 6 shows three types of chemical compounds which are used as food additives.*

Jenis bahan tambah makanan <i>Types of food additives</i>	Sebatian kimia <i>Chemical compounds</i>	Produk <i>Products</i>
X	Asid benzoik <i>Benzoic acid</i>	Sos cili <i>Chilli sauces</i>
Y	Mononatrium glutamat <i>Monosodium glutamate</i>	Mi segera <i>Instant noodles</i>
Z	Asid askorbik <i>Ascorbic acid</i>	Marjerin <i>Margarine</i>

Jadual 6

Table 6

- (i) Terangkan bagaimana asid benzoik bertindak sebagai bahan tambah makanan X.

*Explain how benzoic acid acts as food additive X.*

6(c)(i)

1

.....  
.....

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (ii) Apakah kesan sampingan mononatrium glutamat ke atas kesihatan manusia?

*What is the side effect of monosodium glutamate on human health?*

6(c)(ii)

1

.....  
.....

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (iii) Apakah fungsi bahan tambah makanan Z?

*What is the function of food additive Z?*

6(c)(iii)

1

.....  
.....

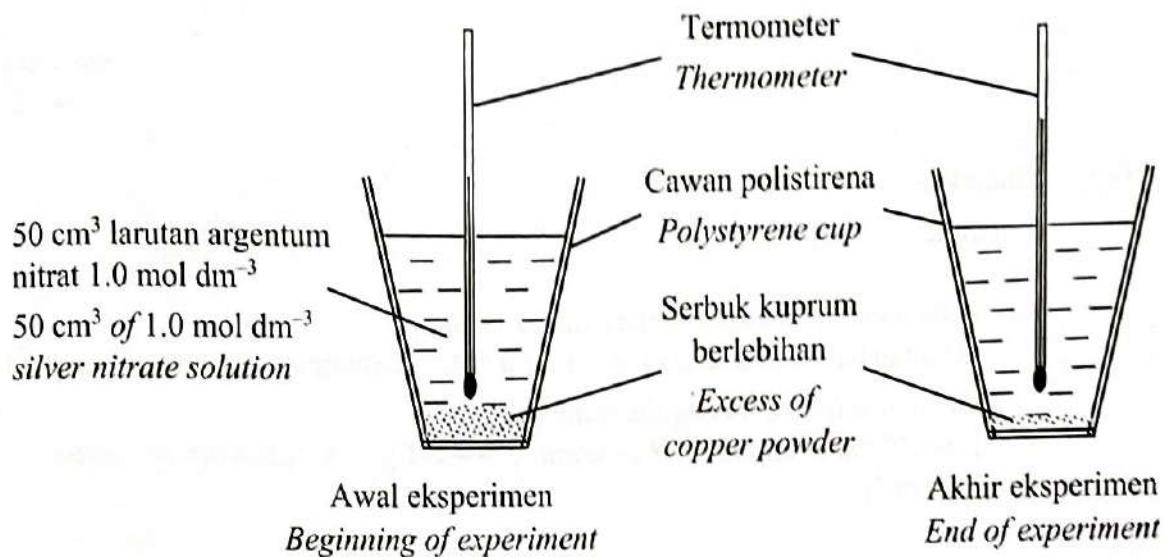
[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

Total  
A6

9

- 7 Rajah 7 menunjukkan susunan radas eksperimen untuk menentukan haba penyesaran argentum oleh kuprum.

*Diagram 7 shows the apparatus set-up of experiment to determine heat of displacement of silver by copper.*



Rajah 7  
Diagram 7

Jadual 7 menunjukkan keputusan eksperimen ini.

*Table 7 shows the results of this experiment.*

Penerangan <i>Description</i>	Suhu (°C) <i>Temperature (°C)</i>
Suhu awal larutan argentum nitrat <i>Initial temperature of silver nitrate solution</i>	29.0
Suhu tertinggi campuran <i>Highest temperature of the mixture</i>	35.0

Jadual 7  
Table 7

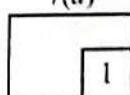
- (a) Berdasarkan eksperimen, nyatakan maksud haba penyesaran.  
*Based on the experiment, state the meaning of heat of displacement.*

.....

.....

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

7(a)



- (b) Seimbangkan persamaan ion bagi eksperimen dalam Rajah 7.  
*Balance the ionic equation for experiment in Diagram 7.*



7(b)

 1

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (c) Hitungkan:

*Calculate:*

- (i) haba yang dibebaskan semasa tindak balas.

[Muatan haba tentu larutan,  $c = 4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ , ketumpatan larutan =  $1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ]  
*the heat released during the reaction.*

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

7(c)(i)

 1

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (ii) bilangan mol larutan argentum nitrat.

*the number of moles of silver nitrate solution.*

7(c)(ii)

 1

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (iii) haba penyesaran argentum.

*the heat of displacement of silver.*

7(c)(iii)

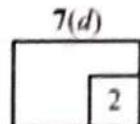
 2

[2 markah]  
[2 marks]

- (d) Lukis gambar rajah aras tenaga bagi tindak balas ini.

*Draw an energy level diagram for this reaction.*

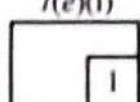
7(d)  
 [2 markah]  
 [2 marks]



- (e) (i) Ramalkan nilai haba penyesaran argentum jika kuprum digantikan dengan zink.

*Predict the value of heat of displacement of silver if copper is replaced by zinc.*

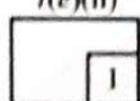
.....  
 [1 markah]  
 [1 mark]



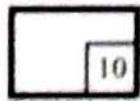
- (ii) Terangkan jawapan anda dalam 7(e)(i).

*Explain your answer in 7(e)(i).*

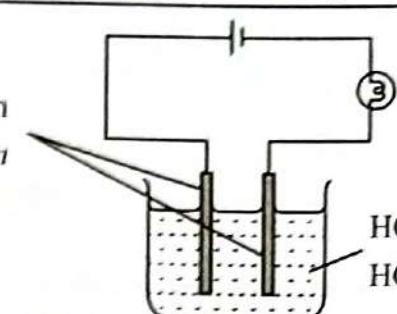
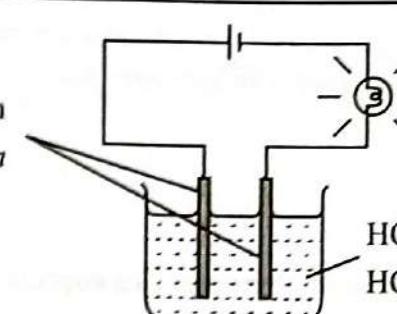
.....  
 [1 markah]  
 [1 mark]



Total  
A7



- 8 Jadual 8 menunjukkan susunan radas dan pemerhatian bagi dua set eksperimen.  
*Table 8 shows the apparatus set-up and observation of two sets of experiment.*

Set <i>Set</i>	Susunan radas <i>Apparatus set-up</i>	Pemerhatian <i>Observation</i>
I	 <p>Karbon <i>Carbon</i></p> <p>HCl dalam pelarut X <i>HCl in solvent X</i></p>	Mentol tidak menyala <i>The bulb does not light up</i>
II	 <p>Karbon <i>Carbon</i></p> <p>HCl dalam pelarut Y <i>HCl in solvent Y</i></p>	Mentol menyala <i>The bulb light up</i>

Jadual 8  
*Table 8*

Berdasarkan Jadual 8,  
*Based on Table 8,*

- (a) (i) cadangkan pelarut Y.  
*suggest solvent Y.*

8(a)(i)

1
---

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

- (ii) terangkan mengapa mentol dalam Set II menyala.  
*explain why the bulb in Set II lights up.*

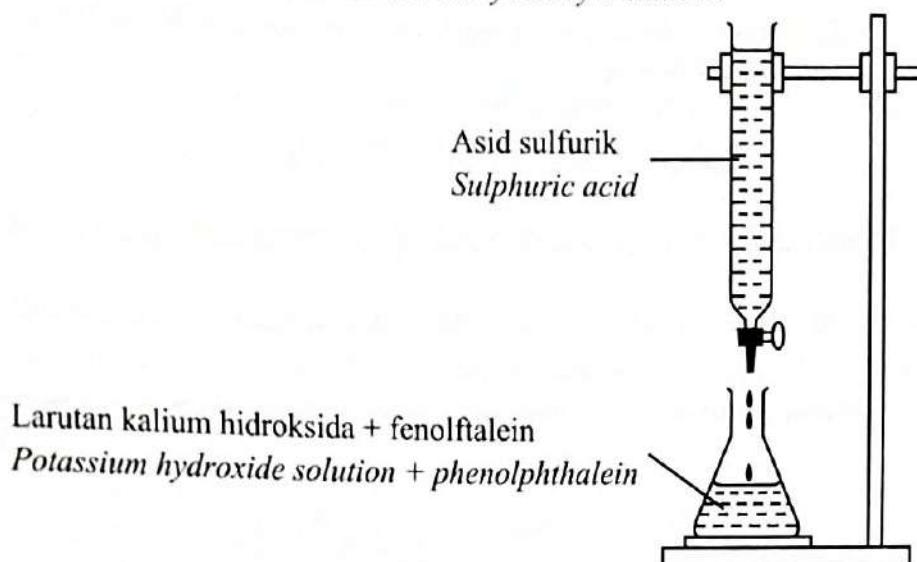
8(a)(ii)

1
---

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

- (b) Rajah 8 menunjukkan kaedah pentitratan yang dijalankan oleh seorang murid.

*Diagram 8 shows titration method carry out by a student.*



Rajah 8  
*Diagram 8*

Berdasarkan Rajah 8,

*Based on Diagram 8,*

- (i) tulis persamaan kimia seimbang bagi tindak balas peneutralan itu.

*write a balanced chemical equation for the neutralisation reaction.*

.....

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

8(b)(i)

2

- (ii)  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  asid sulfurik meneutralkan  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  larutan kalium hidroksida  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ .

Hitungkan kemolaran asid sulfurik.

*25 cm<sup>3</sup> of sulphuric acid neutralises 50 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> potassium hydroxide solution.*

*Calculate the molarity of sulphuric acid.*

8(b)(ii)

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

3

- (iii) Huraikan ujian kimia untuk menentusahkan kehadiran anion dalam hasil tindak balas peneutralan itu.

*Describe chemical test to verify the presence of anion in the product of the neutralisation reaction.*

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

8(b)(iii)

3

[3 markah]  
[3 marks]

Total  
A8

10

4541/2

**Bahagian B**  
**Section B**

[20 markah]  
[20 marks]

Jawab satu soalan dalam bahagian ini.

*Answer one question in this section.*

- 9 (a) Maria ingin memanggang ayam. Dia meminta anaknya, Malik pergi ke pasar untuk membeli ayam.

Rajah 9 menunjukkan jenis potongan ayam yang perlu dipilih oleh Malik.

*Maria wants to cook roasted chicken. She asks her son, Malik to go to market to buy chicken. Diagram 9 shows types of pieces of chicken to be chosen by Malik.*



Jenis A  
Type A



Jenis B  
Type B

Rajah 9  
Diagram 9

- (i) Nyatakan maksud kadar tindak balas.

*State the meaning of rate of reaction.*

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (ii) Jenis potongan ayam manakah yang perlu dipilih oleh Malik?

Terangkan jawapan anda berdasarkan faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas.

*Which type of chicken pieces should Malik choose?*

*Explain your answer based on the factors that influence the rate of reaction.*

[3 markah]  
[3 marks]

- (b) Sekumpulan murid telah menjalankan eksperimen untuk mengkaji faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas antara logam R dan asid HX.  
Jadual 9 menunjukkan maklumat bagi bahan tindak balas dan masa yang diambil untuk mengumpul  $30\text{ cm}^3$  gas hidrogen.

*A group of students carried out experiments to investigate the factor affecting the rate of reaction between metal R and HX acid.*

*Table 9 shows the information of the reactants and time taken to collect  $30\text{ cm}^3$  of hydrogen gas.*

Eksperimen <i>Experiment</i>	Bahan tindak balas <i>Reactants</i>	Masa diambil / s <i>Time taken / s</i>
I	Serbuk logam R dan $50\text{ cm}^3$ asid HX $1.0\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ <i>Metal R powder and <math>50\text{ cm}^3</math> of <math>1.0\text{ mol dm}^{-3}</math> HX acid</i>	10
II	Serbuk logam R dan $50\text{ cm}^3$ asid HX $0.5\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ <i>Metal R powder and <math>50\text{ cm}^3</math> of <math>0.5\text{ mol dm}^{-3}</math> HX acid</i>	20

Jadual 9

Table 9

- (i) Cadangkan nama bagi logam R dan asid HX. Dengan menggunakan logam R dan asid HX yang dinamakan, tulis persamaan kimia seimbang bagi tindak balas antara logam R dan asid HX.

*Suggest the name of metal R and HX acid. By using the named metal R and HX acid, write balanced chemical equation for the reaction between metal R and HX acid.*

[4 markah]

[4 marks]

- (ii) Hitungkan kadar tindak balas purata bagi Eksperimen I dan Eksperimen II.

*Calculate the average rate of reaction for Experiment I and Experiment II.*

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (iii) Dengan menggunakan teori perlanggaran, terangkan perbezaan kadar tindak balas antara Eksperimen I dan Eksperimen II.

*By using the collision theory, explain the difference in the rate of reaction between Experiment I and Experiment II.*

[5 markah]

[5 marks]

- (iv) Sekumpulan murid itu ingin mengulangi Eksperimen I dengan menambahkan satu bahan yang dapat meningkatkan kadar tindak balas tanpa mengubah keadaan bahan tindak balas dalam Eksperimen I tersebut.

Cadangkan satu bahan yang sesuai digunakan. Terangkan bagaimana bahan tersebut dapat meningkatkan kadar tindak balas.

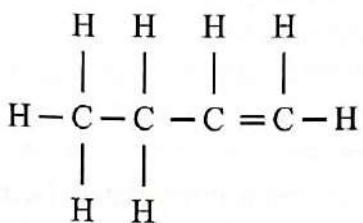
*The group of students wants to repeat the Experiment I by adding a substance that can increase the rate of reaction without changing the condition of the reactants in the Experiment I.*

*Suggest a suitable substance that can be used. Explain how the substance can increase the rate of reaction.*

[5 markah]

[5 marks]

- 10 (a)** Rajah 10.1 menunjukkan satu formula struktur bagi butena.  
*Diagram 10.1 shows a structural formula of butene.*



Rajah 10.1  
*Diagram 10.1*

- (i) Nyatakan maksud isomer.

*State the meaning of isomer.*

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (ii) Lukis formula struktur bagi dua lagi isomer bagi butena.  
Namakan setiap isomer tersebut mengikut penamaan IUPAC.  
*Draw the structural formulae for another two isomers of butene.*  
*Name each isomer according to the IUPAC nomenclature.*

[4 markah]  
[4 marks]

- (iii) Tulis persamaan kimia seimbang bagi pembakaran butena dalam oksigen yang berlebihan.

Jika  $1\ 200\ \text{cm}^3$  gas butena digunakan, hitungkan isi padu gas oksigen yang diperlukan untuk pembakaran tersebut.  
[1 mol gas menempati  $24\ \text{dm}^3$  pada keadaan bilik]

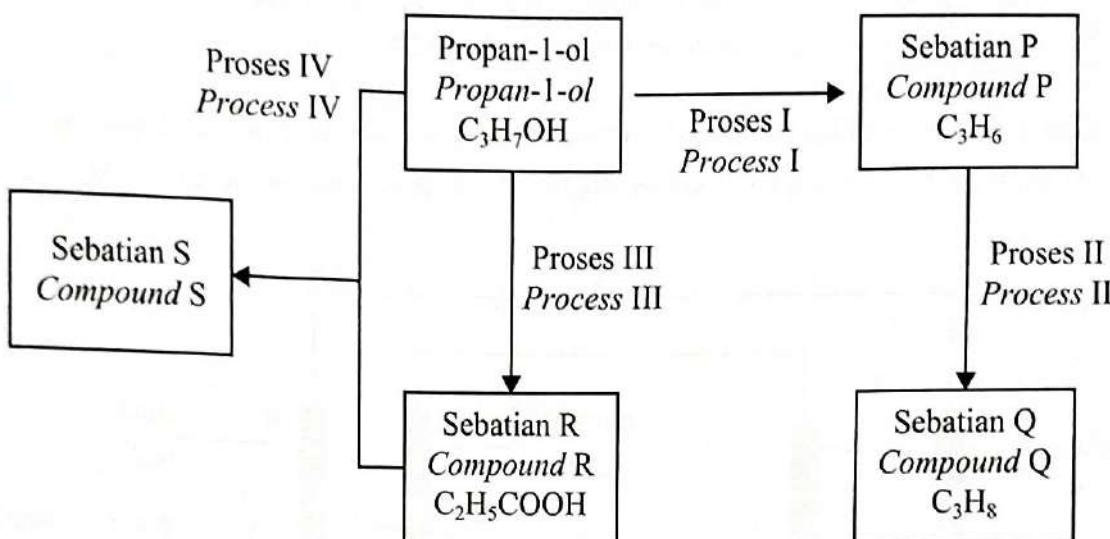
*Write the balanced chemical equation for the combustion of butene in excess oxygen.*  
*If  $1\ 200\ \text{cm}^3$  butene gas is used, calculate the volume of oxygen gas needed for the combustion.*

[1 mol of gas occupies  $24\ \text{dm}^3$  at room condition]

[5 markah]  
[5 marks]

- (b) Rajah 10.2 menunjukkan carta alir pertukaran propan-1-ol kepada beberapa sebatian organik.

*Diagram 10.2 shows a flow chart for the conversion of propan-1-ol to a few organic compounds.*



Rajah 10.2  
Diagram 10.2

Nyatakan nama bagi Proses I, Proses II, Proses III dan Proses IV.

Kenal pasti siri homolog bagi Sebatian P, Sebatian Q, Sebatian R dan Sebatian S.

Lukis formula struktur bagi Sebatian P dan Sebatian S.

*State the name for Process I, Process II, Process III and Process IV.*

*Identify the homologous series for Compound P, Compound Q, Compound R and Compound S.*

*Draw the structural formula for Compound P and Compound S.*

[10 markah]  
[10 marks]

HALAMAN KOSONG

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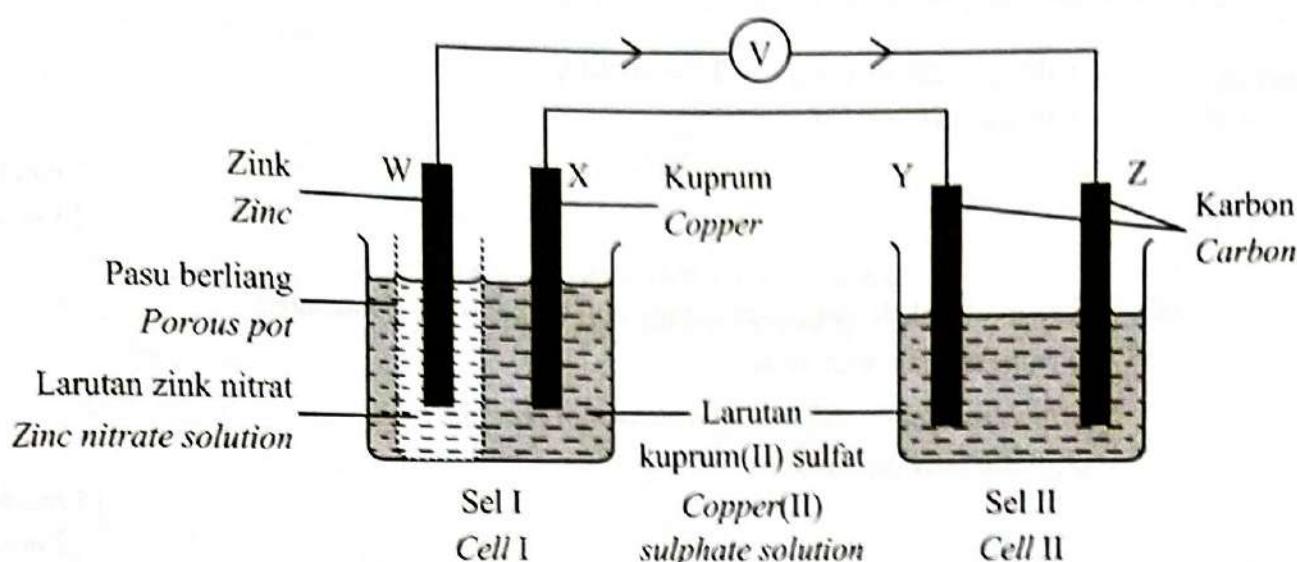
**Bahagian C**  
**Section C**

[20 markah]  
[20 marks]

Jawab semua soalan dalam bahagian ini.

Answer all questions in this section.

- 11 Rajah 11 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi menyiasat tindak balas redoks dalam Sel I dan Sel II.  
*Diagram 11 shows the apparatus set-up to investigate redox reaction in Cell I and Cell II.*



Rajah 11.1

Diagram 11.1

- (a) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan tindak balas redoks?

Kenal pasti jenis Sel I dan Sel II.

*What is the meaning of redox reaction?*

*Identify type of Cell I and Cell II.*

[3 markah]  
[3 marks]

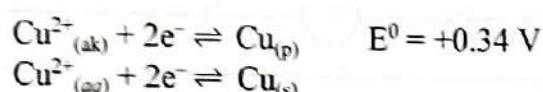
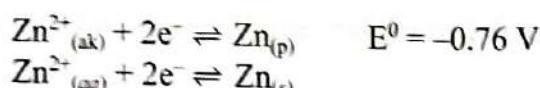
(b) Berdasarkan Sel I,

*Based on Cell I,*

- (i) tulis notasi sel yang berlaku dan hitung nilai voltan yang terhasil dalam sel itu.  
Diberi nilai keupayaan elektrod piawai:

*write the cell notation that occurs and calculate the value of the voltage produced in the cell.*

*Given the standard electrode potential value:*



[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- (ii) bahan manakah yang akan mengalami tindak balas penurunan?

Terangkan jawapan anda.

*which substance will undergo reduction reaction?*

*Explain your answer.*

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

(c) Berdasarkan Sel II, kenal pasti terminal positif dan terminal negatif.

Ramalkan pemerhatian pada elektrod Y dan elektrod Z.

*Based on Cell II, identify positive terminal and negative terminal.*

*Predict the observation at electrode Y and electrode Z.*

[4 markah]

[4 marks]

- (d) Tenaga elektrik boleh dihasilkan melalui tindak balas redoks. Anda dibekalkan dengan sebiji lemon, kepingan zink, paku besi, wayar penyambung dan mentol untuk membina sel kimia untuk membuktikan kenyataan di atas.

Lukis satu gambar rajah berlabel dan anak panah untuk menunjukkan arah aliran elektron. Tulis setengah persamaan dan persamaan ion yang sesuai. Cadangkan agen pengoksidaan dan agen penurunan yang sesuai.

*Electrical energy can be produced by redox reaction. You are supplied with a lemon, a piece of zinc, iron nail, connecting wires and bulb to build a chemical cell to prove the above statement.*

*Draw a labelled diagram and the arrows to show the direction of electron flow. Write suitable half equation and ionic equation. Suggest suitable oxidising agent and reducing agent.*

[8 markah]

[8 marks]

**KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN TAMAT**

***END OF QUESTION PAPER***

## JADUAL BERKALA UNSUR

<b>H</b>	Hidrogen
----------	----------

10 <b>Ne</b> Neon 20	11 <b>Na</b> Natrium 23	12 <b>Mg</b> Magnesium 24	13 <b>Al</b> Aluminium 27	14 <b>Si</b> Silikon 28	15 <b>P</b> Fosfor 31	16 <b>S</b> Sulfur 32	17 <b>Cl</b> Klorin 35	18 <b>Ar</b> Argon 36
Nombor proton	Simbol	Jisim atom relativif						
10 <b>Ne</b> Neon 20	11 <b>Na</b> Natrium 23	12 <b>Mg</b> Magnesium 24	13 <b>Al</b> Aluminium 27	14 <b>Si</b> Silikon 28	15 <b>P</b> Fosfor 31	16 <b>S</b> Sulfur 32	17 <b>Cl</b> Klorin 35	18 <b>Ar</b> Argon 36
19 <b>K</b> Kalium 39	20 <b>Ca</b> Kalium 40	21 <b>Sc</b> Skandium 45	22 <b>Ti</b> Titanium 48	23 <b>V</b> Vanadium 51	24 <b>Cr</b> Kromium 52	25 <b>Mn</b> Mangan 55	26 <b>Fe</b> Ferum 56	27 <b>Co</b> Kobalt 59
37 <b>Rb</b> Rubidium 86	38 <b>Sr</b> Strontium 88	39 <b>Y</b> Itrium 89	40 <b>Zr</b> Zirkonium 91	41 <b>Nb</b> Nbodium 93	42 <b>Tc</b> Teknetium 98	43 <b>Ru</b> Rutenium 101	45 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium 103	46 <b>Pt</b> Paladium 106
55 <b>Cs</b> Sesiun 133	56 <b>Ba</b> Barium 137	57 <b>La</b> Lantanum 139	58 <b>Hf</b> Hafnum 179	59 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 181	71 <b>W</b> Tungsten 184	74 <b>Re</b> Renium 186	76 <b>Os</b> Osmium 190	78 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 195
87 <b>Fr</b> Fransium 223	88 <b>Ra</b> Radium 226	89 <b>Ac</b> Aktinium 227	104 <b>Uuo</b> Unniloaktium 257	105 <b>Uup</b> Unnil-pentium 260	106 <b>Uuh</b> Unnil-kadium 263	107 <b>Uus</b> Unnilseptium 262	108 <b>Uue</b> Unniloktium 265	109 <b>Uuo</b> Unnilium 266

10 <b>Ne</b> Neon 20	11 <b>Na</b> Natrium 23	12 <b>Mg</b> Magnesium 24	13 <b>Al</b> Aluminium 27	14 <b>Si</b> Silikon 28	15 <b>P</b> Fosfor 31	16 <b>S</b> Sulfur 32	17 <b>Cl</b> Klorin 35	18 <b>Ar</b> Argon 36
Nombor proton	Simbol	Jisim atom relativif						
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19 <b>K</b> Kalium 39	20 <b>Ca</b> Kalium 40	21 <b>Sc</b> Skandium 45	22 <b>Ti</b> Titanium 48	23 <b>V</b> Vanadium 51	24 <b>Cr</b> Kromium 52	25 <b>Mn</b> Mangan 55	26 <b>Fe</b> Ferum 56	27 <b>Co</b> Kobalt 59
37 <b>Rb</b> Rubidium 86	38 <b>Sr</b> Strontium 88	39 <b>Y</b> Itrium 89	40 <b>Zr</b> Zirkonium 91	41 <b>Nb</b> Nbodium 93	42 <b>Tc</b> Teknetium 98	43 <b>Ru</b> Rutenium 101	45 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium 103	46 <b>Pt</b> Paladium 106
55 <b>Cs</b> Sesiun 133	56 <b>Ba</b> Barium 137	57 <b>La</b> Lantanum 139	58 <b>Hf</b> Hafnum 179	59 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 181	71 <b>W</b> Tungsten 184	74 <b>Re</b> Renium 186	76 <b>Os</b> Osmium 190	78 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 195
87 <b>Fr</b> Fransium 223	88 <b>Ra</b> Radium 226	89 <b>Ac</b> Aktinium 227	104 <b>Uuo</b> Unniloaktium 257	105 <b>Uup</b> Unnil-pentium 260	106 <b>Uuh</b> Unnil-kadium 263	107 <b>Uus</b> Unnilseptium 262	108 <b>Uue</b> Unnilium 266	109 <b>Uuo</b> Unnilium 266

1 <b>H</b> Hidrogen 1	2 <b>He</b> Helium 4	3 <b>Li</b> Litium 7	4 <b>Be</b> Berilium 9	5 <b>B</b> Boron 11	6 <b>C</b> Karbon 12	7 <b>N</b> Nitrogen 14	8 <b>O</b> Oksigen 16	9 <b>F</b> Fluor 18	10 <b>Ne</b> Neon 20
11 <b>Na</b> Natrium 23	12 <b>Mg</b> Magnesium 24	13 <b>Al</b> Aluminium 27	14 <b>Si</b> Silikon 28	15 <b>P</b> Fosfor 31	16 <b>S</b> Sulfur 32	17 <b>Cl</b> Klorin 35	18 <b>Ar</b> Argon 36	19 <b>K</b> Kalium 39	20 <b>Ca</b> Kalium 40
21 <b>Sc</b> Skandium 45	22 <b>Ti</b> Titanium 48	23 <b>V</b> Vanadium 51	24 <b>Cr</b> Kromium 52	25 <b>Mn</b> Mangan 55	26 <b>Fe</b> Ferum 56	27 <b>Co</b> Kobalt 59	28 <b>Ni</b> Nikel 59	29 <b>Cu</b> Kuprum 64	30 <b>Zn</b> Zink 65
31 <b>Y</b> Itrium 89	32 <b>Zr</b> Zirkonium 91	33 <b>Nb</b> Nbodium 93	34 <b>Tc</b> Teknetium 98	35 <b>Ru</b> Rutenium 101	36 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium 103	37 <b>Pt</b> Paladium 106	38 <b>Au</b> Aurum 108	39 <b>Hg</b> Mercury 112	40 <b>Ag</b> Argentum 113
41 <b>La</b> Lantanum 139	42 <b>Hf</b> Hafnum 179	43 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 181	44 <b>W</b> Tungsten 184	45 <b>Re</b> Renium 186	46 <b>Os</b> Osmium 190	47 <b>Ir</b> Iridium 192	48 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 195	49 <b>Au</b> Aurum 197	50 <b>Hg</b> Mercury 201
51 <b>Fr</b> Fransium 223	52 <b>Ra</b> Radium 226	53 <b>Ac</b> Aktinium 227	54 <b>Uuo</b> Unniloaktium 257	55 <b>Uup</b> Unnil-pentium 260	56 <b>Uuh</b> Unnil-kadium 263	57 <b>Uus</b> Unnilseptium 262	58 <b>Uue</b> Unnilium 266	59 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 157	60 <b>Eu</b> Europium 152
61 <b>Pm</b> Prometium 144	62 <b>Sm</b> Samarium 150	63 <b>Eu</b> Europium 152	64 <b>Gl</b> Gadolinium 157	65 <b>Tb</b> Terbium 159	66 <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium 163	67 <b>Ho</b> Holmium 165	68 <b>Er</b> Erbium 167	69 <b>Tm</b> Thulium 169	70 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 173
71 <b>Tb</b> Terbium 153	72 <b>Pa</b> Proaktinium 231	73 <b>U</b> Uranium 238	74 <b>Np</b> Plutonium 237	75 <b>Am</b> Americium 241	76 <b>Cm</b> Curium 247	77 <b>Bk</b> Berkelium 247	78 <b>Es</b> Fermium 249	79 <b>Fr</b> Fermium 253	80 <b>Th</b> Thorium 254
81 <b>Fr</b> Fransium 223	82 <b>Pa</b> Proaktinium 231	83 <b>U</b> Uranium 238	84 <b>Np</b> Plutonium 237	85 <b>Am</b> Americium 241	86 <b>Cm</b> Curium 247	87 <b>Bk</b> Berkelium 247	88 <b>Es</b> Fermium 249	89 <b>Fr</b> Fermium 253	90 <b>Th</b> Thorium 254

1 <b>H</b> Hidrogen 1	2 <b>He</b> Helium 4	3 <b>Li</b> Litium 7	4 <b>Be</b> Berilium 9	5 <b>B</b> Boron 11	6 <b>C</b> Karbon 12	7 <b>N</b> Nitrogen 14	8 <b>O</b> Oksigen 16	9 <b>F</b> Fluor 18	10 <b>Ne</b> Neon 20
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31 <b>Y</b> Itrium 89	32 <b>Zr</b> Zirkonium 91	33 <b>Nb</b> Nbodium 93	34 <b>Tc</b> Teknetium 98	35 <b>Ru</b> Rutenium 101	36 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium 103	37 <b>Pt</b> Paladium 106	38 <b>Au</b> Aurum 108	39 <b>Hg</b> Mercury 112	40 <b>Ag</b> Argentum 113
41 <b>La</b> Lantanum 139	42 <b>Hf</b> Hafnum 179	43 <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 181	44 <b>W</b> Tungsten 184	45 <b>Re</b> Renium 186	46 <b>Os</b> Osmium 190	47 <b>Ir</b> Iridium 192	48 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 195	49 <b>Au</b> Aurum 197	50 <b>Hg</b> Mercury 201
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