

NO. KAD PENGENALAN - -

ANGKA GILIRAN

Nama Tingkatan

Sekolah

MODUL PINTAS 2019

TINGKATAN 5

4541/2

CHEMISTRY

Kertas 2

Ogos/September

$2\frac{1}{2}$ jam

Dua jam tiga puluh minit

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU

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

| Untuk Kegunaan Pemeriksa | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------------|------------------|
| Kod Pemeriksa: | | | |
| Bahagian | Soalan | Markah Penuh | Markah Diperoleh |
| A | 1 | 9 | |
| | 2 | 9 | |
| | 3 | 10 | |
| | 4 | 10 | |
| | 5 | 11 | |
| | 6 | 11 | |
| B | 7 | 20 | |
| | 8 | 20 | |
| C | 9 | 20 | |
| | 10 | 20 | |
| Jumlah | | | |

Kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi 31 halaman bercetak dan 1 halaman tidak bercetak.

Section A

Bahagian A

[60 marks]
[60 markah]

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

- 1 Diagram 1.1 shows part of the Periodic Table of Elements.
Rajah 1.1 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada Jadual Berkala Unsur.

Diagram 1.1
Rajah 1.1

- (a) What is the basic principle used in arranging the elements in the Periodic Table of Elements?

Apakah prinsip asas yang digunakan dalam penyusunan unsur-unsur dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur?

1(a)

1

1

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (b) Nucleon number of aluminium is 27.

What is the meaning of nucleon number?

Nombor nukleon bagi aluminium adalah 27.

Apakah maksud nombor nukleon?

1(b)

1

1

[1 mark]

- (c) Draw the atomic structure of sodium atom.

Lukis struktur atom bagi atom sodium.

1(c)

2

2

4541/2

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (d) (i) Compare the electronegativity of nitrogen and fluorine.

Bandingkan keelektronegatifan nitrogen dan fluorin.

1(d)(i)

1

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (ii) Explain your answer in 1(d)(i).

Terangkan jawapan anda dalam 1(d)(i).

1(d)(ii)

2

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

- (e) Diagram 1.2 shows argon gas that is used in light bulb.

Rajah 1.2 menunjukkan gas argon yang digunakan di dalam mentol.



Diagram 1.2

Rajah 1.2

Explain why argon is used in the light bulb.

Terangkan mengapa argon digunakan dalam mentol.

1(e)

2

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

Total
A1

9

- 2 Diagram 2.1 shows the set-up of the apparatus to determine the empirical formula of an oxide of magnesium.

Rajah 2.1 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk menentukan formula empirik suatu oksida bagi magnesium.

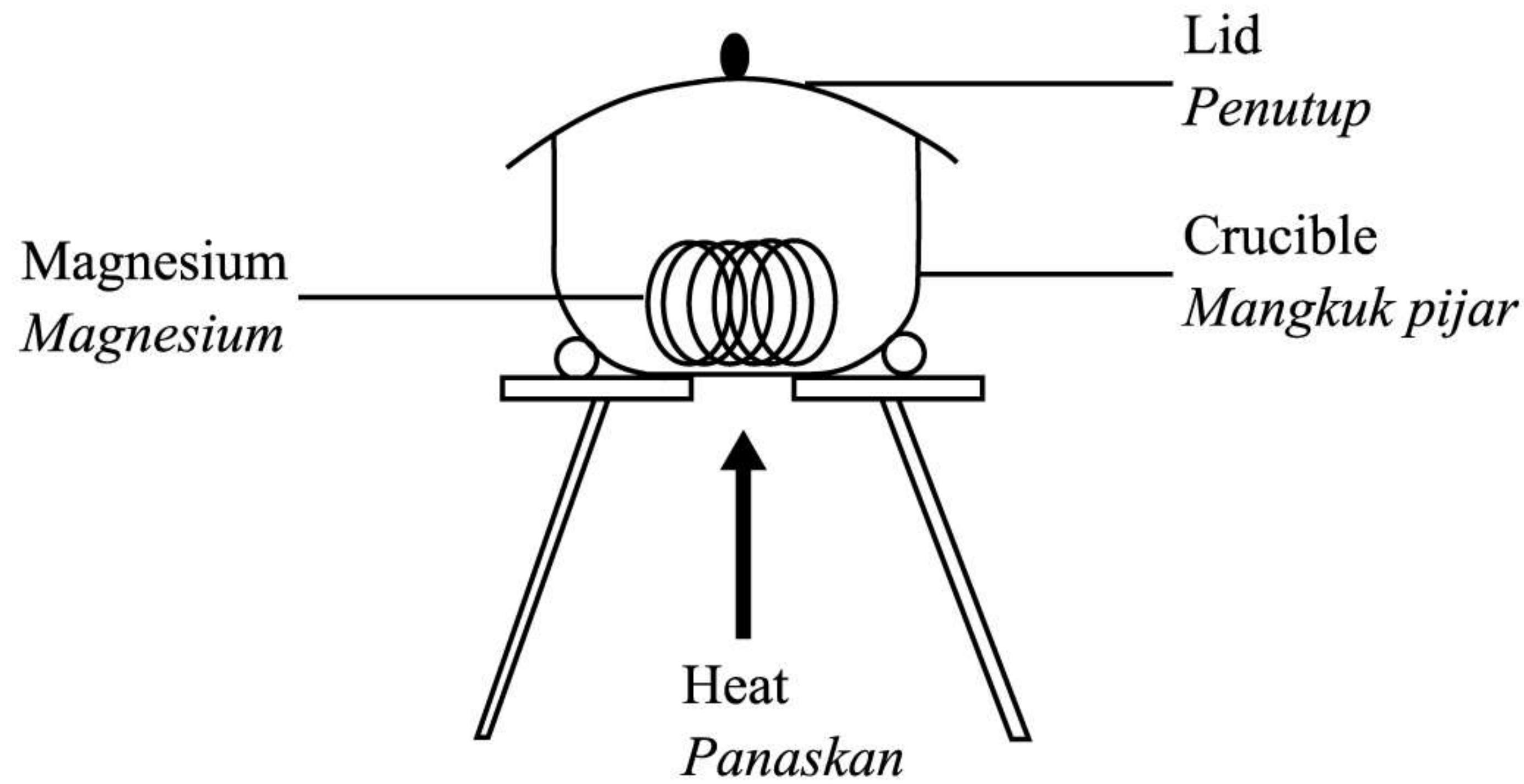


Diagram 2.1
Rajah 2.1

- (a) What is the meaning of empirical formula?

Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan formula empirik?

2(a)

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

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (b) When carrying out this experiment, why does the crucible lid need to be opened once a while?

Semasa menjalankan eksperimen ini, mengapakah penutup mangkuk pijar perlu dibuka sekali sekala?

2(b)

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

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (c) How to determine that the reaction between magnesium with oxygen has completed?

Bagaimanakah dapat menentukan bahawa tindak balas yang berlaku antara magnesium dengan oksigen telah lengkap?

2(c)

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

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (d) The result of the experiment is shown as below.

Keputusan eksperimen itu ditunjukkan seperti di bawah.

Mass of crucible + lid = 250·05 g

Jisim mangkuk pijar + penutup = 250·05 g

Mass of crucible + lid + magnesium = 256·29 g

Jisim mangkuk pijar + penutup + magnesium = 256·29 g

Mass of crucible + lid + oxide of magnesium = 260·45 g

Jisim mangkuk pijar + penutup + oksida bagi magnesium = 260·45 g

- (i) Based on the result, calculate the mass of:

Berdasarkan keputusan, hitungkan jisim bagi:

Magnesium :

Magnesium

2(d)(i)

Oxygen :

Oksigen

2

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

- (ii) Calculate the number of moles of magnesium atoms and oxygen atoms.

[Relative atomic mass: Mg = 24, O = 16]

Hitung bilangan mol atom magnesium dan atom oksigen.

[Jisim atom relativ: Mg = 24, O = 16]

2(d)(ii)

2

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

- (e) Diagram 2.2 shows another set-up of apparatus for an experiment to determine the empirical formula of metal X oxide.

Rajah 2.2 menunjukkan satu lagi susunan radas bagi suatu eksperimen untuk menentukan formula empirik oksida logam X.

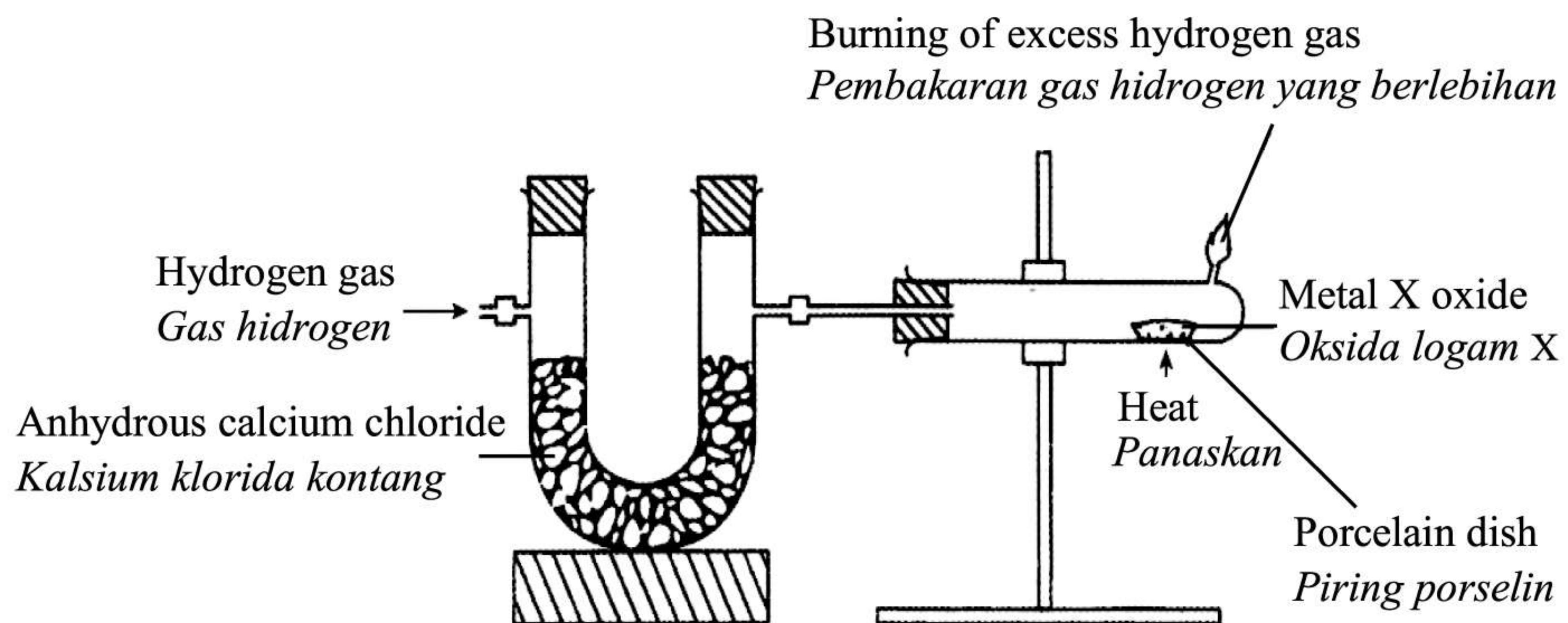


Diagram 2.2
Rajah 2.2

- (i) Suggest metal X oxide in Diagram 2.2.

Cadangkan oksida logam X dalam Rajah 2.2.

2(e)(i)

| |
|---|
| 1 |
|---|

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (ii) Give reason for your answer in 2(e)(i).

Berikan sebab bagi jawapan anda dalam 2(e)(i).

2(e)(ii)

| |
|---|
| 1 |
|---|

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

Total
A2

| |
|---|
| 9 |
|---|

- 3 (a) Table 3 shows 3 types of chemical compounds which are used as food additives.
Jadual 3 menunjukkan 3 jenis sebatian kimia yang digunakan sebagai bahan tambah dalam makanan.

| Types of food additives Jenis bahan tambah makanan | Chemical compounds Sebatian kimia | Products Hasil |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| X | Sodium benzoate <i>Natrium benzoat</i> | Tomato sauce <i>Sos tomato</i> |
| Y | Monosodium glutamate <i>Mononatrium glutamat</i> | Soup <i>Sup</i> |
| Z | Ascorbic acid <i>Asid askorbik</i> | Margarine <i>Marjerin</i> |

Table 3
Jadual 3

- (i) Explain how sodium benzoate works as food additive X.

Terangkan bagaimana natrium benzoat bertindak sebagai bahan tambah makanan X.

3(a)(i)

1

[1 mark]
 [1 markah]

- (ii) What is the side effect of monosodium glutamate on human health?

Apakah kesan sampingan mononatrium glutamat ke atas kesihatan manusia?

3(a)(ii)

1

[1 mark]
 [1 markah]

- (iii) What is the function of food additive Z?

Apakah fungsi bahan tambah makanan Z?

3(a)(iii)

1

[1 mark]
 [1 markah]

- (b) Diagram 3.1 shows a label of a pack of food.

Rajah 3.1 menunjukkan label satu bungkusan makanan.



Diagram 3.1
Rajah 3.1

Based on the information,
Berdasarkan maklumat tersebut,

- (i) Name the compound which is used as a stabiliser.

Namakan sebatian yang digunakan sebagai penstabil.

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (ii) What will happen to ice cream when the compound in 3(b)(i) is not added?

Apakah yang akan berlaku kepada ais krim apabila sebatian dalam 3(b)(i) tidak ditambahkan?

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

3(b)(i)

1

3(b)(ii)

1

- (iii) One of the ingredients in the ice cream is not suitable for a diabetic patient. State the ingredient and suggest another food additives that give the same sweetness but has lower calories content.

Satu daripada ramuan dalam ais krim tidak sesuai bagi pesakit kencing manis. Nyatakan bahan tersebut dan cadangkan satu bahan tambah makanan lain yang dapat memberikan kemanisan yang sama tetapi mempunyai kandungan kalori yang lebih rendah.

.....
.....

3(b)(iii)

2

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (c) Diagram 3.2 shows the structural formulae of two examples of analgesic.

Rajah 3.2 menunjukkan formula struktur bagi dua contoh analgesik.

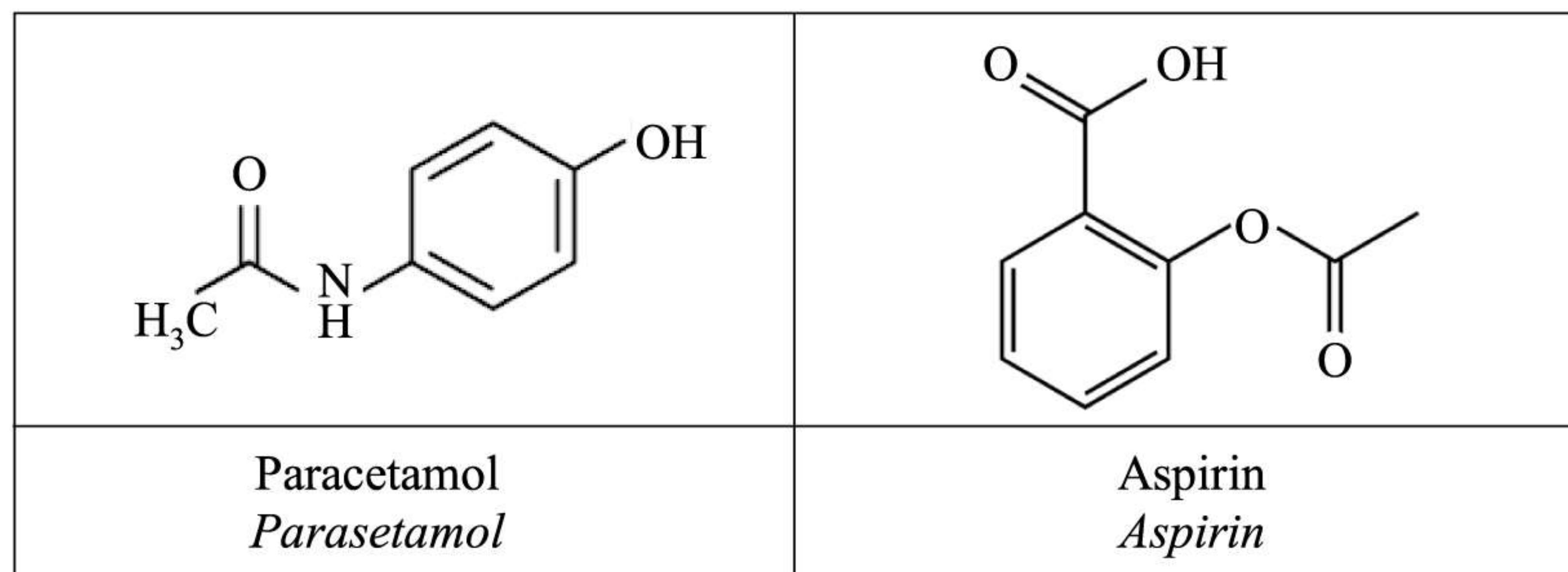


Diagram 3.2

Rajah 3.2

- (i) A patient who is suffering from fever informs the doctor that she also has gastric.

Based on Diagram 3.2, if you are the doctor, which medicine will you prescribe? Explain your answer.

Seorang pesakit yang menghidapi demam memaklumkan kepada doktor bahawa beliau juga menghidapi gastrik.

Berdasarkan Rajah 3.2, jika anda adalah doktor tersebut, ubat manakah yang akan anda preskripsikan?

Terangkan jawapan anda.

3(c)(i)

| |
|---|
| 2 |
|---|

.....
.....

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (ii) Sometimes the doctor also prescribes this patient with streptomycin. The patient has to finish up the medicine accordingly to the prescription. Explain why.

Ada kalanya doktor juga mempreskripsikan streptomisin kepada pesakit ini. Pesakit perlu menghabiskan ubat tersebut seperti yang telah dipreskripsikan oleh doktor.

Jelaskan mengapa.

.....

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

3(c)(ii)

| |
|---|
| 1 |
|---|

Total
A3

| |
|----|
| 10 |
|----|

- 4 (a) Diagram 4 shows some reactions involving hydrocarbon P and alcohol.
- Rajah 4 menunjukkan tindak balas melibatkan hidrokarbon P dan alkohol.*

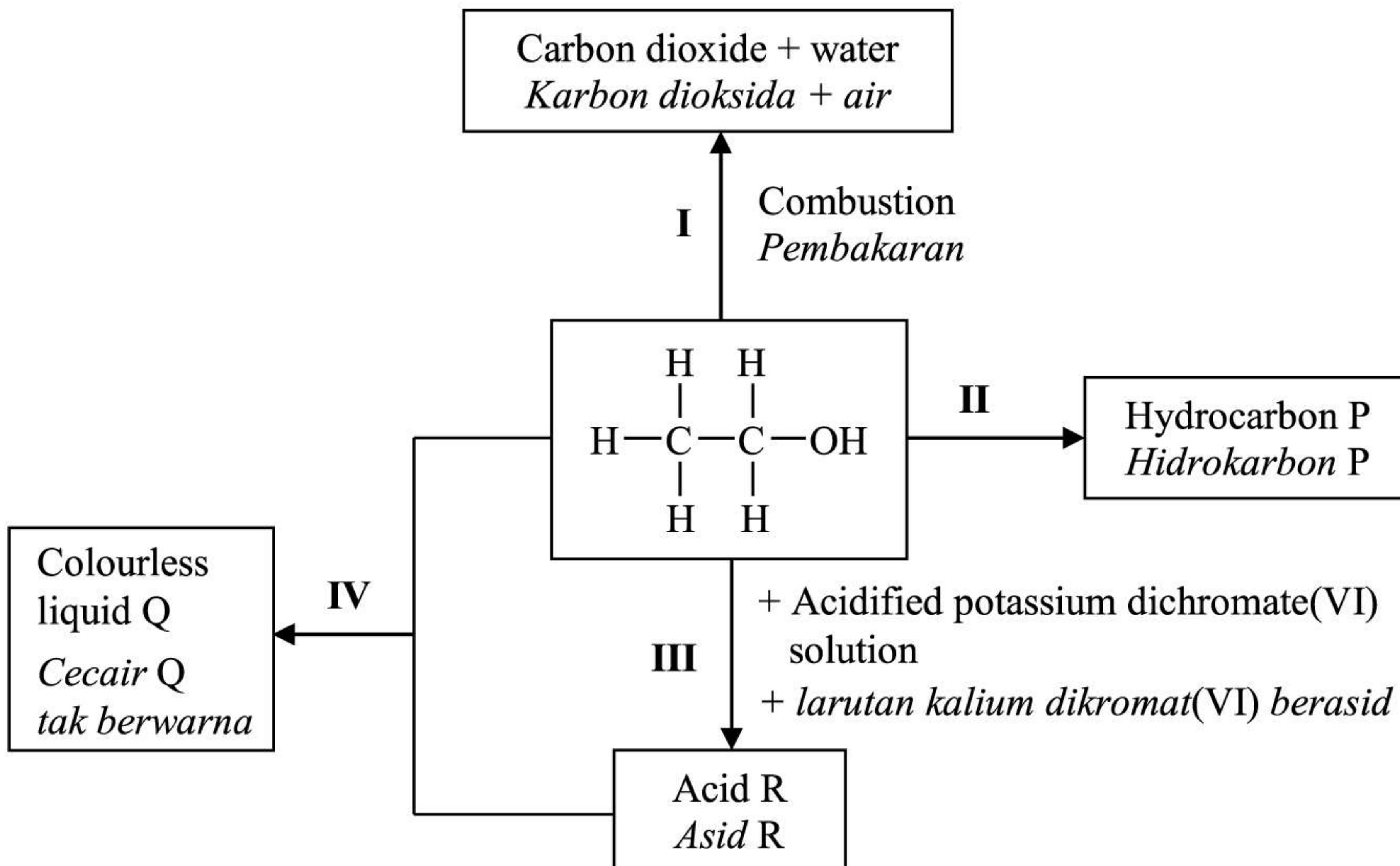


Diagram 4

Rajah 4

- (i) Write the chemical equation for reaction I.

Tulis persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas I.

4(a)(i)

2

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (ii) Hydrocarbon P can be produced from ethanol through reaction II.

Draw the set-up of apparatus for reaction II.

Hidrokarbon P boleh dihasilkan daripada etanol melalui tindak balas II.

Lukis susunan radas bagi tindak balas II.

4(a)(ii)

2

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

| |
|---|
| 1 |
|---|

- (iii) State **one** observation in reaction III.
Nyatakan satu pemerhatian dalam tindak balas III.

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (iv) Draw the structural formula of colourless liquid Q.
Lukis formula struktur bagi cecair Q tak berwarna.

4(a)(iv)

| |
|---|
| 1 |
|---|

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (b) An experiment is carried out to study the effect of solution P and solution Q when added to latex. Table 4 shows the results of the experiment.

Suatu eksperimen telah dijalankan untuk mengkaji kesan larutan P dan larutan Q apabila ditambah kepada lateks. Jadual 4 menunjukkan keputusan eksperimen itu.

| Mixture <i>Campuran</i> | Observation <i>Pemerhatian</i> |
|---|---|
| Latex + Solution P <i>Lateks + Larutan P</i> | Latex coagulate <i>Getah menggumpal</i> |
| Latex + Solution Q <i>Lateks + Larutan Q</i> | Latex does not coagulate <i>Getah tidak menggumpal</i> |

Table 4
Jadual 4

Based on Table 4,

Berdasarkan Jadual 4,

- (i) Name the solutions.

Namakan larutan-larutan tersebut.

Solution P :

Larutan P

4(b)(i)

2

Solution Q :

Larutan Q

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (ii) Latex can also coagulate after being left overnight.

Explain how the process occurs.

Lateks juga boleh menggumpal apabila dibiarkan semalam.

Terangkan bagaimana proses ini berlaku.

.....
.....

4(b)(ii)

2

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

Total
A4

10

- 5 Diagram 5 shows a flow chart for the qualitative analysis of salt X. The white colour of salt X is heated strongly to produce solid Y and carbon dioxide gas. Solid Y shows brown colour when hot and yellow colour when cold.

Rajah 5 menunjukkan carta alir analisis kualitatif bagi garam X. Garam X yang berwarna putih dipanaskan dengan kuat menghasilkan pepejal Y dan gas karbon dioksida. Pepejal Y menunjukkan warna perang semasa panas dan warna kuning semasa sejuk.

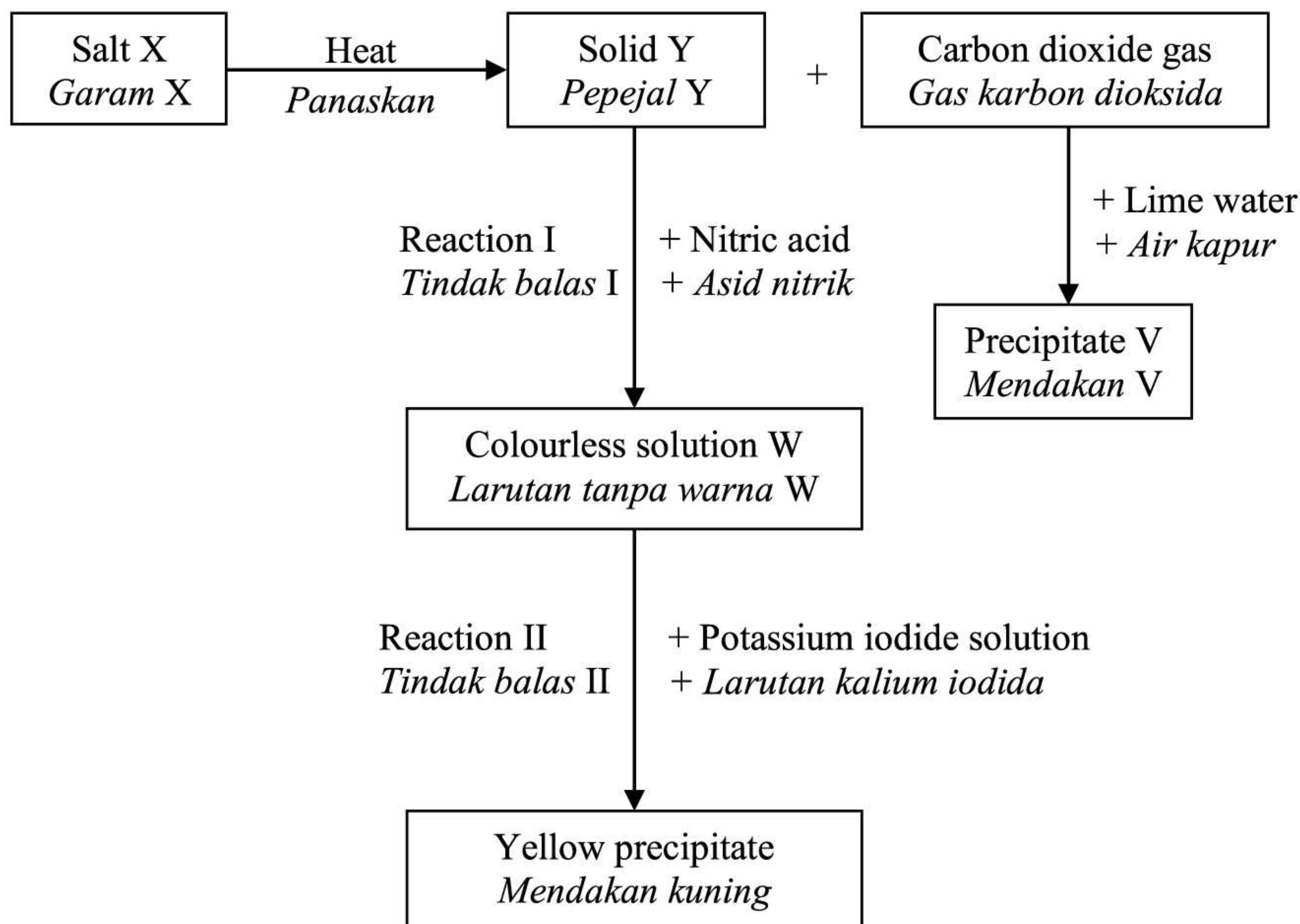


Diagram 5
Rajah 5

- (a) State the name of salt X.

Nyatakan nama bagi garam X.

5(a)

1

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (b) Carbon dioxide gas reacts with lime water to form precipitate V.

Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction.

*Gas karbon dioksida bertindak balas dengan air kapur membentuk mendakan V.
Tulis persamaan kimia yang seimbang bagi tindak balas itu.*

5(b)

2

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

5(c)(i)

1

- (c) (i) State the anion presents in the aqueous solution W.

Nyatakan anion yang hadir dalam larutan akueus W.

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (ii) Briefly describe how would you verify the anion mentioned in 5(c)(i).

Huraikan secara ringkas bagaimana anda dapat mengesahkan anion yang dinyatakan di 5(c)(i).

.....

.....

.....

5(c)(ii)

3

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- (d)
- $50 \text{ cm}^3 0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
- aqueous solution W reacts with
- $50 \text{ cm}^3 0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
- potassium iodide solution to form a yellow precipitate.

 50 cm^3 larutan akueus W 0.5 mol dm^{-3} bertindak balas dengan 50 cm^3 larutan kalium iodida 0.5 mol dm^{-3} untuk membentuk suatu mendakan kuning.

Calculate the mass of yellow precipitate formed.

[Relative atomic mass: Pb = 207, I = 127]

Hitung jisim bagi mendakan kuning yang terbentuk.

[Jisim atom relatif: Pb = 207, I = 127]

5(d)

4

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

**Total
A5**

11

- 6 (a) Diagram 6.1 shows the apparatus set-up to investigate the transfer of electrons at a distance between iron(II) nitrate solution and acidified potassium manganate(VII) solution.

Rajah 6.1 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi mengkaji pemindahan elektron pada satu jarak antara larutan ferum(II) nitrat dan larutan kalium manganat(VII) berasid.

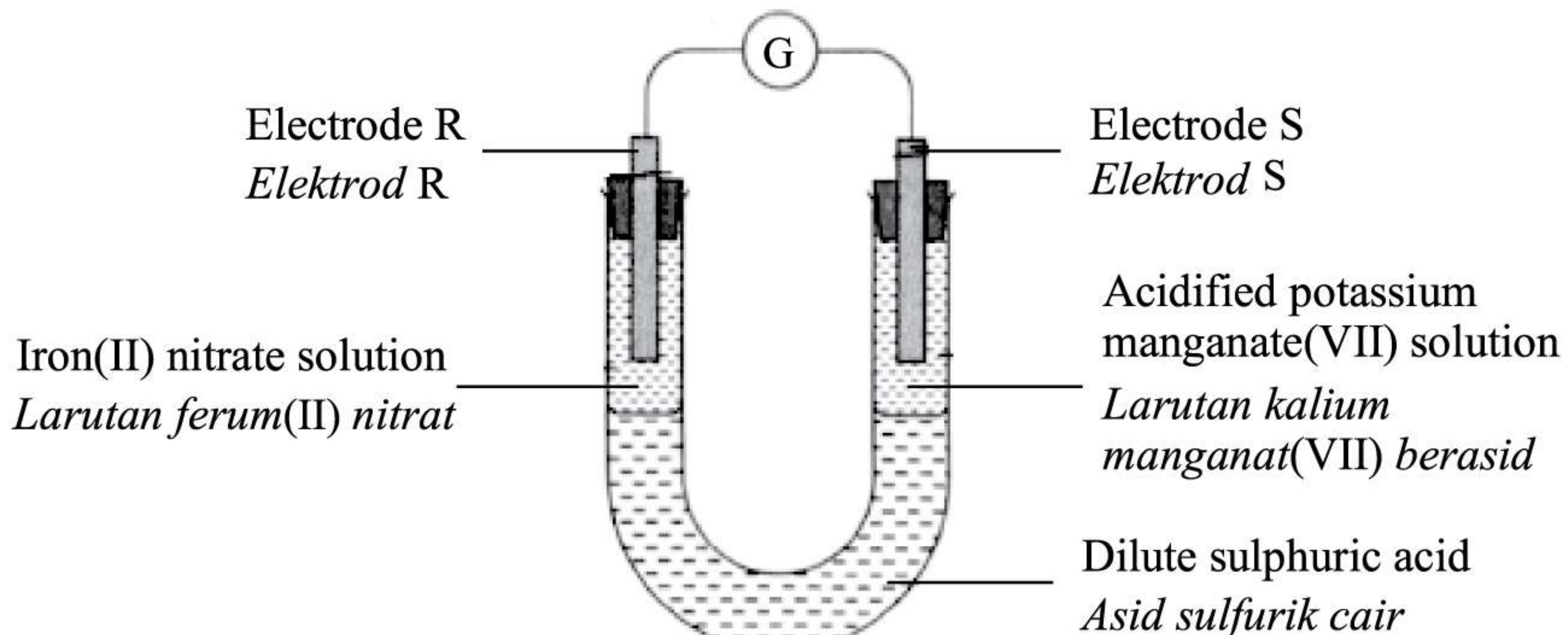


Diagram 6.1
Rajah 6.1

- (i) State the function of dilute sulphuric acid.

Nyatakan fungsi bagi asid sulfurik cair.

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (ii) Referring to the reaction that takes place at electrode R:

Merujuk kepada tindak balas yang berlaku di elektrod R:

Write the half equation for the reaction.

Tulis persamaan setengah bagi tindak balas itu.

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

State **one** observation that occurred.

Nyatakan **satu** pemerhatian yang berlaku.

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

Describe briefly a chemical test to identify the cation formed in the solution at electrode R.

Huraikan secara ringkas ujian kimia untuk mengenal pasti kation yang terbentuk dalam larutan pada elektrod R.

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

6(a)(ii)

| |
|---|
| 4 |
|---|

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (iii) Referring to the reaction that takes place at electrode S:

Merujuk kepada tindak balas yang berlaku di elektrod S:

Write the half equation for the reaction.

Tulis persamaan setengah bagi tindak balas itu.

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

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

What is the change of oxidation number of manganese in the reaction?

Apakah perubahan nombor pengoksidaan bagi mangan dalam tindak balas itu?

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

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (iv) Show the direction of the electron flow in Diagram 6.1.

Tunjukkan arah pengaliran elektron dalam Rajah 6.1.

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

6(a)(iii)

| |
|---|
| 3 |
|---|

6(a)(iv)

| |
|---|
| 1 |
|---|

- (b) Diagram 6.2 shows the apparatus set-up to investigate the displacement of halogen from its halide solution. Chlorine water was added to a test tube containing potassium iodide solution.

Rajah 6.2 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk mengkaji penyesaran halogen daripada larutan halidanya. Air klorin ditambah ke dalam tabung uji yang mengandungi larutan kalium iodida.

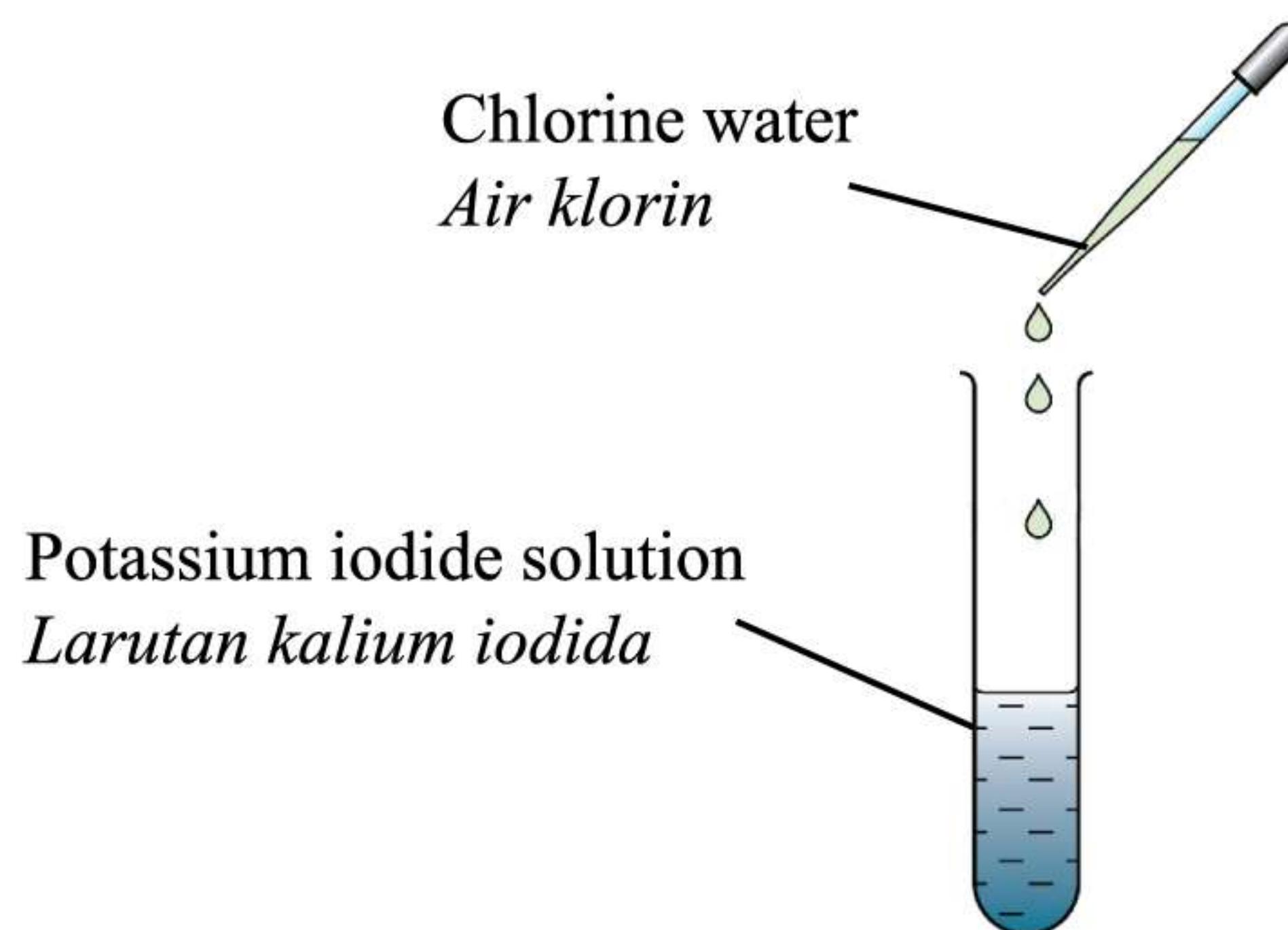


Diagram 6.2
Rajah 6.2

- (i) What is the function of chlorine water?

Apakah fungsi air klorin?

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (ii) State the change of oxidation number of iodine.

Nyatakan perubahan nombor pengoksidaan bagi iodin.

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

Total
A6

11

Section B
Bahagian B

[20 marks]
[20 markah]

Answer any **one** question from this section.

*Jawab mana-mana **satu** soalan daripada bahagian ini.*

- 7 (a) Diagram 7.1 shows the apparatus set-up for the electrolysis of concentrated copper(II) chloride solution using carbon electrodes.

Rajah 7.1 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk menjalankan elektrolisis larutan kuprum(II) klorida pekat menggunakan elektrod karbon.

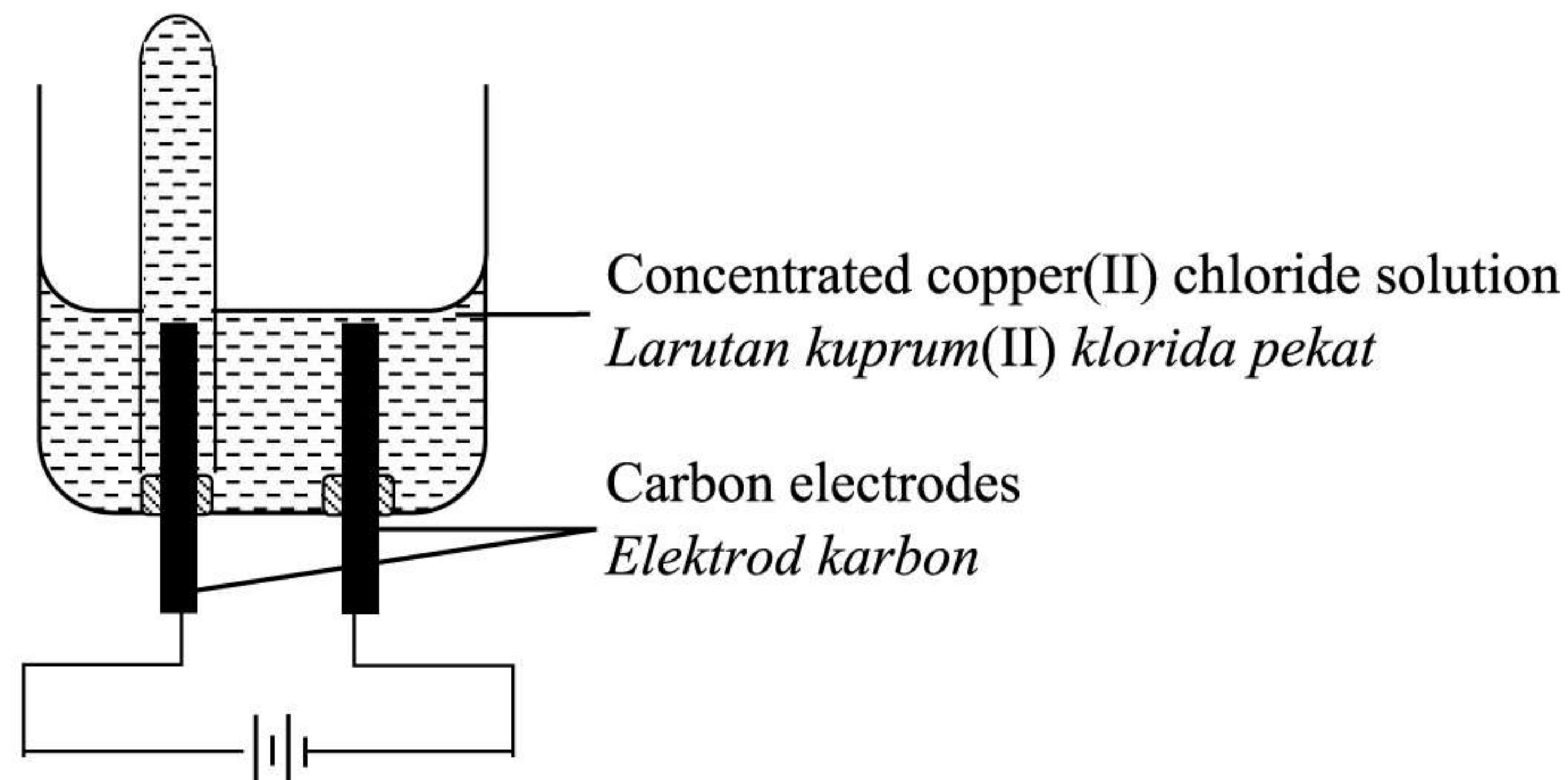


Diagram 7.1
Rajah 7.1

- (i) Based on Diagram 7.1, name the products formed at the anode and cathode. [2 marks]
Berdasarkan Rajah 7.1, namakan hasil yang terbentuk pada anod dan katod. [2 markah]
- (ii) Explain the reactions at the anode. Your answer should include the following aspects:
Terangkan tindak balas pada anod. Jawapan anda perlu mengandungi aspek-aspek berikut:
- List the ions attracted to the anode
Senaraikan ion-ion yang tertarik ke anod
 - Name the ion selectively discharged at anode
Namakan ion yang dipilih untuk dinyahcas pada anod
 - The reason why the ion is selectively discharged at anode
Sebab mengapa ion ini dipilih untuk dinyahcas pada anod
 - Half equations for the reaction occurred at anode
Persamaan setengah bagi tindak balas yang berlaku pada anod
 - The observation at anode
Pemerhatian pada anod

[5 marks]
[5 markah]

- (b) Diagram 7.2 shows the apparatus set-up to investigate the displacement of metal from its salt solution.

Rajah 7.2 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk mengkaji penyesaran logam daripada larutan garamnya.

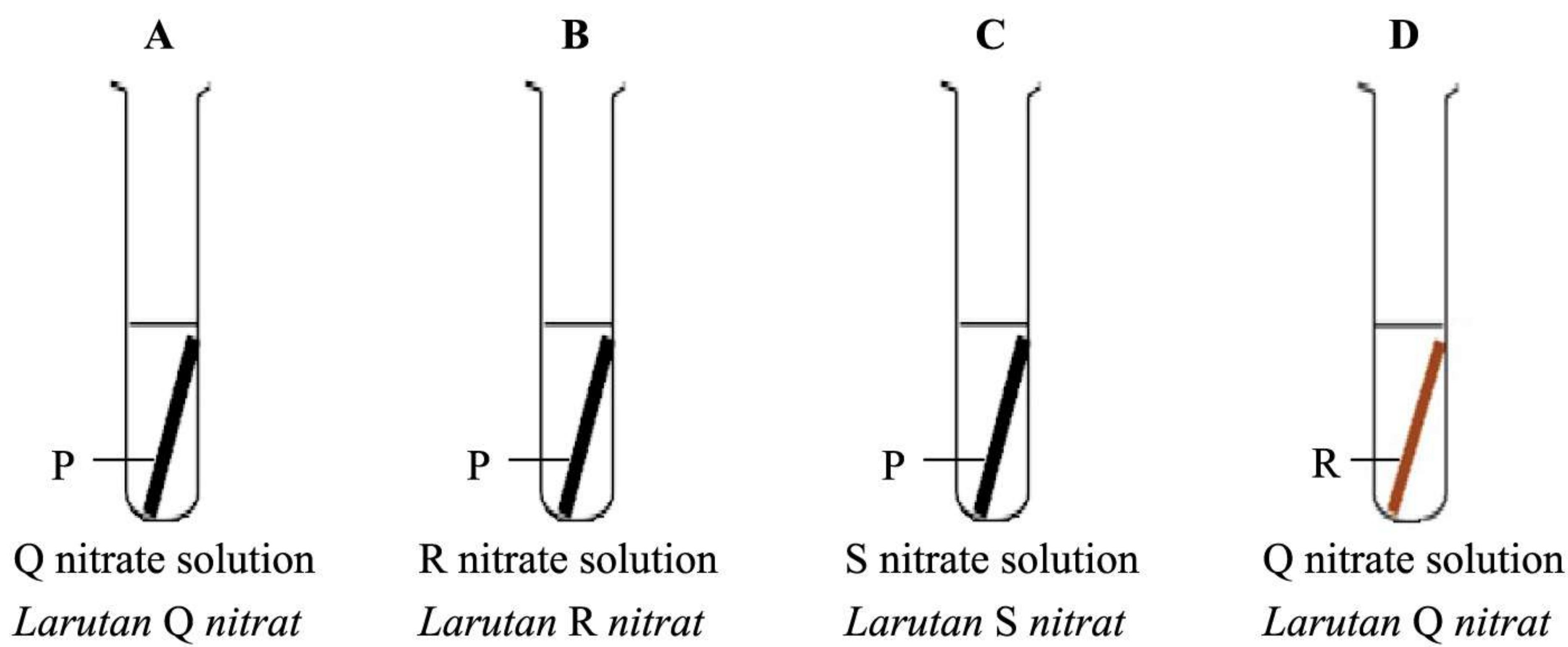


Diagram 7.2
Rajah 7.2

The results of the experiment are tabulated in Table 7:

Keputusan eksperimen dijadualkan di dalam Jadual 7:

| Test tube Tabung uji | A | B | C | D |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Observation <i>Pemerhatian</i> | Grey solid deposited <i>Mendakan kelabu termendak</i> | Grey solid deposited <i>Mendakan kelabu termendak</i> | No change <i>Tiada perubahan</i> | No change <i>Tiada perubahan</i> |

Table 7
Jadual 7

- (i) Based on the results, arrange the four metals in ascending order of their electropositivity. Explain your answer.

Berdasarkan kepada keputusan, susun empat logam tersebut mengikut turutan menaik keelektropositifannya.

Terangkan jawapan anda.

[5 marks]
[5 markah]

- (ii) Predict whether the reaction will take place if metal S is placed into R nitrate solution. *Ramalkan sama ada tindak balas akan berlaku jika logam S diletakkan dalam larutan R nitrat.*

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (c) Diagram 7.3 shows a voltaic cell.
Rajah 7.3 menunjukkan suatu sel voltan.

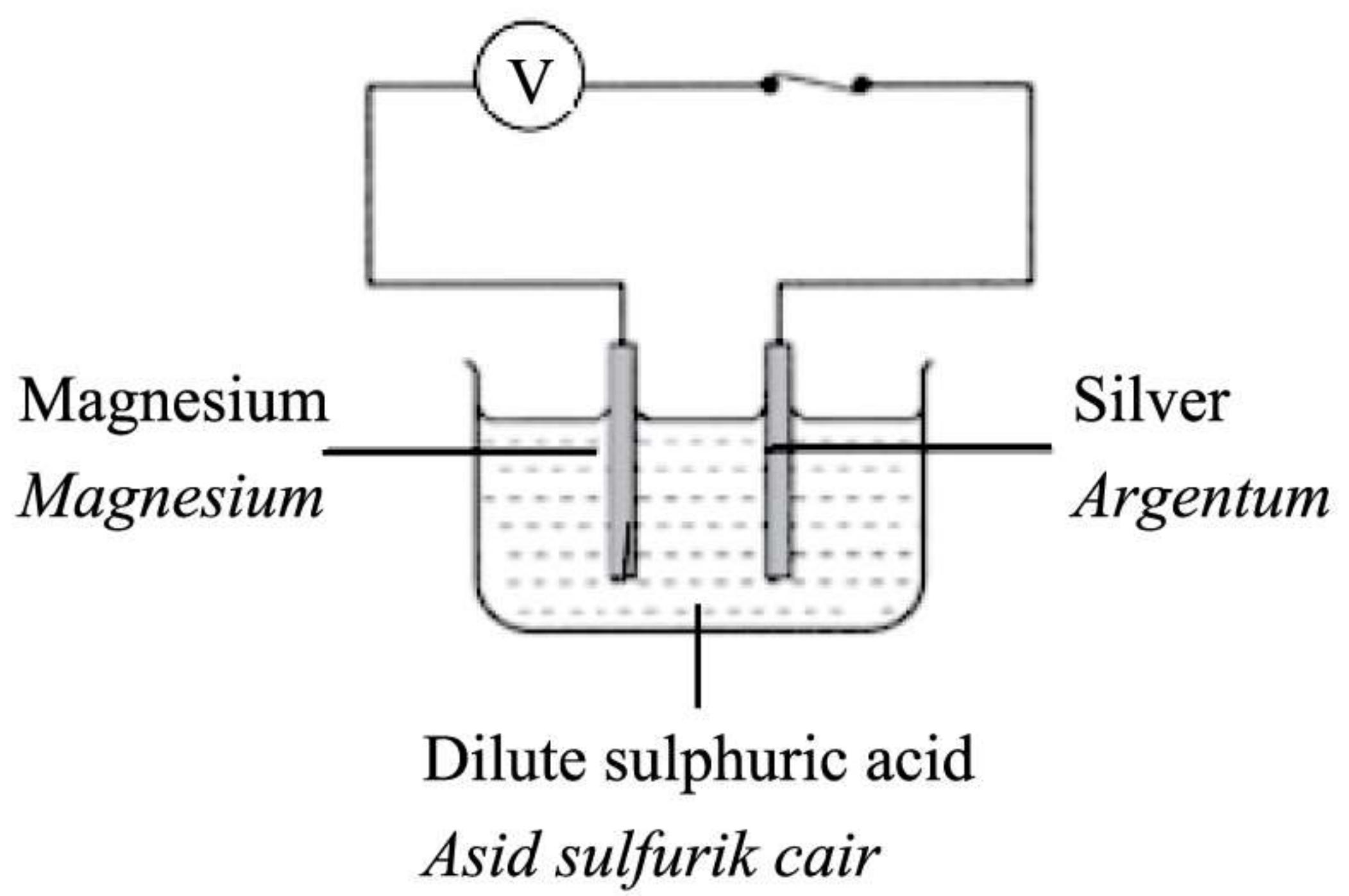


Diagram 7.3

Rajah 7.3

- (i) State the positive terminal and negative terminal of the cell.
Nyatakan terminal positif dan terminal negatif bagi sel tersebut. [2 marks]
[2 markah]
- (ii) State **one** observation that occurred at the positive terminal.
*Nyatakan **satu** pemerhatian yang berlaku pada terminal positif.* [1 mark]
[1 markah]
- (iii) Write the half equation at the positive terminal and negative terminal.
Tulis persamaan setengah pada terminal positif dan terminal negatif. [2 marks]
[2 markah]
- (iv) Write the ionic equation for the reaction.
Tulis persamaan ion bagi tindak balas tersebut. [2 marks]
[2 markah]

- 8 (a) A student carried out three experiments to investigate the factors affecting the rate of reaction.

Table 8 shows the information and the results of experiments.

Seorang pelajar menjalankan tiga eksperimen untuk mengkaji faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas.

Jadual 8 menunjukkan maklumat dan keputusan eksperimen itu.

| Set <i>Set</i> | Reactants <i>Bahan tindak balas</i> | Temperature of sulphuric acid / °C <i>Suhu asid sulfurik / °C</i> | Time taken to collect maximum volume of gas / s <i>Masa diambil untuk mengumpulkan isi padu gas maksimum / s</i> |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| I | 0·2 g calcium carbonate chips + excess sulphuric acid $0\cdot2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ 0·2 g <i>ketulan kalsium karbonat + asid sulfurik</i> $0\cdot2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ berlebihan | 30 | 100 |
| II | 0·2 g calcium carbonate powder + excess sulphuric acid $0\cdot2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ 0·2 g <i>serbuk kalsium karbonat + asid sulfurik</i> $0\cdot2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ berlebihan | 30 | 60 |
| III | 0·2 g calcium carbonate powder + excess sulphuric acid $0\cdot2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ 0·2 g <i>serbuk kalsium karbonat + asid sulfurik</i> $0\cdot2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ berlebihan | 50 | 30 |

Table 8
Jadual 8

- (i) Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction.

Tulis persamaan kimia yang seimbang bagi tindak balas.

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (ii) Calculate the maximum volume of carbon dioxide gas produced at room temperature.
[Relative atomic mass: C = 12, O = 16, Ca = 40, 1 mole of gas occupies the volume of 24 dm^3 at room condition]

*Hitungkan isi padu maksimum gas karbon dioksida yang dihasilkan pada keadaan bilik.
[Jisim atom relatif: C = 12, O = 16, Ca = 40, 1 mol gas menempati isi padu 24 dm^3 pada keadaan bilik]*

[3 marks]
[3 markah]

- (iii) Calculate the average rate of reaction for Set I, Set II and Set III.

Hitungkan kadar tindak balas purata bagi Set I, Set II dan Set III.

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- (iv) Explain how does temperature of sulphuric acid affect the rate of reaction by using the collision theory.

Terangkan bagaimana suhu asid sulfurik mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas dengan menggunakan teori perlanggaran.

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

- (v) Compare the rate of reaction between Set I and Set II.

Explain your answer by using the collision theory.

Bandingkan kadar tindak balas antara Set I dan Set II.

Terangkan jawapan anda menggunakan teori perlanggaran.

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

(b)

The addition of iron powder in Haber process speeds up the manufacture of ammonia.

Penambahan serbuk besi dalam proses Haber mempercepatkan pembuatan ammonia.

Draw an energy profile diagram for the reactions with and without catalyst.

Show the following on the energy profile diagram:

Lukis gambar rajah profil tenaga bagi tindak balas dengan dan tanpa mangkin.

Tunjukkan dalam gambar rajah profil tenaga perkara berikut:

- The activation energy without iron powder, E_a

Tenaga pengaktifan tanpa serbuk besi, E_a

- The activation energy with iron powder, E_a'

Tenaga pengaktifan dengan serbuk besi, E_a'

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

Section C
Bahagian C

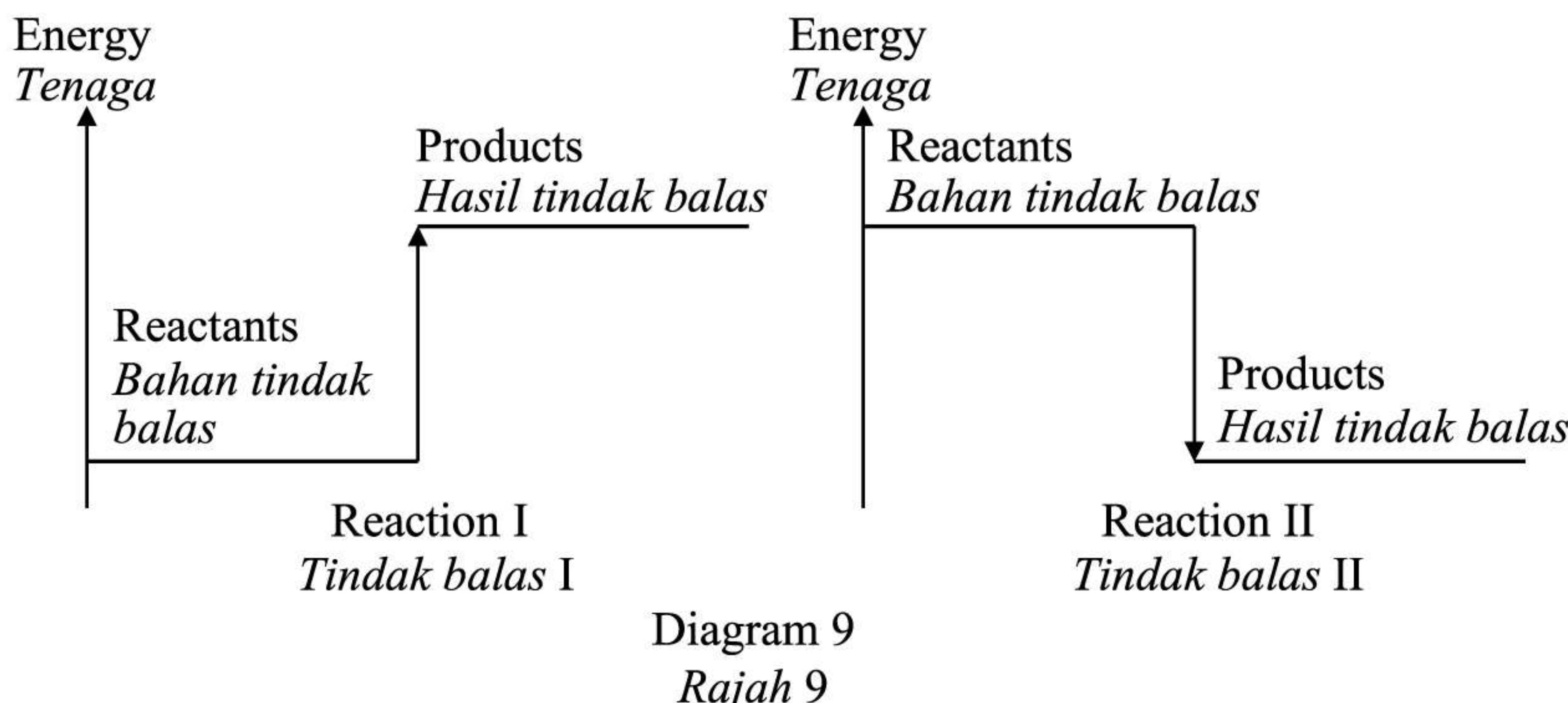
[20 marks]
[20 markah]

Answer any **one** question from this section.

*Jawab mana-mana **satu** soalan daripada bahagian ini.*

- 9 (a) Diagram 9 shows energy level diagram for two reactions.

Rajah 9 menunjukkan gambar rajah aras tenaga bagi dua tindak balas.



Explain the differences between the energy level diagrams for reaction I and reaction II.

Terangkan perbezaan antara gambar rajah aras tenaga bagi tindak balas I dan tindak balas II.

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- (b) Table 9 shows the heat of combustion for several types of alcohol.

Jadual 9 menunjukkan haba pembakaran bagi beberapa jenis alkohol.

| Types of alcohol <i>Jenis alkohol</i> | Heat of combustion <i>Haba pembakaran</i> $\Delta H / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$ |
|--|---|
| Methanol <i>Metanol</i> | -715 |
| Ethanol <i>Etanol</i> | -1376 |
| Propanol <i>Propanol</i> | -2017 |
| Butanol <i>Butanol</i> | -2679 |

Table 9

Jadual 9

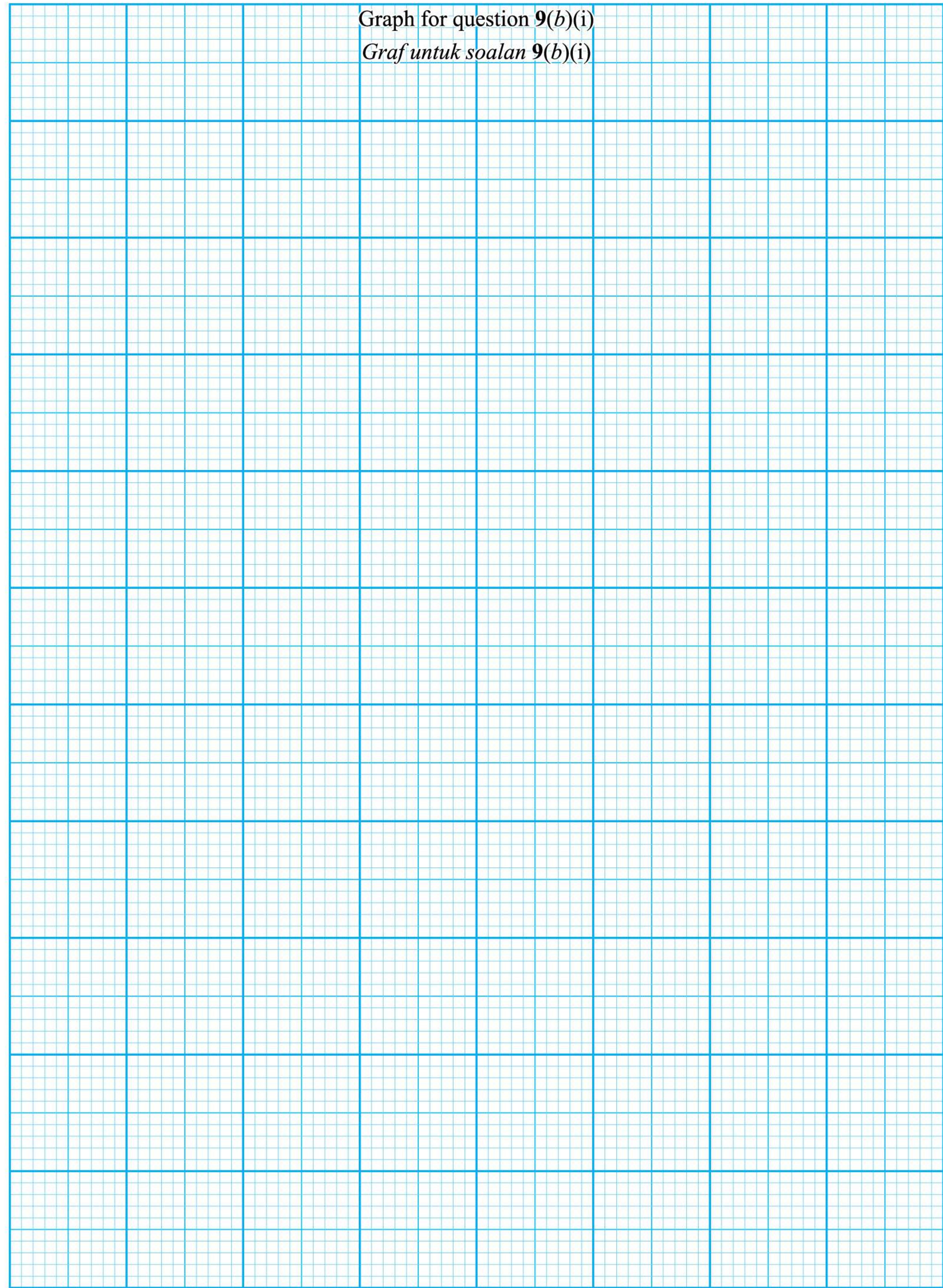
- (i) Plot a graph of heat of combustion against the number of carbon atoms per molecule of alcohol on page 25.

Lukis graf haba pembakaran melawan bilangan atom karbon per molekul alkohol di halaman 25.

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

Graph for question 9(b)(i)
Graf untuk soalan 9(b)(i)



- (ii) Based on the graph in 9(b)(i), state the relationship between the number of carbon atoms per molecule of alcohol and the value of the heat of combustion.

Berdasarkan graf anda dalam 9(b)(i), nyatakan hubungan antara bilangan atom karbon per molekul alkohol dan nilai haba pembakaran.

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (iii) Calculate the fuel value (kJg^{-1}) of ethanol and butanol.

Based on your answer, state which is more efficient.

[Relative atomic mass: H = 1, C = 12, O = 16]

Hitungkan nilai bahan api (kJg^{-1}) bagi etanol dan butanol.

Berdasarkan jawapan anda, nyatakan bahan api manakah yang lebih efisien.

[Jisim atom relatif: H = 1, C = 12, O = 16]

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- (c) The heat of combustion of alcohol can be determined in the laboratory. Describe how to determine the heat of combustion of an alcohol that has less than four carbon atoms per molecule.

Haba pembakaran alkohol boleh ditentukan di makmal. Huraikan bagaimana untuk menentukan haba pembakaran bagi alkohol yang mempunyai kurang daripada empat atom karbon per molekul.

Your answer should include the following aspects:

Jawapan anda perlu mengandungi perkara-perkara berikut:

- Alcohol used

Alkohol yang digunakan

- Procedures of the experiment

Prosedur eksperimen

- Method to calculate the heat of combustion

[Relative atomic mass: H = 1, C = 12, O = 16]

Kaedah pengiraan untuk menghitung haba pembakaran

[Jisim atom relatif: H = 1, C = 12, O = 16]

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

- 10 Table 10 shows the set-up of apparatus to investigate the role of water in showing the properties of acid.

Jadual 10 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk mengkaji peranan air dalam menunjukkan sifat asid.

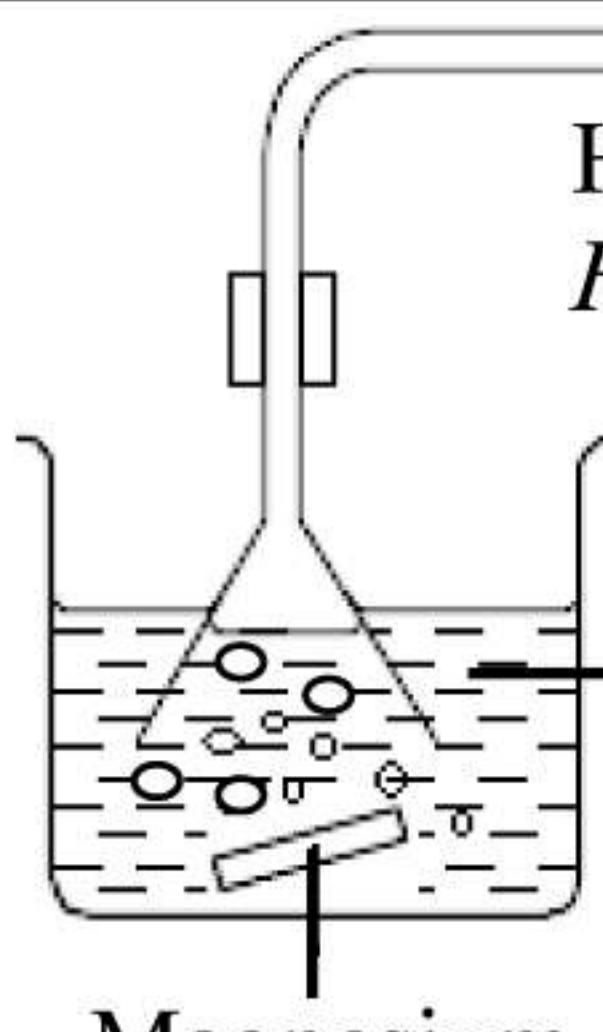
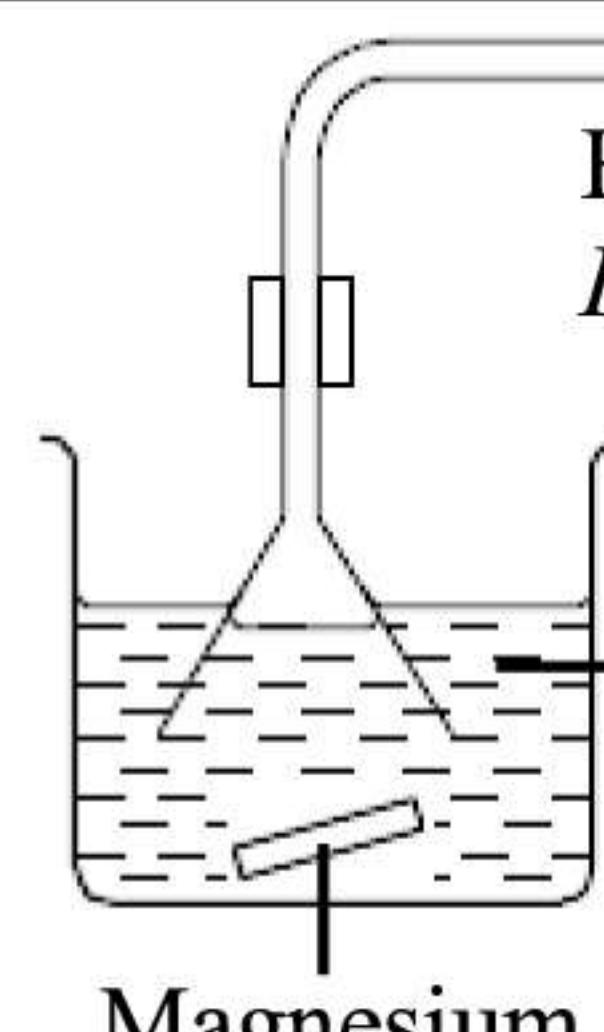
| Experiment Eksperimen | I | II |
|---|---|---|
| Set-up of apparatus <i>Susunan radas</i> |  |  |

Table 10
Jadual 10

- (a) Based on the information in Table 10, name a suitable substance that can be used as solvent X and solvent Y. Explain why the observations of Experiment I and Experiment II are different.

Berdasarkan maklumat dalam Jadual 10, namakan bahan yang sesuai digunakan sebagai pelarut X dan pelarut Y. Terangkan mengapa pemerhatian Eksperimen I dan Eksperimen II adalah berbeza.

[6 marks]
[6 markah]

- (b) By using an example of strong acid, explain **one** chemical property of an acid. Include the chemical equations in your explanation.

*Dengan menggunakan satu contoh asid kuat, terangkan **satu** sifat kimia bagi asid. Sertakan persamaan kimia dalam penerangan anda.*

[4 marks]
[4 markah]

- (c) Describe how to prepare 250 cm^3 of $1\cdot0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ sodium hydroxide solution starting from solid sodium hydroxide in the school laboratory.

Huraikan bagaimana menyediakan 250 cm^3 larutan natrium hidroksida $1\cdot0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ bermula dengan pepejal natrium hidroksida dalam makmal sekolah.

Include the following in your description:

Sertakan yang berikut dalam huraian anda:

- The material and apparatus needed

Bahan dan radas yang diperlukan

- The calculation involved

[Relative atomic mass: H = 1, O = 16, Na = 23]

Pengiraan yang terlibat

[Jisim atom relatif: H = 1, O = 16, Na = 23]

- The steps involved in the preparation

Langkah-langkah yang terlibat dalam penyediaan

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

END OF QUESTION PAPER
KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN TAMAT

THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

| | |
|----------|----------|
| H | Hydrogen |
|----------|----------|

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Li Lithium 7 | Be Beryllium 9 |
| Na Sodium 23 | Mg Magnesium 24 |
| K Potassium 39 | Ca Calcium 40 |

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Ne Neon 20 | Symbol |
| Name of element | |
| Relative atomic mass | |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| B Boron 11 | C Carbon 12 |
| N Nitrogen 14 | O Oxygen 16 |
| P Phosphorus 31 | S Sulfur 32 |
| Al Aluminum 27 | Si Silicon 28 |
| Fe Iron 56 | Co Cobalt 59 |
| Ni Nickel 59 | Cu Copper 64 |
| Rh Rhodium 103 | Pd Palladium 106 |
| Tc Technetium 98 | Ru Ruthenium 101 |
| Mb Molybdenum 96 | Os Osmium 190 |
| Y Zirconium 91 | Ir Iridium 192 |
| Zr Zirconium 89 | W Tungsten 186 |
| Hf Hafnium 179 | Ta Tantalum 181 |
| La Lanthanum 139 | Re Rhenium 184 |
| Ac Actinium 227 | Unh Unnilhexium 263 |
| Fr Francium 223 | Unq Unnilquadium 257 |
| | Uns Unnilseptium 262 |
| | Uno Unniloctium 265 |
| | Une Unnilennium 266 |

| |
|----------------------------|
| He Helium 4 |
| B Boron 11 |
| C Carbon 12 |
| N Nitrogen 14 |
| O Oxygen 16 |
| F Fluorine 19 |
| Ne Neon 20 |

| |
|-------------------------------|
| He Helium 4 |
| Br Bromine 80 |
| Se Selenium 79 |
| As Arsenic 75 |
| Ge Germanium 73 |
| In Indium 115 |
| Sn Tin 119 |
| Sb Antimony 122 |
| Te Tellurium 128 |
| I Iodine 127 |
| Xe Xenon 131 |

| |
|------------------------------|
| He Helium 4 |
| Kr Krypton 84 |
| Br Bromine 80 |
| Se Selenium 79 |
| As Arsenic 75 |
| Ge Germanium 73 |
| In Indium 70 |
| Sn Tin 73 |
| Sb Antimony 75 |
| Te Tellurium 73 |
| I Iodine 72 |
| Xe Xenon 71 |

| |
|------------------------------|
| He Helium 4 |
| Br Bromine 80 |
| Se Selenium 79 |
| As Arsenic 75 |
| Ge Germanium 73 |
| In Indium 70 |
| Sn Tin 73 |
| Sb Antimony 75 |
| Te Tellurium 73 |
| I Iodine 72 |
| Xe Xenon 71 |

| |
|------------------------------|
| He Helium 4 |
| Br Bromine 80 |
| Se Selenium 79 |
| As Arsenic 75 |
| Ge Germanium 73 |
| In Indium 70 |
| Sn Tin 73 |
| Sb Antimony 75 |
| Te Tellurium 73 |
| I Iodine 72 |
| Xe Xenon 71 |

| |
|------------------------------|
| He Helium 4 |
| Br Bromine 80 |
| Se Selenium 79 |
| As Arsenic 75 |
| Ge Germanium 73 |
| In Indium 70 |
| Sn Tin 73 |
| Sb Antimony 75 |
| Te Tellurium 73 |
| I Iodine 72 |
| Xe Xenon 71 |

JADUAL BERKALA UNSUR

| | |
|----------|----------|
| H | Hidrogen |
|----------|----------|

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Li Litium 7 | Be Berilium 9 |
| Na Natrium 23 | Mg Magnesium 24 |
| K Kalium 39 | Ca Kalsium 40 |
| Rb Rubidium 86 | Sr Strontium 88 |
| Cs Sesium 133 | Ba Barium 137 |
| Fr Fransium 223 | Ra Radium 226 |

Nombor proton
 Simbol
 Nama unsur
 Jisim atom relativ

| 10 Ne Neon 20 | 21 Sc Skandium 45 | 22 Ti Titanium 48 | 23 V Vanadium 51 | 24 Cr Kromium 52 | 25 Mn Mangan 55 | 26 Fe Ferum 56 | 27 Co Kobalt 59 | 28 Ni Nikel 59 | 29 Cu Kuprum 64 | 30 Zn Zink 65 | 31 Ga Gallium 70 | 32 Ge Germanium 73 | 33 As Arsenik 75 | 34 Se Selenium 79 | 35 Br Bromin 80 | 36 Kr Kripton 84 | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Li Litium 7 | Be Berilium 9 | Na Natrium 23 | Mg Magnesium 24 | K Kalium 39 | Ca Kalsium 40 | Sr Strontium 88 | Zr Zirkonium 89 | Y Iridium 91 | Nb Niobium 93 | Mb Molibdenum 96 | Tc Teknetium 98 | Ru Rutenium 101 | Pd Paladium 103 | Ag Argentum 106 | Cd Kadmium 112 | In Indium 115 | Sn Stannum 119 | |
| Rb Rubidium 86 | Sr Strontium 88 | Ca Kalsium 40 | Sc Skandium 45 | Li Litium 7 | Be Berilium 9 | Y Iridium 91 | Zr Zirkonium 91 | Ta Tantalum 173 | Hf Hafnium 179 | W Tungsten 181 | Re Renium 186 | Os Osmium 190 | Ir Iridium 192 | Pt Platinum 195 | Au Aurum 197 | Hg Merkuri 201 | Tl Taliun 204 | Pb Plumbum 207 |
| Cs Sesium 133 | Ba Barium 137 | Fr Fransium 223 | Ac Aktinium 227 | Ra Radium 226 | Unq Unnilkuadium 257 | Unp Unnilpentium 260 | Unh Unnilheksium 263 | Uno Unnilseptium 265 | Unq Unnilkuadium 257 | Unp Unnilpentium 260 | Uno Unniloktium 265 | Une Unnilnenium 266 | | | | | | |

| 5 B Boron 11 | 6 C Karbon 12 | 7 N Nitrogen 14 | 8 O Oksigen 16 | 9 F Flourin 19 | 10 He Helium 4 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Al Aluminum 27 | Si Silikon 28 | P Fosforus 31 | S Sulfur 32 | Cl Klorin 35 | Ar Argon 40 |
| Mg Magnesium 24 | Al Aluminum 27 | Si Silikon 28 | P Fosforus 31 | Cl Klorin 35 | Ar Argon 40 |
| Na Natrium 23 | Al Aluminum 27 | Si Silikon 28 | P Fosforus 31 | Cl Klorin 35 | Ar Argon 40 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| La Lutetium 175 | Yb Iterbium 173 | Tm Tulium 169 | Er Erbium 167 | Ho Holmium 165 | Dy Disprosium 163 | Tb Terbium 159 | Gd Gadolinium 157 | Eu Europium 152 | Sm Samarium 150 | Pr Praseodimium 141 | Nd Neodium 144 | Ce Seriun 140 | | | |
| Rn Radon 222 | No Astatin 210 | Fm Polonium 210 | Md Mendeleium 256 | Es Einsteinium 254 | Bk Kerelium 247 | Cm Kurium 247 | Am Amerisium 243 | Pu Plutonium 244 | U Uranium 238 | Pa Proaktinium 231 | T Torium 232 | Hf Proaktinium 231 | | | |
| Xe Xenon 131 | Rn Radon 222 | At Astatin 210 | Tl Talium 204 | Pb Plumbum 207 | Bi Bismut 209 | Tl Talium 204 | Pt Platinum 195 | Ir Iridium 192 | Os Osmium 190 | Re Renium 186 | W Tungsten 184 | Ta Tantalum 181 | Hf Hafnium 179 | La Lantanum 139 | Cs Sesium 133 |

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES
MAKLUMAT UNTUK CALON

1. This question paper consists of three sections: **Section A**, **Section B** and **Section C**.
Kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian: Bahagian A, Bahagian B dan Bahagian C.
2. Answer all questions in **Section A**. Write your answers for **Section A** in the spaces provided in this question paper.
Jawab semua soalan dalam Bahagian A. Jawapan anda bagi Bahagian A hendaklah ditulis pada ruang yang disediakan dalam kertas peperiksaan.
3. Answer any one question from **Section B** and any one question from **Section C**. Write your answers for **Section B** and **Section C** on the ‘helaian tambahan’ provided by the invigilators. You may use equations, diagrams, tables, graphs and other suitable methods to explain your answers.
Jawab mana-mana satu soalan daripada Bahagian B dan mana-mana satu soalan daripada Bahagian C. Tulis jawapan anda bagi Bahagian B dan Bahagian C dalam helaian tambahan yang dibekalkan oleh pengawas peperiksaan. Anda boleh menggunakan persamaan, rajah, jadual, graf dan cara lain yang sesuai untuk menjelaskan jawapan anda.
4. The diagrams in the questions are not drawn to scale unless stated.
Rajah yang mengiringi soalan tidak dilukis mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan.
5. Marks allocated for each question or sub-part of a question are shown in brackets.
Markah yang diperuntukkan bagi setiap soalan atau ceraian soalan ditunjukkan dalam kurungan.
6. Show your working. It may help you to get marks.
Tunjukkan kerja mengira. Ini membantu anda mendapatkan markah.
7. If you wish to change your answer, cross out the answer that you have done. Then write down the new answer.
Jika anda hendak menukar jawapan, batalkan jawapan yang telah dibuat. Kemudian tulis jawapan yang baharu.
8. The Periodic Table of Elements is provided on page 29 and 30.
Jadual Berkala Unsur disediakan di halaman 29 dan 30.
9. You may use a scientific calculator.
Anda dibenarkan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik.
10. You are advised to spend 90 minutes to answer questions in **Section A**, 30 minutes for **Section B** and 30 minutes for **Section C**.
Anda dinasihati supaya mengambil masa 90 minit untuk menjawab soalan dalam Bahagian A, 30 minit untuk Bahagian B dan 30 minit untuk Bahagian C.
11. Detach **Section B** and **Section C** from this question paper. The candidates are given a choice to either combine the ‘helaian tambahan’ together with this question paper by using stapler or punching a hole on this question paper. Then, tie the papers together and hand in to the invigilator at the end of the examination.
Ceraikan Bahagian B dan Bahagian C daripada kertas peperiksaan ini. Calon ada pilihan sama ada mencantumkan helaian tambahan bersama-sama kertas peperiksaan ini dengan menggunakan stapler atau menebuk lubang dan ikat kemudian serahkan kepada pengawas peperiksaan pada akhir peperiksaan.