

**SULIT  
4541/2  
Chemistry  
Kertas 2  
2019  
2 ½ jam**

4541/2

NAMA: .....

**NO. KAD PENGENALAN**



**PROGRAM GEMPUR KECEMERLANGAN  
SIJIL PELAJARAN MALAYSIA 2019  
ANJURAN BERSAMA  
MAJLIS PENGETUA SEKOLAH MALAYSIA NEGERI  
PERLIS DAN  
MAJLIS GURU CEMERLANG NEGERI PERLIS**

# CHEMISTRY

## Kertas 2

Dua jam tiga puluh minit

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALANINI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU

1. Tuliskan nombor kad pengenalan dan angka giliran anda pada ruang yang disediakan.
  2. Kertas soalan 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 Melayu atau bahasa Inggeris.
  5. Calon dikehendaki membaca maklumat di halaman 24.

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			

**Section A**  
**Bahagian A**  
[60 marks]  
[60 markah]

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

1. Table 1.1 shows number of protons and number of neutrons for atoms R, S and T  
*Jadual 1.1 menunjukkan bilangan proton dan bilangan neutron bagi atom-atom R, S dan T.*

Atom <i>Atom</i>	Number of protons <i>Bilangan proton</i>	Number of neutrons <i>Bilangan neutron</i>
R	12	12
S	17	18
T	17	20

Table 1.1  
*Jadual 1.1*

- (a) What is meant by valence electrons?  
*Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan elektron valens?*

..... [1 mark]

- (b) (i) Write the electron arrangement for atom R.  
*Tuliskan susunan elektron bagi atom R.*

..... [1 mark]

- (ii) State the valence electrons for atom R.  
*Nyatakan elektron valens bagi atom R.*

..... [1 mark]

- (iii) Draw the electron arrangement of R ion.  
*Lukiskan susunan elektron bagi ion R.*

[1 mark]

- (c) (i) What is meant by isotopes?  
*Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan isotop?*

.....

.....

[1 mark]

- (ii) State the atoms that are isotopes.  
*Nyatakan atom-atom yang merupakan isotop.*

.....

[1 mark]

- (iii) State a reason for your answer in (c)(ii).  
*Nyatakan sebab bagi jawapan anda di (c)(ii).*

.....

.....

[1 mark]

- (d) Table 1.2 shows the melting point and boiling point of substance P and Q.  
*Jadual 1.2 menunjukkan takat lebur dan takat didih bagi bahan P dan Q.*

<b>Substance Bahan</b>	<b>Melting point (°C) Takat lebur (°C)</b>	<b>Boiling point (°C) Takat didih (°C)</b>
P	- 101	- 64
Q	720	1035

Table 1.2  
*Jadual 1.2*

- (i) What is the physical state of substance Q at room temperature?  
*Apakah keadaan fizikal bahan Q pada suhu bilik?*

.....

[1 mark]

- (ii) Draw the particles arrangement of substance P at temperature of 30 °C.  
*Lukiskan susunan zarah bagi bahan P pada suhu 30 °C.*



[1 mark]

2. Diagram 1 shows the symbols of the atoms of element X and Y.  
The letters used are not the actual symbols of the elements.  
*Rajah 1 menunjukkan simbol atom-atom unsur X dan Y.*  
*Huruf yang digunakan adalah bukan simbol sebenar unsur itu.*

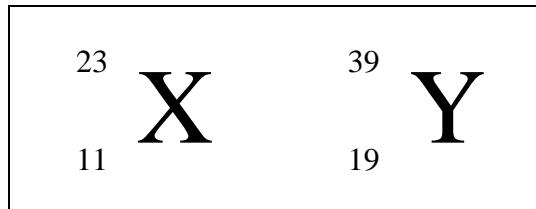


Diagram 1  
*Rajah 1*

- (a) State the proton number of the atom of element Y.  
*Nyatakan nombor proton bagi atom unsur Y.*

.....  
[1 mark]

- (b) (i) Identify the group of element Y in the Periodic Table of Elements.  
*Kenal pasti kumpulan bagi unsur Y di dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur.*

.....  
[1 mark]

- (ii) Give **one** reason for the answer in (b)(i).  
*Beri satu sebab bagi jawapan di (b)(i).*

.....  
[1 mark]

- (c) The reaction between element X and oxygen is less reactive than the reaction between element Y and oxygen.

Explain the statement using ideas about valence electron.

*Tindak balas antara unsur X dengan oksigen adalah kurang reaktif berbanding dengan tindak balas antara unsur Y dengan oksigen.*

*Jelaskan pernyataan ini menggunakan idea tentang elektron valens.*

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

- (d) Element X reacts with chlorine to form a compound.

*Unsur X bertindak balas dengan klorin untuk membentuk satu sebatian.*

- (i) State the type of chemical bond in this compound.

*Nyatakan jenis ikatan kimia dalam sebatian ini.*

.....

[1 mark]

- (ii) Draw a diagram to show the electron arrangement in this compound.

[Proton number of Cl = 17]

*Lukis satu rajah untuk menunjukkan susunan elektron dalam sebatian ini.*

*[Nombor proton bagi Cl = 17]*

.....

[2 marks]

- (e) When a small piece of element X is put into water, XOH solution is formed and hydrogen gas is released.

State **one** observation when red litmus paper is put into the solution.

*Apabila seketul kecil unsur X dimasukkan ke dalam air, larutan XOH terbentuk dan gas hidrogen terbebas.*

*Nyatakan satu pemerhatian apabila kertas litmus merah dimasukkan ke dalam larutan itu.*

.....

[1 mark]

- 3** Table 2 shows the observation for two experiments, Experiment I and Experiment II to investigate the electrolysis of copper(II) sulphate solution and copper(II) chloride solution using carbon electrodes

*Rajah 2 menunjukkan pemerhatian bagi dua eksperime, Eksperimen I dan Eksperimen II untuk mengkaji elektrolisis larutan kuprum(II) sulfat dan larutan kuprum(II) klorida menggunakan elektrod karbon.*

<b>Experiment Eksperimen</b>	<b>Observation Pemerhatian</b>
<p>Experiment I: Electrolysis of <math>1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}</math> copper(II) sulphate solution.</p> <p><i>Eksperimen I: Elektrolisis larutan kuprum(II) sulfat <math>1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}</math></i></p>	<p>Anode: <i>Anod:</i>..... .....</p> <p>Cathode: Brown solid is deposited <i>Katod: Enapan perang terbentuk</i></p>
<p>Experimen II: Electrolysis of <math>1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}</math> copper(II) chloride solution.</p> <p><i>Eksperimen II: Elektrolisis larutan kuprum(II) klorida <math>1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}</math></i></p>	<p>Anode: <i>Anod:</i> .....</p> <p>Cathode: Brown solid is deposited <i>Katod: Enapan perang terbentuk</i></p>

Table 2  
*Jadual 2*

- (a) State the cations present in copper(II) chloride solution.

*Nyatakan kation yang hadir dalam larutan kuprum(II) klorida.*

..... [1 mark]

- (b) State the observation at anode in Table 2.

*Nyatakan pemerhatian di anod dalam Jadual 2.*

[2 marks]

- (c) Based on Experiment I,  
*Berdasarkan Eksperimen I,*

- (i) State the name of the gas released at anode.  
*Nyatakan nama gas yang terbebas di anod.*

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

- (ii) Suggest a test to confirm the gas in c(i).  
*Cadangkan satu ujian untuk mengesahkan gas yang terbentuk di c(i).*

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

- (d) Based on experiment II,  
*Berdasarkan eksperimen II,*

- (i) State the ion that is selected to be discharged at the anode. Give a reason to your answer.  
*Nyatakan ion yang dipilih untuk dinyahcaskan di anod. Berikan sebab kepada jawapan anda.*

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

- (ii) Write the half equation for the reaction at the anode  
*Tulis setengah persamaan untuk tindak balas di anod.*

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

- (iii) State the product formed at anode.  
*Nyatakan hasil yang terbentuk di anod.*

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

- 4 (a) Diagram 2 shows the ingredients in a label of a bottle of tomato sauce.  
*Rajah 2 menunjukkan ramuan pada label sebotol sos tomato.*



Tomato, sugar, salt, corn flour,  
artificial colour and sodium  
benzoate.  
*Tomato, gula, garam, tepung  
jagung, pewarna tiruan dan  
natrium benzoat.*

Diagram 2  
*Rajah 2*

- (i) State the type of food additives for sodium benzoate and its function.  
*Nyatakan jenis bahan tambah makanan bagi natrium benzoat dan fungsinya.*

Type of food additives:

*Jenis bahan tambah makanan : .....*

Function:

*Fungsi: .....*

[2 marks]

- (ii) What is the effect of taking excessive food additives sodium benzoate for a long period of time?

*Apakah kesan pengambilan bahan tambah makanan natrium benzoat secara berlebihan dalam tempoh masa yang panjang?*

.....  
[1 mark]

- (b) Salt is a type of natural food additive. Salt is added to fish and then dried under sunlight so that it can be kept for longer period of time.

*Garam adalah satu jenis bahan tambah makanan semulajadi. Garam ditambah pada ikan dan kemudian dijemur di bawah matahari supaya ia boleh disimpan dengan lebih lama.*

- (i) Explain the function of the salt.

*Terangkan fungsi garam tersebut.*

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

- (ii) Name another substance that has the same function as salt.  
*Namakan satu bahan lain yang mempunyai fungsi yang sama seperti garam.*

.....  
[1 mark]

- (c) Aina found that the ice-cream she made does not firm and soft texture.  
*Aina mendapati bahawa ais krim yang dihasilkanya tidak mempunyai tekstur yang lembut dan halus.*
- (i) Name the food additive that should be added to the ice cream.  
*Namakan bahan tambah makanan yang perlu ditambah kepada ais krim tersebut.*

.....  
[1 mark]

- (ii) State the type of the food additives in (c)(i).  
*Nyatakan jenis bahan tambah makanan di (c)(i).*

.....  
[1 mark]

- (d) State **two** reason why foods become spoil and inedible after a period of time.  
*Nyatakan dua sebab mengapa makanan menjadi rosak dan tidak boleh dimakan selepas suatu jangka masa.*

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

5. Diagram 3 shows the apparatus set-up of an experiment to determine the heat of neutralisation between hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide solution.

*Rajah 3 menunjukkan susunan alat radas bagi suatu eksperimen untuk menentukan haba peneutralan antara asid hidroklorik dan larutan natrium hidroksida.*

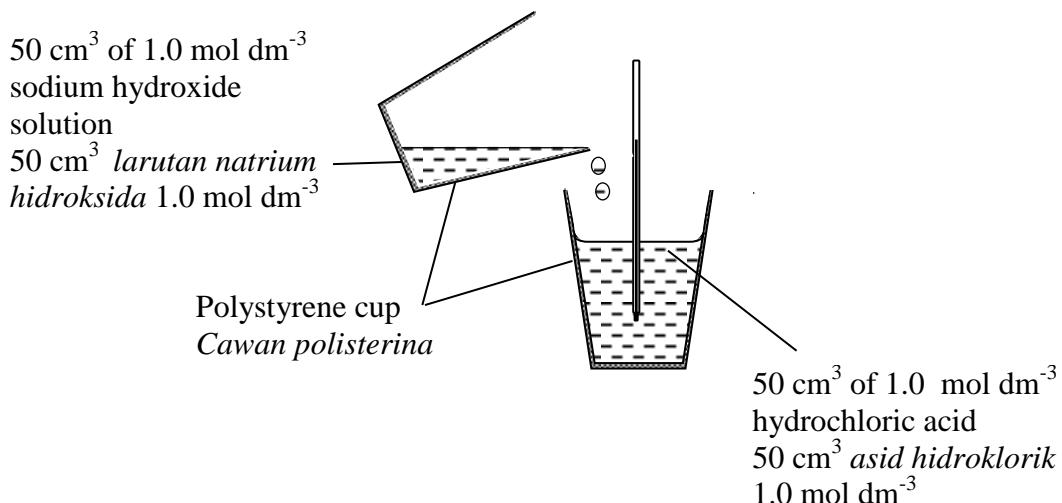


Diagram 3  
*Rajah 3*

The result of the experiment is shown in Table 3 below.

*Keputusan eksperimen adalah seperti dalam Jadual 3 di bawah.*

Description <i>Penerangan</i>	Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) <i>Suhu (<math>^{\circ}\text{C}</math>)</i>
Initial temperature of hydrochloric acid <i>Suhu awal asid hidroklorik</i>	29.0
Initial temperature of sodium hydroxide solution <i>Suhu awal larutan natrium hidroksida</i>	29.0
The highest temperature of the mixture <i>Suhu tertinggi campuran</i>	35.5

Table 3  
*Jadual 3*

- (a) What is the meaning of heat of neutralization for this experiment?  
*Apakah maksud haba peneutralan bagi eksperimen ini?*

.....

.....

[1 mark]

- (b) Suggest one apparatus that can be used to replace polystyrene cup in this experiment.

*Cadangkan satu radas yang boleh digunakan bagi menggantikan cawan polisterina dalam eksperimen ini.*

.....  
[1 mark]

- (c) Based on the experiment:

*Berdasarkan kepada eksperimen:*

- (i) Calculate the heat change in the reaction

*Hitungkan perubahan haba dalam tindak balas itu*

*[Specific heat capacity =  $4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$  ]*

*[Muatan haba tentu =  $4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$  ]*

[1 mark]

- (ii) Calculate the heat of neutralization of the experiment.

*Hitung haba peneutralan bagi eksperimen itu.*

[ 3 marks]

- (d) The experiment is repeated by using  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  of  $1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  of ethanoic acid to replace the hydrochloric acid.

*Eksperimen itu diulangi dengan menggunakan  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  larutan asid etanoik  $1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  menggantikan asid hidroklorik.*

- (i) Predict the value of heat of neutralization for the experiment.  
*Ramalkan nilai haba peneutralan bagi eksperimen itu.*

.....  
.....

[1 mark]

- (ii) Explain your answer in (d)(i)  
*Terangkan jawapan anda di (d)(i)*

.....  
.....

[2 marks]

- (e) Draw the energy level diagram for the reaction between hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide solution.

*Lukiskan gambar rajah aras tenaga bagi tindak balas antara asid hidroklorik dan larutan natrium hidroksida.*

[2 marks]

- 6 Diagram 4 shows a several type of snail shells.

*Rajah 4 menunjukkan beberapa jenis cengkerang siput.*

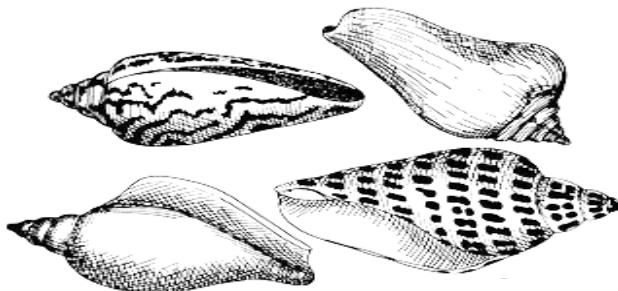


Diagram 4  
*Rajah 4*

The shells contain compound X, that is a natural ionic compound.

*Cengkerang itu mengandungi sebatian X, iaitu sebatian ion semula jadi.*

- (a) (i) State the solubility of the compound X in water  
*Nyatakan keterlarutan sebatian X dalam air.*

.....  
[1 mark]

- (ii) Compound X contains 40.0% of calcium, 12.0% of carbon and 48.0% of oxygen. Determine the empirical formula for compound X.  
[Relative atomic mass: Ca = 40; C = 12; O = 16]

*Sebatian X mengandungi 40.0% kalsium, 12.0% karbon dan 48.0% oksigen. Tentukan formula empirik bagi sebatian X.  
[Jisim atom relatif : Ca = 40; C = 12; O = 16]*

Element <i>Unsur</i>	Ca	C	O
Mass(g) <i>Jisim(g)</i>			
Number of mole <i>Bilangan mol</i>			
Simplest ratio of mole <i>Nisbah mol teringkas</i>			
Empirical formula: <i>Formula empirik:</i> .....			

[4 marks]

- b) Excess compound X is added with  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  of  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  hydrochloric acid to produce calcium chloride, carbon dioxide gas and water.

*Sebatian X berlebihan ditambah dengan  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  asid hidroklorik  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  untuk menghasilkan kalsium klorida, gas karbon dioksida dan air.*

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

*Tulis persamaan kimia yang seimbang bagi tindak balas ini.*

.....

[2 marks]

- (ii) How many moles of ions in one mole of calcium chloride?

*Berapakah bilangan mol ion-ion dalam satu mol kalsium klorida?*

.....

[1 mark]

- (iii) Calculate the volume of carbon dioxide gas released at room conditions.

*Hitung isipadu gas karbon dioksida yang dibebaskan pada keadaan bilik.*

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

[1 mol sebarang gas menepati  $24 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  pada keadaan bilik]

[3 marks]

**Section B**  
**Bahagian B**  
[20 marks]  
[20 markah]

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

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

- 7 Diagram 5.1 shows the arrangement of atoms in pure copper and alloy Y. Y is an alloy of copper.  
*Rajah 5.1 menunjukkan susunan atom dalam kuprum tulen dan aloi Y. Y ialah aloi bagi kuprum.*

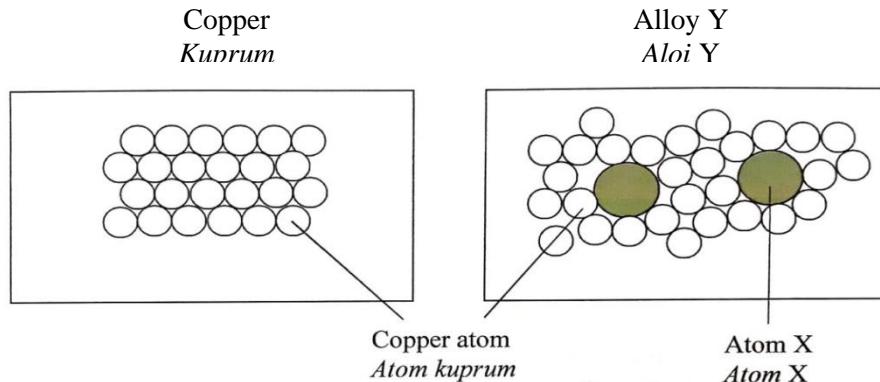


Diagram 5.1  
*Rajah 5.1*

- (a) State the name of atom X.

*Nyatakan nama atom X.*

Compare the hardness of pure copper and alloy Y Explain your answer.  
*Bandingkan kekerasan kuprum dan aloi Y. Terangkan jawapan anda.*

[5 marks]

- (b) Diagram 5.2 shows the structural formula of a monomer of polymer Z.  
*Rajah 5.2 menunjukkan formula struktur monomer bagi polimer Z.*

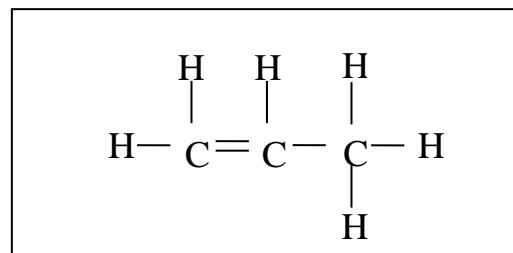


Diagram 5.2  
*Rajah 5.2*

- (i) Draw the structural formula of polymer Z and state its name.

*Lukis formula struktur dan nyatakan nama bagi polimer Z.*

[2 marks]

- (ii) Polymer Z is a synthetic polymer and widely used. However it causes environmental pollution.

State one property of polymer Z. Explain how the property causes environmental pollution.

*Polimer Z adalah polimer buatan yang banyak kegunaannya. Namun begitu, penggunaannya telah mendatangkan pencemaran alam sekitar.*

*Nyatakan satu sifat polimer Z. Terangkan bagaimana sifat polimer Z mengakibatkan pencemaran alam sekitar.*

[3 marks]

- (c) Ammonium sulphate,  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  and urea,  $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$  are two examples of fertilisers.

Which one is a better fertiliser? Explain your answer.

*Ammonium sulfat,  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  dan urea,  $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$  adalah dua contoh baja.*

*Baja yang manakah yang lebih baik. Terangkan jaapan anda.*

[Relative atomic mass: H = 1; C = 12; N = 14; O = 16; S = 32]

[Jisim atom relatif: H = 1; C = 12; N = 14; O = 16; S = 32]

[4 marks]

- (d) Diagram 5.3 shows the manufacturing process of sulphuric acid.

*Rajah 5.3 menunjukkan proses penghasilan asid sulfurik.*

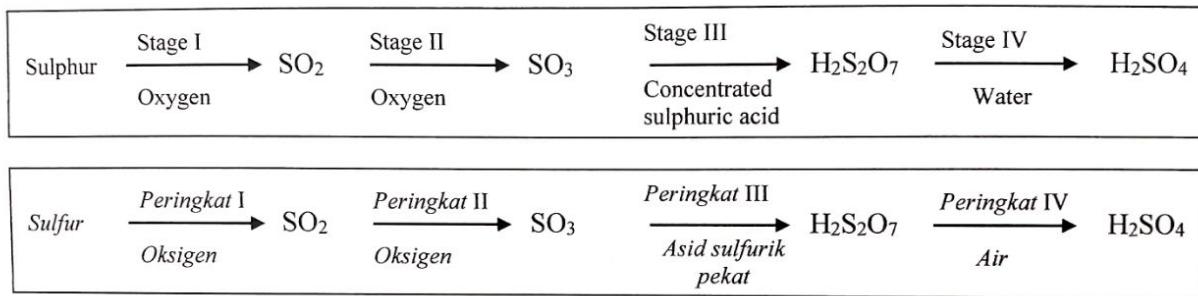


Diagram 5.3

Rajah 5.3

- (i) Write the chemical equations for any two stages in Diagram 5.3.

*Tuliskan persamaan kimia untuk mana-mana dua peringkat tindak balas dalam Rajah 5.3.*

[3 marks]

- (ii) State the conditions required for the reaction in stage II.

*Nyatakan keadaan yang diperlukan untuk tindak balas di peringkat II.*

[3 marks]

- 8 (a) In an experiment,  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  of  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  of ethanoic acid,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ , reacts completely with  $x \text{ g}$  of sodium hydroxide,  $\text{NaOH}$ , and its dissolved in  $100 \text{ cm}^3$  of solution.

Calculate the value of  $x$ .

*Dalam satu eksperimen,  $50 \text{ cm}^3 0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  asid etanoik,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ , bertindak balas lengkap dengan  $x \text{ g}$  natrium hidroksida,  $\text{NaOH}$ , dan dilarutkan dalam  $100 \text{ cm}^3$  larutan. Hitungkan nilai  $x$ .*

[ 4 marks]

- (b) Table 4 shows the types of particles present in glacial ethanoic acid, glacial ethanoic acid in solvent L and glacial ethanoic acid in solvent M.

*Jadual 4 menunjukkan jenis zarah yang hadir dalam asid etanoik glasial, asid etanoik glasial dalam pelarut L dan asid etanoik glasial dalam pelarut M.*

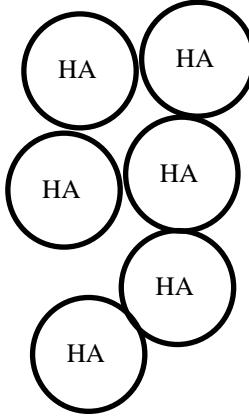
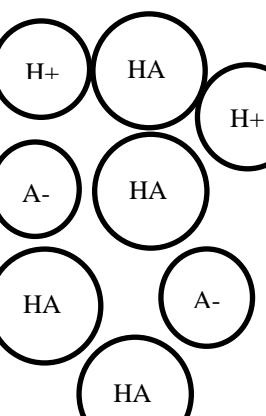
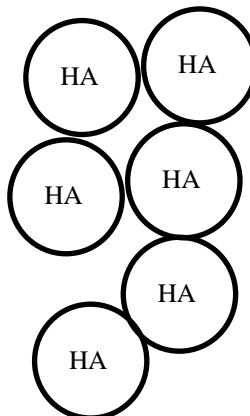
Glacial ethanoic acid Asid etanoik glasial,	Glacial ethanoic acid in solvent L Asid etanoik glasial dalam pelarut L	Glacial ethanoic acid in solvent M Asid etanoik glasial dalam pelarut M
		

Table 4  
Jadual 4

Based on Table 4:

*Berdasarkan Jadual 4:*

Suggest the name of solvent L and solvent M. Explain your answer.

*Cadangkan pelarut L dan pelarut M. Terangkan jawapan anda.*

Write a balanced equation for the reaction occurs when magnesium, Mg is added into glacial ethanoic acid in solvent L

*Tulis persamaan seimbang bagi tindak balas yang berlaku apabila magnesium, Mg dimasukkan ke dalam asid etanoik glasial dalam pelarut L.*

[6 marks]

- c) Diagram 6 shows the pH values for hydrochloric acid and ethanoic acid.  
*Rajah 6 menunjukkan nilai pH bagi asid hidroklorik dan asid etanoik .*

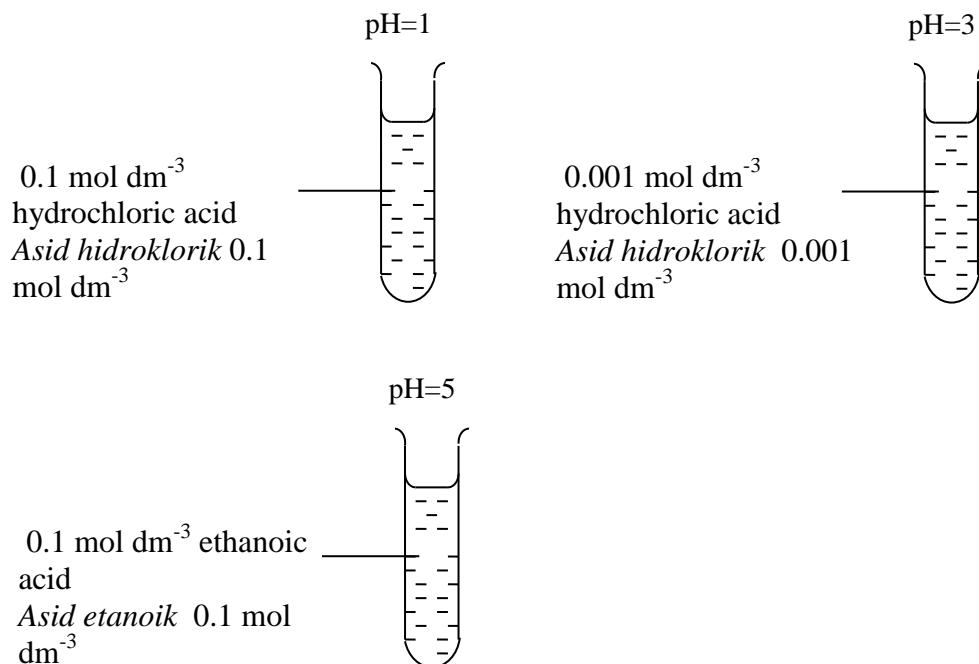


Diagram 6  
*Rajah 6*

Based on the Diagram 6:  
*Berdasarkan Rajah 6:*

- (i) Compare the differences of the pH values for both hydrochloric acid with different molarity.  
*Bandingkan perbezaan nilai pH bagi kedua-dua asid hidroklorik yang mempunyai kepekatan yang berbeza.*

[2 marks]

- (ii) Explain why the pH values for the hydrochloric acid and ethanoic acid are different with same molarity.  
*Terangkan mengapa nilai pH bagi hidroklorik asid dan etanoik asid berbeza yang mempunyai kepekatan yang sama.*

[8 marks]

**Section C**  
**Bahagian C**  
[20 marks]  
[20 markah]

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

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

- 9** A student carried out three sets of experiment to investigate the factors that affect the rate of reaction. The time taken to collect  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  of gas is recorded in Table 5.  
*Seorang pelajar menjalankan tiga set eksperimen untuk mengkaji faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas. Masa yang diambil untuk mengumpul  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  gas direkodkan dalam Jadual 5.*

Set	<b>Reactants</b> <i>Bahan tindak balas</i>	<b>Time taken to collect <math>50 \text{ cm}^3</math> of gas (s)</b> <i>Masa yang diambil untuk mengumpul <math>50 \text{ cm}^3</math> gas (s)</i>
I	50 cm <sup>3</sup> of 0.5 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> sulphuric acid 50 cm <sup>3</sup> <i>asid sulfurik</i> 0.5 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> + excess magnesium powder <i>serbuk magnesium berlebihan</i>	40
II	50 cm <sup>3</sup> of 0.5 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> sulphuric acid 50 cm <sup>3</sup> <i>asid sulfurik</i> 0.5 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> + excess magnesium ribbon <i>pita magnesium berlebihan</i>	60
III	50 cm <sup>3</sup> of 1.0 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> sulphuric acid 50 cm <sup>3</sup> <i>asid sulfurik</i> 1.0 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> + excess magnesium powder <i>serbuk magnesium berlebihan</i>	20

Table 5  
*Jadual 5*

- (a) Magnesium, Mg react with sulphuric acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  to produce magnesium sulphate,  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and hydrogen,  $\text{H}_2$  gas.

Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction and calculate the maximum volume of hydrogen gas produced in set III.

*Magnesium, Mg bertindak balas dengan asid sulfurik,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  menghasilkan magnesium sulfat,  $\text{MgSO}_4$  dan hidrogen,  $\text{H}_2$  gas.*

*Tulis persamaan kimia yang seimbang bagi tindak balas itu dan hitung isipadu pada maksimum gas hidrogen yang dihasilkan dalam set III.*

[Relative atomic mass: Mg = 24; 1 mole of any gas occupies  $24 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  at room conditions]

[Jisim atom relatif; Mg = 24; 1 mol bagi sebarang gas menempati  $24 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  pada keadaan bilik]

[4 marks]

- (b) Based on the Table 6:

*Berdasarkan Jadual 6:*

Compare the rates of reaction,  
*Bandingkan kadar tindak balas,*

- (i) between set I and set II

*antara set I dan set II*

- (ii) between set I and set III

*antara set I dan set III*

By referring to collision theory, explain your answer in (b)(i) or (b)(ii).

*Dengan merujuk kepada teori perlenggaran, terangkan jawapan anda di (b)(i) atau (b)(ii).*

[6 marks]

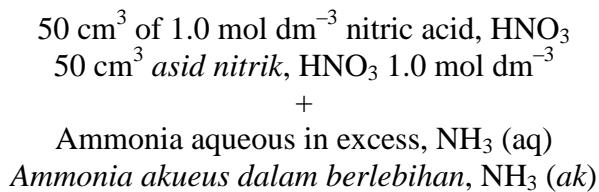
- (c) Using the reaction between sodium thiosulphate and one named acid, describe an experiment to investigate the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction. Your answer should include procedure, result and conclusion.

*Dengan menggunakan tindak balas antara natrium thiosulfat dan suatu asid yang dinamakan, huraikan satu eksperimen menyiasat kesan suhu terhadap kadar tindak balas. Jawapan anda mestilah merangkumi prosedur, keputusan dan kesimpulan*

[10 marks]

- 10 (a)** The following information shows the preparation of ammonium nitrate,  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  fertiliser in the laboratory.

*Maklumat berikut menunjukkan penyediaan baja ammonium nitrat,  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  dalam makmal.*



- (i) Write a balanced chemical equation for the fertiliser preparation.  
*Tulis persamaan kimia yang seimbang bagi penyediaan baja tersebut.*

- (ii) Calculate the mass of ammonium nitrate produced.

*Hitung jisim bagi ammonium nitrat yang terhasil.*

[Molar mass of  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 = 80 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ]

[Jisim molar bagi  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 = 80 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ]

[4 marks]

- (b)** Table 6 shows the information on action of heat for two salts, X and Y.

*Jadual 6 menunjukkan maklumat bagi tindakan haba ke atas dua garam, X dan Y.*

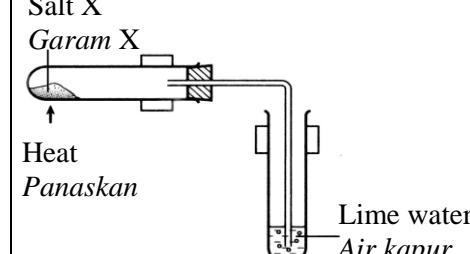
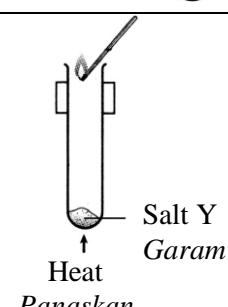
Experiment <i>Eksperimen</i>	Products <i>Hasil</i>	Observation <i>Pemerhatian</i>
 Salt X <i>Garam X</i> Heat <i>Panaskan</i>	Residue Z <i>Baki Z</i>	Yellow solid when hot, white when cold. <i>Pepejal kuning apabila panas, putih apabila sejuk.</i>
	Gas A <i>Gas A</i>	Lime water turns chalky. <i>Air kapur menjadi keruh.</i>
 Salt Y <i>Garam Y</i> Heat <i>Panaskan</i>	Residue Z <i>Baki Z</i>	Yellow solid when hot, white when cold. <i>Pepejal kuning apabila panas, putih apabila sejuk.</i>
	Gas B <i>Gas B</i>	Brown gas <i>Gas perang</i>
	Gas C <i>Gas C</i>	Rekindles glowing splinter <i>Menyalakan kayu uji berbara</i>

Table 6  
*Jadual 6*

Based on Table 6, identify residue Z, gas A, gas B and gas C.

Write the chemical formulae for salt X and salt Y.

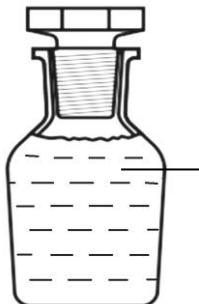
*Berdasarkan Jadual 6, kenal pasti baki Z, gas A, gas B dan gas C.*

*Tulis formula kimia bagi garam X dan garam Y.*

[6 marks]

- (c) Diagram 7 shows a reagent bottle contains mixture of zinc nitrate and zinc chloride solutions.

*Rajah 7 menunjukkan botol reagen yang mengandungi campuran larutan zink nitrat dan zink klorida.*



Mixture of zinc nitrate and zinc chloride solution  
*Campuran larutan zink nitrat dan zink klorida*

Diagram 7  
*Rajah 7*

Describe a confirmatory tests to determine the presence of cation and anions in the solutions. Your description must include all the materials used, procedure, observations and conclusion.

*Huraikan ujian pengesahan untuk menentukan kehadiran kation dan anion dalam larutan tersebut. Huraian anda mesti mengandungi semua bahan yang digunakan, prosedur, pemerhatian dan kesimpulan.*

[10 marks]

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

## THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>H</b>	Hydrogen	1
----------	----------	----------	---

**Li**Lithium  
9

Proton number  
**Ne**  
 Neon  
 20

Symbol  
 Name of element  
 Relative atomic mass

<b>He</b>	Helium
<b>He</b>	4

<b>B</b>	6
<b>C</b>	7
<b>N</b>	8
<b>O</b>	9
<b>F</b>	10

<b>Ne</b>	Neon
<b>Ne</b>	20

<b>Boron</b>	11
<b>Carbon</b>	12
<b>Nitrogen</b>	14
<b>Oxygen</b>	16
<b>Fluorine</b>	19

<b>Aluminum</b>	27
<b>Silicon</b>	28
<b>Phosphorus</b>	31
<b>Sulfur</b>	32
<b>Chlorine</b>	35

<b>Germanium</b>	73
<b>Zinc</b>	65
<b>Nickel</b>	59
<b>Copper</b>	64
<b>Manganese</b>	55

<b>Iron</b>	56
<b>Titanium</b>	51
<b>Vanadium</b>	52
<b>Chromium</b>	55
<b>Scandium</b>	48

<b>Ca</b>	20
<b>Sc</b>	21
<b>Ti</b>	22
<b>Cr</b>	23
<b>Mn</b>	25

<b>Fe</b>	26
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<b>Ni</b>	28
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<b>Rhodium</b>	98

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<b>Rhenium</b>	106
<b>Pt</b>	108
<b>Rh</b>	45

<b>Ag</b>	46
<b>Os</b>	47
<b>Pd</b>	48
<b>Ir</b>	49
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<b>Zn</b> </	

**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 **23**.  
*Jadual Berkala Unsur disediakan di halaman 23.*
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. Tie the "helaian tambahan" together with this question paper and hand in to the invigilator at the end of the examination.

*Ceraikan Bahagian B dan Bahagian C daripada kertas peperiksaan ini. Ikat helaian tambahan bersama-sama kertas peperiksaan ini dan serahkan kepada pengawas peperiksaan pada akhir peperiksaan.*