

Answer **ALL** questions
*Jawab **SEMUA** soalan*

- 1 What is the type of particles and state of matter naphthalene at room condition?
Apakah jenis zarah dan keadaan jirim naftalena pada keadaan suhu bilik?

	Particle <i>Zarah</i>	State of matter <i>Keadaan Jirim</i>
A	Molecule <i>Molekul</i>	Solid <i>Pepejal</i>
B	Ion <i>Ion</i>	Liquid <i>Cecair</i>
C	Atom <i>Atom</i>	Gas <i>Gas</i>
D	Ion <i>Ion</i>	Liquid <i>Cecair</i>

- 2 Which of the following elements can be found in Group 17 in the Periodic Table of Elements?
Manakah antara unsur-unsur berikut terletak dalam Kumpulan 17 dalam Jadual berkala Unsur?
- A Helium and xenon
Helium dan xenon
- B Hydrogen and neon
Hidrogen dan neon
- C Chlorine and radon
Klorin dan radon
- D Fluorine and iodine
Fluorin dan iodin

- 3 Which of the following compounds has an ionic bond?
Antara sebatian berikut, yang manakah mempunyai ikatan ion?

- A H_2O
- B SO_3
- C K_2O
- D NO_2

- 4 Diagram 1 shows the setup of apparatus to determine the empirical formula of a metal oxide.
Rajah 1 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk menentukan formula empirik satu oksida logam.

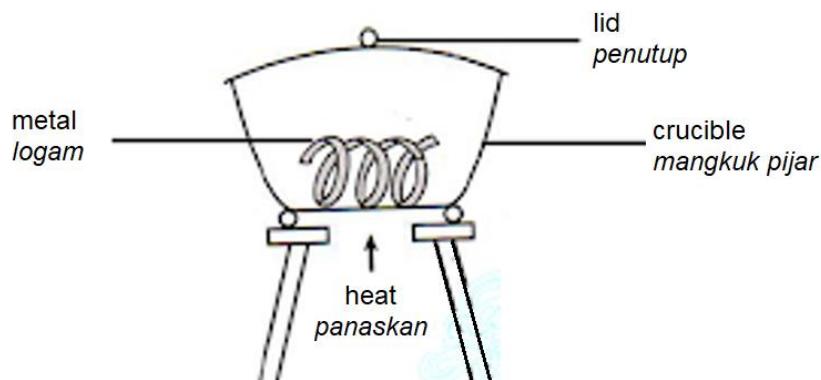


Diagram 1
Rajah 1

The metal is placed into a crucible and is heated strongly until burnt to form metal oxide. How to ensure the reaction is complete?

Logam diletakkan di dalam mangkuk pijar dan dipanaskan dengan kuat sehingga terbakar untuk membentuk oksida logam. Bagaimana memastikan tindak balas ini lengkap?

- A Heat strongly for 30 minutes
Panaskan dengan kuat selama 30 minit
- B Heat until the metal changes to white colour
Panaskan sehingga logam bertukar kepada warna putih
- C Repeat heating, cooling and weighing until a constant mass is obtained
Ulang pemanasan, penyekuan dan penimbangan sehingga jisim tetap diperolehi
- D The lid of the crucible is lifted at intervals to allow the oxygen to enter for the combustion
Penutup mangkuk pijar diangkat sekali sekala untuk membenarkan oksigen masuk untuk pembakaran

5 Which of the following substances is an electrolyte?
Antara bahan-bahan berikut, yang manakah merupakan elektrolit?

A Tetrachloromethane
Tetraklorometana

B Pure ethanol
Etanol tulen

C Molten naphthalene
Naftalena lebur

D Dilute ethanoic acid
Asid etanoik cair

6 What happens during the neutralisation reaction?
Apakah yang berlaku semasa tindak balas peneutralan?

I	Salt is formed <i>Garam terbentuk</i>
II	Hydrogen is formed <i>Hidrogen terbentuk</i>
III	Heat is released <i>Haba dibebaskan</i>
IV	Carbon dioxide is released <i>Karbon dioksida dibebaskan</i>

A I and II
I dan II

B I and III
I dan III

C II and IV
II dan IV

D III and IV
III dan IV

- 7 Which of the following elements that its isotope can determine the age of an artifact?
Manakah antara unsur berikut, yang isotopnya boleh menentukan usia suatu artifak?
- A Aluminium
Aluminium
 - B Sodium
Natrium
 - C Fluorine
Florin
 - D Carbon
Karbon
- 8 What is the function of anhydrous calcium chloride when it is used to determine the empirical formula of copper(II) oxide?
Apakah fungsi kalsium klorida terhidrat apabila ia digunakan untuk menentukan formula empirik kuprum(II) oksida?
- A To purify hydrogen gas
Untuk menullenkan gas hidrogen
 - B To provide oxygen gas
Untuk membekalkan gas oksigen
 - C To dry hydrogen gas
Untuk mengeringkan gas hidrogen
 - D Acts as catalyst
Bertindak sebagai mangkin

- 9 Diagram 2 shows the structural formula of a substance.
Rajah 2 menunjukkan formula struktur suatu sebatian.

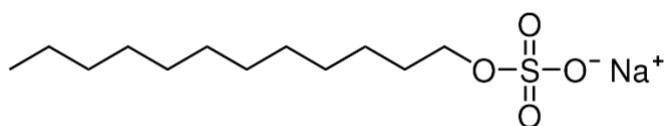


Diagram 2
Rajah 2

What is the substance?
Apakah sebatian ini?

- A Soap
Sabun
 - B Detergent
Detergen
 - C Sulphuric acid
Asid sulfurik
 - D Carboxylic acid
Asid karboksilik
- 10 Diagram 3 shows the symbols for two elements. The letters P and Q are not the actual symbols of the elements.
Rajah 3 menunjukkan simbol bagi dua unsur. Huruf-huruf P dan Q adalah bukan simbol sebenar bagi unsur-unsur itu.



Diagram 3
Rajah 3

Which statement is correct when both elements react?
Pernyataan yang manakah benar apabila kedua-dua unsur bertindak balas ?

- A Ionic compound is formed
Sebatian ion terbentuk
- B Covalent compound is formed
Sebatian kovalen terbentuk
- C Chemical formula is PQ
Formula kimia adalah PQ
- D The compound is insoluble in water
Sebatian tidak larut dalam air

11 Which of the following is insoluble salt?
Manakah antara berikut adalah garam tak terlarutkan?

A Lead(II) sulphate
Plumbum(II) sulfat

B Lead(II) nitrate
Plumbum(II) nitrat

C Sodium ethanoate
Natrium etanoat

D Sodium chloride
Natrium klorida

12 Which of the following types of glass and its usage is correct?
Manakah antara jenis kaca berikut dan kegunaannya adalah betul?

	Type of glass <i>Jenis kaca</i>	Usage <i>Kegunaan</i>
I	Soda lime glass <i>Kaca soda kapur</i>	To make mirror and window panes <i>Untuk membuat cermin dan kaca tingkap</i>
II	Fused glass <i>Kaca silika terlakur</i>	To make prism and lenses <i>Untuk membuat prisma dan kanta</i>
III	Borosilicate glass <i>Kaca borosilikat</i>	To make laboratory apparatus <i>Untuk membuat peralatan makmal</i>
IV	Lead glass <i>Kaca plumbum</i>	To make light bulbs <i>Untuk membuat mentol lampu</i>

A I and II
I dan II

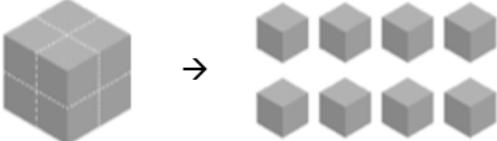
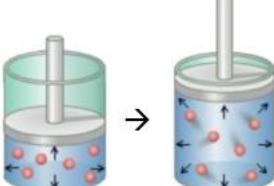
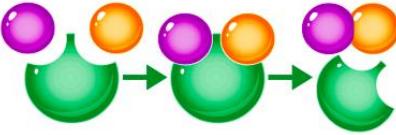
B I and III
I dan III

C II and IV
II dan IV

D III and IV
III dan IV

- 13 Which condition of particles of reactants and factor affecting rate of reaction is correctly matched?

Keadaan zarah-zarah bahan tindak balas dan faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas manakah yang dipadankan dengan betul?

	Condition of particles of reactants <i>Keadaan zarah-zarah bahan tindak balas</i>	Factor <i>Faktor</i>
A		Increase concentration of reactants <i>Tambahkan kepekatan bahan tindak balas</i>
B		Increase pressure of reaction <i>Tambahkan tekanan tindak balas</i>
C		Increase total surface area of reactants <i>Tambahkan jumlah luas permukaan bahan tindak balas</i>
D		Increase temperature of reaction <i>Tambahkan suhu tindak balas</i>

- 14 Which statement is correct about the hydrophilic part of soap?

Pernyataan manakah benar tentang tindakan pencucian sabun?

- A To emulsify water
Untuk mengemulsiikan air
- B Increases the surface tension of water
Menambah tegangan permukaan air
- C React with acid to form salt
Bertindak balas dengan asid untuk membentuk garam
- D Dissolves in water
larut dalam air

- 15 Which of the following explain unsaturated hydrocarbon correctly?
Antara berikut, yang manakah menerangkan hidrokarbon tak tepu dengan betul?
- I It contains carbon and hydrogen only
ia mengandungi unsur karbon dan hidrogen sahaja
 - II can contain double or triple covalent bond between carbon atoms
boleh mengandungi ikatan kovalen ganda dua atau ganda tiga antara atom-atom karbon
 - III All carbons, hydrogen and oxygen atoms are bonded by covalent bonds
Semua atom karbon, hidrogen dan oksigen terikat dengan ikatan kovalen
 - IV It contains double covalent bonds between carbon and hydrogen atoms
ia mengandungi ikatan kovalen ganda dua di antara atom karbon dan hidrogen
- A I and II
I dan II
- B I and III
I dan III
- C II and IV
II dan IV
- D III and IV
III dan IV
- 16 Which of the following gives three correct definitions of oxidation?
Antara berikut, yang manakah memberikan tiga definisi pengoksidaan dengan betul?
- | | Oxygen
Oksigen | Hydrogen
Hidrogen | Electrons
Elektron |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A | Gain
<i>Terima</i> | Gain
<i>Terima</i> | Gain
<i>Terima</i> |
| B | Gain
<i>Terima</i> | Loss
<i>Hilang</i> | Gain
<i>Terima</i> |
| C | Gain
<i>Terima</i> | Loss
<i>Hilang</i> | Loss
<i>Hilang</i> |
| D | Loss
<i>Hilang</i> | Gain
<i>Terima</i> | Gain
<i>Terima</i> |

- 17 Diagram 4 shows two uses of elements from a group in the Periodic Table of Elements.
Rajah 4 menunjukkan dua kegunaan unsur-unsur daripada satu kumpulan dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur.



Camera flash
Lampu kilat kamera

Light bulb
Mentol lampu

Diagram 4
Rajah 4

What is the name of the group?
Apakah nama kumpulan ini?

- A Alkali metal
Logam alkali
 - B Alkali earth metal
Logam alkali bumi
 - C Halogen
Halogen
 - D Noble gas
Gas adi
- 18 Which food additive and its example is correctly matched?
Bahan tambah makanan manakah serta contoh dipadankan dengan betul?

	Food additive <i>Bahan tambah makanan</i>	Example <i>Contoh</i>
A	Thickener <i>Pemekat</i>	Acacia gum <i>Gam akasia</i>
B	Flavouring <i>Perisa</i>	Tartrazine <i>Tartrazina</i>
C	Antioxidant <i>Pengantioksida</i>	Aspartame <i>Aspartam</i>
D	Preservative <i>Pengawet</i>	Ascorbic acid <i>Asid askorbik</i>

- 19 Which of the following statements is true about exothermic reactions?

Pernyataan yang manakah benar tentang tindak balas eksotermik?

- A Heat is absorb from the surrounding during the reaction
Haba diserap daripada persekitaran ketika tindak balas
- B Energy absorbed to break the bonds is higher than the energy released during the bond formation
Tenaga yang diserap untuk memecahkan ikatan lebih tinggi daripada tenaga yang dibebaskan semasa pembentukan ikatan
- C Temperature of reacting solution decreases
Suhu larutan tindak balas menurun
- D Total energy content of the reactants is higher than that of the products.
Jumlah kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas lebih daripada hasil tindak balas

- 20 Which composite materials and its property is true?

Manakah bahan komposit serta sifat-sifatnya adalah betul?

	Composite materials <i>Bahan komposit</i>	Property <i>Sifat-sifatnya</i>
A	Fiberglass <i>Gentian kaca</i>	Able to transmit data <i>Boleh menghantar data</i>
B	Alloy <i>Aloi</i>	High melting and boiling point <i>Mempunyai takat lebur dan didih yang tinggi</i>
C	Photochromic glass <i>Kaca Fotokromik</i>	Able to filter unnecessary radiation <i>Boleh menapis radiasi yang tidak diperlukan</i>
D	Reinforced concrete <i>Konkrit yang diperkujuh</i>	Strong and can withstand high pressure <i>Kuat dan boleh tahan tekanan yang tinggi</i>

- 21 Diagram 5 shows the setup of the apparatus for the electrolysis of copper (II) sulphate solution.

Rajah 5 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi elektrolisis larutan kuprum(II) sulfat.

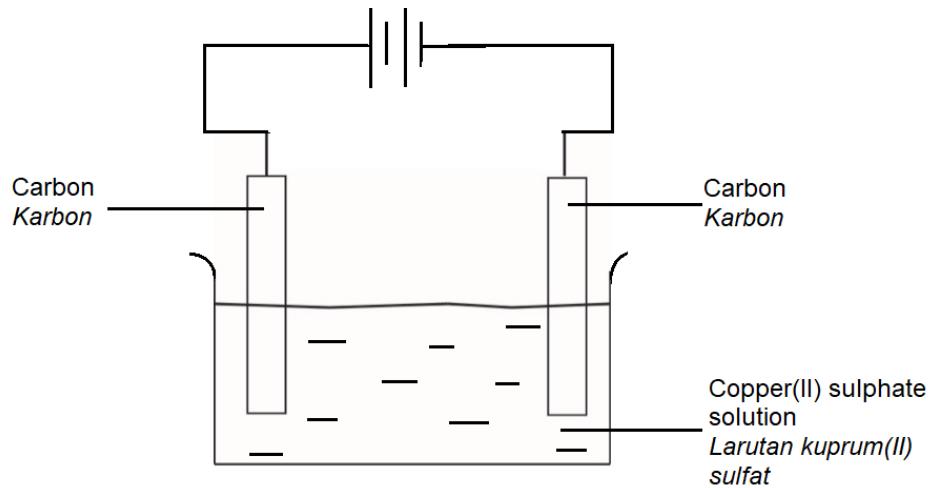


Diagram 5
Rajah 5

The intensity of the blue colour of copper (II) sulphate decreases.

Which of the following explains the observation?

Keamatan warna biru larutan kuprum(II) sulfat semakin berkurang.

Antara berikut, yang manakah menerangkan pemerhatian itu?

- A H_+ ion is discharged at the cathode
Ion H_+ dinyahcas di katod
- B OH^- ion is discharged at the anode
Ion OH^- dinyahcas di anod
- C SO_{42-} ion is discharged at the anode
Ion SO_{42-} dinyahcas di anod
- D Cu^{2+} ion is discharged at the cathode
Ion Cu^{2+} dinyahcas di katod

- 22 Diagram 6 shows symptoms of pneumonia suffered by Johan.

Rajah 6 menunjukkan simptom-simptom pneumonia yang dihidapi oleh Johan.

SYMPTOMS OF PNEUMONIA **SIMPTOM-SIMPTOM PNEUMONIA**

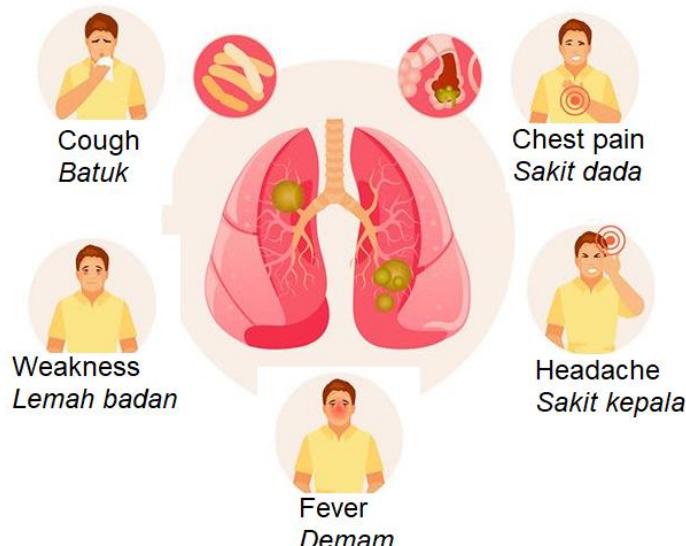


Diagram 6

Rajah 6

Pneumonia is caused by a certain type of bacteria.

What type of medicine that can be used to treat Johan?

Pneumonia disebabkan oleh sejenis bakteria.

Apakah jenis ubat yang boleh digunakan untuk merawat Johan?

- A Analgesic
Analgesik
- B Aspirin
Aspirin
- C Antibiotic
Antibiotik
- D Stimulant
Stimulan

- 23 Diagram 7 shows a balloon that was used in a weather forecast in the atmosphere.
Rajah 7 menunjukkan belon yang telah digunakan dalam ramalan kaji cuaca di atmosfera.

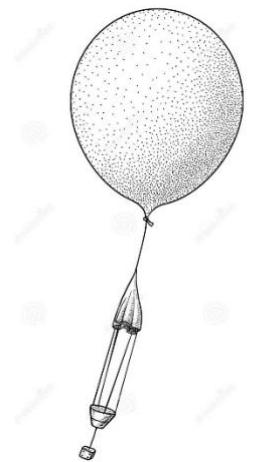


Diagram 7
Rajah 7

What is the substance that filled this balloon and the type of particles of the substance?
Apakah bahan yang mengisi belon ini dan jenis zarah bahan itu?

	Substance <i>Bahan</i>	Type of particles of substance <i>Jenis zarah dalam bahan</i>
A	Nitrogen <i>Nitrogen</i>	Molecule <i>Molekul</i>
B	Helium <i>Helium</i>	Atom <i>Atom</i>
C	Argon <i>Argon</i>	Atom <i>Atom</i>
D	Oxygen <i>Oksigen</i>	Molecule <i>Molekul</i>

- 24 A small piece of sodium is put into a beaker containing water. What is the property of a solution formed after the reaction?

Satu ketulan kecil natrium dimasukkan ke dalam bikar yang mengandungi air. Apakah sifat larutan yang terhasil selepas tindak balas?

- A Acidic
Berasid
- B Neutral
Neutral
- C Alkaline
Beralkali
- D Amphoteric
Amfoterik

- 25 Diagram 8 shows the electron arrangement of a compound with a formula S₂E.
- Rajah 8 menunjukkan susunan elektron bagi satu sebatian berformula S₂E.*

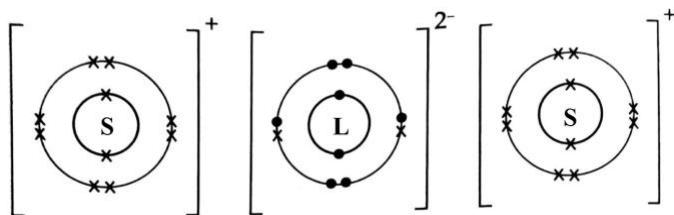


Diagram 8 / Rajah 8

What are the proton number of atoms S and L?
Apakah nombor proton bagi atom S dan atom L?

	Atom S	Atom L
A	8	6
B	10	8
C	11	8
D	11	10

- 26 Diagram 9 shows the setup of the apparatus of a chemical cell.

Rajah 9 menunjukkan susunan radas satu sel kimia.

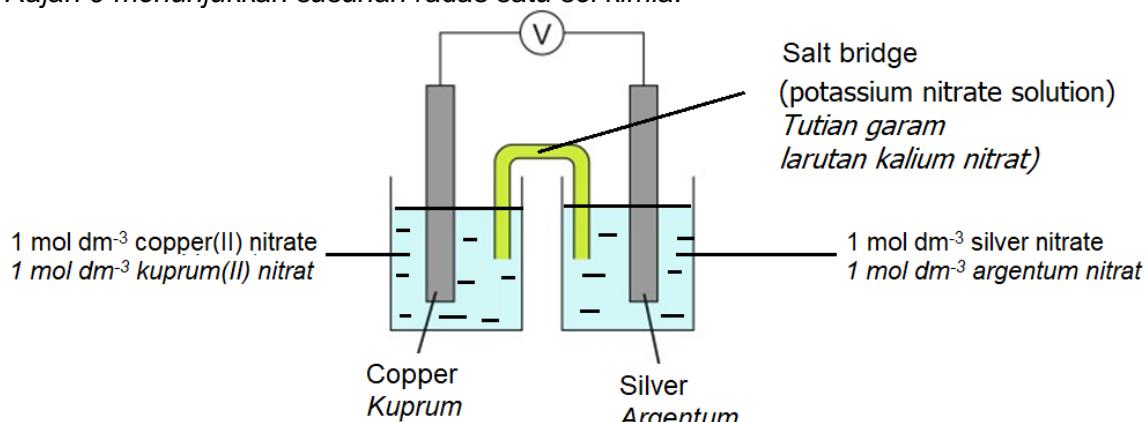


Diagram 9
Rajah 9

Which of the following happens in the chemical cell?

Antara berikut yang manakah berlaku dalam sel kimia itu?

- A The copper plate becomes thicker
Plat kuprum menjadi lebih tebal
- B The silver plate becomes thinner
Plat argentum menjadi nipis
- C The intensity of the blue colour of the copper(II) nitrate solution increases
Keamatan warna biru larutan kuprum(II) sulfat bertambah
- D The colour of the solution in copper(II) nitrate solution changes from blue to colourless
Warna larutan dalam larutan kuprum(II) nitrat bertukar daripada biru ke tidak berwarna

- 27 Diagram 10 shows a structural formula of a compound.
Rajah 10 menunjukkan formula struktur bagi satu sebatian.

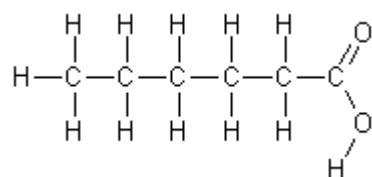


Diagram 10
Rajah 10

What of the following is true based on the structural formula in Diagram 10?
Manakah antara berikut benar berdasarkan formula struktur dalam Rajah 10?

- A A molecule of the compound contains 19 atoms
Satu molekul sebatian ini mengandungi 19 atom
- B The empirical formula of the compound is C_3HO
Formula empirik sebatian ini ialah C_3HO
- C The molecular formula of the compound is $C_6H_{11}O_2$
Formula molekul sebatian ini ialah $C_6H_{11}O_2$
- D The ratio between carbon atoms and oxygen atoms is 3 : 1
Nisbah antara atom karbon dan atom oksigen ialah 3 : 1

- 28 Diagram 11 below show the particles movement after certain time.
Rajah 11 di bawah menunjukkan pergerakkan zarah-zarah selepas beberapa masa.

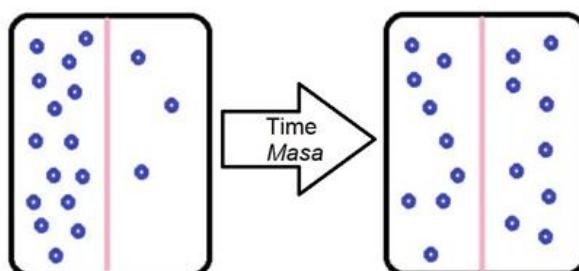


Diagram 11
Rajah 11

What is the process occur based on the above diagram?
Apakah proses yang berlaku berdasarkan rajah di atas?

- A Diffusion
Resapan
- B Sublimation
Pemejawapan
- C Evaporation
Penyejatan
- D Freezing
Pembekuan

- 29 Brass is harder than pure copper. Which of the following best describe the hardness of brass?

Loyang adalah lebih keras dari logam kuprum tulen. Yang mana antara berikut menjelaskan dengan tepat kekerasan loyang?

- A Atoms of zinc metal are placed in orderly arrangement in brass
Atom logam zink diletakkan dalam susunan teratur di dalam loyang
- B Zinc atoms are very small, and placed between copper atoms
Atom zink adalah sangat kecil dan ia terletak di antara atom kuprum
- C Zinc metal atoms prevents copper atoms from sliding easily
Atom logam zink menghalang atom-atom kuprum daripada mengelonsor dengan mudah
- D Diameter of dent on brass is smaller than pure copper
Diameter lekuk di atas loyang lebih kecil daripada kuprum tulen

- 30 What does an oxidising agent do?

Apakah yang dilakukan oleh agen pengoksidaan?

- A It turns orange acidified potassium dichromate(VI) to green
ia menukarkan larutan jingga kalium dikromat(VI) berasid kepada hijau
- B It turns purple acidified potassium manganate(VII) to colourless
ia menukarkan warna ungu kalium manganat(VII) berasid kepada tak berwarna
- C It turns colourless potassium iodide solution to brown
ia menukarkan larutan tidak berwarna kalium iodida kepada perang
- D It turns pale yellow chlorine water to colourless
ia menukarkan warna kuning pucat air klorin kepada tidak berwarna.

- 31 Diagram 12 below shows the structural formula of an organic compound.
Rajah 12 di bawah menunjukkan formula struktur untuk sebatian organik.

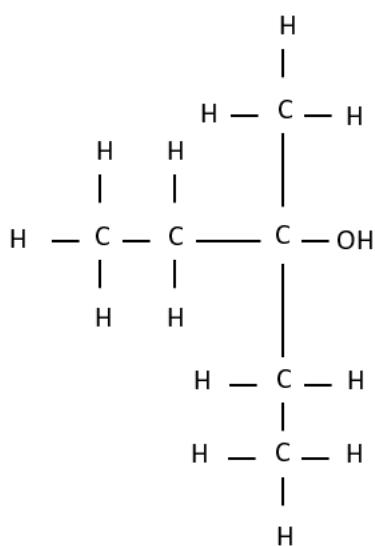


Diagram 12
Rajah 12

What is the name of the organic compound?
Apakah nama sebatian organik ini?

- A 2 – ethylbutan – 2 - ol
2 – etilbutan – 2 – ol
- B 1 – ethyl – 1 – methylpropan – 1 - ol
1 – etil – 1 – metilpropan – 1 – ol
- C 3 – methylpentan – 3 - ol
3 – metilpentan – 3 – ol
- D hexan – 3 - ol
heksan – 3 – ol

- 32 Zinc reacts with an excess of dilute sulphuric acid. Diagram 13 shows the graph of how the volume of hydrogen gas given off changed with time.

Zink bertindak balas dengan asid sulfurik berlebihan. Rajah 13 menunjukkan graf bagaimana isi padu gas hidrogen yang terbebas berubah dengan masa.

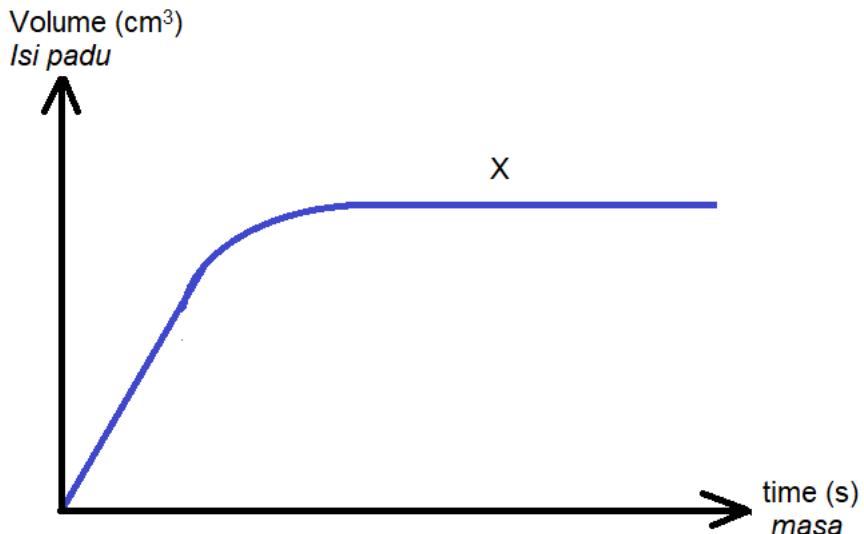


Diagram 13
Rajah 13

Why does the graph become horizontal at X?

Mengapakah graf mendatar di X?

- A All the sulphuric acid has reacted.
Kesemua asid sulfurik telah bertindak balas.
- B All the zinc has reacted.
Kesemua zink telah bertindak balas.
- C Hydrogen is being produced at a constant rate.
Hidrogen dihasilkan pada kadar yang tetap
- D The rate of reaction is decreasing
Kadar tindak balas mula berkurang

- 33 Diagram 14 below shows a monomer of a polymer W.
Rajah 14 menunjukkan monomer untuk polimer W.

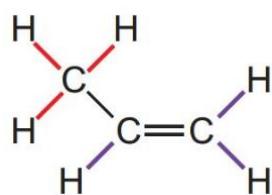
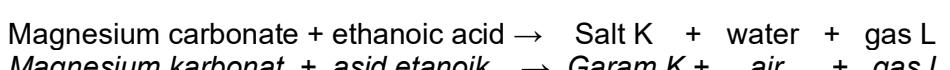


Diagram 14
Rajah 14

Which of the following is the usage of polymer W?
Di antara yang berikut kegunaan polimer W?

- A To make plastic bottle
Untuk membuat botol plastik
 - B To make water pipes
Untuk membuat paip air
 - C To make kitchen utensils
Untuk membuat peralatan memasak
 - D To make electrical insulator
Untuk membuat penebat elektrik
- 34 The following equation represents a reaction to investigate the chemical property of an acid.
Persamaan berikut menunjukkan tindak balas untuk mengkaji sifat kimia suatu asid.



Determine the basicity of acid used and the confirmatory test for gas L.
Tentukan kebesan asid yang digunakan dan ujian pengesahan bagi gas L.

	Basicity of acid <i>Kebesan asid</i>	Confirmatory test for L gas <i>Ujian pengesahan bagi gas L</i>
A	Monoprotic <i>Monoprotik</i>	Test with lime water <i>Uji dengan air kapur</i>
B	Monoprotic <i>Monoprotik</i>	Test with burning wooden splinter <i>Uji dengan kayu uji menyala</i>
C	Diprotic <i>Diprotik</i>	Test with lime water <i>Uji dengan air kapur</i>
D	Diprotic <i>Diprotik</i>	Test with burning wooden splinter <i>Uji dengan kayu uji menyala</i>

- 35 Tests on a sample of polluted water from a factory give the following results.
Ujian kepada sampel air tercemar dari kilang memberikan hasil berikut.

Reagent added <i>Reagen yang ditambah</i>	Result <i>Keputusan</i>
Hydrochloric acid and aqueous barium chloride <i>Asid hidroklorik dan larutan barium klorida</i>	White precipitate is formed <i>Mendakan putih terbentuk</i>
Ammonia solution <i>Larutan ammonia</i>	White precipitate insoluble in excess <i>Mendakan putih tidak larut dalam berlebihan</i>

Which compound is present in the polluted water?
Sebatian manakah yang hadir di dalam air tercemar itu?

- A Aluminium sulphate
Aluminium sulfat
- B Magnesium chloride
Magnesium klorida
- C Lead (II) nitrate
Plumbum(II) nitrat
- D Zinc sulphate
Zink sulfat

- 36 Elements X and Y react to form an ionic compound of formula XY.
What could be the proton numbers of X and Y?
Unsur-unsur X dan Y bertindak balas membentuk satu sebatian ion dengan formula XY. Apakah nombor proton X dan Y?

	X	Y
A	3	8
B	6	8
C	8	16
D	12	16

- 37 Table shows the information of two elements X and Y. Element X is below element Y in the same group.

Jadual menunjukkan maklumat tentang dua unsur X dan Y. Unsur X terletak di bawah unsur Y dalam kumpulan yang sama.

Element Unsur	Number of proton <i>Bilangan proton</i>	Number of electron <i>Bilangan elektron</i>	Number of neutron <i>Bilangan neutron</i>
X	11	11	12
Y	19	19	20

What is the valence electron and relative atomic mass for both atoms?
Apakah susunan elektron dan jisim atom relatif bagi atom Y?

	Valence electron <i>Elektron valens</i>	Relative atomic mass <i>Jisim atom relatif</i>	
		X	Y
A	1	23	39
B	1	22	39
C	2	23	38
D	2	34	58

- 38 What is the percentage by mass of nitrogen in ammonium nitrate, NH_4NO_3 ?
[Relative atomic mass: H=1, N=14, O=16]
Berapakah peratus jisim nitrogen dalam ammonium nitrat, NH_4NO_3 ?
[Jisim atom relatif : H=1, N=14, O=16]

- A 35.0%
- B 21.0%
- C 17.5%
- D 10.6%

- 39 Diagram 15 shows the setup of the apparatus used to electroplate an iron key with silver rod.

Rajah 15 menunjukkan susunan radas yang digunakan untuk menyadur kunci besi dengan rod argentum.

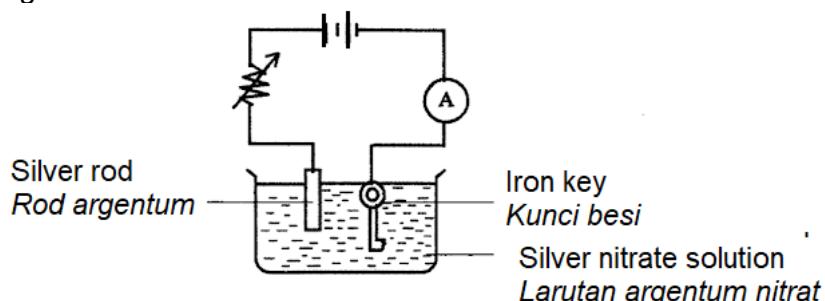


Diagram 15

Rajah 15

What is half equation at anode and cathode after 30 minutes?

Apakah persamaan setengah di anod dan katod selepas 30 minit?

	Anode <i>Anod</i>	Cathode <i>Katod</i>
A	$\text{Ag} \rightarrow \text{Ag}_+ + \text{e}$	$2\text{H}_+ + 2\text{e} \rightarrow \text{H}_2$
B	$\text{Ag} \rightarrow \text{Ag}_+ + \text{e}$	$\text{Ag}_+ + \text{e} \rightarrow \text{Ag}$
C	$4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}$	$2\text{H}_+ + 2\text{e} \rightarrow \text{H}_2$
D	$4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}$	$\text{Fe}_{2+} + 2\text{e} \rightarrow \text{Fe}$

- 40 50.0 cm³ of 1.0 mol dm⁻³ barium nitrate, Ba(NO₃)₂ solution reacts with 50.0 cm³ of hydrochloric acid, HCl to form white precipitate of barium chloride, BaCl₂. What is the concentration of hydrochloric acid needed to react completely with barium nitrate solution? 50.0 cm³ larutan barium nitrat, Ba(NO₃)₂ berkepekatan 1.0 mol dm⁻³ bertindak balas dengan 50.0 cm³ asid hidroklorik untuk membentuk mendakan putih barium klorida, BaCl₂. Apakah kepekatan asid hidroklorik yang diperlukan untuk bertindak balas lengkap dengan larutan barium nitrat.

- A 0.5 mol dm⁻³
- B 1.0 mol dm⁻³
- C 1.5 mol dm⁻³
- D 2.0 mol dm⁻³

- 41 During Movement Control Order (MCO) due to covid-19 pandemic recently, Mr. Fattah started to opt gardening as his new hobby to kill his time. But he was really frustrated because his plants did not grow well due to the acid rain.

One of his efforts to overcome this problem is by treating the soil with 10.0 g of calcium oxide, CaO. If the acid rain contains 25 cm^3 of 0.5 mol dm^{-3} nitric acid, HNO_3 , calculate the mass of calcium oxide that left after reacted with nitric acid completely.

[Relative atomic mass: Ca=40; O=16]

Ketika Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) disebabkan oleh pandemik covid-19 baru-baru ini, En. Fattah telah memilih berkebun sebagai hobi baru beliau untuk mengisi masa lapang. Tetapi beliau sangat kecewa kerana tanaman beliau tidak tumbuh dengan baik disebabkan oleh hujan asid.

Salah satu daripada usaha untuk mengatasi masalah ini ialah merawat tanah dengan 10.0 g kalsium oksida, CaO. Jika hujan asid mengandungi 25 cm^3 asid nitrik, HNO_3 berkepekatan 0.5 mol dm^{-3} , hitungkan jisim kalsium oksida yang tertinggal selepas bertindak balas lengkap dengan asid nitrik.

[Jisim atom relatif: Ca=40; O=16]

- A 0.35 g
- B 0.70 g
- C 9.30 g
- D 9.65 g

- 42 The heat of displacement of copper by zinc is -190 kJ mol^{-1} . What is the amount of energy released if 1.6 g of copper is formed?

[Relative atomic mass: Cu =64]

Haba penyesaran logam kuprum oleh zink ialah -190 kJ mol^{-1} . Apakah jumlah tenaga yang dibebaskan jika 1.6 g kuprum terbentuk?

- A 540 J
- B 2600 J
- C 4250 J
- D 4750 J

- 43 Diagram 16 shows the setup of the apparatus for an experiment that carried out by Aminah to determine the rate of reaction between sodium thiosulphate and sulphuric acid.
Rajah 16 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi eksperimen yang dilakukan oleh Aminah untuk menentukan kadar tindak balas antara natrium tiosulfat dengan asid sulfurik.

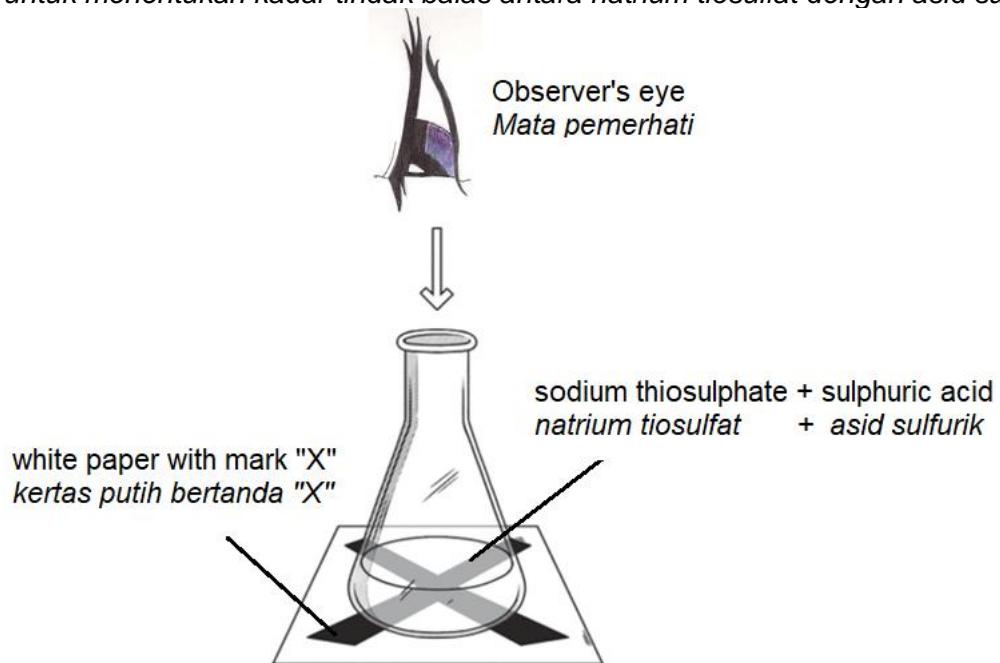
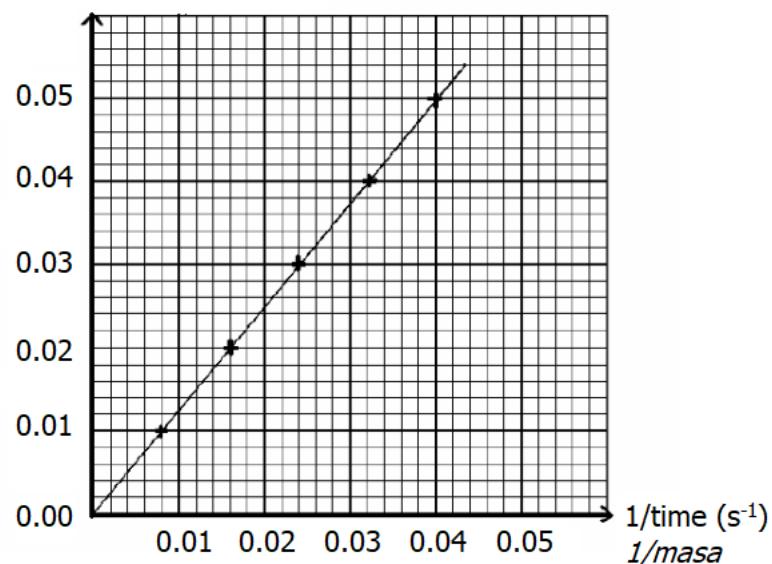


Diagram 16
Rajah 16

Then, she plotted the graph of concentration of sodium thiosulphate against 1/time as shown below:

Kemudian, dia memplot graf kepekatan natrium tiosulfat melawan 1/masa seperti ditunjukkan di bawah:

Concentration of sodium
 thiosulphate (mol dm^{-3})
Kepekatan natrium tiosulfat



Based on the graph, what is the value of t if the experiment is using sodium thiosulphate solution $0.025 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$?

Berdasarkan kepada graf, apakah nilai t jika eksperimen diulangi dengan menggunakan larutan natrium tiosulfat berkepekatan $0.025 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$?

- A 32.3 s
- B 50.0 s
- C 0.020 s
- D 0.031 s

- 44 Alcohol P and carboxylic acid Q reacts to produce an ester M as shown in Diagram 17.
Alkohol P dengan asid karboksilik Q bertindak balas untuk menghasilkan suatu ester M seperti dalam Rajah 17.

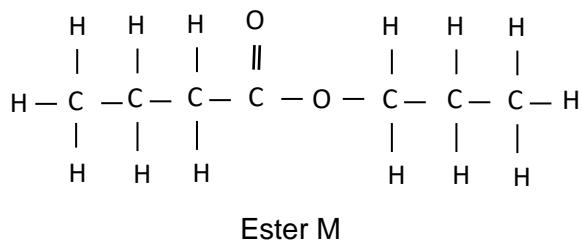


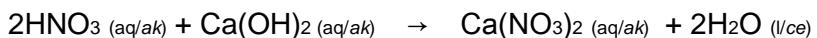
Diagram 17
Rajah 17

Which of the following substances are correct to produce ester M??

Manakah antara bahan-bahan berikut adalah betul bagi menghasilkan ester M?

	Alcohol P Alkohol P	Carboxylic acid Q Asid karboksilik Q
A	Butanol <i>Butanol</i>	Propanoic acid <i>Asid propanoik</i>
B	Propanol <i>Propanol</i>	Butanoic acid <i>Asid butanoik</i>
C	Propanol <i>Propanol</i>	Propanoic acid <i>Asid propanoik</i>
D	Butanol <i>Butanol</i>	Butanoic acid <i>Asid butanoik</i>

- 45 Faridah has done a titration process with the following chemical equation:
Faridah telah menjalankan pentitratan mengikut persamaan berikut :



During the titration, she slowly added 0.2 mol dm⁻³ nitric acid into 25 cm³ of 0.1 mol dm⁻³ calcium hydroxide solution. Initial burette reading was 2.00 cm³. Determine her final burette reading at the end of titration.

Ketika pentitratan, beliau dengan perlahan-lahan menambahkan 0.2 mol dm⁻³ asid nitrik ke dalam 25 cm³ larutan kalsium hidroksida 0.1 mol dm⁻³. Bacaan awal buret ialah 0.00 cm³. Tentukan bacaan buret pada takat akhir pentitratan.

- A 12.50 cm³
- B 14.50 cm³
- C 25.00 cm³
- D 27.00 cm³

- 46 5.0 cm³ of 0.5 mol dm⁻³ sodium sulphate solution was placed into eight different test tubes of the same size. Different volumes of 0.5 mol dm⁻³ Z chloride solution was added to each test tube. The mixture was shaken, and the height of the precipitate formed was measured after one hour. The result is shown in Diagram 18.

5.0 cm³ larutan natrium sulfat 0.5 mol dm⁻³ dimasukkan ke dalam lapan tabung uji berlainan yang sama saiz. Isi padu berbeza larutan Z klorida 0.5 mol dm⁻³ ditambahkan ke dalam setiap tabung uji. Campuran digoncangkan dan ketinggian mendakan terbentuk diukur selepas satu jam. Keputusan ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 18.

Height of precipitate
Tinggi mendakan (cm)

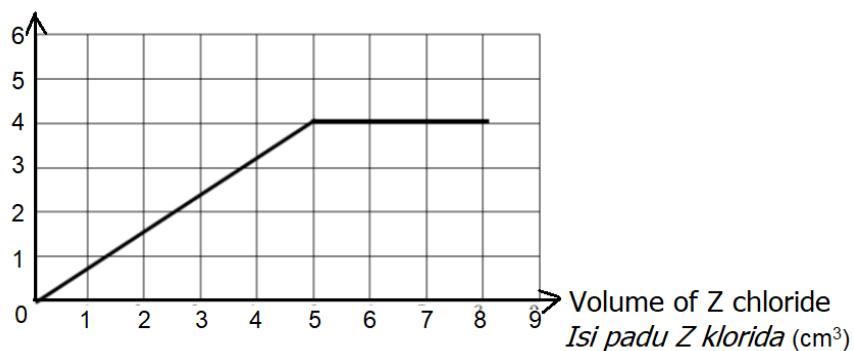


Diagram 18
Rajah 18

What is the empirical formula of the precipitate formed?
Apakah formula empirik mendakan yang terbentuk?

- A ZSO₄
- B Z(SO₄)₂
- C Z₂SO₄
- D Z₂(SO₄)₃

- 47 Diagram 19 shows the structural formula of compound A and compound B.
Rajah 19 menunjukkan formula struktur bagi sebatian A dan sebatian B.

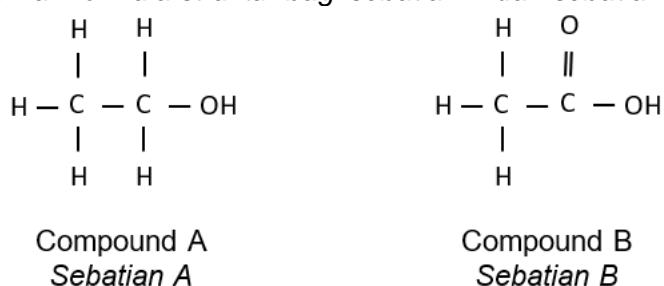


Diagram 19

Rajah

Which of the following can differentiate the compounds?
Manakah antara berikut boleh membezakan sebatian tersebut?

- A Bromine water
Air bromin
- B Solubility in water
Keterlarutan dalam air
- C Acidified potassium manganate (VII) solution
Larutan kalium mangganat (VII) berasid
- D Reaction with sulphuric acid
Tindak balas dengan asid sulfurik

- 48 In which of the following reactions does the oxidation number of nitrogen show the greatest increase?

Di antara tindak balas berikut, yang manakah nombor pengoksidaan nitrogen menunjukkan peningkatan yang paling besar?

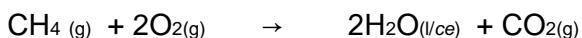
- A $\text{NH}_3\text{ (g)} + \text{HCl (g)} \rightarrow \text{NH}_4\text{Cl (s)}$
- B $2\text{NH}_3\text{ (g)} + 3\text{CuO (s)} \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{ (g)} + 3\text{Cu (s)} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O (l)}$
- C $2\text{NO (g)} + \text{O}_2\text{ (g)} \rightarrow 2\text{NO}_2\text{ (g)}$
- D $4\text{NO}_2\text{ (g)} + \text{O}_2\text{ (g)} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O (l)} \rightarrow 4\text{HNO}_3\text{ (aq)}$

- 49 Table 1 shows energy that required either to break or to form bonds.
Jadual 1 menunjukkan tenaga yang diperlukan untuk membentuk atau memecahkan ikatan.

Bond Ikatan	Average bond energy Tenaga ikatan purata (kJ mol⁻¹)
C=O	740
O=O	495
C-H	410
O-H	467

Table 1 / Jadual 1

The following equation shows the combustion of methane in oxygen.
Persamaan berikut menunjukkan pembakaran metana dalam oksigen.



Calculate heat of combustion of methane by using average bond energy from Table 1.
Hitung haba pembakaran metana dengan menggunakan nilai tenaga ikatan purata dalam Jadual 1.

- A -179 kJ mol⁻¹
- B -718 kJ mol⁻¹
- C +956 kJ mol⁻¹
- D + 1213 kJ mol⁻¹

- 50 A chef wants to win the Master Chef competition by preparing durian puff in the shortest time. To solve the problem, he had to make changes in the preparation of the food. Choose the correct changes to solve the problem.

Seorang tukang masak ingin menang dalam pertandingan Master Chef dengan menyediakan puf durian dalam masa yang singkat. Untuk menyelesaikan masalah itu, beliau perlu membuat perubahan dalam penyediaan bahan makanan tersebut.
Pilih perubahan yang betul untuk menyelesaikan masalah itu.

- A Cook in pressure cooker
Masak dalam periuk tekanan
- B Smaller in size of the durian puff
Saiz puf durian yang kecil
- C Higher temperature for the oven (from 180°C change to 350°C)
Suhu yang lebih tinggi dalam ketuhar (daripada 180°C tukar kepada 350°C)
- D Add more durian filling
Tambah lebih inti durian

**SKEMA
KIMIA KERTAS 1 SET 1**

1	A	26	C
2	D	27	D
3	C	28	A
4	C	29	C
5	D	30	C
6	B	31	C
7	D	32	B
8	C	33	A
9	B	34	A
10	A	35	A
11	A	36	D
12	B	37	A
13	B	38	A
14	D	39	B
15	A	40	D
16	C	41	D
17	D	42	D
18	A	43	B
19	D	44	B
20	D	45	D
21	D	46	A
22	C	47	C
23	B	48	B
24	C	49	B
25	C	50	B