

MODUL GEMILANG A+ TINGKATAN 4

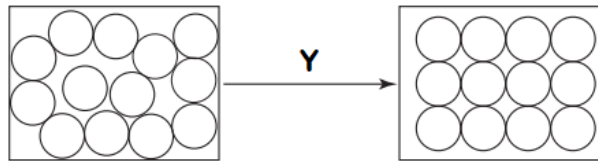
BAB 1: PENGENALAN KEPADA KIMIA

BAB 2: JIRIM DAN STRUKTUR ATOM

SOALAN OBJEKTIF

- 1 Rajah 1 menunjukkan susunan zarah sejenis bahan yang mengalami perubahan keadaan fizik melalui proses Y.

Diagram 1 shows the arrangement of particles for a type of matter that undergoes a change in physical state through process Y.



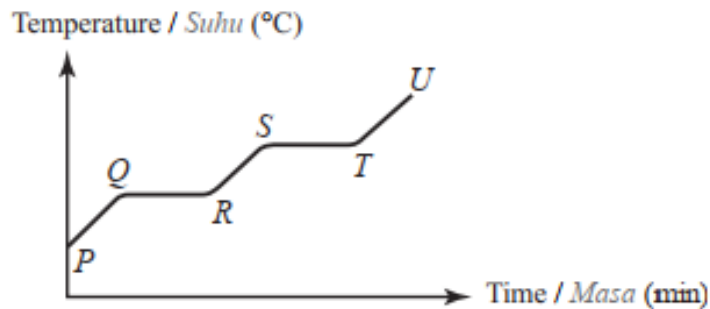
Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Apakah proses Y?

What is process Y?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A Peleburan / <i>Melting</i> | B Pendidihan / <i>Boiling</i> |
| C Pembekuan / <i>Freezing</i> | D Penyejatan / <i>Evaporation</i> |
2. Serbuk garam halus dan pasir secara tidak sengaja tercampur di dalam sebuah bikar di sebuah makmal. Apakah kaedah terbaik untuk mengasingkan dan mengumpulkan bahan tersebut?
- A fine salt and sand are accidentally mixed inside a beaker at school laboratory. What is the best method to separate and collect them?*
- | | |
|---|--|
| A Kondensasi / <i>Condensation</i> | B Penyejatan / <i>Evaporation</i> |
| C Penapisan / <i>Filtration</i> | D Penyulingan berperingkat / <i>Fractional distillation</i> |
3. Belon berisi gas akan mengecut apabila diletakkan dalam peti sejuk. Antara berikut, yang manakah kesan suhu rendah kepada zarah gas dalam belon itu?
- An inflated balloon will shrink if it is placed in refrigerator. Which of the following is the effect of lower temperature to the gas particles in the balloon?*
- A** Bergerak lebih cepat dan semakin rapat antara satu sama lain
Move faster and become closer together
 - B** Bergerak lebih cepat dan semakin jauh antara satu sama lain
Move faster and become further apart
 - C** Bergerak lebih lambat dan semakin rapat antara satu sama lain.
Move slower and become closer together
 - D** Bergerak lebih lambat dan semakin jauh antara satu sama lain
Move slower and become further apart

- 4 Rajah 2 menunjukkan graf suhu melawan masa apabila pepejal Y dipanaskan.
Diagram 2 shows the graph of temperature against time when a solid Y is heated.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Antara pernyataan berikut, yang manakah adalah betul tentang lengkung itu?
Which of the following statements are true about the curve?

- I Pada Q, pepejal Y mula mencair
At Q, solid Y begins to melt
- II Pada QR, zarah-zarah dalam Y membebaskan haba ke persekitaran
At QR, particles in Y release heat into the surroundings
- III Pepejal Y mendidih dengan lengkap pada R
Solid Y boils completely at R
- IV Takat didih bagi Y adalah pada ST
The boiling point of Y is at ST
- A I dan III
I and III
- B I dan IV
I and IV
- C II dan III
II and III
- D II dan IV
II and IV

- 5 Jadual 1 menunjukkan nombor proton dan bilangan neutron bagi atom unsur P, Q, R dan S.
Table 1 shows the proton number and the number of neutrons for atoms of elements P, Q, R, and S.

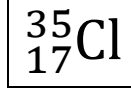
Unsur Element	Nombor proton Proton number	Bilangan neutron Number of neutrons
P	7	7
Q	8	8
R	8	9
S	9	10

Jadual 1 / Table 1

Antara pasangan berikut, yang manakah adalah isotop?
Which of the following pair of elements is isotope?

- A P dan Q/ P and Q
- B P dan R/ P and R
- C Q dan R/ Q and R
- D R dan S/ R and S

- 6 Rajah 3 menunjukkan perwakilan piawai bagi atom klorin.
Diagram 3 shows the standard representation of chlorine atom.

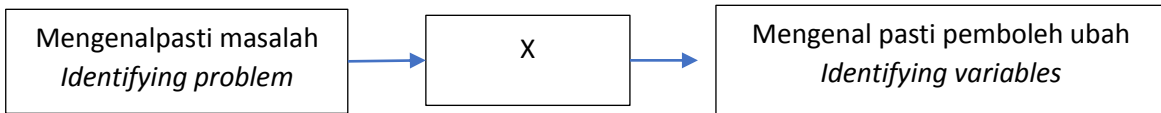


Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

Apakah bilangan elektron valens bagi atom klorin?
What is the number of valence electrons of chlorine atom?

- A 2
B 3
C 4
D 7
- 7 Antara bahan berikut, yang manakah terdiri daripada atom?
Which of the following substance is made up of atom?
- A Natrium/ Sodium
B Magnesium klorida/ Magnesium chloride
C Naftalena/ Naphthalene
D Gas metana/ Methane gas

- 8 Rajah 4 menunjukkan sebahagian langkah semasa menjalankan penyiasatan saintifik.
Diagram 4 shows a part of the steps during scientific investigation.



Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

Apakah langkah X?
What is step X?

- A Mengumpul data / Collecting data
B Membuat hipotesis / Making hypothesis
C Membuat pemerhatian / Making observation
D Merancang eksperimen / Planning experiment
- 9 Rajah 5 menunjukkan satu peralatan keselamatan yang ditemui di dalam makmal.
Diagram 5 shows a safety equipment found in a laboratory.

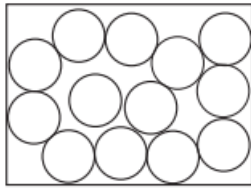


Rajah 5 / Diagram 5

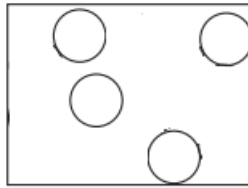
Apakah nama peralatan tersebut?
What is the name of the equipment?

- A Penggera kebakaran/ Fire alarm
B Kebuk wasap/ Fume chamber
C Alat pemadam kebakaran/ Fire extinguisher
D Pancuran air dan pembasuh mata/ Shower and eyewash

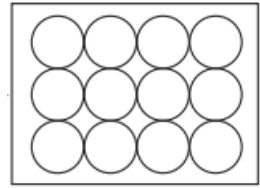
- 10 Rajah 6 menunjukkan susunan zarah dalam tiga keadaan jirim pada suhu bilik.
 Diagram 6 shows the arrangement of particles in three states of matter at room temperature.



X



Y



Z

Rajah 6 / Diagram 6

Apakah bahan X, Y dan Z pada suhu bilik?

What are substances X, Y and Z at room temperature?

	X	Y	Z
A	Bromin/ <i>Bromine</i>	Naftalena/ <i>Naphthalene</i>	Nitrogen/ <i>Nitrogen</i>
B	Naftalena/ <i>Naphthalene</i>	Nitrogen/ <i>Nitrogen</i>	Bromin/ <i>Bromine</i>
C	Nitrogen/ <i>Nitrogen</i>	Bromin/ <i>Bromine</i>	Naftalena/ <i>Naphthalene</i>
D	Bromin/ <i>Bromine</i>	Nitrogen/ <i>Nitrogen</i>	Naftalena/ <i>Naphthalene</i>

Sumber : SPM 2016:Q24

SOALAN STRUKTUR

- 1 Jadual 1 menunjukkan masa yang diambil untuk seorang pelajar melarutkan gula kasar dan gula halus di dalam 100.0 cm^3 air sejuk.

Table 1 shows the time taken for a student to dissolve coarse sugar and fine sugar in 100.0 cm^3 of cold water.

Jenis sugar <i>Type of sugar</i>	Masa yang diambil untuk gula melarut (s) <i>Time taken for sugar to dissolve (s)</i>
Gula kasar <i>Coarse sugar</i>	85
Gula halus <i>Fine sugar</i>

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (a) Pelajar tersebut kemudian melarutkan gula halus dalam 100.0 cm^3 air sejuk. Ramalkan masa yang diambil untuk gula halus tersebut melarut sepenuhnya di dalam air sejuk.
The student then dissolves fine sugar in 100.0 cm^3 of cold water. Predict the time taken for the fine sugar to completely dissolve in cold water.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) (i) Berdasarkan aktiviti yang dijalankan oleh pelajar tersebut, berikan **dua** kaedah lain yang boleh meningkatkan kadar keterlarutan gula.
*Based on the activities that been carried out by the student, give other **two** methods that can increase the rate of sugar solubility.*

[2 markah / 2 marks]

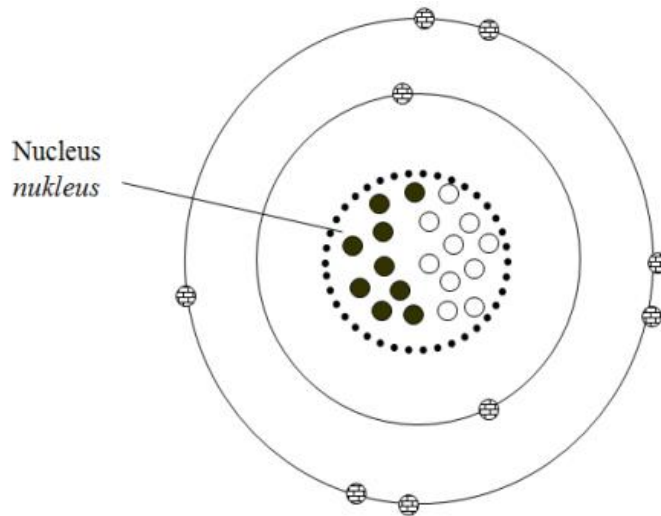
- (ii) Terangkan bagaimana salah satu kaedah dalam (b)(i) dapat meningkatkan kadar keterlarutan gula.
Explain how on of the method in (b)(i) can increase the rate of sugar solubility.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) Apakah kesimpulan yang dapat dibuat daripada aktiviti pelajar tersebut?
What can be concluded from these student's activities?

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- 2 (a) Rajah 1.1 menunjukkan struktur atom bagi unsur Z.
Diagram 1.1 shows the atomic structure of Z element.



Rajah 1.1 / Diagram 1.1

Berdasarkan Rajah 1.1:

Based on Diagram 1.1:

- (i) Takrifkan nombor nukleon.
Define nucleon number.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Struktur atom mengandungi tiga jenis zarah subatom. Lengkapkan jadual berikut dengan nama zarah subatom yang betul.

The structure of atom consists of three subatomic particles. Complete the following table with the correct name of subatomic particles.

Simbol	Zarah subatom
⊕	
●	
○	

[3 markah / 3 marks]

- (iii) Nyatakan bilangan elektron valens dalam atom Z.
State the number of valence electrons in Z atom.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (iv) Nyatakan kedudukan unsur Z dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur.
State the position of Z element in the Periodic Table of Elements.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (b) Rajah 1.2 menunjukkan dua isotop bagi unsur R.
Diagram 1.2 shows two isotopes of R elements.



Rajah 1.2 / Diagram 1.2

- Berdasarkan Rajah 1:
Based on Diagram 1:
- (i) Apa itu isotop?
What are isotopes?

[1 markah / 1 marks]

- (ii) Adakah sifat kimia bagi kedua-dua isotop berbeza? Terangkan jawapan anda.
Is the chemical properties of both isotopes differs? Explain your answer.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- 3 Jadual 2 menunjukkan nama beberapa bahan kimia dengan formula kimia.
Table 2 shows the names of some chemical substance with its chemical formula.

Chemical Substance <i>Bahankimia</i>	Chemical formula <i>Formula kimia</i>
Iodine <i>Iodin</i>	I_2
X X	CuSO_4
Aluminium <i>Aluminium</i>	Al
Tetrachloromethane <i>Tetraklorometana</i>	CCl_4

Jadual 2 / Table 2

- (a) Berdasarkan Jadual 2:
Based on Table 2:

- (i) Nyatakan jenis zarah bagi tetraklorometana.
State the types of particles of tetrachloromethane.

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (ii) Namakan bahan X.
Name substance X.

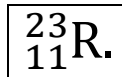
[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (iii) Kelaskan bahan kimia dalam Jadual 2 kepada unsur dan sebatian.
Classify the substance in Table 2 into elements and compounds.

Unsur <i>Element</i>	Sebatian <i>Compound</i>

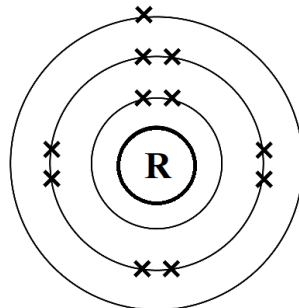
[2 markah/ 2 marks]

- (b) Rajah 2 berikut menunjukkan perwakilan atom bagi unsur R
Diagram 2 shows the standard representation of atom for elemen R



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

- (i) Lukis susunan elektron bagi atom R.
Draw the electron arrangement of atom R.



[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (ii) Hitung bilangan neutron bagi atom R.
Calculate the number of neutron of atom R.

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

SOALAN ESEI

- 1 Jadual 1 menunjukkan bilangan proton, neutron dan elektron dalam atom P, Q, R, S, T dan U. Huruf-huruf yang digunakan bukan simbol sebenar bagi atom-atom tersebut.

Table 1 shows the number of protons, neutron and electron present in atom P, Q, R, S, T and U. The letters used are not the actual symbol of the atoms.

Atom/ Atom	P	Q	R	S	T	U
Bilangan proton <i>Number of protons</i>	11	9	6	d	20	6
Bilangan neutron <i>Number of neutrons</i>	12	b	6	7	e	8
Bilangan elektron <i>Number of electrons</i>	11	9	c	7	20	6
Nombor nukleon <i>Nucleon number</i>	a	19	12	14	40	14

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (a) Berdasarkan Jadual 1:

Based on Table 1:

- (i) Nyatakan a, b, c, d, dan e
State a, b, c, d, and e

[5 markah/ 5 marks]

- (ii) Tulis perwakilan piawai bagi atom Q dan T.
Write the standard representation of atoms Q and T.

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

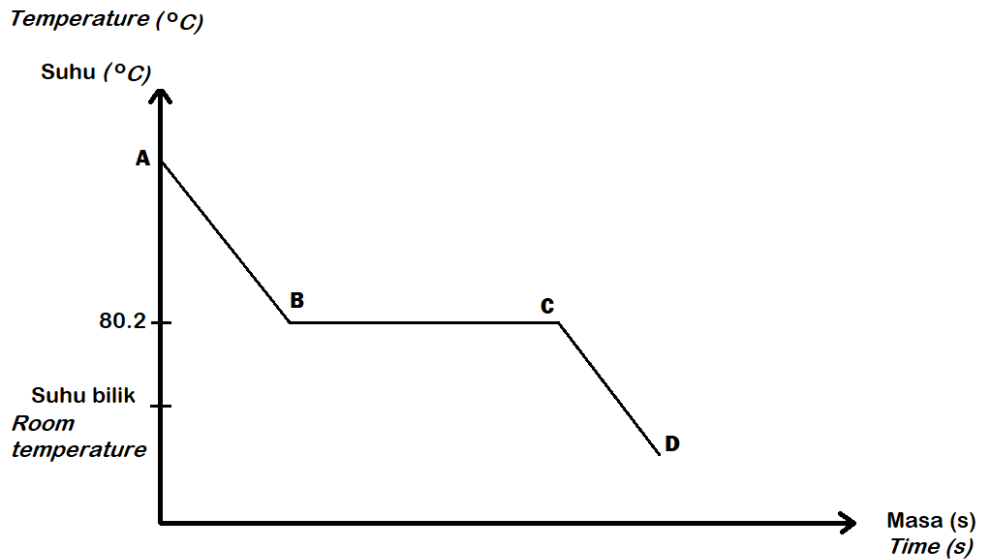
- (iii) Pilih isotop bagi atom R dan tulis perwakilan piawai baginya.
Choose an isotope of atom R and write its standard representation.

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (iv) Lukis susunan elektron bagi kedua-dua isotop yang dinyatakan di 4(a)(iii)
Draw the electron arrangement for both isotopes stated in 4 (a)(iii).

[4 markah/ 4 marks]

- (b) Rajah 1 menunjukkan lengkung penyejukan bagi naftalena. Perubahan keadaan fizikal bagi naftalena pada setiap fasa dilabelkan sebagai A, B, C dan D.
Diagram 1 shows the cooling curve of naphthalene. The changes in the physical state of naphthalene for every phases are labelled as A, B, C and D.



Rajah 1/ *Diagram 1*

Tulis keadaan fizikal naftalena di AB, BC dan CD.
Kemudian terangkan perubahan yang berlaku dalam setiap fasa.
Write the physical state of naphthalene at AB, BC, and CD.
Then, explain the changes that occurred in every phase.

[8 markah/ 8 marks]

SPM 2012 Soalan 6

4 Antara zarah yang berikut, yang manakah bersamaan dengan 1 mol?

Which of the following particles equal to 1 mole?

- A Bilangan atom dalam 1 g gas hidrogen
The number of atom in 1 g of hydrogen gas
- B Bilangan molekul dalam 1 g gas hidrogen
The number of molecule in 1 g of hydrogen gas
- C 6.02×10^{23} atom hidrogen dalam gas hidrogen
 6.02×10^{23} of hydrogen atoms in hydrogen gas.
- D 6.02×10^{23} molekul hidrogen dalam gas hidrogen
 6.02×10^{23} of hydrogen molecule in hydrogen gas.

SPM 2007 Soalan 36

5 Antara gas berikut, yang manakah mengandungi 0.4 mol atom pada suhu dan tekanan bilik?

[1 mol gas menempati isi padu sebanyak 24 dm³ pada suhu dan tekanan bilik]

Which of the following gases contains 0.4 mol of atoms at room temperature and pressure?

[1 mol of gas occupies the volume of 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure]

- A 4.8 dm³ He
- B 4.8 dm³ H₂
- C 4.8 dm³ SO₃
- D 4.8 dm³ CO₂

SPM 2007 Soalan 36

6 Apabila kuprum(II) karbonat, CuCO₃ dipanaskan, gas yang terbebas menukarkan air kapur menjadi keruh.

Berapakah isi padu gas yang terbebas apabila 0.62 g kuprum(II) karbonat dipanaskan pada keadaan bilik?

[Jisim atom relatif ; C = 12, O = 16, Cu = 64 ; Isipadu molar gas = 24 dm³ mol⁻¹ pada keadaan bilik]

When copper(II) carbonate, CuCO₃ is heated, the gas released turns the lime water chalky.

What is the volume of gas released when 0.62 g of copper(II) carbonate is heated at room condition?

[Relative atomic mass; C = 12, O = 16, Cu = 64; Molar volume of gas = 24 dm³ mol⁻¹ at room conditions]

- A 5 cm³
- B 120 cm³
- C 240 cm³
- D 360 cm³

SPM 2006 Soalan 25

7. Formula bagi ion sulfat adalah SO₄²⁻ dan ion nitrat adalah NO₃⁻.

Jika formula garam sulfat bagi M ialah MSO₄, apakah formula garam nitrat bagi M?

The formula for a sulphate ion is SO₄²⁻ and for a nitrate is NO₃⁻.

If the formula of the sulphate salt of M is MSO₄, what is the formula of the nitrate salt of M?

- A MNO₃
- B M₂NO₃
- C M(NO₃)₂
- D M(NO₃)₃

SPM 2006 Soalan 36

8 Sebatian manakah yang mempunyai formula yang betul?

	Sebatian Compound	Formula Formula
A	Barium Nitrat <i>Barium Nitrate</i>	Ba(NO ₃) ₂
B	Plumbum(II) oksida <i>Lead(II) oxide</i>	PbO ₂
C	Kuprum(II) oksida <i>Copper(II) oxide</i>	Cu ₂ O
D	Argentum karbonat <i>Silver carbonate</i>	AgCO ₃

SPM 2009 Soalan 46

9 Persamaan kimia berikut menunjukkan pembakaran lengkap bagi gas etana

The following chemical equation shows the complete combustion of ethane gas.



Berapakah isipadu etana yang diperlukan untuk menghasilkan 2.2 g karbon dioksida pada suhu dan tekanan piawai?

[Jisim molar CO₂ = 44 g mol⁻¹. Isipadu molar gas pada suhu dan tekanan piawai = 22.4 dm³ mol⁻¹]

What is the volume of ethane needed to produce 2.2 g of carbon dioxide at standard temperature and pressure?

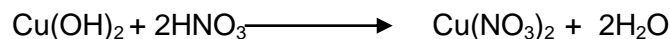
[*Molar mass of CO₂ = 44 g mol⁻¹. Molar volume of gas at standard temperature and pressure = 22.4 dm³ mol⁻¹*]

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| A | 0.05 dm ³ | B | 0.10 dm ³ |
| C | 0.56 dm ³ | D | 1.12 dm ³ |

SPM 2010 Soalan 4

10 Persamaan berikut mewakili satu tindak balas .

The following equation represents a reaction.



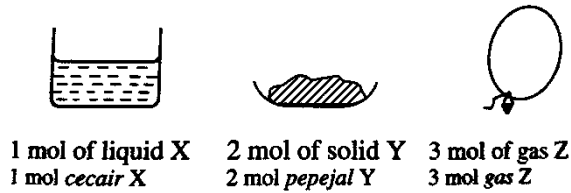
Apakah bahan – bahan tindak balas dalam persamaan ini?

What are the reactants in this equation?

- A** Kuprum(II) nitrat dan air
Copper(II) nitrate and water
- B** Kuprum(II) nitrat dan asid nitrik
Copper(II) nitrate and nitric acid
- C** Kuprum(II) hidroksida dan asid nitrik
Copper(II) hydroxide and nitric acid
- D** Kuprum(II) hidroksida dan kuprum(II) nitrat
Copper(II) hydroxide and copper(II) nitrate.

SPM 2007 Soalan 5

- 11 Rajah 1 menunjukkan tiga jenis bahan.
Diagram 1 shows three types of substances.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

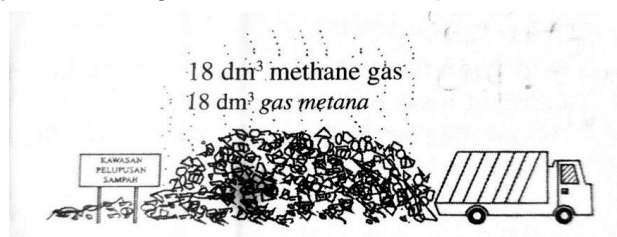
Antara yang berikut, yang manakah benar tentang bahan pada Rajah 1?

Which of the following is true about the substances in Diagram 1?

- I Bilangan zarah dalam gas Z ialah sebanyak $3 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$
The number of particles in gas Z is $3 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$
- II Bilangan zarah dalam pepejal Y adalah dua kali lebih banyak daripada bilangan zarah dalam cecair X.
The number of particles in solid Y is two times greater than in liquid X.
- III Bilangan zarah dalam cecair X adalah lebih daripada bilangan zarah dalam gas Z
The number of particles in liquid X is more than in a gas Z.
- IV Bilangan zarah dalam pepejal Y adalah lebih daripada bilangan zarah dalam gas Z
The number of particles in solid Y is more than in a gas Z.
- A I dan II
I and II
- B I dan III
I and III
- C II dan III
II and III
- D II dan IV
II and IV

SPM 2005 Soalan 39

- 12 Gambar rajah menunjukkan suatu kawasan pelupusan sampah.
Aktiviti mikroorganisma di kawasan itu menghasilkan gas metana (CH_4)
The picture shows a waste disposal site.
The activity of microorganisms in the waste produces methane (CH_4)



Berapakah jisim gas metana (CH_4) yang terhasil?

What is the mass of methane (CH_4) produced?

[Diberi jisim atom relatif, H = 1, C = 12 dan 1 mol gas menempati 24 dm^3 pada suhu dan tekanan bilik]

[Given that the relative atomic mass H = 1, C = 12 and 1 mol of gas occupies 24 dm^3 at room temperature and pressure]

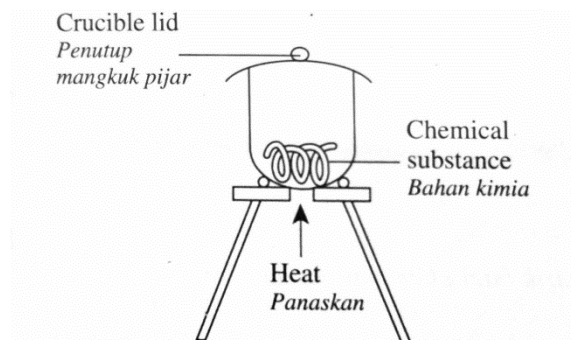
- A 12 g
- B 16 g
- C 21 g
- D 27 g

SOALAN STRUKTUR

Klon SPM 2007, Soalan 3

- 1 Rajah 1.1 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi kaedah yang digunakan untuk menentukan formula empirik bagi suatu sebatian

Diagram 1.1 shows the apparatus set up used to determine the empirical formula of a compound



Rajah 1.1 / Diagram 1.1

- (a) (i) Namakan satu logam yang sesuai digunakan untuk menentukan formula empirik menggunakan kaedah seperti dalam gambar rajah.
Name a metal suitable to be used to determine the empirical formula by using method as shown in the figure.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Berdasarkan jawapan anda pada 1a(i), mengapakah logam tersebut sesuai dalam menentukan formula empirik menggunakan kaedah seperti ditunjukkan dalam gambar rajah?
Why the metal you name in question 1(a)(i) suitable to determine the empirical formula by using method that show in the diagram?

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (iii) Semasa menjalankan eksperimen menggunakan kaedah di atas, mengapakah penutup mangkuk pijar perlu dibuka sekali sekala?
When carrying out an experiment using method above, why does the crucible lid need to be opened once in a while?

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Rajah 1.2 menunjukkan keputusan bagi satu eksperimen untuk menentukan formula empirik bagi plumbum oksida.

Diagram 1.2 shows the results for an experiment to determine the empirical formula lead oxide.

Jisim tiub pembakaran <i>Mass of combustion tube</i>	= 64.00 g
Jisim tiub pembakaran + plumbum oksida <i>Mass of combustion tube + lead oxide</i>	= 117.5 g
Jisim tiub pembakaran + plumbum <i>Mass of combustion tube + lead</i>	= 113.68 g

Rajah 1.2 / *Diagram 1.2*

Berdasarkan rajah di atas, tentukan nilai yang berikut:

Based on diagram above, determine the values of the following:

[Jisim atom relatif, O = 16, Pb = 207]

[*Relative atomic mass, O = 16, Pb = 207*]

- (i) Jisim plumbum / *Mass of plumbum*

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Bilangan mol plumbum / *Number of moles of lead*

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (iii) Jisim oksigen / *Mass of oxygen*

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (iv) Bilangan mol oksigen / *Number of moles of oxygen*

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (v) Formula empirik bagi plumbum oksida / *Empirical formula of lead oxide*

[1 markah / 1 mark]

SPM 2012 Soalan 2

- 2 Jadual 1 menunjukkan formula empirik dan formula molekul bagi tiga sebatian.

Table 1 shows the empirical formulae and the molecular formulae of three compounds.

Sebatian / <i>Compound</i>	Formula empirik / <i>Empiric formula</i>	Formula molekul/ <i>Molecular formula</i>
X		C ₆ H ₆
Y	C ₂ H ₄ O	
Z	Cu (NO ₃) ₂	Cu (NO ₃) ₂

Jadual 1 / *Table 1*

- (a) (i) Nyatakan maksud formula molekul.

State the meaning of molecular formula.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Jisim molekul relatif bagi sebatian W ialah 88. Tentukan formula molekul bagi sebatian W.

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

Relative molecular mass of compound W is 88. Determine the molecular formula of compound W.

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

Jisim molekul relatif

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (b) Tulis formula empirik bagi sebatian X.

Write the empirical formula of compound X.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) Apabila sebatian Y dipanaskan dengan kuat, ia akan terurai membentuk kuprum (II) oksida, gas oksigen dan gas nitrogen dioksida.

Tulis persamaan kimia yang seimbang bagi penguraian sebatian Y.

When compound Y is heated strongly, it will be decomposed to form copper (II) oxide, oxygen gas and nitrogen dioxide gas.

Write a balance chemical equation

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (d) Kopi merupakan minuman kegemaran ramai terutamanya mereka yang tinggal di negara – negara Eropah. Kopi gemar diambil pada waktu pagi kerana terdapat peransang semula jadi iaitu kafeina, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, yang memberikan kesan kesegaran untuk mengelakkan rasa mengantuk pada waktu pagi. Walau bagaimanapun, kafeina boleh menyebabkan ketagihan sekiranya diambil secara berlebihan. Apakah formula empirik bagi kafeina?

Coffee is a favourite drink especially people live in Europe. Most people take a cup of coffee in the morning because coffee has a natural substance called Caffeine $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$ that give freshness and to avoid feeling sleepy in the morning. Nevertheless, Caffeine will lead to addict if over consume. What is the empirical formula for the Caffeine?

[1 markah / 1 mark]

SOALAN ESEI

- 1 Encik Fakhri merupakan seorang petani yang mengusahakan tanaman yang terdiri daripada sayur – sayuran. Beliau mendapati tanah pertanian beliau kurang subur dan memerlukan baja supaya tanamannya dapat tumbuh dengan lebih sihat. Beliau pergi ke tiga buah syarikat pengeluaran baja. Setiap daripada syarikat tersebut menawarkan jenis baja yang berbeza seperti ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 1.

Mr. Fakhri is a farmer that plants variety of vegetables. He discovered that his soil is unfertilized, so, he decided to buy fertilizer to solve his unfertilized soil. He went to three company that produced fertilizer. Each company offer different type of fertilizer as shown in Table 1.

Syarikat/ Company	Baja/ Fertilizer	Formula kimia/ Chemical formula
X	Ammonium sulfat/Ammonium sulphate	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$
Y	Urea/ Urea	NH_2CONH_2
Z	Hidrazina/ Hydrazine	N_2H_2

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (b) Hitungkan peratus nitrogen mengikut jisim bagi setiap jenis baja.
Baja yang manakah yang terbaik perlu dibeli oleh Encik Fakhri dan nyatakan sebab anda.

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

Calculate the percentage by mass of nitrogen for every type of fertilizer.

Which is the best fertilizer for Mr Fakhri to buy? State your reason

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

[4 markah / 4 marks]

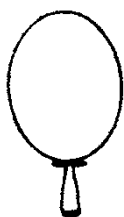
- (c) Rajah 1 menunjukkan dua biji belon yang diisi dengan 100 cm^3 gas oksigen dan 100 cm^3 gas hidrogen.

Sekiranya kedua belon dilepaskan secara serentak dalam keadaan bilik, belon yang manakah akan menjulang lebih tinggi? Nyatakan sebab anda menggunakan pengiraan.

[Jisim atom relatif: O = 16, H = 1, isi padu molar gas = $24\text{ dm}^3\text{ mol}^{-1}$]

Diagram 1 shows two balloons filled with 100 cm^3 oxygen gas and 100 cm^3 hydrogen gas. If both balloons is released simultaneously in room condition, which balloon will fly higher the other one? Explain your answers by calculation.

[Relative atomic gas: O = 16, H = 1, gas molar volume = $24\text{ dm}^3\text{ mol}^{-1}$]



100 cm^3 of oxygen gas
 100 cm^3 gas oksigen



100 cm^3 of hydrogen gas
 100 cm^3 gas hydrogen

Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

[6 markah / 6 marks]

- (d) Logam P merupakan logam yang sangat reaktif apabila bertindak balas dengan oksigen. Azman diminta untuk menentukan formula empirik bagi oksida logam P.

Huraikan bagaimana Azman menentukan formula empirik bagi oksida logam itu. Sila sertakan langkah pengiraan

Metal P is a very reactive metal when reacting with oxygen. Azman was asked to determine the empirical formula of the metal P oxide.

Describe how Azman can form an empirical formula of metal oxide P.

Please include calculation steps:

[10 markah/ 10marks]

(i) Prosedur eksperimen / *Experimental procedure*

(ii) Langkah pengiraan / *Calculation steps*

BAB 4: JADUAL BERKALA UNSUR

SOALAN OBJEKTIF

1. Z bukan simbol sebenar suatu unsur yang mempunyai susunan elektron 2.8.4. Dimanakah kedudukan unsur Z dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur?

Z is not the actual symbol of the element have electrons arrangement 2.8.4.

Where is the element Z placed in the Periodic Table of Elements?

	Kumpulan Group	Kala Period
A	3	14
B	14	3
C	4	3
D	3	4

2. Unsur X berada dalam kumpulan 18 dalam Jadual Berkala. X bukan simbol sebenar unsur tersebut. Gas X digunakan dalam lampu iklan.

Apakah X?

Element X is located in group 18 in The Periodic Table. X is not the actual symbol of the element. Gas X is use in the advertising light.

What is X?

- A** Helium/ *Helium*
B Neon/ *Neon*
C Argon/ *Argon*
D Krypton/ *Krypton*
3. Dalam Jadual berkala yang moden, unsur-unsur disusun mengikut...
- In the modern Periodic Table, the elements are arranged in order of the...*
- A** Nombor nukleon / *Nucleon numbers*
B Bilangan neutron / *Number of neutrons*
C Nombor proton / *Proton numbers*
D Elektron valens / *Valence electrons*
4. Antara pernyataan berikut, yang manakah menerangkan corak aliran sifat-sifat bagi unsur dari kiri ke kanan merentasi Jadual Berkala?
- Which of the following statements describes the trend of the properties of the elements from the left to the right across a period of the Periodic Table?*
- A** Unsur-unsur berubah daripada bukan logam kepada logam
The elements change from non-metals to metals
B Unsur-unsur berubah daripada logam kepada bukan logam
The elements change from metals to non-metals
C Elektron valens bagi atom berkurangan
The valence electrons of an atom decrease
D Nombor jisim atom berkurangan
The mass numbers of the elements decrease

5. Rajah 1 menunjukkan enam unsur dalam Kala 4 dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur. Antara yang berikut, yang manakah benar tentang unsur-unsur itu?

Diagram 1 shows six elements in Period 4 of the Periodic Table of Elements.

Which of the following is true about the elements?

					Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu						

Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

- I Mempunyai takat lebur yang rendah
They have a low melting point
- II Tidak mengkonduksikan haba
They do not conduct heat
- III Boleh membentuk sebatian yang berwarna
They are able to form coloured compounds
- IV Boleh menunjukkan nombor pengoksidaan yang berlainan dalam sebatianannya
They are able to show different oxidation numbers in their compounds
- A** I dan II
I and II
- B** I dan III
I and III
- C** II dan IV
II and IV
- D** III dan IV
III and IV
6. Jadual 1 menunjukkan nombor proton bagi lima unsur. Dua unsur manakah adalah dalam kumpulan yang sama dalam Jadual berkala?
Table 1 shows the proton numbers of five elements. Which two elements are in the same group of the Periodic Table?

Unsur <i>Element</i>	V	W	X	Y	Z
Nombor proton <i>Proton number</i>	3	5	8	10	11

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- A** V dan W
V and W
- B** X dan Y
X and Y
- C** W dan Z
W and Z
- D** V dan Z
V and Z

7. Rajah 2 menunjukkan empat unsur dalam Kumpulan 1 Jadual Berkala Unsur.
Diagram 2 shows four elements in Group 1 of the Periodic Table of elements.

Li
Na
K
Rb

Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Antara berikut, yang manakah benar tentang unsur-unsur ini?

Which of the following is true about the elements?

- A** Unsur-unsur ini keras
They are hard
- B** Unsur-unsur ini membentuk sebatian berwarna
They formed coloured compounds
- C** Unsur-unsur ini menjadi lebih reaktif apabila menuruni kumpulan tersebut
They become more reactive going down the group
- D** Takat lebur unsur-unsur ini meningkat apabila menuruni kumpulan tersebut
Their melting points increase going down the group
8. Rajah 3 menerangkan sifat-sifat satu unsur.
Diagram 3 describes the characteristics of an element.

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mempunyai susunan electron 2.8.7
<i>has an electron configuration of 2.8.7</i>• Gas berwarna kuning kehijauan pada suhu bilik.
<i>A greenish-yellow gas at room temperature</i>• Wujud sebagai molekul dwiatom
<i>Exists as a diatomic molecule.</i> |
|--|

Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

Unsur ini mungkin ialah...

This element is probably...

- A** Natrium / Sodium
- B** Neon / Neon
- C** Bromin / Bromine
- D** Klorin / Chlorine
9. Pernyataan manakah yang tidak menerangkan mengapa kereaktifan unsur Kumpulan 17 menurun apabila menuruni kumpulan itu?
Which statement does not explain why the reactivity of Group 17 elements decreases when going down the group?
- A** Saiz atom unsur Kumpulan 17 meningkat apabila menuruni kumpulan
The atomic size of elements in Group 17 increases down the group
- B** Elektron di petala paling luar semakin jauh daripada nukleus
The electron in the outermost shell becomes further from nucleus
- C** Daya tarikan nukleus semakin lemah
The nuclei attraction force becomes weaker
- D** Daya tarikan antara molekul semakin kuat
Force of attraction between molecules becomes stronger

10. Antara maklumat berikut, yang manakah boleh digunakan untuk menentukan kedudukan unsur dalam kumpulan dan kala masing-masing?
Which of the following information can be used in assigning elements into their respective groups and periods?

- I Jisim atom/ *Atomic mass*
 - II Bilangan petala/ *Number of shells*
 - III Sifat-sifat fizikal/ *Physical properties*
 - IV Susunan elektron/ *Electron arrangement*
- A I dan II B I dan III
I and II I and III
- C II dan IV D III dan IV
II and IV III and IV

SOALAN STRUKTUR

- 1 Jadual 1 menunjukkan tiga unsur dengan nombor proton masing-masing. Huruf yang digunakan bukan simbol sebenar unsur-unsur tersebut.

Table 1 shows three elements with their respective proton numbers.

The letters used are not the actual symbol of the element.

Unsur/ Element	Nombor proton/ Proton number
<i>P</i>	3
<i>Q</i>	9
<i>R</i>	11

Jadual 1 / Table 1

Berdasarkan Jadual 1:

Based on Table 1:

- (a) Nyatakan kedudukan unsur P dalam Jadual Berkala.

State the position of the element P in the Periodic Table.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Nyatakan satu sifat fizikal unsur Q.

State a physical property of element Q.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) (i) Unsur R adalah dari kumpulan yang sama dengan unsur P. Bandingkan kereaktifan unsur P dan R apabila bertindak balas dengan unsur Q.

Element R is from the same group as element P. Compare the reactivity of element P and R when reacting with the element Q.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Seorang murid ingin menentukan kecergasan tindak balas logam alkali tanpa mengujinya langsung dengan air. Pada pandangan anda, adakah murid itu membuat penilaian yang betul di mana unsur R lebih cergas dan oleh itu bergerak lebih laju berbanding unsur P di atas permukaan air?

Terangkan jawapan anda,

A student wants to determine the reactivity of alkali metals without testing it at all with water. In your opinion, did the student make the right decision by deciding element R is more active and hence moving faster than element P on the surface of water?

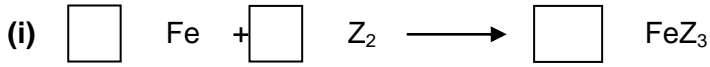
Explain your answer.

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

[4 markah / 4 mark]

(d) Unsur Z bertindak balas dengan besi panas. Seimbangkan persamaan kimia di bawah.

Element Z can react with hot iron. Balance the following chemical equation.



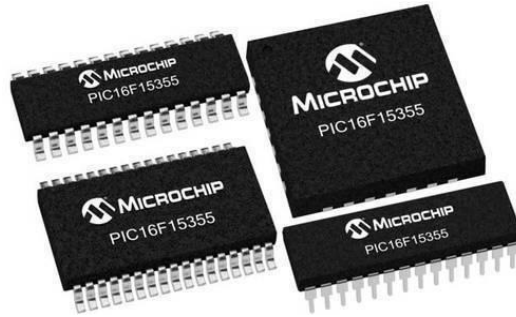
[1 markah / 1 mark]

(ii) Apakah warna FeZ_3 yang terbentuk.
What is the colour of FeZ_3 formed.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

(e)



Mikrocip digunakan dengan meluas dalam pemasangan komputer, televisyen, telefon bimbit, kamera dan peralatan mikroelektronik yang lain.

Unsur yang manakah sesuai digunakan meluas dalam industri mikroelektronik?

Bolehkah unsur R digunakan dalam industri mikroelektronik ini? Berikan alasan anda.

Microchips are widely used in the installation of computers, televisions, mobile phones, cameras and other microelectronic equipment.

Which element is suitable for widespread use in the microelectronics industry?

Can element R be used in this microelectronics industry? Give your reasons.

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

[3 markah / 3 mark]

SOALAN ESEI

- 1 Rajah 1 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada Jadual Berkala Unsur.
Huruf-huruf yang digunakan bukan merupakan symbol sebenar unsur.

Diagram 1 shows part of the Periodic Table of Elements. The letters used are not the actual symbols of the elements.

A	B									I							

Diagram 1 / Rajah 1

- (a) Susun unsur-unsur dalam Kala 3 mengikut tertib menaik berdasarkan saiz atom.
Huraikan jawapan anda.
Arrange the elements in Period 3 in ascending order based on the atomic size.
Describe your answer.

[4 markah / 4 mark]

- (b) Nyatakan dua ciri istimewa unsur I yang tidak dimiliki oleh unsur A.
State two special characteristics of element R that are not possessed by element A.

[2 markah / 2 mark]

- (c) Kaji pernyataan di bawah.
Study the statement below.

Menuruni kumpulan, sifat kereaktifan bagi unsur-unsur Kumpulan 1 meningkat manakala kereaktifan bagi unsur-unsur Kumpulan 17 menurun. <i>Going down the group the reactivity property of elements in Group 1 increases while the reactivity of elements in Group 17 decreases.</i>

Berdasarkan pernyataan di atas, berikan penerangan anda.
Based on the above statement, give your explanation.

[8 markah / 8 mark]

- (d) Kalium bertindak balas dengan oksigen untuk membentuk suatu sebatian pepejal yang berwarna putih.

Tulis persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas ini.

Apakah yang anda dapat perhatikan apabila pepejal putih ini ditambahkan kepada larutan natrium hidroksida dan asid nitrik?

Berikan nilai pH bagi larutan yang terhasil dan nyatakan sifat oksida sebatian tersebut.

Potassium reacts with oxygen to form a white solid compound.

Write a chemical equation for this reaction.

What can you observe when this white solid is added to sodium hydroxide solution and nitric acid?

Give the pH value of the solution produced and state the property of the oxide of the compound.

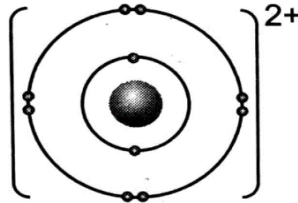
[6 markah / 6 mark]

BAB 5: IKATAN KIMIA

SOALAN OBJEKTIF

SPM 2011

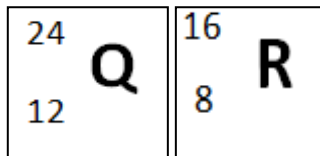
1. Rajah 1 menunjukkan susunan elektron bagi ion Y.
Diagram 1 shows electron arrangement of the Y ion.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Berapakah bilangan elektron valens bagi atom Y?
What is the number of valence electron for atom Y?

- A** 1 **B** 2
C 6 **D** 7
2. Ikatan datif adalah sejenis ikatan kovalen. Ikatan datif boleh dijumpai dalam?
Dative bond is a type of covalent bonding. Dative bonds exist in?
- A** Ammonia
Ammonia **B** Nitrogen
Nitrogen
- C** Urea
Urea **D** Ion ammonium
Ammonium ion
3. Rajah 2 menunjukkan unsur Q dan unsur R bertindak balas untuk menghasilkan sebatian S.
Diagram 2 shows Element of Q and R reacting to produce S compound.



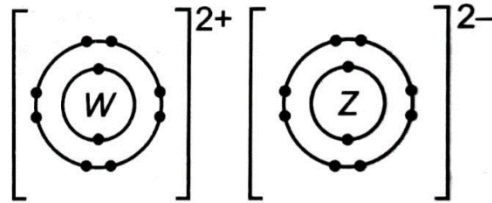
Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Apakah jenis ikatan kimia yang terlibat?
What is the type of bond involved?

- A** Ikatan ion
Ionic bond **B** Ikatan kovalen
Covalent bond
- C** Ikatan datif
Dative bond **D** Ikatan logam
Metallic bond
- SPM 2013
4. Unsur Q bertindak balas dengan oksigen untuk membentuk satu sebatian dengan formula, QO_2 . Apakah susunan elektron yang betul bagi Q?
[Nombor proton: O=8]
Element Q reacts with oxygen to form a compound with formula, QO_2 .
What is the correct electron arrangement of Q?
[Proton number: O=8]
- A** 2.1 **B** 2.2
C 2.3 **D** 2.4

SPM 2017

5. Rajah 3 menunjukkan susunan elektron bagi satu sebatian kimia.
 Diagram 3 shows the electron arrangement of a chemical compound.



Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

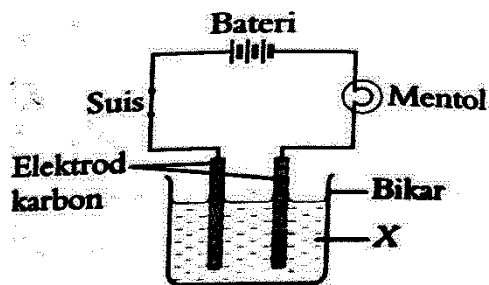
Apakah unsur-unsur yang diwakili oleh W dan Z?

What are the elements represented by W and Z?

	W	Z
A	Natrium <i>Sodium</i>	Oksigen <i>Oxygen</i>
B	Magnesium <i>Magnesium</i>	Oksigen <i>Oxygen</i>
C	Magnesium <i>Magnesium</i>	Fluorin <i>Fluorine</i>
D	Natrium <i>Sodium</i>	Fluorin <i>Fluorine</i>

6. Rajah 4 berikut menunjukkan susunan radas untuk menentukan kekonduksian elektrik sesuatu bahan.

The Diagram 4 below shows the apparatus set-up to determine the electrical conductivity of a substance



Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

Apakah bahan X yang membolehkan mentol menyala apabila suis dihidupkan?

What is the X substance that allows the bulb to light up when the switch is open?

- I Larutan natrium hidroksida
Sodium hydroxide solution
 - II Etanol
Ethanol
 - III Larutan gula
Sugar solution
 - IV Larutan kalium klorida
Potassium chloride solution
- A I dan III B I dan IV
 C II dan III D II dan IV

SPM 2018

7. Antara yang berikut, yang manakah sifat tetraklorometana?
Which of the following is the property of tetrachloromethane?
- A Tidak meruap
Non-volatile
 - B Tidak larut dalam pelarut organik
Insoluble in organic solvent
 - C Mempunyai takat lebur dan takat didih yang rendah
Has low melting point and boiling point
 - D Mengkonduksi elektrik dalam semua keadaan
Conduct electricity in any state
8. Elektron valens atom logam dinyahsetempatkan membentuk lautan elektron. Daya elektrostatik antara lautan elektron dan ion logam bercas positif membentuk ikatan logam. Antara atom berikut manakah mempunyai ikatan logam?
Valence electron of the metal atom is delocalized to form a sea of electrons. Electrostatic force between the sea of electrons and the positively charged metal ion produce the metallic bond.
Which of the following has metallic bonding in its atom?
- A ${}_{12}^{24}\text{W}$
 - B ${}_{6}^{12}\text{X}$
 - C ${}_{8}^{16}\text{Y}$
 - D ${}_{2}^{4}\text{Z}$

SPM 2016

9. Jadual 1 menunjukkan maklumat bagi unsur X, Y dan Z.
Table 1 shows the information of elements X, Y and Z.

Unsur <i>Element</i>	W	X	Y
Nombor Proton <i>Proton number</i>	Kurang daripada 12 <i>Less than 12</i>	12	Lebih daripada 12 <i>More than 12</i>
Takat lebur ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) <i>Melting point ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)</i>	1285	650	839
Formula klorida <i>Formula of chloride</i>	XCl_2	YCl_2	ZCl_2
Formula oksida <i>Formula of oxide</i>	XO	YO	ZO

Jadual 1 / Table 1

Pernyataan manakah yang betul?

Which statement is correct?

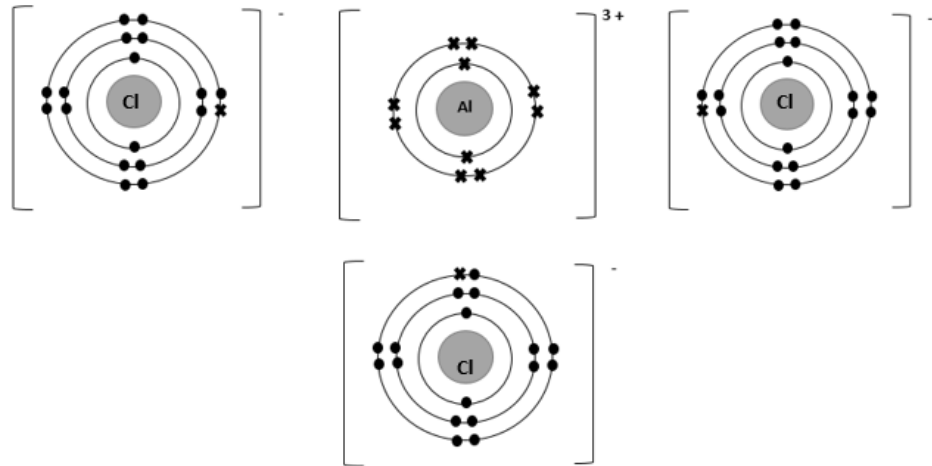
- A Jisim atom relatif berkurangan dari unsur X, Y dan Z
The relative atomic mass decreases from element X, Y and Z
- B Unsur X, Y dan Z menunjukkan sifat kimia yang sama
Elements X, Y and Z show similar chemical properties
- C Unsur X, Y dan Z larut dalam air untuk menghasilkan larutan berasid
Elements X, Y and Z dissolve in water to produce acidic solution
- D Pepejal hitam terbentuk apabila unsur X, Y dan Z bertindak balas dengan oksigen
Black solid is formed when elements X, Y and Z react with oxygen

10. Antara yang berikut, yang manakah benar tentang suatu pembentukan sebatian?
Which of the following statement is true about the formation of compound?
- A Unsur-unsur yang membentuk sebatian adalah reaktif secara kimia
The elements formed are chemically reactive
 - B Unsur-unsur yang terlibat menjadi kurang stabil selepas sebatian terbentuk
The elements involved become less stable after the compound is formed
 - C Sebatian yang dibentuk biasanya mempunyai daya tarikan elektrostatik yang lemah di antara zarah-zarahnya.
Substance that is formed normally have weak electrostatic forces between its particles
 - D Sebatian yang dibentuk merupakan gabungan melebihi dua jenis unsur melalui ikatan kimia yang tertentu
Subatance that is formed through certain type of chemical bonds joining more than two elements.

SOALAN STRUKTUR

1. (a) Atom aluminium dan atom klorin bertindak balas membentuk satu sebatian ion. Rajah 1.1 menunjukkan aluminium klorida yang merupakan sebatian yang terbentuk daripada tindak balas antara aluminium dengan klorin.

Aluminium and chlorine atoms react to form an ionic compound. Diagram 1.1 shows aluminium chloride which is the compound that is formed from a reaction between aluminium and chlorine.



Rajah 1.1 / Diagram 1.1

- (i) Bagaimanakah ion-ion yang berikut terbentuk?

How are the following ions formed?

Ion aluminium/ *Aluminium ion*:

Ion klorida / *Chloride ions*:

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

- (ii) Terangkan ikatan yang terbentuk antara ion-ion ini.

Explain the bond that is formed between these ions.

[2 markah/2 marks]

- (iii) Nyatakan mengapa kekonduksian elektrik bagi sebatian ini adalah berbeza dalam keadaan pepejal berbanding dengan dalam keadaan leburan.

State why the electrical conductivity of this compound is different in the solid state compared to the molten state.

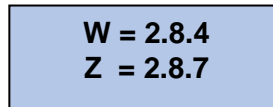
Keadaan pepejal / *Solid state*:

Keadaan leburan/ *Molten state*:

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

- (b) Rajah 1.2 menunjukkan konfigurasi elektron bagi unsur W dan unsur Z. Huruf yang digunakan bukan simbol sebenar unsur itu.

Diagram 1.2 shows the electron configurations of element W and element Z. The letters used are not the actual symbols of the elements.



Rajah 1.2

Diagram 1.2

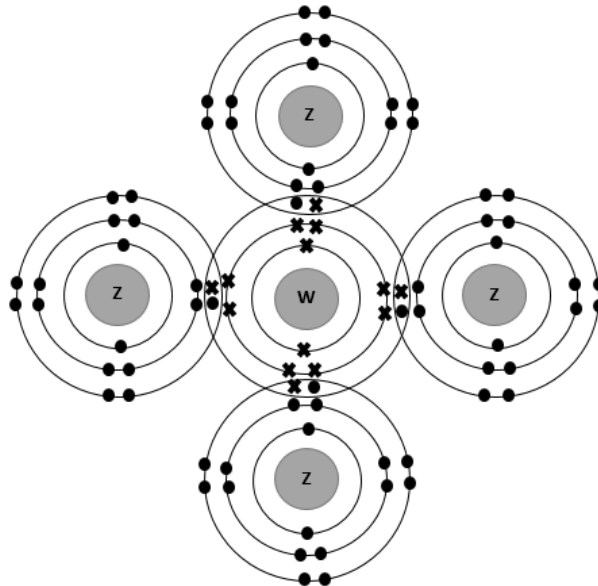
- (i) Nyatakan dua sifat fizik bagi sebatian yang terbentuk daripada tindak balas antara kedua-dua unsur ini.

State two physical properties of a compound that is formed from a reaction between these two elements.

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

- (ii) Lukis rajah untuk menunjukkan struktur elektron bagi sebatian, WZ_4 .

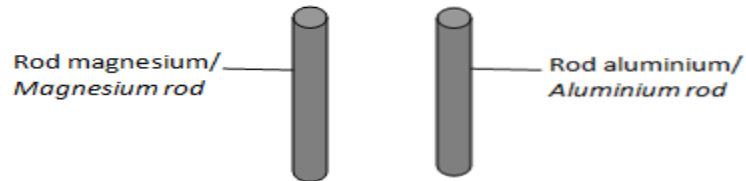
Draw a diagram to show the electronic structure of the compound, WZ_4 .



[2 markah / 2 marks]

2. (a) Rajah 2 menunjukkan rod magnesium dan rod aluminium yang sama saiz, panjang dan dimensi telah digunakan sebagai sampel untuk menguji kekuatan ikatan logam tersebut.

Diagram 2 shows magnesium rod and aluminium rod of the same size, length and dimension are used as sample to test the strength of their metallic bond.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

- (i) Nombor proton bagi logam magnesium ialah 12 dan nombor proton untuk aluminium ialah 13. Tuliskan susunan elektron untuk kedua-dua magnesium dan aluminium.

The proton number of magnesium metal is 12 and proton number of aluminium is 13. Write the electron arrangement for both magnesium and aluminium.

[2 Markah / 2 marks]

- (ii) Antara rod magnesium dan rod aluminium, yang manakah mempunyai ikatan logam yang lebih kuat?

Between magnesium rod and aluminium rod, which metal have the strongest bond?

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (iii) Terangkan jawapan anda dalam 1(a) (ii)

Explain your answer in 1 (a) (ii)

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (iv) Kedua-dua logam tersebut boleh digunakan sebagai konduktor elektrik. Mengapa?

Both of metal can be used as conductor of electricity. Why?

[2 markah / 2 marks]

SOALAN ESEI

1. Jadual 1 di bawah menunjukkan maklumat bagi unsur X, Y dan Z bersama dengan susunan elektron mereka. Unsur X dan Z masing-masing bertindak balas dengan unsur Y dan membentuk suatu ikatan kimia.

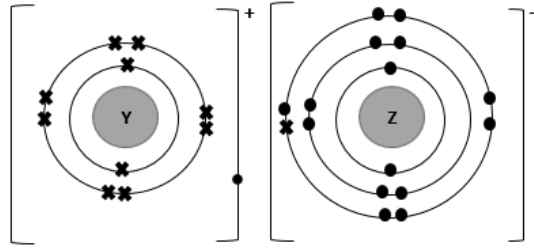
Table 1 below shows the information of elements X, Y and Z with their electron configurations. Elements X and Z react with element Y respectively and chemical bonds are formed.

Unsur Element	Susunan elektron Electron configuration
X	2.4
Y	2.8.1
Z	2.8.7

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (a) Nyatakan dua jenis ikatan kimia yang terbentuk
State two types of chemical bonds formed.
- [2 markah/ 2 marks]
- (b) Jelaskan bagaimana ion-ion terhasil daripada unsur Y dan Z masing-masing. Kemudian terangkan bagaimana sebatian terbentuk apabila unsur Y dan Z bertindak balas. Masukkan struktur elektron dalam jawapan anda.
Explain how ions are produced from the elements Y and Z respectively. Hence, explain how a compound is formed when elements Y and Z reacts. Include the electronic structure in your answers.

[10 markah / 10 marks]



- (c) Suatu sebatian terbentuk antara unsur X dan unsur Z. Terangkan bagaimana sebatian tersebut terbentuk.

A compound is formed between the elements of X and Z. Explain how a compound formed between elements of X and Z.

[8 markah / 8 marks]

6. Pemanasan oksida logam X menghasilkan suatu hasil tindak balas yang berwarna kuning semasa panas dan berwarna putih semasa sejuk. Apakah X?
Heating of metal oxide X produces a reaction product that is yellow when hot and white when cold. What is X?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A Ferum
<i>Iron</i> | B Zink
<i>Zinc</i> |
| C Kuprum
<i>Copper</i> | D Plumbum
<i>Lead</i> |
7. Apakah kepekatan asid sulfurik, H_2SO_4 yang mempunyai kemolaran 1.5 mol dm^{-3} dalam unit g dm^{-3} ? [Jisim atom relatif: H = 1, O = 16, S = 32]
What is the concentration of sulfuric acid, H_2SO_4 which has a molarity of 0.5 mol dm^{-3} in units of g dm^{-3} ? [Relative atomic mass: H = 1, O = 16, S = 32]
- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A 49 g dm^{-3} | B 65 g dm^{-3} |
| C 98 g dm^{-3} | D 147 g dm^{-3} |
8. Seorang murid hendak menyediakan larutan kalium klorida 0.5 mol dm^{-3} . Berapakah isi padu air suling yang diperlukan untuk melarutkan 5.96 g kalium klorida?
 [Jisim atom relatif: K = 39, Cl = 35.5]
A student wants to prepare a 0.5 mol dm^{-3} solution of potassium chloride. What is the volume of distilled water required to dissolve 5.96 g of potassium chloride?
 [Relative atomic mass: K = 39, Cl = 35.5]
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A 11.9 cm^3 | B 40 cm^3 |
| C 140 cm^3 | D 160 cm^3 |
9. Anas menjalankan ujian anion untuk mengesahkan kehadiran ion klorida dalam suatu larutan garam. Apakah reagen yang di perlukan untuk ujian itu?
Anas performs an anion test to confirm the presence of chloride ions in a salt solution. What reagents are needed for the test?
- | | |
|--|--|
| I Asid nitrik
<i>nitric acid</i> | |
| II Asid hidroklorik
<i>Hydrochloric acid</i> | |
| III Larutan argentum nitrat
<i>Silver nitrate solution</i> | |
| IV Larutan barium klorida
<i>Barium chloride solution</i> | |
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A I dan III | B I dan IV |
| C II dan III | D II dan IV |

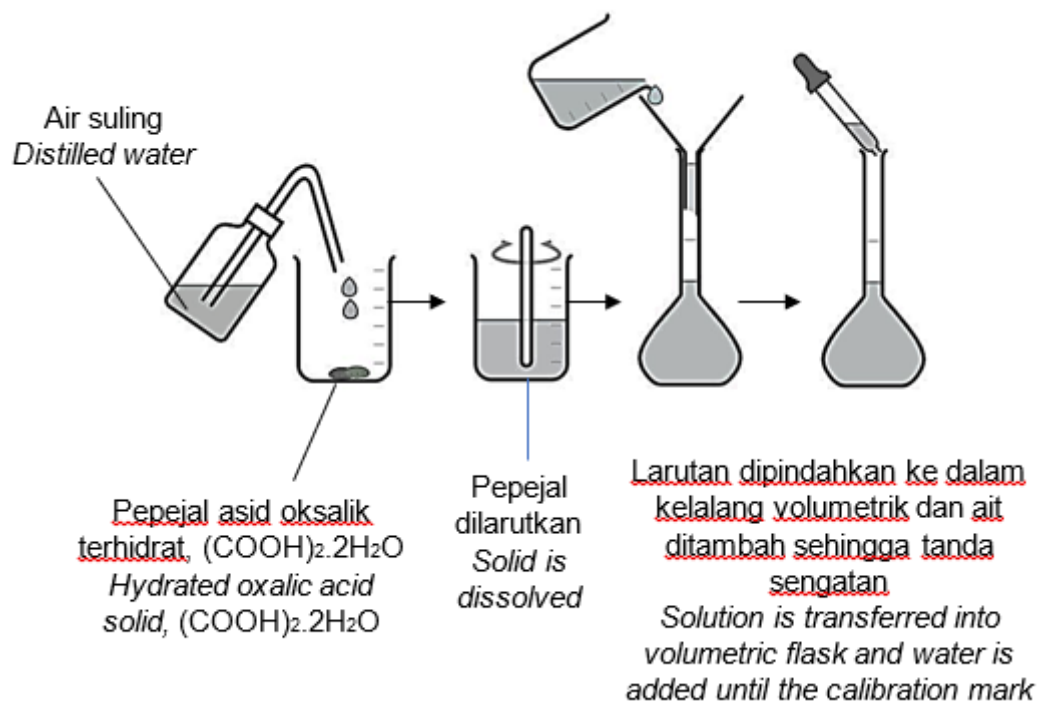
10. Satu akues ferum(II) sulfat ditambahkan dengan larutan ammonia dan larutan barium klorida secara berasingan. Antara yang berikut, manakah benar tentang pemerhatian bagi kedua-dua tindak balas?

An aqueous of iron (II) sulfate was added with ammonia solution and barium chloride solution separately. Which of the following is true about the observations for both reactions?

	Pemerhatian larutan ammonia <i>Observation ammonia solution</i>	Pemerhatian larutan barium klorida <i>Observation barium chloride solution</i>
A	Mendakan putih <i>White precipitate</i>	Mendakan kuning <i>Yellow precipitate</i>
B	Mendakan kuning <i>Yellow precipitate</i>	Mendakan putih <i>White precipitate</i>
C	Mendakan hijau <i>Green precipitate</i>	Mendakan putih <i>White precipitate</i>

SOALAN STRUKTUR

1. Seorang murid menggunakan hablur asid oksalik terhidrat, $(\text{COOH})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ untuk menyediakan larutan piawai berasid seperti yang di tunjukkan dalam rajah 1.
A student uses hydrated oxalic acid crystals, $(\text{COOH})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ to prepare 250 cm^3 of an acidic standard solution as shown in Diagram 1.



- (a) Apakah yang di maksudkan dengan larutan piawai?
What is meant by a standard solution?

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Hitung jisim hablur asid oksalik terhidrat, $(\text{COOH})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ yang perlu dilarutkan dengan 500 cm^3 air suling untuk menghasilkan larutan piawai berasid dengan kemolaran 1.5 mol dm^{-3} . [Jisim Atom Relatif: C= 12, H= 1, O=16]
Calculate the mass of hydrated oxalic acid, $(\text{COOH})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ crystals that need to be dissolved in 500 cm^3 of distilled water to produce an acidic standard solution with a concentration of 1.5 mol dm^{-3} . [Relative Atomic Mass: C = 12, H = 1, O = 16]

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (c) Murid tersebut ingin menyediakan 500 cm³ larutan piawai asid oksalik terhidrat, (COOH)₂.2H₂O 0.5 mol dm⁻³ daripada larutan stok asid oksalik terhidrat, (COOH)₂.2H₂O 1.5 mol dm⁻³.

The student wants to prepare 500 cm³ of a standard solution of hydrated oxalic acid, (COOH)₂.2H₂O 0.5 mol dm⁻³ from a stock solution of hydrated oxalic acid, (COOH)₂.2H₂O 1.5 mol dm⁻³.

- (i) Namakan kaedah untuk menyediakan larutan piawai tersebut.
Name the method to prepare the standard solution.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

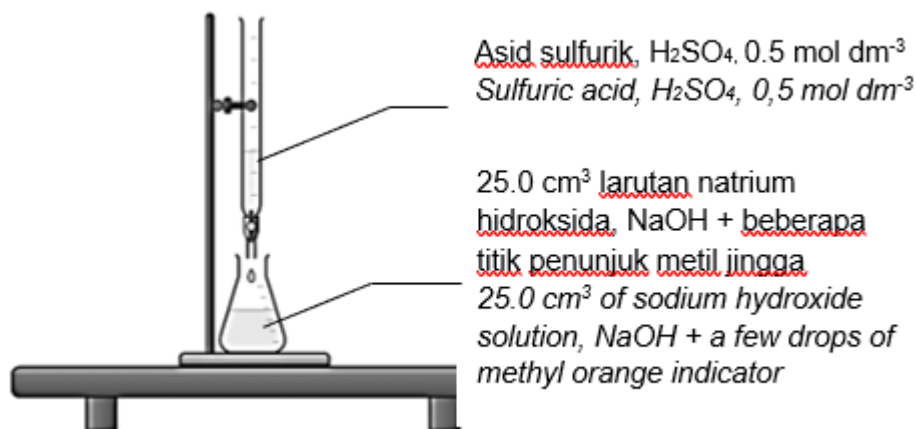
- (ii) Hitung isi padu larutan stok yang di perlukan untuk menyediakan larutan piawai tersebut.

Calculate the volume of stock solution needed to prepare the standard solution.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

2. Rajah 1 menunjukkan susunan radas eksperimen yang dijalankan di makmal bagi menentukan takat akhir tindak balas antara asid sulfurik, 0.5 mol dm⁻³ dengan 25 cm³ larutan natrium hidroksida.

Figure 1 shows the arrangement of the experimental apparatus carried out in the laboratory to determine the end point of the reaction between sulfuric acid, 0.5 mol dm⁻³ with 25 cm³ of sodium hydroxide solution.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Keputusan eksperimen ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 1.

The experimental results are shown in Table 1.

Bilangan penitration <i>Number of nitration</i>	1	2	3
Bacaan akhir buret (cm ³) <i>Burette end reading (cm³)</i>	25.00	26.50	37.50
Bacaan awal buret (cm ³) <i>Initial burette reading (cm³)</i>	0.00	2.50	12.50
Isi padu asid sulfurik yang digunakan (cm ³) <i>Volume of sulfuric acid used (cm³)</i>			

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (a) Asid sulfurik ialah asid diprotik. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan asid diprotik?
Sulfuric acid is a diprotic acid. What is meant by diprotic acid?

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Namakan tindak balas yang berlaku dalam eksperimen ini.
Name the reaction that took place in this experiment.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) Tulis persamaan kimia yang seimbang untuk tindak balas antara asid sulfurik dengan larutan natrium hidroksida.
Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction between sulfuric acid and sodium hydroxide solution.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (d) Nyatakan bagaimana anda dapat mengesahkan takat akhir proses tersebut telah tercapai?
State how you can confirm the end point of the process has been reached?

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (e) (i) Lengkapkan Jadual 1.
Complete Table 1.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Hitungkan purata isi padu asid sulfurik yang digunakan.
Calculate the average volume of sulfuric acid used.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (iii) Hitung kepekatan larutan natrium hidroksida.
Calculate the concentration of sodium hydroxide solution.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (f) Hitung nilai pH bagi larutan natrium hidroksida yang digunakan dalam eksperimen ini.
Calculate the pH value of the sodium hydroxide solution used in this experiment.

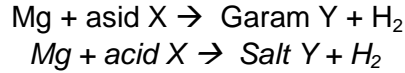
[2 markah / 2 marks]

SOALAN ESEI

Klon SPM 2015

1. (a) Persamaan menunjukkan tindak balas antara magnesium dan asid X. Asid X adalah asid diprotik.

The equation shows the reaction between magnesium and acid X. Acid X is a diprotic acid.



Berdasarkan persamaan itu:

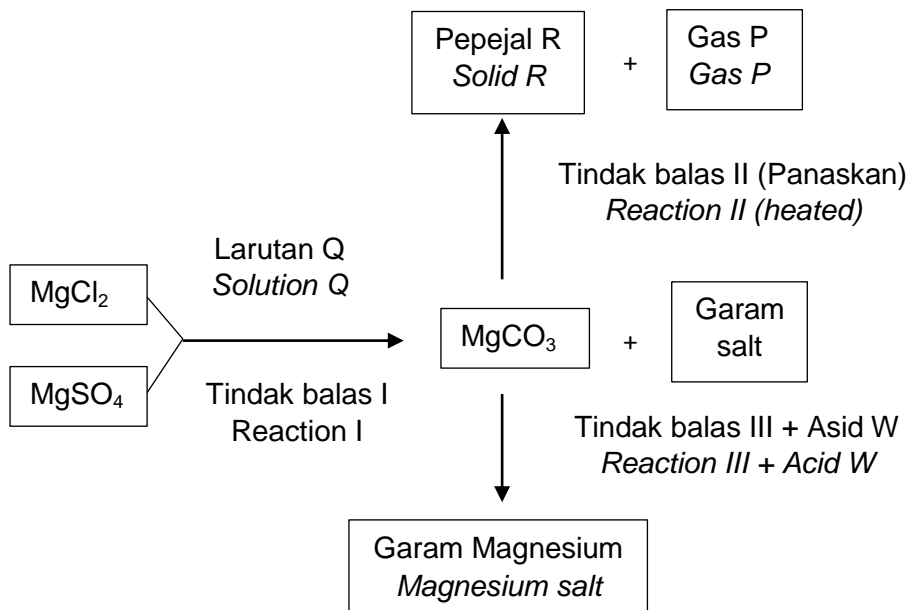
Based on that equation:

Cadangkan asid X dan kenal pasti garam Y dan tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas itu.

Suggest acid X and identify salt Y and write the chemical equation for the reaction.

[4 markah / 4 marks]

- (b) Rajah 2 menunjukkan carta alir bagi garam magnesium.
Diagram 2 shows the flow chart for magnesium salts.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Kedua – dua garam MgSO_4 dan MgCl_2 dalam Rajah 2 boleh ditukarkan kepada MgCO_3 melalui tindak balas I, kemudian MgCO_3 bertindak balas dengan asid W untuk membentuk satu garam magnesium melalui tindak balas III.

Both the salts of MgSO_4 and MgCl_2 in Diagram 2 can be converted to MgCO_3 through reaction I, then MgCO_3 reacts with acid W to form a magnesium salts through reaction III.

- (i) Cadangkan asid W untuk menyediakan salah satu daripada dua garam magnesium dalam rajah 2. Tulis persamaan kimia yang terlibat.
Suggest acid W to prepare one of the magnesium salts in figure 2. Write the chemical equation involved.

[3 markah / 3 marks]

- (ii) Kenal pasti pepejal R dalam tindak balas II. Huraikan ujian kimia untuk mengenal pasti gas P.
Identify the solid R in reaction II. Describe a chemical test to identify the gas P.

[5 markah / 5 marks]

Dengan memilih salah satu garam dalam Rajah 2, cadangkan satu larutan Q untuk menyediakan magnesium karbonat, MgCO_3 .

Tulis persamaan kimia yang terlibat dan huraikan eksperimen makmal untuk menyediakan magnesium karbonat, MgCO_3 .

By selecting one of the salts in Diagram 2, suggest a solution of Q to prepare magnesium carbonate, MgCO_3 .

Write the chemical equations involved and describe laboratory experiments to prepare magnesium carbonate, MgCO_3 .

[8 markah / 8 marks]

BAB 7: KADAR TINDAK BALAS

SOALAN OBJEKTIF

MRSM 2018, Q3

1. Antara yang berikut, yang manakah mempunyai kadar tindak balas yang paling tinggi?
Which of the following has the higher rate of reaction?
- | | |
|---|---|
| A Pengaratan besi
<i>Rusting of iron</i> | B Penapaian glukosa
<i>Glucose fermentation</i> |
| C Penguraian makanan
<i>Decomposition of food</i> | D Pembakaran alcohol
<i>Combustion of alcohol</i> |

Johor 2018, Q10

2. Manakah antara unit berikut adalah tidak benar untuk mengukur kadar tindak balas?
Which of the following unit is incorrect to measure the rate of reaction?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A $\text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$ | B g s^{-1} |
| C mol min^{-1} | D mol dm^{-3} |

Pahang 2018, Q17

3. Bagaimanakah mungkin meningkatkan kadar tindak balas?
How does a catalyst increase the rate of reaction?
- A** Meningkatkan bilangan perlanggaran berkesan
Increase the number of effective collisions
 - B** Meningkatkan tenaga pengaktifan tindak balas
Increase the activation energy of the reaction
 - C** Meningkatkan jumlah bilangan zarah-zarah dalam tindak balas
Increase the total number of reactant particles
 - D** Meningkatkan tenaga kinetik zarah-zarah bahan tindak balas
Increase the kinetic energy of reactant particles

Perlis 2019, Q5

4. Persamaan berikut mewakili tindak balas antara kalsium karbonat dan asid hidroklorik.
The following equation represents the reaction between calcium carbonate and hydrochloric acid.



Kaedah manakah yang paling sesuai untuk meningkatkan kadar tindak balas

Which method is the most suitable to increase the rate of reaction?

- A** Mengecilkan saiz kalsium karbonat
Decrease the size of calcium carbonate
- B** Mengurangkan isipadu asid hidroklorik
Decrease the volume of hydrochloric acid
- C** Mengurangkan suhu asid hidroklorik
Decrease the temperature of hydrochloric acid
- D** Mengurangkan kepekatan asid hidroklorik
Decrease the concentration of hydrochloric acid

Ilmu bakti praktis topikal SPM, Pg59, Q11

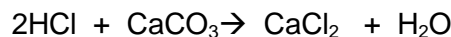
5. Antara yang berikut, yang manakah berlaku apabila suhu tindak balas meningkat?
Which if the following occur when the temperature of a reaction increases?

- I Kadar tindak balas meningkat
The rate of reaction increases
 - II Tenaga pengaktifan berkurang
The activation energy is lowered
 - III Frekuensi perlanggaran meningkat
The frequency of collisions increases
 - IV Tenaga kinetik zarah bahan tindak balas kekal sama
The kinetic energy of the reactant particles remains the same
- A I dan II B I dan III
I and II I and III
- C II dan IV D III dan IV
II and IV III and IV

SBP 2020, Q27

6. Persamaan berikut mewakili satu tindak balas.

The following equation represents a reaction.



Antara berikut, kaedah manakah yang paling sesuai untuk meningkatkan kadar tindak balas?

Which of the following methods is the most suitable to increase the rate of reaction?

- A Menggunakan saiz kalsium karbonat yang lebih kecil.
Use smaller size of calcium carbonate.
- B Mengurangkan isipadu asid sulfurik
Decrease the volume of sulphuric acid
- C Menukarkan asid sulfurik kepada asid hidroklorik.
Replace sulphuric acid with hydrochloric acid
- D Mengurangkan kepekatan asid hidroklorik
Decrease the concentration of hydrochloric acid

Terengganu 2020, Q8

7. $\text{CaCO}_3 (\text{p}) + 2\text{HCl} (\text{ak}) \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 (\text{ak}) + \text{CO}_2 (\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{ce})$
 $\text{CaCO}_3 (\text{s}) + 2\text{HCl} (\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 (\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_2 (\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l})$

Berdasarkan persamaan kimia di atas, apakah perubahan yang dapat diperhatikan untuk menentukan kadar tindak balas?

Based on the chemical equation, what is the change can be observed to determine the rate of reaction?

- A Pertambahan isipadu gas yang terbebas
Volume of gas liberated increased
- B Pertambahan jisim bahan tindak balas
Mass of reactant increased
- C Pengurangan isi padu larutan bahan tindak balas
The volume of reactants solution is decreased
- D Mendakan yang terbentuk berkurang
Precipitation produce is reduced

Perlis 2020, Q19

8. Rajah 1 menunjukkan ubi keledak yang dipotong kecil untuk dimasak.
Diagram 1 shows sweet potatoes which is sliced into small size for cooking.



Rajah 1 / *Diagram 1*

Mengapakah ubi keledak yang bersaiz lebih kecil lebih cepat masak berbanding saiz besar?

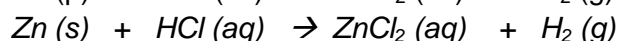
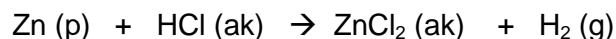
Why does small size of sweet potatoes cook faster than large size?

- A** Frekuensi perlanggaran berkesan antara zarah-zarah berkurang
The frequency of effective collision between the particles decreases
- B** Jumlah luas permukaan ubi keledak adalah besar
The total surface area of the sweet potatoes is big
- C** Peranggaran antara zarah-zarah lebih kerap
Collision between the particles is more frequent
- D** Lebih banyak isipadu air yang digunakan
More volume of water is used

Penang 2020, Q29

9. Persamaan kimia berikut mewakili tindak balas antara zink, Zn dan asid hidroklorik, HCl.

The following chemical equation represent the reaction between zinc, Zn and hydrochloric acid, HCl.



Perubahan manakah boleh digunakan untuk menentukan kadar tindak balas?

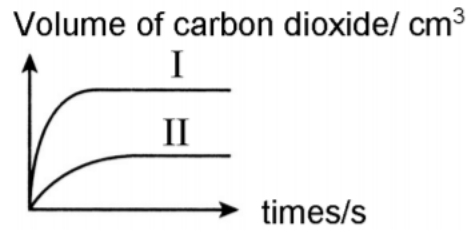
Which changes can be used to determine the rate of reaction?

- I** Jisim zink per unit masa
Mass of zinc per unit time
- II** Warna larutan per unit masa
Colour of the solution per unit time
- III** Isipadu gas hidrogen dibebaskan per unit masa
Volume of hydrogen gas per unit time
- IV** Jisim zink klorida yang terhasil per unit masa
Mass of zinc chloride produced per unit time
- A.** I dan II
I and II
- B.** I dan III
I and III
- C.** I dan IV
I and IV
- D.** III dan IV
III and IV

Penang 2020, Q38

10. Dalam satu eksperimen, tindak balas antara marmar berlebihan dengan 50.0 cm^3 asid hidroklorik 2 mol dm^{-3} menghasilkan gas karbon dioksida.

In an experiment, the reaction between excess marble and 50.0 cm^3 asid hidroklorik 2 mol dm^{-3} menghasilkan gas karbon dioksida.



Rajah 2/ Diagram 2

Sekiranya eksperimen diulang dengan menggunakan larutan lain, larutan manakah yang akan menghasilkan lengkung II dalam Rajah 2?

If the experiment repeated using another solution, which solution will produce curve II in Diagram 2?

- A 50.0 cm^3 asid hidroklorik 1 mol dm^{-3}
 50.0 cm^3 of 1 mol dm^{-3} hydrochloric acid
- B 50.0 cm^3 asid sulfurik 1 mol dm^{-3}
 50.0 cm^3 of 1 mol dm^{-3} sulphuric acid
- C 25.0 cm^3 asid hidroklorik 1 mol dm^{-3}
 25.0 cm^3 of 1 mol dm^{-3} hydrochloric acid
- D 25.0 cm^3 asid sulfurik 2 mol dm^{-3}
 25.0 cm^3 of 2 mol dm^{-3} sulphuric acid

11. Jadual 1 menunjukkan dua eksperimen yang dijalankan untuk mengkaji penguraian katalitik hidrogen peroksida menggunakan MnO_2 sebagai mangkin.

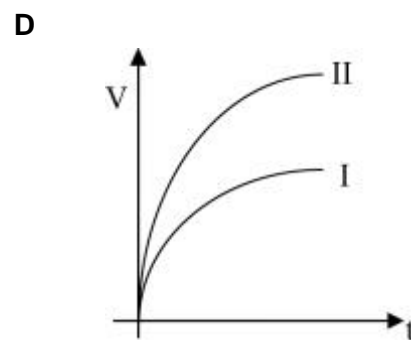
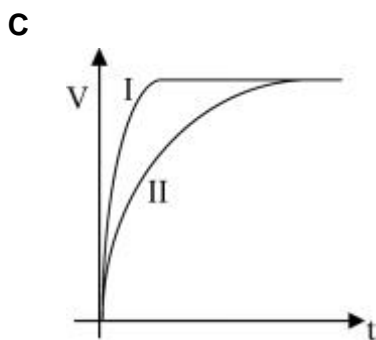
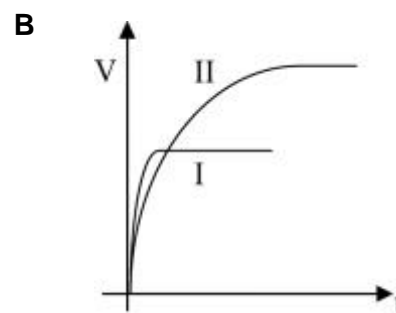
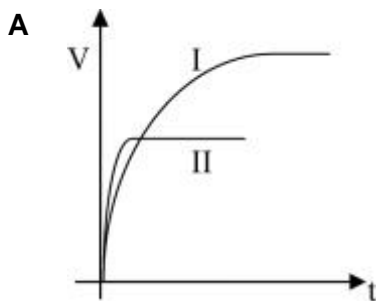
Table 1 shows two experiments that are carried out to study the catalytic decomposition of hydrogen peroxide using MnO_2 as catalyst.

Eksperimen <i>Experiment</i>	Jisim MnO_2 <i>Mass of MnO_2</i>	Larutan hidrogen peroksida yang digunakan <i>Hydrogen peroxide solution used</i>
I	0.5 g	$50\text{ cm}^3\text{ H}_2\text{O}_2\text{ }0.5\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ <i>$50\text{ cm}^3\text{ of }0.5\text{ mol dm}^{-3}\text{ H}_2\text{O}_2$</i>
II	0.5 g	$100\text{ cm}^3\text{ H}_2\text{O}_2\text{ }0.4\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ <i>$100\text{ cm}^3\text{ of }0.4\text{ mol dm}^{-3}\text{ H}_2\text{O}_2$</i>

Jadual 2 / Table 2

Antara graf jumlah isipadu oksigen (V) melawan masa (t) berikut yang manakah menunjukkan keputusan bagi kedua-dua eksperimen?

Which of the following graphs of total volume of oxygen (V) against time (t) shows the result for both experiments?



12. Jadual 3 menunjukkan dua eksperimen yang dijalankan untuk mengkaji kadar tindak balas antara kalsium karbonat berlebihan dan asid hidroklorik.

Table 3 shows two experiments that are carried out to study the rate of reaction between excess calcium carbonate and hydrochloric acid.

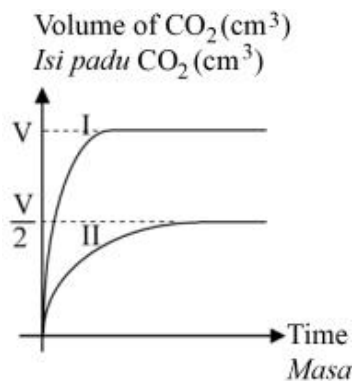
Eksperimen <i>Experiment</i>	Saiz kalsium karbonat <i>Size of calcium carbonate</i>	Isipadu asid hidroklorik /cm ³ <i>Volume of hydrochloric acid /cm³</i>	Kepekatan asid hidroklorik / mol dm ⁻³ <i>Concentration of hydrochloric acid / mol dm⁻³</i>
I	Saiz besar <i>Large size</i>	50	0.1
II	Saiz kecil <i>Small size</i>	50	0.2

Jadual 3 / Table 3

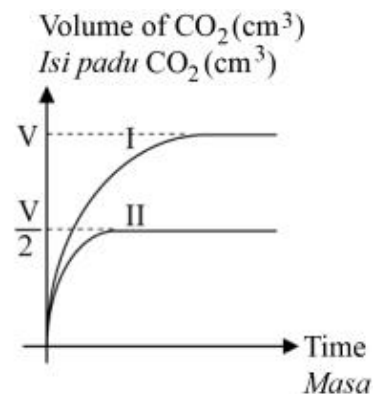
Antara graf isipadu karbon dioksida (V) melawan masa (t) berikut yang manakah menunjukkan keputusan dua eksperimen bagi jisim kalsium karbonat yang digunakan dalam kedua-dua eksperimen adalah sama?

Which of the graphs below of volume of carbon dioxide (V) against time (t) shows that the result of the two experiments for the mass of calcium carbonate used in both experiments is the same?

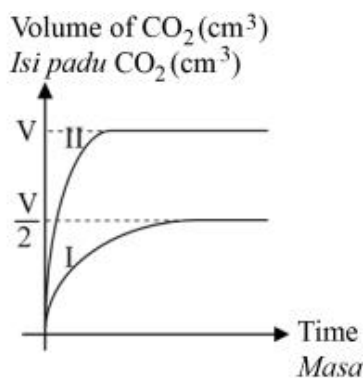
A



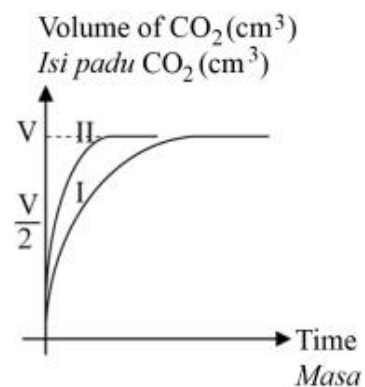
B



C



D



SOALAN STRUKTUR

Penang 2018, Q4

- 1 Dua eksperimen telah dijalankan untuk mengkaji kadar tindak balas apabila zink bertindak balas dengan asid nitrik. Jadual 1 menunjukkan keputusan Eksperimen I dan II

Two experiments are carried out to investigate the rate of reaction when zinc reacts with nitric acid. Table 1 shows the results of Experiment I and II.

Eksperimen <i>Experiment</i>	Bahan tindak balas <i>Reactant</i>	Suhu / ^o C <i>Temperature /^oC</i>	Jumlah isi padu gas yang dikumpulkan dalam 2 minit /cm ³ <i>Total volume of gas collected in 2 minutes /cm³</i>
I	Serbuk zink berlebihan + 20 cm ³ 0.1 mol dm ⁻³ asid nitrik <i>Excess zinc powder + 20 cm³ of 0.1 mol dm⁻³ nitric acid</i>	30	22.0
II	Serbuk zink berlebihan + 20 cm ³ 0.1 mol dm ⁻³ asid nitrik <i>Excess zinc powder + 20 cm³ of 0.1 mol dm⁻³ nitric acid</i>	40	37.0

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (a) Berdasarkan eksperimen, nyatakan maksud kadar tindak balas.
Based on the experiment, state the meaning of the rate of reaction.
- [1 markah/ 1 mark]
- (b) Tulis persamaan kimia seimbang bagi tindak balas antara zink dan asid nitrik.
Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction between zinc and nitric acid.
- [2 markah/2 marks]
- (c) Hitungkan kadar tindak balas purata Eksperimen I bagi dua minit pertama dalam cm³ s⁻¹.
Calculate the average rate of reaction for Experiment I for the first two minutes in cm³ s⁻¹.

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

Hitungkan isipadu maksimum gas yang dihasilkan dalam Eksperimen II.

[1 mol gas menempati 24 dm³ pada keadaan bilik]

Calculate the maximum volume of gas produced in Experiment II.

[1 mol of gas occupies 24 dm³ at room condition]

[3 markah/3 marks]

Trial SBP 2020, Q6

- 2 Dua set eksperimen telah dijalankan untuk mengkaji faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas. Jadual 1 menunjukkan masa yang diambil bagi mengumpul 40 cm³ gas hidrogen.

Two sets of experiment are carried out to investigate the factors that affect the rate of reaction. Table 1 shows the time taken to collect 40 cm³ of hydrogen gas.

Set Set	Bahan tindak balas <i>Reactants</i>	Masa yang diambil untuk mengumpul 40 cm ³ gas hidrogen (s) <i>Time taken to collect 40 cm³ of hydrogen gas (s)</i>
I	25 cm ³ asid hidrolorik 0.2 mol dm ⁻³ + Serbuk zink berlebihan <i>25 cm³ 0.2 mol dm⁻³ hydrochloric acid + Excess zinc powder</i>	90
II	25 cm ³ asid hidrolorik 0.4 mol dm ⁻³ + Serbuk zink berlebihan <i>25 cm³ 0.4 mol dm⁻³ hydrochloric acid + Excess zinc powder</i>	55

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (a) Nyatakan perubahan lain yang boleh diukur selain daripada isi padu gas untuk menentukan kadar tindak balas.

State another measurable changes besides volume of gas to determine the rate of reaction in this experiment.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Kenal pasti faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas dalam Jadual 6.

Identify the factor that affect the rate of reaction in Table 6.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) Hitung kadar tindak balas purata bagi Set I dan Set II.

Calculate the average rate of reaction for Set I and Set II.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (d) (i)** Berdasarkan jawapan anda di 6(c), bandingkan kadar tindak balas bagi Set I dan Set II.
Based on your answer in 6(c), compare the rate of reaction for Set I and Set II.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii)** Terangkan jawapan anda dengan menggunakan teori perlanggaran.
Explain your answer by using Collision Theory.

[4 markah / 4 marks]

- (c)** Lakarkan graf bagi isi padu gas hidrogen melawan masa bagi Set I dan Set II pada paksi yang sama.
Sketch a graph of volume of hydrogen gas against time for Set I and Set II on the same axes.

[2 markah/2 marks]

SOALAN ESEI

MPSM Kelantan 2019, Q7

- 1 (a) Sekumpulan pelajar telah menjalankan dua set eksperimen untuk mengkaji kesan faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas antara zink dan asid hidroklorik. Jadual 1 menunjukkan maklumat tentang bahan tindak balas dan masa diambil untuk mengumpul 40 cm³ gas hidrogen.

A group of students carried out two sets of experiment to investigate the factor affecting the rate of reaction between zinc and hydrochloric acid. Table 1 shows the information about the reactants and the time taken to collect 40 cm³ of hydrogen gas.

Set Set	Bahan tindak balas Reactants	Masa yang diambil/s Time taken/s
I	Serbuk zink + 20 cm ³ asid hidroklorik 1.0 mol dm ⁻³ <i>Powdered zinc + 20 cm³ of 1.0 mol dm⁻³ hydrochloric acid</i>	20
II	Serbuk zink + 50 cm ³ asid hidroklorik 0.4 mol dm ⁻³ <i>Powdered zinc + 50 cm³ of 0.4 mol dm⁻³ hydrochloric acid</i>	50

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (i) Merujuk kepada eksperimen di Set I dan II, nyatakan:

- maksud kadar tindak balas.
- **satu** faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas.

Tuliskan persamaan kimia seimbang bagi tindak balas dalam Set I.

Referring to the experiment in Set I and II, state:

- *the meaning of rate of reaction.*
- **one** *factor that effects rate of reaction.*

Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction in Set I.

[4 markah/4 marks]

- (ii) Hitung kadar tindak balas purata bagi Set I dan Set II.

Lakarkan graf isipadu gas melawan masa bagi tindak balas dalam Set I dan

Set II.

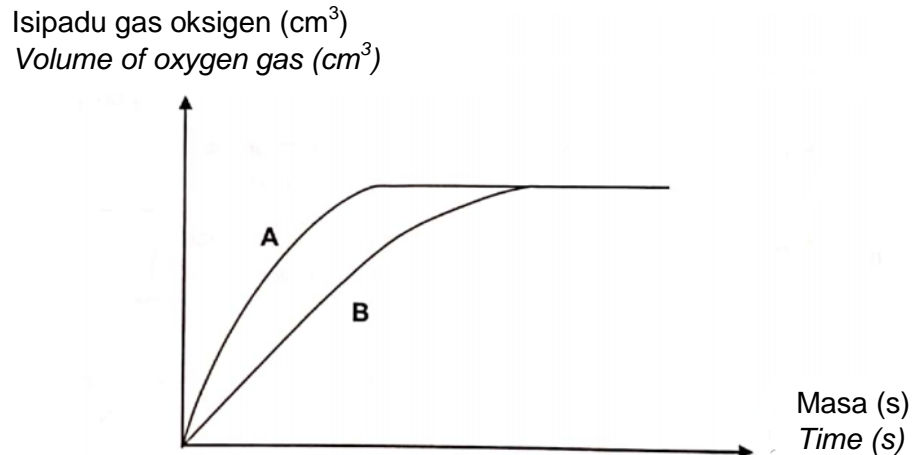
Calculate the average rate of reaction of Set I dan Set II.

Sketch a graph volume of gas against time for the reaction in Set I dan Set II.

[6 markah/6 marks]

- (b) Satu eksperimen lain dijalankan untuk mengkaji faktor mangkin dalam tindak balas penguraian hidrogen peroksida, H_2O_2 . Keputusan eksperimen ini ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 1.

Another experiment is carried out to study the factor of catalyst in the reaction of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 . The results of this experiment is shown in Diagram 1.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Set eksperimen yang manakah menggunakan mangkin? Nyatakan nama mangkin yang digunakan.

Which set of experiment used catalyst? State the name of the catalyst used.

Tindak balas penguraian hidrogen peroksida, H_2O_2 membebaskan haba.

Lukiskan satu gambar rajah profil tenaga bagi kedua-dua tindak balas dalam A dan B. Labelkan E_a bagi tenaga pengaktifan dengan mangkin dan E'_a bagi tenaga pengaktifan tanpa mangkin.

Berdasarkan teori perlanggaran, terangkan mengapa kadar penguraian H_2O_2 bertambah dengan masa.

The decomposition reaction of hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 is release heat.

Draw an energy profile diagram for both reactions in A and B. Label E_a for the activation energy with catalyst and E'_a for the activation energy without a catalyst.

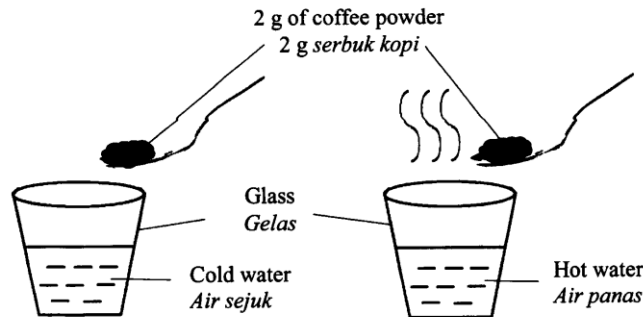
Based on the collision theory, explain why rate of decomposition H_2O_2 increase with time.

[10 markah/ 10 marks]

SBP 2019, Q7

- 2 (a) Rajah 1 di bawah menunjukkan dua situasi apabila serbuk kopi ditambahkan ke dalam gelas berbeza.

Diagram 1 shows two situations when coffee powder is added into two different glasses.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Berdasarkan situasi di Rajah 1, serbuk kopi di dalam gelas yang manakah akan melarut dengan lebih cepat? Terangkan jawapan anda.

Based on the situation in Diagram 1, coffee powder in which glass will dissolve faster? Explain your answer.

[3 markah/3 marks]

- (b) Tiga eksperimen telah dijalankan untuk mengkaji faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas. Jadual 2 menunjukkan bahan tindak balas dan suhu asid hidroklorik yang digunakan.

Three experiments are carried out to investigate factors affecting the rate of reaction. Table 2 shows the reactants and the temperature of hydrochloric acid used.

Eksperimen <i>Experiment</i>	Bahan tindak balas <i>Reactants</i>	Suhu asid hidroklorik ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) <i>Temperature of hydrochloric acid ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)</i>
I	Serpihan marmar berlebihan + 100 cm^3 asid hidroklorik 0.5 mol dm^{-3} <i>Excess marble chips + 100 cm^3 of 0.5 mol dm^{-3} hydrochloric acid</i>	30
II	Serpihan marmar berlebihan + 100 cm^3 asid hidroklorik 1.0 mol dm^{-3} <i>Excess marble chips + 100 cm^3 of 1.0 mol dm^{-3} hydrochloric acid</i>	30
III	Serpihan marmar berlebihan + 100 cm^3 asid hidroklorik 1.0 mol dm^{-3} <i>Excess marble chips + 100 cm^3 of 0.5 mol dm^{-3} hydrochloric acid</i>	50

Jadual 2 / Table 2

Berdasarkan Jadual 2:

Based on Table 2:

- i. Nyatakan semua faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas dalam Eksperimen I, II dan III.

State all factors that affect the rate of reaction in Experiment I, II and III.

[2 markah/2 marks]

- ii. Tulis persamaan kimia yang seimbang bagi tindak balas dalam Eksperimen I. Hitungkan isi padu gas yang dibebaskan.

[Isi padu molar gas pada keadaan bilik = $24.0 \text{ mol dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$]

Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction in Experiment I. Calculate the volume of the gas released.

[Molar volume gas at room conditions = $24.0 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$]

[5 markah/5 marks]

- iii. Bandingkan kadar tindak balas antara :

Compare the rate of reaction between :

- Eksperimen I dan II
Experiment I and II
- Eksperimen I dan III
Experiment I and III

Terangkan jawapan anda dengan menggunakan Teori Perlanggaran

Explain your answer by using Collision Theory.

[10 markah/10 marks]

BAB 8: BAHAN BUATAN DALAM INDUSTRI

SOALAN OBJEKTIF

1. Antara aloi yang berikut, yang manakah mengandungi kuprum dan zink dalam komposisinya?
Which of the following alloys contains cooper and zinc as its composition?

A Loyang <i>Brass</i>	B Gangsa <i>Bronze</i>
C Duralumin <i>Duralumin</i>	D Piuter <i>Pewter</i>

2. Antara aloi yang berikut, yang manakah sesuai untuk pembuatan landasan kereta api?
Which of the following alloys is suitable for the manufacture of railway tracks?

A Keluli <i>Steel</i>	B Gangsa <i>Bronze</i>
C Duralumin <i>Duralumin</i>	D Loyang <i>Brass</i>

- SPM 2017, Q3
3. Antara yang berikut, yang manakah bahan komposit?
Which of the following is a composite material?

A Kaca soda dapur <i>Soda lime glass</i>	B Kaca borosilikat <i>Borosilicate glass</i>
C Kaca plumbum <i>Lead crystal glass</i>	D Kaca fotokromik <i>Photochromic glass</i>

4. Bahan mentah membuat kaca soda kapur ialah
The raw materials of making soda lime glass are

A Natrium karbonat, kalsium karbonat dan silikon dioksida <i>Sodium carbonate, calcium carbonate and silicone dioxide</i>
B Silika, soda, kalsium karbonat, boron oksida dan aluminium oksida <i>Silica, soda, calcium carbonate, boron oxide and aluminium oxide</i>
C Silika, soda dan plumbum(II) oksida <i>Silica, soda and plumbum(II) oxide</i>

5. Antara yang berikut, yang manakah ialah contoh seramik termaju?
Which of the following are the example of advanced ceramics?

A Tembikar tajau <i>Tajau pot</i>	B Cakera brek <i>Brake disc</i>
C Mangkuk <i>Bowl</i>	D Batu-bata <i>Bricks</i>

6. Kebanyakan radas makmal seperti bikar dan kelalang adalah diperbuat daripada kaca borosilikat. Apakah sifat yang menjadikan kaca borosilikat sesuai untuk membuat radas makmal.

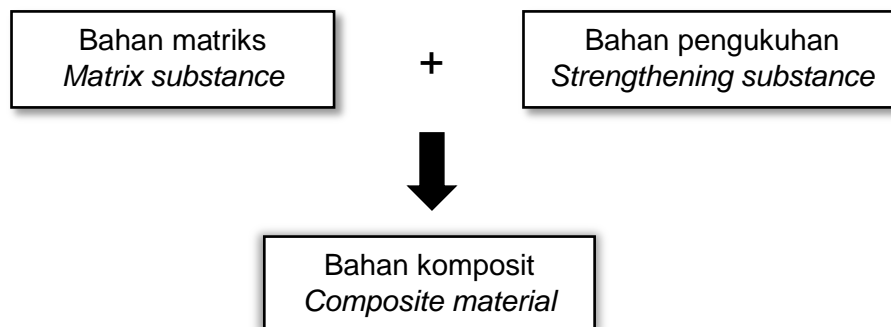
Most laboratory apparatus such as beakers and flasks are made of borosilicate glass.

What properties make borosilicate glass are suitable in making laboratory apparatus.

- | | |
|---|--|
| I Rintangan terhadap haba yang tinggi
<i>High resistance to heat</i> | II Boleh mengkonduksi elektrik
<i>Able to conduct electricity</i> |
| III Tidak mudah retak
<i>Not easily cracked</i> | IV Mempunyai indeks pembiasan tinggi
<i>Has a high refractive index</i> |
| A I and II
<i>I dan II</i> | B I and III
<i>I dan III</i> |
| C II and III
<i>II dan III</i> | D II and IV
<i>II dan IV</i> |

7. Rajah 1 menunjukkan pembentukan bahan komposit daripada bahan matrik dan bahan pengukuhan.

Diagram 1 shows the formation of composite material from matrix substance and strengthening substance.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah padanan yang betul.

Which of the following is correct?

	Bahan Matriks <i>Matrix substance</i>	Bahan Pengukuhan <i>Strengthening substance</i>	Bahan Komposit <i>Composite material</i>
A	Silika <i>Silica</i>	Soda <i>Soda</i>	Kaca kapur soda <i>Soda lime glass</i>
B	Oksida <i>Oxide</i>	Karbida <i>Carbide</i>	Seramik termaju <i>Advanced ceramics</i>
C	Konkrit <i>Concrete</i>	Tetulang keluli <i>Steel bars</i>	Konkrit diperkukuh <i>Reinforced concrete</i>
D	Kuprum <i>Copper</i>	Stanum <i>Tin</i>	Gangsa <i>Bronze</i>

8.



Formula kimia di atas merupakan formula kimia bagi sebatian yang digunakan untuk membuat seramik tradisional iaitu, kaolin. Hitungkan peratus komposisi bagi aluminium oksida, Al_2O_3 yang terdapat dalam kaolin.

The chemical formula above is a chemical formula of a compound that is used to make traditional ceramics, kaolin. Calculate the percentage of the composition of aluminum oxide, Al_2O_3 in kaolin.

[Jisim atom relatif ; Al:27, O:16, Si:28, H:1]

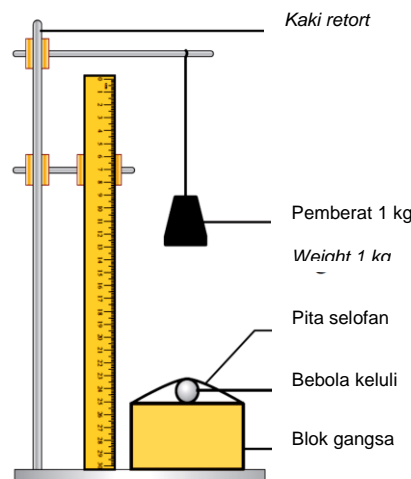
[Relative atomic mass; Al:27, O:16, Si:28, H:1]

A 39.5%

B 27.7%

C 45.0%

9.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Rajah 2 di atas menunjukkan susunan radas bagi satu eksperimen untuk mengkaji sifat kekerasan bagi bahan aloi dengan logam tulennya. Apabila pemberat 1kg dijatuhkan ke atas bebola keluli yang berdiameter 2.0 cm, diameter lekuk yang terhasil ialah 0.4 cm. Ramalkan diameter lekuk yang terhasil apabila blok gangsa digantikan dengan blok kuprum.

Diagram 2 above shows the set-up of apparatus of an experiment to study the hardness properties between alloy material and pure metal. When a weight of 1kg is dropped on a steel ball with diameter 2.0 cm, the resulting diameter of the dent formed is 0.4 cm. Predict the diameter of the dent formed when the bronze block is replaced by a copper block.

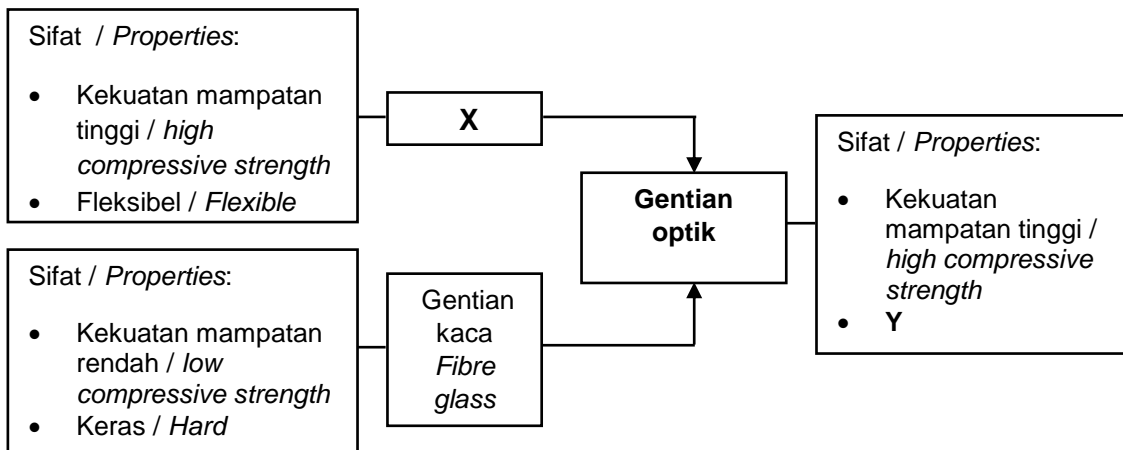
A 0.2 cm

B 0.8 cm

C 0.4 cm

D 2.5 cm

10.



Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

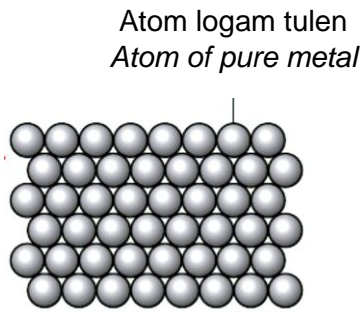
Rajah 3 menunjukkan perbandingan sifat gentian optik dengan bahan asalnya. Gentian optik merupakan bahan komposit yang terbina daripada bahan X dan gentian kaca. Apakah X dan ramalkan sifat Y.

Diagram 3 shows the comparison of optical fibre properties with the original component. Optical fibre are composite materials made up of X and fibre glass. What is X and predict the properties of Y.

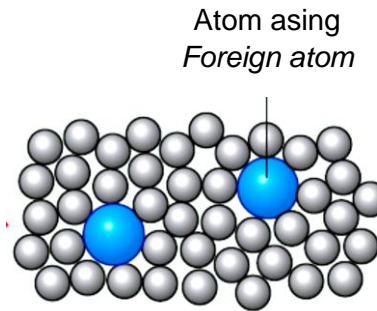
	X	Sifat Y Properties of Y
A	Kaca Glass	Lutsinar Transparent
B	Plastik Plastic	Fleksibel Flexible
C	Plastik Plastic	Keras Hard
D	Superkonduktor Superconductor	Tiada rintangan elektrik No electrical resistance

SOALAN STRUKTUR

1. Rajah 1.1 menunjukkan susunan atom dalam bahan logam tulen, manakala Rajah 1.2 pula menunjukkan susunan atom dalam bahan aloi.
Diagram 1.1 shows the arrangement of atoms in pure metal, while Diagram 1.2 shows the arrangement of atoms in an alloy.



Rajah 1.1
Diagram 1.1



Rajah 1.2
Diagram 1.2

- (a) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan aloi?
What is meant by alloy?

[1 markah / 1 marks]

- (i) Berdasarkan Rajah 8.4 (a)
Terangkan mengapa kuprum tulen bersifat mulur.

[2 markah / 2 markah]

- (ii) Berdasarkan Rajah 8.4 (b)
Terangkan mengapa gangsa lebih keras berbanding kuprum tulen.

- (b) Nyatakan satu tujuan pengaloiian selain untuk meningkatkan kekerasan logam.
State one purpose of alloying other than to increase the metal hardness.

[1 markah / 1 marks]

- (c) Satu contoh lain aloi ialah duralumin. Duralumin merupakan bahan aloi yang digunakan dalam pembuatan badan kapal terbang.
Jadual 1 menunjukkan komposisi dan peratus unsur yang terdapat dalam duralumin.

Another example of alloy is duralumin. Duralumin is an alloy material that is used in the manufacture of aircraft body.

Table 1 shows the composition and percentage of elements in Duralumin.

Komposisi Unsur Elements Composition	Peratus Unsur (%) Percentage of elements (%)
X	93
Y	3
Magnesium	3
Z	1

Jadual 1 / Table 1

- (i) Kenalpasti unsur X, Y dan Z.
Identify elements X, Y and Z.

[3 markah / 3 marks]

- (ii) Nyatakan satu sifat bagi duralumin yang menjadikannya sesuai untuk membuat badan kapal terbang.
State one property of duralumin that makes it suitable for making the body of an aircraft.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

2. (a) Jadual 2 di bawah menunjukkan empat jenis kaca dengan komposisi dan sifatnya.

Table 2 below shows the four types of glass with their composition and properties.

Jenis Kaca <i>Types of glass</i>	Komposisi <i>Composition</i>	Sifat <i>Properties</i>
P	Silikon dioksida, SiO ₂ <i>Silicon dioxide, SiO₂</i>	Takat lebur tinggi <i>High melting point</i>
Kaca soda kapur <i>Soda lime glass</i>	Silikon dioksida, SiO ₂ <i>Silicon dioxide, SiO₂</i> Natrium karbonat, Na ₂ CO ₃ <i>Sodium carbonate, Na₂CO₃</i> Q	Takat lebur rendah <i>Low melting point</i>
Kaca borosilikat <i>Borosilicate glass</i>	Silikon dioksida, SiO ₂ <i>Silicon dioxide, SiO₂</i> Natrium karbonat, Na ₂ CO ₃ <i>Sodium carbonate, Na₂CO₃</i> Kalsium karbonat, CaCO ₃ <i>Calcium carbonate, CaCO₃</i> Boron oksida, B ₂ O ₃ <i>Boron oxide, B₂O₃</i> Aluminium oksida, Al ₂ O ₃ <i>Aluminium oxide, Al₂O₃</i>	R
Kaca Plumbum <i>Lead crystal glass</i>	Silikon dioksida, SiO ₂ <i>Silicon dioxide, SiO₂</i> Natrium karbonat, Na ₂ CO ₃ <i>Sodium carbonate, Na₂CO₃</i> S	Tumpat dan berat <i>Denser and heavy</i>

Jadual 2 / Table 2

- (i) Berdasarkan Jadual 2, nyatakan;
Based on Table 2, state;

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (ii) Silikon dioksida, SiO₂ merupakan komponen utama dalam pembuatan kaca. Silikon dioksida, SiO₂ juga dikenali sebagai..
Silicon dioxide, SiO₂ is a major component in glass manufacturing. Silicon dioxide, SiO₂ is also known as..

[1 markah / 1 marks]

(iii) Nyatakan satu kegunaan kaca plumbum.

State a use of lead crystal glass.

[1 markah / 1 marks]

(b) Piramid Giza yang terletak di Mesir dipercayai dibina daripada seramik. Seramik merupakan pepejal yang terdiri daripada bahan bukan organik dan bahan bukan logam. Ianya terhasil melalui proses pembentukan dan pengerasan menggunakan kaedah pemanasan pada suhu yang tinggi.

The Pyramids of Giza located in Egypt are believed to have been built out of ceramics. Ceramics are solids consisting of non-organic materials and non-metallic materials. It is produced through the process of formation and hardening using the heating method at high temperatures.

(i) Nyatakan dua jenis seramik.

State two types of ceramic.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

(ii)

Tembikar
Pottery

Batu-bata
Brick

Mangkuk
Bowl

Berdasarkan jawapan anda di (2)(b)(i), jenis seramik yang manakah sesuai digunakan untuk membuat barangan di atas?

Based on your answer at (2)(b)(i), which type of ceramic is suitable to manufacture the above items?

[1 markah / 1 marks]

SOALAN ESEI

1. Gigi merupakan bahan komposit yang terdiri daripada hidroksiapatit dan kolagen. Hidroksiapatit adalah merupakan bahan pengukuhan dan kolagen pula ialah sebagai bahan matriks.

Teeth is a composite material made up of hydroxyapatite as strengthening substance and collagen as matrix substance.

- (a) Nyatakan maksud bahan komposit.

Apakah fungsi bahan matrik dalam bahan komposit?

State the meaning of composite material.

What is the function of matrix substance in composite material?

[4 markah / 4 markah]

- (b) Berikan tiga contoh bahan komposit dan nyatakan kegunaan bagi tiap-tiap bahan komposit yang dinamakan.

Give three examples of composite material and specify the use for each composite material named.

[6 markah / 6 marks]

