

**MODUL PENINGKATAN AKADEMIK TINGKATAN 5**

**TAHUN 2021**

---

**MODUL 2**

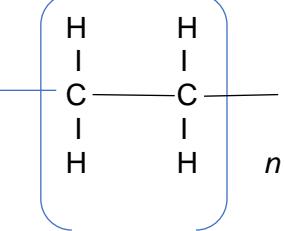
**CADANGAN PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN KIMIA**

**KERTAS 2**

**DUA JAM TIGA PULUH MINIT**

---

<b>Soalan/ Question 1</b>	<b>Jawapan Answer</b>	<b>Sub mark</b>	<b><math>\Sigma</math>mark</b>
(a)	Molekul <i>Molecule</i>	1	1
(b)	Haba diserap <i>Heat is absorb</i>  Digunakan untuk mengatasi daya tarikan antara zarah <i>Is used to overcome the force of attraction between particles</i>	1 1	2
(c)	$t_3$ s	1	1
(d)	Pepejal naftalena bertukar kepada gas <i>The naphthalene solid change to a gas</i>	1	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	

<b>Soalan/ Question 2</b>	<b>Jawapan Answer</b>	<b>Sub mark</b>	<b><math>\Sigma</math>mark</b>
(a)	campuran dua atau lebih unsur yang mana unsur yang utama ialah logam <i>mixture of two or more elements which the main element is metal</i>	1	1
(b)(i)	keluli // steel	1	1
(ii)	aloi X lebih keras dari logam kuprum tulen// <i>alloy X is harder than pure copper metal</i>	1	1
(c)(i)	etena//ethene	1	1
(ii)		1	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	

<b>Soalan/ Question 3</b>	<b>Jawapan Answer</b>	<b>Sub mark</b>	<b><math>\Sigma</math>mark</b>
(a)	nombor proton//proton number	1	1
(b)	$Z^+$	1	1
(c)(i)	$4Z + O_2 \rightarrow 2Z_2O$ Bahan dan Hasil betul/ <i>Correct reactant and product</i>	1	
	Seimbang Persamaan/ <i>Balanced Equation</i>	1	2
(ii)	$4 mol Z \rightarrow 2 mol Z_2O$ 0.05 mol : 0.025 mol $jisim Z_2O = 0.025 \times 30\text{g} // 0.75\text{g}$	1	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	

<b>Soalan/ Question 4</b>	<b>Jawapan Answer</b>	<b>Sub mark</b>	<b><math>\Sigma</math>mark</b>
(a)	Y dan V// Y dan W// Y dan X	1	1
(b) (i)	VW <sub>2</sub>	1	1
(b) (ii)	Ikatan kovalen// <i>Covalent bond</i>	1	1
(c)(i)	1. terdiri daripada molekul yang neutral <i>Exist as neutral molecules</i> 2. tiada ion bebas begerak // tidak boleh mengkonduksi elektrik// <i>no free moving ions</i>	1 1	2
(c)(ii)	1. Tidak// No 2. Kerana air boleh mengkonduksi elektrik// <i>because water can conduct electricity</i>	1 1	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	

<b>Soalan/ Question 5</b>	<b>Jawapan Answer</b>	<b>Sub mark</b>	<b><math>\Sigma</math>mark</b>
(a)	Argentum nitrat// silver nitrate	1	1
(b)		1	1
(c)	Mass Ag = $36.1 - 25.3 = 10.8\text{g}$ Mol Ag = $10.8 / 108 = 0.1 \text{ mol Ag}$	1 1	2
(d)	Anod / Anode : $\text{Ag} \rightarrow \text{Ag}^+ + \text{e}^-$ katod / Cathode : $\text{Ag}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ag}$	1 1	2
(e)	Asid R : Sulphuric acid Asid M : Hydrochloric acid	1 1	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>

<b>Soalan/ Question 6</b>	<b>Jawapan Answer</b>		<b>Sub mark</b>	<b><math>\Sigma</math>mark</b>
(a)	Haba penyesaran ialah haba yang dibebaskan apabila 1 mol logam argentum disesarkan daripada larutan argentum nitrat oleh logan kuprum <i>Heat of displacement is heat released when 1 mole of silver is displaced from silver nitrate by copper.</i>		1	1
(b)	Larutan tanpa warna berubah menjadi biru <i>Colorless solution turn to blue</i>		1	1
(c)	$Cu + Ag^+ \rightarrow Cu^{2+} + Ag$		1	1
(d)	(i) Bilangan mol <i>Number of mole</i> $n = MV/1000$ $(100 \times 0.2)/1000$ $= 0.02 \text{ mol}$		1	
	(ii) Haba dibebaskan, Q <i>Heat released</i> $1 \text{ mol} \rightarrow 105000 \text{ J}$ $0.02 \text{ mol} \rightarrow 2100 \text{ J}$ $Q = 2100 \text{ J}$		1	
	(iii) Perubahan suhu, $\theta$ <i>Heat change</i> $Q = mc\theta$ $2100 = (100)(4.2)\theta$ $\theta = 5^\circ C$		1	3
e.	1. Dua kali ganda// <i>Doubled//</i> $10^\circ C$ 2. kepekatan larutan argentum nitrat yang digunakan lebih tinggi// <i>concentration of silver nitrate solution used is higher</i> 3. bilangan ion argentum per unit isipadu lebih tinggi maka haba yang dihasilkan lebih banyak// <i>number of silver ion per unit volume is higher, more heat is released</i>		1 1 1	3
		<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9</b>

<b>Soalan/ Question 7</b>	<b>Jawapan Answer</b>	<b>Sub mark</b>	<b><math>\Sigma</math>mark</b>
a)	Kepekatan <i>Concentration</i>	1	1
b)	Isipadu gas karbon dioksida <i>Volume of carbon dioxide gas</i>	1	1
c)	2HCl + ZnCO <sub>3</sub> → ZnCl <sub>2</sub> + CO <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O Betul bahan tindak balas dan hasil ..... <i>Correct reactant and product</i> Betul seimbang persamaan ..... <i>Correct balanced equation</i>	1 1	2
d)	Kadar tindak balas purata bagi set 1 <i>Average Rate of reaction for set 1</i> Kadar tindak balas purata = <u>volume of gas</u> <i>Average rate of reaction</i> time taken = $\frac{60 \text{ cm}^3}{180 \text{ s}}$ = $0.33 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$	1	1
e)	Kadar tindak balas set II adalah lebih tinggi dari set I. <i>Rate of reaction for set II higher than set I</i> Kepekatan asid hidroklorik lebih tinggi dalam set II. <i>Concentration for hydrochloric acid in set II is higher</i> bilangan ion H <sup>+</sup> per unit isipadu lebih tinggi <i>number of hydrogen ion H<sup>+</sup> per unit volume is higher</i>	1 1 1	3
f)	Ya betul. <i>Correct.</i> Ini disebabkan asid sulfurik ialah asid diprotik , walaupun kepekatan asid sama , kepekatan ion hidrogen dalam asid sulfurik adalah dua kali ganda berbanding asid hidroklorik maka kadar tindak balas lebih tinggi <i>Because sulphuric acid is diprotic acid , although has same concentration of acid , concentration of hydrogen ion in sulphuric acid is double compared to hydrochloric acid, so rate of reaction is higher</i>	1 1	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10</b>

<b>Soalan/ Question 8</b>	<b>Jawapan Answer</b>	<b>Sub mark</b>	<b><math>\Sigma</math>mark</b>
a	Saponifikasi <i>Saponification</i>	1	1
b	Kalium hidroksida <i>Potassium hydroxide</i>	1	1
c	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{COOH} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{COONa} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ Bahan dan Hasil betul/ <i>Correct reactant and product</i> Seimbang Persamaan/ <i>Balanced Equation</i>	1 1	2
d	$0.05 \times 278 = 13.9\text{g}$	1	1
e	W kerana W tidak dapat membersihkan kotoran pada baju dalam air laut(air liat). <i>W because the dirt on the shirt remain when W used in hard water.</i> Kekat terbentuk. <i>Scum formed.</i>	1 1	2
f	Prosedur ujian  1. Masukkan 3 cm <sup>3</sup> larutan bikar P dan bikar Q ke dalam tabung uji berasingan yang mengandungi 5 cm <sup>3</sup> larutan kalsium nitrat 0.5 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> <i>Pour 3 cm<sup>3</sup> of solution beaker P and Q into different test tube that containing 5 cm<sup>3</sup> calcium nitrate solution 0.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup></i>  2. Tutup gabus getah di mulut tabung didih dan goncangkan. <i>Close the boiling tube with stopper and shake it</i>  3. Keputusan: Larutan dalam bikar yang menghasilkan kekat (mendakan putih) adalah sabun <i>Result: Solution in the beaker which can form scum or white precipitate is soap.</i>	1 1 1	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10</b>

Soalan/ Question 9	Jawapan Answer	Sub mark	$\Sigma$ mark												
(a)	<p>Answer :</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Bikar P <i>Beaker P</i></td><td>Bikar Q <i>Beaker Q</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>HA tidak mengion di dalam air <i>HA does not ionises in propanon</i></td><td>HA mengion di dalam air <i>HA ionises in water</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Tiada ion H<sup>+</sup> terhasil <i>No H<sup>+</sup> produces</i></td><td>Tiada ion H<sup>+</sup> terhasil <i>H<sup>+</sup> ion produces</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Gelembung gas tidak dihasilkan <i>No bubble gas released when CaCO<sub>3</sub> chips are added</i></td><td>Gelembung gas tidak berwarna dihasilkan <i>Colourless bubble gas released when CaCO<sub>3</sub> chips are added</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Tiada gas karbon dioksida yang dibebaskan <i>Carbon dioxide gas is not released</i></td><td>Gas karbon dioksida yang dibebaskan <i>Carbon dioxide gas is released</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>HA tidak menunjukkan sifat asid <i>HA does not show acidic properties</i></td><td>HA menunjukkan sifat asid <i>HA shows acidic properties</i></td></tr> </table>	Bikar P <i>Beaker P</i>	Bikar Q <i>Beaker Q</i>	HA tidak mengion di dalam air <i>HA does not ionises in propanon</i>	HA mengion di dalam air <i>HA ionises in water</i>	Tiada ion H <sup>+</sup> terhasil <i>No H<sup>+</sup> produces</i>	Tiada ion H <sup>+</sup> terhasil <i>H<sup>+</sup> ion produces</i>	Gelembung gas tidak dihasilkan <i>No bubble gas released when CaCO<sub>3</sub> chips are added</i>	Gelembung gas tidak berwarna dihasilkan <i>Colourless bubble gas released when CaCO<sub>3</sub> chips are added</i>	Tiada gas karbon dioksida yang dibebaskan <i>Carbon dioxide gas is not released</i>	Gas karbon dioksida yang dibebaskan <i>Carbon dioxide gas is released</i>	HA tidak menunjukkan sifat asid <i>HA does not show acidic properties</i>	HA menunjukkan sifat asid <i>HA shows acidic properties</i>	1 1 1 1 1 1	5
Bikar P <i>Beaker P</i>	Bikar Q <i>Beaker Q</i>														
HA tidak mengion di dalam air <i>HA does not ionises in propanon</i>	HA mengion di dalam air <i>HA ionises in water</i>														
Tiada ion H <sup>+</sup> terhasil <i>No H<sup>+</sup> produces</i>	Tiada ion H <sup>+</sup> terhasil <i>H<sup>+</sup> ion produces</i>														
Gelembung gas tidak dihasilkan <i>No bubble gas released when CaCO<sub>3</sub> chips are added</i>	Gelembung gas tidak berwarna dihasilkan <i>Colourless bubble gas released when CaCO<sub>3</sub> chips are added</i>														
Tiada gas karbon dioksida yang dibebaskan <i>Carbon dioxide gas is not released</i>	Gas karbon dioksida yang dibebaskan <i>Carbon dioxide gas is released</i>														
HA tidak menunjukkan sifat asid <i>HA does not show acidic properties</i>	HA menunjukkan sifat asid <i>HA shows acidic properties</i>														
b(i)	<p>HA : asid hidroklorik//<i>hydrochloric acid</i> *</p> <p>HB : asid etanoik// <i>Ethanoic acid</i>*</p> <p>X : pH 2</p> <p>HA adalah asid kuat manakala HB adalah asid lemah <i>HA is strong acid while HB is weak acid</i></p> <p>HA mengion dengan lengkap dalam air manakala HB mengion separa dalam air <i>HA ionises completely in water while HB ionises partially in water</i></p>	1 1 1 1 1	5												
b(ii)	<p>Proses pencairan// <i>Dilution</i></p> <p>Nilai pH semakin meningkat// <i>pH value will increases</i></p> <p>Kepekatan ion H<sup>+</sup> semakin berkurang <i>Concentration of H<sup>+</sup> decreases</i></p>	1 1 1	3												

(c)	Penguraian ganda dua// <i>Double decomposition</i>  $\text{CuCl}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CuCO}_3 + 2\text{NaCl}$  Bahan dan Hasil betul/ <i>Correct reactant and product</i> Seimbang Persamaan/ <i>Balanced Equation</i>  Bilangan mol  $n = \frac{0.5(25)}{1000} // 0.0125\text{mol}$  1 mol CuCl <sub>2</sub> : 1 mol CuCO <sub>3</sub> 0.0125 mol CuCl <sub>2</sub> : 0.0125 mol CuCO <sub>3</sub>  Jisim $0.0125 \times 124 = 1.55\text{g}$  Cadangan bahan : larutan kuprum(II) sulfat <i>Suggestion substance : copper(II) sulphate solution</i>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>

<b>Soalan/ Question 10</b>	<b>Jawapan Answer</b>	<b>Sub mark</b>	<b><math>\Sigma</math> mark</b>
10 (a)	<p>Chemical reaction involving oxidation and reduction occurring simultaneously</p> <p>Not a redox reaction</p> <p>Oxidation number of each element before and after the reaction unchanged</p> <p>Oxidation number of Ag before and after the reaction is +1</p> <p>Oxidation number of Na before and after the reaction is +1</p> <p>Oxidation number of Cl before and after the reaction is -1</p> <p>Oxidation number of O before and after the reaction is -2</p> <p>Oxidation number of N before and after the reaction is +5</p>	1 1 1 1 1	4
(b)(i)	<p>Number of mole of <math>\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3</math></p> $\frac{800\ 000}{160} = 5000 \text{ mol}$ <p>Mole ratio</p> <p>2 mol of <math>\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3</math> produces 4 mol of Fe</p> <p>5000 mol of <math>\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3</math> produces 10 000 mol of Fe</p> <p>Mass of Fe</p> $= 10\ 000 \times 56$ <p>= 560 000 g (answer with correct unit)*</p>	1 1 1 1	4
(ii)	+3 Iron(III) oxide	1 1	2
(c )	<p>Metal P: Zn//Mg [Any suitable metal more electropositive than Fe]</p> <p>Metal Q: Cu//Ag [Any suitable metal less electropositive than Fe]</p> <p><u>Set I</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Metal Q is less electropositive than iron.</li> <li>2. Iron is oxidized.</li> <li>3. <math>\text{Fe}^{2+}</math> ion present//Rusting occurs.</li> <li>4. <math>\text{Fe} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-</math></li> </ol> <p><u>Set II</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Metal P is more electropositive than iron.</li> <li>6. Zinc is oxidized.</li> <li>7. Hydroxide ion <math>\text{OH}^-</math> present//Rusting does not occur.</li> <li>8. <math>\text{Zn} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-</math></li> </ol>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>



(iii)	<p>1. karboksilat // carboxylate 2.</p> <p>3. 1 mol X : 1 mol ester // 0.03 mol X : 0.03 mol ester</p> <p>4. jisim//mass ester = 0.03 x 116 g// 3.48 g</p>	1									
(b)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Setuju //agree</td> <td>Tidak setuju//disagree</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kandungan minyak tak tepu lebih tinggi dalam minyak B <i>Oil B contain more unsaturated fat</i></td> <td>Kandungan minyak tepu lebih banyak dalam minyak A <i>Oil A contain more saturated fat</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mengurangkan penambahan kolesterol dalam darah <i>Reduce the increase of cholesterol in blood</i></td> <td>kurang menghasilkan bahan karsinogen <i>produce less carcinogen substances</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tidak mudah mendapat penyakit jantung/obesity <i>Difficult to get heart disease/obesity</i></td> <td>Risiko kanser rendah <i>Less cancer risk</i></td> </tr> </table> <p>[terima alasan lain yang logik]</p>	Setuju //agree	Tidak setuju//disagree	Kandungan minyak tak tepu lebih tinggi dalam minyak B <i>Oil B contain more unsaturated fat</i>	Kandungan minyak tepu lebih banyak dalam minyak A <i>Oil A contain more saturated fat</i>	Mengurangkan penambahan kolesterol dalam darah <i>Reduce the increase of cholesterol in blood</i>	kurang menghasilkan bahan karsinogen <i>produce less carcinogen substances</i>	Tidak mudah mendapat penyakit jantung/obesity <i>Difficult to get heart disease/obesity</i>	Risiko kanser rendah <i>Less cancer risk</i>	1 1 1 1	4
Setuju //agree	Tidak setuju//disagree										
Kandungan minyak tak tepu lebih tinggi dalam minyak B <i>Oil B contain more unsaturated fat</i>	Kandungan minyak tepu lebih banyak dalam minyak A <i>Oil A contain more saturated fat</i>										
Mengurangkan penambahan kolesterol dalam darah <i>Reduce the increase of cholesterol in blood</i>	kurang menghasilkan bahan karsinogen <i>produce less carcinogen substances</i>										
Tidak mudah mendapat penyakit jantung/obesity <i>Difficult to get heart disease/obesity</i>	Risiko kanser rendah <i>Less cancer risk</i>										
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20</b>								

**SKEMA PEMARKAHAN TAMAT**  
**END OF MARK SCHEME**