

4541/2  
Kimia  
Kertas 2  
NOVEMBER 2022  
2 ½ Jam

NAMA : \_\_\_\_\_

TINGKATAN : \_\_\_\_\_

## MODUL KECEMERLANGAN

### PERCUBAAN SPM

SESI AKADEMIK 2022/ 2023

**TINGKATAN 5**

**KIMIA**

**KERTAS 2**

2 JAM 30 MINIT

**JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU**

<i>Untuk Kegunaan Pemeriksa</i>			
Bahagian	Soalan	Markah Penuh	Markah Diperoleh
A	1	5	
	2	5	
	3	6	
	4	7	
	5	8	
	6	9	
	7	10	
	8	10	
B	9	20	
	10	20	
C	11	20	
<b>Jumlah</b>			

#### Arahan

1. Tulis nama dan tingkatan pada ruang yang disediakan.
2. Calon dikehendaki membaca maklumat pada halaman 2 kertas soalan ini.

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*Kertas ini mengandungi 22 halaman bercetak*

#### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

#### **MAKLUMAT UNTUK CALON**

1. This question paper consists of three sections: **Sections A, B and C.**  
*Kertas soalan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian: Bahagian A, B dan C.*
2. Answer **all** questions in Section A. Write your answers for **Section A** in the spaces provided in the question paper.  
*Jawab semua soalan dalam Bahagian A. Tuliskan jawapan bagi Bahagian A dalam ruang yang disediakan dalam kertas soalan*
3. Answer one question from **Section B** and all questions from **Section C.**  
Write your answers for **Section B** and **Section C** on the 'writing paper' provided by the invigilators.  
Answer questions in **Section B** and **Section C** in detail.  
You may use equations, diagrams, tables, graphs and other suitable methods to explain your answer.  
*Jawab satu soalan daripada Bahagian B dan semua soalan daripada Bahagian C.  
Tuliskan jawapan bagi Bahagian B dan Bahagian C pada kertas yang disediakan oleh pengawas. Jawab Bahagian B dan Bahagian C dengan terperinci. Anda boleh menggunakan persamaan, gambar rajah, jadual, graf dan cara lain yang sesuai untuk menjelaskan jawapan anda*
4. Show your working. It may help you to get marks.  
*Tunjukkan kerja mengira. Ini membantu anda mendapatkan markah.*
5. If you wish to change your answer, neatly cross out the answer that you have done. Then write down the new answer.  
*Sekiranya anda hendak membatalkan sesuatu jawapan, buat garisan di atas jawapan itu.*
6. The diagrams in the questions are not drawn to scale unless stated.  
*Rajah yang mengiringi soalan tidak dilukiskan mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan*

7. Marks allocated for each question or part question are shown in brackets.  
*Markah yang diperuntukkan bagi setiap soalan atau ceraian soalan ditunjukkan dalam kurungan*
8. The time suggested to answer **Section A** is 90 minutes, **Section B** is 30 minutes and **Section C** is 30 minutes.  
*Masa yang dicadangkan untuk menjawab Bahagian A ialah 90 minit, Bahagian B ialah 30 minit dan Bahagian C ialah 30 minit*
9. You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.  
*Anda dibenarkan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik yang tidak boleh diprogramkan.*
10. Hand in your answer sheets at the end of the examination.  
*Serahkan semua kertas jawapan anda di akhir peperiksaan*

**Bahagian A [60 markah]**

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

1. Rajah 1 menunjukkan perwakilan piawai bagi atom Z.  
*Diagram 1 shows the standard representation of atom Z.*



Rajah 1  
*Diagram 1*

- (a) Apakah yang diwakili oleh nombor 3?  
*What is represented by the number 3?*

---

[ 1 mark]

- (b) Tulis formula bagi ion Z  
*Write the formula of ion Z.*

---

[ 1 mark]

- (c) Lukis susunan zarah-zarah bahan Z pada suhu bilik  
*Draw the arrangement of particles substance Z at room temperature.*

[ 1 mark]

- (d) Lukis rajah struktur atom Z  
*Draw the atomic structure of atom Z.*

[ 2 marks]

2. (a) Rajah 2.1 adalah dua pasang cermin mata yang diperbuat dari dua jenis kanta berbeza.  
*Diagram 2.1 shows two pairs of spectacles made from two different types of lenses.*



**Rajah 2.1**  
**Diagram 2.1**

Kanta cermin mata Y diperbuat dari kaca silika terlakur manakala kanta cermin mata Z di perbuat dari kaca fotokromik yang bertukar gelap apabila terkena cahaya matahari.  
*Lens for spectacle Y is made from fused silica glass while lens for spectacle Z is made from photochromic glass which turns dark when exposed to sunlight.*

- (i) Nyatakan dua bahan fotokromik yang digunakan dalam kanta cermin mata Z.  
*State two photochromic material used in spectacle lenses B*

[ 2 mark]

- (ii) Nyatakan kelebihan kaca fotokromik tersebut  
*State the advantage of the photochromic glass*

[ 1 mark]

- (b) Rajah 2.2 menunjukkan kereta api Maglev. Kereta api elektrik ini boleh mencapai kelajuan sehingga 581 km/j.

*Diagram 2.2 shows a Maglev train. This electric train can reach speeds of up to 581km/h.*



### Rajah 2.2 / Diagram 2.2

- (i) Nyatakan aloi yang sesuai digunakan dalam pengangkutan ini.  
*State the appropriate alloy used in this transport.*

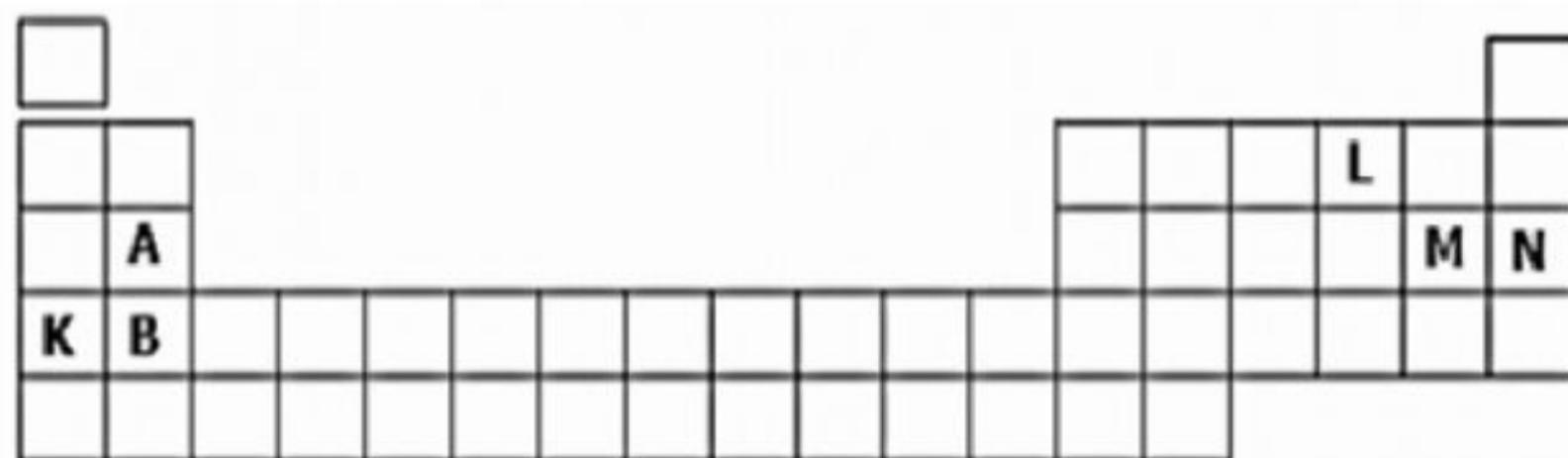
[ 1 mark]

- (ii) Mengapakah aloi di (b) (i) sesuai digunakan?  
*Why alloy in (b) (i) is suitable to use?*

[ 1 mark]

3. Rajah 3 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada Jadual Berkala Unsur. Huruf A, B, K, L, M dan N bukan mewakili simbol sebenar unsur.

*Diagram 3 shows part of the Periodic Table of Elements. The letters A, B, K, L, M and N do not represent the actual symbols of the elements.*



Rajah 3  
*Diagram 3*

Berdasarkan Rajah 3:

*Based on Diagram 3:*

- (a) Pilih satu unsur halogen.  
*Choose an element that is a halogen.*

[ 1 mark]

- (b) Unsur yang manakah monoatom?

*Which element is monoatomic?*

---

[ 1 mark]

- (c) Susun A, B, K, L, M dan N mengikut pertambahan saiz atom.

*Arrange A, B, K, L, M and N according to the increase in size of the atoms.*

---

[ 1 mark]

- (d) (i) Tulis persamaan kimia seimbang apabila unsur K dan M bertindak balas.

*Write a balanced chemical equation when element K and M reacts.*

---

[ 2 marks]

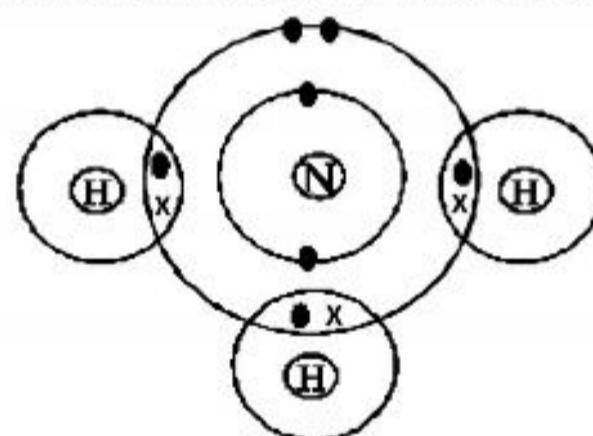
- (ii) Nyatakan satu sifat sebatian yang terhasil di d(i).

*State one property of compound formed from d(i).*

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[ 1 mark]

4. Rajah 4 menunjukkan susunan elektron bagi gas ammonia,  $\text{NH}_3$ .  
*Diagram 4 shows the electron arrangement of ammonia gas,  $\text{NH}_3$ .*



**Rajah 4**  
**Diagram 4**

- (a) Nyatakan jenis zarah bagi gas ammonia.

*State the type of particles of ammonia gas.*

---

[ 1 mark]

- (b) Nyatakan jenis ikatan kimia dalam gas ammonia.

*State the type of chemical bond in ammonia gas.*

---

[ 1 mark]

- (c) Apakah tujuan pembentukan ikatan kimia?

*What is the purpose of chemical bond formation?*

---

[ 1 mark]

- (d) (i) Gas ammonia boleh bertindak balas dengan gas hidrogen klorida melalui pembentukan ikatan datif. Apakah maksud ikatan datif?  
*Ammonia gas can react with hydrogen chloride gas through formation of dative bond. What is dative bond?*

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[ 1 mark]

- (ii) Terangkan pembentukan ion ammonium melalui pembentukan ikatan datif antara ion hidrogen,  $H^+$  dengan atom nitrogen di dalam ammonia.  
*Explain the formation of ammonium ion through the formation of dative bond between hydrogen ion,  $H^+$  and nitrogen atom, N in ammonia.*

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[ 3 marks]

5. Jadual 1 menunjukkan penerangan dan pemerhatian bagi dua eksperimen, I dan II.  
*Table 1 shows the description and observation for two experiments, I and II.*

Eksperimen <i>Experiment</i>	Penerangan <i>Description</i>	Pemerhatian <i>Observation</i>
I	Elektrolisis larutan natrium sulfat $1\text{mol}\text{dm}^{-3}$ dengan menggunakan elektrod karbon. <i>Electrolysis of <math>1\text{mol}\text{dm}^{-3}</math> sodium sulphate solution using carbon electrodes.</i>	Gelembung gas terbebas di anod dan di katod. <i>Gas bubbles are released at the anode and cathode.</i>
II	Pembakaran 1.2g serbuk magnesium dalam oksigen berlebihan. <i>Combustion of 1.2g magnesium powder in excess oxygen.</i>	Nyalaan putih berkilau dan serbuk putih dihasilkan. <i>Glaring white flame is seen and white powder is formed.</i>

**Jadual 1**  
**Table 1**

- (a) Berdasarkan Eksperimen I:  
*Based on experiment I*

- (i) Senaraikan kesemua ion yang terdapat dalam larutan natrium sulfat.  
*List all ions are present in sodium sulphate solution.*
- 

[ 1 mark]

- (ii) Namakan gas yang terbebas di katod. Nyatakan bagaimana anda mengesahkan gas tersebut.  
*Name the gas liberated at the cathode. State how you would verify the gas.*
- 
- 
- 

[ 2 marks]

- (iii) Terangkan bagaimana gas tersebut terhasil di katod.  
*Explain how the gas is formed at the cathode.*
- 
- 
- 

[ 3 marks]

(b) Berdasarkan Eksperimen II:

*Based on experiment I*

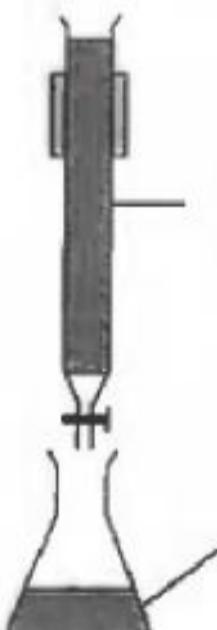
- (i) Namakan serbuk putih yang terhasil.  
*Name the white powder formed.*
- 

[ 1 mark]

- (ii) Nyatakan perubahan nombor pengoksidaan bagi magnesium  
*State the change in oxidation number for magnesium.*
- 

[ 1 mark]

6. Jadual 2 menunjukkan Eksperimen I dan Eksperimen II dalam penyediaan garam.  
*Table 2 shows Experiments I and II in the preparation of a salt.*

Eksperimen <i>Experiment</i>	Kaedah <i>Method</i>
I	 <p>Asid sulfurik  <i>Sulphuric acid</i></p> <p>20.0 cm<sup>3</sup> kalium hidroksida 0.5 moldm<sup>-3</sup> + fenolftalein  <i>20.0 cm<sup>3</sup> potassium hydroxide 0.5 moldm<sup>-3</sup> + phenolphthalein</i></p>
	<p>25 cm<sup>3</sup> larutan kuprum(II) klorida 0.5 moldm<sup>-3</sup>  <i>25 cm<sup>3</sup> copper(II) chloride solution 0.5 moldm<sup>-3</sup></i></p>

II	<p>25 cm<sup>3</sup> larutan kuprum(II) klorida 0.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>  <i>25 cm<sup>3</sup> copper(II) chloride solution 0.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup></i></p> <p>25 cm<sup>3</sup> larutan natrium karbonat 0.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>  <i>25 cm<sup>3</sup> sodium carbonate solution 0.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup></i></p>
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Jadual 2

Table 2

(a) Berdasarkan Eksperimen 1:

*Based on Experiment 1:*

- (i) Tulis persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas yang berlaku.  
*Write the chemical equation for the reaction that takes place.*

[ 2 marks]

- (ii) Nyatakan nama bagi hasil yang terbentuk dalam kelalang kon.  
*State the name of products formed in conical flask.*

[ 1 mark]

- (iii) Nyatakan satu contoh garam lain yang boleh disediakan melalui kaedah ini.  
*State one another example of salt that can be prepared through this method.*

[ 1 mark]

(b) Berdasarkan Eksperimen II:

*Based on Experiment II:*

- (i) Nyatakan nama bagi tindak balas penyediaan garam T.  
*State the name of the reaction for the preparation of salt T.*

[ 1 mark]

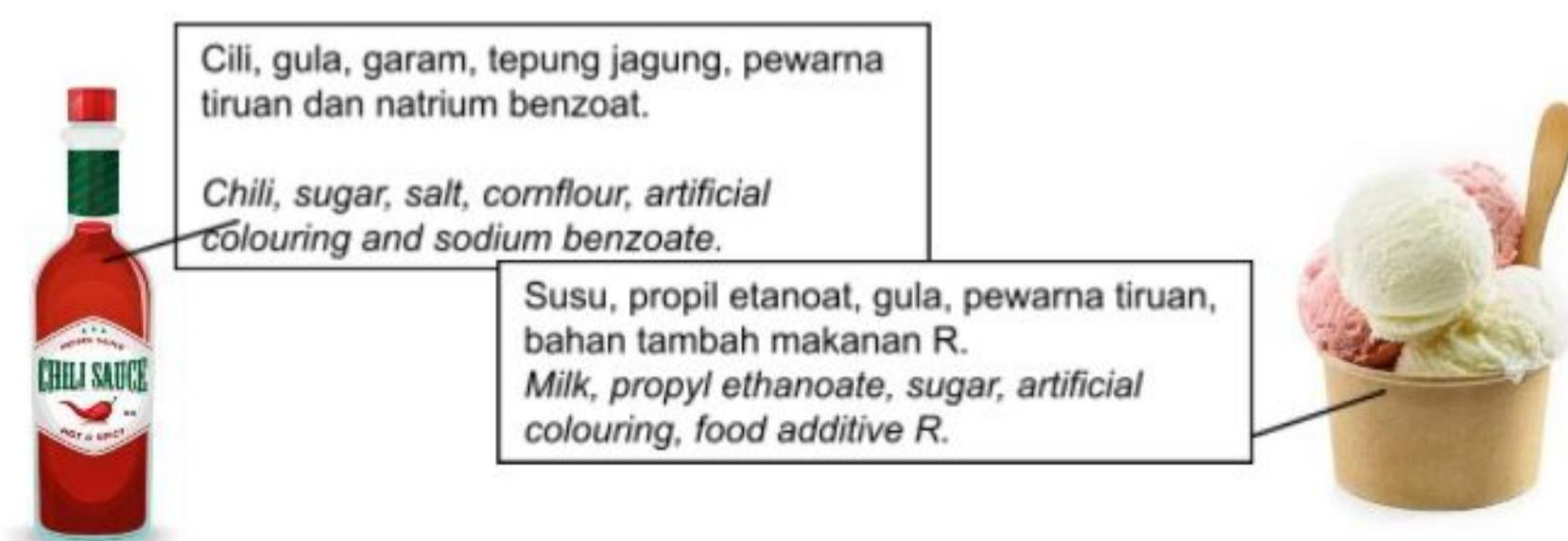
- (ii) Namakan garam T.  
*Name salt T.*

[ 1 mark]

- (iii) Hitung jisim garam T yang terbentuk.  
*Calculate the mass of the salt T formed.*

[ 3 marks]

7. (a) Rajah 5.1 menunjukkan kandungan pada label sebotol sos cili dan aiskrim.  
*Figure 5.1 shows the ingredients on a label of a bottle of chilli sauce and an ice-cream.*



**Rajah 5.1**  
**Diagram 5.1**

- (i) Nyatakan jenis bahan tambah makanan bagi sodium benzoat dan fungsinya.

*State the type of food additive is sodium benzoate and what is its function.*

Jenis bahan tambah makanan: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of food additive:

Fungsi: \_\_\_\_\_

Function:

[ 2 marks]

- (ii) Apakah kesan pengambilan bahan tambah makanan sodium benzoat secara berlebihan dalam tempoh masa yang panjang?

*What is the effect of taking excessive food additive sodium benzoate for a long period of time?*

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[ 1 mark]

- (iii) Bahan tambah makanan R memberikan tekstur yang seragam dan licin pada ais krim. Nyatakan jenis bahan tambah R.

*Food additive R gives uniformed and smooth texture in ice-cream. State the type of food additive of R.*

---

[ 1 mark]

- (iv) Puan Azwa ingin menghasilkan suatu makanan pencuci mulut tanpa menggunakan pewarna sintetik. Cadangkan bahan yang perlu ditambah oleh Puan Azwa dalam makanan itu untuk mengantikan pewarna sintetik? Apakah kebaikan menggunakan bahan tersebut?

*Puan Azwa wants to prepare a desert without using synthetic dyes. Suggest an ingredient should Puan Azwa add into the desert without using synthetic dye? What is the benefit of using this ingredient?*

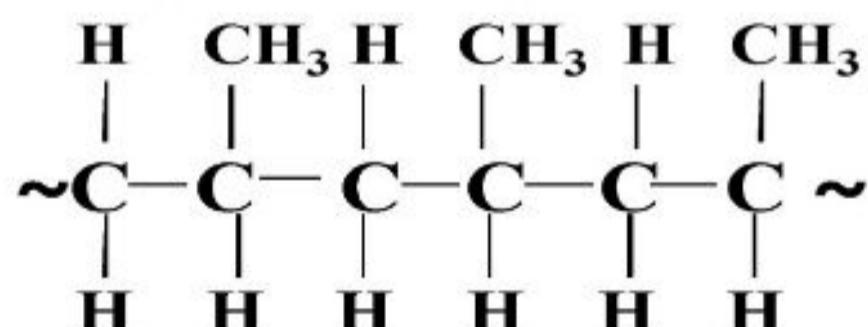
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[ 2 marks]

- (b) Rajah 5.2 menunjukkan struktur sejenis polimer.

*Figure 5.2 shows the structure of a polymer.*



- (i) Lukis dan namakan monomer yang terlibat.

*Draw and name the monomers involved.*

[ 2 marks]

(ii) Polimer sintetik lebih kuat dan tahan lama berbanding polimer semula jadi.

Wajarkan penggunaan polimer sintetik dalam kehidupan seharian.

*Synthetic polymers are stronger and more durable compared to natural polymers.*

*Justify the use of synthetic polymers in our daily lives.*

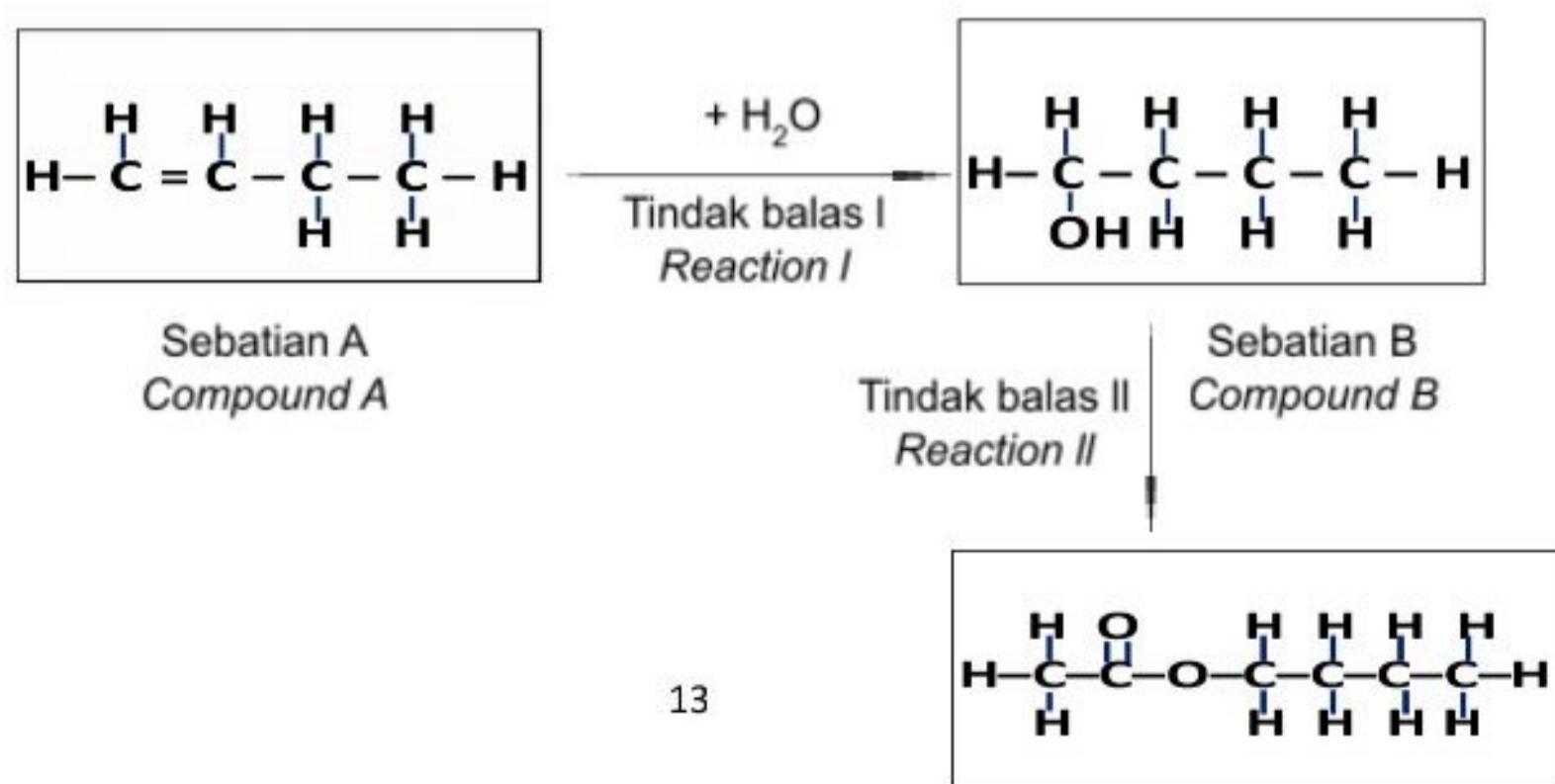
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[ 2 marks]

8. Rajah 6 menunjukkan penukaran bagi beberapa sebatian organik.

*Diagram 6 shows the conversions of several organic compounds.*



Sebatian C  
Compound C

Rajah 6  
Diagram 6

- (a) Sebatian A mempunyai tiga isomer. Lukis satu isomer bagi sebatian A selain struktur di atas. Namakan isomer tersebut.

*Compound A has three isomers. Draw one of the isomer other than above structural. Name the isomer.*

[ 2 marks]

- (b) (i) Namakan tindak balas I. *Name the reaction I.*

---

[ 1 mark]

(ii) Apakah keadaan yang diperlukan untuk tindak balas I berlaku?  
*What conditions are needed in reaction II?*

---

[ 1 mark]

- (c) Huraikan satu ujian kimia untuk membezakan antara sebatian A dan sebatian B.

*Describe a chemical test to differentiate between compound A and compound B?*

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[ 3 marks]

- (d) Huraikan secara ringkas bagaimana anda boleh menyediakan sebatian C di dalam makmal melalui tindak balas II.

*Explain briefly how you can prepare the compound C in laboratory through reaction II.*

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[3 marks]

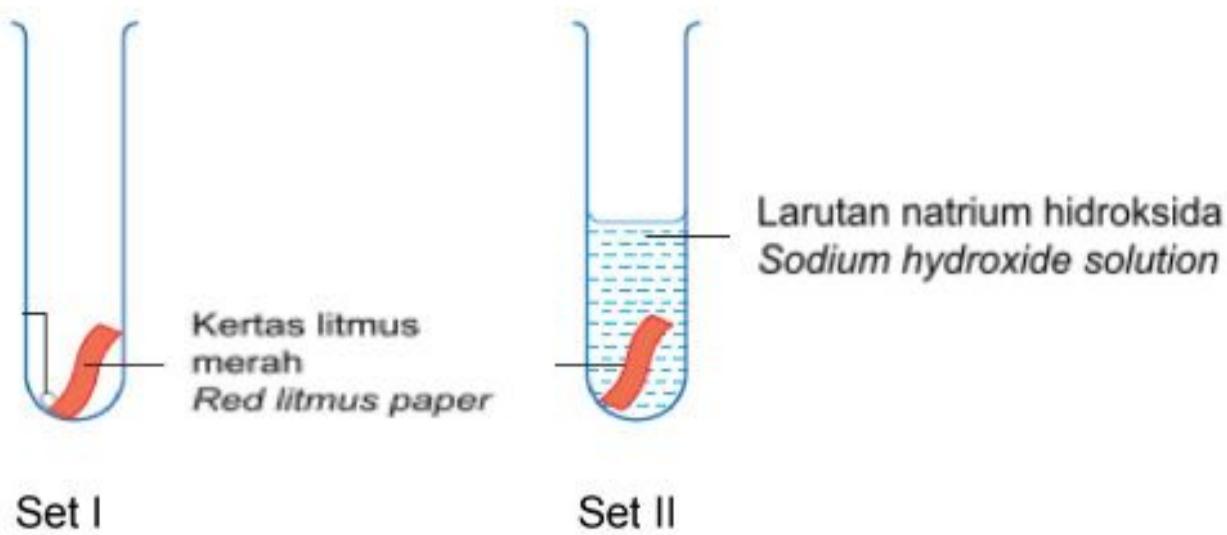
### **Bahagian B [20 markah]**

Jawab satu soalan dalam bahagian ini  
*Answer one question in this section*

9. Rajah 7.1 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi dua set eksperimen untuk mengkaji sifat suatu alkali menggunakan kertas litmus merah dan jadual 3 menunjukkan pemerhatian yang berlaku.

*Diagram 7.1 shows the apparatus set-up of two sets of experiment to study the property of an alkali by using red litmus paper and Table 3 shows the observations that occur.*

Pelet natrium hidroksida,  
NaOH  
*Sodium hydroxide pellets,*  
*NaOH*



Rajah 7.1  
*Diagram 7.1*

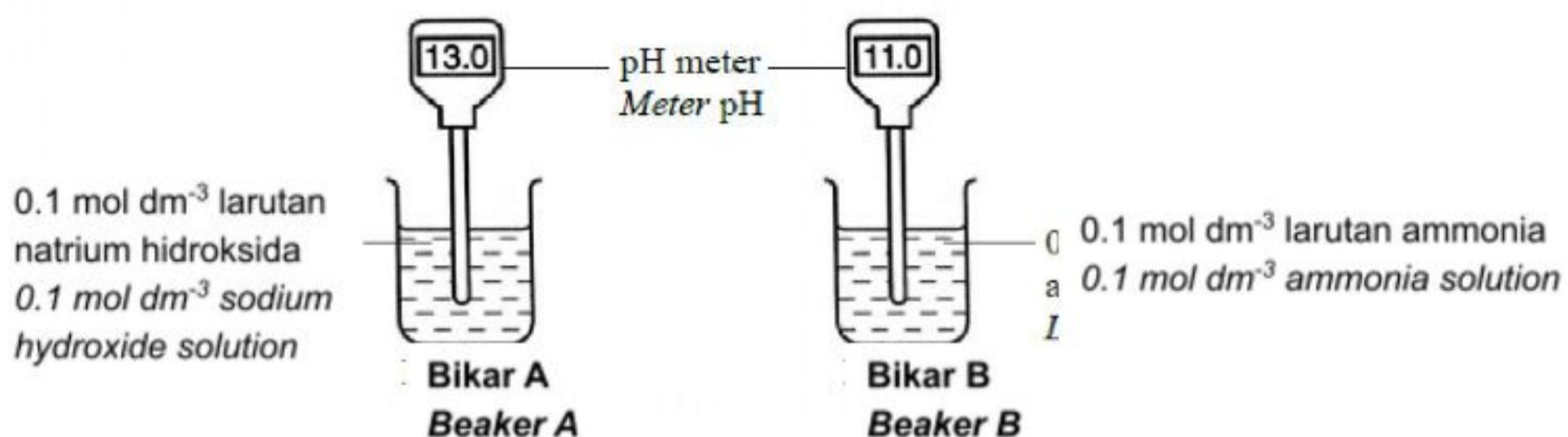
Set	Pemerhatian <i>Observation</i>
I	Tiada perubahan warna bagi kertas litmus merah. <i>No change in the colour of the red litmus paper.</i>
II	Kertas litmus merah bertukar kepada biru. <i>The red litmus paper turned blue</i>

Jadual 3  
*Table 3*

- (a) Based on Table 3, explain the differences in the observations for both sets of experiment. *Berdasarkan Jadual 3, terangkan perbezaan dalam pemerhatian bagi kedua-dua set eksperimen.* [4 marks]

- (b) Rajah 7.2 menunjukkan nilai pH bagi dua alkali.

*Diagram 7.2 shows the pH value of two alkalis.*



**Rajah 7.2**  
**Diagram 7.2**

Terangkan mengapa nilai pH bagi kedua-dua alkali berbeza.

*Explain why the pH values of the two alkalis are different.*

[4 marks]

- (c) Anda dikehendaki menyediakan satu larutan piawai bagi larutan natrium hidroksida dengan kepekatan  $0.02 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  menggunakan kelalang volumetrik  $250 \text{ cm}^3$  dan larutan natrium hidroksida daripada bikar A dalam Rajah 7.2.

*You are required to prepare a standard solution of sodium hydroxide solution with the concentration of  $0.02 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  using  $250 \text{ cm}^3$  volumetric flask and the sodium hydroxide solution from beaker A in Diagram 7.2.*

- (i) Namakan kaedah yang digunakan dan tentukan isi padu larutan natrium hidroksida yang diperlukan.

*Name the method used and determine the volume of sodium hydroxide solution needed.* [3 marks]

- (ii) Ramal nilai pH bagi larutan natrium hidroksida dalam kelalang volumetrik. Terangkan jawapan anda.

*Predict the pH value of the sodium hydroxide solution in the volumetric flask. Explain your answer.* [3 marks]

- (iii)  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  asid sulfurik diperlukan untuk bertindak balas lengkap dengan  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  larutan natrium hidroksida yang disediakan dalam 9(c). Nyatakan jenis tindak balas yang berlaku dan tulis persamaan kimia seimbang bagi tindak balas itu. Hitung kepekatan asid sulfurik yang digunakan.

*$25 \text{ cm}^3$  of sulphuric acid is needed to react completely with  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  of the sodium hydroxide solution prepared in 9(c). State the type of the reaction occurs and write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction. Calculate the concentration of the sulphuric acid used.*

[6 marks]

10 (a) Jadual 4 menunjukkan keputusan satu eksperimen bagi mengkaji faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas.

*Table 4 shows the result of an experiment to study the factors affecting the rate of reaction.*

Eksperimen <i>Experiment</i>	I	II	III
Bahan tindak balas <i>Reactants</i>	Ketulan zink berlebihan + $20\text{cm}^3$ asid sulfurik $0.1 \text{ moldm}^{-3}$ . <i>Excess zinc granules + 20cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.1moldm<sup>-3</sup> sulphuric acid</i>	Ketulan zink berlebihan + $20\text{cm}^3$ asid sulfurik $0.1 \text{ moldm}^{-3}$ . <i>Excess zinc granule + 20cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.1moldm<sup>-3</sup> sulphuric acid</i>	Serbuk zink berlebihan + $20\text{cm}^3$ asid sulfurik $0.1 \text{ moldm}^{-3}$ . <i>Excess zinc powder + 20cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.1 moldm<sup>-3</sup> sulphuric acid</i>
Suhu ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) <i>Temperature (<math>^{\circ}\text{C}</math>)</i>	30.0	40.0	40.0
Masa yang diambil untuk mengumpul $30\text{cm}^3$ gas yang terbebas,(s) <i>Time taken for collecting <math>30\text{cm}^3</math> of gas released,(s)</i>	40.0	25.0	15.0

**Jadual 4**  
**Table 4**

Berdasarkan Jadual 4,  
*Based on Table 4,*

(i) Apakah maksud kadar tindak balas? *What is the rate of reaction?* [1 mark]

(ii) Tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas antara zink dan asid sulfurik. Kira kadar tindak balas purata untuk Eksperimen I dan Eksperimen II dalam unit  $\text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$ .

*Write the chemical equation for the reaction between zinc and sulphuric acid. Calculate the average rate of the reaction for Experiment I and Experiment II in  $\text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$ .*

[4 marks]

(iii) Lakarkan graf isi padu melawan masa bagi eksperimen I dan II dalam paksi yang sama.  
*Sketch the graph volume against time for experiment I and II in same axis.*

[2 marks]

(iv) bandingkan kadar tindak balas antara;  
*compare the rate of reaction between;*

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

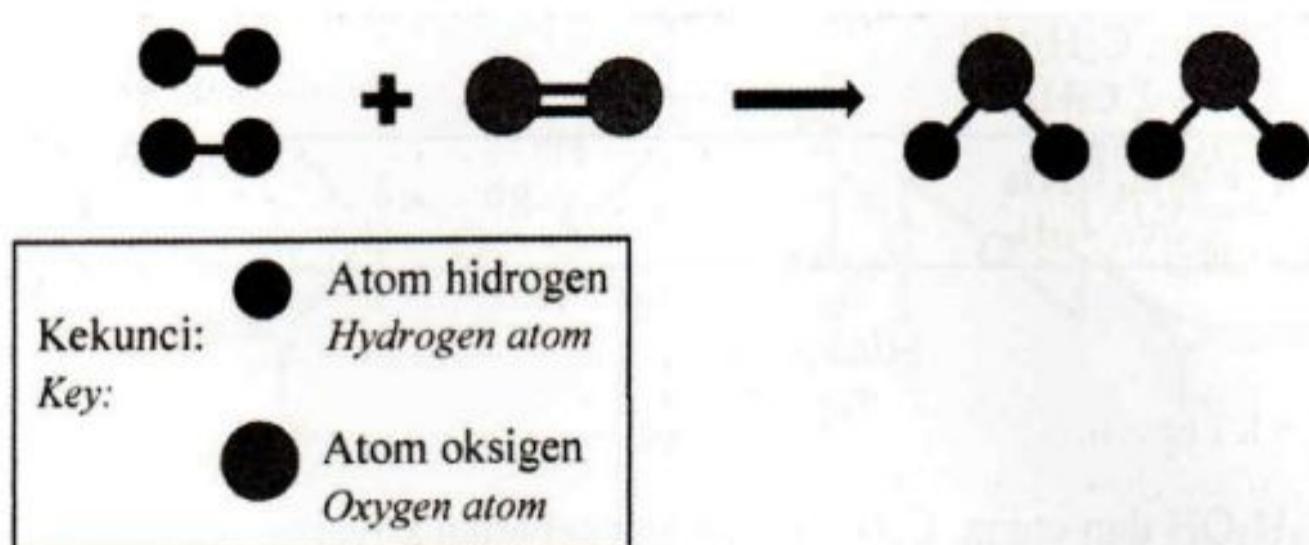
Untuk setiap kes, terangkan perbezaan kadar tindak balas dengan merujuk kepada teori perlanggaran.

*In each case, explain the difference in the rate of reaction with reference to the collision theory.*

[8 marks]

10 (b) Rajah 8 menunjukkan model molekul bagi tindak balas antara gas hidrogen dan gas oksigen untuk menghasilkan molekul air.

*Diagram 8 shows the molecular model for the reaction between hydrogen gas and oxygen gas to produce water molecule.*



Rajah 8  
Diagram 8

Molekul air terhasil apabila berlakunya perlanggaran berkesan antara zarah-zarah bahan tindak balas.

*Water molecules are produced when effective collision occurred between the reactant particles.*

(i) Apakah maksud perlanggaran berkesan? Nyatakan dua syarat untuk perlanggaran berkesan berlaku.

*What is an effective collision? State two conditions for the effective collision to take place.*

[3 marks]

(ii) Tulis persamaan kimia seimbang dan cadangkan satu cara untuk meningkatkan kadar tindak balas di atas.

*Write a balanced chemical equation and suggest one way to increase the rate of reaction above.*

[2 marks]

### Bahagian C [20 markah]

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

11. Artikel di bawah merujuk kepada trem pertama di dunia yang menggunakan bahan api hydrogen.

*The article below refers to the first tram in the world using hydrogen fuel.*

n  
l.  
il  
o  
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**TREM BERKUASA  
HIDROGEN  
DIBANGUNKAN DI  
CHINA**

Dalam usaha untuk mengurangkan pembebasan berbahaya, syarikat SIFANG telah mencipta trem. Trem tersebut beroperasi sepenuhnya dengan s hidrogen dibakar, haba terbebas ialah 282 kJ. kilometer sejam dan digunakan di kawasan b membawa 380 penumpang.

**HYDROGEN POWERED TRAMS DEVELOPED IN CHINA**

*In order to reduce the abundant emissions of dangerous greenhouse gases in China, a Chinese company SIFANG has invented the first hydrogen-powered tram in the world. The trams will be operated entirely by hydrogen fuel cells. When 1 mole of hydrogen is burnt, the heat released is 282 kJ. The highest speed is only 70 kilometers per hour and it will operate in urban areas only. Each tram is designed to carry 380 passengers.*

(Sumber: <http://www.alternative-energy-news.info/hydrogen-powered-tram>)

Based on the article above:

- (a) (i) Adakah tindak balas tersebut tindak balas endotermik atau eksotermik? Jelaskan jawapan anda.  
*Is the reaction endothermic or exothermic? Explain your answer.* [2 marks]
- (ii) Tuliskan persamaan termokimia bagi pembakaran hidrogen, dan lukis gambar rajah aras tenaga untuk pembakaran hidrogen.  
*Write the thermochemical equation for the combustion of hydrogen and construct an energy level diagram for the combustion of hydrogen.* [5 marks]

- (b) Dalam satu eksperimen, 100 g cecair hidrogen dibakar dalam oksigen berlebihan. Hitung jumlah tenaga yang dibebaskan apabila 100 g hidrogen dibakar.  
[Jisim atom relatif: H = 1].  
*In an experiment, 100 g of hydrogen liquid is burnt in excess oxygen.*  
*Calculate the total energy released when 100 g of hydrogen is burnt.*  
[Relative atomic mass: H = 1]. [3 marks]
- (c) Wajarkan penggunaan hidrogen sebagai bahan api fossil.  
*Justify the use of hydrogen as a fossil fuel.* [3 marks]
- (d) Dalam satu eksperimen  $50\text{cm}^3$  asid kuat monoprotik dicampurkan dengan  $50\text{cm}^3$  larutan natrium hidroksida, NaOH di dalam cawan polistirena. Kepekatan asid dan alkali adalah sama. Suhu campuran itu bertambah sebanyak  $6.5\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . Tulis persamaan kimia seimbang bagi tindak balas itu. Hitungkan nilai haba yang dibebaskan dalam eksperimen itu.  
Bandingkan jumlah haba yang dibebaskan jika eksperimen diulang dengan menggunakan asid etanoik. Jelaskan.  
**[Muatan haba tentu larutan,  $c = 4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ ; ketumpatan larutan =  $1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ]**
- In an experiment,  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  of strong monoprotic acid is mixed with  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  of sodium hydroxide, NaOH solution in a polystyrene cup. The concentrations of the acid and alkali are the same. The temperature of the mixture increases by  $6.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . Write a balanced chemical reaction for the reaction. Calculate the heat released in the experiment.*  
*Compare the total heat released if the experiment is repeated with ethanoic acid. Explain.*  
**[Specific heat capacity of solution,  $c = 4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ ; density of solution =  $1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ]**

[7 marks]

KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN TAMAT  
END OF QUESTION PAPER

### Siri Keupayaan Elektrod Piawai

Tindak balas sel setengah	$E^\circ / V (298K)$
$\text{Li}^+(\text{ak}) + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Li}(\text{p})$	-3.04
$\text{K}^+(\text{ak}) + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{K}(\text{p})$	-2.92
$\text{Ca}^{2+}(\text{ak}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}(\text{p})$	-2.87
$\text{Na}^+(\text{ak}) + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Na}(\text{p})$	-2.71
$\text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{ak}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mg}(\text{p})$	-2.38
$\text{Al}^{3+}(\text{ak}) + 3\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Al}(\text{p})$	-1.66
$\text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{ak}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}(\text{p})$	-0.76
$\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{ak}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}(\text{p})$	-0.44
$\text{Ni}^{2+}(\text{ak}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}(\text{p})$	-0.25
$\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{ak}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}(\text{p})$	-0.14
$\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{ak}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}(\text{p})$	-0.13
$2\text{H}^+(\text{ak}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2(\text{g})$	0.00
$\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{ak}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}(\text{p})$	+0.34
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{ce}) + 4\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 4\text{OH}^-(\text{ak})$	+0.40
$\text{I}_2(\text{p}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{I}^-(\text{ak})$	+0.54
$\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{ak}) + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{ak})$	+0.77
$\text{Ag}^+(\text{ak}) + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}(\text{p})$	+0.80
$\text{Br}_2(\text{ce}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Br}^-(\text{ak})$	+1.07
$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(\text{ak}) + 14\text{H}^+(\text{ak}) + 6\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{ak}) + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{ce})$	+1.33
$\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cl}^-(\text{ak})$	+1.36
$\text{MnO}_4^-(\text{ak}) + 8\text{H}^+(\text{ak}) + 5\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{ak}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{ce})$	+1.52
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{ak}) + 2\text{H}^+(\text{ak}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{ce})$	+1.77
$\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}(\text{ak}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{ak})$	+2.01
$\text{F}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{F}^-(\text{ak})$	+2.87

## THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

<b>H</b>	Hydrogen
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1 <b>H</b> Hydrogen		Proton number																		2 <b>He</b> Helium							
10 <b>Ne</b> Neon	20	5 <b>B</b> Boron	6 <b>C</b> Carbon	7 <b>N</b> Nitrogen	8 <b>O</b> Oxygen	9 <b>F</b> Fluorine	10 <b>Ne</b> Neon																				
Lithium	3 <b>Li</b>	Boron	4 <b>Be</b> Beryllium	5 <b>Ne</b> Neon	6 <b>C</b> Carbon	7 <b>N</b> Nitrogen	8 <b>O</b> Oxygen	9 <b>F</b> Fluorine	10 <b>Ne</b> Neon	11 <b>B</b> Boron	12 <b>C</b> Carbon	13 <b>N</b> Nitrogen	14 <b>O</b> Oxygen	15 <b>P</b> Phosphorus	16 <b>S</b> Sulfur	17 <b>Cl</b> Chlorine	18 <b>Ar</b> Argon	19 <b>Ne</b> Neon	20 <b>He</b> Helium								
Magnesium	12 <b>Mg</b>									Aluminum	13 <b>Al</b>	Si	14 <b>Si</b> Silicon	15 <b>P</b> Phosphorus	16 <b>S</b> Sulfur	17 <b>Cl</b> Chlorine	18 <b>Ar</b> Argon	19 <b>Ne</b> Neon	20 <b>He</b> Helium								
Sodium	23 <b>Na</b>									19 <b>K</b> Potassium	20 <b>Ca</b> Calcium	21 <b>Sc</b> Scandium	22 <b>Ti</b> Titanium	23 <b>V</b> Vanadium	24 <b>Cr</b> Chromium	25 <b>Mn</b> Manganese	26 <b>Fe</b> Iron	27 <b>Co</b> Cobalt	28 <b>Ni</b> Nickel	29 <b>Cu</b> Copper	30 <b>Zn</b> Zinc	31 <b>Ga</b> Gallium	32 <b>Ge</b> Germanium	33 <b>As</b> Arsenic	34 <b>Se</b> Selenium	35 <b>Br</b> Bromine	36 <b>Kr</b> Krypton
Magnesium	24 <b>Mg</b>									30 <b>Rb</b> Rubidium	31 <b>Sr</b> Strontium	32 <b>Y</b> Yttrium	33 <b>Zr</b> Zirconium	34 <b>Nd</b> Neodymium	35 <b>Mb</b> Molybdenum	36 <b>Tc</b> Technetium	37 <b>Ru</b> Ruthenium	38 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium	39 <b>Pd</b> Palladium	40 <b>Pt</b> Platinum	41 <b>In</b> Indium	42 <b>Sb</b> Antimony	43 <b>Te</b> Tellurium	44 <b>I</b> Iodine	45 <b>Xe</b> Xenon		
19 <b>K</b> Potassium	40 <b>Ca</b> Calcium	21 <b>Sc</b> Scandium	22 <b>Ti</b> Titanium	23 <b>V</b> Vanadium	24 <b>Cr</b> Chromium	25 <b>Mn</b> Manganese	26 <b>Fe</b> Iron	27 <b>Co</b> Cobalt	28 <b>Ni</b> Nickel	29 <b>Cu</b> Copper	30 <b>Zn</b> Zinc	31 <b>Ga</b> Gallium	32 <b>Ge</b> Germanium	33 <b>As</b> Arsenic	34 <b>Se</b> Selenium	35 <b>Br</b> Bromine	36 <b>Kr</b> Krypton										
37 <b>Rb</b> Rubidium	38 <b>Sr</b> Strontium	39 <b>Y</b> Yttrium	40 <b>Zr</b> Zirconium	41 <b>Y</b> Yttrium	42 <b>La</b> Lanthanum	43 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium	44 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium	45 <b>Tb</b> Tantalum	46 <b>Ru</b> Rhodium	47 <b>Pd</b> Palladium	48 <b>Rh</b> Rhodium	49 <b>In</b> Indium	50 <b>Sb</b> Antimony	51 <b>Te</b> Tellurium	52 <b>I</b> Iodine	53 <b>Xe</b> Xenon											
55 <b>Cs</b> Cesium	56 <b>Ba</b> Barium	57 <b>La</b> Lanthanum	58 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium	59 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium	60 <b>Tb</b> Tantalum	61 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium	62 <b>W</b> Tungsten	63 <b>Os</b> Osmium	64 <b>Au</b> Gold	65 <b>Hg</b> Mercury	66 <b>Tl</b> Thallium	67 <b>Pb</b> Lead	68 <b>Bi</b> Bismuth	69 <b>Po</b> Polonium	70 <b>At</b> Astatine	71 <b>Rn</b> Radium											
87 <b>Fr</b> Francium	88 <b>Ra</b> Radium	89 <b>Ac</b> Actinium	90 <b>Unq</b> Unnilquadium	91 <b>Unh</b> Unnilhexium	92 <b>Unp</b> Unnilpentium	93 <b>Uns</b> Unnilseptium	94 <b>Unb</b> Unnilhexium	95 <b>Uno</b> Unniloctium	96 <b>Une</b> Unnilhexium	97 <b>Unm</b> Unnilmetium	98 <b>Uns</b> Unnilseptium	99 <b>Unb</b> Unnilhexium	100 <b>Thm</b> Thorium	101 <b>Md</b> Mendelevium	102 <b>No</b> Nobelium	103 <b>Lr</b> Lawrencium											
19 <b>K</b> Potassium	40 <b>Ca</b> Calcium	21 <b>Sc</b> Scandium	22 <b>Ti</b> Titanium	23 <b>V</b> Vanadium	24 <b>Cr</b> Chromium	25 <b>Mn</b> Manganese	26 <b>Fe</b> Iron	27 <b>Co</b> Cobalt	28 <b>Ni</b> Nickel	29 <b>Cu</b> Copper	30 <b>Zn</b> Zinc	31 <b>Ga</b> Gallium	32 <b>Ge</b> Germanium	33 <b>As</b> Arsenic	34 <b>Se</b> Selenium	35 <b>Br</b> Bromine	36 <b>Kr</b> Krypton										
39 <b>Ce</b> Cerium	40 <b>Pr</b> Praseodymium	41 <b>Nd</b> Neodymium	42 <b>Pm</b> Promethium	43 <b>Sm</b> Samarium	44 <b>Eu</b> Europium	45 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium	46 <b>Tb</b> Terbium	47 <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium	48 <b>Bk</b> Berkelium	49 <b>Cm</b> Curium	50 <b>Am</b> Americium	51 <b>Pu</b> Plutonium	52 <b>Fr</b> Fermium	53 <b>Es</b> Einsteinium	54 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium	55 <b>Th</b> Thorium											
90 <b>Tb</b> Thorium	91 <b>Pa</b> Protactinium	92 <b>U</b> Uranium	93 <b>Np</b> Neptunium	94 <b>Am</b> Americium	95 <b>Pu</b> Plutonium	96 <b>Cm</b> Curium	97 <b>Bk</b> Berkelium	98 <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium	99 <b>Tb</b> Terbium	100 <b>Fr</b> Fermium	101 <b>Cf</b> Californium	102 <b>Hf</b> Hafnium	103 <b>Thm</b> Thorium	104 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium	105 <b>Lu</b> Lutetium	106 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium											