

**SULIT**



**KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA**  
Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri Pulau Pinang

**JABATAN PENDIDIKAN NEGERI PULAU PINANG**

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**PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN  
KIMIA SPM**

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## SKEMA KIMIA K1 SET 2

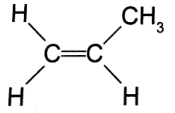
1	B	6	A	11	A	16	C	21	C	26	B	31	A	36	A
2	C	7	B	12	D	17	C	22	D	27	B	32	B	37	C
3	D	8	C	13	D	18	A	23	C	28	C	33	A	38	B
4	B	9	D	14	B	19	D	24	C	29	B	34	D	39	B
5	A	10	D	15	C	20	A	25	B	30	B	35	D	40	D

**SKEMA SET 2 – MODUL KIMIA JPNPP 2022**

**KERTAS 2**

<u>No</u>			<u>Skema</u>	<u>Markah</u>
1	(a)	(i)	2.8.4	1
		(ii)	14	1
	(b)		Saiz atom berkurang <i>Atomic size decreases</i>	1
	(c)		Atom argon mencapai susunan elektron oktet yang stabil// mempunyai 8 elektron pada petala terluar <i>Argon atom has an stable octet electron arrangement // has 8 electrons on the outer shell</i>	1
			Tidak menerima, menderma atau berkongsi electron <i>Does not accept, donate or share electrons</i>	1
			JUMLAH	5

<u>No</u>			<u>Skema</u>	<u>markah</u>
2	(a)	(i)	Bahan komposit/ <i>Composite materials</i>	1
		(ii)	Untuk membuat rangka bangunan dan jambatan <i>To make framework of buildings and bridge</i>	1
	(b)		Konkrit yang diperkukuhkan dapat menahan tekanan yang tinggi/menyokong muatan berat/lebih kuat/kekuatan daya tegangan yang lebih tinggi daripada konkrit <i>Reinforced concrete can withsand higher pressure/support heavier loads/stronger/higher tensile strength than concrete</i>	1
	(c)	(i)	Seramik termaju/moden ceramic	1
		(ii)	Untuk membuat cakera pemotong/to make cutter disc.	1
			JUMLAH	5

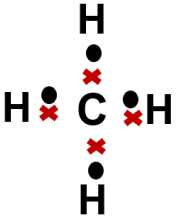
<u>No</u>			<u>Skema</u>	<u>markah</u>
3	(a)		Molekul berantai panjang yang terdiri daripada gabungan unit asas/ monomer yang berulang. <i>A long-chain molecule that is made from a combination of many repeating basic units/ monomer.</i>	1
	(b)		 <i>Propena/Propene</i>	1
	(c)		Pempolimeran penambahan	1

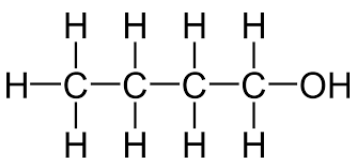
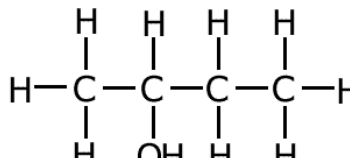
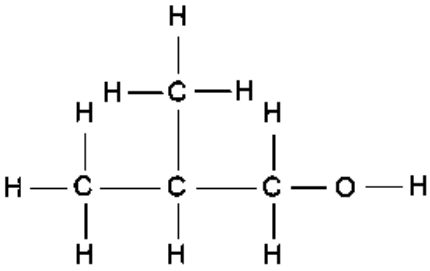
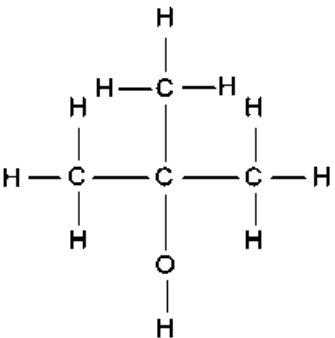
		<i>Addition polymerisation</i>		
	(d)	(i)	Termoplastik <i>Thermoplastic</i>	1
		(ii)	Dapat diacu semula apabila dipanaskan <i>Can be repeatedly remoulded upon heating</i>	1
		JUMLAH		6

<u>No</u>			<u>Skema</u>	<u>markah</u>
4	(a)	(i)	Nanoteknologi merupakan pembangunan bahan atau peranti dengan memanfaatkan ciri-ciri zarah nano <i>Nanotechnology is the development of materials or devices by utilizing the characteristics of nanoparticles</i>	1
		(ii)	Sapuan pada kulit lebih sekata // Menembusi lapisan kulit dengan lebih mudah // Memberi kesan yang lebih memuaskan pada kulit. <i>Application on the skin is more even // Penetrates the skin layers more easily // Gives a more satisfying effect on the skin.</i>	1
	(b)		Stoking B lebih sesuai digunakan oleh atlet  Apabila atlet berpeluh, cecair yang dihasilkan boleh menyebabkan stoking menjadi lembap. Ini mengurangkan risiko jangkitan fungus kepada kulit.  Atau  Stoking B memberi keselesaan kepada atlet kerana tidak mengeluarkan bau busuk selepas digunakan <i>B socks are more suitable for athletes</i>  <i>When an athlete sweats, the fluid produced can cause the socks to become damp. This reduces the risk of fungal infection to the skin.</i>  Or  <i>Socks B provide comfort to athletes because they do not emit foul odors after use</i>	1  1
	(c)		Aspartam // Stevia // Madu // Maple syrup // Gula Perang	1
	(d)	(i)	Pengawet <i>Preservative</i>	1
		(ii)	Natrium nitrat menghalang makanan daripada rosak dengan memperlambatkan pertumbuhan mikroorganisma. <i>Sodium nitrate prevents food from spoiling by slowing the growth of microorganisms.</i>	1
			JUMLAH	7

No			Skema	markah															
5	(a)		Unsur adalah suatu bahan yang terdiri daripada satu jenis atom sahaja. <i>Element is a substance consists of only one type of atom.</i>	1															
	(b)		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>C</th> <th>H</th> <th>O</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>48.65</td> <td>8.11</td> <td>43.24</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>48.65</u> 12 =4.05</td> <td><u>8.11</u> 1 =8.11</td> <td><u>43.24</u> 16 =2.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>4.05</u> 2.7 = 1.5</td> <td><u>8.11</u> 2.7 =3</td> <td><u>2.7</u> 2.7 =1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Formula empirik : C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub> <i>Empirical formula</i></p>	C	H	O	48.65	8.11	43.24	<u>48.65</u> 12 =4.05	<u>8.11</u> 1 =8.11	<u>43.24</u> 16 =2.7	<u>4.05</u> 2.7 = 1.5	<u>8.11</u> 2.7 =3	<u>2.7</u> 2.7 =1	3	6	2	1  1  1
C	H	O																	
48.65	8.11	43.24																	
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<u>4.05</u> 2.7 = 1.5	<u>8.11</u> 2.7 =3	<u>2.7</u> 2.7 =1																	
3	6	2																	
	(c)	(i)	x : 4 ; y : 3 ; z : 2 3 betul – 2 2 betul – 1 1/0 betul - 0	2															
		(ii)	2 mole	1															
		(iii)	178	1															
			JUMLAH	8															

No			Skema	markah
6	(a)	(i)	Q dan S // R dan S <i>Q and S // R and S</i>	1
		(ii)	QS // RS <sub>2</sub>	1
		(iii)	<p>1. <b>Daya tarikan elektrostatik</b> yang kuat antara ion dalam sebatian ion <i>Strong <b>electrostatics force</b> between ion in the ionic compound</i></p> <p>2. Lebih banyak tenaga haba diperlukan untuk mengatasi daya tarikan antara ion <i>More heat energy is needed to overcome the force of attraction between the ions.</i></p>	1  1

	(b)	 <p>Formula kimia <i>Chemical formula</i></p> <p>Bilangan elektron valens <i>The number of valence electrons</i></p>	1  1
	(c)	<p>1. Pasangan elektron bebas pada atom nitrogen dalam molekul ammonia <i>Free pair of electrons at nitrogen atom in the ammonia molecules</i></p> <p>2. akan dikongsiikan elektron <i>will be shared the electron</i></p> <p>3. dengan ion hidrogen <i>with hydrogen ion</i></p>	1  1  1
		JUMLAH	9

<u>No</u>		<u>Skema</u>	<u>markah</u>
7	(a)	Butanol	1
	(b)	<p>Pilih 2 sahaja</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Butan-1-ol</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Butan-2-ol</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>2-metilpropan-1-ol</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>2-metilpropan-2-ol</p> </div> </div>	2

	(c)	(i)	Warna ungu menjadi tidak berwarna <i>Purple colour turns to colourless</i>	1
		(ii)	Karboksil <i>carboxyl</i>	1
	(d)		1. Letakkan kayu uji menyala pada mulut tabung uji <i>Put a lighted wooden splinter to the mouth of test tube</i> 2. Bunyi 'pop' akan terhasil <i>'Pop' sound produced</i>	1 1
	(e)	(i)	Pengesteran <i>Esterification</i>	1
		(ii)	$C_4H_9OH + C_3H_7COOH \rightarrow C_3H_7COOC_4H_9 + H_2O$	2
			JUMLAH	10

No			Skema	markah
8	(a)		Haba yang dibebaskan apabila 1 mol air terbentuk dari tindak balas antara asid nitric dan larutan natrium hidroksida  <i>Heat released when 1 mole of water is formed from the neutralisation between nitric acid and sodium hydroxide solution</i>	1
	(b)	(i)	0.025 mol	1
		(ii)	1260J	1
		(iii)	-50.4 kJmol <sup>-1</sup>	1
	(c)		$NaOH + HNO_3 \rightarrow NaNO_3 + H_2O \quad \Delta H = -50.4 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$	2
	(d)			2
			-tindak balas eksotermik / <i>an exothermic reaction</i> -jumlah kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas lebih tinggi dari hasil tindak balas/ <i>total energy content of reactants is higher than the products</i> -Kuantiti haba yang dibebaskan semasa tindak balas adalah 50 kJmol <sup>-1</sup> <i>The quantity of heat released during the reaction is 50 kJmol<sup>-1</sup></i>	1 1 1 Max = 2
			JUMLAH	10

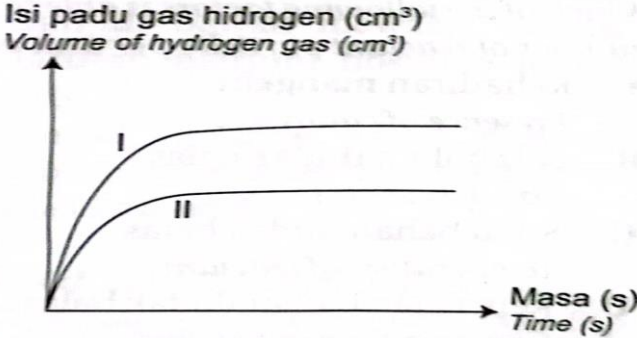
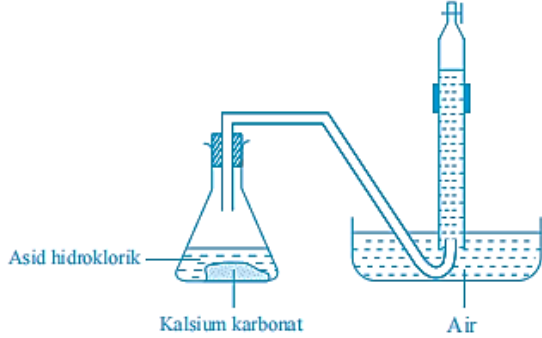
No			Skema	markah						
9	(a)	(i)	Tindak balas redoks <i>Redox reaction</i>	1						
		(ii)	1. Agen pengoksidaan <i>Oxidising agent.</i> 2. Gas oksigen mengoksidakan glukosa menjadi karbon dioksida. <i>Oxygen gas oxidises glucose to carbon dioxide.</i> 3. $n\text{CO}_2 = \frac{1000 \text{ cm}^3}{24000 \text{ cm}^3} // 0.042 \text{ mol}$ 1 mol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ menghasilkan 6 mol $\text{CO}_2$ <i>1 mole of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub> produces 6 moles of CO<sub>2</sub></i> Maka 0.007 mol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ menghasilkan 0.042 mol $\text{CO}_2$ <i>Hence 0.007 mol C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub> produces 0.042 mol CO<sub>2</sub></i>  Jisim glukosa/ <i>Mass of glucose</i> = 0.007 mol x 180 = 1.26 g	1 1 1 1						
	(b)	(i)	1. Logam X/ <i>metal X</i> : plumbum / <i>lead</i> 2. $E^{\text{sel}} / E^{\text{cell}} = +0.34 - (-0.13)$ = +0.47 V	1 1						
		(ii)	3. Persamaan setengah pengoksidaan: <i>Half equation for oxidation:</i> $\text{Pb} \rightarrow \text{Pb}^{2+} + 2\text{e} // \text{X} \rightarrow \text{X}^{2+} + 2\text{e}$ 4. Persamaan setengah penurunan: <i>Half equation for reduction:</i> $\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e} \rightarrow \text{Cu}$ 5. Persamaan ion keseluruhan: <i>Overall ionic equation:</i> $\text{Pb} + \text{Cu}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Pb}^{2+} + \text{Cu}$	1 1 1						
		(iii)	1. Tertib menaik kekuatan agen pengoksidaan <i>Ascending order of the strength of oxidising agent</i> $\text{Zn}^{2+}, \text{Sn}^{2+}, \text{X}^{2+}, \text{Cu}^{2+}$ 2. Tertib menaik kekuatan agen penurunan <i>Ascending order of the strength of reducing agent</i>  $\text{Cu}, \text{X}, \text{Sn}, \text{Zn}$	1 1						
		(iv)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\text{X} + \text{CuSO}_4</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\text{X} + \text{ZnSO}_4</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tindak balas berlaku <i>Reaction occurs.</i></td> <td>Tindak balas tidak berlaku. <i>Reaction does not occur.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nilai <math>E^\circ \text{ X}</math> lebih negatif daripada nilai <math>E^\circ \text{ Cu}</math> <i>E° value of X is more negative than E° value of Cu</i> <math>[\text{X} \rightarrow \text{X}^{2+} + 2\text{e}]</math></td> <td>Nilai <math>E^\circ \text{ X}</math> kurang negatif daripada nilai <math>E^\circ \text{ Zn}</math> <i>E° value of X is less negative than E° value of Zn</i></td> </tr> </table>	$\text{X} + \text{CuSO}_4$	$\text{X} + \text{ZnSO}_4$	Tindak balas berlaku <i>Reaction occurs.</i>	Tindak balas tidak berlaku. <i>Reaction does not occur.</i>	Nilai $E^\circ \text{ X}$ lebih negatif daripada nilai $E^\circ \text{ Cu}$ <i>E° value of X is more negative than E° value of Cu</i> $[\text{X} \rightarrow \text{X}^{2+} + 2\text{e}]$	Nilai $E^\circ \text{ X}$ kurang negatif daripada nilai $E^\circ \text{ Zn}$ <i>E° value of X is less negative than E° value of Zn</i>	1 + 1  1 + 1
$\text{X} + \text{CuSO}_4$	$\text{X} + \text{ZnSO}_4$									
Tindak balas berlaku <i>Reaction occurs.</i>	Tindak balas tidak berlaku. <i>Reaction does not occur.</i>									
Nilai $E^\circ \text{ X}$ lebih negatif daripada nilai $E^\circ \text{ Cu}$ <i>E° value of X is more negative than E° value of Cu</i> $[\text{X} \rightarrow \text{X}^{2+} + 2\text{e}]$	Nilai $E^\circ \text{ X}$ kurang negatif daripada nilai $E^\circ \text{ Zn}$ <i>E° value of X is less negative than E° value of Zn</i>									



		<p>Atom X <u>lebih mudah</u> melepaskan elektron dan membentuk ion <math>X^{2+}</math> // X ialah agen penurunan yang lebih kuat // X mengalami pengoksidaan  <i>Atom X is easier to release electron to form <math>X^{2+}</math> ion // X is stronger reducing agent // X undergoes oxidation</i></p>	<p>Atom X <u>lebih sukar</u> melepaskan elektron // X ialah agen penurunan yang lebih lemah // X mengalami pengoksidaan  <i>Atom X is harder to release electron // X is weaker reducing agent // X undergoes oxidation</i>  <math>[X \rightarrow X^{2+} + 2e]</math></p>	1 + 1
		<p>Nilai <math>E^\circ</math> ion <math>Cu^{2+}</math> lebih positif daripada nilai <math>E^\circ</math> ion <math>X^{2+}</math>  <i><math>E^\circ</math> value of <math>Cu^{2+}</math> ion is more positive than <math>E^\circ</math> value of <math>X^{2+}</math></i></p>	<p>Nilai <math>E^\circ</math> ion <math>Zn^{2+}</math> lebih negatif daripada nilai <math>E^\circ</math> ion <math>X^{2+}</math>  <i><math>E^\circ</math> value of <math>Zn^{2+}</math> ion is more negative than <math>E^\circ</math> value of <math>X^{2+}</math></i></p>	1 + 1
		<p>Ion <math>Cu^{2+}</math> <u>lebih mudah menerima elektron</u> dan membentuk atom Cu // Ion <math>Cu^{2+}</math> ialah agen pengoksidaan yang lebih kuat // ion <math>Cu^{2+}</math> mengalami penurunan  <i><math>Cu^{2+}</math> ion is easier to receive electron to form atom Cu // <math>Cu^{2+}</math> ion is stronger oxidising agent // <math>Cu^{2+}</math> ion undergoes reduction</i>  <math>[Cu^{2+} + 2e \rightarrow Cu]</math></p>	<p>Ion <math>Zn^{2+}</math> <u>lebih sukar menerima elektron</u> // Ion <math>Zn^{2+}</math> ialah agen pengoksidaan yang lebih lemah // Ion <math>Zn^{2+}</math> mengalami penurunan  <i><math>Zn^{2+}</math> ion is harder to receive electron // <math>Zn^{2+}</math> ion is weaker oxidising agent // <math>Zn^{2+}</math> ion undergoes reduction</i>  <math>[Zn^{2+} + 2e \rightarrow Zn]</math></p>	1 + 1
				Max = 8
		JUMLAH		20

No		Skema	markah
10	(a)	<p>1. Ammonia adalah alkali lemah // mengion separa dalam air menghasilkan kepekatan ion <math>OH^-</math> yang rendah  <i>Ammonia is a weak alkali // ionises partially in water to produce low concentration of <math>OH^-</math> ion</i></p> <p>2. Natrium hidroksida adalah alkali kuat // mengion lengkap dalam air  <i>Sodium hydroxide is a strong alkali // ionises completely in water</i></p> <p>3. Kepekatan ion <math>OH^-</math> dalam natrium hidroksida lebih tinggi  <i>Concentration of <math>OH^-</math> ion in sodium hydroxide is higher</i></p> <p>4. Semakin tinggi kepekatan ion <math>OH^-</math> , semakin tinggi nilai pH  <i>The higher the concentration of <math>OH^-</math> ion, the higher the pH value</i></p>	1 1 1 1
	(b)	(i) - Formula bahan dan hasil <i>Formula of reactants and products</i>	1

		- Seimbang / <i>Balanced</i>	1
		$2NaOH + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$	
	(ii)	1. Isi padu purata / <i>Average volume of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub></i> $= \frac{9.90+10.00+10.10}{3} \text{ cm}^3 //$ $= 10.00 \text{ cm}^3$ 2. Bil mol / <i>number of mol H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub></i> = $\frac{1.0 \times 10.00}{1000} // 0.01$ 3. 1 mol H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> : 2 mol NaOH <i>1 mol of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> : 2 mol of NaOH</i> 0.01 mol H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> : 0.02 mol NaOH <i>0.01 mol of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> : 0.02 mol of NaOH</i> 4. Kemolaran / <i>Molarity of NaOH</i> = $\frac{0.02 \times 1000}{25} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} //$ = 0.8 mol dm <sup>-3</sup>	1 1 1 1
	(c)	1. Cuka // Limau // mana-mana asid lemah yang sesuai <i>Vinegar // Lime // any suitable weak acid</i>	1
		2. Asid meneutralkan sengatan obor-obor yang beralkali <i>Acid neutralised sting of jelly fish</i>	1
	(d)	(i)	1
		1. Asid X : Asid sulfurik <i>Acid X : Sulphuric acid</i>	1
		2. Garam Y : Magnesium sulfat <i>Salt Y : Magnesium sulphate</i>	1
		3. Formula kimia yang betul <i>Correct chemical formula</i>	1
		4. Seimbang <i>Balanced</i>	1
		$Mg + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow MgSO_4 + H_2$	
		(ii)	1
		Garam Y : Garam terlarutkan <i>Salt Y : Soluble salt</i>	
		(iii)	1
		1. Bilangan mol / <i>number of mol</i> = 1.0 x 100 / 1000 // 0.1 mol	1
		2. 1 mol H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> : 1 mol H <sub>2</sub> <i>1 mol of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> : 1 mol of H<sub>2</sub></i> 0.1 mol H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> : 0.1 mol H <sub>2</sub> <i>0.1 mol of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> : 0.1 mol of H<sub>2</sub></i>	1
		3. Isipadu / <i>Volume of H<sub>2</sub></i> = 0.1 x 24 dm <sup>3</sup> // 2.4 dm <sup>3</sup>	1
		JUMLAH	20

No			Skema	markah
11	(a)	(i)	$\text{Zn} + 2\text{HNO}_3 \longrightarrow \text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2$ <p>Bil mol / number of mol <math>\text{HNO}_3 = \frac{(0.2 \times 50)}{1000} = 0.01 \text{ mol}</math></p> <p>2 mol <math>\text{HNO}_3</math> menghasilkan 1 mol <math>\text{H}_2</math>  <i>2 mol of <math>\text{HNO}_3</math> produced 1 mol <math>\text{H}_2</math></i></p> <p>0.01 mol <math>\text{HNO}_3</math> menghasilkan 0.005 mol <math>\text{H}_2</math>  <i>0.01 mol of <math>\text{HNO}_3</math> produced 0.005 mol <math>\text{H}_2</math></i></p> <p>Isipadu / Volume <math>\text{H}_2 = 0.005 \times 24 = 0.12 \text{ dm}^3</math></p>	<p>1+1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
		(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Paksi X dan Y betul <i>Correct axis X and axis Y</i></li> <li>2. Lakaran I betul <i>Correct curve for Set I</i></li> <li>3. Lakaran II betul <i>Correct curve for Set II</i></li> </ol> 	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
		(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kadar tindak balas Set I lebih tinggi daripada Set II <i>Rate of reaction Set I is higher than Set II</i></li> <li>2. Ini kerana kepekatan asid nitrik di Set I lebih tinggi daripada Set II <i>It because the concentration of nitric acid in Set I is higher than Set II.</i></li> </ol>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
	(b)			<p>1 + 1</p> <p>1</p>

		<p>1. Sebuah buret dipenuhi dengan air dan ditelangkupkan ke dalam besen berisi air dan apitkan buret secara menegak dengan kaki retort <i>A burette is filled with water and inverted into a basin filled with water and clamped to retort stand.</i></p> <p>2. Paras air di dalam buret diselaraskan dan bacaan awal direkodkan <i>Adjust the water level and the initial burette is recorded.</i></p> <p>3. Timbang 5g ketulan kalsium karbonat ketulan dan dimasukkan ke dalam kelalang kon <i>Weigh 5g of coarse calcium carbonate and put into a conical flask</i></p> <p>4. Tuang 50cm<sup>3</sup> , 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> asid hidroklorik ke dalam kelalang kon <i>Pour 50cm<sup>3</sup> of hydrochloric acid 0.1 moldm<sup>-3</sup> into the conical flask.</i></p> <p>5. Tutup kelalang kon dengan serta merta menggunakan penyumbat dan salur penghantar <i>Close the conical flask with the cork and delivery tube immediately</i></p> <p>6. Mulakan jam randik dengan serta merta <i>Start the stop watch immediately.</i></p> <p>7. Rekodkan isipadu gas yang dibebaskan di buret dengan selang masa 30s <i>Record the volume of gas collected in the burret every 30 seconds</i></p> <p>8. Ulang langkah 1-7 menggantikan ketulan kalsium karbonat dengan serbuk kalsium karbonat <i>Repeated the experiment step 1- 7 replacing coarse calcium carbonate with calcium carbonate powder</i></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1 + 1</p>
		<p>9&amp;10 <math>\text{CaCO}_3 + 2 \text{H}^+ \longrightarrow \text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}</math></p>	<p>Max = 10</p>
			<p>JUMLAH</p> <p>20</p>