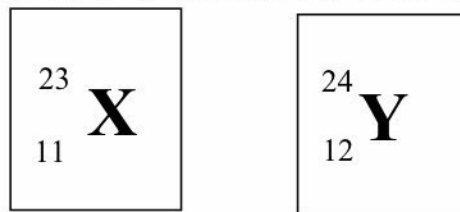


1. Antara yang berikut, yang manakah merupakan fungsi utama kosmetik?
Which of the following is the main function of cosmetics?

- A Merawat semua penyakit kulit
To treat all skin diseases
- B Membersihkan dan mencantikkan diri
To cleanse and beautify oneself
- C Menggantikan fungsi ubat
To replace the function of medicine
- D Membekalkan tenaga kepada badan
To provide energy to the body

2. Rajah 1 menunjukkan perwakilan piawai bagi atom unsur X dan unsur Y.

Diagram 1 shows the standard representation of the atoms X element and Y element.



Rajah 1

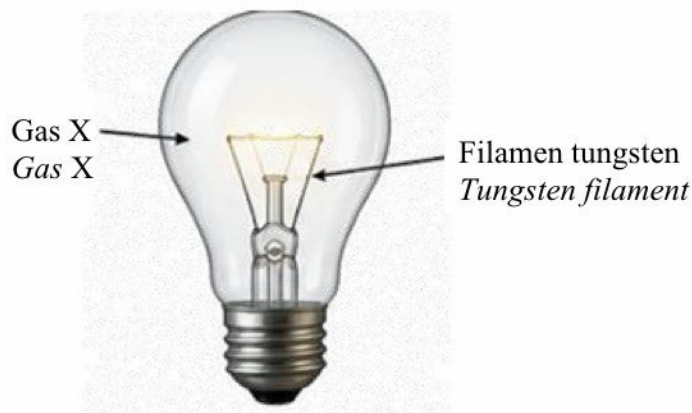
Diagram 1

Antara yang berikut, pernyataan manakah yang **benar** mengenai zarah-zarah tersebut?

*Which of the following statements is **true** regarding these particles?*

- A Atom X dan atom Y adalah isotop
Atom X and atom Y are isotopes
- B Atom Y mempunyai bilangan neutron yang sama dengan atom X
Atom Y has the same number of neutrons as atom X
- C Ion X^+ mempunyai bilangan elektron yang sama dengan atom Y
Ion X^+ has the same number of electrons as atom Y
- D Ion Y^{2+} mempunyai bilangan elektron yang sama dengan atom X
Ion Y^{2+} has the same number of electrons as atom X

3. Rajah 2 menunjukkan sebuah mentol lampu yang mengandungi gas X.
Diagram 2 shows a light bulb containing gas X.



Rajah 2
Diagram 2

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah merupakan sifat gas X yang membolehkannya digunakan dalam mentol tersebut?

Which of the following is the property of gas X that enables it to be used in the bulb?

- A Mempunyai takat didih yang sangat rendah.
Has a very low boiling point.
- B Menyediakan atmosfera lengai.
Provides an inert atmosphere.
- C Bertindak balas dengan filamen tungsten pada suhu tinggi.
Reacts with the tungsten filament at high temperatures.
- D Wujud sebagai molekul dwiatom pada suhu bilik.
Exists as a diatomic molecule at room temperature.

4. Rajah 3 menunjukkan perwakilan piawai bagi 3 atom unsur.
Diagram 3 shows the standard representation of 3 atom of elements.



Rajah 3
Diagram 3

Antara berikut, yang manakah formula sebatian yang terbentuk?
Which of the following is the formula of the compound formed?

- A P_2Q
 - B P_2S
 - C QS
 - D SQ
5. Apakah proses yang menukarkan lemak tak tepu kepada lemak tepu?
What is the process that converts unsaturated fat into saturated fat?
- A Pengesteran
Esterification
 - B Hidrolisis
Hydrolysis
 - C Penghidrogenan
Hydrogenation
 - D Pengoksidaan
Oxidation
6. Hablur kuprum(II) nitrat terhidrat mempunyai formula $Cu(NO_3)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ dengan jisim formula relatif 242. Apakah jisim atom relatif bagi kuprum?
Hydrated copper(II) nitrate crystals have the formula $Cu(NO_3)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ with a relative formula mass of 242. What is the relative atomic mass of copper?
 [Jisim atom relatif: N = 14, O = 16, H = 1]
 [Relative atomic mass: N = 14, O = 16, H = 1]
- A 56
 - B 64
 - C 65
 - D 70

7. Apakah kesan pengaloiian emas tulen?
What is the effect of alloying pure gold?

- A Menjadi lebih keras
Become harder
- B Lebih mudah dibentuk
Easier to be shaped
- C Lebih mudah melebur
Easier to melt
- D Menjadi lebih reaktif
Become more reactive

8. Jadual 1 menunjukkan nilai **pH** bagi jus lemon.
*Table 1 shows the **pH** values of lemon juice.*

Bahan <i>Substance</i>	Nilai pH <i>pH value</i>
Jus lemon <i>Lemon juice</i>	2.0

Jadual 1

Table 1

Antara pernyataan berikut manakah adalah benar jika jus lemon dicairkan?
Which of the following statements is true when lemon juice is diluted?

- A Nilai pH jus lemon akan meningkat
The pH value of lemon juice will increases
- B Nilai pH jus lemon akan menurun
The pH value of lemon juice will decreases
- C Kepekatan ion hidrogen, H^+ bertambah
The concentration of hydrogen ions, H^+ increases
- D Kepekatan ion hidroksida, OH^- bertambah
The concentration of hydroxide ions, OH^- increases

9. Maklumat berikut menerangkan tentang asid X.

The statement below describes acid X.

“Asid X merupakan ahli ketiga dalam siri homolog asid karboksilik.”
“Acid X is the third member of homologous series of the carboxylic acid.”

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah merupakan formula molekul bagi asid X?

Which of the following is the molecular formula for acid X?

- A $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$
- B $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{COOH}$
- C $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$
- D $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$

10. Rajah 4 menunjukkan sepasang cermin mata yang diperbuat daripada kanta khas. Kanta cermin mata ini diperbuat daripada sejenis kaca yang bertukar gelap apabila terkena cahaya matahari.

Diagram 4 shows a pair of spectacles made from special lenses. The lenses of these glasses are made of a type of glass that turns dark when exposed to sunlight.



Rajah 4
Diagram 4

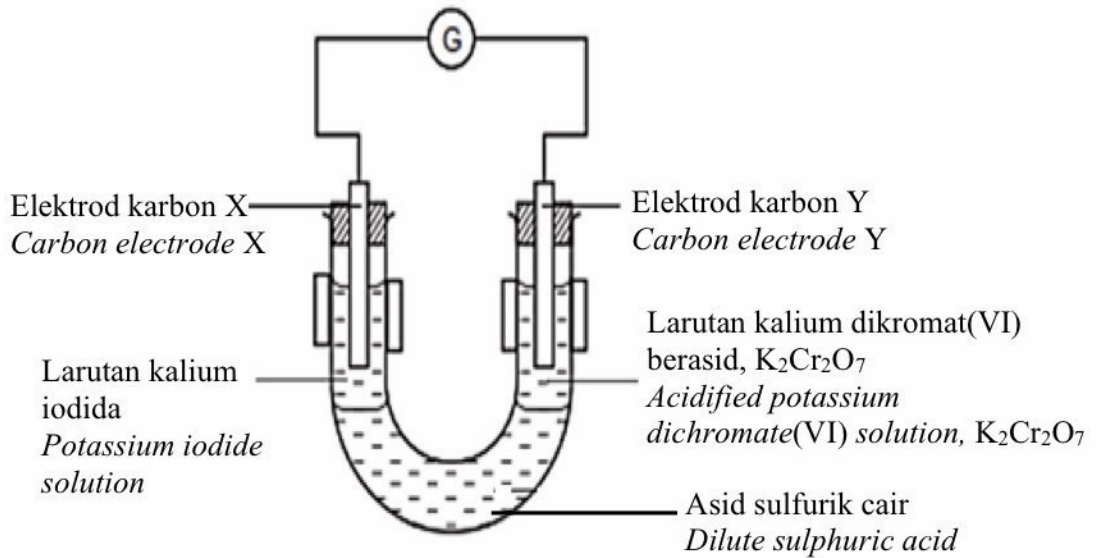
Apakah bahan kimia yang menyebabkan berlaku fenomena tersebut?

What is chemical causes the phenomenon?

- A CuCl
- B PbO
- C AgCl
- D SiO_2

11. Rajah 5 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi mengkaji pemindahan elektron pada suatu jarak.

Diagram 5 shows the apparatus set-up to study the transfer of electrons at a distance.



Rajah 5
Diagram 5

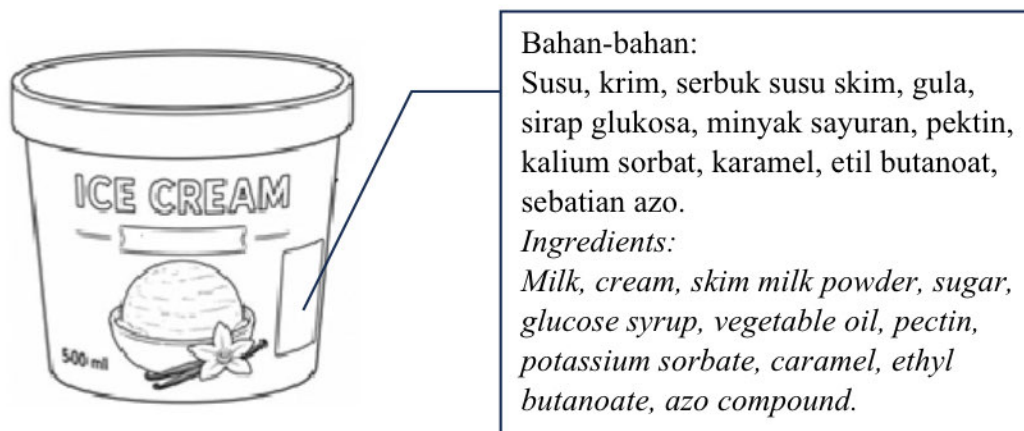
Antara pernyataan berikut, yang manakah benar mengenai eksperimen tersebut?

Which of the following statements is true regarding the experiment?

- A Elektron mengalir dari elektrod Y ke elektrod X melalui asid sulfurik cair
Electrons flow from electrode Y to electrode X through dilute sulphuric acid
- B Nombor pengoksidaan bagi kromium berubah daripada +6 kepada +3
The oxidation number of chromium changes from +6 to +3
- C Ion iodida bertindak sebagai agen pengoksidaan dengan menerima elektron
Iodide ion acts as an oxidising agent by receiving electrons
- D Ion dikromat(VI) menderma elektron membentuk atom kromium
Dichromate(VI) ion donates electrons to form chromium atom

12. Rajah 6 menunjukkan label bahan pada satu bekas ais krim komersial.

Diagram 6 shows the ingredient label on a commercial ice cream container.



Rajah 6
Diagram 6

Antara bahan berikut, yang manakah berfungsi agar aiskrim tersebut kekal lembut dan mempunyai tekstur yang sekata walaupun selepas disimpan lama di dalam peti sejuk beku?

Which of the following substances functions to ensure that the ice cream remains soft and has a uniform texture even after being stored for a long time in the freezer?

- A Kalium sorbat
Potassium sorbate
- B Karamel
Caramel
- C Pektin
Pectin
- D Etil butanoat
Ethyl butanoate

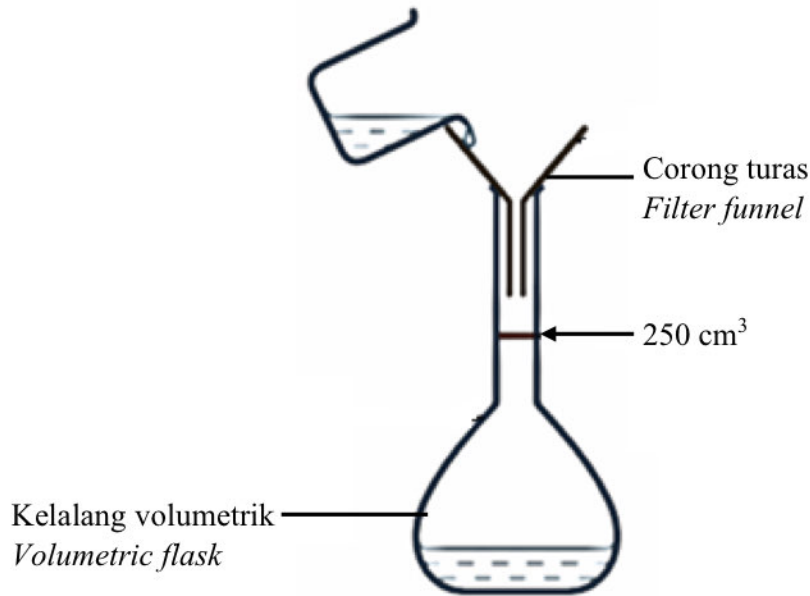
13. Antara berikut yang manakah akan berlaku apabila besi berkarat?

Which of the following will happen when iron rusts?

- A Besi diturunkan
Iron is reduced
- B Atom besi menderma elektron membentuk ion Fe^{3+}
Iron atom donates electron to form Fe^{3+} ions
- C Atom besi menerima elektron
Iron atom gains electron
- D Nombor pengoksidaan besi bertambah
Oxidation number of iron increase

14. Seorang murid ingin menyediakan larutan piawai natrium karbonat berkepekatan 0.2 mol dm^{-3} di dalam makmal. Rajah 7 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada langkah penyediaan larutan piawai tersebut.

A student wants to prepare a standard solution of sodium carbonate with a concentration of 0.2 mol dm^{-3} in the laboratory. Diagram 7 shows part of the steps in the preparation of the standard solution.



Rajah 7
Diagram 7

Berapakah jisim pepejal natrium karbonat yang perlu ditimbang oleh murid itu?

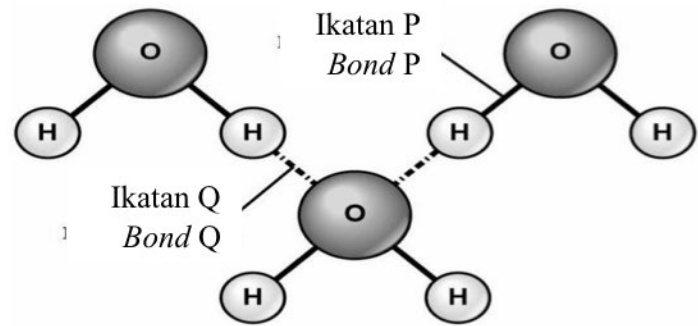
What is the mass of solid sodium carbonate that needs to be weighed by the student?

(Jisim Atom Relatif: C=12, O=16, Na=23)

(Relative Atomic Mass: C=12, O=16, Na=23)

- A 2.65 g
- B 5.30 g
- C 10.60 g
- D 26.50 g

15. Rajah 8 menunjukkan pembentukan ikatan P dan Q.
Diagram 8 shows the formation of bond P and bond Q.



Rajah 8
Diagram 8

Apakah jenis ikatan P dan ikatan Q?
What are the types of P bonds and Q bonds?

	Ikatan P <i>Bond P</i>	Ikatan Q <i>Bond Q</i>
A	Ikatan kovalen <i>Covalent bond</i>	Ikatan hidrogen <i>Hydrogen bond</i>
B	Ikatan hidrogen <i>Hydrogen bond</i>	Ikatan kovalen <i>Covalent bond</i>
C	Ikatan datif <i>Dative bond</i>	Ikatan logam <i>Metallic bond</i>
D	Ikatan logam <i>Metallic bond</i>	Ikatan Datif <i>Dative bond</i>

16. Antara yang berikut, larutan manakah mempunyai bilangan ion hidroksida per unit isipadu paling rendah jika kesemua larutan mempunyai isipadu dan kepekatan yang sama?
Which of the following solutions has the lowest number of hydroxide ions per unit volume if all solutions have the same volume and concentration?

- A** Kalium hidroksida
Potassium hydroxide
- B** Larutan ammonia
Ammonia solution
- C** Asid nitrik
Nitric acid
- D** Asid sulfurik
Sulphuric acid

17. Jadual 2 menunjukkan maklumat berkaitan bahan P, Q dan R.
Table 2 shows information related to substances P, Q and R.

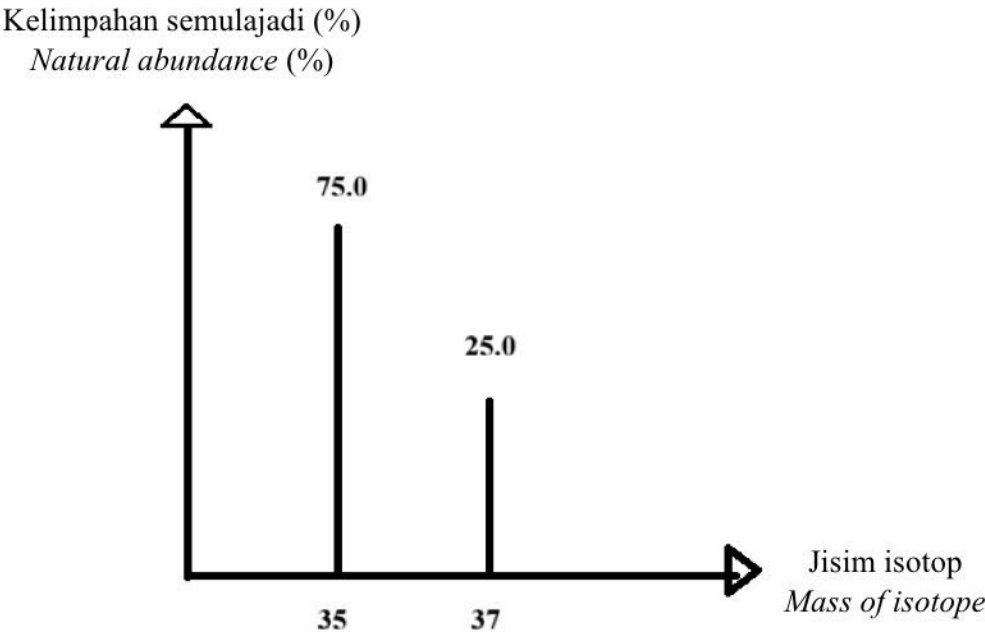
Bahan <i>Substance</i>	Takat Lebur (°C) <i>Melting Point</i> (°C)	Kekonduksian elektrik <i>Electrical conductivity</i>	Keadaan fizik <i>Physical state</i>
P	-101	Tidak mengkonduksi arus elektrik <i>Does not conduct electricity</i>	Gas <i>Gas</i>
Q	801	Mengkonduksi elektrik dalam keadaan leburan <i>Conducts electricity in the molten state</i>	Pepejal <i>Solid</i>
R	80	Tidak mengkonduksi arus elektrik <i>Does not conduct electricity</i>	Pepejal <i>Solid</i>

Jadual 2
Table 2

Antara berikut, yang manakah kemungkinan sebatian kovalen ringkas?
Which of the following is most likely a simple covalent compound?

- A** P sahaja
P only
- B** Q sahaja
Q only
- C** P dan R
P and R
- D** Q dan R
Q and R

18. Klorin wujud secara semulajadi dalam dua isotop. Rajah 9 menunjukkan kelimpahan semulajadi melawan jisim isotop bagi klorin.
Chlorine exists naturally as two isotopes. Diagram 9 shows the natural abundance against the mass of chlorine isotopes.

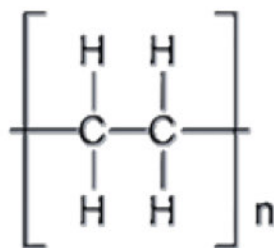


Rajah 9
Diagram 9

Apakah jisim atom relatif bagi klorin?
What is the relative atomic mass of chlorine?

- A 35.50
- B 36.00
- C 37.50
- D 72.00

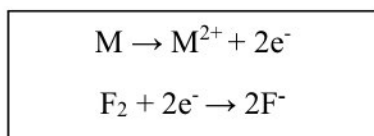
19. Rajah 10 menunjukkan formula struktur bagi satu polimer.
Diagram 10 shows structural formula of a polymer.



Rajah 10
Diagram 10

Antara yang berikut, yang manakah merupakan kegunaan polimer tersebut?
Which of the following is a use of the polymer?

- A Tayar
Tyre
 - B Paip air
Water pipe
 - C Botol plastik
Plastic bottle
 - D Kereta mainan
Toy car
20. Rajah 11 menunjukkan setengah persamaan bagi pembentukan ion.
Diagram 11 shows the half-equation for the formation of ions.



Rajah 11
Diagram 11

Apakah formula sebatian yang terbentuk?
What is the formula of the compound formed?

- A MF
- B MF₂
- C M₂F
- D M₂F₂

21. Rajah 12 menunjukkan unsur Kumpulan 17 dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur.
Diagram 12 shows the Group 17 elements in the Periodic Table of Elements.

19 9	F
35 17	Cl
80 35	Br
127 53	I

Rajah 12
Diagram 12

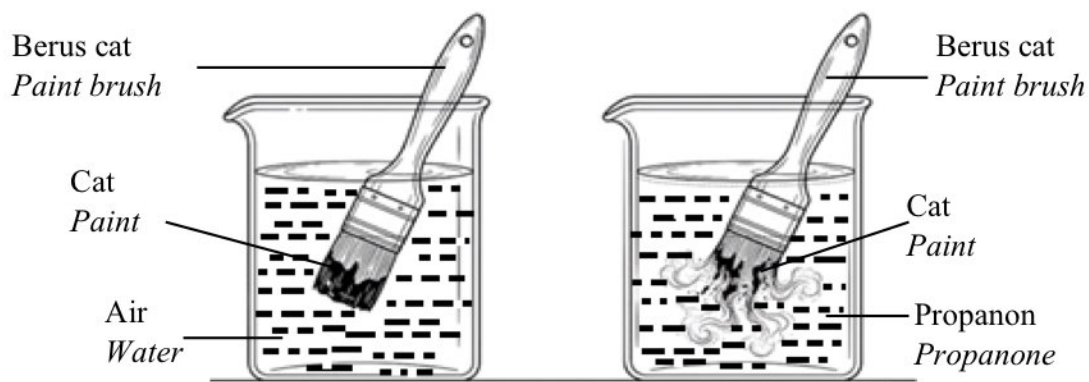
Antara yang berikut, yang manakah betul tentang perubahan sifat unsur apabila menuruni kumpulan?

Which of the following is correct about the change in the properties of the elements when going down the group?

- A Takat didih berkurang
Boiling point decreases
- B Ketumpatan berkurang
Density decreases
- C Saiz atom berkurang
Atomic size decreases
- D Kereaktifan berkurang
Reactivity decreases

22. Rajah 13 menunjukkan berus cat yang dibersihkan menggunakan dua pelarut yang berbeza.

Diagram 13 shows a paint brush being cleaned using two different solvents.



Rajah 13
Diagram 13

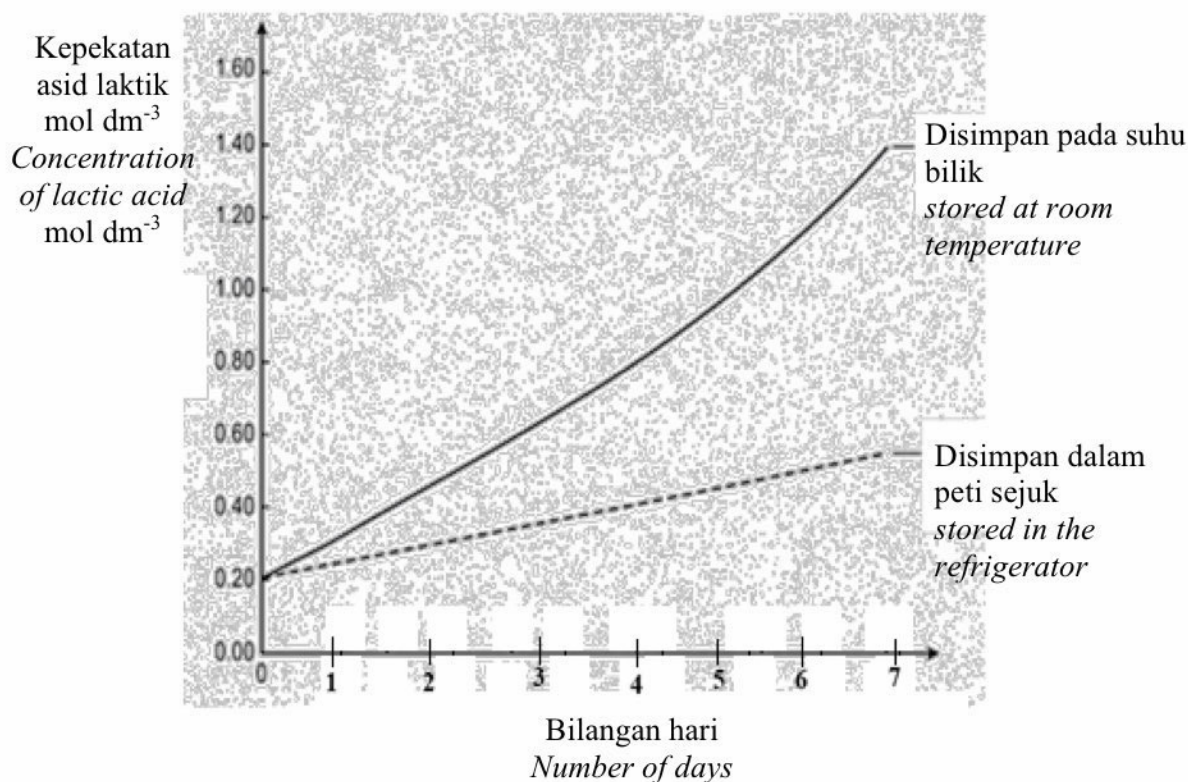
Antara pernyataan berikut, yang manakah benar menerangkan pemerhatian dalam Rajah 13?

Which of the following statements correctly explains the observation in Diagram 13?

- A** Propanon ialah pelarut yang boleh memutuskan ikatan kovalen dalam cat
Propanone is a solvent that can break the covalent bonds in the paint
- B** Cat larut dalam propanon kerana propanon merupakan pelarut organik yang boleh mengatasi daya tarikan antara molekul cat
The paint dissolves in propanone because propanone is an organic solvent that can overcome the intermolecular forces between the paint molecules
- C** Cat larut dalam air kerana air membentuk ikatan hidrogen dengan molekul cat
The paint dissolves in water because water forms hydrogen bonds with the paint molecules.
- D** Air tidak dapat membersihkan cat kerana air mempunyai takat didih yang lebih tinggi daripada propanon.
Water cannot clean the paint because water has a higher boiling point than propanone.

23. Rajah 14 menunjukkan graf kepekatan asid laktik melawan bilangan hari bagi dua sampel susu yang sama jenis.

Diagram 14 shows a graph of concentration of lactic acid against number of days for two milk samples of the same type.



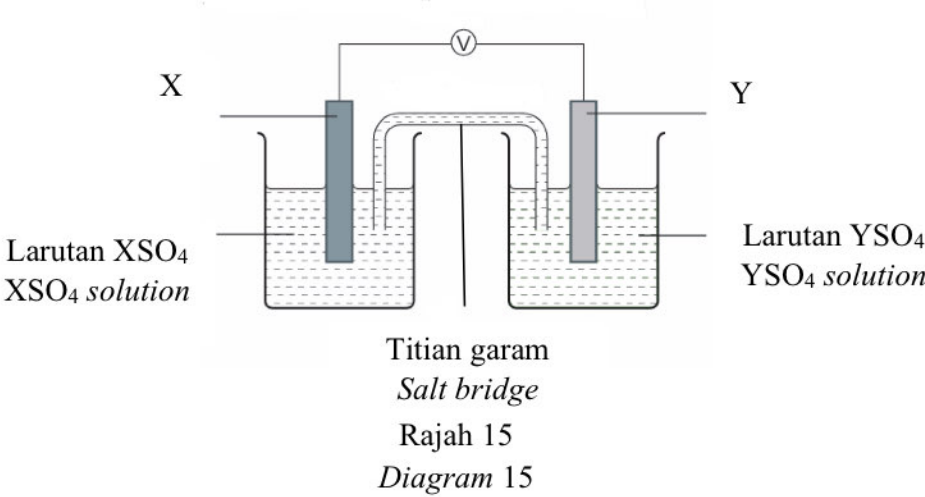
Rajah 14
Diagram 14

Antara yang berikut, pernyataan yang manakah betul menerangkan kadar penghasilan asid laktik?

Which of the following statements correctly explains the rate of production of lactic acid?

- A Suhu rendah meningkatkan tenaga pengaktifan tindak balas
Low temperature increases the activation energy of the reaction
- B Suhu tinggi menyebabkan frekuensi perlanggaran berkesan berkurang
High temperature causes the frequency of effective collisions to decrease.
- C Suhu rendah menyebabkan penghasilan asid laktik yang rendah
Low temperature causes a low production of lactic acid
- D Suhu tinggi menghalang aktiviti bakteria yang menghasilkan asid laktik
High temperature inhibits the activity of bacteria that produce lactic acid

24. Rajah 15 menunjukkan satu sel kimia.
Diagram 15 shows a chemical cell.



Jadual 3 menunjukkan nilai keupayaan elektrod piawai sel setengah bagi beberapa logam.
Table 3 shows the standard electrode potential value of half-cell for some metal.

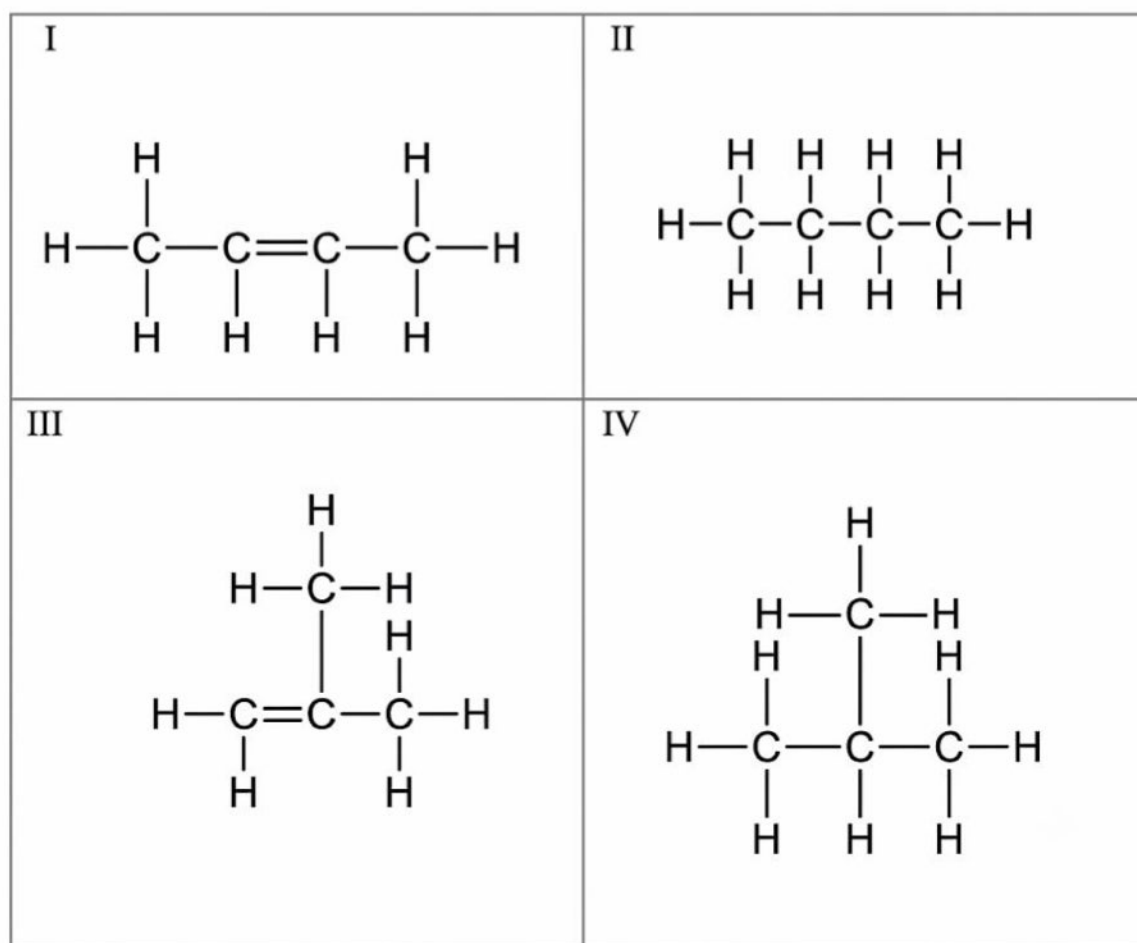
Tindak balas sel setengah <i>Half-cell equation</i>	$E^{\circ} / \text{V (298K)}$
$\text{Sn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}$	-0.14
$\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}$	-0.44
$\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}$	-0.76
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}$	+0.34

Jadual 3
Table 3

Pasangan logam X dan logam Y menghasilkan bacaan voltan yang paling tinggi.
 Apakah logam X dan logam Y?
The pair of metals X and Y produced the highest voltage reading.
What are metals X and Y?

	X	Y
A	Zink <i>Zinc</i>	Kuprum <i>Copper</i>
B	Stanum <i>Tin</i>	Ferum <i>Iron</i>
C	Zink <i>Zinc</i>	Ferum <i>Iron</i>
D	Stanum <i>Tin</i>	Kuprum <i>Copper</i>

25. Rajah 16 menunjukkan formula struktur bagi hidrokarbon.
Diagram 16 shows the structural formula of hydrocarbons.

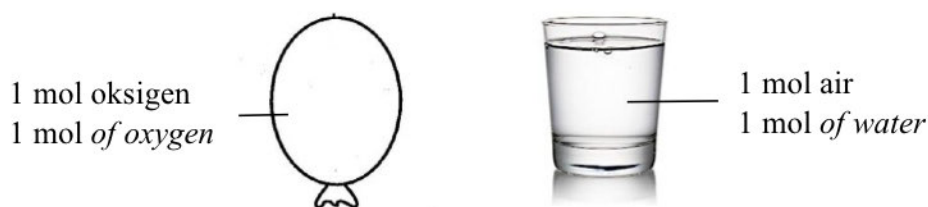


Rajah 16
Diagram 16

Antara berikut yang manakah menyahwarnakan warna perang air bromin?
Which of the following decolourise the brown colour of bromine water?

- 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

26. Rajah 17 menunjukkan kuantiti bagi dua bahan yang berbeza.
Diagram 17 shows the quantities of two different substances.



Rajah 17
Diagram 17

Antara yang berikut, pernyataan manakah yang betul menerangkan bilangan zarah setiap bahan?

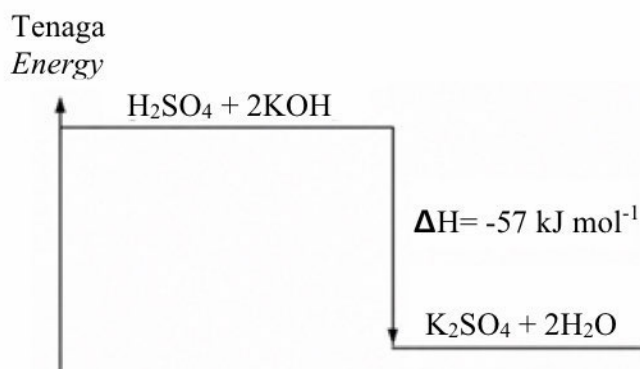
[Pemalar Avogadro: $6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$]

Which of the following statements correctly describes the number of particles of each substance?

[Avogadro constant: $6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$]

- A Satu mol oksigen mengandungi 6.02×10^{23} atom
One mole of oxygen contains 6.02×10^{23} atom
- B Satu mol oksigen mengandungi 6.02×10^{23} molekul
One mole of oxygen contains 6.02×10^{23} molecules
- C Satu mol air mengandungi 6.02×10^{23} ion
One mole of water contains 6.02×10^{23} ions
- D Satu mol air mengandungi 6.02×10^{23} atom
One mole of water contains 6.02×10^{23} atoms

27. Rajah 18 menunjukkan gambar rajah aras tenaga bagi tindak balas peneutralan antara 50 cm³ asid sulfurik 1.0 mol dm⁻³ dan 50 cm³ larutan kalium hidroksida 1.0 mol dm⁻³. Diagram 18 shows the energy level diagram for the neutralisation reaction between 50 cm³ of 1.0 mol dm⁻³ sulphuric acid and 50 cm³ of 1.0 mol dm⁻³ potassium hydroxide solution.



Rajah 18
Diagram 18

Maklumat berikut berkaitan dengan tindak balas tersebut:

The following information relates to the reaction:

- Suhu awal asid sulfurik = 28.0 °C
Initial temperature of sulphuric acid
- Suhu awal kalium hidroksida = 27.5 °C
Initial temperature of potassium hydroxide
- Muatan haba tentu larutan = 4.2 J g⁻¹ °C⁻¹
Specific heat capacity of solution
- Ketumpatan larutan = 1.0 g cm⁻³
Density of solution

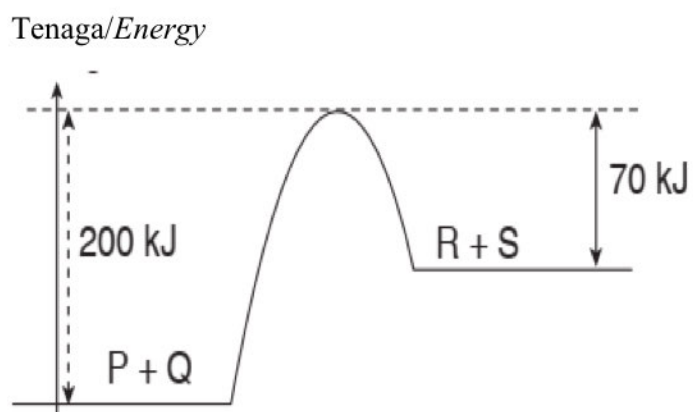
Berapakah suhu tertinggi campuran itu?

What is the highest temperature of the mixture?

- A 34.54 °C
- B 34.79 °C
- C 41.33 °C
- D 41.54 °C



28. Rajah 19 menunjukkan gambar rajah aras tenaga untuk tindak balas antara P dan Q.
Diagram 19 shows the energy level diagram for the reaction between P and Q.



Rajah 19
Diagram 19

Apakah nilai **X**?
*What is the value of **X**?*

- A -130
- B +130
- C -270
- D +270

29. Jadual 4 menunjukkan pemerhatian bagi tindak balas antara unsur Kumpulan 1 dengan oksigen.

Table 4 shows the observations for the reaction between Group 1 elements and oxygen.

Unsur <i>Element</i>	Pemerhatian <i>Observation</i>
Natrium <i>Sodium</i>	Terbakar dengan nyalaan kuning dan menghasilkan pepejal putih. <i>Burns with a yellow flame and produce white solid</i>
Kalium <i>Potassium</i>	Terbakar dengan nyalaan ungu dan menghasilkan pepejal putih. <i>Burns with a purple flame and produce white solid</i>

Jadual 4

Table 4

Antara pernyataan yang berikut, yang manakah menerangkan pemerhatian tindak balas?

Which of the following statements describes the observation of the reactions?

- A Saiz atom natrium lebih besar berbanding atom kalium
The atomic size of sodium is larger compared to potassium atom
- B Daya tarikan nukleus terhadap elektron valens atom kalium lebih lemah berbanding atom natrium
The nuclear attraction towards the valence electron of a potassium atom is weaker compared to sodium atom
- C Atom natrium lebih mudah menderma elektron untuk mencapai susunan elektron oktet stabil
Sodium atom more easily donates an electron to achieve a stable octet electron arrangement
- D Atom kalium lebih mudah menerima elektron untuk mencapai susunan elektron oktet stabil
Potassium atom more easily accepts an electron to achieve a stable octet electron arrangement

30. Jadual 5 menunjukkan nombor proton bagi atom unsur U, V, W dan Z.
Table 5 shows the proton number of atoms of element U, V, W and Z.

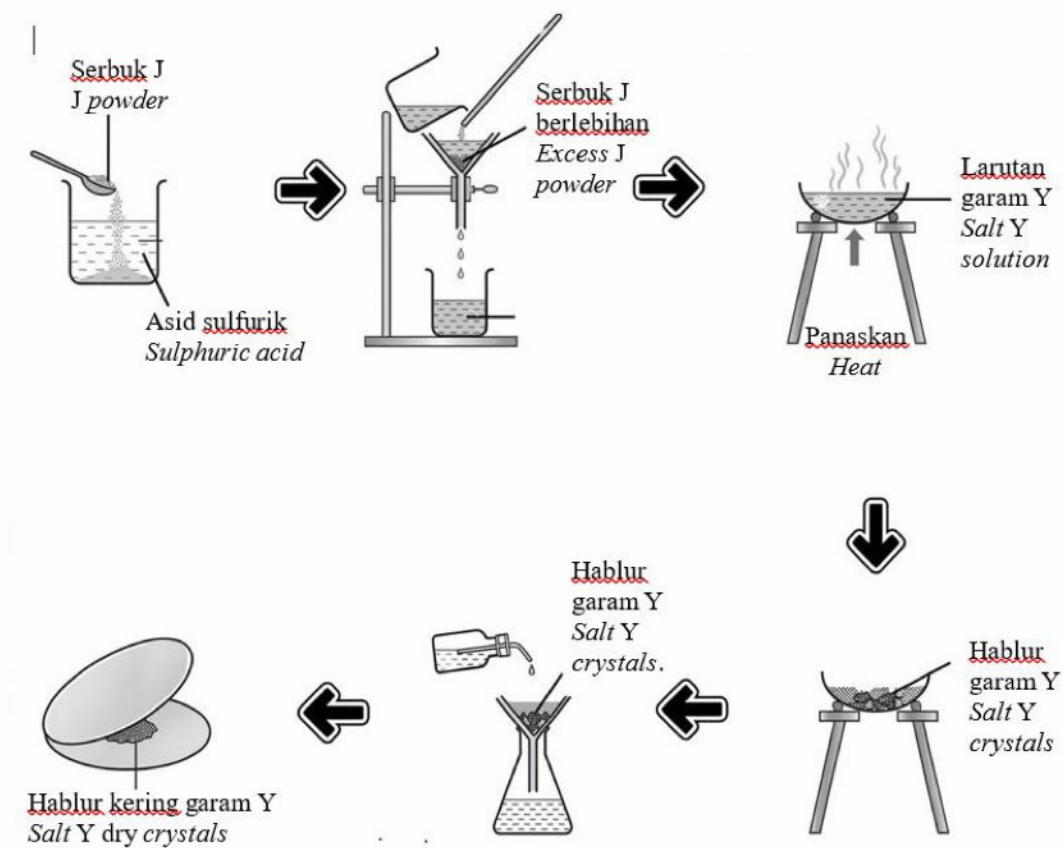
Unsur <i>Element</i>	U	V	W	Z
Nombor proton <i>Proton number</i>	8	9	10	11

Jadual 5
Table 5

Pasangan zarah manakah yang mempunyai bilangan elektron yang sama?
Which pair of particles have the same number of electrons?

- A** U dan V
 U and V
- B** W dan Z
 W and Z
- C** W dan V⁻
 W and V⁻
- D** Z dan U²⁻
 Z and U²⁻

31. Rajah 20 menunjukkan susunan radas penyediaan garam Y.
Diagram 20 shows the apparatus set-up for the preparation of salt Y.



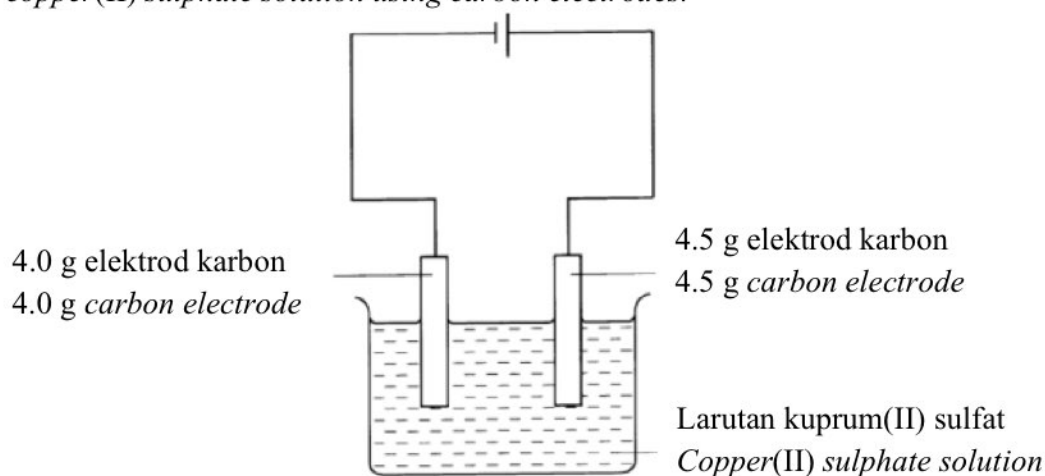
Rajah 20
 Diagram 20

Apakah J?
 What is J?

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| A | Na_2O |
| B | PbO |
| C | MgO |
| D | CaO |

32. Rajah 21 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi elektrolisis 25 cm³ larutan kuprum(II) sulfat 1.0 mol dm⁻³ dengan menggunakan elektrod karbon.

Diagram 21 shows the apparatus set-up for the electrolysis of 25 cm³ of 1.0 mol dm⁻³ copper(II) sulphate solution using carbon electrodes.



Rajah 21
Diagram 21

Selepas tindak balas selesai, larutan biru kuprum(II) sulfat bertukar menjadi tanpa warna. Apakah jisim akhir katod?

After the reaction is completed, the blue copper(II) sulphate solution turns colourless. What is the final mass of cathode?

[Jisim atom relatif: Cu = 64]

[Relative atomic mass: Cu = 64]

- A 1.6 g
- B 4.0 g
- C 5.6 g
- D 6.1 g



33. Jadual 6 menunjukkan pemerhatian yang diperolehi oleh sekumpulan murid semasa menjalankan eksperimen untuk mengenal pasti sebatian Y dan Z.
Table 6 shows the observations obtained by a group of students while conducting an experiment to identify compounds Y and Z.

Sebatian <i>Compound</i>	Pemerhatian <i>Observation</i>
Y	Menghasilkan sebatian yang berbau buah nanas, $C_3H_7COOC_2H_5$ apabila bertindak balas dengan Z <i>Produces a compound with a pineapple-like smell, $C_3H_7COOC_2H_5$ when reacted with Z</i>
Z	Bertindak balas dengan logam zink dan membebaskan gas yang menghasilkan bunyi ‘pop’ apabila diuji dengan kayu uji bernyala. <i>Reacts with zinc metal and releases a gas that produces a ‘pop’ sound when tested with a lighted wooden splinter</i>

Jadual 6
 Table 6

Apakah Y dan Z?
What is Y and Z?

	Y	Z
A	Etil butanoat <i>Ethyl butanoate</i>	Asid butanoik <i>Butanoic acid</i>
B	Butil etanoat <i>Butyl ethanoate</i>	Asid etanoik <i>Ethanoic acid</i>
C	Etanol <i>Ethanol</i>	Asid butanoik <i>Butanoic acid</i>
D	Butanol <i>Butanol</i>	Asid etanoik <i>Ethanoic acid</i>

34. Jadual 7 menunjukkan formula kimia bagi dua bahan pencuci iaitu bahan pencuci A dan bahan pencuci B.

Table 7 shows the chemical formulas of two detergents, namely detergent A and detergent B.

Bahan pencuci <i>Cleaning agent</i>	Formula kimia <i>Chemical formula</i>
Bahan pencuci A <i>Cleaning agent A</i>	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{COONa}$
Bahan pencuci B <i>Cleaning agent B</i>	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{OSO}_3\text{Na}$

Jadual 7

Table 7

Antara berikut, pernyataan manakah yang menerangkan tentang keberkesanan kedua-dua bahan pencuci dalam air liat?

Which of the following statements describes the effectiveness of both cleaning agents in hard water?

- A** Bahan pencuci A membentuk garam tak terlarutkan dengan ion logam dalam air liat
Cleaning agent A forms insoluble salts with metal ions in hard water
- B** Bahan pencuci B mempunyai bahagian hidrofobik yang tidak larut dalam air liat
Cleaning agent B has a hydrophobic part that does not dissolve in hard water
- C** Bahan pencuci A mempunyai bahagian hidrofilik yang kurang larut dalam air liat berbanding dengan bahan pencuci B
Cleaning agent A has a hydrophilic part that is less soluble in hard water compared to cleaning agent B
- D** Bahan pencuci A tidak membentuk kekat dalam air liat tetapi bahan pencuci B membentuk kekat dalam air liat
Cleaning agent A does not form scum in hard water, but cleaning agent B form scum in hard water

- 35 Jadual 8 menunjukkan pemerhatian bagi dua set eksperimen untuk menentukan kadar tindak balas.

Table 8 shows the observations of two experiments to determine the rate of reaction.

Eksperimen <i>Experiment</i>	Bahan tindak balas <i>Reactants</i>	Masa yang diambil untuk mengumpul 50 cm ³ gas karbon dioksida, s <i>The time taken to collect 50 cm³ of carbon dioxide gas, s</i>
I	Ketulan marmar, CaCO ₃ berlebihan dengan 20 cm ³ asid hidroklorik, 1.0 mol dm ⁻³ <i>Excess marble chips, CaCO₃, with 50 cm³ of hydrochloric acid, 1.0 mol dm⁻³</i>	25.0
II	Ketulan marmar, CaCO ₃ berlebihan dengan 20 cm ³ asid hidroklorik, 0.5 mol dm ⁻³ <i>Excess marble chips, CaCO₃, with 50 cm³ of hydrochloric acid, 0.5 mol dm⁻³</i>	50.0

Jadual 8
Table 8

Antara yang berikut, pernyataan manakah yang benar?
Which of the following statements is correct?

- A Bilangan ion hidrogen, H⁺ per unit isipadu Eksperimen 1 lebih tinggi
The number of hydrogen ions, H⁺ per unit volume in Experiment 1 is higher
- B Jumlah luas permukaan ketulan marmar, CaCO₃ Eksperimen 1 lebih besar
The total surface area of marble chips, CaCO₃ in Experiment 1 is larger
- C Ion hidrogen, H⁺ dan CaCO₃ mencapai tenaga pengaktifan yang rendah dalam Eksperimen II
Hydrogen ions, H⁺ and CaCO₃ achieve a lower activation energy in Experiment II
- D Tenaga kinetik ion hidrogen, H⁺ dalam Eksperimen II lebih tinggi
The kinetic energy of hydrogen ions, H⁺ in Experiment II is higher

36. Jadual 9 menunjukkan pemerhatian bagi garam P, Q dan R apabila dipanaskan.
Table 9 shows the observations for salts P, Q and R when heated.

Garam <i>Salt</i>	Pemerhatian sebelum pemanasan <i>Observation before heating</i>	Pemerhatian selepas pemanasan <i>Observation after heating</i>
P	Hijau <i>Green</i>	Hitam <i>Black</i>
Q	Putih <i>White</i>	Kuning apabila panas, putih apabila sejuk <i>Yellow when hot, white when cold</i>
R	Putih <i>White</i>	Perang apabila panas, kuning apabila sejuk dan menghasilkan gas berwarna perang <i>Brown when hot, yellow when cold and produces a brown gas</i>

Jadual 9

Table 9

Antara berikut, padanan yang manakah betul bagi garam P, Q dan R?
Which of the following is the correct match for salts P, Q and R?

	P	Q	R
A	Kuprum(II) karbonat <i>Copper(II) carbonate</i>	Zink oksida <i>Zinc oxide</i>	Plumbum(II) nitrat <i>Lead (II) nitrate</i>
B	Kuprum(II) sulfat <i>Copper(II) sulphate</i>	Zink oksida <i>Zinc oxide</i>	Plumbum (II) karbonat <i>Lead (II) carbonate</i>
C	Kuprum(II) karbonat <i>Copper(II) carbonate</i>	Zink karbonat <i>Zinc carbonate</i>	Plumbum(II) nitrat <i>Lead (II) nitrate</i>
D	Kuprum(II) sulfat <i>Copper(II) sulphate</i>	Zink oksida <i>Zinc oxide</i>	Plumbum(II) nitrat <i>Lead (II) nitrate</i>

37. Rajah 22 menunjukkan label bahan dan maklumat pemprosesan bagi satu jenama marjerin yang dijual di sebuah pasar raya.

Diagram 22 shows the ingredients label and processing information for a brand of margarine sold in a supermarket.



Info Produk

Bahan-bahan:

Minyak kelapa sawit, air, garam

Proses:

Penghidrogenan separa minyak sayuran pada suhu 180°C

Info product

Ingredients:

palm oil, water, salt

Process:

Partial hydrogenation of vegetable oil at a temperature of 180°C

Rajah 22

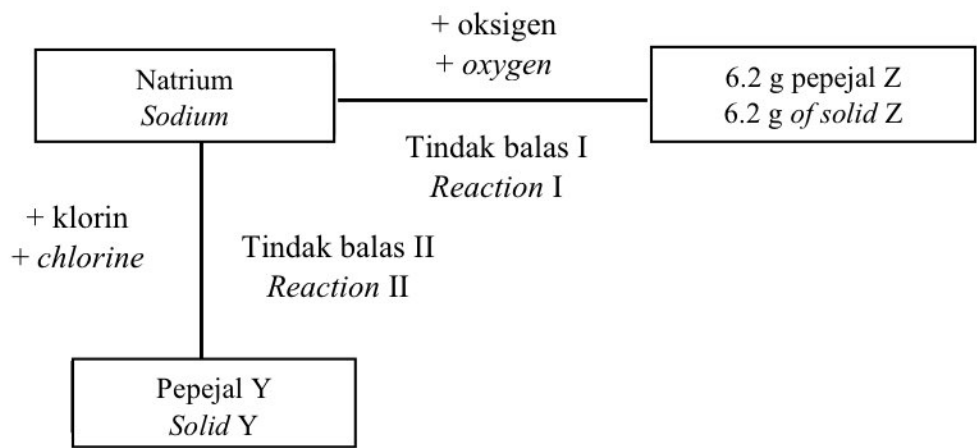
Diagram 22

Antara yang berikut, logam manakah yang digunakan sebagai mangkin dalam tindak balas penghasilan produk tersebut?

Which of the following metals is used as a catalyst in the reaction to produce this product?

- A Nikel
Nickel
- B Kobalt
Cobalt
- C Ferum
Iron
- D Kuprum
Copper

38. Rajah 23 menunjukkan dua tindak balas berbeza bagi suatu logam.
Diagram 23 shows two different reactions of a metal.



Rajah 23
Diagram 23

Berapakah jisim pepejal Y yang terbentuk apabila jisim natrium yang sama digunakan?

[Jisim atom relatif: Na=23, O=16, Cl = 35.5]

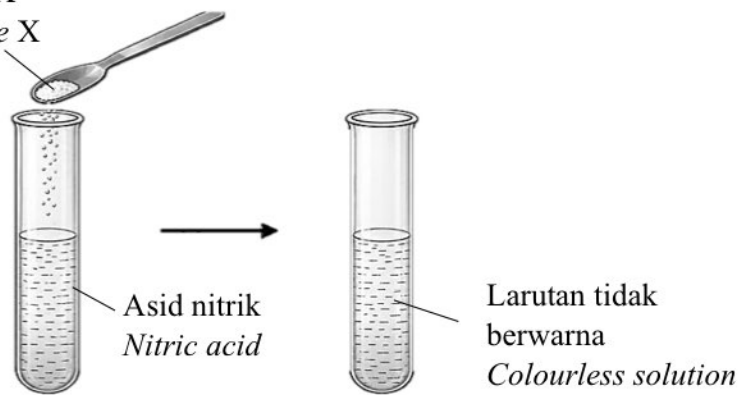
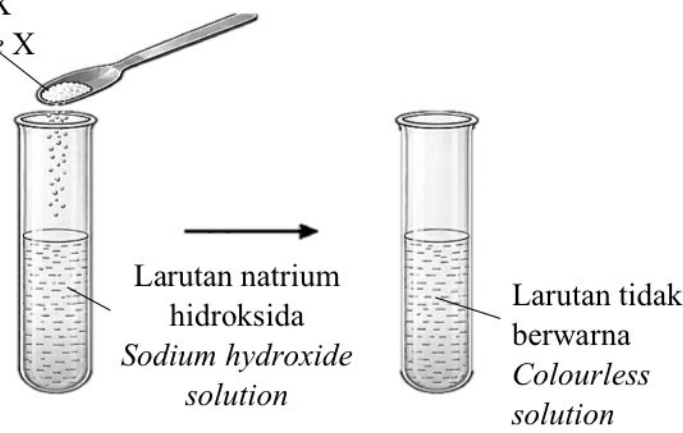
What is the mass of solid Y formed when the same mass of sodium is used?

[Relative atomic mass: Na=23, O=16, Cl = 35.5]

- A 2.93 g
- B 5.85 g
- C 11.7 g
- D 23.4 g

39. Rajah 24 menunjukkan pemerhatian bagi suatu eksperimen apabila bahan X ditambahkan ke dalam dua larutan.

Rajah 24 shows the observations of an experiment when substance X is added into two solutions.

Set Set	Pemerhatian Observation
I	Bahan X Substance X  Asid nitrik Nitric acid Larutan tidak berwarna Colourless solution
II	Bahan X Substance X  Larutan natrium hidroksida Sodium hydroxide solution Larutan tidak berwarna Colourless solution

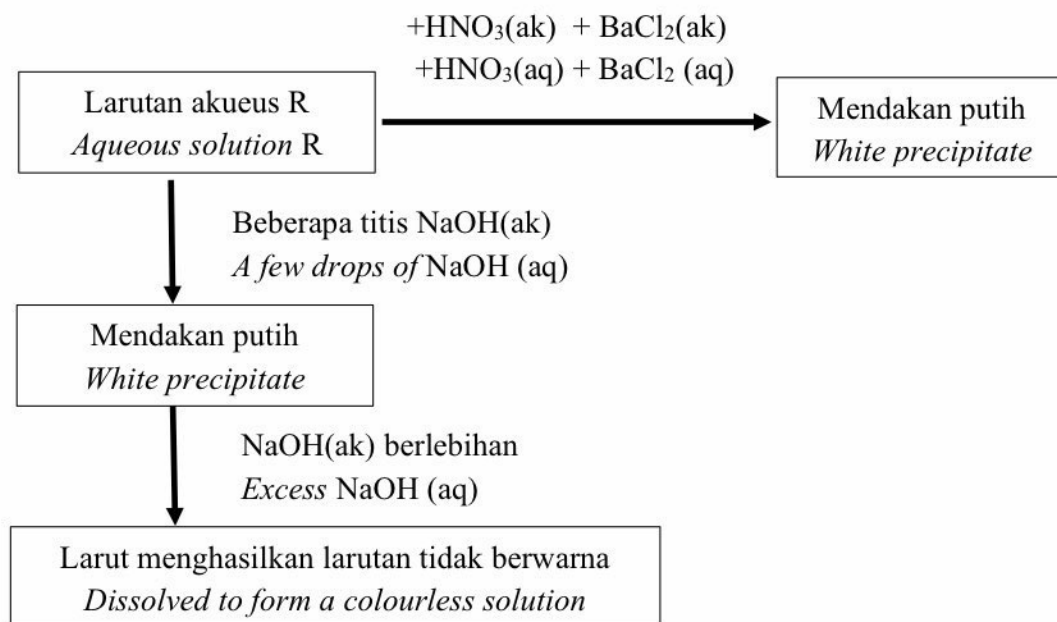
Rajah 24
Diagram 24

Apakah bahan X?
What is substance X?

- A MgO
- B P₄O₁₀
- C Cl₂O₇
- D Al₂O₃

40. Rajah 25 menunjukkan pemerhatian yang diperoleh apabila larutan akueus R bertindak balas dengan beberapa reagen untuk mengesahkan kehadiran kation dan anion dalam larutan akueus R.

Diagram 25 shows the observations obtained when aqueous solution R reacts with several reagents to confirm the presence of cation and anion in aqueous solution R



Rajah 25
Diagram 25

Apakah garam R?

What is salt R?

- A Zink karbonat
Zinc carbonate
- B Aluminium sulfat
Aluminium sulphate
- C Magnesium sulfat
Magnesium sulphate
- D Kalsium klorida
Calcium chloride

KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT
END OF QUESTIONS