

**SULIT**

4541/1

**Kimia  
Kertas 1  
Ogos 2015  
1 ¼ jam**

NO KAD PENGENALAN

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Nama Pelajar : .....

Tingkatan : .....



**MAJLIS PENGETUA SEKOLAH MALAYSIA (MPSM)  
CAWANGAN KELANTAN**

<https://cikguadura.wordpress.com/>

**PEPERIKSAAN PERCUBAAN SPM  
2015**

**KIMIA  
KERTAS 1**

Masa : Satu Jam Lima Belas Minit

**JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU**

**Arahan:**

1. Kertas ini mengandungi **50** soalan.
2. Jawab **semua** soalan.
3. Tiap-tiap soalan diikuti oleh empat jawapan, iaitu **A, B, C** dan **D**. Bagi setiap soalan, pilih **satu** jawapan sahaja. Hitamkan jawapan anda pada kertas jawapan objektif yang disediakan.
4. Jika anda hendak menukar jawapan, padamkan tanda yang telah dibuat. Kemudian hitamkan jawapan yang baru.
5. Rajah yang mengiringi soalan tidak dilukis mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan.
6. Anda dibenarkan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik yang tidak boleh diprogram.

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 34 halaman bercetak.

[ **Lihat Sebelah  
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1 What is the meaning of isotopes?

*Apakah maksud isotop?*

- A Atoms of the same element with the same nucleon number but different proton number  
*Atom-atom unsur yang sama dengan nombor nukleon yang sama tetapi berbeza nombor proton*
- B Atoms of the same element with the same number of proton but different number of neutrons  
*Atom-atom unsur yang sama dengan bilangan proton yang sama tetapi berbeza bilangan neutron*
- C Atoms of different elements with different proton numbers but same nucleon number  
*Atom-atom unsur yang berbeza dengan nombor proton yang berbeza tetapi sama nombor proton*
- D Atoms of different elements with the same nucleon number but different proton number  
*Atom-atom unsur yang berbeza dengan nombor nukleon yang sama tetapi berbeza nombor proton*

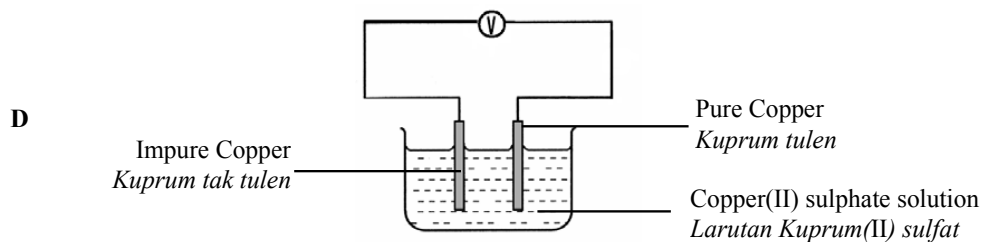
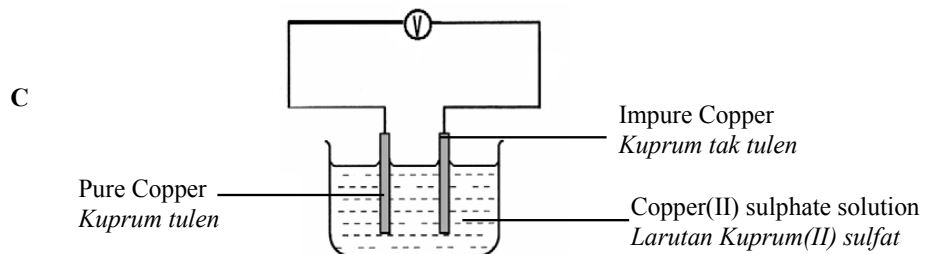
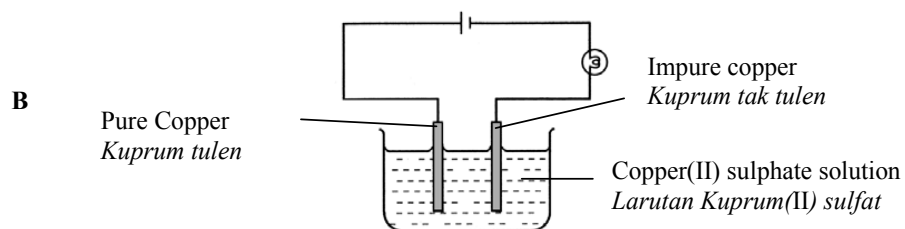
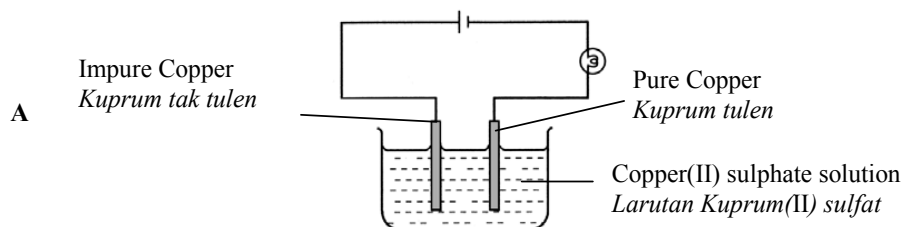
2 A balloon contains  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$  of gas particles. What is the number of moles of the gas in the balloon?

*Sebiji belon mengandungi  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$  zarah gas. Berapakah bilangan mol gas itu dalam belon tersebut?*

- A 0.5 mol
- B 1.0 mol
- C 3.0 mol
- D 6.0 mol

- 3 Which of the following statements best explain the stability of inert gases?  
*Antara pernyataan berikut yang manakah terbaik menerangkan kestabilan gas adi?*
- A Have octet electron arrangement except helium  
*Mempunyai susunan elektron oktet kecuali helium*
  - B Can accept, lose or share electron  
*Boleh terima, hilang atau kongsi elektron*
  - C Have 8 valence electrons  
*Mempunyai 8 elektron valens*
  - D Exists as polyatomic gases  
*Wujud sebagai gas poliatom*
- 4 Solid lead(II) bromide does not conduct electricity because  
*Pepejal plumbum (II) bromida tidak mengkonduksi elektrik kerana*
- A It consists of molecules.  
*Ia terdiri daripada molekul-molekul*
  - B It does not contain ion.  
*Ia tidak mengandungi ion-ion*
  - C It contains lead(II) ions and bromide ions that are not free to move.  
*Ia terdiri daripada ion plumbum(II) dan ion bromida yang tidak bebas bergerak*
  - D Lead(II) ions and bromide ions are bonded by strong covalent bonds.  
*Ion plumbum(II) dan ion bromida terikat oleh ikatan kovalen yang kuat*

- 5 Which of the following shows the correct set-up of apparatus for the purification of copper?  
 Antara susunan radas yang berikut, manakah menunjukkan proses penulenan logam kuprum yang betul?



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- 6 If small amounts of molecules of an aqueous solution X dissociates to form  $\text{OH}^-$  ions, then X is known as  
*Sekiranya sejumlah kecil sahaja molekul larutan X tercerai menghasilkan ion  $\text{OH}^-$ , maka X merupakan*
- A strong acid  
*asid kuat*
  - B weak acid  
*asid lemah*
  - C strong alkali  
*alkali kuat*
  - D weak alkali  
*alkali lemah*
- 7 Which of the following salts can be prepared by double decomposition reaction?  
*Yang manakah antara garam berikut boleh disediakan melalui tindak balas penguraian gandadua?*
- A Zinc nitrate  
*Zink nitrat*
  - B Sodium chloride  
*Natrium klorida*
  - C Barium sulphate  
*Barium sulfat*
  - D Potassium carbonate  
*Kalium karbonat*

- 8 The information below shows the properties of a substance.  
*Maklumat di bawah menunjukkan sifat-sifat suatu bahan.*

- Hard  
*Keras*
- Resist compression  
*Tahan tekanan*
- Inert towards chemicals  
*Lengai terhadap bahan kimia*
- Good insulator of electricity and heat  
*Penebat elektrik dan haba yang baik*

Which substance has the above properties?

*Bahan yang manakah mempunyai sifat-sifat seperti di atas?*

- A Glass  
*Kaca*
  - B Alloy  
*Aloi*
  - C Polymer  
*Polimer*
  - D Ceramics  
*Seramik*
- 9 Which of the following is a characteristic of a catalyst?  
*Antara berikut, yang manakah merupakan ciri suatu mangkin?*
- A It can be used in all reactions  
*Mangkin boleh digunakan dalam semua tindak balas*
  - B It does not change the amount of the product  
*Mangkin tidak mengubah jumlah amaun hasil*
  - C Its chemical properties may change at the end of the reaction  
*Sifat-sifat kimia mangkin boleh berubah pada akhir tindak balas*
  - D It can only be effective when the reactants are heated  
*Mangkin hanya akan berkesan apabila bahan- bahan tindak balas dipanaskan*

**10** Which of the following is unsaturated hydrocarbon?  
*Antara yang berikut, yang manakah hidrokarbon tak tepu?*

- A** Alkene  
*Alkena*
- B** Alkane  
*Alkana*
- C** Alcohol  
*Alcohol*
- D** Carboxylic acid  
*Asid karboksilik*

**11** Which of the following is a reduction process?  
*Antara berikut, yang manakah tindak balas penurunan?*

- I** Carbon dioxide loses oxygen  
*Karbon dioksida kehilangan oksigen*
  - II** A chlorine atom gains an electron  
*Satu atom klorin menerima elektron*
  - III** A zinc atom loses electron  
*Atom zink kehilangan electron*
  - IV** A molecule of hydrogen bromide loses  
*Satu molekul hidrogen bromida kehilangan*
- A** I and II  
*I dan II*
  - B** I and III  
*I dan III*
  - C** II and III  
*II dan III*
  - D** III and IV  
*III dan IV*

- 12 Diagram 1 shows an energy profile for a reaction.  
Rajah 1 menunjukkan profil tenaga bagi satu tindak balas.

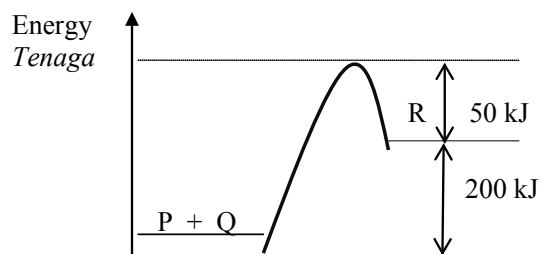


Diagram 1  
Rajah 1

What is the activation energy and the type the of reaction?  
Apakah tenaga pengaktifan dan jenis tindak balas itu?

	<u>Activation energy / kJ</u> <u>Tenaga pengaktifan / kJ</u>	<u>Type of reaction</u> <u>Jenis tindak balas</u>
A	250	Exothermic <i>Eksotermik</i>
B	250	Endothermic <i>Endotermik</i>
C	200	Exothermic <i>Eksotermik</i>
D	50	Endothermic <i>Endotermik</i>

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- 13 Diagram 2 shows the atomic structure of element Y.  
*Rajah 2 menunjukkan struktur atom unsur Y*

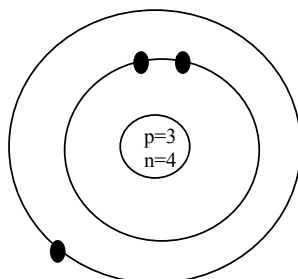


Diagram 2  
*Rajah 2*

Ion Y is most likely  
*Ion Y yang mungkin ialah*

- A  $Y^+$
- B  $Y^-$
- C  $Y^{3+}$
- D  $Y^{5-}$

- 14 Diagram 3 shows the set-up of apparatus for an experiment to determine the empirical formula of magnesium oxide.

*Rajah 3 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi eksperimen untuk menentukan formula empirik magnesium oksida.*

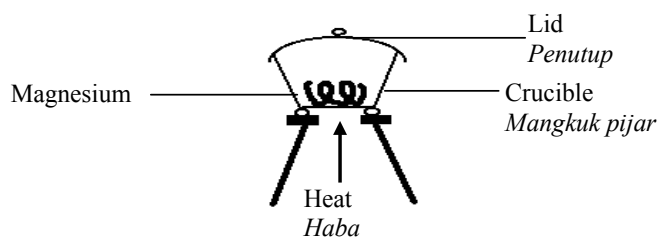


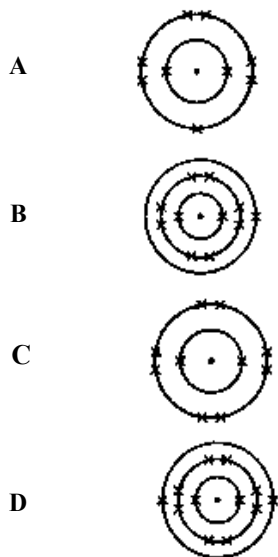
Diagram 3  
*Rajah 3*

Why is the crucible lid opened once in a while during the experiment?

*Mengapakah penutup mangkuk pijar dibuka secara berkala semasa eksperimen?*

- A To avoid explosion  
*Untuk mencegah letupan*
- B To cool the magnesium  
*Untuk menyejukkan magnesium*
- C To allow oxygen gas to enter the crucible  
*Untuk membenarkan oksigen memasuki mangkuk pijar*
- D To see what happen inside the crucible  
*Untuk melihat apakah yang berlaku di dalam mangkuk pijar*

- 15 Which of the following diagrams represents the electron arrangement of an element of Group 17?  
Antara rajah berikut, yang manakah mewakili susunan elektron bagi unsur Kumpulan 17?



- 16 Table 1 shows the electron arrangement of two elements K and M.  
Jadual 1 menunjukkan susunan elektron bagi dua unsur K dan M.

Element <i>Unsur</i>	Electron arrangement <i>Susunan elektron</i>
K	2.4
M	2.8.6

Table 1  
Jadual 1

What is the formula of the compound and the bond formed between elements K and M?  
Apakah formula dan jenis ikatan bagi sebatian yang terbentuk antara K dan M?

	Formula of compound <i>Formula sebatian</i>	Bond <i>Ikatan</i>
A	KM <sub>2</sub>	Covalent <i>Kovalen</i>
B	K <sub>2</sub> M	Ionic <i>Ion</i>
C	KM <sub>2</sub>	Ionic <i>Ion</i>
D	K <sub>2</sub> M	Covalent <i>Kovalen</i>

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- 17 When aqueous copper(II) chloride solution is electrolysed using copper electrodes, the half-equation for the reaction that occurs at the anode is  
*Apabila larutan kuprum(II) klorida dielektrolisiskan menggunakan elektrod kuprum, persamaan setengah bagi tindak balas yang berlaku di anod ialah*

- A  $\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e} \rightarrow \text{Cu}$   
B  $\text{Cu} \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e}$   
C  $2\text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{e}$   
D  $4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{e}$

- 18 What is the mass of sodium hydroxide solid required to prepare 250 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.10 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> sodium hydroxide solution?

*Berapakah jisim pepejal natrium hidroksida yang perlu untuk menyediakan 250 cm<sup>3</sup> larutan natrium hidroksida berkepekatan 0.10 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>?*

Relative atomic mass: H = 1; O = 16; Na = 23

*Jisim atom relatif: H = 1; O = 16; Na = 23*

- A 0.025 g  
B 0.625 g  
C 1.000 g  
D 25.000 g

- 19 Which of the following pairs of substances is most suitable for the preparation of copper(II) sulphate?

*Antara pasangan bahan berikut yang manakah paling sesuai digunakan untuk menyediakan kuprum(II) sulfat?*

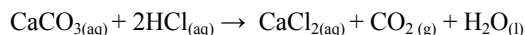
- A Copper powder, dilute sulphuric acid  
*Serbuk kuprum, asid sulfurik cair*  
B Ammonium sulphate, copper(II) oxide  
*Ammonium sulfat, kuprum(II) oksida*  
C Dilute sulphuric acid, copper(II) carbonate  
*Asid sulfurik cair, kuprum(II) karbonat*  
D Aqueous sodium sulphate, aqueous copper(II) nitrate  
*Larutan natrium sulfat, larutan kuprum(II) nitrat*

- 20 Which of the following pairs of elements is **correct** for the type of alloy?  
*Antara pasangan unsur berikut yang manakah betul untuk jenis aloi?*

	<b>Main Element</b> <i>Unsur utama</i>	<b>Element added</b> <i>Unsur yang ditambah</i>	<b>Type of alloy</b> <i>Jenis aloi</i>
<b>A</b>	Copper <i>Kuprum</i>	Zinc <i>Zink</i>	Brass <i>Loyang</i>
<b>B</b>	Copper <i>Kuprum</i>	Iron <i>Ferum</i>	Bronze <i>Gangsa</i>
<b>C</b>	Tin <i>Stanum</i>	Carbon <i>Karbon</i>	Pewter <i>Pewter</i>
<b>D</b>	Iron <i>Ferum</i>	Tin <i>Stanum</i>	Steel <i>Keluli</i>

- 21 The following equation shows the reaction between calcium carbonate , CaCO<sub>3</sub> and hydrochloric acid, HCl :

*Persamaan berikut menunjukkan tindak balas antara kalsium karbonat, CaCO<sub>3</sub> dan asid hidroklorik, HCl :*



Which of the following is the suitable method to determine the rate of reaction?  
*Antara berikut yang manakah kaedah yang sesuai untuk menentukan kadar tindak balas itu?*

- A** Change in the mass of water with time  
*Perubahan jisim air dengan masa*
- B** Change in the temperature of the solution with time  
*Perubahan dalam suhu bagi larutan dengan masa*
- C** Change in the volume of carbon dioxide gas with time  
*Perubahan isi padu gas karbon dioksida dengan masa*
- D** Change in the concentration of hydrochloric acid with time  
*Perubahan kepekatan asid hidroklorik dengan masa*

- 22 Which correct functional group for the following homologous series?  
 Apakah kumpulan berfungsi yang betul bagi siri homolog berikut?

	Homologous series <i>Siri homolog</i>	Functional group <i>Kumpulan berfungsi</i>
A	Alkane <i>Alkana</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\   \quad   \\ \text{---C}=\text{C---} \end{array}$
B	Alcohol <i>Alkohol</i>	$\begin{array}{c}   \quad   \\ \text{---C} \text{---} \text{C---OH} \\   \quad   \end{array}$
C	Ester <i>Ester</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ \text{---C---OH} \end{array}$
D	Carboxylic acid <i>Asid karboksilik</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ \text{---C---O---} \end{array}$

- 23 What is oxidation number of W in  $\text{WO}_4^{2-}$ ?  
 Apakah nombor pengoksidaan W dalam  $\text{WO}_4^{2-}$ ?

- A + 2  
 B - 2  
 C + 6  
 D - 6

- 24 Diagram 4 shows an energy level diagram for the formation of silver chloride.  
*Rajah 4 menunjukkan rajah aras tenaga bagi pembentukan argentum klorida.*

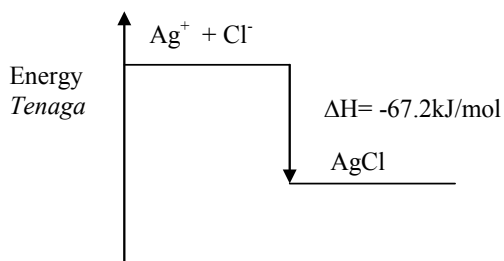


Diagram 4  
*Rajah 4*

Which statement can be deduced from Diagram 4 ?  
*Pernyataan manakah yang boleh dirumuskan daripada Rajah 4?*

- I Heat is released in the reaction  
*Haba dibebaskan dalam tindak balas tersebut*
  - II The reaction is endothermic  
*Tindak balas tersebut adalah endotermik*
  - III The energy differences between reactants and product is 67.2 kJ  
*Beza tenaga antara bahan tindak balas dan hasil tindak balas adalah 67.2 kJ*
  - IV The reactants has less energy than the product  
*Bahan tindak balas mempunyai kurang tenaga daripada hasil tindak balas*
- A I and II  
*I dan II*
  - B I and III  
*I dan III*
  - C II and III  
*II dan III*
  - D III and IV  
*III dan IV*

- 25 Z is an element that reacts with water to produce hydrogen gas.  
Which of the following is likely to be the electron arrangement of Z?

*Z adalah satu unsur yang boleh bertindakbalas dengan air untuk menghasilkan gas hidrogen.  
Yang manakah antara berikut adalah susunan elektron Z?*

- A 2.4  
B 2.8.7  
C 2.8.8.1  
D 2.8.18.8

26

The information of substance X is:

- Empirical formulae is  $\text{CH}_2$
- Relative Molecular Mass is 42

*Maklumat bagi Bahan X adalah :*

- *Formula empirik  $\text{CH}_2$*
- *Jisim Molekul Relatif 42*

What is the molecular formula of substance X?  
*Apakah formula molekul bagi bahan X?*

- A  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$   
B  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$   
C  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6$   
D  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$



- 27 Diagram 5 shows the electron arrangement of ion J.  
*Rajah 5 menunjukkan susunan elektron bagi ion J*

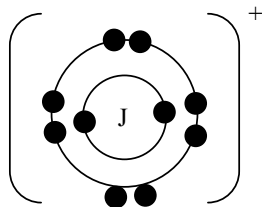


Diagram 5  
*Rajah 5*

Where does the element J is placed in the Periodic Table of Elements?  
*Dimanakah unsur J diletakkan di dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur?*

	<b>Group</b> <i>Kumpulan</i>	<b>Period</b> <i>Kala</i>
<b>A</b>	1	3
<b>B</b>	1	2
<b>C</b>	8	2
<b>D</b>	18	2

- 28 Diagram 6 shows the electron arrangement of a carbon dioxide molecule .  
*Rajah 6 menunjukkan susunan elektron dalam molekul karbon dioksida*

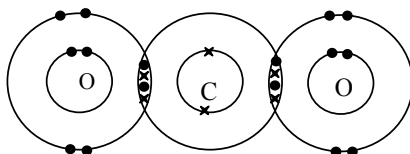


Diagram 6  
*Rajah 6*

Which of the following is true?

*Antara berikut, yang manakah benar?*

- A** One carbon atom requires two electrons to achieve the octet electron arrangement  
*Satu atom karbon memerlukan dua elektron untuk mencapai susunan elektron oktet*
- B** Each oxygen atom contribute one electron for sharing  
*Setiap atom oksigen menyumbang satu elektron untuk dikongsi*
- C** Four double covalent bonds are formed in a carbon dioxide molecule  
*Empat ikatan kovalen ganda dua terbentuk dalam molekul karbon dioksida*
- D** One carbon atom contributes four electrons to be shared by two oxygen atoms  
*Satu atom karbon menyumbang empat elektron untuk dikongsi dengan dua atom oksigen*

- 29 Table 2 shows the information of three voltaic cells.  
*Jadual 2 menunjukkan maklumat bagi tiga sel voltan.*

Voltaic cell <i>Sel voltan</i>	Electrodes <i>Elektrod</i>	Potential difference/V <i>Beza keupayaan/V</i>	Negative terminal <i>Terminal negatif</i>
X	Zinc and magnesium <i>Zink dan magnesium</i>	1.6	Magnesium
Y	Iron and zinc <i>Besi dan zink</i>	0.2	Zinc
Z	Copper and magnesium <i>Kuprum dan magnesium</i>	2.6	Magnesium

Table 2  
*Jadual 2*

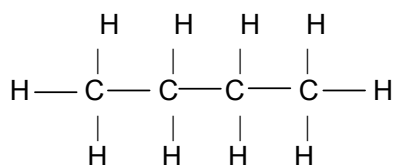
What is the potential difference of the voltaic cell consisting of copper and iron electrodes?  
*Berapakah beza keupayaan sel voltan yang terdiri daripada elektrod kuprum dan besi?*

- A 0.8 V
- B 1.0 V
- C 1.8 V
- D 2.4 V
- 30 The pH value of  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  sodium hydroxide solution is higher than the pH value of  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  ammonia solution. This is because  
*Nilai pH bagi  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  larutan natrium hidroksida lebih tinggi daripada nilai pH bagi  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  larutan ammonia. Ini adalah kerana*
- A sodium hydroxide is more soluble in water than ammonia.  
*natrium hidroksida lebih larut dalam air daripada ammonia*
- B the concentration of hydrogen ion in sodium hydroxide solution is higher than the concentration of hydrogen ion in ammonia solution.  
*kepekatan ion hidrogen dalam larutan natrium hidroksida adalah lebih tinggi daripada kepekatan ion hidrogen dalam larutan ammonia*
- C sodium hydroxide ionises partially in water whereas ammonia ionizes completely in water.  
*natrium hidroksida mengion separa dalam air manakala ammonia mengion lengkap dalam air*
- D the concentration of hydroxide ion in sodium hydroxide solution is higher than the concentration of hydroxide ion in ammonia solution.  
*kepekatan ion hidroksida dalam larutan natrium hidroksida adalah lebih tinggi daripada kepekatan ion hidroksida dalam larutan ammonia*

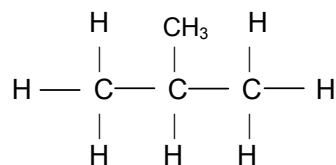
[ Lihat Sebelah  
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- 31 Which of the following substances can be used to differentiate between sodium sulphate solution and sodium chloride solution?  
*Antara bahan berikut yang manakah boleh digunakan untuk membezakan larutan natrium sulfat dan larutan natrium klorida?*
- A Dilute nitric acid  
*Asid nitrik cair*
  - B Barium nitrate solution  
*Larutan barium nitrat*
  - C Potassium iodide solution  
*Larutan kalium iodida*
  - D Magnesium nitrate solution  
*Larutan magnesium nitrat*
- 32 A patient is experiencing depression and has difficulty in sleeping. Which of the following medicine is suitable for treating this patient?  
*Seorang pesakit menghadapi kemurungan dan kesusahan untuk tidur. Antara ubat berikut, yang manakah sesuai bagi merawat pesakit tersebut?*
- A Codeine  
*Kodeina*
  - B Barbiturate  
*Barbiturat*
  - C Paracetamol  
*Parasetamol*
  - D Streptomycin  
*Streptomisin*
- 33 Which is the lowest rate of reaction?  
*Yang manakah kadar tindak balas paling rendah?*
- A The reaction between acid and base  
*Tindak balas antara asid dan bes*
  - B Fermentation of glucose to form ethanol  
*Penapaian glukosa kepada etanol*
  - C Esterification of ethanol and propanoic acid  
*Pengesteran etanol dan asid propanoik*
  - D Precipitation of lead(II) chloride  
*Pemendakan plumbum(II) klorida*

- 34 X and Y are two isomers for  $C_4H_{10}$ .  
X dan Y adalah dua isomer bagi  $C_4H_{10}$ .



X



Y

What is the differences between X and Y?  
Apakah yang berbeza antara X and Y?

- I Arrangement of atoms  
*Susunan atom-atom*
  - II Structural formulae  
*Formula struktur*
  - III Chemical properties  
*Sifat kimia*
  - IV Molecular formula  
*Formula molekul*
- A I and II  
*I dan II*
  - B I and III  
*I dan III*
  - C II and III  
*II dan III*
  - D III and IV  
*III dan IV*

- 35 Which of the following is **not** a redox reaction?  
*Antara yang berikut, yang manakah **bukan** tindak balas redoks?*

- A  $2\text{Mg} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{MgO}$   
 B  $\text{NaOH} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 C  $2\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{Zn} \rightarrow 2\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{ZnCl}_2$   
 D  $\text{Cl}_2 + \text{KBr} \rightarrow \text{KCl} + \text{Br}_2$

- 36 Diagram 7 shows an iron nail coiled with tin strip in a test tube.  
*Rajah 7 menunjukkan sebatang paku besi dililit dengan kepingan stanum di dalam sebuah tabung uji.*

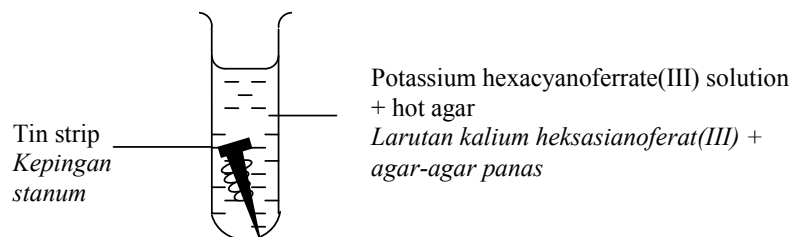


Diagram 7  
 Rajah 7

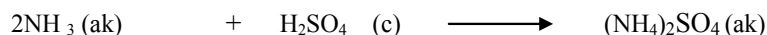
- Which substance should be added into the test tube to increase the intensity of the blue colour formed?  
*Bahan manakah yang perlu dicampurkan ke dalam tabung uji itu supaya keamatan warna biru bertambah?*

- A Phenolphthalein  
*Fenolftalein*  
 B Glucose solution  
*Larutan glukosa*  
 C Distilled water  
*Air suling*  
 D Sea water  
*Air laut*

- 37 Which of the following pairs of ion has the same of number of electrons?  
[Proton number: Li = 3 , O = 8 , F = 9 , Na = 11 , Mg = 12 , Cl = 17 , Ca = 20 ]

*Antara pasangan ion yang berikut, yang manakah mempunyai bilangan elektron yang sama?*  
[Nombor Proton : Li = 3 , O = 8 , F = 9 , Na = 11 , Mg = 12 , Cl = 17 , Ca = 20 ]

- A  $\text{Cl}^-$  and  $\text{F}^-$   
 $\text{Cl}^-$  dan  $\text{F}^-$
- B  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{Li}^+$   
 $\text{Na}^+$  dan  $\text{Li}^+$
- C  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$   
 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dan  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$
- D  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  and  $\text{O}^{2-}$   
 $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  dan  $\text{O}^{2-}$
- 38 The following chemical equation shows the reaction of producing ammonium sulphate fertilizer.  
*Persamaan kimia berikut menunjukkan tindak balas pembentukan baja ammonium sulfat.*



If  $500 \text{ cm}^3$  ammonia  $2.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  is used, what is the mass of the fertilizer produced?  
[Relative atomic mass of H=1, N=14, O=16 dan S=32 ]

*Jika  $500 \text{ cm}^3$  larutan ammonia  $2.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  digunakan, berapakah jisim baja yang dihasilkan?*  
[Jisim atom relatif N=14, H=1, S=32 dan O=16 ]

- A 59 g
- B 66 g
- C 132 g
- D 264 g

[ Lihat Sebelah  
**SULIT**

- 39 Table 3 shows the observation when oxides of elements in period 3 of the Periodic Table is added to sodium hydroxide solution and nitric acid. X, Y and Z are not the actual symbols of the elements.

*Jadual 3 menunjukkan pemerhatian apabila oksida bagi unsur-unsur dalam Kala 3 bagi Jadual Berkala ditambah kepada larutan natrium hidroksida dan asid nitrik. X, Y dan Z bukan simbol sebenar bagi unsur-unsur itu.*

Oxide of element in Period 3 <i>Oksida bagi unsur dalam Kala 3</i>	Observation <i>Pemerhatian</i>	
	Sodium hydroxide solution <i>Larutan natrium hidroksida</i>	Nitric acid <i>Asid nitrik</i>
XO <sub>3</sub>	Dissolves to form a colourless solution <i>Larut membentuk larutan tak berwarna</i>	No change <i>Tiada perubahan</i>
YO	No change <i>Tiada perubahan</i>	Dissolves to form a colourless solution <i>Larut membentuk larutan tak berwarna</i>
Z <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Dissolves to form a colourless solution <i>Larut membentuk larutan tak berwarna</i>	Dissolves to form a colourless solution <i>Larut membentuk larutan tak berwarna</i>

Table 3  
*Jadual 3*

What is the correct arrangement in increasing proton number of the elements?  
*Apakah susunan yang betul mengikut pertambahan nombor proton unsur-unsur itu?*

- A X, Y, Z
- B X, Z, Y
- C Z, Y, X
- D Y, Z, X



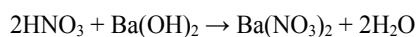
- 40 Table 4 shows the electron arrangements of four elements, P, Q, R and S .  
*Jadual 4 menunjukkan susunan elektron bagi empat unsur P, Q, R, dan S.*

Element <i>Unsur</i>	Electron arrangement <i>Susunan elektron</i>
P	2.3
Q	2.4
R	2.6
S	2.8.1

Table 4  
*Jadual 4*

Which two elements will react to form a covalent compound?  
*Dua unsur manakah akan menghasilkan sebatian kovalen?*

- A** R and S  
*R dan S*
- B** P and R  
*P dan R*
- C** P and Q  
*P dan Q*
- D** R and Q  
*R dan Q*
- 41 The equation represents a neutralisation reaction.  
*Persamaan mewakili satu tindak balas peneutralan*

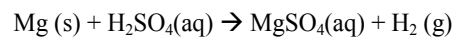


10.0 cm<sup>3</sup> of barium hydroxide solution 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> is titrated with nitric acid 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>. If the initial reading of the burette is 10.00 cm<sup>3</sup>, what is the final reading of the burette?

10.0 cm<sup>3</sup> larutan barium hidroksida 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> dititrat dengan asid nitrik 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>. Jika bacaan awal buret ialah 10.00 cm<sup>3</sup>, berapakah bacaan akhir buret?

- A** 20.00 cm<sup>3</sup>
- B** 30.00 cm<sup>3</sup>
- C** 40.00 cm<sup>3</sup>
- D** 50.00 cm<sup>3</sup>

- 42 Magnesium reacts with sulphuric acid according to the equation below.  
*Magnesium bertindak balas dengan asid sulfurik mengikut persamaan berikut.*



What is the volume of hydrogen gas produced at STP if 0.72 g of magnesium is added to the excess of sulphuric acid?

*Berapakah isipadu gas hidrogen yang dihasilkan pada STP jika 0.72 g magnesium ditambahkan kepada asid sulfurik berlebihan?*

Relative atomic mass : Mg, 24, molar volume, 22.4 dm<sup>3</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup> at STP  
*Jisim atom relatif : Mg, 24, isipadu molar, 22.4 dm<sup>3</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup> pada STP*

- A** 0.672 dm<sup>3</sup>
- B** 0.771 dm<sup>3</sup>
- C** 1.296 dm<sup>3</sup>
- D** 1.344 dm<sup>3</sup>

- 43 The following equation shows the decomposition reaction of calcium carbonate salt, when heated at room temperature and pressure.

*Persamaan berikut menunjukkan tindak balas penguraian garam kalsium karbonat, apabila dipanaskan pada suhu dan tekanan bilik*



How many moles of calcium carbonate are needed to produce 2.8 g of calcium oxide,

*Berapakah bilangan mol kalsium karbonat yang diperlukan untuk menghasilkan 2.8 g kalsium oksida.*

[Relative atomic mass: C= 12, O= 16, Ca= 40]

[ *Jisim atom relatif*: C= 12, O= 16, Ca= 40 ]

- A 0.03
- B 0.05
- C 0.08
- D 0.09

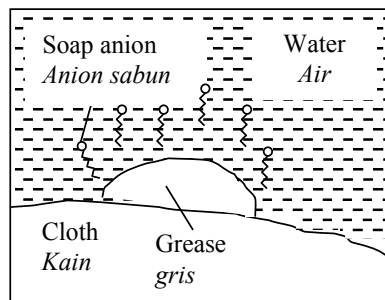
44

Part of soap anion dissolves in water and another part in grease.  
*Sebahagian dari anion sabun larut dalam air dan sebahagian lagi dalam gris.*

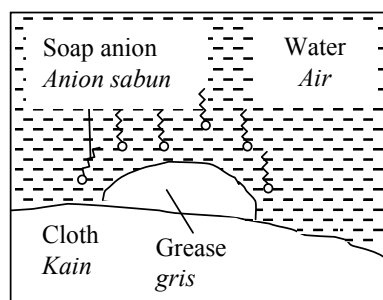
Which of the following represents the above action?

*Yang manakah di antara berikut sesuai untuk menggambarkan tindakan di atas?*

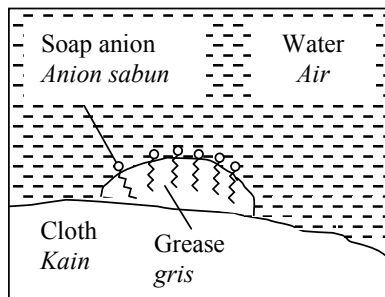
A



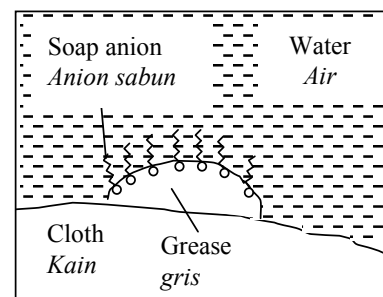
B



C



D



- 45 Table 5 shows the total volume of oxygen collected in the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide catalyzed by manganese (IV) oxide.

*Jadual 5 menunjukkan jumlah isipadu oksigen yang dikumpul dalam penguraian hidrogen peroksida yang dimangkinakan oleh mangan (IV) oksida.*

Time (min) <i>Masa</i>	0	1	2	3	4
Volume of gas <i>Isipadu gas (cm<sup>3</sup>)</i>	0	12.20	20.60	28.70	36.60

Table 5  
*Jadual 5*

What is the average rate of reaction during the second minute?  
*Berapakah kadar tindak balas purata dalam minit kedua?*

- A  $0.13 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$
- B  $0.14 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$
- C  $0.17 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$
- D  $0.20 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$

- 46 Diagram 8 shows the structural formula of a compound.  
*Rajah 8 menunjukkan formula struktur bagi suatu sebatian.*

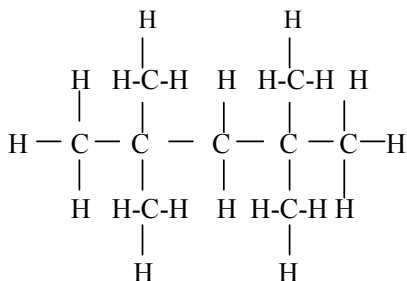


Diagram 8  
*Rajah 8*

What is the name of the compound?  
*Apakah nama sebatian itu?*

- A** 2,4 dimethyl hexane  
*2,4-dimetil heksana*
- B** 2,4 -diethyl nonane  
*2,4 -dietil nonana*
- C** 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl pentane  
*2,2,4,4- tetrametil pentana*
- D** 2,3,3- trimethyl pentane  
*2,3,3- trimetil pentana*

- 47 Diagram 9 shows the apparatus set up to investigate the reaction of acidified potassium iodide with iron(II) sulphate solution.

Rajah 9 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk mengkaji tindak balas antara kalium iodida dan larutan ferum(II) sulfat.

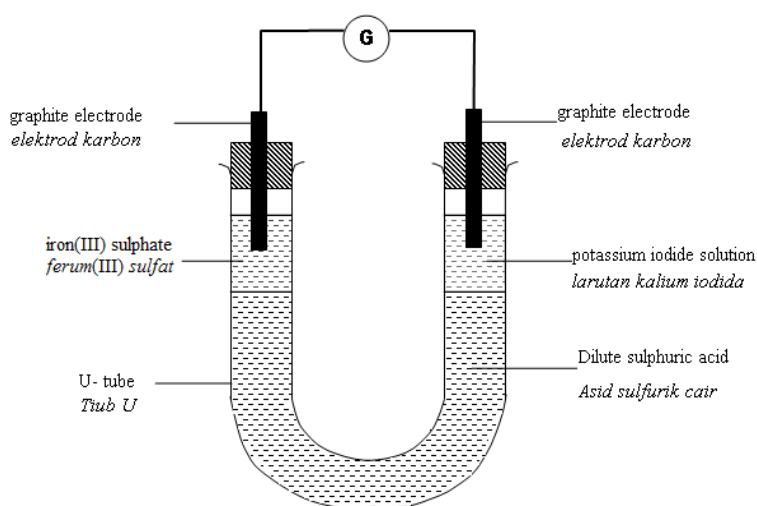


Diagram 9  
Rajah 9

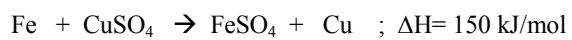
Which of the following reaction occurs in the solutions?

Antara berikut, manakah tindak balas yang berlaku dalam larutan tersebut?

- A Iron(III) is oxidize iron(II)  
*Ferum(III) dioksidakan kepada ferum (II)*
- B Potassium iodide is oxidizing agent  
*Kalium iodida adalah agen pengoksidanan*
- C Iodide ion is oxidize to iodine  
*Ion iodida dioksidakan kepada iodin*
- D The colour of potassium iodide change from green to yellow  
*Warna kalium iodida berubah dari hijau ke kuning*

[ Lihat Sebelah  
SULIT

- 48 The following is a thermochemical equation.  
*Berikut adalah suatu persamaan termokimia.*



What is heat change when 50 cm<sup>3</sup> of 1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> of copper (II) sulphate is used?  
*Berapakah perubahan haba bila 50 cm<sup>3</sup> 1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> kuprum (II) sulfat digunakan?*

- A 1.37 kJ
- B 7.50 kJ
- C 46.90 kJ
- D 480.00 kJ



- 49 Diagram 10 shows the symbol for the element X.  
The letters used are not the actual symbol of the element.  
*Rajah 10 menunjukkan simbol unsur X.*  
*Huruf yang digunakan bukan simbol sebenar unsur itu.*

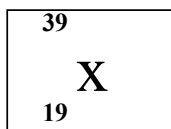


Diagram 10  
*Rajah 10*

Which of the following is true when chlorine gas reacts with X?  
*Antara berikut, yang manakah benar apabila gas klorin bertindak balas dengan X?*

- A Covalent bond is formed  
*Ikatan kovalen dibentuk*
- B Chlorine atom donates 7 electrons to one atom X  
*Atom klorin menderma 7 elektron kepada satu atom X*
- C The molecular formula of the compound formed is  $\text{XCl}_2$   
*Formula molekul bagi sebatian yang terbentuk ialah  $\text{XCl}_2$*
- D One chlorine atom receives one electron from one atom X to form one chloride ion  
*Satu atom klorin menerima satu elektron daripada satu atom X untuk membentuk satu ion klorida*

- 50** Molecular formula of oxide M is  $M_2O$ .  
The letter M is not the actual symbol of the element.  
What is the mass of substance produced when 6.2 g of oxide M reacts with sulphuric acid ?  
[ Relative atomic mass of  $M=23$  , $S=32$ , $O=16$ ]

*Formula molekul bagi oksida logam M ialah  $M_2O$ .*

*Huruf M bukan simbol sebenar unsur itu.*

*Berapakah jisim bahan yang terbentuk apabila 6.2 g oksida M bertindak balas dengan asid sulfurik?*

*[Jisim atom relatif  $M=23$ ,  $S=32$ ,  $O=16$ ]*

- A** 11.9 g
- B** 14.2 g
- C** 119 g
- D** 142 g

**SULIT**

4541/2

**Kimia  
Kertas 2  
Ogos 2015  
2 ½ jam**

NO KAD PENGENALAN

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Nama Pelajar : .....

Tingkatan : .....



**MAJLIS PENGETUA SEKOLAH MALAYSIA (MPM)  
CAWANGAN KELANTAN**  
<https://cikquadura.wordpress.com/>

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**PEPERIKSAAN PERCUBAAN SPM  
2015**

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**KIMIA  
KERTAS 2**

Masa : Dua Jam Tiga Puluh Minit

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**JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU**

**Arahan :**

1. Tuliskan **nama, tingkatan, dan nombor kad pengenalan** anda pada ruang yang disediakan.
2. Kertas soalan ini adalah dalam dwibahasa.
3. Soalan adalah dalam bahasa Inggeris mendahului soalan yang sepadan dalam bahasa Melayu.
4. Calon dibenarkan menjawab keseluruhan atau sebahagian soalan sama ada dalam bahasa Inggeris atau bahasa Melayu.
5. Calon dikehendaki membaca maklumat di halaman belakang kertas soalan ini.

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

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 21 halaman bercetak.

[ **Lihat Sebelah  
SULIT**

**Section A**  
**Bahagian A**

[60 Marks]

[60 markah]

<https://cikguadura.wordpress.com/>

- 1 (a) Diagram 1 shows an atomic model for element R.  
*Rajah 1 menunjukkan satu model atom bagi unsur R.*

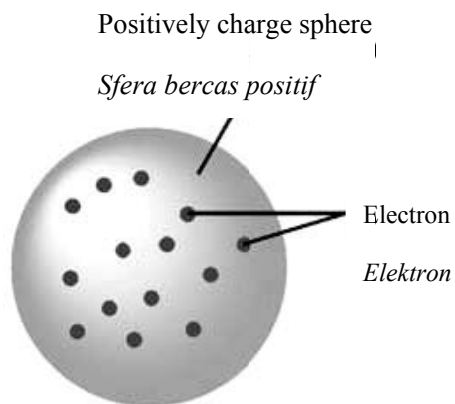


Diagram 1  
*Rajah 1*

- (i) Who introduce this atomic model.  
*Siapakah yang telah memperkenalkan model atom ini.*

.....

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

- (ii) What is the difference between this atomic model and the modern Atomic Model?  
*Apakah perbezaan antara model atom ini dengan Model Atom moden?*

.....

.....

[2 marks]  
[ 2 markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah  
**SULIT**

- (iii) If the nucleon number for element R is 28.  
Draw atomic structure for atom R according to the modern Atomic Model.  
*Sekiranya nombor nukleon unsur R adalah 28.  
Lukiskan struktur atom R berdasarkan Model Atom moden.*

[3 marks]  
[ 3 markah]

- (b) Dry ice is solid carbon dioxide. It is colourless, have no smell, not easily been burnt and has low melting point.  
*Ais kering adalah pepejal karbon dioksida. Ia tidak berwarna, tidak berbau, tidak mudah terbakar dan mempunyai takat beku  $-78^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Ais kering banyak digunakan dalam kehidupan seharian.*

- (i) What is the melting point for dry ice.  
*Apakah takat lebur ais kering?*

.....  
[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

- (ii) At a pressure of 1 atm and room temperature dry ice will change to gas  
Name the process.  
*Pada tekanan 1 atm dan suhu bilik ais kering akan bertukar kepada gas.  
Namakan proses ini .*

.....  
[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

- (iii) Suggest **one** substance that undergo same process as in (b) (ii).  
*Cadangkan **satu** bahan lain yang mengalami proses yang sama seperti di (b) (ii).*

.....  
[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah  
SULIT

Diagram 2 shows element P, Q, R, S, T and U.

Rajah 2 menunjukkan unsur P, Q, R, S, T dan U.

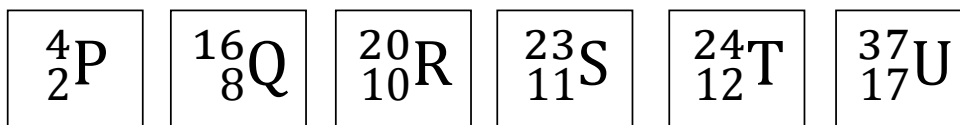


Diagram 2

Rajah 2

- (a) What is represented by the number 17 in element U?  
*Apakah yang diwakili dengan nombor 17 dalam unsur U?*

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (b) (i) Why noble gases exist as monoatomic gas?  
*Mengapakah gas adi wujud sebagai gas monoatom?*

.....

.....

[ 1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (ii) State **two** elements in Diagram 2 is noble gas?  
*Nyatakan **dua** unsur dalam Rajah 2 yang merupakan gas adi?*

.....

[1 mark]

[ 1 markah]

- (c) State the position of element Q in Periodic Table  
*Nyatakan kedudukan unsur Q dalam Jadual Berkala.*

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (d) (i) Choose **two** elements from Diagram 2 that can form ionic compound.  
*Pilih **dua** unsur daripada Rajah 2 yang boleh menghasilkan sebatian ion.*

.....

..

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah

**SULIT**

- (ii) Write chemical formula for the compound formed in (d) (i)  
*Tuliskan formula kimia bagi sebatian yang terbentuk di (d) (i)*

.....  
[ 1 mark ]  
[ 1 markah ]

- (iii) Explain how elements that you have choosed in (d) (i) can formed an ionic compound.  
*Terangkan bagaimana unsur yang anda pilih dalam d (i) dapat membentuk sebatian ion.*

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
[ 3 mark ]  
[ 3 markah ]

- (e) Arrange elements in Diagram 2 according to increase in atomic size.  
*Susun unsur-unsur di dalam Rajah 2 berdasarkan pertambahan saiz atom.*

.....  
[ 1 mark ]  
[ 1 markah ]

- 3 An experiment to determine the empirical formula of lead oxide was successfully done by a group of students using the reaction between dry hydrogen gas and lead oxide.  
*Satu eksperimen untuk menentukan formula empirik plumbum oksida telah berjaya dilakukan oleh sekumpulan pelajar dengan menggunakan tindak balas gas hidrogen kering dengan plumbum oksida.*

- (a) Draw and label the set-up of apparatus used by the students to carry out this experiment.  
*Lukis dan label susunan radas yang digunakan oleh pelajar untuk menjalankan eksperimen ini.*

[ 2 marks ]  
[ 2 markah ]

[ Lihat Sebelah ]  
**SULIT**

- (b) In this experiment, 33.45g of lead oxide was completely reacted with excess hydrogen gas and 31.05g lead was produced.

*Dalam eksperimen ini, 33.45g plumbum oksida bertindak balas lengkap dengan gas hidrogen dan 31.05 g plumbum terhasil.*

- (i) Calculate the number of mole of lead and oxygen.

[Relative atomic mass :Pb = 207 ; O = 16]

*Kira bilangan mol plumbum dan oksigen.*

*[Jisim atom relatif :Pb = 207 ; O = 16]*

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (ii) Determine the ratio of mole of lead and oxygen

*Tentukan nisbah mol plumbum dan oksigen.*

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (iii) Determine the empirical formulae of lead oxide.

*Tentukan formula empirik bagi plumbum oksida.*

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (c) Explain why dry hydrogen gas was continuously flowed when the product was cooled at room temperature.

*Terangkan mengapa gas hidrogen kering terus dialirkan semasa hasil yang terbentuk disejukkan pada suhu bilik.*

.....  
.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (d) How to ensure all lead oxide had completely reacted?

*Bagaimana hendak memastikan bahawa semua plumbum oksida telah bertindak balas dengan lengkap?*

.....  
.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (e) Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction involved in the determination of empirical formulae above.

*Tulis persamaan kimia seimbang bagi tindak balas yang terlibat dalam penentuan formula empirik di atas.*

[ Lihat Sebelah

**SULIT**



[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

- (f) Does the empirical formulae for zinc oxide can be determined by the method above? Explain why?  
*Adakah formula empirik zink oksida boleh ditentukan dengan menggunakan kaedah di atas? Terangkan mengapa.*

[2 marks]  
[2 markah]

- 4 Diagram 4 shows an electrolysis process conducted in school laboratory.  
*Rajah 4 menunjukkan satu proses elektrolisis yang di lakukan di dalam makmal sekolah.*

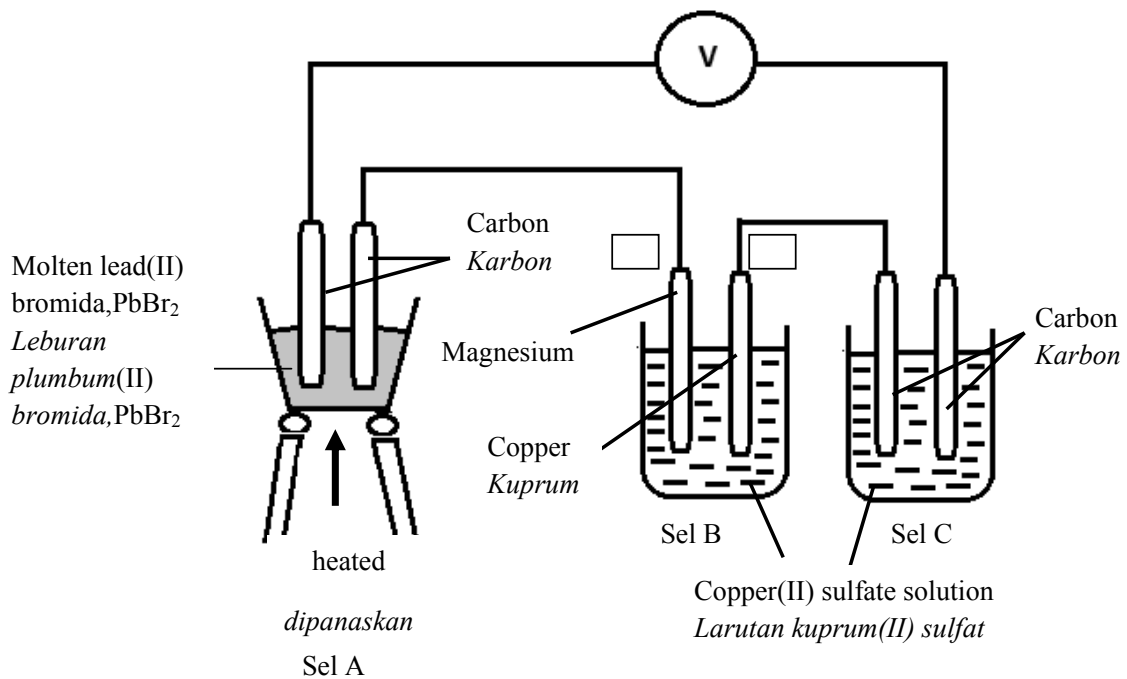


Diagram 4  
*Rajah 4*

[ Lihat Sebelah  
**SULIT**

- (a) Electrolysis is one of the redox reaction.  
State the meaning of redox reaction?  
*Elektrolisis merupakan satu tindak balas redoks.  
Nyatakan maksud tindak balas redoks?*

.....  
.....

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

- (b) State the formula of ions present in molten lead(II) bromide.  
*Nyatakan formula ion-ion yang hadir dalam leburan plumbum(II) bromida.*

.....  
.....

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

- (c) Mark / in the box provided to show the anode electrode in the cell B.  
*Tandakan / di dalam petak yang menunjukkan elektrod anod pada sel B.*

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

- (d) In cel B, write half equation at;  
*Di dalam sel B, tulis setengah persamaan pada;*

(i) Magnesium electrode  
*Elektrod magnesium :*

.....  
(ii) Copper electrode  
*Elektrod kuprum:*

.....  
.....

[2 marks]  
[2 markah]

- (e) State the observation at both electrode in cell A  
*Nyatakan pemerhatian pada kedua-dua elektrod di dalam sel A*

Anod :

.....

Katod :

.....

[2 marks]  
[2 markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah  
**SULIT**

- (f) Explain the redox reaction in cell C in term of electron transfer.  
*Terangkan tindak balas redoks dalam sel C dari segi pemindahan elektron.*

.....

.....

.....

[3 marks]  
 [3markah]

- 5 A student was carried out an experiment in the laboratory to determine the heat of precipitation of silver chloride, AgCl using 25 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> silver nitrate solution and 25 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> sodium chloride solution.  
*Seorang pelajar telah menjalankan satu eksperimen dalam makmal untuk menentukan haba pemendakan argentum klorida, AgCl melalui tindak balas di antara 25 cm<sup>3</sup> larutan argentum nitrat 0.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> dan 25 cm<sup>3</sup> larutan larutan natrium klorida 0.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>*

Table 5 shows the result of the experiment :  
*Jadual 5 menunjukkan keputusan eksperimen tersebut :*

Initial temperature of silver nitrate, AgNO <sub>3</sub> solution <i>Suhu awal larutan argentum nitrat, AgNO<sub>3</sub></i>	29.0 °C
Initial temperature of sodium chloride, NaCl solution <i>Suhu awal larutan natrium klorida, NaCl</i>	29.0 °C
Highest temperature of reaction mixture <i>Suhu tertinggi campuran tindak balas</i>	33.0 °C

Table 5  
*Jadual 5*

- (a) Based on experiment, state the meaning of heat of precipitation.  
*Berdasarkan eksperimen, nyatakan maksud haba pemendakan.*

.....

[2 marks]  
 [2 markah]

- (b) Write the ionic equation for the reaction.  
*Tulis persamaan ion bagi tindak balas.*

.....

[1 mark]  
 [1 markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah  
**SULIT**

(c) Calculate

*Hitung*

(i)

Heat change in the reaction

*Perubahan haba di dalam tindak balas*

[ Specific heat capacity for all solution is  $4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$  and the density of all solution is  $1.0 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ]

*[Muatan haba tentu bagi semua larutan ialah  $4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$  dan ketumpatan bagi semua larutan ialah  $1.0 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ]*

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

(ii)

the heat of precipitation of silver chloride.

*Haba pemendakan argentum klorida*

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

(d) Experiment is repeated by using potassium chloride solution instead of sodium chloride solution, predict the heat of precipitation.

Explain your answer.

*Eksperimen diulangi dengan menggantikan larutan kalium klorida dengan larutan natrium klorida, ramalkan haba pemendakan.*

*Terangkan jawapan anda.*

.....

.....

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah

**SULIT**

- (e) Draw an energy level diagram for the reaction between silver nitrate and sodium chloride.  
*Lukiskan rajah aras tenaga bagi tindak balas antara argentum nitrat dan natrium klorida.*

[2 marks]  
 [2 markah]

- 6 Diagram 6 shows a flow chart to prepare substance P,  $C_2H_6O$  from pineapple juice using fermentation process.  
*Rajah 6 menunjukkan carta alir bagi penyediaan bahan P,  $C_2H_6O$  daripada jus nenas melalui proses penapaian*

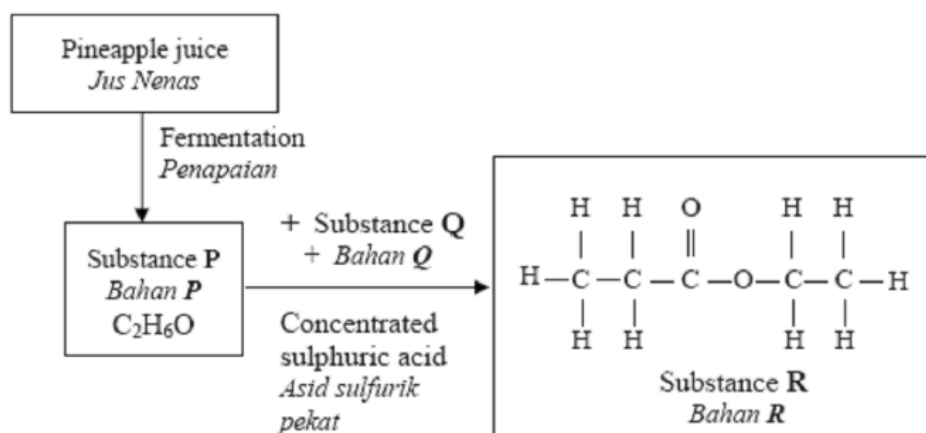


Diagram 6  
 Rajah 6

- (a) State the substance required for the fermentation process of pineapple juice.  
*Nyatakan bahan yang diperlukan untuk proses penapaian jus nenas.*

.....  
 [1 mark]  
 [1 markah]

- (b) State the homologous series of substance P.  
*Nyatakan siri homolog bagi bahan P.*

.....  
 [1 mark]  
 [1 markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah  
 SULIT

- (c) Name the substance Q?  
*Namakan bahan Q?*

.....  
[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (d) Substance P is a very good fuel  
*Bahan P adalah merupakan bahan api yang sangat baik.*

- (i) Explain why?  
*Terangkan mengapa ?*

.....  
[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (ii) Write a balanced chemical equation when substance P is burnt completely in excess oxygen.  
*Tulis persamaan kimia seimbang apabila bahan P terbakar lengkap dalam oksigen berlebihan.*

.....  
[2 marks]

[2markah]

- (e) In Diagram 6 above, substance P reacts with substance Q to produce substance R.  
*Dalam Rajah 6 di atas, bahan P bertindak balas dengan bahan Q untuk menghasilkan bahan R.*

- (i) State the reaction to produce substance R above.  
*Nyatakan tindak balas untuk menghasilkan bahan R tersebut.*

.....  
[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (ii) State the name of substance R.  
*Nyatakan nama bahan R.*

.....  
[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (iii) Compare the electrical conductivity between substance Q and R. Explain.  
*Banding kekonduksian elektrik antara bahan Q dan bahan R. Terangkan.*

.....  
.....

[2 marks]

[2markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah

**SULIT**

Section B  
Bahagian B

[20 marks]  
[20 markah]

Answer any **one** question from this section.  
*Jawab mana-mana **satu** soalan daripada bahagian ini.*  
<https://cikguadura.wordpress.com/>

- 7 (a) Diagram 7.1 shows two types of ammonium fertiliser that usually been used in paddy cultivation.  
*Rajah 7.1 menunjukkan dua jenis baja ammonium yang sering digunakan dalam penanaman padi.*

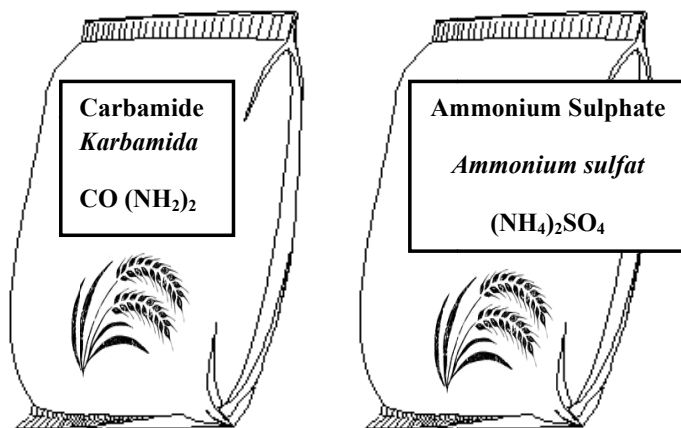


Diagram 7.1  
*Rajah 7.1*

Between these fertilisers which one is most suitable to be used in paddy cultivation.  
Explain your answer.

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

*Antara baja berkenaan yang manakah paling sesuai digunakan dalam penanaman padi.*

*Jelaskan jawapan anda.*

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

[6 marks]  
[ 6 markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah  
SULIT

(b)

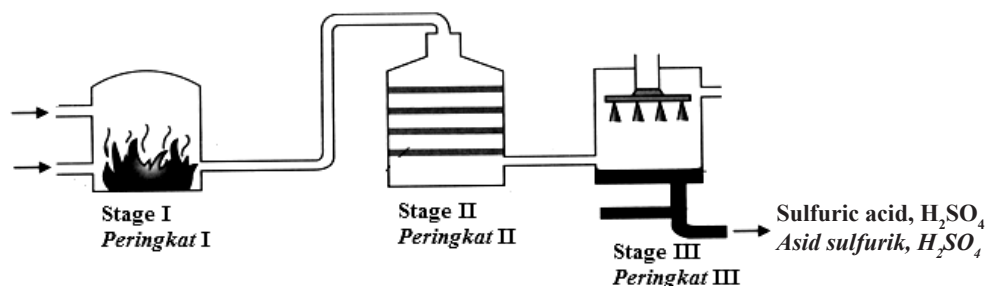


Diagram 7.2  
Rajah 7.2

Diagram 7.2 shows the three important stages in the manufacturing of sulphuric acid in industry.

By referring diagram 7.2, explain how sulphuric acid is produce.

Your explanation must include

- Chemical equations involve
- All the requirements needed to produce optimum amount of sulphuric acid

Rajah 7.2 menunjukkan tiga peringkat penting dalam pembuatan asid sulfurik dalam industri.

Berpandukan kepada Rajah 7.2, terangkan bagaimana asid sulfurik dihasilkan.

Penerangan anda mesti disertakan dengan

- Persamaan kimia
- Semua keadaan yang perlu untuk menghasilkan kuantiti asid sulfurik yang optimum

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

- (c) (i) Explain how Contact Process Industry can contribute to environmental pollution.

Huraikan bagaimana Industri Proses Sentuh ini boleh menyumbang kepada pencemaran alam sekitar.

[3 marks]

[ 3 markah]

- (ii) State **one** uses of sulphuric acid besides in making fertiliser.

Nyatakan **satu** kegunaan lain asid sulfurik selain daripada membuat baja.

[1 mark]

[ 1 markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah  
SULIT



- 8 (a) Magnesium hydroxide is one of the chemical compound found in tooth paste. Write the chemical formulae for magnesium hydroxide and explain its function in toothpaste.

*Magnesium hidroksida adalah satu sebatian kimia yang terdapat dalam ubat gigi. Tulis formula kimia bagi magnesium hidroksida dan terangkan fungsinya dalam ubat gigi.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- (b) Diagram 8.1 shows two beakers containing  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  of solution X and solution Y and their pH readings.

*Rajah 8.1 di bawah menunjukkan dua bikar yang mengandungi  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  larutan X dan larutan Y dan nilai pH masing-masing.*

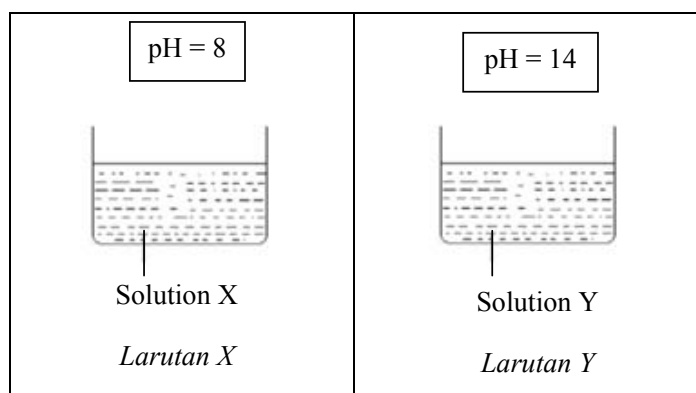


Diagram 8.1

*Rajah 8.1*

State one example for solution X and Y.

Compare the concentration of hydroxide ion in both solutions. Explain your answer.

*Nyatakan satu contoh larutan X dan Y.*

*Banding kepekatan ion hidroksida dalam kedua-dua larutan. Terangkan jawapan anda.*

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

- (c) A student carries out an experiment to investigate the chemical changes that occur to copper (II) chloride . The result of the experiment is shown in figure 8.2.

*Seorang pelajar menjalankan eksperimen untuk menyiasat perubahan kimia yang berlaku kepada kuprum (II) klorida.*

*Keputusan eksperimen ditunjukkan dalam rajah 8.2 di bawah.*

[ Lihat Sebelah

**SULIT**

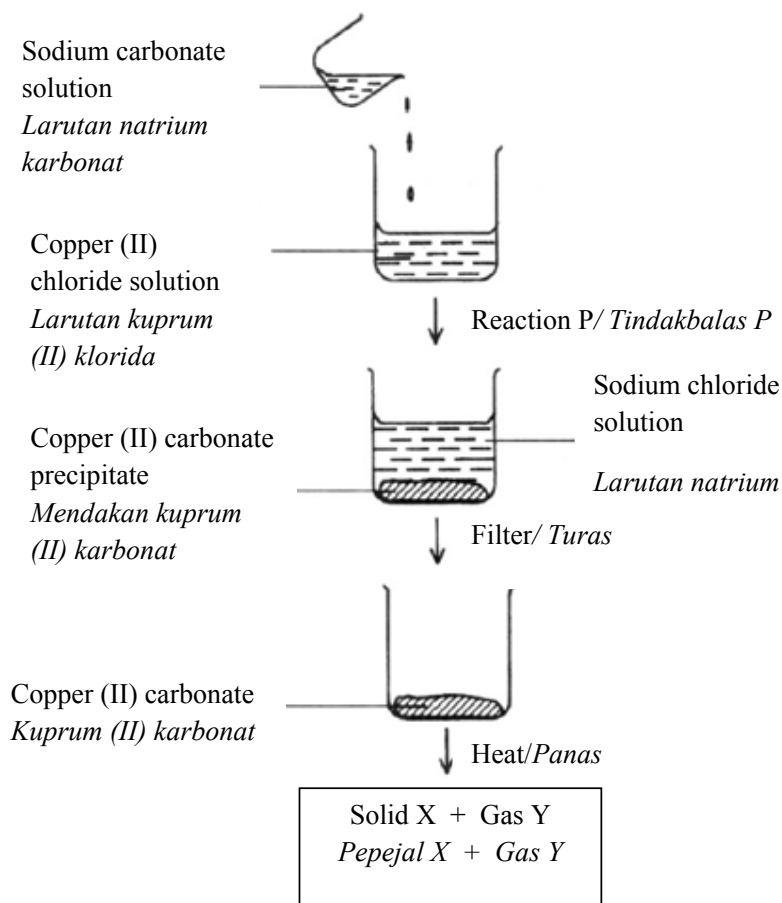


Diagram 8.2  
Rajah 8.2

- (i) State reaction P. Write balanced chemical equation for the reaction.  
*Nyatakan tindak balas P. Tulis persamaan kimia seimbang bagi tindak balas tersebut.*

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

- (ii) Excess sodium carbonate is added to  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  of  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  copper (II) chloride.

Calculate the mass of copper (II) carbonate precipitate formed.

[Relative atomic mass ; Cu = 64, C = 12; O = 16]

*Dalam tindakbalas P, natrium karbonat berlebihan ditambah kepada  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  kuprum (II) klorida  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ .*

*Hitung jisim mendakan kuprum (II) karbonat yang terbentuk.*

*[Jisim atom relatif ; Cu = 64, C = 12; O = 16]*

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah  
SULIT

- (iii) Name solid X and state its colour.  
*Namakan pepejal X dan nyatakan warnanya.*

[2 marks]  
[2 markah]

- (iv) Name gas Y and describe a method to verify the gas.  
*Namakan gas Y dan huraikan kaedah untuk mengesahkan gas tersebut.*

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

Section C  
Bahagian C

[20 marks]  
[20 markah]

Answer any **one** question from this section.  
*Jawab mana-mana **satu** soalan daripada bahagian ini.*  
<https://cikguadura.wordpress.com/>

- 9 (a) A group of students carried out experiments to investigate the factor affecting the rate of reaction between metal P and an acid Q.  
*Sekumpulan pelajar telah menjalankan eksperimen untuk mengkaji kesan faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas antara logam P dan asid Q.*

Table 9 shows the information about the reactants and the time taken to collect 30 cm<sup>3</sup> of hydrogen gas.

*Jadual 9 menunjukkan maklumat tentang bahan tindak balas dan masa diambil untuk mengumpul 30 cm<sup>3</sup> gas hidrogen.*

Experiment <i>Eksperimen</i>	Reactants <i>Bahan tindak balas</i>	Time taken (s) <i>Masa diambil (s)</i>
I	Powdered metal P and 50 cm <sup>3</sup> of 1.0 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> acid Q <i>Serbuk logam P dan 50 cm<sup>3</sup> asid Q 1.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup></i>	10
II	Powdered metal P and 100 cm <sup>3</sup> of 0.5 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> acid Q <i>Serbuk logam P dan 100 cm<sup>3</sup> asid Q 0.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup></i>	20

Table 9  
*Jadual 9*

- (i) Suggest the name of metal P and acid Q.  
*Cadangkan nama logam P dan asid Q.*

By using the named metal P and acid Q, write the chemical equation.  
*Menggunakan logam P dan asid Q yang dinamakan, tulis persamaan kimia.*

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

- (ii) Calculate the average rate of reaction for Experiment I and Experiment II.  
*Hitung kadar tindak balas purata bagi Eksperimen I dan Eksperimen II.*

[2 marks]  
[2 markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah  
SULIT

- (iii) Explain the difference in the rate of reaction between Experiment I and Experiment II.

*Terangkan perbezaan kadar tindak balas antara Eksperimen I dan Eksperimen II.*

Use the collision theory in your explanation.

*Gunakan teori perlanggaran dalam penerangan anda.*

[4 marks]

[2 markah]

- (b) By using either size of reactant or temperature, describe an experiment how this factor affecting the rate of reaction.

*Dengan menggunakan faktor saiz bahan tindak balas atau suhu, huraikan satu eksperimen bagaimana faktor berkenaan mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas.*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

- 10 (a) Food process or fast food is the food component that can be consumed directly without cooking first. Its maybe canned food, western foods such as burgers and hot dog, frozen foods and other fast food . This is not the best food choices because of its contents that is not nutritious enough. Regular intake of fast food can cause heart attack and stroke. The content of fat and excess sugars in food can immediately resulting in the fast food lovers experiencing obesity and so on obesity.

*Makanan proses atau makanan segera adalah komponen makanan yang boleh dimakan terus tanpa perlu memasaknya terlebih dahulu. Ia mungkin makanan dalam tin, makanan berasaskan corak pemakanan barat seperti burger dan hot dog, makanan sejuk beku dan sebagainya.*

*Makanan segera ini bukanlah pilihan makanan yang terbaik kerana kandungannya yang kurang berkhasiat. Pengambilan makanan segera yang kerap boleh menyebabkan serangan jantung dan strok. Kandungan lemak dan lebihan gula dalam makanan segera boleh mengakibatkan penggemar makanan segera mengalami kegemukan dan seterusnya obesiti.*



Gambar A



Gambar B

Diagram 10.1  
Rajah 10.1

[ Lihat Sebelah  
SULIT

Diagram 10.1 shows two examples of fast food preferred by teenagers.

*Rajah 10.1 menunjukkan dua contoh makanan segera yang disukai oleh golongan remaja.*

Based on Diagram 10.1, give two types of food additive used and their function.  
*Berdasarkan Rajah 10.1, berikan dua jenis bahan tambah makanan yang digunakan dan fungsi masing-masing.*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

(b) Diagram 10.2 shows a conversation between Sarah and Suzie.

*Rajah 10.2 menunjukkan perbualan antara Sarah dan Suzie.*

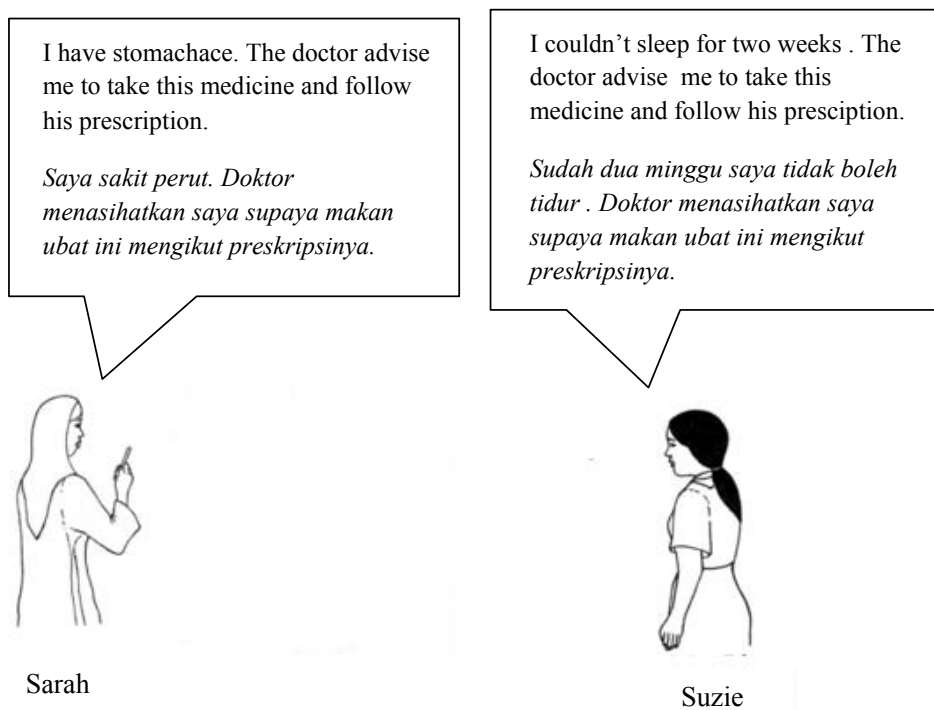


Diagram 10.2

*Rajah 10.2*

These two students met a doctor and some medicine were prescribed to them.  
 For each medicine, state its name, type and the correct usage.

*Kedua-dua orang murid ini berjumpa dengan doktor dan beberapa ubat telah dipreskripsi kepada mereka.*

*Bagi setiap ubat, nyatakan jenis ubat dan cara penggunaan yang betul.*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah  
**SULIT**

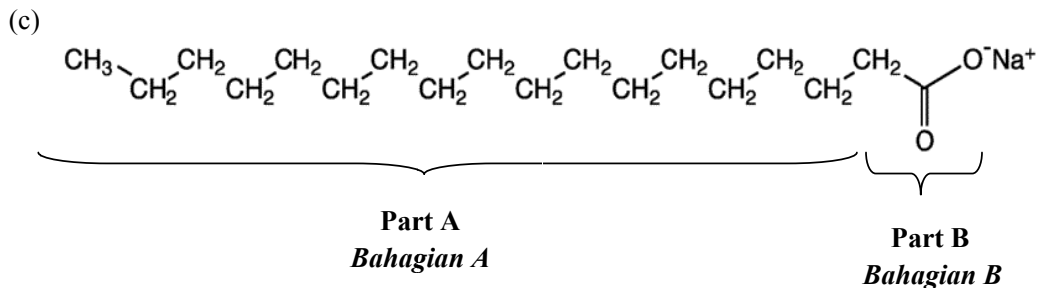


Diagram 10.2  
Rajah 10.2

Diagram 10.2 shows structural formula of soap.  
Rajah 10.2 menunjukkan formula struktur bagi suatu sabun.

Name Part A and Part B structured  
Namakan bahagian A dan bahagian B

[2 marks]  
[2 markah]

- (d) You are given liquid soap, sample of hard water, sample of soft water and cloth with oily stain.  
Describe an experiment to investigate the effectiveness of cleansing action of the soap in different types of water. Your description must include example of hard and soft water, observation and conclusion.  
*Anda dibekalkan dengan cecair sabun, contoh air liat, contoh air lembut dan kain yang mengandungi kotoran berminyak. Huraikan satu eksperimen untuk menyiasat kesan pencucian sabun dalam jenis air yang berbeza. Huraian anda hendaklah mengandungi contoh air liat dan air lembut, pemerhatian dan kesimpulan.*

[10 marks]  
[ 10 markah]

END OF QUESTION PAPER  
KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT  
<https://cikguadura.wordpress.com/>

**SULIT**

4541/3

**Kimia  
Kertas 3  
Ogos 2015  
1 ½ jam**

NO KAD PENGENALAN

						-								
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Nama Pelajar : .....

Tingkatan : .....



**MAJLIS PENGETUA SEKOLAH MALAYSIA (MPM)  
CAWANGAN KELANTAN**  
<https://cikquadura.wordpress.com/>

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**PEPERIKSAAN PERCUBAAN SPM  
2015**

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**KIMIA  
KERTAS 3**

Masa : Satu Jam Tiga Puluh Minit

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**JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU**

**Arahan:**

1. Tuliskan **nama, tingkatan, dan nombor kad pengenalan** anda pada ruang yang disediakan.
2. Kertas soalan ini adalah dalam dwibahasa.
3. Soalan adalah dalam bahasa Inggeris mendahului soalan yang sepadan dalam bahasa Melayu.
4. Calon dibenarkan menjawab keseluruhan atau sebahagian soalan sama ada dalam bahasa Inggeris atau bahasa Melayu.
5. Calon dikehendaki membaca maklumat di halaman belakang kertas soalan ini.

<i>Untuk Kegunaan Pemeriksa</i>		
Soalan	Markah Penuh	Markah Diperoleh
1	33	
2	17	
Jumlah	50	

---

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 8 halaman bercetak.

[ **Lihat Sebelah  
SULIT**





Answer **all** questions  
Jawab **semua** soalan

- 1 Table 1 shows the set-up of apparatus for the experiment to study the effect of metals P, Q and R on the rusting of iron nails. The results are recorded after two days.

Jadual 1 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi eksperimen untuk mengkaji kesan logam P, Q dan R ke atas pengurangan paku besi. Keputusan dicatatkan selepas dua hari.

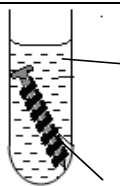

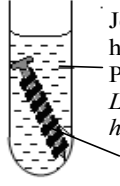

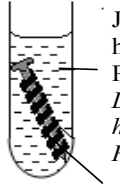
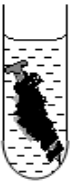
	Experiment <i>Eksperimen</i>	After two days <i>Selepas dua hari</i>	Observation <i>Pemerhatian</i>	
			Intensity of blue colour <i>Keamatan warna biru</i>	Intensity of pink colour <i>Keamatan warna merah jambu</i>
A	 <p>Jelly solution + Potassium hexacyanoferrate(III) + Phenolphthalein <i>Larutan agar-agar + Kalium heksasianoferat (III) + Fenolftalein</i></p> <p>Iron nail + Metal P <i>Paku besi + Logam P</i></p>		None <i>Tiada</i>	High <i>Tinggi</i>
B	 <p>Jelly solution + Potassium hexacyanoferrate(III) + Phenolphthalein <i>Larutan agar-agar + Kalium heksasianoferat(III) + Fenolftalein</i></p> <p>Iron nail + Metal Q <i>Paku besi + Logam Q</i></p>		None <i>Tiada</i>	Low <i>Rendah</i>
C	 <p>Jelly solution + Potassium hexacyanoferrate(III) + Phenolphthalein <i>Larutan agar-agar + Kalium heksasianoferat(III) + Fenolftalein</i></p> <p>Iron nail + Metal R <i>Paku besi + Logam R</i></p>		Very high <i>Sangat tinggi</i>	None <i>Tiada</i>

Table 1  
Jadual 1

<https://cikguadura.wordpress.com/>

[ Lihat Sebelah  
SULIT

*For  
examiner's  
use*

1(a)

	3
--	---

1(b)

	3
--	---

1 (c)

	3
--	---

1(d)

	3
--	---

(a) Based on this experiment, state:  
*Berdasarkan eksperimen ini, nyatakan:*

(i) The manipulated variable  
*Pemboleh ubah dimanipulasi*

.....

(ii) The responding variable  
*Pemboleh ubah bergerak balas*

.....

(iii) The constant variable  
*Pemboleh ubah dimalarkan*

.....

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

(b) State the hypothesis for this experiment.  
*Nyatakan hipotesis bagi eksperimen tersebut.*

.....

.....

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

(c) State the inference for the observations in test tube A, B and C.  
*Nyatakan inferens bagi pemerhatian di dalam tabung uji A, B dan C.*

Test tube <i>Tabung uji</i>	Inference <i>Inferens</i>
A	
B	
C	

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

(d) State the operational definition for the rusting of iron.  
*Nyatakan definisi secara operasi bagi pengamatan besi.*

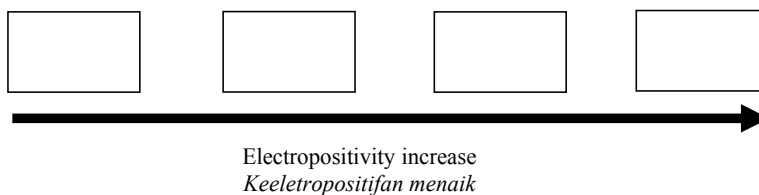
.....

.....

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

**[ Lihat Sebelah  
SULIT**

- (e) Based on the experiment, arrange metals P, Q, R and iron in ascending order of their electropositivity.  
 Berdasarkan eksperimen, susunkan semua logam P, Q, R dan besi dalam susunan menaik keelektropositifan.



1(e)

3

[3 marks]  
 [3 markah]

- (f) Magnesium, copper and zinc were used in this experiment to investigate the effect of other metals on the rusting of iron nails. Classify the metals by completing Table 1.2.

Magnesium, kuprum dan zink digunakan dalam eksperimen ini untuk mengkaji kesan logam lain ke atas pengamatan paku besi. Kelaskan logam-logam dengan melengkapkan Jadual 1.2.

Metals that inhibit rusting <i>Logam yang melambatkan pengamatan</i>	Metals that speed up rusting <i>Logam yang mempercepatkan pengamatan</i>

1(f)



3

Table 1.2  
 Jadual 1.2

[3 marks]  
 [3 markah]

- (g) An iron nail was placed on a moist cotton to investigate the time taken for the iron nail to rust completely. The observations are shown below.

Sebatang paku besi diletakkan di atas kapas lembap untuk mengkaji masa yang diambil untuk paku besi itu berkarat dengan lengkap. Pemerhatian adalah ditunjuk seperti di bawah.

 Brown colour <i>Warna perang</i>	 Brown colour <i>Warna perang</i>
After one day <i>Selepas satu hari</i>	After two days <i>Selepas dua hari</i>

1(g)

3

.....

.....

[3 marks]  
 [3 markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah  
**SULIT**

For  
examiner's  
use

- (h) Diagram 1.1 shows the set-up of apparatus for an experiment to produce electric current from chemical reactions using iron and metal R as electrodes. The experiment is repeated by replacing iron with metals Q and P as electrodes.

Rajah 1.1 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi eksperimen untuk menghasilkan arus elektrik dari tindak balas kimia menggunakan besi dan logam R sebagai elektrod. Eksperimen diulang menggantikan ferum dengan logam Q dan P sebagai elektrod.

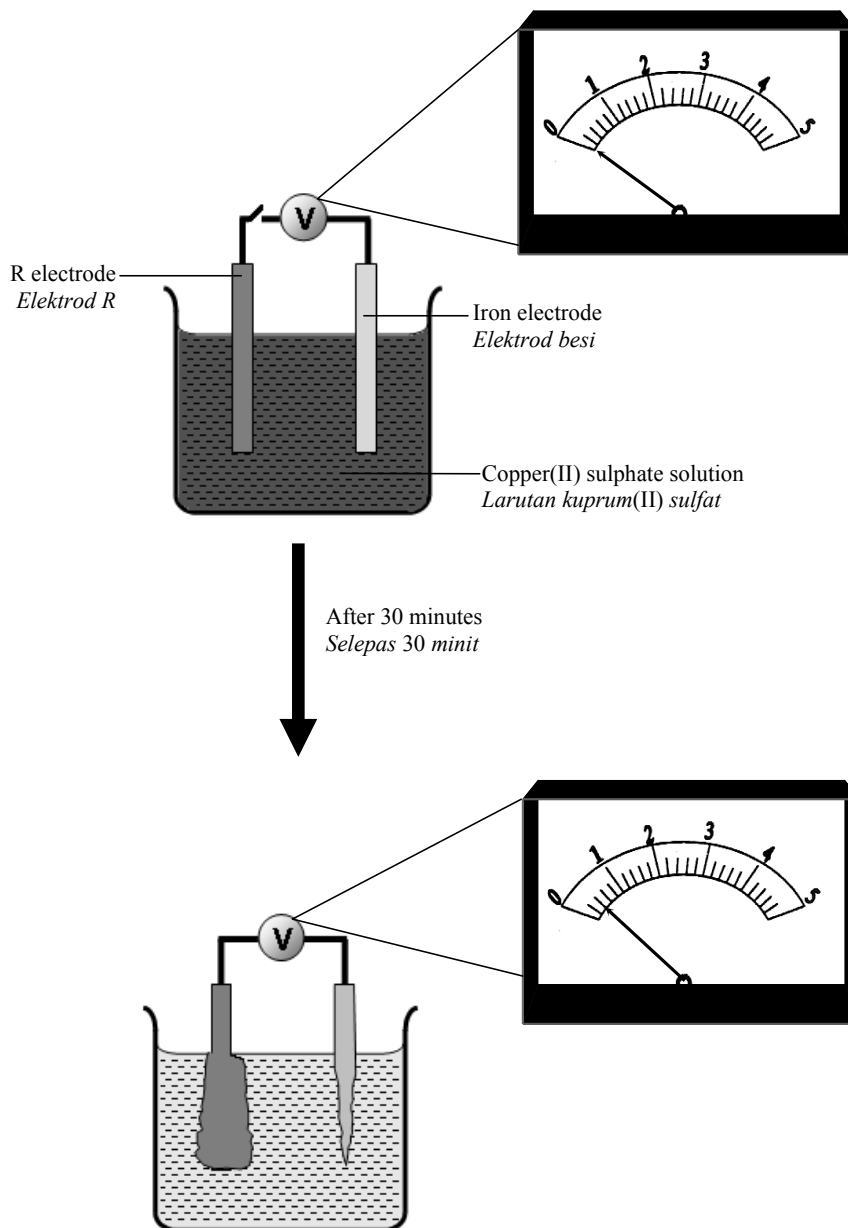


Diagram 1.1  
Rajah 1.1

[ Lihat Sebelah  
SULIT

*For  
examiner's  
use*

- (i) State three observations that can be made from this experiment after 30 minutes.  
*Nyatakan tiga pemerhatian yang dapat dibuat dalam eksperimen ini selepas 30 minit.*

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

Diagram 1.2 shows the voltmeter readings of all the experiments.  
*Rajah 1.2 menunjukkan bacaan voltmeter bagi semua eksperimen.*

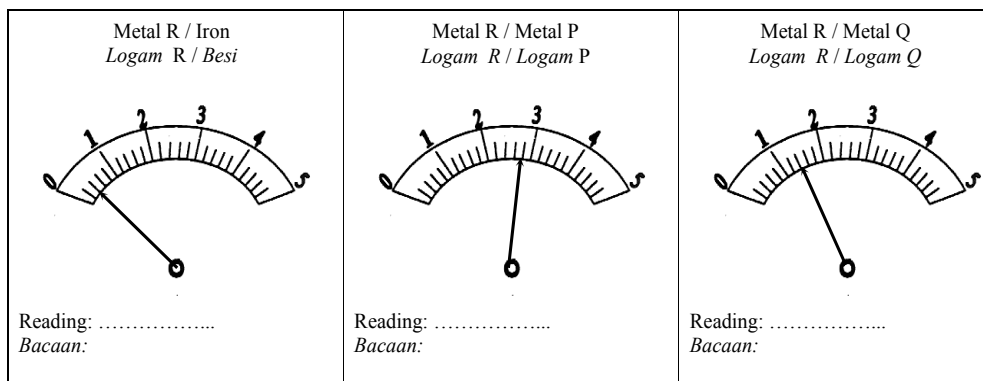


Diagram 1.2  
*Rajah 1.2*

1h (ii)

3
---

- (ii) Record the voltmeter readings in the spaces provided in Diagram 1.2.  
*Rekodkan bacaan voltmeter pada ruang yang disediakan dalam Rajah 1.2.*

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

- (iii) Construct a table to record the voltmeter reading for the different pairs of metal.  
*Bina satu jadual untuk merekod bacaan voltmeter untuk pasangan logam yang berlainan.*

1h (iii)

3
---

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

1h (iv)

3
---

- (iv) Predict the voltmeter reading of the voltaic cell formed by P and Q.  
*Ramalkan bacaan voltmeter bagi sel kimia jika P dan Q digunakan.*

.....  
[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

[ Lihat Sebelah  
**SULIT**

2. When an electrolyte allows electricity to pass through it, ions in the electrolyte are attracted to electrodes. The product formed at anode can depend on the type of electrode used. Table 2 shows the observation from the electrolysis of copper(II) sulphate solution using different electrodes.

*Apabila suatu elektrolit mengalirkan arus elektrik melaluinya, ion-ion dalam elektrolit akan tertarik ke elektrod-elektrod. Hasil yang terbentuk di anod bergantung kepada jenis elektrod yang digunakan.*

*Jadual 2 menunjukkan pemerhatian daripada elektrolisis larutan kuprum(II) sulfat dengan menggunakan elektrod yang berbeza.*

Type of electrode <i>Jenis elektrod</i>	Observation at anode <i>Pemerhatian pada anod</i>
Carbon <i>Karbon</i>	Bubbles of gas released <i>Gelembung gas terbebas</i>
Copper <i>Kuprum</i>	Anod becomes thinner <i>Anod menipis</i>

Table 2  
*Jadual 2*

Referring to the statement above, plan a laboratory experiment to investigate the effect of the type of electrode to the product at anode.

Your answer should consist of the following:

*Merujuk kepada pernyataan di atas, rancangkan satu eksperimen untuk menyiasat kesan jenis elektrod terhadap hasil di anod.*

*Jawapan anda hendaklah mengandungi perkara berikut :*

- Problem statement  
*Penyataan masalah*
- All the variables.  
*Semua pemboleh ubah.*
- Hypothesis  
*Hipotesis*
- Lists of materials and apparatus  
*Senarai bahan dan radas*
- Procedure  
*Prosedur*
- Tabulation of data  
*Penjadualan data*

[17 marks]  
[17 markah]

<https://cikguadura.wordpress.com/>  
**END OF QUESTION PAPER**  
**KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT**

[ Lihat Sebelah  
**SULIT**

## INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

<https://cikguadura.wordpress.com/>

1. This question paper consists of two questions. **Question 1** and **Question 2**.  
*Kertas soalan ini mengandungi dua soalan. Soalan 1 dan Soalan 2.*
2. Answer all the questions. Write your answers for **Question 1** in the spaces provided in this question paper.  
*Jawab semua soalan. Jawapan anda bagi Soalan 1 hendaklah ditulis dalam ruang yang disediakan dalam kertas soalan ini*
3. Write your answers for **Question 2** on the 'helaian tambahan' provided by the invigilators. You may use equations, diagrams, tables, graphs and other suitable methods to explain your answer.  
*Tulis jawapan anda bagi Soalan 2 dalam helaian tambahan yang dibekalkan oleh pengawas peperiksaan. 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. It may help you to get marks.*
5. The diagrams in the questions are not drawn to scale unless stated.  
*Rajah yang mengiringi soalan tidak dilukis mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan.*
6. Marks allocated for each question or sub-part of a question are shown in brackets.  
*Markah yang diperuntukkan bagi setiap soalan atau ceraihan soalan ditunjukkan dalam kurungan.*
7. If you wish to change your answer, cross out the answer that you have done. Then write down the new answer.  
*Jika anda hendak menukar jawapan, batalkan jawapan yang telah dibuat. Kemudian tulis jawapan yang baru.*
8. You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.  
*Anda dibenarkan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik yang tidak boleh diprogramkan.*
9. You are advised to spend 45 minutes to answer **Question 1** and 45 minutes for **Question 2**.  
*Anda dinasihati supaya mengambil masa 45 minit untuk menjawab Soalan 1 dan 45 minit untuk menjawab Soalan 2.*
10. Detach **Question 2** from this question paper. Tie the 'helaian tambahan' together with this question paper and hand in to the invigilator at the end of the examination.  
*Ceraikan Soalan 2 daripada kertas soalan ini. Ikat helaian tambahan bersama-sama kertas soalan ini dan serahkan kepada pengawas peperiksaan pada akhir peperiksaan.*

## SKEMA PERCUBAAN KIMIA 2015

<https://cikguadura.wordpress.com/>

1	<b>B</b>
2	<b>B</b>
3	<b>A</b>
4	<b>C</b>
5	<b>A</b>
6	<b>D</b>
7	<b>C</b>
8	<b>D</b>
9	<b>B</b>
10	<b>A</b>
11	<b>A</b>
12	<b>B</b>
13	<b>A</b>
14	<b>C</b>
15	<b>A</b>
16	<b>A</b>
17	<b>B</b>
18	<b>C</b>
19	<b>C</b>
20	<b>A</b>

21	<b>C</b>
22	<b>B</b>
23	<b>D</b>
24	<b>B</b>
25	<b>C</b>
26	<b>C</b>
27	<b>A</b>
28	<b>D</b>
29	<b>A</b>
30	<b>D</b>
31	<b>B</b>
32	<b>B</b>
33	<b>B</b>
34	<b>A</b>
35	<b>B</b>
36	<b>D</b>
37	<b>D</b>
38	<b>B</b>
39	<b>D</b>
40	<b>D</b>

41	<b>B</b>
42	<b>A</b>
43	<b>B</b>
44	<b>C</b>
45	<b>B</b>
46	<b>C</b>
47	<b>C</b>
48	<b>B</b>
49	<b>D</b>
50	<b>B</b>



JABATAN PELAJARAN NEGERI KELANTAN

PEPERIKSAAN PERCUBAAN  
SIJIL PELAJARAN MALAYSIA 2015

SKEMA JAWAPAN

<https://cikquadura.wordpress.com/>

KERTAS KIMIA (4541)

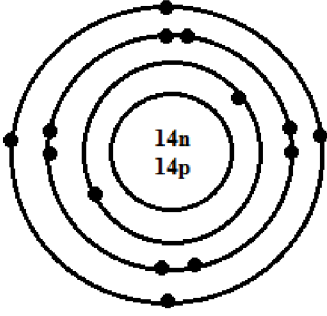
➤ KERTAS 2 (4541/2)

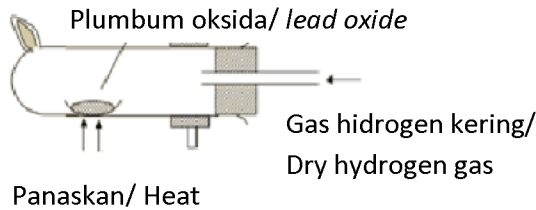
## SKEMA JAWAPAN KERTAS KIMIA 2 (4541/2)

## PERCUBAAN SPM 2015

<https://cikguadura.wordpress.com/>

## BAHAGIAN A

No Soalan	Jawapan		Markah
1	(a)	(i) J.J Thomson	1
		(ii) Model J.J Thomson – Elektron bertaburan dalam atom Model Atom Moden – Elektron terletak di dalam petala mengelilingi nucleus	1 1
		(iii) <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Nukleus Dalam nukleus terdapat 14n dan 14p Bil. elektron setiap petala</p> </div>	1 1 1
	(b)	(i) $-78^{\circ}\text{C}$	1
		(ii) Pemejalwapan	1
		(iii) Naftalena / Asetamida / iodine	1
		<b>JUMLAH</b>	<b>9</b>
2	(a)	Nombor proton	1
	(b)	(i) Atom gas Adi telah mencapai susunan elektron duplet atau oktet yang stabil	1
		(ii) P dan R	1
	(c)	Kumpulan 16 dan Kala 2	1
	(d)	(i) S dan Q / T dan Q / S dan U / T dan U	1
		(ii) $\text{S}_2\text{Q} / \text{TQ} / \text{SU} / \text{TU}_2$	1
		(iii) Atom logam derma elektron (nyatakan bil) membentuk kation Atom bukan logam terima elektron (nyatakan bil) membentuk anion	1 1

		Kation dan anion ditarik oleh daya tarikan elektrostatik yang kuat  Ch : 2 Atom S menderma 2 elektron membentuk 2 ion S <sup>+</sup> 1 Atom Q menerima 2 elektron membentuk 1 ion Q <sup>2-</sup> 2 ion S <sup>+</sup> dan 1 ion Q <sup>2-</sup> di tarik oleh daya tarikan elektrostatik yang kuat membentuk ikatan ionik	1	
	(e)	P, R, Q, U, T, S	1	
		<b>JUMLAH</b>	<b>10</b>	
3	(a)		1 + 1	
	(b)	(i)	Bil mol plumbum = $31.05 / 207 = 0.15 \text{ mol}$ Bil. mol oksigen = $2.4 / 16 = 0.15 \text{ mol}$	1
		(ii)	Plumbum : Oksigen $0.15 \text{ mol} : 0.15 \text{ mol}$ $1 \text{ mol} : 1 \text{ mol}$	1
		(iii)	PbO	1
	(c)	Untuk mengelakkan hasil/plumbum yang terbentuk dioksidakan oleh udara membentuk plumbum oksida	1	
	(d)	Ulangi proses pemanasan, penyejukan dan penimbangan hingga jisim yang tetap diperolehi	1	
	(e)	$\text{H}_2 + \text{PbO} \rightarrow \text{Pb} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1	
	(f)	Tidak, kerana zink adalah logam yang lebih reaktif daripada hidrogen.	2	
		<b>JUMLAH</b>	<b>10</b>	
4	(a)	Tindak balas yang melibatkan proses pengoksidaan dan proses penurunan yang berlaku secara serentak.	1	
	(b)	Pb <sup>2+</sup> dan Br <sup>-</sup>	1	

			1
(d)	(i)	$Mg \rightarrow Mg^{2+} + 2e$	2
	(ii)	$Cu^{2+} + 2e \rightarrow Cu$	
(e)		Anod : gas perang terbebas Katod : pepejal kelabu berkilat terenap	2
(f)		Ion $Cu^{2+}$ menerima elektron di katod Proses penurunan berlaku Ion $OH^-$ melepaskan elektron di anod Proses pengoksidaan berlaku	1 1 1 1 Maks 3
		<b>JUMLAH</b>	<b>10</b>
5	(a)	Tindak balas yang membebaskan haba ke persekitaran	1
	(b)	Haba yang terbebas apabila 1 mol $AgCl$ terbentuk dari tindak balas antara larutan natrium klorida dan larutan argenterum nitrat.	1 1
(c)	(i)	$Q = 50 \times 4.2 \times 4$ $= 840J$	1 1
	(ii)	Bil mol $Ag^+ = (25 \times 0.5)/1000$ $= 0.0125mol$ Bil mol $Cl^- = (25 \times 0.5)/1000$ $= 0.0125mol$  $\Delta H = 0.84/0.0125$ $= -67.2 kJ/mol$	1  1
(d)		Sama. Kerana mendakan yang terbentuk adalah sama iaitu $AgCl$	1 1
(e)			1  1
		<b>JUMLAH</b>	<b>11</b>

6	(a)	Yis / enzim Zimase	1
	(b)	Alkohol	1
	(c)	Asid propanoik	1
	(d)	(i) Mempunyai haba pembakaran yang tinggi / kurang jelaga/ pembakaran berlaku lengkap/ tidak mencemarkan alam sekitar	1
		(ii) $C_2H_6O + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 3H_2O$ - Formula bahan dan hasil - Persamaan seimbang	2
	(e)	(i) Pengesteran	1
		(ii) Etil propanoat	1
		(iii) Bahan Q boleh mengkonduksi elektrik tetapi bahan R tidak boleh. Q mengandungi ion-ion yang bergerak bebas tetapi R tiada (terdiri daripada molekul)	1 1
		<b>JUMLAH</b>	<b>10</b>

## BAHAGIAN B DAN C

<https://cikguadura.wordpress.com/>

No Soalan	Jawapan	Markah	Jumlah Markah
7	(a) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Karbamida  <math display="block">\frac{2 \times 14}{12+16+2(16)} \times 100\%</math> <math display="block">= 46.67\%</math> </li> <li>% kandungan N dalam Baja Ammonium sulfat  <math display="block">\frac{2 \times 14}{2(18)+32+4(16)} \times 100\%</math> <math display="block">= 21.21\%</math> </li> <li>% kandungan N dalam Karbamida lebih tinggi daripada baja Ammonium sulfat</li> </ul>	1 1 1  1 1 1	6
	(b) <p><u>Peringkat 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sulfur lebur dibakar (dalam udara kering) untuk membentuk sulfur dioksida, <math>SO_2</math>  <math>S + O_2 \rightarrow SO_2</math></li> </ul> <p><u>Peringkat 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sulfur dioksida bertindak balas dengan oksigen berlebihan untuk membentuk Sulfur trioksida, <math>SO_3</math></li> <li>Keadaan yang optimum untuk pembentukan <math>SO_3</math> ialah</li> </ul>	1 1  1	

		<p>Suhu, 450°C Tekanan, 1 atm Mungkin, Vanadium (V) oksida, V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> SO<sub>2</sub> + O<sub>2</sub> ⇌ SO<sub>3</sub></p> <p><u>Peringkat 3</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sulfur trioksida dihujani dengan asid sulfurik untuk membentuk oleum, H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> SO<sub>3</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> → H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub></li> <li>Oleum dicairkan dengan air untuk menghasilkan asid sulfurik pekat. H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O → 2H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub></li> </ul>	1 1 1 1  1 1  1	1	10
	(c)	(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pembebasan gas sulfur dioksida, SO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>Gas SO<sub>2</sub> larut dalam air hujan membentuk hujan asid</li> <li>Kesan hujan asid : Mengkakis bangunan dan struktur bangunan yang dibuat daripada besi Air sungai dan tasik menjadi berasid yang menyebabkan hidupan akuatik mati Merendahkan pH tanah yang menyebabkan pertumbuhan tumbuhan terbantut, merosakkan akar pokok. Hakisan pada permukaan tanah yg menyebabkan garam mineral larut lesap Kesan lain yang sesuai.</li> </ul>	1 1 1	3
		(ii)	<p>Contoh jawapan :</p> <p>Pembuatan detergen Pembuatan cat Sebagai elektrolit dalam bateri kereta Pembuatan gentian sintetik Kegunaan lain yang sesuai</p>	1	1
		<b>JUMLAH</b>			<b>20</b>
8	(a)	Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>		1	<b>3</b>
		Fungsi : menuetralkan asid yang terdapat pada gigi kerana Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> bersifat alkali		1	
				1	
	(b)	X – ammonia , Y- natrium hidroksida/ kalium hidroksida		2	<b>6</b>
		Kepekatan ion hidroksida dalam Y (natrium hidroksida) lebih tinggi daripada X (ammonia)		1	
		Y adalah alkali kuat manakala X adalah alkali lemah		1	
		Y mengion lengkap dalam air menghasilkan kepekatan ion hidroksida yang tinggi		1	
		X mengion separa dalam air menghasilkan kepekatan ion			

		hidroksida yang rendah.	1	
(c)	(i)	Penguraian ganda dua/ dubel/ pemendakan $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{CuCl}_2 \rightarrow \text{CuCO}_3 + 2\text{NaCl}$	1 2	<b>3</b>
	(ii)	Bilangan mol $\text{CuCl}_2 = \frac{50 \times 0.5}{1000} = 0.025 \text{ mol}$  1 mol $\text{CuCl}_2 \rightarrow$ 1 mol $\text{CuCO}_3$ 0.025 mol $\text{CuCl}_2 \rightarrow$ 0.025 mol $\text{CuCO}_3$  Jisim mendakan $\text{CuCO}_3 = 0.025 \times [64 + 12 + 48]$ $= 3.1 \text{ g}$	1  1  1	<b>3</b>
	(iii)	Kuprum (II) oksida Warna hitam	1 1	<b>2</b>
	(iv)	Gas karbon dioksida Alirkan gas ke dalam air kapur Air kapur menjadi keruh	1 1 1	<b>3</b>
<b>JUMLAH</b>				<b>20</b>
9	(a)	(i) P : [mana-mana logam di atas Cu dalam SEK] <u>Contoh:</u> Magnesium / Zink / Aluminium [r : kalium / natrium]  Q : mana-mana asid <u>Contoh:</u> Asid hidroklorik / Asid sulfurik / Asid nitrik [ a : asid lemah]  [ <i>Persamaan kimia</i> ] 1. Betul formula bahan dan hasil tindak balas 2. Seimbang persamaan kimia  <u>Contoh jawapan</u> : $\text{Mg} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{MgCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$	1  1  1 + 1	<b>4</b>
	(ii)	Eksperimen I : = $\frac{30}{10} // 3 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$  Eksperimen II : = $\frac{30}{20} // 1.5 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$  [ <i>Unit mesti betul</i> ]	1  1	<b>2</b>
	(iii)	1. Kadar tindak balas dalam eksperimen I lebih tinggi berbanding eksperimen II.	1	





		<p>kumpul [isi padu tetap gas] dan rekod masa diambil.</p> <p>8. Ulang langkah 1-6 menggunakan asid hidroklorik yang dipanaskan pada suhu [<math>&gt; 30^{\circ}\text{C}</math>] dengan mengekalkan jisim zink, isipadu dan kepekatan asid.</p> <p>9. **** Jadual</p> <p>10. **** graf //</p> <p>Eks. Serbuk zink Kadar tindak balas = [isipadu gas]/masa = a Eks. Ketulan zink Kadar tindak balas = [isipadu gas]/masa = b <math>a &gt; b</math></p> <p>11. Kesimpulan Kadar tindak balas menggunakan serbuk zink lebih tinggi.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<b>Max 10</b>									
		<b>JUMLAH</b>		<b>20</b>									
10	(a)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Jenis bahan tambah makanan</th> <th>Kegunaan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bahan pengawet</td> <td>Melambatkan proses tertumbuhan mikroorganism</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perisa</td> <td>Memberi rasa kepada maka</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Jenis bahan tambah makanan	Kegunaan	Bahan pengawet	Melambatkan proses tertumbuhan mikroorganism	Perisa	Memberi rasa kepada maka	<p>1+1</p> <p>1+1</p>	<b>4</b>			
Jenis bahan tambah makanan	Kegunaan												
Bahan pengawet	Melambatkan proses tertumbuhan mikroorganism												
Perisa	Memberi rasa kepada maka												
	(b)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Jenis ubat</th> <th>Cara penggunaan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sarah</td> <td>Analgesik</td> <td>Makan selepas makan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Suzie</td> <td>Psikoterapeutik</td> <td>Ikut arahan doktor</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Jenis ubat	Cara penggunaan	Sarah	Analgesik	Makan selepas makan	Suzie	Psikoterapeutik	Ikut arahan doktor	<p>1+1</p> <p>1+1</p>	<b>4</b>
	Jenis ubat	Cara penggunaan											
Sarah	Analgesik	Makan selepas makan											
Suzie	Psikoterapeutik	Ikut arahan doktor											
	(c)	<p>Bahagian A: hidrofobik/ekor Bahagian B : hidrofilik/kepala</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<b>2</b>									
	(d)	<p>Bahan dan radas: Air hujan(air lembut), air paip( air liat), sabun, bikar, silinder penyukat, rod kaca, 2 helai kain yang mengandungi kesan gris</p> <p>Prosedur</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Masukkan <math>250\text{ cm}^3</math> air liat ke dalam bikar A dan <math>250\text{ cm}^3</math> air lembut ke dalam bikar B.</li> <li>Tambahkan <math>5\text{ cm}^3</math> sabun ke dalam setiap bikat.</li> <li>Kacau campuran dengan rod kaca.</li> <li>Masukkan kain yang bergris ke dalam bikar A dan bikar B.</li> <li>Kocakkan kain di dalam larutan sabun.</li> <li>Bilas kain dengan air.</li> <li>Pemerhatian dicatatkan</li> </ol>	<p>1+1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>										

		Pemerhatian		
		Jenis air	Pemerhatian	1+1
		Air hujan(air lembut)	Gris hilang	
		Air paip(air liat)	Gris kekal	
		Kesimpulan		1
		Sabun berkesan di dalam air lembut berbanding air liat.		
		<b>JUMLAH</b>		<b>20</b>

**END OF MARKING SCHEME**  
**SKEMA JAWAPAN TAMAT**  
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**JABATAN PELAJARAN NEGERI KELANTAN**

**PERCUBAAN  
SIJIL PELAJARAN MALAYSIA 2015**

**SKEMA JAWAPAN**

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**KERTAS KIMIA (4541)**

**➤ KERTAS 3 (4541/3)**

**SKEMA JAWAPAN KERTAS KIMIA 3 (4541/3)**

**PERCUBAAN SPM 2015**  
<https://cikguadura.wordpress.com/>  
**MARKING SCHEME OF PAPER 3 (4541/3)**  
**TRIAL SPM 2015**

Question	Rubric	Score
1 (a)	[Able to state three variables correctly] <b>Sample answer:</b> Manipulated variable: Different /types of metals in contact with iron Responding variable: The intensity of pink and blue colouration// intensity of blue colouration // rusting of iron Constant variable: Iron nails//temperature of jelly solution	3
	[Able to state any 2 variables correctly ]	2
	[Able to state any 1 variable correctly ]	1
	[No response or wrong response]	0

Question	Rubric	Score
1 (b)	[Able to state the relationship correctly between the manipulated variable and the responding variable ] <b>Sample answer:</b> When a more/less electropositive metal in contact with iron, the metal inhibits/speeds up rusting.	3
	[Able to state the relationship incorrectly between the manipulated variable and the responding variable] <b>Sample answer:</b> The more/less electropositive metal inhibits/speeds up rusting //The rusting of iron is inhibits/speeds up, when a more/less electropositive metal in contact with iron//	2
	[Able to state an idea of hypothesis] <b>Sample answer:</b> The electropositivity of metals affect the rusting of iron	1
	[No response given or wrong response]	0

Question	Rubric	Score								
1(c)	[Able to state the inference based on the observation correctly]	3								
	<b>Sample answer:</b>									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Test tube</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Inferences</td> <td>The iron nail does not rust// Iron(II) ion is not present</td> <td>The iron nail does not rust // Iron(II) ion is not present</td> <td>The iron nail rust a lot // Iron(II) ion present</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Test tube	A	B	C	Inferences	The iron nail does not rust// Iron(II) ion is not present	The iron nail does not rust // Iron(II) ion is not present	The iron nail rust a lot // Iron(II) ion present
	Test tube		A	B	C					
	Inferences		The iron nail does not rust// Iron(II) ion is not present	The iron nail does not rust // Iron(II) ion is not present	The iron nail rust a lot // Iron(II) ion present					
[Able to state any <b>two</b> inferences correctly]										
[Able to state any <b>one</b> inference correctly]										
[No response given or wrong response]	0									

Question	Rubric	Score
1(d)	[Able to state the operational definition for rusting correctly ]	3
	<b>Sample answer:</b> Rusting of iron is the formation of blue colouration when iron is in contact with less electropositive metals or without contact with any metals	
	[Able to state the operational definition in correctly]	2
	<b>Sample answer:</b> Rusting of iron is the formation of blue colouration when iron is in contact with different metals	
	[Able to state an idea ]	1
<b>Sample answer:</b> Rusting of iron is the formation of blue colouration		
[ No response or wrong response ]	0	

Question	Rubric	Score
1(e)	[Able to arrange all the 4 metals according to ascending order of electropositivity correctly] <b>Sample answer:</b> R, Iron, Q, P	3
	[Able to arrange all the 3 metals according to ascending order of electropositivity correctly] <b>Sample answer:</b> R, Q, Iron, P // Iron R, Q, P // R, Iron, P, Q	2
	[Able to arrange all the metals but according to descending order of electropositivity correctly] <b>Sample answer:</b> P, Q, Iron, R	1
	[No response or wrong response]	0

Question	Rubric	Score			
1(f)	[Able to classify all the metals correctly] <b>Sample answer:</b>	3			
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Metals that inhibit rusting</td> <td>Metals that speed up rusting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Magnesium/Mg Zinc/Zn</td> <td>Copper/Cu</td> </tr> </table>		Metals that inhibit rusting	Metals that speed up rusting	Magnesium/Mg Zinc/Zn
	Metals that inhibit rusting	Metals that speed up rusting			
	Magnesium/Mg Zinc/Zn	Copper/Cu			
	[Able to classify any two of metals correctly]	2			
[Able to classify any one of metals correctly]	1				
[No response or wrong response]	0				

Question	Rubric	Score
1(g)	<p><i>[Able to state the relationship between the time taken and the amount of rust formed correctly]</i></p> <p><b>Sample answer</b></p> <p>The longer the time taken, the greater/bigger/larger the rust formed  // The longer the time taken, more rust is formed // The rust formed is greater/bigger/larger, when the time taken is longer.</p>	3
	<p><i>[Able to state the relationship between the time taken and the amount of rust formed less accurately]</i></p> <p><b>Sample answer</b></p> <p>The rust formation is directly proportional with time. //  The rust formed is greater/bigger/larger after two days compared to one day. //  The rust formed in two days is more than in one day [vice-versa]</p>	2
	<p><i>[Able to state any idea of the relationship between the time taken and the amount of rust]</i></p> <p><b>Sample answer</b></p> <p>The rust formed in two days is greater/bigger/larger. //  The rust formed in one day is lesser/smaller</p>	1
	<p><i>[ No response or wrong response]</i></p>	0

Question	Rubric	Score
1(h)(i)	<p><i>[Able to state all the correct observations]</i></p> <p><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Iron electrode becomes thinner</li> <li>2. Copper electrode becomes thicker</li> <li>3. Voltmeter needle deflected</li> </ol>	3
	<i>[Able to state <b>any two</b> correct observations]</i>	2
	<i>[Able to state <b>any one</b> correct observation]</i>	1
	<i>[No response or wrong response]</i>	0

Question	Rubric	Score
1(h)(ii)	[Able to state all the voltmeter readings accurately with correct unit and one decimal point]  <b>Sample answer:</b> R and Iron : 0.4 V R and P : 2.8 V R and Q : 1.4 V	3
	[Able to state all the voltmeter readings accurately without unit]  <b>Sample answer:</b> R and Iron : 0.4 V R and P : 2.8 V R and Q : 1.4 V	2
	[Able to state at least two readings correctly without unit]	1
	[No response or wrong response]	0

Question	Rubric	Score								
1(h)(iii)	[Able to construct a table to record the voltmeter reading for each pair of metals that contain:]  1. Correct titles with unit 2. Readings  <b>Sample answer:</b> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pairs of metals</th> <th>Voltage / V</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>R and Iron</td> <td>0.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R and P</td> <td>2.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R and Q</td> <td>1.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pairs of metals	Voltage / V	R and Iron	0.4	R and P	2.8	R and Q	1.4	3
	Pairs of metals	Voltage / V								
	R and Iron	0.4								
	R and P	2.8								
R and Q	1.4									
[Able to construct a less accurate table that contains] 1. Titles without unit 2. Readings	2									
[Able to construct a table with at least one title / reading]	1									
[No response or wrong response]	0									

Question	Rubric	Score
1(h)(iv)	[Able to predict the voltmeter readings accurately with correct unit and one decimal point]  <b>Sample answer:</b> 1.4 V	3
	[Able to predict the voltmeter readings accurately without unit]  <b>Sample answer:</b> 1.4	2
	[Able to predict the voltmeter readings]	1
	[No response or wrong response]	0



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Question	Rubric	Score
2(a)	<p><i>[Able to give the statement of problem correctly]</i></p> <p><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <p>Does the type of electrode/anode affect the choice of ions to be discharged?</p>	3
	<p><i>[Able to give the statement of problem less correctly]</i></p> <p><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <p>The type of electrode/anode affect the choice of ions to be discharged.</p>	2
	<p><i>[Able to give an idea about the statement of problem/ aim]</i></p> <p><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <p>Electrode affect the product formed.</p>	1
	<i>[No response or wrong response]</i>	0

Question	Rubric	Score
2(b)	<p><i>[Able to state all variables correctly]</i></p> <p><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <p><u>Manipulated variable</u> Type of electrode/ anode</p> <p><u>Responding variable</u> Product formed at anode</p> <p><u>Controlled variable</u> Electrolyte</p>	3
	<i>[Able to state any two variables above correctly]</i>	2
	<i>[Able to state any one variable above correctly]</i>	1
	<i>[No response or wrong response]</i>	0

Question	Rubric	Score
2(c)	<p data-bbox="384 394 887 427"><i>[Able to give the hypothesis accurately]</i></p> <p data-bbox="384 465 603 499"><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <p data-bbox="384 537 1166 640">Type of electrode/anode will influence the choice of ion to be discharged// type of electrode/anode will produce different product.</p>	3
	<p data-bbox="384 719 999 752"><i>[Able to give the statement of problem correctly]</i></p> <p data-bbox="384 790 603 824"><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <p data-bbox="384 862 1219 931">Different anode will influence the choice of ion to be discharged// Different anode will produce different product.</p>	2
	<p data-bbox="384 972 879 1005"><i>[Able to give an idea of the hypothesis]</i></p> <p data-bbox="384 1043 603 1077"><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <p data-bbox="384 1115 1015 1149">Different electrode will produce different product</p>	1
	<p data-bbox="384 1189 815 1223"><i>[No response or wrong response]</i></p>	0

Question	Rubric	Score
2(d)	<p data-bbox="384 322 1050 353"><i>[Able to list completely the materials and apparatus]</i></p> <p data-bbox="384 394 603 425"><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <p data-bbox="384 430 517 461">Materials:</p> <ol data-bbox="432 465 1219 712" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. copper(II) sulphate solution, (0.5 – 2.0) mol dm<sup>-3</sup> //any suitable solution that match with metal plate used.</li> <li>2. carbon rod</li> <li>3. copper plate// any metal plate that match with a solution used.</li> <li>4. wooden splinter// any suitable material used for testing a gas or any product at anode.</li> </ol> <p data-bbox="384 716 528 748">Apparatus:</p> <ol data-bbox="432 752 746 887" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. electrolytic cell</li> <li>2. battery</li> <li>3. connecting wire</li> <li>4. test tube</li> </ol>	3
	<p data-bbox="384 931 1054 963"><b>Able to list incompletely materials and apparatus.</b></p> <p data-bbox="384 967 603 999"><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <p data-bbox="384 1003 517 1034">Materials:</p> <ol data-bbox="432 1039 1219 1173" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Copper(II) sulphate solution //any suitable solution that match with metal plate used.</li> <li>2. carbon rod</li> <li>3. copper plate// any metal plate that match with a solution used.</li> </ol> <p data-bbox="384 1178 528 1209">Apparatus:</p> <ol data-bbox="432 1214 815 1326" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. beaker/any suitable container</li> <li>2. battery</li> <li>3. connecting wire</li> </ol>	2
	<p data-bbox="384 1364 1007 1395"><i>[Able to give an idea of materials and apparatus]</i></p> <p data-bbox="384 1435 603 1467"><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <p data-bbox="384 1471 517 1503">Materials:</p> <ol data-bbox="432 1507 820 1574" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. any solution</li> <li>2 carbon rod / any metal plate</li> </ol> <p data-bbox="384 1579 528 1610">Apparatus:</p> <ol data-bbox="432 1615 639 1682" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. any container</li> <li>2. battery</li> </ol>	1
	<i>[No response or wrong response]</i>	0

Question	Rubric	Score
2(e)	<p><i>[Able to state all procedures completely and correctly]</i></p> <p><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fill the electrolytic cell (beaker) with half full of copper(II) sulphate solution (any suitable electrolyte that match with metal plate used).</li> <li>A test tube filled with copper(II) solution is inverted on the <b>anode carbon</b> electrode.</li> <li>Complete the circuit.</li> <li>Electricity is flowed.</li> <li>Record observation at anode.</li> <li>Step 1-5 is repeated using copper plate</li> </ol>	3
	<p><i>[Able to state procedures incompletely]</i></p> <p><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Copper(II) sulphate solution (any suitable electrolyte that match with metal plate used) is poured into a beaker/any suitable container.</li> <li>Complete the circuit.</li> <li>Record observation at anode .</li> <li>Step 1-3 is repeated using copper plate.</li> </ol>	2
	<p><i>[Able to give an idea of the procedure]</i></p> <p><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Copper(II) sulphate solution is poured into a any container.</li> <li>Complete the circuit //</li> </ol>	1
	<i>[No response or wrong response]</i>	0

Question	Rubric	Score						
2(f)	<p><i>[Able to exhibit the tabulation of data correctly]</i></p> <p><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of electrode</th> <th>Observation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Carbon</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Copper/any metal</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of electrode	Observation	Carbon		Copper/any metal		2
Type of electrode	Observation							
Carbon								
Copper/any metal								
	<p><i>[Able to exhibit the tabulation of data less accurately]</i></p> <p><b>Sample answer:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of electrode</th> <th>Observation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of electrode	Observation			1		
Type of electrode	Observation							
	<i>[No response or wrong response or empty table]</i>	0						

**END OF MARKING SCHEME**

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