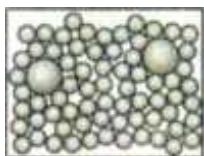


1. Chemistry is the study of  
*Kimia ialah kajian tentang*

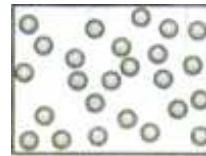
- A human behavior.  
*tingkah laku manusia.*
- B the composition, structure, properties and interactions of matter.  
*komposisi, struktur, sifat dan interaksi jirim.*
- C movement and motion.  
*pergerakan.*
- D the interaction of all living things.  
*interaksi antara semua benda hidup.*

2. Which of the following diagrams represents iron?  
*Antara rajah berikut, yang manakah mewakili besi?*

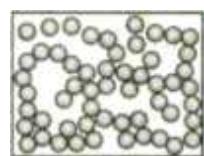
A



C



B



D



3. Which of the following pairs are correct?

*Antara pasangan berikut, yang manakah betul?*

	<b>Isotope Isotop</b>	<b>Use Kegunaan</b>
I	Uranium-235 Uranium-235	To sterilise surgical equipments <i>Untuk membasmi kuman pada peralatan pembedahan</i>
II	Phosphorus-32 Fosforus-32	To determine the rate of absorption of fertilisers <i>Untuk menentukan kadar penyerapan baja</i>
III	Carbon-14 Karbon-14	To estimate the age of archaeological specimens <i>Untuk menganggarkan jangka hayat spesimen arkeologi</i>
IV	Cobalt-60 Kobalt-60	To detect leakages in pipes <i>Untuk mengesan kebocoran dalam paip</i>
A	II and III II dan III	B II and IV II dan IV
C	III and IV III dan IV	D I and IV I dan IV

4. Which of the following statements is true about all Group 18 elements?

*Antara pernyataan berikut, yang manakah benar tentang semua unsur Kumpulan 18?*

- A The atoms have the tendency to give out electrons.  
*Atom-atom unsur ini mempunyai kecenderungan untuk menderma electron*
- B The atoms have a stable electron arrangement.  
*Atom-atom unsur ini mempunyai susunan elektron yang stabil.*
- C The atoms have eight electrons in their outermost shell.  
*Atom-atom unsur ini mempunyai lapan elektron di petala terluarnya*
- D They exist as diatomic molecules.  
*Unsur ini wujud sebagai molekul diatom.*

- 5 Diagram 1 shows the elements across Period 3 of the Periodic Table of Elements.  
*Rajah 1 menunjukkan unsur-unsur merentasi Kala 3 dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur.*

Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl
----	----	----	----	---	---	----

Diagram 1 / Rajah 1

Why does the electronegativity increase across the period?  
*Mengapa keelektronegatifan bertambah merentasi kala?*

- A The sizes of the atoms increase.  
*Saiz atom bertambah.*
  - B The attraction of the nucleus towards the valence electrons increases.  
*Daya tarikan nukleus terhadap elektron valens bertambah.*
  - C The number of electrons in the outermost shell decreases.  
*Bilangan elektron di petala terluar berkurang.*
  - D The metallic properties increase.  
*Sifat kelogaman bertambah.*
6. Which of the following is an ionic compound?  
*Antara berikut, yang manakah merupakan sebatian ionik?*
- A Methane  
*Metana*
  - B Ethanol  
*Etanol*
  - C Copper(II) oxide  
*Kuprum(II) oksida*
  - D Carbon dioxide  
*Karbon dioksida*

- 7 Which of the following takes place at the anode when a dilute solution of silver nitrate is electrolysed using carbon electrodes?

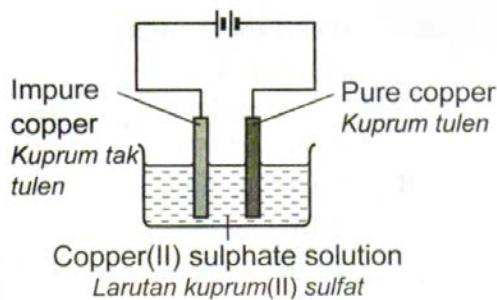
*Antara berikut, yang manakah berlangsung di anod apabila satu larutan cair argentum nitrat dielektrolisiskan dengan menggunakan elektrod-elektrod karbon?*

- A Silver ions are discharged.  
*Ion argentum akan dinyahcas.*
- B Hydrogen ions are discharged.  
*Ion hidrogen akan dinyahcas.*
- C Hydroxide ions are discharged.  
*Ion hidroksida akan dinyahcas.*
- D Nitrate ions are discharged.  
*Ion nitrat akan dinyahcas.*

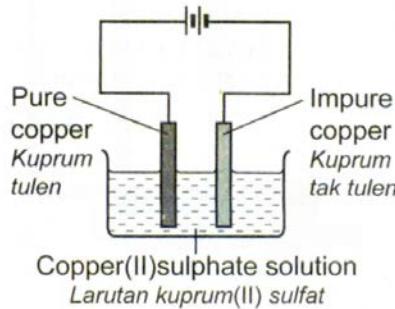
8. Which of the following shows the correct set up of apparatus used to purify copper?

*Antara berikut, yang manakah menunjukkan radas yang betul untuk menulenkan kuprum?*

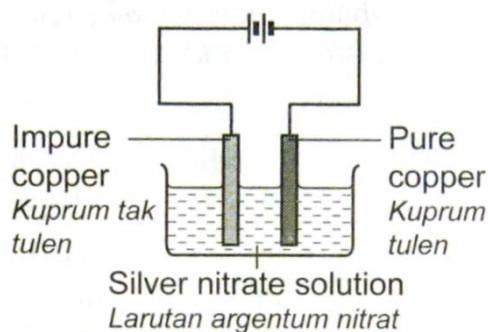
A



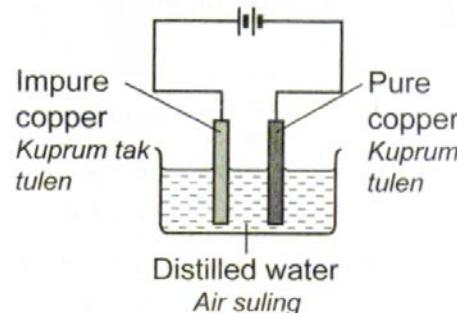
B



C



D



9. The following compounds are commonly used in the laboratory.

Which of the following substances is acidic when dissolved in water?

*Sebatian-sebatian berikut biasanya digunakan di dalam makmal. Antara sebatian berikut, yang manakah bersifat asid apabila larut di dalam air?*

- A Sodium oxide  
*Natrium oksida*
- B Potassium hydroxide  
*Kalium hidroksida*
- C Sodium carbonate  
*Natrium karbonat*
- D Sulphur dioxide  
*Sulfur dioksida*

10. Diagram 2 shows a test tube containing a piece of moist litmus paper.

*Rajah 2 menunjukkan satu tabung uji yang mengandungi sekeping kertas litmus yang lembap.*

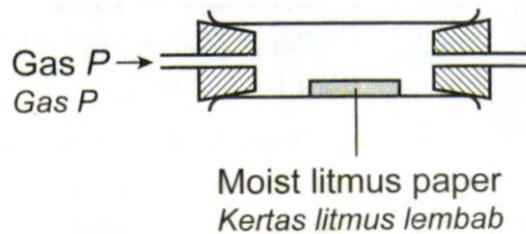


Diagram 2 / Rajah 2

The litmus paper is bleached when gas P is passed into the tube. What is gas P?

*Kertas litmus dilunturkan apabila gas P dialirkan ke dalam tabung uji itu. Apakah gas P?*

- A Hydrogen chloride  
*Hidrogen klorida*
- B Sulphur dioxide  
*Sulfur dioksida*
- C Nitrogen dioxide  
*Nitrogen dioksida*
- D Chlorine  
*Klorin*

11. Which of the following does not require heating to form salt crystals?  
*Antara berikut, yang manakah tidak memerlukan pemanasan untuk membentuk hablur garam?*
- A The preparation of sodium chloride.  
*Penyediaan natrium klorida.*
- B The preparation of silver nitrate.  
*Penyediaan argentum nitrat.*
- C The preparation of lead(II) sulphate.  
*Penyediaan plumbum(II) sulfat.*
- D The preparation of potassium carbonate.  
*Penyediaan kalium karbonat*

12. A composite material, Z, has the following properties.  
*Satu bahan komposit, Z, mempunyai sifat-sifat berikut.*

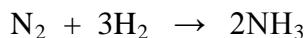
- Used for making rackets and water tanks  
*Digunakan untuk membuat raket dan tangki air*
- Very light  
*Sangat ringan*
- Very strong  
*Sangat kuat*

What is material Z?  
*Apakah itu bahan Z?*

- A Fibreglass  
*Kaca gentian*
- B Conducting glass  
*Kaca konduktor*
- C Superconductors  
*Superkonduktor*
- D Photochromic glass  
*Kaca fotokromik*

13. The equation below shows the reaction in the Haber Process

*Persamaan di bawah menunjukkan tindak balas dalam Proses Haber;*



Which of the following show the condition required for the process?

*Manakah antara berikut menunjukkan keadaan yang diperlukan bagi proses ini?*

	Temperature Suhu, °C	Pressure Tekanan, atm	Catalyst Mungkin
A	450	200	Iron Besi
B	450	1	Platinum
C	800	200	Iron Besi
D	800	1	Platinum

14. Which of the following processes has the highest rate of reaction?

*Antara proses yang berikut, yang manakah mempunyai kadar tindak balas yang paling tinggi?*

- A Digestion of food  
*Pencernaan makanan*
- B Double decomposition  
*Penguraian ganda dua*
- C Rusting of iron  
*Penggaratan besi*
- D Esterification  
*Pengesteran*

15. Which of the following statements regarding the collision theory is true when the temperature of reaction is increased?

*Manakah antara pernyataan berkaitan teori perlenggaran beikut adalah benar apabila suhu tindak balas dinaikkan?*

- I The kinetic energy of the reactant particles increases.

*Tenaga kinetik zarah-zarah bahan tindak balas bertambah.*

- II The total surface area of the reactant particles increases.

*Jumlah luas permukaan zarah-zarah bahan tindak balas bertambah.*

- III The frequency of effective collisions between the reactant particles increases.

*Frekuensi perlenggaran berkesan antara zarah-zarah bahan tindak balas bertambah.*

- IV The activation energy of the reaction is lowered.

*Tenaga pengaktifan tindak balas direndahkan*

- A I and II

*I dan II*

- C II and IV

*II dan IV*

- B I and III

*I dan III*

- D I, II and IV

*I, II dan IV*

16. What are the products formed from the combustion of ethene in air?

*Apakah hasil yang terbentuk daripada pembakaran etena dalam udara?*

- A Ethane and water

*Etana dan air*

- B Carbon and hydrogen

*Karbon dan hydrogen*

- C Carbon dioxide and water

*Karbon dioksida dan air*

- D Carbon dioxide and hydrogen

*Karbon dioksida dan hydrogen*

17. The half-equation of a reaction is shown as below.

*Setengah persamaan bagi suatu tindak balas ditunjukkan seperti di bawah.*



What is meant by oxidation reaction based on the equation?

*Apakah maksud tindak balas pengoksidaan berdasarkan pada persamaan tersebut?*

- A Calcium atoms received electrons  
*Atom kalsium menerima electron*
- B Calcium atoms donated electrons  
*Atom kalsium menderma electron*
- C Calcium ions received electrons  
*Ion kalsium menerima electron*
- D Calcium ions donated electrons  
*Ion kalsium menderma elektron*

18. A student dissolved a chemical substance in water it is found that the container becomes cold. Which of the following is the chemical?

*Seorang pelajar melarutkan suatu bahan kimia dalam air dan mendapati bahawa bekas tersebut menjadi sejuk.*

*Antara yang berikut, yang manakah ialah bahan kimia itu?*

- A Ammonium nitrate  
*Ammonium nitrat*
- B Potassium hydroxide powder  
*Serbuk kalium hidroksida*
- C Sodium metal  
*Logam natrium*
- D Concentrated hydrochloric acid  
*Asid hidroklorik pekqt*

19. Which of the following chemical substance produces soap when boiled with animal fats?  
*Antara bahan kimia berikut, yang manakah menghasilkan sabun apabila dididihkan dengan lemak haiwan?*

- A Concentrated sulphuric acid  
*Asid sulfurik pekat*
- B Potassium hydroxide solution  
*Larutan kalium hidroksida*
- C Potassium manganate (VII) solution  
*Larutan kalium manganat(VII)*
- D Hydrogen peroxide solution  
*Larutan hidrogen peroksida*

20. Which of the following is the function of an analgesic medicine?  
*Antara yang berikut, yang manakah ialah fungsi ubat analgesik?*

- A To relieve pain  
*Untuk melegakan kesakitan*
- B To kill or prevent the growth of bacteria  
*Untuk membunuh atau menghalang pertumbuhan bakteria*
- C To change the emotions and behaviour of a patient  
*Untuk mengubah emosi dan kelakuan seseorang pesakit*
- D To provide a patient with synthetic hormones  
*Untuk membekalkan seseorang pesakit dengan hormon sintetik*

21. Which of the following substances consist of molecules?  
*Antara bahan berikut, yang manakah terdiri daripada molekul?*

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| A Magnesium<br><i>Magnesium</i> | C Lead(II) iodide<br><i>Plumbum(II) iodide</i> |
| B Iron<br><i>Besi</i>           | D Naphthalene<br><i>Naftalena</i>              |

22. 0.2 mole of an element U reacts with 4.8 g of oxygen to produce U oxide.

Which of the following is the correct empirical formula of U oxide?

[Relative atomic mass of O = 16]

0.2 mol unsur U bertindak balas dengan 4.8 g oksigen menghasilkan oksida U.

Manakah antara yang berikut menunjukkan formula empirik yang betul bagi oksida U.

[Jisim atom relative bagi O = 16]



23. The formula of sulphur trioxide is  $\text{SO}_3$ .

What is the number of atoms in one mole of sulphur trioxide?

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

*Formula untuk sulfur trioksida ialah  $\text{SO}_3$ .*

*Berapakah bilangan atom dalam satu mol sulfur trioksida'?*

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



24. Elements P and S are in Group 17 of the Periodic Table. P is a liquid while S is a solid at room temperature.

Which of the following properties is true about these halogens?

*Unsur-unsur P dan S berada dalam Kumpulan 17 Jadual Berkala. P ialah cecair manakala S ialah pepejal pada suhu bilik.*

*Antara sifat berikut, yang manakah benar tentang halogen ini?*

- A    P has a higher density than S.

P mempunyai ketumpatan yang lebih tinggi daripada S.

- B    P is more reactive than S.

P adalah lebih reaktif daripada S.

- C    P has a higher melting point and boiling point than S.

P mempunyai takat lebur dan takat didih yang lebih tinggi daripada S.

- D    Both P and S do not react with sodium hydroxide.

Kedua-dua P dan S tidak bertindak balas dengan natrium hidroksida.

25. Which of the following pairs of elements forms a covalent compound with each other?

*Antara pasangan unsur berikut, yang manakah membentuk ikatan kovalen dengan satu sama lain ?*

- A Magnesium and chlorine

*Magnesium dan klorin*

- B Carbon and oxygen

*Karbon dan oksigen*

- C Oxygen and sodium

*Oksigen dan natrium*

- D Lead and bromine

*Plumbum dan bromine*

26. Which of the following statements does **not** describe an inert gas?

*Antara pernyataan berikut, yang manakah **tidak** menghuraikan suatu gas ad/?*

- A Its outermost shell is completely filled with electrons.

*Petala luarnya dipenuhi dengan elektron.*

- B It cannot accept, lose or share electrons.

*la tidak menerima, menderma atau berkongsi elektron.*

- C It exists as a monoatomic gas.

*la wujud sebagai gas monoatom.*

- D It can only form bonds with one another.

*la hanya boleh membentuk ikatan sesama sendiri.*

27. Diagram 3 shows the set up of a voltaic cell.

Rajah 3 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk satu sel kimia

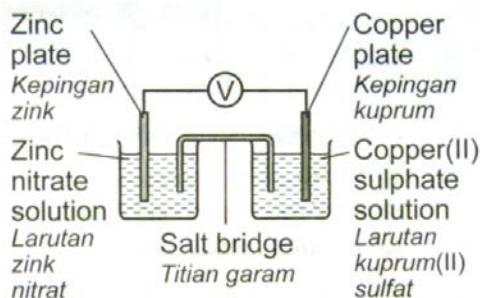


Diagram 3 / Rajah 3

Which of the following actions will decrease the voltage of the cell?

Antara tindakan berikut, yang manakah akan mengurangkan beza keupayaan sel tersebut?

- A Replace the zinc plate with an aluminium plate  
*Gantikan kepingan zink dengan kepingan aluminium.*
- B Replace the zinc plate with a magnesium plate  
*Gantikan kepingan zink dengan kepingan magnesium.*
- C Replace the copper plate with a silver plate  
*Gantikan kepingan kuprum dengan kepingan perak.*
- D Replace the copper plate with an iron plate  
*Gantikan kepingan kuprum dengan kepingan besi.*

28. Diagram 4 shows the preparation of a standard solution.

*Rajah 4 menunjukkan penyediaan satu larutan piawai*



Diagram 4 / Rajah 4

What is the molarity of the solution prepared?

[Relatif atomis mass of H = , O = 16 and K = 39]

Apakah kemolaran larutan yang disediakan?

[Jisim atom relative bagi H = , O = 16 and K = 39]

A 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>

C 0.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>

B 0.4 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>

D 1.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>

29. The equation below shows the action of heat on magnesium nitrate salt.

*Persamaan kimia berikut menunjukkan tindakan haba ke atas garam magnesium nitrat.*



How many moles of Mg(N0<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> are needed to produce 8.0 g of magnesium oxide?

[Relative atomic mass of N= 14, O= 16 and Mg = 24]

*Berapakah bilangan mol Mg(N0<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> yang diperlukan untuk menghasilkan 8.0 g magnesium oksida?*

[Jisim atom relative bagi N = 14, O = 16 dan Mg = 24]

A 0.1 mol

C 0.2 mol

B 0.4 mol

D 0.8 mol

30. Ali wants to increase the rate of dissolving of 1 g of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid. Which of the following steps is **not** suitable?

*Ali ingin meningkatkan kadar pelarutan 1 g zink dalam asid sulfurik cair.  
Antara langkah yang berikut, yang manakah **tidak** sesuai digunakan?*

- A Using zinc powder instead of zinc granules  
*Lebih baik gunakan serbuk zink daripada butiran zink*
- B Adding some copper(II) sulphate solution to the acid  
*Tambahkan sedikit larutan kuprum(II) sulfat kepada asid*
- C Reacting the zinc and acid at a higher temperature  
*Tindakbalaskan zink dengan asid pada suhu yang lebih tinggi*
- D Adding more distilled water to the acid  
*Tambahkan lebih air suling kepada asid tersebut*

31. Diagram 5 shows the set-up of apparatus for a reaction.

*Rajah 5 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi suatu tindak balas.*

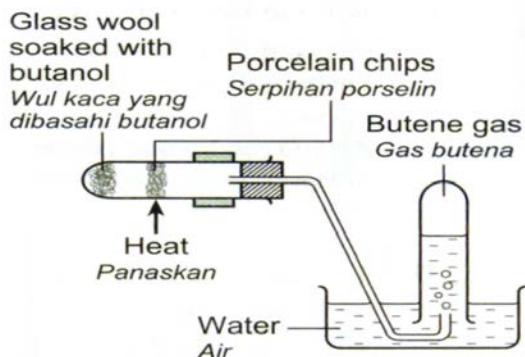


Diagram 5 / Rajah 5

What is the reaction?

*Apakah tindak balas ini?*

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A Oxidation<br><i>Pengoksidaan</i> | C Hydrogenation<br><i>Hidrogenasi</i> |
| B Reduction<br><i>Penurunan</i>    | D Dehydration<br><i>Pendehidratan</i> |

32. Diagram 6 shows the structural formula of an ester.  
*Rajah 6 menunjukkan formula struktur suatu ester.*

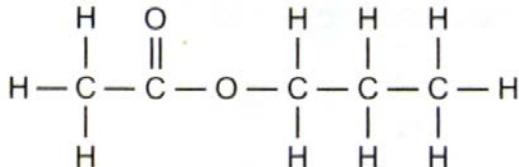


Diagram 6 / Rajah 6

The ester can be prepared from the reaction between  
*Ester ini dapat disediakan daripada tindak balas antara*

- A ethanol and ethanoic acid  
*etanol dengan asid etanoik*
  - B ethanol and propanoic acid  
*etanol dengan asid propanoik*
  - C propanol and ethanoic acid  
*propanol dengan asid etanoik*
  - D propanol and propanoic acid  
*propanol dengan asid propanoik*
33. Find the volume of hydrogen gas that consists of  $7.525 \times 10^{23}$  hydrogen molecules at STP.  
 [Molar volume =  $24 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  at room conditions and  $22.4 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  at STP;  
 Avogadro constant =  $6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ]  
*Cari isi padu gas hidrogen yang mempunyai  $7.525 \times 10^{23}$  molekul hidrogen pada STP.*  
*[Isi padu molar =  $24 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  pada keadaan bilik dan  $22.4 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  pada STP;*  
*Pemalar Avogadro =  $6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ]*
- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A $14 \text{ dm}^3$ | C $28 \text{ dm}^3$ |
| B $42 \text{ dm}^3$ | D $56 \text{ dm}^3$ |

34. The information about four metals,  $K$ ,  $L$ ,  $M$  and  $N$  is shown as below.

*Maklumat tentang empat logam, K, L, M dan N ditunjukkan seperti di bawah.*

- When  $K$  and  $L$  are dipped in an electrolyte and connected to a voltmeter by wire, the electrons flow from  $K$  to  $L$ .  
*Apabila K dan L dicelupkan dalam suatu elektrolit dan disambungkan kepada voltmeter dengan wayar, elektron mengalir*
- $N$  displaces  $M$  from its ionic solution but cannot displace  $K$  from its ionic solution.  
*N menyesarkan M daripada larutan ionnya tetapi tidak dapat menyesarkan K daripada larutan ionnya.*
- $M$  reacts with water but  $L$  cannot.  
*M bertindak balas dengan air tetapi L tidak.*

Arrange the metals in their increasing reactivity.

*Susun kereaktifan logam-logam ini mengikut tertib meningkat. A B C D*

A  $K, M, N, L$

B  $K, N, M, L$

C  $L, M, N, K$

D  $M, K, N, L$

35. An ionic compound,  $M(OH)_2$ , has a relative formula mass of 98.

Find the relative atomic mass of atom  $M$ .

[Relative atomic mass of O = 16 and H = 1 ]

*Satu sebatian ionik,  $M(OH)_2$  mempunyai jisim formula relatif 98.*

*Cari jisim atom relatif untuk atom M.*

*[Jisim atom relatif bagi O = 16 dan H = 1 ]*

A 64

C 207

B 128

D 414

36. Table 1 shows the heat of combustion of three alkanes.

*Jadual 1 menunjukkan haba pembakaran bagi tiga alkana.*

<b>Alkane</b> <i>Alkana</i>	<b>Heat of combustion (kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>)</b> <i>Haba pembakaran (kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>)</i>
Ethane <i>Etana</i>	-1432
Propane <i>Propana</i>	-2040
Butane <i>Butana</i>	-2654

Table 1 / Jadual 1

Which of the following factors increases the heat of combustion of alkanes?

*Antara faktor yang berikut, yang manakah meningkatkan haba pembakaran alkana tersebut?*

- A A decrease in the size of the molecules  
*Pengurangan saiz molekul*
- B A decrease in the number of hydrogen atoms per molecule  
*Pengurangan bilangan atom hidrogen per molekul*
- C An increase in the number of carbon atoms per molecule  
*Pertambahan bilangan atom karbon per molekul*
- D An increase in the density of the molecule  
*Pertambahan ketumpatan molekul*

37. Aspirin is a medicine for headache but it may lead to stomach pain. Why?  
*Aspirin adalah sejenis ubat bagi sakit kepala tetapi boleh menyebabkan sakit perut. Mengapa?*
- I Aspirin contains an acid.  
*Aspirin mengandungi asid.*
- II Aspirin is able to react with the gastric juice to form an acid.  
*Aspirin boleh bertindak balas dengan jus gastrik untuk mebentuk asid.*
- III Aspirin can react with food to form a poisonous substance.  
*Aspirin boleh bertindak balas dengan makanan dan menghasilkan bahan beracun.*
- IV Aspirin contains a poisonous substance.  
*Aspirin mengandungi bahan beracun.*
- A I only  
*I sahaja*
- B II and III  
*II dan III*
- C I, II and IV  
*I, II dan IV*
- D I, III and IV  
*I, III dan IV*

38. Information about atom G is given below.

*Maklumat mengenai atom G diberikan di bawah.*

Electron arrangement = 2.8.7  
*Susunan elektron*

Number of neutrons = 15  
*Bilangan neutron*

Based on the information given above, what is the nucleon number of atom G?

*Berdasarkan maklumat yang diberikan di atas, apakah nombor nukleon bagi atom G?*

A 31

C 33

B 32

D 34

39. Table 2 shows the electron arrangement of elements P and S.

*Jadual 2 menunjukkan susunan elektron untuk unsur P dan S.*

Element Unsur	Electron arrangement Susunan elektron
P	2.5
S	2.8.1

Table 2 / Jadual 2

What is the formula of the compound and the type of bond formed between elements P and S?

*Apakah formula untuk sebatian dan jenis ikatan yang terbentuk antara unsur P dan S?*

	<b>Formula of compound</b> <i>Formula untuk sebatian</i>	<b>Bond</b> <i>Ikatan</i>
A	SP <sub>3</sub>	Ionic Ionik
B	S <sub>3</sub> P	Ionic Ionik
C	SP <sub>3</sub>	Covalent Kovalen
D	S <sub>3</sub> P	Covalent Kovalen

40. Table 3 shows information about three simple cells.

*Jadual 3 menunjukkan maklumat tentang tiga sel kimia ringkas*

<b>Metal at negative terminal <i>Logam sebagai terminal negatif</i></b>	<b>Metal at positive terminal <i>Logam sebagai terminal positif</i></b>	<b>Potential difference/V <i>Beza upaya /V</i></b>
<b>K</b>	Fe	0.20
<b>L</b>	Fe	1.40
Fe	<b>M</b>	0.68

Table 3 / Jadual 3

What is the potential difference of the pair of metals **K** and **M**? A C B D

A 0.48 V

C 0.88 V

B 0.72 V

D 1.20 V

41. A farmer complained that his land is acidic and not suitable for growing crops.

Which substance will help to reduce its acidity?

*Seorang petani mengadu bahawa tanahnya terlalu berasid untuk menanam tanam-tanaman.  
Bahan yang manakah akan membantu untuk mengurangkan keasidannya?*

A Ethanoic acid

*Asid etanoik*

B Calcium hydroxide

*Kalsium hidroksida*

C Sodium chloride

*Natrium klorida*

D Magnesium

*Magnesium*

42. During the preparation of a nitrate salt, a student accidentally heated a salt solution until it dried up. What is the consequence of his action?

*Semasa penyediaan satu garam nirat, seorang pelajar secara tidak sengaja memanaskan satu larutan garam sehingga menjadi kering.*

*Apakah akibat daripada pembuatan beliau?*

- A The salt will be dehydrated.  
*Garam itu menjadi kering*
- B The salt will be reduced to ashes.  
*Garam itu menjadi abu.*
- C The salt will be contaminated.  
*Garam itu tercemar*
- D The salt will have decomposed.  
*Garam itu akan terurai.*

43. You are asked by your teacher to verify the cation and anion in a sample of ammonium chloride salt solution.

What substance can you use to verify the cation and anion?

*Anda diminta oleh guru anda untuk mengesahkan kation dan anion dalam satu sampel larutan garam ammonium klorida.*

*Apakah bahan yang anda boleh gunakan untuk mengesahkan kation dan anion?*

	<b>Cation Kation</b>	<b>Anion Anion</b>
A	Nessler reagent <i>Reagen Nessler</i>	Dilute nitric acid and silver nitrate <i>Asid nitrik cair dan argentum nitrat</i>
B	Nessler reagent <i>Reagen Nessler</i>	Dilute hydrochloric acid and barium chloride <i>Asid hidroklorik cair dan barium klorida</i>
C	Potassium thiocyanate <i>Kalium tiosianat</i>	Dilute nitric acid and silver nitrate <i>Asid nitrik cair dan argentum nitrat</i>
D	Potassium thiocyanate <i>Kalium tiosianat</i>	Dilute hydrochloric acid and barium chloride <i>Asid hidroklorik cair dan barium klorida</i>

44. Which of the following reactions is influenced by the effect of the total surface area of reactants?

*Manakah antara tindak balas di bawah yang dipengaruhi oleh kesan jumlah luas permukaan bahan tindak balas?*

- I Reaction between calcium carbonate and hydrochloric acid  
*Tindak balas antara kalsium karbonat dengan asid hidroklorik*
  - II Reaction between zinc and nitric acid  
*Tindak balas antara zink dengan asid nitrik*
  - III Reaction between sodium thiosulphate and sulphuric acid  
*Tindak balas antara natrium tiosulfat dengan asid sulfurik*
  - IV Decomposition of hydrogen peroxide  
*Penguraian hidrogen peroksida*
- A I only  
*I sahaja*
  - B I and II  
*I dan II*
  - C I, II and III  
*I, II dan III*
  - D I, II, III and IV  
*I, II, III dan IV*

45. Two experiments were carried out to measure the time required to collect a certain volume of hydrogen gas liberated from the reaction between magnesium and dilute sulphuric acid. The results are as shown in Table 4.

*Dua eksperimen dijalankan untuk mengukur masa yang diperlukan bagi mengumpul isipadu tertentu gas hydrogen yang terbebas dalam tindak balas antara magnesium dan asid sulfurik cair. Keputusan ditunjukkan dalam jadual 4.*

Experiment <i>Eksperimen</i>	Volume of hydrogen gas (cm <sup>3</sup> ) <i>Isipadu gas hydrogen (cm<sup>3</sup>)</i>	Time (s) <i>Masa (s)</i>
A	30	240
B	30	180

Table 4 / Jadual 4

Which of the following may cause the difference in the time recorded in Table 4  
*Manakah antara yang berikut mungkin menyebabkan perbezaan dalam masa yang direkodkan dalam Jadual 4.*

- I Magnesium powder is used in experiment A, while magnesium ribbon is used in experiment B  
*Serbuk magnesium digunakan dalam eksperimen A manakaala pita magnesium digunakan dalam eksperimen B.*
- II Experiment A is carried out at a lower temperature than in experiment B  
*Eksperimen A dijalankan pada suhu yang lebih rendah berbanding eksperimen B*
- III A more concentrated sulphuric acid is used in experiment B than in experiment A  
*Asid sulfurik yang lebih pekat digunakan dalam eksperimen B berbanding eksperimen A*
- IV Higher mass of magnesium is used in experiment B than in experiment A  
*Lebih banyak jisim magnesium digunakan dalam eksperimen B berbanding eksperimen A*
- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A I and III<br><i>I dan III</i> | C II, III and IV<br><i>II, III dan IV</i>       |
| B II and IV<br><i>II dan IV</i> | D I, II, III and IV<br><i>I, II, III dan IV</i> |

46. A hydrocarbon compound is burnt completely in air to form 17.6 g of carbon dioxide gas and 7.2 g of water.

What is the molecular formula of the hydrocarbon compound?

*Satu sebatian hidrokarbon dibakar dengan lengkap di udara menghasilkan*

*17.6 g gas karbon dioksida dan 7.2 g air.*

*Apakah formula molekul sebatian hidrokarbon itu?*

[Given that the relative atomic mass of C = 12, H = 1, O = 16]

[Diberi jisim atom relatif C = 12, H = 1, O = 16]

A  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$

B  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$

C  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8$

D  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$

47. Which of the following compounds shows a negative oxidation number for chlorine?

*Antara sebatian yang berikut, yang manakah menunjukkan nombor pengoksidaan negatif bagi klorin?*

A  $\text{MgCl}_2$

B  $\text{HCIO}_4$

C  $\text{NaClO}$

D  $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}$

48. The following equation shows the precipitation of silver chloride.

*Persamaan yang berikut menunjukkan pemendakan argentum klorida.*



A student dissolved  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  of  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  silver nitrate solution and  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  of  $0.2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  magnesium chloride solution in a beaker. What is the amount of heat released in this reaction?

*Seorang pelajar melarutkan  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  larutan argentum nitrat  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  dan  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  larutan magnesium klorida  $0.2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  dalam sebuah bikar.*

*Berapa banyaknya haba yang dibebaskan dalam tindak balas ini?*

A 390 J

B 487.5 J

C 780 J

D 975 J

49. Diagram 7 shows an energy level diagram.

*Rajah 7 menunjukkan suatu gambar rajah aras tenaga.*

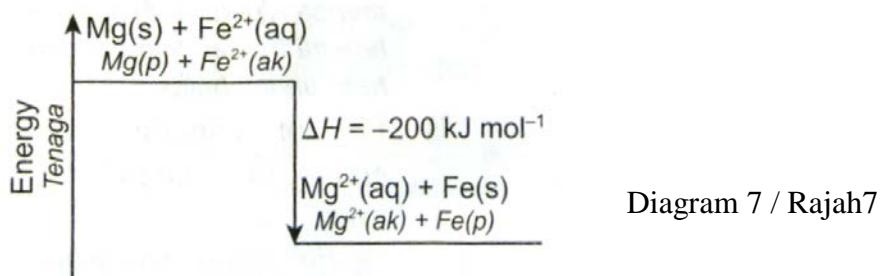


Diagram 7 / Rajah 7

What is the temperature increase of the solution if excess magnesium is dissolved in  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  of  $0.2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  iron(II) sulphate solution?

[Specific heat capacity of solution =  $4.0 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ ]

*Berapakah kenaikan suhu larutan jika magnesium berlebihan dilarutkan dalam  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  larutan ferum(II) sulfat  $0.2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ ?*

A  $4.0 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

B  $5.0 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

C  $8.0 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

D  $10.0 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

50. Ahmad could not sleep because of her bad toothache. Which of the following medicine is suitable for Ahmad to relieve his pain?

*Ahmad tidak dapat tidur kerana gigi yang teruk.*

*Antara ubat yang berikut, yang manakah adalah sesuai bagi Ahmad untuk melegakan kesakitannya?*

A Barbiturate  
*Barbiturat*

B Penicillin  
*Penisilin*

C Amphetamine  
*Amfetamin*

D Aspirin  
*Aspirin*

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**  
**KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT**