

NO. KAD PENGENALAN

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ANGKA GILIRAN

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SOALAN PRAKTIS BESTARI
PROJEK JAWAB UNTUK JAYA (JJU) 2014



SIJIL PELAJARAN MALAYSIA

4541/2

CHEMISTRY

Kertas 2/ Set 1

2½ jam

Dua jam tiga puluh minit

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU

1. *Tulis nombor kad pengenalan dan angka giliran anda pada pratak yang disediakan.*
2. *Kertas soalan ini adalah dalam dwibahasa.*
3. *Soalan 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.*

| Kegunaan Pemeriksa | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------------|------------------|
| Kod Pemeriksa | | | |
| Bahagian | Soalan | Markah Penuh | Markah Diperoleh |
| A | 1 | 9 | |
| | 2 | 9 | |
| | 3 | 10 | |
| | 4 | 10 | |
| | 5 | 11 | |
| | 6 | 11 | |
| B | 7 | 20 | |
| | 8 | 20 | |
| C | 9 | 20 | |
| | 10 | 20 | |
| Jumlah | | 100 | |

Section A

Bahagian A

[60 marks]
[60 markah]

Jawab semua soalan daripada bahagian ini

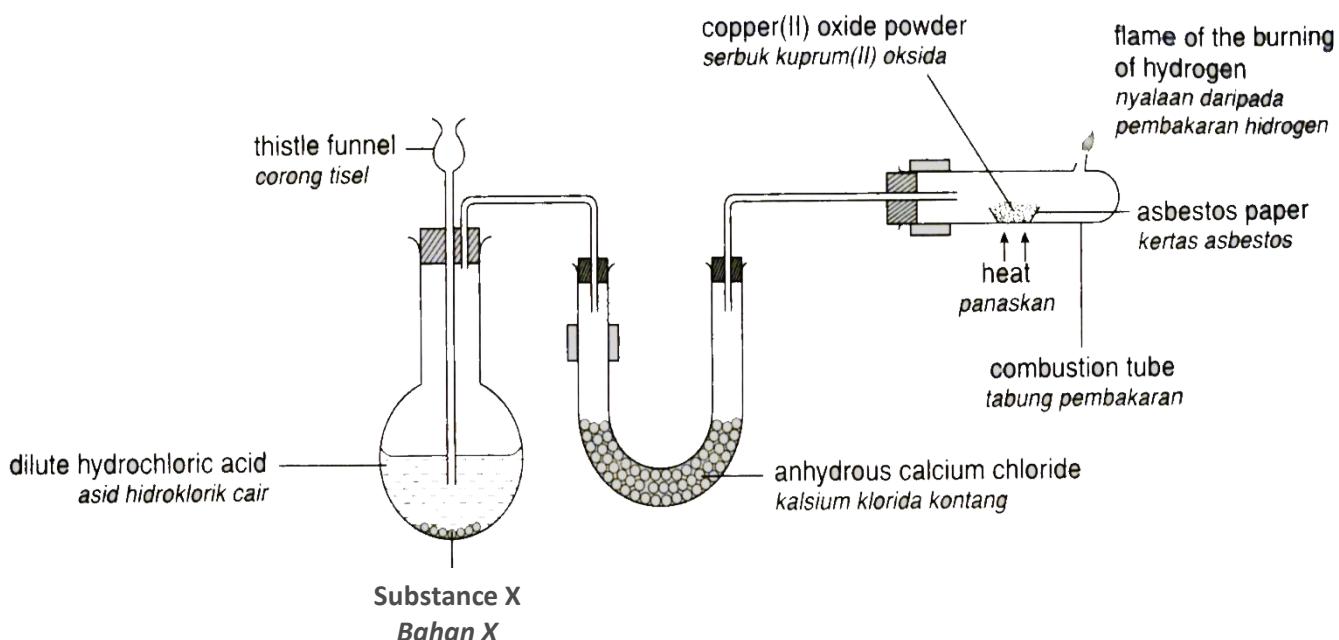


Diagram 1 / Rajah 1

1. Diagram 1 shows the apparatus set up used to determine the empirical formula of copper (II) oxide.
Rajah 1 menunjukkan susunan radas yang digunakan untuk menentukan formula empirik bagi kuprum (II) oksida.

a) What is the meaning of *empirical formula*?
Apakah maksud formula empirik?

[1 mark]

- b) State the function of anhydrous calcium chloride?
Nyatakan fungsi kalsium klorida kontang?

[1 mark]

- c) Hydrogen gas is produced from the reaction between dilute hydrochloric acid and substance X.

State the suitable name for substance X.

Gas hidrogen terhasil daripada tindak balas di antara asid hidroklorik cair dan bahan X.

Nyatakan nama yang sesuai bagi bahan X.

.....
.....
.....

[1 mark]

- d) (i) Describe the steps that should be taken to ensure all the air in the combustion tube has been removed.

Huraikan langkah-langkah yang perlu diambil untuk memastikan semua udara di dalam tabung pembakaran telah disingkirkan.

.....
.....
.....

[2 marks]

- (ii) Why is hydrogen gas passed through the combustion tube after heating has stopped?

Mengapakah gas hidrogen dialirkan melalui tiub pembakaran selepas pemanasan tamat?

.....
.....
.....

[1 mark]

- (iii) State how to determine the reaction between copper oxide with hydrogen has completed.

Nyatakan bagaimana untuk menentukan tindak balas yang berlaku antara kuprum(II) oksida dengan hidrogen telah lengkap.

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.....
.....

[1 mark]

- e) State the name of another metal oxide whose empirical formula can be determined using the same technique.

Nyatakan nama suatu logam oksida lain yang formula empiriknya boleh ditentukan menggunakan teknik yang sama.

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.....
.....

[1 mark]

- f) State why the empirical formula of magnesium oxide cannot be determined by using the same technique.

Nyatakan mengapa formula empirik bagi magnesium oksida tidak dapat ditentukan dengan menggunakan teknik yang sama.

[1 mark]

2. Diagram 2.1 shows part of the Periodic Table of the Elements. Na, Mg, Cl and Ar represent the actual symbol of the elements.
Rajah 2.1 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada Jadual Berkala Unsur. Na, Mg, Cl dan Ar mewakili simbol sebenar unsur.

Diagram 2 / Rajah 2

Based on Diagram 2:

Berdasarkan Rajah 2:

- (a) (i) Name the element which is located in Group 17 and Period 3.
Namakan unsur yang terletak dalam Kumpulan 17 dan Kala Ke-3.

[1 mark]

- (ii) Explain why the element in (a)(i) is located in Period 3.

Terangkan mengapa unsur dalam (a)(i) terletak dalam Kala Ke-3.

[1 mark]

- (b) Chlorine atom is more electronegative than magnesium atom. Explain why.

Atom klorin lebih elektronegatif daripada atom magnesium. Terangkan mengapa.

[2 marks]

(c) (i) Sodium metal reacts with water to produce alkaline solution.

Write the chemical equation for the reaction.

Logam Natrium bertindak balas dengan air menghasilkan larutan beralkali.

Tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas tersebut.

.....
[2 marks]

- (ii) Based on the chemical equation in (c)(i), calculate the maximum mass of sodium metal needed when 0.05 mol of water is used in the reaction.

[Relative atomic mass: Na = 23]

Berdasarkan persamaan kimia pada (c)(i), hitungkan jisim maksimum logam natrium yang diperlukan apabila 0.05 mol air digunakan dalam tindak balas.

[Jisim atom relativ : Na = 23]

[1 mark]

| Metal R <i>Logam R</i> | Metal Q <i>logam Q</i> |
|---|---|
| React with chlorine to form a white solid, RC ₁ <i>Bertindak balas dengan klorin menghasilkan pepejal putih, RC₁</i> | React with chlorine to form a green solid, QC ₁ ₂ or brown solid, QC ₁ ₃ <i>Bertindak balas dengan klorin menghasilkan pepejal hijau, QC₁₂ atau pepejal perang, QC₁₃</i> |

Table 2 / Jadual 2

- d) Table 2 shows information on metal P and metal Q.

Jadual 2 menunjukkan maklumat tentang logam P dan logam Q.

Based on Table 2, identify the transition element and give a reason for your answer.

Berdasarkan Jadual 2, kenal pasti logam peralihan dan beri alasan untuk jawapan anda.

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[2 marks]

3. Soap is one of the chemical substance used widely by consumers. Diagram 3.1 shows the set-up of apparatus to prepare soap in the laboratory.

Sabun merupakan salah satu bahan kimia yang digunakan secara meluas oleh pengguna. Rajah 3.1 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk menyediakan sabun dalam makmal.

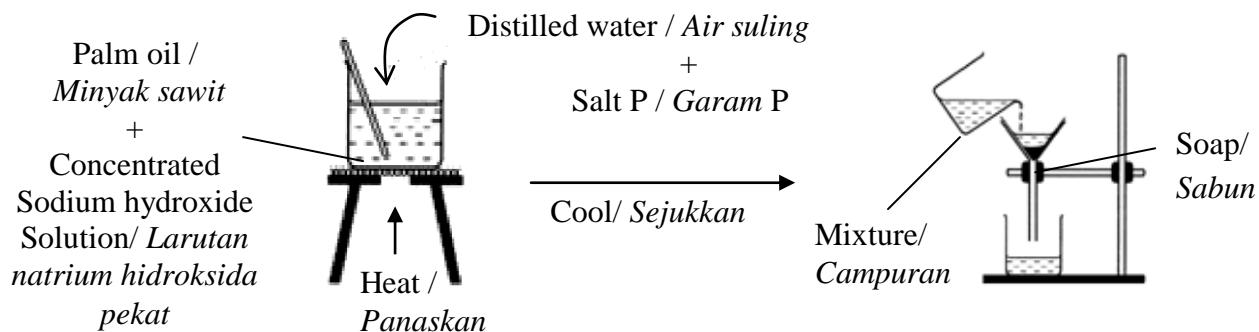


Diagram 3.1 / Rajah 3.1

- (a) (i) State the name of salt P.

Nyatakan nama garam P.

..... [1 mark]

- (ii) State the purpose of adding salt P in the preparation of soap.

Nyatakan tujuan menambahkan garam P dalam penyediaan sabun.

..... [1 mark]

- (b) Diagram 3.2 shows part of the cleansing action of soap particles on a cloth stained with grease.

Rajah 3.2 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada tindakan pencucian oleh zarah-zarah sabun ke atas kotoran bergris pada kain.

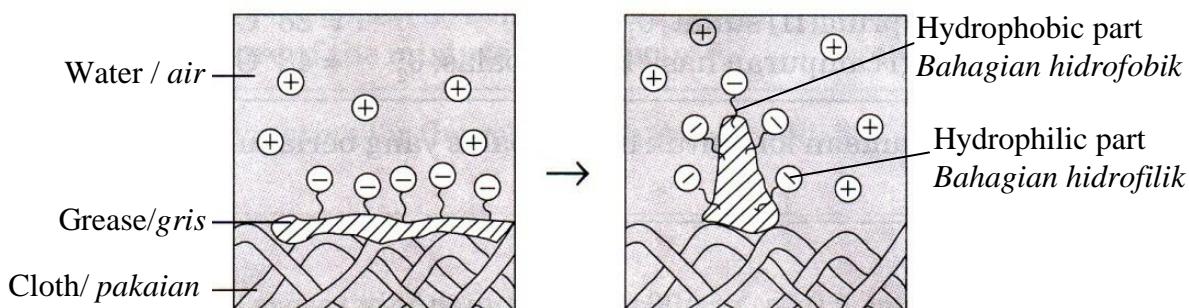


Diagram 3.2 / Rajah 3.2

Based on Diagram 3.2 :

Berdasarkan Rajah 3.2 :

- (i) Which part of soap particles is soluble in the water?

Bahagian manakah daripada zarah sabun yang larut dalam air?

[1 mark]

- (ii) Explain how the anion of soap acts on grease.

Terangkan bagaimana anion sabun bertindak ke atas gris.

[2 marks]

- (c) Detergent is more effective in hard water than soap. Explain your answer.

Detergen adalah lebih berkesan dalam air liat berbanding sabun. Terangkan jawapan anda.

[2 marks]

- (d) Food additive is another chemical substance for consumer. Diagram 3.3 shows the label at container of ice cream that shows some of food additive used.
Bahan tambah makanan adalah satu lagi bahan kimia untuk pengguna. Rajah 3.3 menunjukkan label pada bekas aiskrim yang menunjukkan beberapa bahan tambah makanan yang digunakan.



Diagram 3.3 / Rajah 3.3

Ingredient:

Essence vanilla
 Evaporated milk
 Refined sugar
 Egg
 Food additive X

Kandungan:

Esen vanila
 Susu cair
 Gula halus
 Telur

Bahan tambah makanan X

- (i) What is the function of essence vanilla in the ice cream?
Apakah fungsi esen vanila dalam aiskrim?

.....
 [1 mark]

- (ii) Suggest one name of food additive X that can make ice cream smoother.
 State the type of the food additive.
Cadangkan satu nama bahan tambah makanan X yang menjadikan aiskrim lebih lembut. Nyatakan jenis bahan tambah makanan itu.

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 [2 marks]

4. Table 4 below shows the observation of the experiment carried out for two types of solution in test tube I and II.

Jadual 4 di bawah menunjukkan pemerhatian bagi eksperimen yang dijalankan untuk dua jenis larutan dalam tabung uji I dan II.

| Test tube Tabung uji | Types of solution Jenis larutan | Observation Pemerhatian | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | Effect on blue litmus paper <i>Kesan ke atas kertas litmus biru</i> | Reaction with Magnesium powder <i>Tindak balas dengan serbuk magnesium</i> |
| I | Hydrogen chloride in methylbenzene <i>Hidrogen klorida di dalam metilbenzena</i> | Blue litmus paper does not change <i>Kertas litmus biru tidak berubah</i> | No changes <i>Tiada perubahan</i> |
| II | Hydrogen chloride in water <i>Hidrogen klorida dalam air</i> | Blue litmus paper turns to red <i>Gelembung gas terbebas</i> | Colourless gas bubbles released <i>Gelembung gas tidak berwarna terbebas</i> |

Table 4 / Jadual 4

- (a) (i) Based on table 4, state one inference to the observation when blue litmus paper is placed into the solution.

Berdasarkan jadual 4, nyatakan satu inferensi kepada pemerhatian apabila kertas litmus biru diletakkan ke dalam larutan.

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[1 mark]

- (ii) Give your reason to your answer in (a) (i).

Berikan alasan bagi jawapan anda di (a) (i).

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.....

[2 marks]

- (iii) State the name of the gas released in test tube II.

Nyatakan nama gas yang terbebas dalam tabung uji II.

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[1 mark]

- (iv) Write the ionic equation for the reaction in test tube II.

Tuliskan persamaan ion bagi tindak balas dalam tabung uji II.

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.....

[2 marks]

- (b) Diagram 4 shows the pH value for 1.0 mol dm^{-3} of the hydrochloric acid solution and 1.0 mol dm^{-3} ethanoic acid solution.

Rajah 4 menunjukkan nilai pH untuk 1.0 mol dm^{-3} larutan asid hidroklorik dan 1.0 mol dm^{-3} larutan asid etanoik.

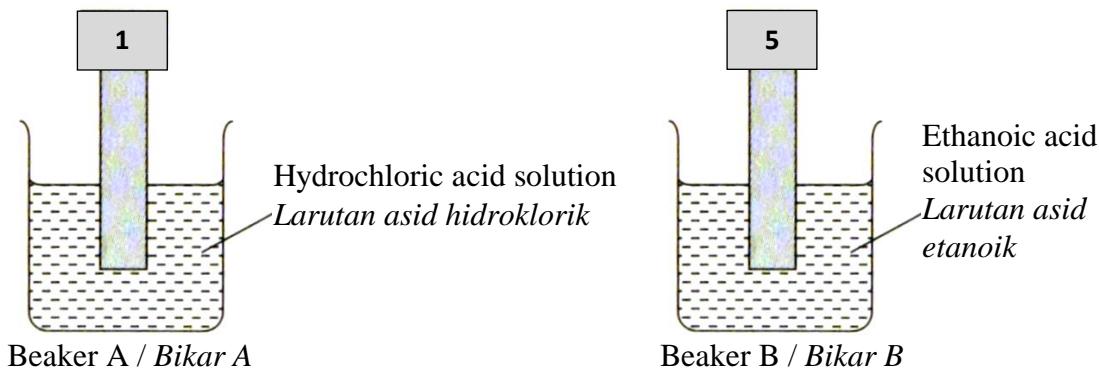


Diagram 4 /Rajah 4

- (i) State the meaning of acid.

Nyatakan maksud asid.

.....
[1 mark]

- (ii) Explain why the pH value of hydrochloric acid solution is lower than the pH value of ethanoic acid solution.

Terangkan mengapa nilai pH bagi larutan asid hidroklorik adalah lebih rendah berbanding nilai pH bagi larutan asid etanoik.

.....
.....
[2 marks]

- (iii) If 50 cm^3 of the hydrochloric acid solution in beaker A is diluted with 50cm^3 of distilled water, calculate the new concentration of the acid solution.

Jika 50cm^3 larutan asid hidroklorik di dalam bikar A dicairkan dengan 50cm^3 air suling, kirakan kepekatan baru bagi larutan asid tersebut.

[1 mark]

5. Table 5.1 shows the apparatus set-up, description and observations for experiment I and II.

Jadual 5.1 menunjukkan susunan radas, penerangan dan pemerhatian bagi eksperimen I dan II.

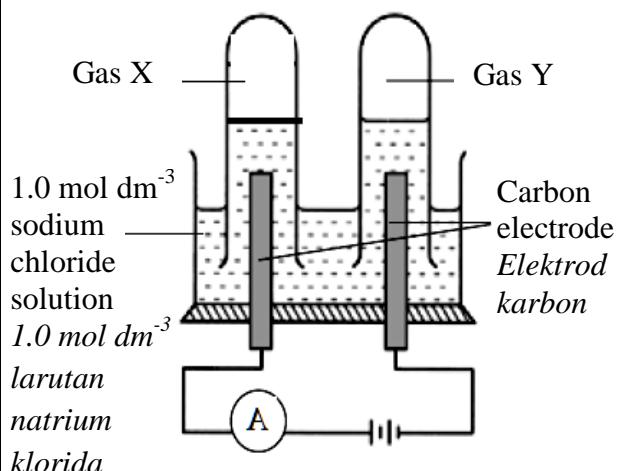
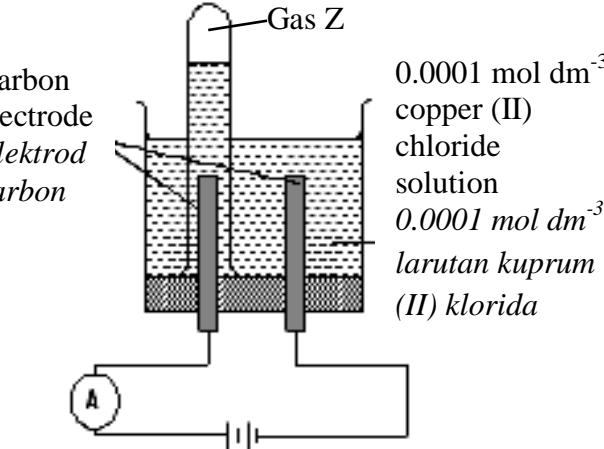
| Experiment I | Experiment II |
|---|---|
| Apparatus set up / Susunan radas  <p>Gas X 1.0 mol dm⁻³ sodium chloride solution 1.0 mol dm⁻³ larutan natrium klorida</p> <p>Gas Y</p> <p>Carbon electrode Elektrod karbon</p> | Apparatus set up / Susunan radas  <p>Gas Z Carbon electrode Elektrod karbon</p> <p>0.0001 mol dm⁻³ copper (II) chloride solution 0.0001 mol dm⁻³ larutan kuprum (II) klorida</p> |
| Description / Penerangan <p>Electrolysis 1.0 mol dm⁻³ sodium chloride solution using carbon electrodes <i>Elektrolisis 1.0 mol dm⁻³ larutan natrium klorida menggunakan elektrod karbon</i></p> | Description / Penerangan <p>Electrolysis 0.0001 mol dm⁻³ copper(II) chloride solution using carbon electrode <i>Elektrolisis 0.0001 mol dm⁻³ larutan kuprum(II) klorida menggunakan elektrod karbon</i></p> |
| Observation / Pemerhatian <p>Anode : Greenish yellow gas X is released <i>Anod : Gas X yang kuning kehijauan terbebas</i></p> <p>Cathode : Colourless gas released <i>Katod : Gas tidak berwarna terbebas</i></p> | Observation / Pemerhatian <p>Anode : Colourless gas Z is released <i>Anod : Gas Z yang tidak berwarna terbebas</i></p> <p>Cathode : Brown solid deposited <i>Katod : Pepejal perang terenap</i></p> |

Table 5.1 / Jadual 5.1

- (a) (i) State the name of gas X and gas Z.
Nyatakan nama gas X dan gas Z.

Gas X :

Gas Y :

[2 marks]

- (ii) Write the formula of the ion selected to be discharged at the anode in experiment I and II.
Tuliskan formula ion yang dipilih untuk discas pada anod dalam eksperimen I dan II.

Experiment I :

Experiment II :
[2 marks]

- (iii) Explain the reason why the observation at the anode for experiment I and II differ.

Terangkan sebab mengapa pemerhatian pada anod untuk eksperimen I dan II berbeza.

Experiment I :

.....

Experiment II :

.....
[2 marks]

- (b) Write the half equation for the reaction at the cathode in experiment II.

Tuliskan setengah persamaan bagi tindak balas di katod dalam eksperimen II.

.....
[2 marks]

| Pair of metal <i>Pasangan logam</i> | Potential difference (V) <i>Beza Keupayaan (V)</i> | Negative Terminal <i>Terminal Negatif</i> |
|---|---|--|
| Magnesium and Copper <i>Magnesium dan kuprum</i> | 2.7 | Magnesium |
| Magnesium and zinc <i>Magnesium dan zink</i> | 0.9 | Magnesium |
| Copper and silver <i>Kuprum dan argentum</i> | 0.5 | Copper |

Table 5.2 / Jadual 5.2

- (c) Table 5.2 shows the result of an experiment carried out to study the potential difference between a pair of metal in a voltaic cell.

Jadual 5.2 menunjukkan keputusan satu eksperimen yang dijalankan bagi mengkaji beza keupayaan antara pasangan logam dalam sel voltan.

By choosing the metals in table 5.2, suggest another pair of metal that can produce the highest potential difference. Describe briefly how to carried out the experiment in the laboratory.

Dengan memilih logam-logam dalam Jadual 5.2, cadangkan pasangan logam lain yang dapat menghasilkan beza keupayaan yang paling tinggi. Huraikan dengan ringkas bagaimana eksperimen dijalankan di dalam makmal.

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[3 marks]

6. Diagram 6.1 shows a series of reactions involving compound P, C_2H_6O .

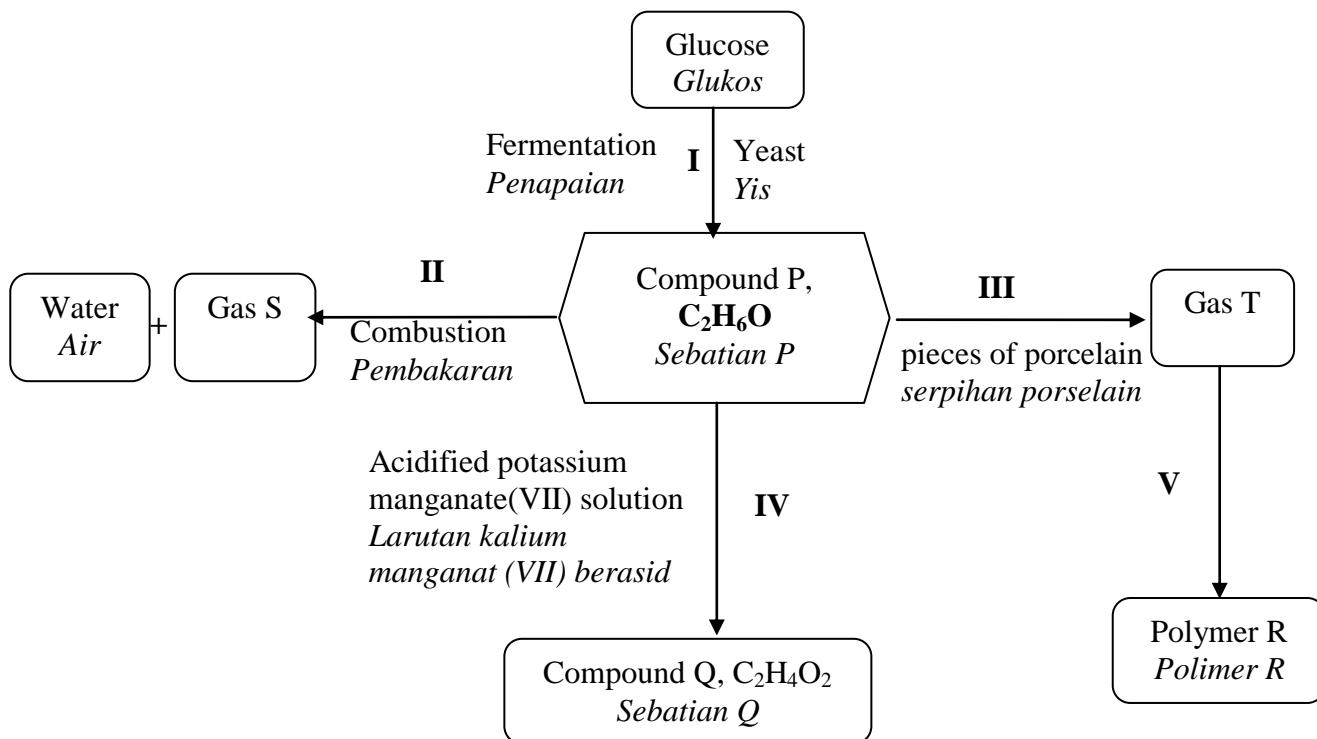


Diagram 6.1 /Rajah 6.1

- (a) (i) State the name of compound P.
Nyatakan nama bagi sebatian P.

.....
[1 mark]

- (ii) Draw the structural formula for compound P.
Lukis formula struktur bagi sebatian P.

.....
[1 mark]

- (b) Write a chemical equation for the complete combustion of compound P.
Tulis persamaan kimia bagi pembakaran lengkap sebatian P.

.....
[2 marks]

- (c) (i) State the name of gas T that produced in reaction III.

Nyatakan nama gas T yang terhasil dalam tindak balas III.

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.....
.....

[1 mark]

- (ii) Draw the diagram of set-up of apparatus to carry out reaction III in the laboratory.

Lukis gambarajah susunan radas untuk menjalankan tindak balas III di dalam makmal.

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[2 marks]

- (d) State the change of colour of acidified potassium manganate(VII) solution in reaction IV.

Nyatakan perubahan warna larutan kalium manganat(VII) berasid di dalam tindak balas IV.

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[1 mark]

- (e) Diagram 6.2 shows the environment pollution from the manufactured substance of polymer R.

Rajah 6.2 menunjukkan pencemaran alam sekitar daripada bahan buatan polimer R.



Diagram 6.2 / Rajah 6.2

Based on diagram 6.2, describe the effect of pollution from the manufactured substance of polymer R on the environment. State one way to overcome the problem.

Berdasarkan rajah 6.2,uraikan kesan pencemaran bahan buatan daripada polimer R ke atas alam sekitar. Nyatakan satu cara mengatasi masalah ini.

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[3 marks]

Section B
Bahagian B

[20 marks]
[20 markah]

Answer any **one** question from this section.
*Jawab mana-mana **satu** soalan daripada bahagian ini*

7. (a) Diagram 7 shows flow chart of lead(II) carbonate when heated strongly to form oxide Y and colourless gas Z. Lead(II) carbonate powder is dissolved in nitric acid to form salt X solution.

Rajah 7 menunjukkan carta alir bagi plumbum(II) karbonat apabila dipanaskan dengan kuat bagi menghasilkan oksida Y dan gas tanpa warna Z. Serbuk plumbum(II) karbonat larut dalam asid nitrik untuk menghasilkan larutan garam X.

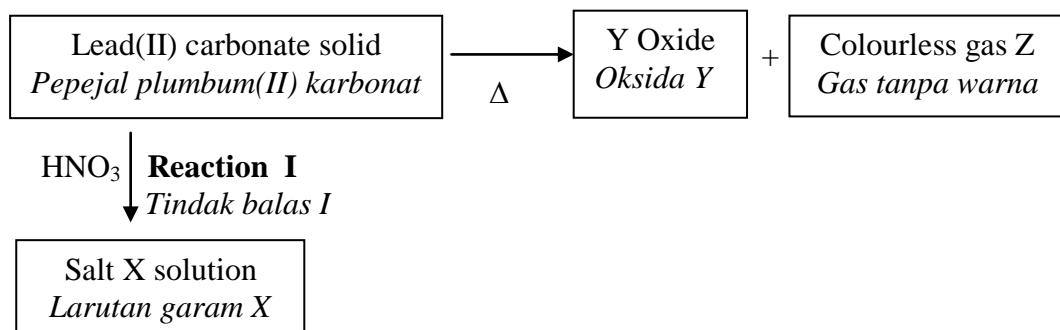


Diagram 7 / Rajah 7

Based on the information in Diagram 7 :
Berdasarkan maklumat pada Rajah 7:

- (i) State the name of oxide Y and gas Z. State the changes of colour when lead(II) carbonate is heated to form Y oxide.
Nyatakan nama oksida Y dan gas Z. Nyatakan perubahan warna apabila plumbum(II) karbonat dipanaskan untuk membentuk oksida Y.
[3 marks]
- (ii) Write the chemical equation for reaction I.
Describe a chemical test to identify the presence of anion in the salt X solution .
Tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas I.
Huraikan satu ujian kimia bagi mengenal pasti kehadiran anion di dalam larutan garam X.
[6 marks]

- (b) Salt are classify into soluble and insoluble salt.
 State four types of reaction to prepare soluble salt.
 State the name for one suitable soluble salt for each types of reaction.
Nyatakan empat jenis tindak balas bagi penyediaan garam terlarutkan.
Nyatakan nama bagi satu garam terlarutkan yang sesuai bagi setiap jenis tindak balas tersebut.

[8 marks]

- (c) Lead(II) iodide is an insoluble salt.
 State the name of the reaction and the reactants to prepare lead(II) iodide.
 Write the ionic equation for the reaction.
Plumbum(II) iodide adalah garam tidak terlarutkan.
Nyatakan nama bagi tindak balas tersebut dan bahan tindak balas bagi penyediaan plumbum(II) iodida.
Tuliskan persamaan ion bagi tindak balas tersebut.

[3 marks]

8. (a) Table 8.1 shows the result of the experiment to determine the heat of displacement between 2 g of zinc powder and 50 cm³ 0.2 mol dm⁻³ copper(II) sulphate solution.
Jadual 8.1 menunjukkan keputusan bagi eksperimen untuk menentukan haba penyesaran di antara 2 g serbuk zink dan 50 cm³ 0.2 mol dm⁻³ larutan kuprum(II) sulfat.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Initial temperature of copper(II) sulphate solution <i>Suhu awal larutan kuprum(II) sulfat</i> | 27.0 °C |
| Highest temperature of copper(II) sulphate solution <i>Suhu tertinggi larutan kuprum(II) sulfat</i> | 37.0 °C |

Table 8.1 / Jadual 8.1

- (i) State the meaning of heat of displacement in this experiment.
Nyatakan maksud haba penyesaran dalam eksperimen ini.
- [1 mark]
- (ii) Calculate the heat of displacement of copper from copper(II) sulphate solution by zinc metal.
Hitung haba penyesaran bagi kuprum daripada larutan kuprum(II) sulfat oleh logam zink..
 [Specific heat capacity for all solution is 4.2 Jg⁻¹ °C⁻¹ and the density of all solution is 1.0 g cm⁻³]
[Muatan haba tentu bagi semua larutan ialah 4.2 Jg⁻¹ °C⁻¹ dan ketumpatan bagi semua larutan ialah 1.0 g cm⁻³]
- [5 marks]
- (ii) Draw the energy level diagram for the reaction in (a) (i).
Lukiskan gambarajah aras tenaga bagi tindak balas di (a)(i).
- [3 marks]

- (iii) Explain the differences in energy content of reactants compare to products.
Terangkan perbezaan kandungan tenaga dalam bahan tindak balas berbanding dengan hasil tindak balas.

[2 marks]

- (b) The experiment is repeated by using 50 cm^3 of 1.0 mol dm^{-3} copper(II) sulphate solution. Predict the value heat released during reaction. Explain your answer.

Compare one observations between this experiment and the experiment in (a).

Eksperimen diulangi dengan menggunakan 50 cm^3 larutan kuprum(II) sulfat 1.0 mol dm^{-3} . Ramalkan nilai haba yang dibebaskan semasa tindak balas.

Terangkan jawapan anda.

Bandingkan satu pemerhatian di antara eksperimen ini dan eksperimen dalam (a).

[3 marks]

- (c) Table 8.2 shows the heat released in experiment I and II using different types of acid.

Jadual 8 menunjukkan haba yang dibebaskan dalam eksperimen I dan II menggunakan jenis asid yang berbeza.

| Experiment <i>Eksperimen</i> | Chemical Equation <i>Persamaan Kimia</i> | Heat released <i>Haba dibebaskan</i> (kJ) |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| I | $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 114 |
| II | $\text{HCl} + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 57 |
| III | $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COOK} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 54 |

Table 8.2 / Jadual 8.2

Based on Table 8.2, explain the difference in heat released between :

Berdasarkan Jadual 8.2, terangkan perbezaan haba yang dibebaskan di antara:

- (i) Experiment I and II.
Eksperimen I dan II.
- (ii) Experiment II and III.
Eksperimen II dan III.

[6 marks]

Section C
Bahagian C

[20 marks]
[20 markah]

Answer any **one** question from this section.
*Jawab mana-mana **satu** soalan daripada bahagian ini*

9. (a) Smaller pieces of wood can burn faster than bigger pieces of wood. Explain why.
Kayu bersaiz kecil akan lebih cepat terbakar berbanding kayu bersaiz besar.
Terangkan mengapa.
- [2 marks]
- (b) A student carried out two experiments to investigate the effect of manganese (IV) oxide as a catalyst on the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide. Table 9 shows the observation when a gas produced is tested using glowing wooden splinter.
Seorang pelajar menjalankan dua eksperimen untuk mengkaji kesan mangkin mangan(IV) oksida ke atas kadar penguraian hidrogen peroksida. Jadual 9 menunjukkan pemerhatian apabila gas dihasilkan diuji dengan menggunakan kayu uji berbara.

| Experiment Eksperimen | Reactants Bahan tindakbalas | Observation Pemerhatian |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| I | 5 cm ³ of hydrogen peroxide solution. <i>5 cm³ larutan hidrogen peroksida</i> | – The wooden splinter glows dimly and slowly. <i>Kayu uji berbara akan menyala malap dan perlahan.</i> – No effervescence occurs. <i>Tiada pembuakan berlaku.</i> |
| II | 5 cm ³ of hydrogen peroxide solution + catalyst X <i>5 cm³ larutan hidrogen peroksida + mangkin X</i> | – The wooden splinter lighted brightly. <i>Kayu uji berbara akan menyala terang.</i> – Effervescence occurs. <i>Pembuakan berlaku.</i> |

Table 9 / Jadual 9

- (i) What is the meaning of catalyst ?
Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan mangkin?
- [1 mark]
- (ii) Write a chemical equation to represent the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide.
Tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi penguraian hidrogen peroksida.
- [2 marks]

- (iii) Draw an energy profile diagram for the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in Experiment I and II. On the energy profile diagram, show the :

- Heat of reaction, ΔH
- Activation energy without catalyst, E_a ,
- Activation energy with catalyst, E_a'

Explain the energy profile diagram.

Lukis satu gambar rajah profil tenaga untuk penguraian hidrogen peroksida di dalam Eksperimen I dan II. Pada gambar rajah profil tenaga, tunjukkan :

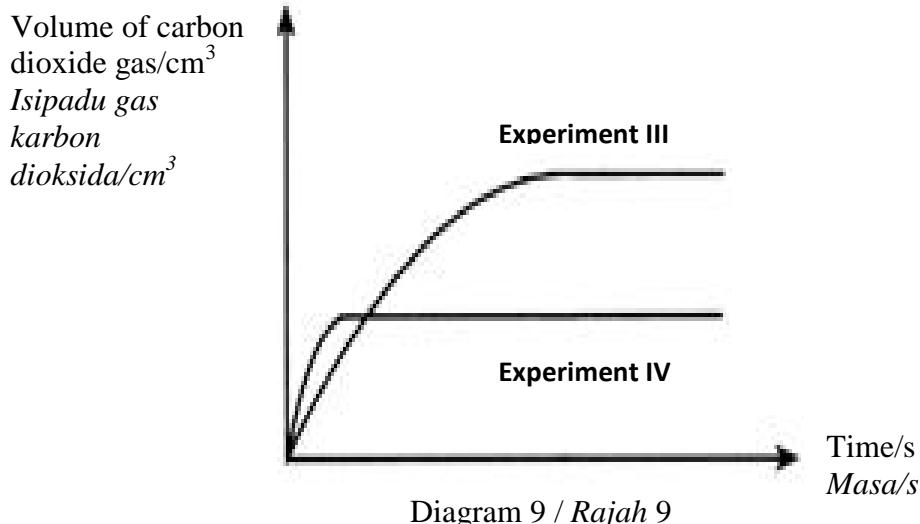
- Haba tindak balas, ΔH
- Tenaga pengaktifan tanpa mangkin, E_a ,
- Tenaga pengaktifan dengan mangkin, E_a'

Jelaskan gambar rajah profil tenaga itu.

[9 marks]

- (c) Experiment III and IV are carried out to investigate how the factor other than catalyst affects the rate of reaction. The result of this experiment is shown in Diagram 9. Curve III represents the result of Experiment III using excess zinc powder that reacts with 50 cm^3 of 0.5 mol dm^{-3} hydrochloric acid.

Eksperimen III dan IV dijalankan untuk mengkaji faktor selain daripada mangkin yang mempengaruhi kadar suatu tindak balas. Keputusan eksperimen ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 9. Lengkung III mewakili keputusan Eksperimen III yang menggunakan serbuk zink berlebihan yang bertindak balas dengan 50 cm^3 asid hidroklorik 0.5 mol dm^{-3} .



- (i) Calculate the maximum volume of gas released in experiment III.

[Molar volume : $24 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at room condition]

Kirakan isi padu maksimum gas yang terbebas di dalam eksperimen III.

[Isi padu molar gas pada keadaan bilik : $24 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$]

[3 marks]

- (ii) Describe briefly an experiment to obtain the curve label IV

Huraikan dengan ringkas satu eksperimen untuk mendapatkan lengkung berlabel IV

[3 marks]

10. (a) Explain the meaning of redox reaction in terms of the change in the oxidation number.

Terangkan apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan tindak balas redoks dari segi perubahan nombor pengoksidaan.

[3 marks]

- (b) Using a suitable example, explain why double decomposition is not a redox reaction.

Dengan menggunakan contoh yang sesuai, terangkan mengapa tindak balas penguraian ganda bukan sejenis tindak balas redoks.

[3 marks]

- (c) Corrosion of iron can be prevented using a sacrificial metal. Using a suitable example, explain how corrosion of iron can be prevented by using this method.

Kakisan besi boleh dicegah melalui penggunaan logam korban. Dengan menggunakan contoh yang sesuai, terangkan bagaimana kakisan dapat dicegah melalui kaedah ini.

[5 marks]

- (d) The following statement refer to the redox reaction involving halogen.

Pernyataan berikut merujuk kepada tindak balas redok melibatkan halogen

Displacement of halogen is also a redox reaction
Penyesaran halogen merupakan tindak balas redoks

You are given the following apparatus :

Anda diberi radas dan bahan berikut:

Apparatus :

U-tube, galvanometer, connecting wires, stopper, dropper, carbon electrodes and retort stand with clamps.

Radas :

Tiub-U, galvanometer, wayar penyambung, penutup, penitis, elektrod karbon dan kaki retort dengan penyepit.

Describe an experiment involving electron transfer at a distance by using the given apparatus. In your description, include the following :

- suitable halogen as oxidizing agent
- any reducing agent
- chemical test for the oxidized products

Huraikan satu eksperimen yang melibatkan pemindahan elektron pada satu jarak dengan menggunakan radas yang diberikan. Dalam huraian anda sertakan perkara-perkara berikut:

- halogen yang sesuai sebagai agen pengoksidaan
- sebarang agen penurunan
- ujian kimia untuk hasil pengoksidaan

[10 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS
SOALAN TAMAT

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

1. *This question paper consists of three sections: **Section A**, **Section B** and **Section C**.*
2. *Answer all questions in **Section A**. Write your answers for **Section A** in the spaces provided in question paper.*
3. *Answer one question from **Section B** and one question from **Section C**. Write your answers for **Section B** and **Section C** on the answer sheet provided by the invigilators. Answer questions in **Section B** and **Section C** in detail. You may use equations, diagrams, tables, graphs and other suitable methods to explain your answer.*
4. *Show your working. It may help you to get mark.*
5. *If you wish to change your answer, neatly cross out the answer that you have done.*
6. *The diagrams in the question are not drawn to scale unless stated.*
7. *Marks allocated for each question or part question are shown in brackets.*
8. *The time suggested to answer **Section A** is 90 minutes, **Section B** is 30 minutes and **Section C** is 30 minutes.*
9. *You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.*
10. *Hand in your answer sheets at the end of the examination.*

MAKLUMAT UNTUK CALON

1. Kertas soalan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian: **Bahagian A, Bahagian B dan Bahagian C.**
2. Jawab **semua** soalan dalam **Bahagian A**. Tuliskan jawapan bagi **Bahagian A** dalam ruang yang disediakan dalam kertas soalan..
3. Jawab **satu** soalan daripada **Bahagian B** dan **satu** soalan daripada **Bahagian C**. Tuliskan jawapan bagi **Bahagian B** dan **Bahagian C** pada kertas jawapan yang dibekalkan oleh pengawas peperiksaan.. Jawab **Bahagian B** dan **Bahagian C** dengan terperinci. Anda boleh menggunakan persamaan, gambar rajah, jadual, graf dan cara lain yang sesuai untuk menjelaskan jawapan anda.
4. Tunjukkan kerja mengira, ini membantu anda mendapat markah.
5. Sekiranya anda hendak membatalkan sesuatu jawapan, buat satu garisan di atas jawapan itu.
6. Rajah yang mengiringi, soalan tidak dilukis mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan.
7. Markah yang diperuntukkan bagi setiap soalan atau ceraian soalan ditunjukkan dalam kurungan.
8. Masa yang dicadangkan untuk menjawab **Bahagian A** ialah 90 minit, **Bahagian B** ialah 30 minit dan **Bahagian C** ialah 30 minit.
9. Anda dibenarkan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik yang tidak boleh diprogramkan.
10. Serahkan semua kertas jawapan anda diakhiri peperiksaan.

THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

| | |
|----------|----------|
| H | Hydrogen |
| 1 | 1 |

| Proton number | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Symbol | Name of element | Relative atomic mass |
| Ne | Neon | 20 |
| Li | Lithium | 7 |
| Be | Beryllium | 9 |
| Na | Sodium | 23 |
| Mg | Magnesium | 24 |
| K | Calcium | 40 |
| Ca | Scandium | 45 |
| Sc | Titanium | 51 |
| Ti | Vanadium | 52 |
| Cr | Chromium | 55 |
| Mn | Manganese | 56 |
| Fe | Iron | 56 |
| Co | Cobalt | 59 |
| Ni | Nickel | 59 |
| Cu | Copper | 64 |
| Zn | Zinc | 65 |
| Ga | Gallium | 70 |
| Al | Aluminum | 27 |
| P | Phosphorus | 31 |
| S | Sulfur | 32 |
| Cl | Chlorine | 35 |
| Ar | Argon | 40 |

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| He | Helium |
| 4 | 4 |
| B | Boron |
| 5 | 11 |
| C | Carbon |
| 6 | 12 |
| N | Nitrogen |
| 7 | 14 |
| O | Oxygen |
| 8 | 16 |
| F | Fluorine |
| 9 | 19 |
| Ne | Neon |
| 10 | 20 |
| Li | Lithium |
| 3 | 7 |
| Be | Beryllium |
| 4 | 9 |
| Na | Sodium |
| 11 | 23 |
| Mg | Magnesium |
| 12 | 24 |
| K | Calcium |
| 19 | 40 |
| Ca | Scandium |
| 20 | 45 |
| Sc | Titanium |
| 21 | 51 |
| Ti | Vanadium |
| 22 | 52 |
| Cr | Chromium |
| 23 | 55 |
| Mn | Manganese |
| 24 | 56 |
| Fe | Iron |
| 25 | 56 |
| Co | Cobalt |
| 26 | 59 |
| Ni | Nickel |
| 27 | 59 |
| Cu | Copper |
| 28 | 64 |
| Zn | Zinc |
| 29 | 65 |
| Ga | Gallium |
| 30 | 66 |
| Al | Aluminum |
| 31 | 70 |
| P | Phosphorus |
| 32 | 73 |
| S | Sulfur |
| 33 | 75 |
| Cl | Chlorine |
| 34 | 77 |
| Ar | Argon |
| 35 | 80 |
| Br | Bromine |
| 36 | 84 |
| Kr | Krypton |
| 37 | 84 |
| Rb | Rubidium |
| 38 | 86 |
| Sr | Srontium |
| 39 | 88 |
| Y | Yttrium |
| 40 | 91 |
| Zr | Zirconium |
| 41 | 96 |
| Nb | Niobium |
| 42 | 98 |
| Tc | Techneium |
| 43 | 101 |
| Ru | Ruthenium |
| 44 | 103 |
| Pd | Palladium |
| 45 | 106 |
| Rh | Rhodium |
| 46 | 108 |
| Pt | Ptodium |
| 47 | 112 |
| Ag | Silver |
| 48 | 115 |
| Cd | Cadmium |
| 49 | 116 |
| In | Indium |
| 50 | 119 |
| Sb | Antimony |
| 51 | 122 |
| Tl | Thallium |
| 52 | 128 |
| Ge | Germanium |
| 53 | 129 |
| Sn | Selenium |
| 54 | 131 |
| I | Iodine |
| 55 | 131 |
| Xe | Xenon |
| 56 | 131 |
| Rn | Raden |
| 57 | 222 |
| Cs | Cesium |
| 58 | 133 |
| Ba | Barium |
| 59 | 139 |
| Hf | Hafnium |
| 60 | 179 |
| Ta | Tantalum |
| 61 | 181 |
| W | Tungsten |
| 62 | 184 |
| Re | Rhenium |
| 63 | 186 |
| Os | Osmium |
| 64 | 190 |
| Ir | Iridium |
| 65 | 192 |
| Pt | Platinum |
| 66 | 195 |
| Au | Gold |
| 67 | 197 |
| Hg | Mercury |
| 68 | 201 |
| Pb | Thallium |
| 69 | 204 |
| Bi | Bismuth |
| 70 | 207 |
| Po | Polonium |
| 71 | 209 |
| At | Atatine |
| 72 | 210 |
| Ra | Radium |
| 73 | 226 |
| Fr | Francium |
| 74 | 223 |
| Ac | Actinium |
| 75 | 227 |
| Unq | Unnilquadium |
| 76 | 257 |
| Unh | Unnilhexium |
| 77 | 260 |
| Uno | Unniloctium |
| 78 | 265 |
| Une | Unnilennium |
| 79 | 266 |
| Unm | Unnilmetium |
| 80 | 265 |
| Unb | Unnilbium |
| 81 | 263 |
| Uns | Unnilsulfur |
| 82 | 262 |
| Uno | Unniloxygen |
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