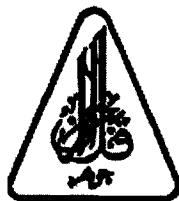


SULIT

Nama : Kelas :



JABATAN PELAJARAN NEGERI JOHOR

**PEPERIKSAAN PERCUBAAN SPM 2008
CHEMISTRY**

Kertas 2

September

4541/2

2½ jam

Dua jam tiga puluh minit

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU

1. Tuliskan nama dan tingkatan pada ruang 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.

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

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 26 halaman bercetak

Section A
Bahagian A

[60 marks]
[60 markah]

Answer all questions in this section.
Jawab semua soalan dalam bahagian ini.

- 1 Diagram 1 shows the chemical symbols which represent four elements W, X, Y and Z.
Rajah 1 menunjukkan simbol yang mewakili empat unsur iaitu unsur W, X, Y dan Z.

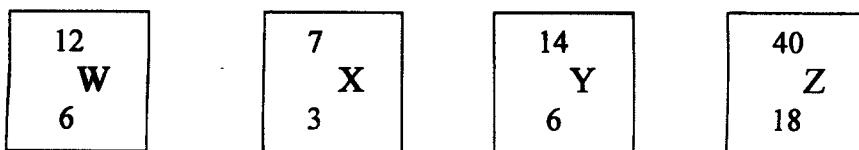


Diagram 1
Rajah 1

- (a) State the number of electrons and neutrons in atom Z.
Nyatakan bilangan elektron dan neutron dalam atom Z.

Number of electrons: Number of neutrons:
Bilangan elektron : *Bilangan neutron:*

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (b) (i) Define nucleon number.
Takrifkan nombor nukleon.

.....

.....

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (ii) State the nucleon number of atom Z.
Nyatakan nombor nukleon bagi atom Z.

.....

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (c) (i) Write the electron arrangement of atom X.
Tuliskan susunan elektron bagi atom X.

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

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (ii) Draw the electron arrangement of atom X to show the position of protons, neutrons and electrons in the atom.

Lukis susunan elektron bagi atom X untuk menunjukkan kedudukan proton, neutron dan elektron dalam atom.

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (d) (i) Which two elements are isotopes?
Dua unsur yang manakah merupakan isotop?

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

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (ii) Explain why isotopes of an element have the same chemical properties.
Terangkan mengapa isotop sesuatu unsur mempunyai sifat kimia yang sama.

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

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (iii) Give one usage of the isotope mentioned in (d) (i).
Beri satu kegunaan isotop yang dinyatakan dalam jawapan (d) (i).

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

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

[Lihat sebelah
SULIT]

- 2 Diagram 2 shows the set -up apparatus of an experiment to determine the empirical formula of copper (II) oxide.

Rajah 2 menunjukkan susunan radas eksperimen untuk menentukan formula empirik bagi kuprum (II) oksida.

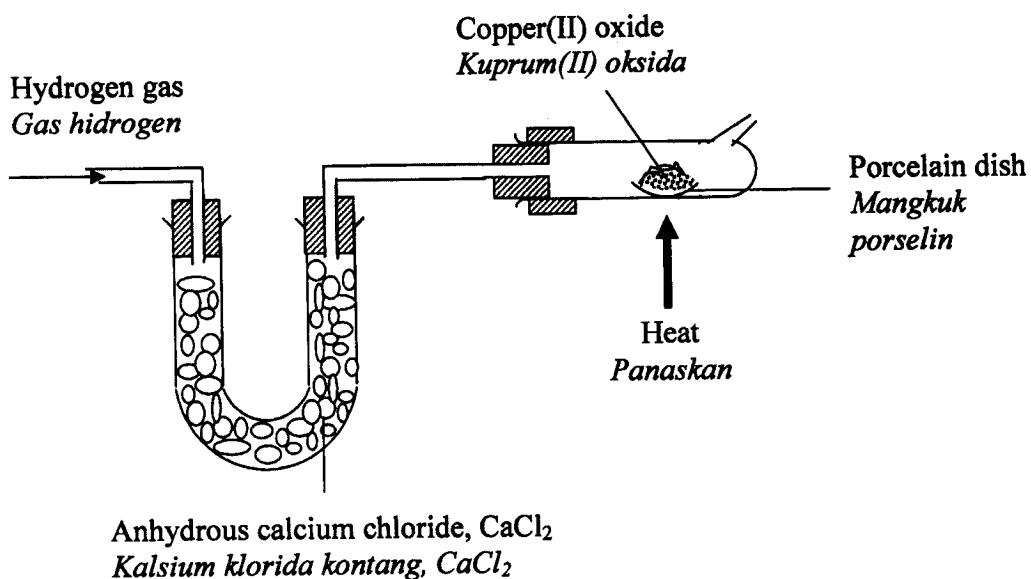


Diagram 2
Rajah 2

- (a) What is the meaning of chemical formula?
Apakah maksud formula kimia?

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

- (b) (i) Name an acid and metal that can be used to prepare hydrogen gas in this experiment.
Namakan suatu asid dan logam yang boleh digunakan untuk menyediakan gas hidrogen dalam eksperimen ini.

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

- (ii) Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction between the acid and the metal in (b) (i).

Tuliskan persamaan kimia yang berimbang untuk tindak balas yang berlaku di antara asid dan logam di (b) (i).

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

- (c) State one precaution that must be taken before the copper (II) oxide is heated.
Nyatakan satu langkah berjaga-jaga yang perlu diambil sebelum kuprum(II) oksida dipanaskan.

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

- (d) Table 2 shows the results of an experiment carried out by a student.
Jadual 2 menunjukkan keputusan eksperimen yang dilakukan oleh pelajar.

Mass of combustion tube + porcelain dish <i>Jisim tiub pembakaran + mangkuk porselin</i>	30.24g
Mass of combustion tube + porcelain dish + copper (II) oxide <i>Jisim tiub pembakaran + mangkuk porselin + kuprum(II) oksida</i>	32.26g
Mass of combustion tube + porcelain dish + copper <i>Jisim tiub pembakaran + mangkuk porselin + kuprum</i>	31.86g

Table 2
Jadual 2

- (i) Calculate the number of moles of copper in this reaction.

[Relative atomic mass : Cu = 64]

Kirakan bilangan mol kuprum dalam tindak balas ini.

[Jisim atom relatif : Cu= 64]

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (ii) Calculate the number of moles of oxygen in this reaction.
[Relative atomic mass : O = 16]
Kirakan bilangan mol kuprum dalam tindak balas ini.
[Jisim atom relatif: O= 16]

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (iii) Determine the empirical formula of copper (II) oxide.
Tentukan formula empirik kuprum (II) oksida.

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (e) Name another metal oxide which uses the same method to determine the empirical formula.

Namakan suatu oksida logam yang lain di mana formula empiriknya ditentukan dengan kaedah yang sama.

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

- (f) M is a reactive metal. Suggest a method to determine the empirical formula of the oxide of M.

M merupakan suatu logam reaktif. Cadangkan satu kaedah untuk menentukan formula empirik bagi oksida M.

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

- 3 Diagram 3 shows part of the Periodic Table of the Elements. D, E, G, L, M, and J do not represent the actual symbol of the elements.

Rajah 3 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada Jadual Berkala Unsur. D, E, G, L, M dan J tidak mewakili simbol sebenar unsur-unsur berkenaan.

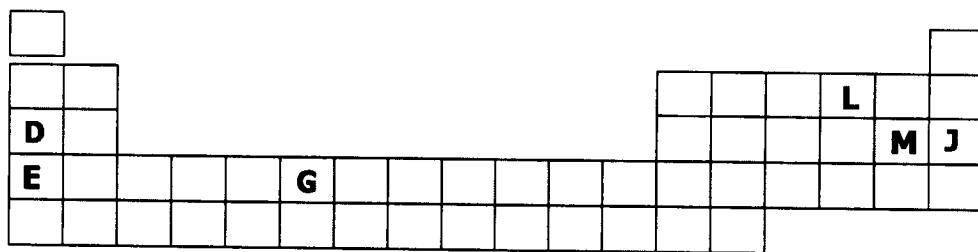


Diagram 3
Rajah 3

Using the letters in the Periodic Table of the Elements in Diagram 3, answer the following questions.

Dengan menggunakan huruf-huruf yang terdapat dalam Jadual Berkala pada Rajah 3, jawab soalan-soalan berikut.

- (a) (i) State the position of element E in the Periodic Table.
Nyatakan kedudukan unsur E dalam Jadual Berkala.

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (ii) Choose the element which exhibit different oxidation numbers in its compounds.
Pilih unsur yang mempunyai pelbagai nombor pengoksidaan di dalam sebatiannya.

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (b) Element D combines with element L to form a compound.
Unsur D bergabung dengan unsur L untuk membentuk suatu sebatian.

- (i) Write the chemical formula of this compound.
Tuliskan formula kimia bagi sebatian ini

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (ii) State one physical property of this compound.
Nyatakan satu sifat fizik sebatian ini.

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

- (c) D and E have the same chemical properties.
D dan E mempunyai sifat-sifat kimia yang sama.

- (i) Which element is more reactive?
Unsur yang manakah yang lebih reaktif?

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

- (ii) Explain your answer in (c) (i).
Terangkan jawapan anda dalam (c) (i).

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

- (d) (i) Which element exists as diatomic molecules?
Unsur yang manakah membentuk molekul dwiatom?

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

- (ii) Name the chemical bond in these diatomic molecules.
Namakan ikatan kimia dalam molekul dwiatom ini.

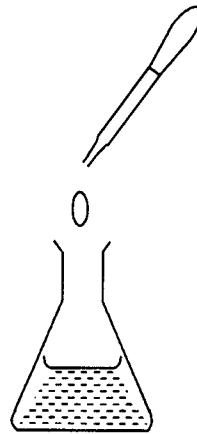
.....
..... [1 mark]
[1 markah]

- 4 Malic acid is a weak acid which is found naturally in a wide variety of unripe fruits and in green apples. A student carried out the following experiment to determine the basicity of malic acid in some malic acid powder which was extracted from apple juice.

Asid malik adalah suatu asid lemah yang wujud secara semula jadi dalam pelbagai jenis buah-buahan yang belum masak dan juga dalam epal hijau. Seorang pelajar menjalankan eksperimen berikut untuk menentukan kebesan asid malik dalam sedikit serbuk asid malik yang diekstrak daripada jus epal.

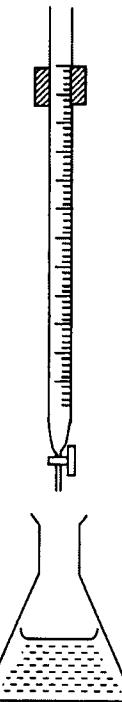
5.00 g of malic acid powder was dissolved in a little distilled water and was put into a conical flask. Three drops of phenolphthalein indicator were then added.

5.00 g serbuk asid malik dilarutkan dalam sedikit air suling dan dimasukkan ke dalam kelalang kon. 3 titik penunjuk fenoltalein dititiskan ke dalamnya.



The content of the conical flask was titrated using standard sodium hydroxide solution. Complete neutralisation of malic acid required 37.30 cm^3 of 2.00 mol dm^{-3} of sodium hydroxide solution.

Larutan dalam kelalang kon tersebut dititrat menggunakan larutan piawai natrium hidroksida. Peneutralan lengkap asid malik memerlukan 37.30 cm^3 larutan natrium hidroksida 2.00 mol dm^{-3} .



- (a) What is meant by weak acid?

Apakah maksud asid lemah?

.....
.....

[1mark]

[1 markah]

- (b) What is the taste of malic acid?

Apakah rasa asid malik?

.....
.....

[1mark]

[1 markah]

- (c) What is the colour change at the end point?

Apakah perubahan warna pada takat akhir?

.....
.....

[1mark]

[1 markah]

- (d) The solution became warm during the titration. Explain briefly.

Larutan tersebut menjadi panas semasa pentitratan. Jelaskan dengan ringkas.

.....
.....

[1mark]

[1 markah]

- (e) The heat energy produced between the reaction of a strong acid and a strong alkali is much higher than the reaction between a weak acid and a strong alkali. Explain briefly.

Tenaga haba yang terhasil bagi tindak balas antara suatu asid kuat dan alkali kuat adalah lebih tinggi daripada tenaga haba yang terhasil bagi tindak balas antara suatu asid lemah dan alkali kuat. Terangkan dengan ringkas.

.....
.....

[1mark]

[1 markah]

- (f) Write the ionic equation for the neutralisation reaction.
Tuliskan persamaan ion bagi tindak balas peneutralan tersebut.
-

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (g) (i) Calculate the number of moles of malic acid in the sample.
[Relative molecular mass of malic acid = 134.0]

*Hitung bilangan mol asid Malik di dalam sampel.
[Jisim molekul relatif bagi asid Malik = 134.0]*

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (ii) Show by calculation that malic acid is a diprotic acid.
Tunjukkan melalui pengiraan bahawa asid Malik ialah satu asid diprotik.

[3 marks]
[3 markah]

**[Lihat sebelah
SULIT]**

- 5 Diagram 5 shows the flow chart for the formation of salt A from the reaction between ammonia and sulphuric acid.

Rajah 5 menunjukkan carta alir pembentukan garam A daripada tindak balas antara ammonia dan asid sulfurik.

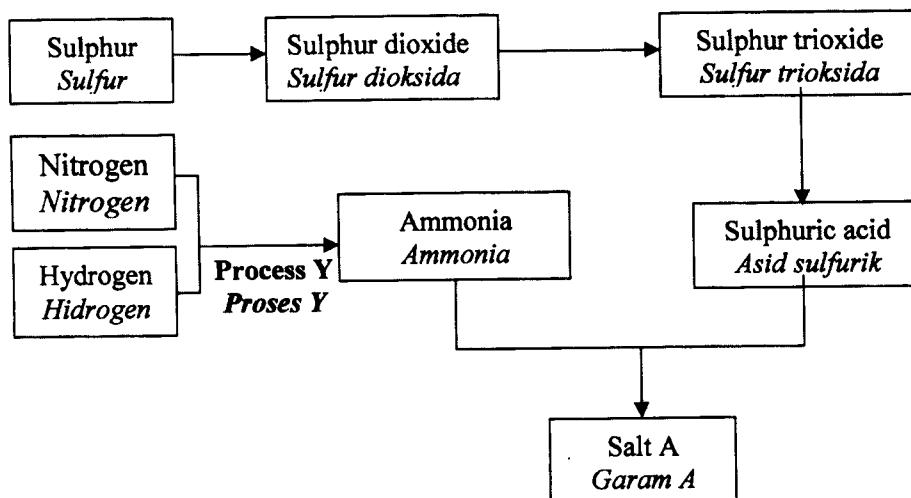


Diagram 5
Rajah 5

- (a) Nitrogen reacts with hydrogen in Process Y to produce ammonia.

Nitrogen bertindak balas dengan hidrogen dalam Proses Y untuk menghasilkan ammonia.

- (i) Name Process Y.
Namakan Proses Y.

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

- (ii) Write the chemical equation for the reaction that occurs in a(i).
Tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas yang berlaku dalam a(i).

.....
[1 marks]
[1 markah]

- (iii) State the catalyst and the optimum temperature needed in the manufacture of ammonia.

Nyatakan mangkin dan suhu optimum yang diperlukan dalam penghasilan ammonia.

Catalyst : Temperature : °C
Mangkin *Suhu*

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (b) Describe how sulphuric acid is produced from sulphur trioxide.

Terangkan bagaimana asid sulfurik dihasilkan dari sulfur trioksida.

.....

.....

[3 marks]
[3 markah]

- (c) Ammonia reacts with sulphuric acid to form salt A.

Ammonia bertindak balas dengan asid sulfurik untuk menghasilkan garam A.

- (i) Write the chemical formula of salt A.

Tuliskan formula kimia bagi garam A.

.....

[1 mark]
[1 markah]

- (ii) Calculate the percentage of nitrogen by mass in salt A.

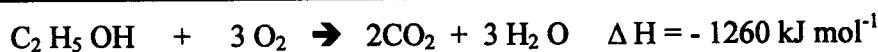
[Relative atomic mass : H = 1, N = 14, O = 16, S = 32]

Hitungkan peratus nitrogen mengikut jisim dalam garam A.

[Jisim atom relatif : H = 1, N = 14, O = 16, S = 32]

[2 mark]
[2 markah]

- 6 The combustion of an alcohol in air is represented by the equation below:
Pembakaran suatu sebatian alkohol di udara diwakili oleh persamaan berikut:



- (a) (i) Name the alcohol in the above equation.

Namakan sebatian alkohol di dalam persamaan di atas.

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

- (ii) What is meant by ' $\Delta H = -1260 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ ' in the above equation?

Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan ' $\Delta H = -1260 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ ' dalam persamaan di atas?

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

- (b) 200 g of water is heated by the combustion of 0.23 g of the alcohol.

200 g air dipanaskan oleh pembakaran 0.23 g alcohol tersebut.

- (i) Calculate the heat released by the alcohol in the reaction.

[Relative Atomic Mass: H=1; C=12 and O=16]

Kirakan haba yang dibebaskan oleh alkohol itu dalam tindak balas.

[Jisim atom relatif: H=1; C=12 and O=16]

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (ii) Calculate the temperature change of water expected in the experiment.
[Specific heat capacity of water: $4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$]

Kirakan perubahan suhu air yang dijangkakan dalam eksperimen itu.
[Haba tentu air: $4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$]

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (c) Why is the value of heat of combustion obtained always less than the actual value?
Mengapa nilai haba pembakaran yang didapati biasanya lebih rendah daripada nilai yang sebenar?

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

- (d) Draw the energy level diagram for the combustion of the alcohol.
Lukis gambarajah aras tenaga untuk pembakaran alkohol tersebut.

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

[Lihat sebelah
SULIT

- (e) Table 6 shows the heat of combustion of various alcohols.
Jadual 6 menunjukkan haba pembakaran bagi pelbagai alkohol.

Number of carbon atoms <i>Bilangan atom karbon</i>	Molecular formula <i>Formula molekul</i>	Name of substances <i>Nama sebatian</i>	Heat of combustion <i>Haba pembakaran (kJ / mol⁻¹)</i>
1	CH ₃ OH	Methanol	-728
2	C ₂ H ₅ OH		-1376
3	C ₃ H ₇ OH	Propanol	-2016
4	C ₄ H ₉ OH	Butanol	

Table 6
Jadual 6

Predict the heat of combustion of butanol.
Ramalkan haba pembakaran bagi butanol.

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

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) All members in alkenes group have the same general formula which is C_nH_{2n} .
Draw the structural formulae of two isomers of alkene which has four carbon atoms and name it using IUPAC nomenclature.
Semua ahli dalam kumpulan alkena mempunyai formula am yang sama iaitu C_nH_{2n} . Lukiskan formula struktur dua isomer bagi alkena yang mempunyai empat atom karbon dan namakannya mengikut sistem penamaan IUPAC.
- [4 marks]
[4 markah]
- (b) Diagram 7 shows the reaction scheme for the reactions of propene.
Rajah 7 menunjukkan skema tindak balas untuk tindak balas propena.

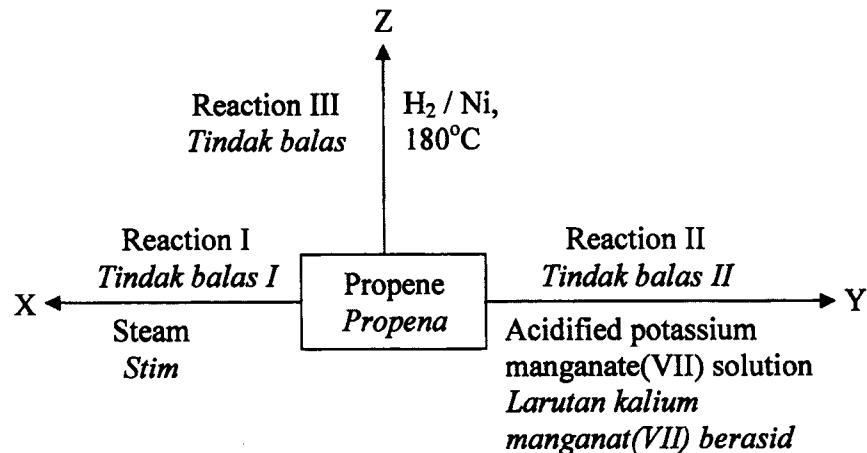


Diagram 7
Rajah 7

- (i) Name the products X, Y and Z.
Namakan hasil X, Y dan Z.

[3 marks]
[3 markah]

- (ii) Write the chemical equations for the reactions I, II and III.
Tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas I, II dan III.

[3 marks]
[3 markah]

- (c) Table 3 shows the observations of two tests to differentiate between hydrocarbons, hexane, C_6H_{14} and hexene, C_6H_{12} .
[Molar mass of $C_6H_{14} = 86$, $C_6H_{12} = 84$]

*Jadual 7 menunjukkan pemerhatian bagi dua ujian yang dijalankan untuk membezakan heksana, C_6H_{14} dan heksena, C_6H_{12} .
[Jisim molar bagi $C_6H_{14} = 86$, $C_6H_{12} = 84$]*

Test Ujian	Reaction Tindakbalas	Hexane Heksana	Hexene Heksena
I	Reaction with bromine water <i>Tindak balas dengan air bromin</i>	Brown colour of bromine water remains unchanged <i>Warna perang air bromin tidak berubah</i>	Brown colour of bromine water is decolourised <i>Warna perang air bromin dinyahwarnakan.</i>
II	Burnt in air <i>Terbakar dalam udara</i>	Burns in yellow flame with soot. <i>Terbakar dalam nyalaan kuning dengan jelaga.</i>	Burns in yellow flame with more soot. <i>Terbakar dalam nyalaan kuning dengan lebih jelaga.</i>

Table 7
Jadual 7

Explain why there are differences in observations for Test I and Test II.

Terangkan mengapa terdapat perbezaan dalam pemerhatian Ujian I dan Ujian II.

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

- 8 A group of students carried out an experiment (experiment I) to determine the rate of reaction between excess marble chips and $50 \text{ cm}^3 0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ hydrochloric acid at room temperature. The reaction was completed within 300 seconds.

Sekumpulan pelajar menjalankan eksperimen (eksperimen I) untuk menentukan kadar tindak balas antara kepingan batu marmar berlebihan dan 50 cm^3 asid hidroklorik 0.1 mol dm^{-3} pada suhu bilik. Tindak balas lengkap dalam masa 300 saat.

- (a) (i) Draw a labelled diagram of the set-up of apparatus for the experiment.
Lukiskan rajah berlabel bagi alat radas yang digunakan untuk eksperimen.

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (ii) Sketch a graph of volume of gas against time that you expect to obtain from the experiment.

Lakarkan graf isipadu gas melawan masa yang anda jangkakan diperolehi daripada eksperimen.

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (b) (i) Calculate the maximum volume of carbon dioxide expected to be evolved.
[Relative atomic mass: H=1, C=12, O=16, Ca= 40 and 1 mole of any gas occupies 24 dm^3 at room temperature and pressure]

*Kirakan isipadu maksimum karbon dioksida yang dijangka dibebaskan.
[Jisim atom relatif: H=1, C=12, O=16, Ca= 40 dan 1 mol bagi sebarang gas menempati ruang 24 dm^3 pada suhu dan tekanan bilik]*

[4 marks]
[4 markah]

- (ii) Calculate the overall rate of reaction.
Kirakan kadar tindak balas keseluruhan.

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

[Lihat sebelah
SULIT

- (c) The group of students carried out two more experiments to study other factors that can change the rate of reaction between marble chips and hydrochloric acid. Table 8 shows the results of the experiments.

Sekumpulan pelajar menjalankan dua eksperimen lain untuk mengkaji faktor-faktor lain yang dapat mengubah kadar untuk tindak balas di antara kepingan marmar dan asid hidroklorik. Jadual 8 menunjukkan keputusan eksperimen.

Experiments Eksperimen	Reactant and condition <i>Bahan dan keadaan tindak balas</i>
II	Excess small marble chips are added to $50 \text{ cm}^3 0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ hydrochloric acid at 40°C . <i>Kepingan kecil marmar berlebihan ditambahkan kepada 50 cm^3 asid hidroklorik 0.1 mol dm^{-3} pada suhu 40°C.</i>
III	Excess powdered marble chips are added to $50 \text{ cm}^3 0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ hydrochloric acid at room temperature. <i>Serbuk marmar berlebihan ditambahkan kepada 50 cm^3 asid hidroklorik 0.1 mol dm^{-3} pada suhu bilik.</i>

Table 8
Jadual 8

Using the collision theory, explain the changes in the rate of reaction that you would expect in Experiment II and III compared to experiment I.

Menggunakan teori perlanggaran, terangkan perubahan dalam kadar tindak balas yang anda jangkakan dalam Eksperimen II dan III berbanding eksperimen I.

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

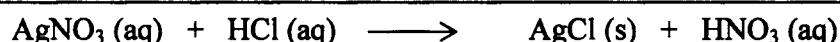
Section C
Bahagian C

[20 marks]
[20 markah]

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

- 9 (a) The following equation represents the reaction between silver nitrate solution and hydrochloric acid.

Persamaan berikut menunjukkan tindak balas antara larutan argentums nitrat dan asid hidroklorik.



- (i) Name the type of reaction.

Namakan jenis tindak balas.

- (ii) Write the ionic equation for the reaction.

Tuliskan persamaan ion bagi tindak balas tersebut

[2 marks]
[2 markah]

- (b) Diagram 9 shows an incomplete flow chart of cation and anion tests for salt Y.

Rajah 9 menunjukkan carta alir yang tidak lengkap bagi ujian kation dan anion bagi suatu garam Y.

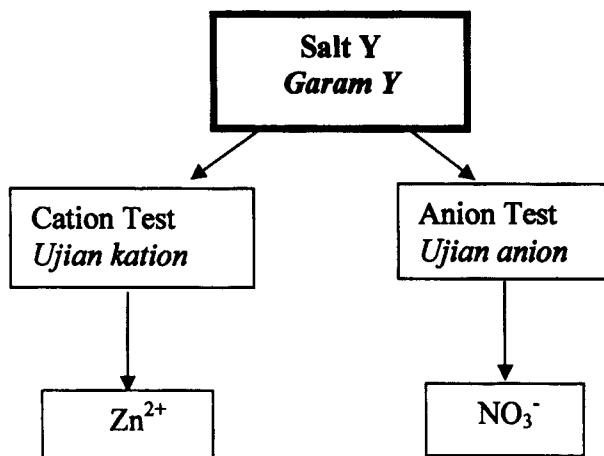


Diagram 9
Rajah 9

Use the reagents listed below, describe the cation and anion tests to confirm that salt Y contains Zn^{2+} ions and NO_3^- ions. Include your observations of the tests.

Dengan menggunakan reagen-reagen yang disenaraikan di bawah,uraikan ujian kation dan anion untuk mengesahkan bahawa garam Y mengandungi ion Zn^{2+} and NO_3^- . Sertakan pemerhatian yang diperolehi dalam ujian.

REAGENTS / REAGEN

Sodium hydroxide solution, ammonia solution, acidified iron (II) sulphate solution, concentrated sulphuric acid and dilute sulphuric acid

Larutan natrium hidroksida, larutan ammonia, larutan ferum(II) sulfat berasid, asid sulfurik pekat dan asid sulfurik cair

[8 marks]
[8 markah]

- (c) You are required to prepare zinc sulphate salt. The chemicals supplied are as follows:
- zinc oxide powder
 - 1.0 mol dm^{-3} of sulphuric acid

Describe a laboratory experiment to prepare the salt. In your description, include the chemical equations involved.

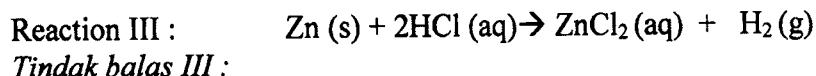
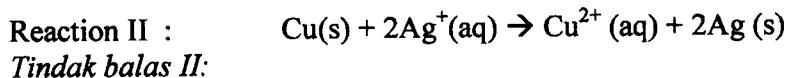
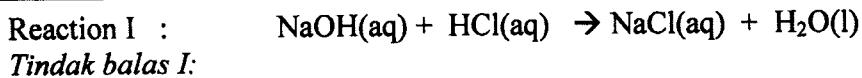
Anda dikehendaki menyediakan garam zink sulfat.Bahan-bahan kimia yang berikut dibekalkan:

- serbuk zink oksida
- Asid sulfurik 1.0 mol dm^{-3}

Huraikan satu eksperimen makmal untuk menyediakan garam tersebut.Dalam huraian anda, sertakan persamaan-persamaan kimia yang terlibat.

[10 marks]
[10markah]

- 10 The following are the chemical equations for reactions I, II and III.
Berikut adalah beberapa persamaan untuk tindak balas I, II dan III.



- (a) Which of the equations are redox reactions? Explain why.

Antara persamaan berikut yang mana merupakan tindakbalas redoks? Jelaskan mengapa.

[6 marks]
[6 markah]

- (b) Diagram 10 shows the set-up of apparatus for an experiment to investigate electron transfer at a distance.

Rajah 10 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk mengkaji eksperimen pemindahan elektron pada satu jarak.

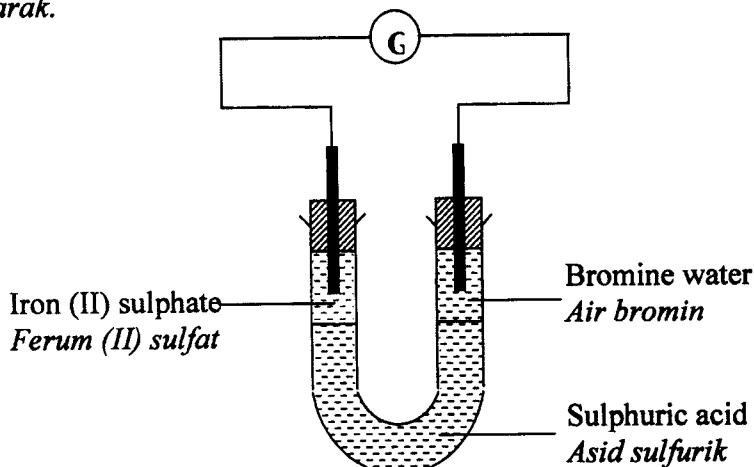


Diagram 10.1
Rajah 10.1

- (i) Identify the oxidizing agent.
Kenal pasti agen pengoksidaan.

[Lihat sebelah
SULIT]

- (ii) Write the half - equations and the observations for the reactions that occur at the negative and positive terminals?

Tuliskan setengah persamaan dan pemerhatian yang berlaku bagi tindak balas di terminal negatif dan di terminal positif?

[5 marks]
[5 markah]

- (iii) Describe a chemical test to confirm the product formed at the negative terminal.
Huraikan satu ujian kimia untuk mengesahkan hasil yang terbentuk pada terminal negatif.

[3 marks]
[3 markah]

- (d) Diagram 10.2 shows two types of cells.

Rajah 10.2 menunjukkan dua jenis sel.

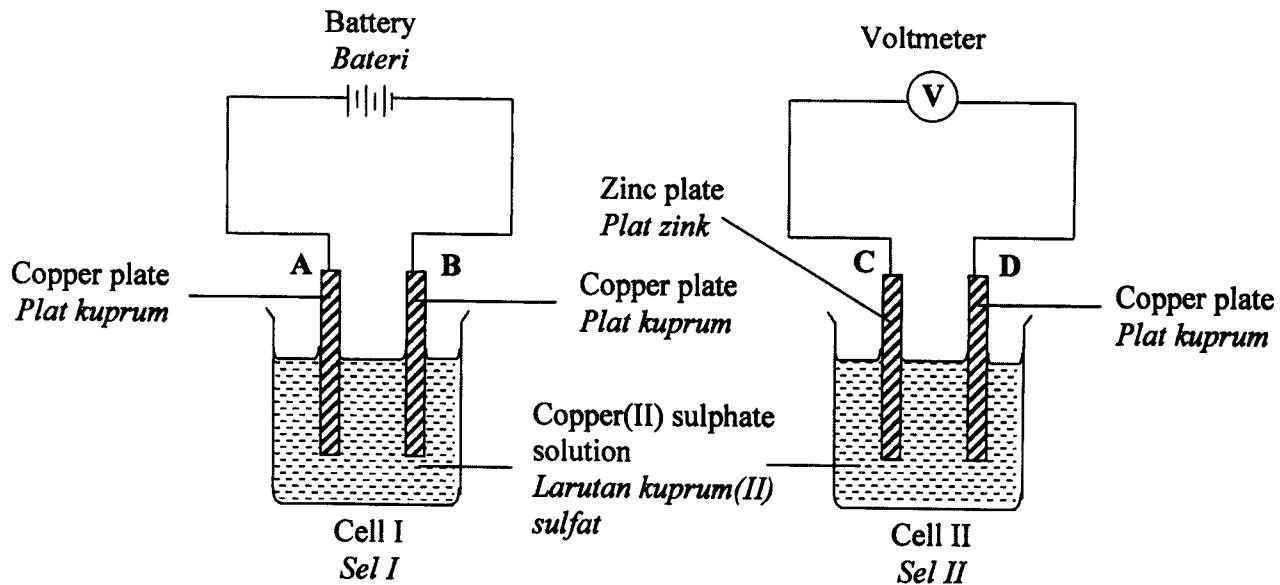


Diagram 10.2
Rajah 10.2

Construct a table to show the differences between Cell I and Cell II in terms of energy change, half-equations at the anode and the direction of electrons flow.

Bina satu jadual untuk membezakan antara Sel I dan Sel II dari segi perubahan tenaga, setengah persamaan pada anod dan arah pengaliran elektron.

[6 marks]
[6 markah]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER
KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT**

PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

Proton number		Symbol		Name of element		Relative atomic mass	
10	H	He	Helium	4	He	Helium	4
11	N	Ne	Neon	10	F	Fluorine	19
12	Mg	Mg	Magnesium	12	O	Oxygen	16
13	Al	Si	Silicon	14	P	Phosphorus	31
14	Si	Al	Aluminum	15	S	Sulfur	32
15	Ge	Ge	Gallium	16	C	Chlorine	35.5
16	Zn	Zn	Zinc	17	Cl	Chlorine	37
17	Cu	Cu	Copper	18	Br	Bromine	80
18	Ni	Ni	Nickel	19	Se	Selenium	84
19	Co	Co	Cobalt	20	As	Arsenic	75
20	Fe	Fe	Iron	22	Ge	Germanium	73
21	Mn	Mn	Manganese	23	Ge	Germanium	73
22	Ti	Ti	Titanium	24	As	Arsenic	75
23	V	V	Vanadium	25	Ge	Germanium	73
24	Cr	Cr	Chromium	26	As	Arsenic	75
25	Sc	Sc	Scandium	27	Ge	Germanium	73
26	Ta	Ta	Tantalum	28	As	Arsenic	75
27	W	W	Tungsten	29	Ge	Germanium	73
28	Ru	Ru	Ruthenium	30	As	Arsenic	75
29	Rh	Rh	Rhenium	31	Ge	Germanium	73
30	Pd	Pd	Palladium	32	As	Arsenic	75
31	Ag	Ag	Silver	33	Ge	Germanium	73
32	Ir	Ir	Iridium	34	As	Arsenic	75
33	Os	Os	Osmium	35	Ge	Germanium	73
34	Pt	Pt	Platinum	36	As	Arsenic	75
35	Au	Au	Gold	36	Ge	Germanium	73
36	Hg	Hg	Mercury	37	As	Arsenic	75
37	Tl	Tl	Thallium	38	Ge	Germanium	73
38	Pb	Pb	Lead	39	As	Arsenic	75
39	Bi	Bi	Bismuth	40	Ge	Germanium	73
40	At	At	Astatine	41	As	Arsenic	75
41	Rn	Rn	Radon	42	Ge	Germanium	73
42	Xe	Xe	Xenon	43	As	Arsenic	75
43	Kr	Kr	Krypton	44	Ge	Germanium	73
44	Ar	Ar	Argon	45	As	Arsenic	75
45	Ca	Ca	Calcium	46	Ge	Germanium	73
46	Sc	Sc	Scandium	47	As	Arsenic	75
47	Ti	Ti	Titanium	48	Ge	Germanium	73
48	V	V	Vanadium	49	As	Arsenic	75
49	Cr	Cr	Chromium	50	Ge	Germanium	73
50	Mn	Mn	Manganese	51	As	Arsenic	75
51	Ta	Ta	Tantalum	52	Ge	Germanium	73
52	W	W	Tungsten	53	As	Arsenic	75
53	Ru	Ru	Ruthenium	54	Ge	Germanium	73
54	Pd	Pd	Palladium	55	As	Arsenic	75
55	Ag	Ag	Silver	56	Ge	Germanium	73
56	Ir	Ir	Iridium	57	As	Arsenic	75
57	Os	Os	Osmium	58	Ge	Germanium	73
58	Pt	Pt	Platinum	59	As	Arsenic	75
59	Au	Au	Gold	60	Ge	Germanium	73
60	Hg	Hg	Mercury	61	As	Arsenic	75
61	Tl	Tl	Thallium	62	Ge	Germanium	73
62	Pb	Pb	Lead	63	As	Arsenic	75
63	Bi	Bi	Bismuth	64	Ge	Germanium	73
64	At	At	Astatine	65	As	Arsenic	75
65	Rn	Rn	Radon	66	Ge	Germanium	73
66	Xe	Xe	Xenon	67	As	Arsenic	75
67	Kr	Kr	Krypton	68	Ge	Germanium	73
68	Ar	Ar	Argon	69	As	Arsenic	75
69	Ca	Ca	Calcium	70	Ge	Germanium	73
70	Sc	Sc	Scandium	71	As	Arsenic	75
71	Ti	Ti	Titanium	72	Ge	Germanium	73
72	V	V	Chromium	73	As	Arsenic	75
73	Cr	Cr	Chromium	74	Ge	Germanium	73
74	Mn	Mn	Manganese	75	As	Arsenic	75
75	Ta	Ta	Tantalum	76	Ge	Germanium	73
76	W	W	Tungsten	77	As	Arsenic	75
77	Ru	Ru	Ruthenium	78	Ge	Germanium	73
78	Pd	Pd	Palladium	79	As	Arsenic	75
79	Ag	Ag	Silver	80	Ge	Germanium	73
80	Ir	Ir	Iridium	81	As	Arsenic	75
81	Os	Os	Osmium	82	Ge	Germanium	73
82	Pt	Pt	Platinum	83	As	Arsenic	75
83	Au	Au	Gold	84	Ge	Germanium	73
84	Hg	Hg	Mercury	85	As	Arsenic	75
85	Tl	Tl	Thallium	86	Ge	Germanium	73
86	Pb	Pb	Lead	87	As	Arsenic	75
87	Bi	Bi	Bismuth	88	Ge	Germanium	73
88	At	At	Astatine	89	As	Arsenic	75
89	Rn	Rn	Radon	90	Ge	Germanium	73
90	Xe	Xe	Xenon	91	As	Arsenic	75
91	Kr	Kr	Krypton	92	Ge	Germanium	73
92	Ar	Ar	Argon	93	As	Arsenic	75
93	Ca	Ca	Calcium	94	Ge	Germanium	73
94	Sc	Sc	Scandium	95	As	Arsenic	75
95	Ti	Ti	Titanium	96	Ge	Germanium	73
96	V	V	Chromium	97	As	Arsenic	75
97	Cr	Cr	Chromium	98	Ge	Germanium	73
98	Mn	Mn	Manganese	99	As	Arsenic	75
99	Ta	Ta	Tantalum	100	Ge	Germanium	73
100	W	W	Tungsten	101	As	Arsenic	75
101	Ru	Ru	Ruthenium	102	Ge	Germanium	73
102	Pd	Pd	Palladium	103	As	Arsenic	75
103	Ag	Ag	Silver	104	Ge	Germanium	73
104	Ir	Ir	Iridium	105	As	Arsenic	75
105	Os	Os	Osmium	106	Ge	Germanium	73
106	Pt	Pt	Platinum	107	As	Arsenic	75
107	Au	Au	Gold	108	Ge	Germanium	73
108	Hg	Hg	Mercury	109	As	Arsenic	75
109	Tl	Tl	Thallium	110	Ge	Germanium	73
110	Pb	Pb	Lead	111	As	Arsenic	75
111	Bi	Bi	Bismuth	112	Ge	Germanium	73
112	At	At	Astatine	113	As	Arsenic	75
113	Rn	Rn	Radon	114	Ge	Germanium	73
114	Xe	Xe	Xenon	115	As	Arsenic	75
115	Kr	Kr	Krypton	116	Ge	Germanium	73
116	Ar	Ar	Argon	117	As	Arsenic	75
117	Ca	Ca	Calcium	118	Ge	Germanium	73
118	Sc	Sc	Scandium	119	As	Arsenic	75
119	Ti	Ti	Titanium	120	Ge	Germanium	73
120	V	V	Chromium	121	As	Arsenic	75
121	Cr	Cr	Chromium	122	Ge	Germanium	73
122	Mn	Mn	Manganese	123	As	Arsenic	75
123	Ta	Ta	Tantalum	124	Ge	Germanium	73
124	W	W	Tungsten	125	As	Arsenic	75
125	Ru	Ru	Ruthenium	126	Ge	Germanium	73
126	Pd	Pd	Palladium	127	As	Arsenic	75
127	Ag	Ag	Silver	128	Ge	Germanium	73
128	Ir	Ir	Iridium	129	As	Arsenic	75
129	Os	Os	Osmium	130	Ge	Germanium	73
130	Pt	Pt	Platinum	131	As	Arsenic	75
131	Au	Au	Gold	132	Ge	Germanium	73
132	Hg	Hg	Mercury	133	As	Arsenic	75
133	Tl	Tl	Thallium	134	Ge	Germanium	73
134	Pb	Pb	Lead	135	As	Arsenic	75
135	Bi	Bi	Bismuth	136	Ge	Germanium	73
136	At	At	Astatine	137	As	Arsenic	75
137	Rn	Rn	Radon	138	Ge	Germanium	73
138	Xe	Xe	Xenon	139	As	Arsenic	75
139	Kr	Kr	Krypton	140	Ge	Germanium	73
140	Ar	Ar	Argon	141	As	Arsenic	75
141	Ca	Ca	Calcium	142	Ge	Germanium	73
142	Sc	Sc	Scandium	143	As	Arsenic	75
143	Ti	Ti	Titanium	144	Ge	Germanium	73
144	V	V	Chromium	145	As	Arsenic	75
145	Cr	Cr	Chromium	146	Ge	Germanium	73
146	Mn	Mn	Manganese	147	As	Arsenic	75
147	Ta	Ta	Tantalum	148	Ge	Germanium	73
148	W	W	Tungsten	149	As	Arsenic	75
149	Ru	Ru	Ruthenium	150	Ge	Germanium	73
150	Pd	Pd	Palladium	151	As	Arsenic	75
151	Ag	Ag	Silver	152	Ge	Germanium	73
152	Ir	Ir	Iridium	153	As	Arsenic	75
153	Os	Os	Osmium	154	Ge	Germanium	73
154	Pt	Pt	Platinum	155	As	Arsenic	75
155	Au	Au	Gold	156	Ge	Germanium	73
156	Hg	Hg	Mercury	157	As	Arsenic	75
157	Tl	Tl	Thallium	158	Ge	Germanium	73
158	Pb	Pb	Lead	159	As	Arsenic	75
159	Bi	Bi	Bismuth	160	Ge	Germanium	73
160	At	At	Astatine	161	As	Arsenic	75
161	Rn	Rn	Radon	162	Ge	Germanium	73
162	Xe	Xe	Xenon	163	As	Arsenic	75
163	Kr	Kr	Krypton	164	Ge	Germanium	73
164	Ar	Ar	Argon	165	As	Arsenic	75
165	Ca	Ca	Calcium	166	Ge	Germanium	73
166	Sc	Sc	Scandium	167	As	Arsenic	75
167	Ti	Ti	Titanium	168	Ge	Germanium	73
168	V	V	Chromium	169	As	Arsenic	75
169	Cr	Cr	Chromium	170	Ge	Germanium	73
170	Mn	Mn	Manganese	171	As	Arsenic	75
171	Ta	Ta	Tantalum	172	Ge	Germanium	73
172	W	W	Tungsten	173	As	Arsenic	75
173	Ru	Ru	Ruthenium	174	Ge	Germanium	73
174	Pd	Pd	Palladium	175	As	Arsenic	75
175	Ag	Ag	Silver	176	Ge	Germanium	73
176	Ir	Ir	Iridium	177	As	Arsenic	75
177	Os	Os	Osmium	178	Ge	Germanium	73
178	Pt	Pt	Platinum	179	As	Arsenic	75
179	Au	Au	Gold	180	Ge	Germanium	73
180	Hg	Hg	Mercury	181	As	Arsenic	75
181	Tl	Tl	Thallium	182	Ge	Germanium	73
182	Pb	Pb	Lead	183	As	Arsenic	75
183	Bi	Bi	Bismuth	184	Ge	Germanium	73
184	At	At	Astatine	185	As	Arsenic	75
185	Rn	Rn	Radon	186	Ge	Germanium	73
186	Xe	Xe	Xenon	187	As	Arsenic	75
187	Kr	Kr	Krypton	188	Ge	Germanium	73
188	Ar	Ar	Argon	189	As	Arsenic	75
189	Ca	Ca	Calcium	190	Ge	Germanium	73
190	Sc	Sc	Scandium	191	As	Arsenic	75
191	Ti	Ti	Titanium	192	Ge	Germanium	73
192	V	V	Chromium	193	As	Arsenic	75
193	Cr	Cr	Chromium	194	Ge	Germanium	73
194	Mn	Mn	Manganese	195	As	Arsenic	75
195	Ta	Ta	Tantalum	196	Ge	Germanium	73
196	W	W	Tungsten	197	As	Arsenic	75
197	Ru	Ru	Ruthenium	198	Ge	Germanium	73
198	Pd	Pd	Palladium	199	As	Arsenic	75
199	Ag	Ag	Silver	200	Ge	Germanium	73
200	Ir	Ir	Iridium	201	As	Arsenic	75
201	Os	Os	Osmium	202	Ge	Germanium	73
202	Pt	Pt	Platinum	203	As	Arsenic	75
203	Au	Au	Gold	204	Ge	Germanium	73
204	Hg	Hg	Mercury	205	As	Arsenic	75
205	Tl	Tl	Thallium	206	Ge	Germanium	73
206	Pb	Pb	Lead	207	As	Arsenic	75
207	Bi	Bi	Bismuth	208	Ge	Germanium	73
208	At	At	Astatine	209	As	Arsenic	75
209	Rn	Rn	Radon	210	Ge	Germanium	73
210	Xe	Xe	Xenon	211	As	Arsenic	75
211	Kr	Kr	Krypton	212	Ge	Germanium	73
212	Ar	Ar	Argon	213	As	Arsenic	75
213	Ca	Ca	Calcium	214	Ge	Germanium	73
214	Sc	Sc	Scandium	215	As	Arsenic	75
215	Ti	Ti	Titanium	216	Ge	Germanium	73
216	V	V	Chromium	217	As	Arsenic	75
217	Cr						