

SULIT

**NO. KAD PENGENALAN**

A horizontal row of twelve empty square boxes, intended for children to practice writing letters or words.

ANGKA GILIRAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Nama ..... Tingkatan .....



JABATAN PELAJARAN NEGERI SELANGOR  
PERSIDANGAN KEBANGSAAN PENGETUA SEKOLAH MENENGAH

# **PROGRAM PENINGKATAN PRESTASI AKADEMIK (2) SIJIL PELAJARAN MALAYSIA 2010**

4541/2

## CHEMISTRY

## Kertas 2

Sept./Okt.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  jam

Dua jam tiga puluh minit

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU

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

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 32 halaman bercetak.

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(e) Diagram 1 shows the structural formula of a polymer X.

Rajah 1 menunjukkan formula struktur bagi suatu polimer X.

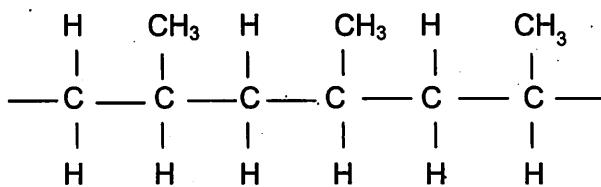


Diagram 1

Rajah 1

Draw the structural formula for the monomer of polymer X.

Lukis formula struktur bagi monomer bagi polimer X.

A large, empty rectangular box intended for the student to draw the structural formula of the monomer.

1 (e)

A small square box containing the number 1, indicating the mark for this question.

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

**TOTAL**  
**A1**

A small square box containing the number 10, indicating the total mark for the page.



- 2 Table 2 shows the proton number of elements P, Q, S and V.

*Jadual 2 menunjukkan nombor proton bagi unsur-unsur P, Q, S dan V.*

Element Unsur	P	Q	S	V
Proton number Nombor proton	6	.....	17	19

Table 2  
*Jadual 2*

- (a) (i) Write the formula of the ion formed when S atom achieves an octet electron arrangement.

*Tulis formula ion yang terbentuk apabila atom S mencapai susunan elektron oktet.*

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

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

2 (a)(i)

- (ii) Q atom and S atom are isotopes. State the meaning of isotopes.

*Atom Q dan atom S adalah isotop. Nyatakan maksud isotop.*

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

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

2 (a)(ii)

- (iii) Write the electron arrangement of Q atom.

*Tulis susunan elektron atom Q.*

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

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

2 (a)(iii)

- (b) (i) State the period for elements V in the Periodic Table.

*Nyatakan kala bagi unsur V dalam Jadual Berkala.*

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

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

2 (b)(i)

2 (b)(ii)

1
---

- (ii) Explain your answer in (b)(i).  
*Terangkan jawapan anda di (b)(i).*

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

2 (c)(i)

1
---

- (c) Elements P and S react together to form a covalent compound.  
*Unsur P dan unsur S bertindak balas untuk membentuk sebatian kovalen.*

- (i) Write the molecular formula of the compound formed.  
*Tulis formula molekul bagi sebatian yang terbentuk.*

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

- (ii) Draw the electron arrangement of the compound formed in (c)(i).  
*Lukis susunan elektron bagi sebatian yang terbentuk di (c)(i).*

2 (c)(ii)

2
---

[2 marks]  
[2 markah]

2 (d)(i)

1
---

- (d) (i) State the element that reacts vigorously with water.  
*Nyatakan unsur yang bertindak balas cergas dengan air.*

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

2 (d)(ii)

1
---

- (ii) Write the chemical equation for the reaction in (d)(i).  
*Tulis persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas di (d)(i).*

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

**TOTAL**

**A2**

10
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- 3 Diagram 3 shows the set-up of apparatus of Cell A and Cell B. Zinc sulphate, copper(II) sulphate and dilute sodium chloride solutions are used as electrolyte in the experiment.

Rajah 3 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi Sel A dan Sel B. Larutan-zink sulfat, kuprum(II) sulfat dan natrium klorida cair digunakan sebagai elektrolit dalam eksperimen ini.

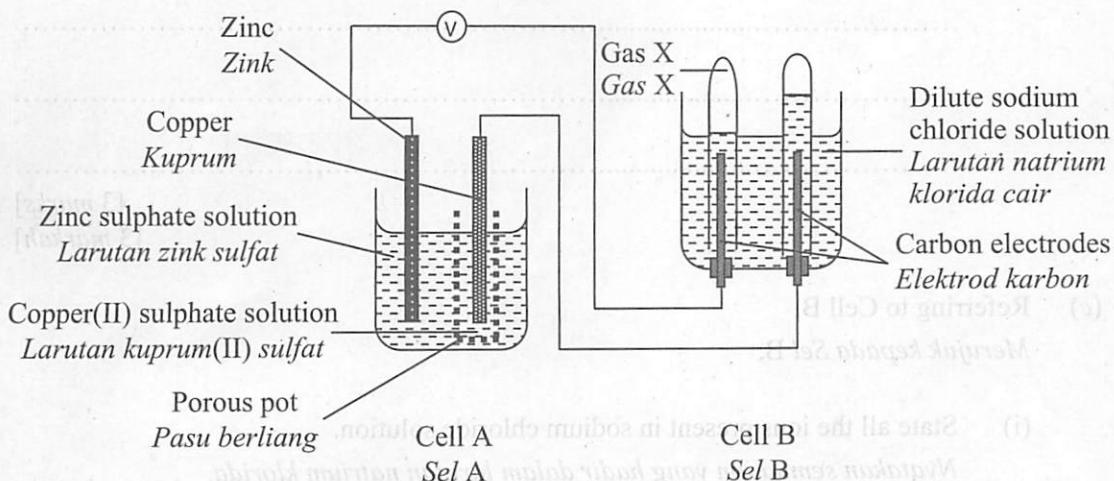


Diagram 3

Rajah 3

- (a) What is meant by an electrolyte?

*Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan elektrolit?*

3 (a)

1

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (b) Referring to Cell A,

*Merujuk kepada Sel A,*

- (i) What is the function of the porous pot?

*Apakah fungsi pasu berliang?*

3 (b)(i)

1

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (ii) Write a half-equation at the copper electrode.

*Tulis setengah persamaan pada elektrod kuprum.*

3 (b)(ii)

1

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

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- (iii) What is the colour change of the copper(II) sulphate solution after 30 minutes? Explain why.

*Apakah perubahan warna larutan kuprum(II) sulfat selepas 30 minit?  
Terangkan mengapa.*

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

3 (b)(iii)

3

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

- (c) Referring to Cell B,  
*Merujuk kepada Sel B,*

3 (c)(i)

1

- (i) State all the ions present in sodium chloride solution.

*Nyatakan semua ion yang hadir dalam larutan natrium klorida.*

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

3 (c)(ii)

1

- (ii) State the name of gas X.

*Nyatakan nama gas X.*

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

- (iii) Explain how gas X is produced.

*Terangkan bagaimana gas X dihasilkan.*

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

3 (c)(iii)

2

[2 marks]  
[2 markah]

**TOTAL**  
A3

10

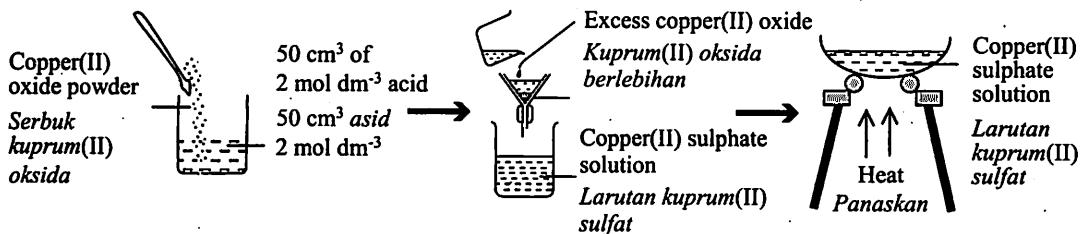


- 4 Diagram 4.1 shows two different methods of preparing copper(II) sulphate solution salt and silver chloride salt.

Rajah 4.1 menunjukkan dua kaedah yang berbeza dalam menyediakan larutan garam kuprum(II) sulfat dan garam argentum klorida.

**Method I : Preparation of copper(II) sulphate salt.**

**Kaedah I : Penyediaan garam kuprum(II) sulfat.**



**Method II: Preparation of silver chloride.**

**Kaedah II : Penyediaan garam argentum klorida.**

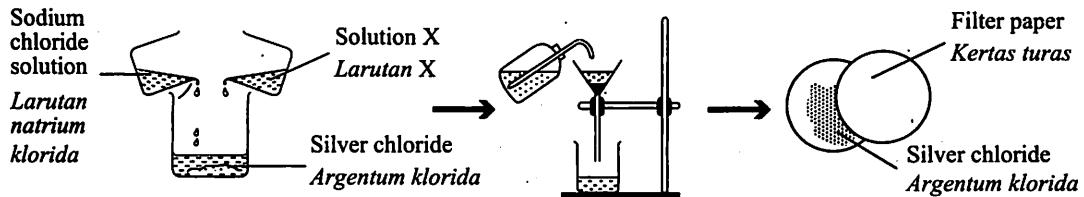


Diagram 4.1

Rajah 4.1

- (a) Based on Method I:

Berdasarkan Kaedah I:

- (i) State the name of acid used.

Nyatakan nama asid yang digunakan.

4 (a)(i)

1

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (ii) State the type of reaction which occurs in this method.

Nyatakan jenis bagi tindak balas yang berlaku dalam kaedah ini.

4 (a)(ii)

1

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (iii) Why is copper(II) oxide powder added in excess?

Mengapakah serbuk kuprum(II) oksida ditambah sehingga berlebihan?

4 (a)(iii)

1

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

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4 (b)(i)



(b) Based on Method II:

Berdasarkan Kaedah II:

- (i) State the name of Solution X.

Nyatakan nama bagi Larutan X.

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

4 (b)(ii)



- (ii) Write an ionic equation for the reaction that occurs in this method.

Tulis persamaan ionik bagi tindak balas yang berlaku dalam kaedah ini.

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

4 (b)(iii)



- (iii) State **one** observation when solution X is added to sodium chloride solution.

Nyatakan satu pemerhatian apabila larutan X ditambah kepada larutan natrium klorida.

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]



- (c) Diagram 4.2 shows the set-up of an apparatus of decomposition for lead(II) carbonate during heating.

*Rajah 4.2 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi tindak balas penguraian plumbum(II) karbonat semasa dipanaskan.*

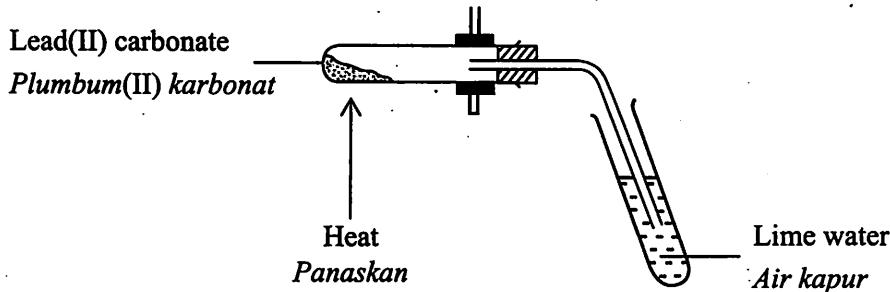


Diagram 4.2

Rajah 4.2

- (i) Write the chemical equation for the decomposition of lead(II) carbonate when heated strongly.

*Tulis persamaan kimia bagi penguraian plumbum(II) karbonat apabila dipanaskan dengan kuat.*

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

4 (c)(i)

1
---

- (ii) State the colour change of residue after heating.

*Nyatakan perubahan warna baki selepas pemanasan.*

.....

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

4 (c)(ii)

1
---

- (iii) Calculate the volume of gas produced at room condition if 13.35 g lead(II) carbonate is decomposed completely.

[Relative atomic mass: Pb = 207, C = 12, O = 16;

Molar volume of gas =  $24 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  at room conditions]

*Hitungkan isi padu gas yang terhasil pada keadaan bilik jika 13.35 g plumbum(II) karbonat terurai lengkap.*

[Jisim atom relatif: Pb = 207, C = 12, O = 16;

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

4 (c)(iii)

2
---

**TOTAL**  
**A4**

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

[ Lihat halaman sebelah ]

10
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- 5 Diagram 5 shows the apparatus set-up to determine the heat of combustion of an alcohol.

Rajah 5 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk menentukan haba pembakaran bagi suatu alkohol.

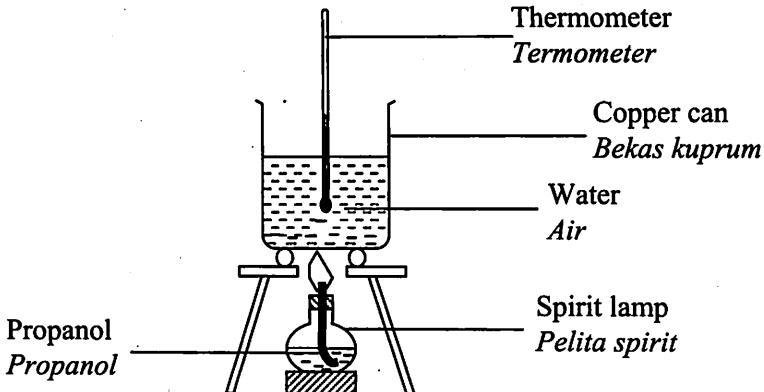


Diagram 5

Rajah 5

Table 5 shows the result of this experiment.

Jadual 5 menunjukkan keputusan eksperimen ini.

Mass of water (g) Jisim air (g)	500.00
Mass spirit lamp + propanol before combustion (g) Jisim pelita spirit + propanol sebelum pembakaran (g)	246.75
Mass spirit lamp + propanol after combustion (g) Jisim pelita spirit + propanol selepas pembakaran (g)	244.95
Initial temperature of water (°C) Suhu awal air (°C)	28.50
Highest temperature of water (°C) Suhu tertinggi air (°C)	58.50

Table 5

Jadual 5

5 (a)

- (a) What is the meaning of heat of combustion in this experiment?  
*Apakah maksud haba pembakaran di dalam eksperimen ini?*

1

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

5 (b)

- (b) Write the chemical equation for the combustion of propanol.  
*Tulis persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas pembakaran propanol.*

1

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]



- (c) (i) Calculate the heat released during the reaction.  
[Specific heat capacity of the water,  $c = 4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ ;  
Density of the water =  $1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ]

*Hitungkan haba yang dibebaskan semasa tindak balas.*

*[Muatan haba tentu bagi air,  $c = 4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ ;*

*Ketumpatan air =  $1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ]*

5 (c)(i)

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

1
---

- (ii) Calculate the number of moles of propanol used.  
[Relative atomic mass: C = 12, O = 16, H = 1]

*Hitungkan bilangan mol propanol yang digunakan.*

*[Jisim atom relatif: C = 12, O = 16, H = 1]*

5 (c)(ii)

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

1
---

- (iii) Calculate the heat of combustion.

*Hitungkan haba pembakaran.*

5 (c)(iii)

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

1
---

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- (d) Draw the energy level diagram for the reaction.  
*Lukis rajah aras tenaga bagi tindak balas itu.*

5 (d)

2
---

[2 marks]  
[2 markah]

- (e) The experiment is repeated using butanol to replace propanol. The heat of combustion using butanol is  $-2877 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  which is higher than the heat of combustion of propanol.  
Explain the difference of the heat of combustion.

*Eksperimen diulang dengan menggunakan butanol bagi menggantikan propanol.  
Haba pembakaran menggunakan butanol ialah  $-2877 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  di mana ia lebih tinggi daripada haba pembakaran propanol.  
Terangkan perbezaan bagi haba pembakaran ini.*

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

5 (e)

2
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[2 marks]  
[2 markah]

- (f) State **one** precautionary step that can be taken when carrying out the experiment above.

*Nyatakan satu langkah berjaga-jaga yang perlu diambil semasa menjalankan eksperimen di atas.*

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

5 (f)

1
---

TOTAL  
A5

10
----

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

- 6 Diagram 6 shows the apparatus set-up for a reaction involving the transfer of electrons at a distance between iron(II) sulphate solution and acidified potassium dichromate(VI) solution.

*Rajah 6 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi tindak balas yang melibatkan pemindahan elektron yang berlaku pada satu jarak antara larutan ferum(II) sulfat dan larutan kalium dikromat(VI) berasid.*

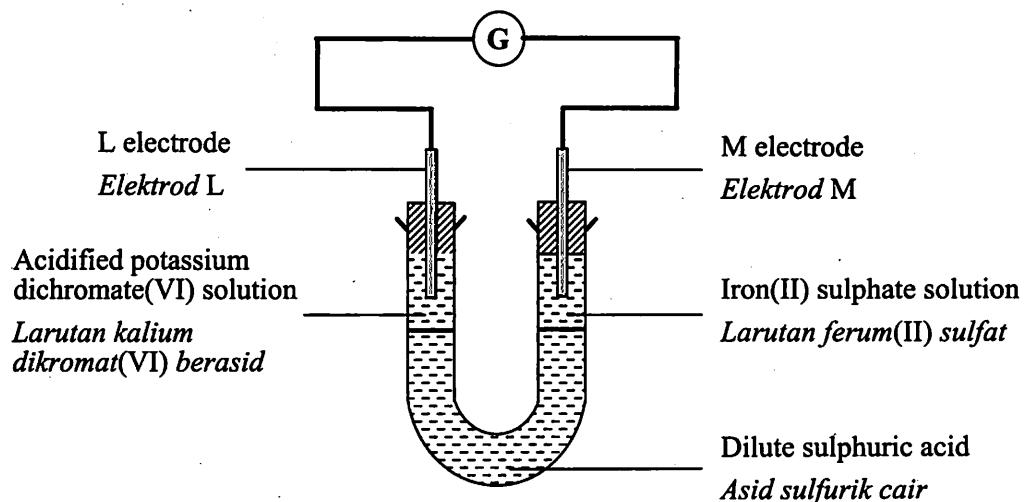


Diagram 6  
*Rajah 6*

- (a) (i) State the colour change of acidified potassium dichromate(VI) solution after 30 minutes.

*Nyatakan perubahan warna bagi larutan kalium dikromat(VI) berasid selepas 30 minit.*

6 (a)(i)

1
---

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

- (ii) State the change in oxidation number for chromium in acidified potassium dichromate(VI) solution.

*Nyatakan perubahan nombor pengoksidaan bagi kromium dalam larutan kalium dikromat(VI) berasid.*

6 (a)(ii)

1
---

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

- (b) (i) State the type of reaction that occurs at electrode M.  
*Nyatakan jenis tindak balas yang berlaku di elektrod M.*

6 (b)(i)

1
---

.....  
.....

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

- (ii) Write the half-equation for the reaction in (b)(i).  
*Tulis persamaan setengah bagi tindak balas di (b)(i).*

6 (b)(ii)

1
---

.....  
.....

[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

- (c) (i) Complete the following half equation for the reaction that occurs at electrode L.  
*Lengkapkan persamaan setengah berikut bagi tindak balas yang berlaku di elektrod L.*

6 (c)(i)

1
---



[1 mark]  
[1 markah]

- (ii) In the redox reaction that occurs in Diagram 6, name the substance that acts as the reducing agent.  
Explain your answer.  
*Dalam tindak balas redoks yang berlaku dalam Rajah 6, namakan bahan yang bertindak sebagai agen penurunan.  
Terangkan jawapan anda.*

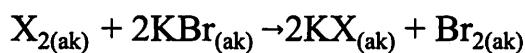
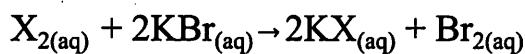
6 (c)(ii)

2
---

.....  
.....

[2 marks]  
[2 markah]

- (d) Another redox reaction can be represented by the following equation.  
*Satu tindak balas redoks yang lain boleh diwakili oleh persamaan berikut.*



Element X is in Group 17 in the Periodic Table of Elements.

*Unsur X adalah daripada Kumpulan 17 dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur.*

- (i) Suggest one suitable element for X.

*Cadangkan satu unsur yang sesuai bagi X.*

6 (d)(i)

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

[1 mark]  
 [1 markah]

- (ii) Describe briefly a test to show the presence of bromine, Br<sub>2</sub>, as the product.

*Huraikan dengan ringkas satu ujian bagi menunjukkan kehadiran bromin, Br<sub>2</sub>, sebagai hasil tindak balas.*

6 (d)(ii)

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

[2 marks]  
 [2 markah]

**TOTAL**  
**A6**

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**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) The knowledge of factors affecting the rate of reaction is applied in Haber process to produce ammonia.

State three conditions for the maximum production of ammonia in the Haber process.

*Pengetahuan tentang faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas diaplikasikan dalam proses Haber untuk menghasilkan ammonia.*

*Nyatakan tiga keadaan untuk memaksimalkan penghasilan gas ammonia dalam proses Haber.*

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

- (b) A student carried out two experiments to investigate the effect of catalyst X on the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide. Diagram 7.1 shows the set-up of apparatus and observation when a glowing wooden splinter is placed at the mouth of each test tube of both experiments.

*Seorang pelajar menjalankan dua eksperimen untuk mengkaji kesan mangkin X ke atas kadar penguraian hidrogen peroksida. Rajah 7.1 menunjukkan susunan radas dan pemerhatian apabila kayu uji berbara diletakkan pada mulut tabung uji kedua-dua eksperimen.*

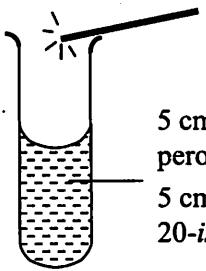
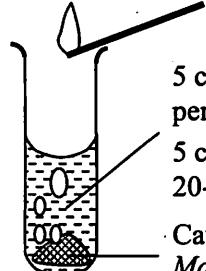
Experiment Eksperimen	Observation Pemerhatian
<p>Experiment I Eksperimen I</p>  <p>Wooden splinter Kayu uji berbara</p> <p>5 cm<sup>3</sup> of 20-volume of hydrogen peroxide solution 5 cm<sup>3</sup> larutan hidrogen peroksida 20-isi padu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The wooden splinter glows dimly and slowly. <i>Kayu uji berbara akan menyala malap dan perlakan.</i></li> <li>No effervescence occurs. <i>Tiada pembuakan berlaku.</i></li> </ul>
<p>Experiment II Eksperimen II</p>  <p>Wooden splinter Kayu uji berbara</p> <p>5 cm<sup>3</sup> of 20-volume of hydrogen peroxide solution 5 cm<sup>3</sup> larutan hidrogen peroksida 20-isi padu</p> <p>Catalyst X Mangkin X</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The wooden splinter lighted brightly. <i>Kayu uji berbara akan menyala terang.</i></li> <li>Effervescence occurs. <i>Pembuakan berlaku.</i></li> </ul>

Diagram 7.1

Rajah 7.1

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- (i) Write a chemical equation to represent the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide.

*Tulis persamaan kimia bagi penguraian hidrogen peroksida.*

[1 mark]

[1 markah]

- (ii) State the name of catalyst X. Explain using collision theory how the addition of the catalyst X affects the rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide.

*Nyatakan nama mangkin X. Terangkan dengan menggunakan teori pelanggaran bagaimana penambahan mangkin X mempengaruhi kadar penguraian hidrogen peroksida.*

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

- (iii) Draw an energy profile diagram for the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide with and without the presence of a catalyst.

*Lukis rajah aras tenaga untuk penguraian hidrogen peroksida dengan menggunakan mangkin dan tanpa kehadiran mangkin.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- (c) A group of students carry out two experiments to investigate how a factor affects the rate of a reaction. Table 7 shows the information about the reactants and the temperature used in each experiment.

*Sekumpulan pelajar menjalankan dua eksperimen untuk mengkaji faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar suatu tindak balas. Jadual 7 menerangkan mengenai bahan tindak balas dan suhu yang digunakan dalam setiap eksperimen.*

Experiment Eksperimen	Reactant Bahan tindak balas	Temperature / °C Suhu / °C
I	Excess zinc granule and 30 cm <sup>3</sup> of 0·5 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> sulphuric acid <i>Ketulan zink yang berlebihan dan 30 cm<sup>3</sup> asid sulfurik berkepekatan 0·5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup></i>	30
II	Excess zinc granule and 30 cm <sup>3</sup> of 0·5 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> sulphuric acid <i>Ketulan zink yang berlebihan dan 30 cm<sup>3</sup> asid sulfurik berkepekatan 0·5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup></i>	40

Tabel 7  
Jadual 7

- (i) Sketch on the same axes, the graph of total volume of gas collected against time for the two experiments.

*Lakar di atas paksi yang sama, graf bagi jumlah isi padu gas terkumpul melawan masa untuk kedua-dua eksperimen.*

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

- (ii) Compare the rate of reaction between experiment I and experiment II and explain the difference in the rate of reaction with reference to the collision theory.

*Bandingkan kadar tindak balas antara eksperimen I dan eksperimen II dan terangkan perbezaan kadar tindak balas ini dengan merujuk kepada teori pelanggaran.*

[5 marks]  
[5 markah]

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- (b) Two salts below are examples of food preservative which are used in our daily life.

*Dua garam di bawah adalah contoh bahan pengawet makanan yang digunakan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.*

- Sodium nitrate  
*Natrium nitrat*
- Sodium chloride  
*Natrium klorida*

- (i) What is the use of food preservative?

*Apakah kegunaan bahan pengawet makanan?*

- (ii) State **one** example of food which contains sodium chloride and **one** example of food which contains sodium nitrate as preservatives.

*Explain how each of the food preservative works.*

*Nyatakan satu contoh makanan yang mengandungi natrium klorida dan satu contoh makanan yang mengandungi natrium nitrat sebagai pengawet.*

*Terangkan bagaimana setiap bahan pengawet tersebut berfungsi.*

[5 marks]

[5 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) Compound X which has a relative molecular mass of 46. The percentage by mass of each element is as follows:

*Sebatian X yang mempunyai jisim molekul relatif 46. Peratus setiap unsur mengikut jisim adalah seperti berikut:*

• Carbon	-	52.2%
	<i>Karbon</i>	
• Hydrogen	-	13.0%
	<i>Hidrogen</i>	
• Oxygen	-	34.8%
	<i>Oksigen</i>	

Based on the information given,

*Berdasarkan maklumat yang diberi,*

[Relative atomic mass : C = 12, H = 1, O = 16]

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

- (i) Determine the molecular formula of X.  
*Tentukan formula molekul X.*

- (ii) Draw its structural formula.  
*Lukis formula strukturnya.*

[6 marks]  
[6 markah]

[ Lihat halaman sebelah

SULIT

**10 (a)** Diagram 10.1 shows the dissociation of acid A and acid B in water.

*Rajah 10.1 menunjukkan penceraian asid A dan asid B dalam air.*

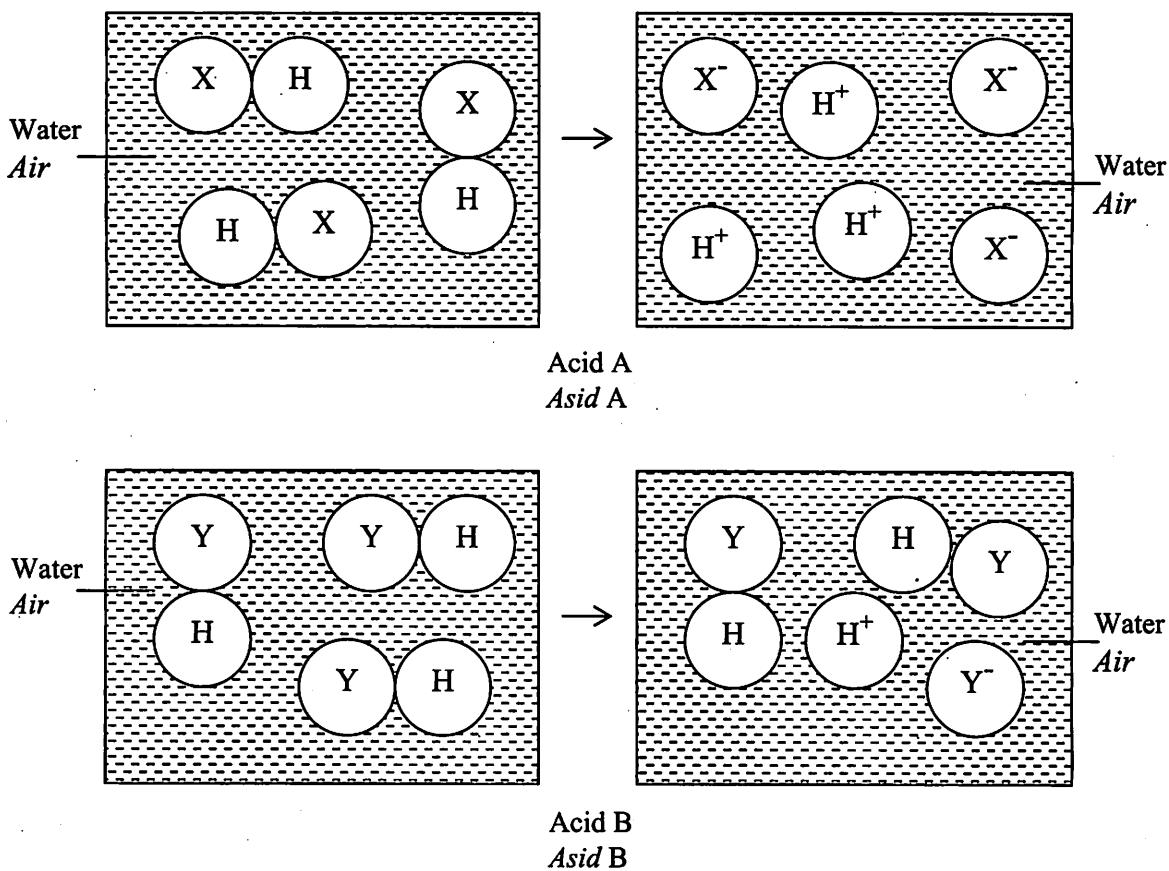


Diagram 10.1

*Rajah 10.1*

- (i) Suggest **one** example of acid A and **one** example of acid B.

*Cadangkan satu contoh asid A dan satu contoh asid B.*

[2 marks]  
[2 markah]

- (ii) Compare pH values of acid A and acid B.  
Explain your answer.

*Bandingkan nilai pH asid A dan asid B.  
Terangkan jawapan anda.*

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

- (b) Diagram 10.2 shows the set-up of the apparatus for the reactions between calcium carbonate and ethanoic acid in two different solvents.

Rajah 10.2 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi tindak balas antara kalsium karbonat dan asid etanoik dalam dua pelarut yang berlainan.

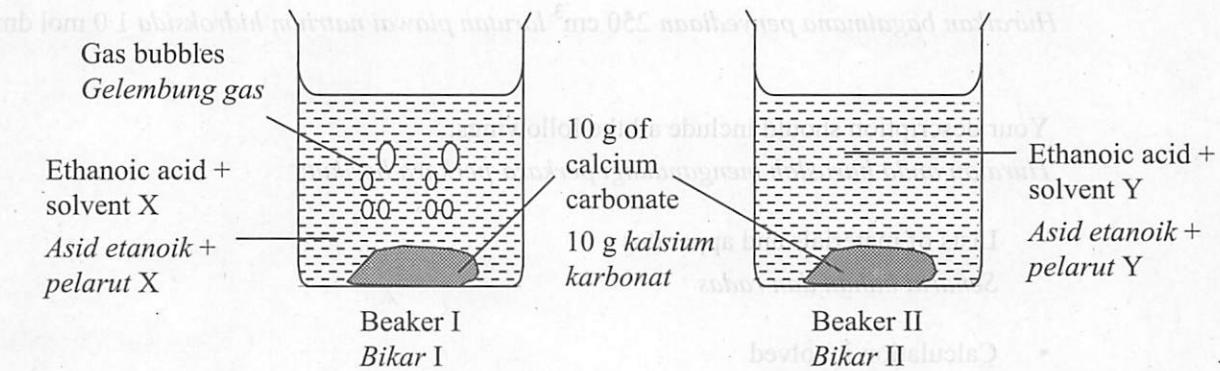


Diagram 10.2

Rajah 10.2

- (i) Based on the observations, give **one** example of solvent X and solvent Y.

Berdasarkan pemerhatian, berikan **satu** contoh bagi pelarut X dan pelarut Y.

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

- (ii) Reaction occurs in beaker I but does not occur in beaker II.

Explain.

Tindak balas berlaku dalam bikar I tetapi tidak berlaku dalam bikar II.

Terangkan.

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

(c) (i) What is meant by standard solution?

*Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan larutan piawai?*

(ii) Describe the preparation of 250 cm<sup>3</sup> of a standard solution of 1·0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> sodium hydroxide.

*Huraikan bagaimana penyediaan 250 cm<sup>3</sup> larutan piawai natrium hidroksida 1·0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>.*

Your description should include all the followings:

*Huraian anda haruslah mengandungi perkara-perkara berikut:*

- Lists of materials and apparatus

*Senarai bahan dan radas*

- Calculation involved

*Pengiraan yang terlibat*

[Relative atomic mass: Na = 23, H = 1, O = 16]

[Jisim atom relatif : Na = 23, H = 1, O = 16]

- Procedures of the experiment

*Prosedur eksperimen*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

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

**PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS**  
**JADUAL BERKALA UNSUR**

1 H Hydrogen Hidrogen 1																			2 He Helium Helium 4		
3 Li Lithium Lithium 7	4 Be Beryllium Berillium 9																				
11 Na Sodium Natrium 23	12 Mg Magnesium Magnesium 24																				
19 K Potassium Kalium 39	20 Ca Calcium Kalsium 40	21 Sc Scandium Skandium 45	22 Ti Titanium Titanium 48	23 V Vanadium Vanadium 51	24 Cr Chromium Kromium 52	25 Mn Manganese Mangan 55	26 Fe Iron Ferum 56	27 Co Cobalt Kobalt 59	28 Ni Nickel Nikel 59	29 Cu Copper Kuprum 64	30 Zn Zinc Zink 65	31 Ga Gallium Galium 70	32 Ge Germanium Arsenik 73	33 As Arsenic Arsenik 75	34 Se Selenium Selenium 79	35 Br Bromine Bromin 80	36 Kr Krypton Kripton 84				
37 Rb Rubidium Rubidium 86	38 Sr Strontium Strontium 88	39 Y Yttrium Itrium 89	40 Zr Zirconium Zirkonium 91	41 Nb Niobium Niobium 93	42 Mo Molybdenum Molibdenum 96	43 Tc Technetium Teknetium 98	44 Ru Ruthenium Rutenium 101	45 Rh Rhodium Rhodium 103	46 Pd Palladium Paladium 106	47 Ag Silver Argentum 108	48 Cd Cadmium Kadmium 112	49 In Indium Indium 115	50 Sn Tin Stanum 119	51 Sb Antimony Antimoni 122	52 Te Tellurium Telurium 128	53 I Iodine Iodin 127	54 Xe Xenon Xeron 131				
55 Cs Cesium Sesiun 133	56 Ba Barium Barium 137	57 La Lanthanum Lantanan 139	72 Hf Hafnium Hafnium 179	73 Ta Tantalum Tantalum 181	74 W Tungsten Tungsten 184	75 Re Rhenium Rhenium 186	76 Os Osmium Osmium 190	77 Ir Iridium Iridium 192	78 Pt Platinum Platinum 195	79 Au Gold Aurum 197	80 Hg Mercury Merkuri 201	81 Tl Thallium Talium 204	82 Pb Lead Plumbum 207	83 Bi Bismuth Bismut 209	84 Po Polonium Polonium 210	85 At Astatine Astatin 210	86 Rn Radon Radon 222				
87 Fr Francium Fransium 223	88 Ra Radium Radium 226	89 Ac Actinium Aktinium 227	104 Unq Unnilquadium Unnilquadium 257	105 Ump Unnilpentium Unnilpentium 260	106 Unh Unnilhexium Unnilhexium 263	107 Uns Unnilseptium Unnilseptium 262	108 Uno Unniloctium Unniloctium 265	109 Une Unniloktium Unniloktium 266													
			58 Ce Cerium Serium 140	59 Pr Praseodymium Praseodimium 141	60 Nd Neodymium Neodymium 144	61 Pm Promethium Promethium 147	62 Sm Samarium Samarium 150	63 Eu Europium Europium 152	64 Gd Gadolinium Gadolinium 157	65 Tb Terbium Terbium 159	66 Dy Dysprosium Disprosium 163	67 Ho Holmium Holmium 165	68 Er Erbium Erbium 167	69 Tm Thulium Tulium 169	70 Yb Ytterbium Herbium 173	71 Lu Lutetium Lutetium 175					
			90 Th Thorium Torium 232	91 Pa Proactinium Proaktinium 231	92 U Uranium Uranium 238	93 Np Neptunium Neptunium 237	94 Pu Plutonium Plutonium 244	95 Am Americium Amerisium 243	96 Cm Curium Curium 247	97 Bk Berkerium Berkerium 247	98 Cf Californiva Kalifornium 249	99 Es Einsteinium Einsteinium 254	100 Fm Fermium Fermium 253	101 Md Mendelevium Mendelevium 256	102 No Nobelium Nobelium 254	103 Lr Lawrensiun Lawrensiun 257					

Reference: Chang, Raymond (1991). Chemistry, McGraw-Hill, Inc.  
Dipetik dan diubahsuai daripada: Chang, Raymond (1991). Chemistry, McGraw-Hill, Inc.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**  
**MAKLUMAT UNTUK CALON**

1. This question paper consists of three sections: **Section A**, **Section B** and **Section C**.  
*Kertas soalan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian: Bahagian A, Bahagian B dan Bahagian C.*

2. Answer all question in **Section A**. Write your answers for **Section A** in the spaces provided in this question paper.

*Jawab semua soalan dalam Bahagian A. Jawapan anda bagi Bahagian A hendaklah ditulis pada ruang yang disediakan dalam kertas soalan.*

3. Answer any one question from **Section B** and any one question from **Section C**. Write your answer for **Section B** and **Section C** on the ‘helaian tambahan’ provided by the invigilators.

You may use equations, diagrams, tables, graphs and other suitable methods to explain your answers.

*Jawab mana-mana satu soalan daripada Bahagian B dan mana-mana satu soalan daripada Bahagian C. Tulis jawapan anda bagi Bahagian B dan Bahagian C dalam helaian tambahan yang dibekalkan oleh pengawas peperiksaan.*

*Anda boleh menggunakan persamaan, rajah, jadual, graf dan cara lain yang sesuai untuk menjelaskan jawapan anda.*

4. The diagrams in the questions are not drawn to scale unless stated.

*Rajah yang mengiringi soalan tidak dilukis mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan.*

5. Marks allocated for each question or sub-part of a question are shown in brackets.

*Markah yang diperuntukkan bagi setiap soalan atau ceraian soalan ditunjukkan dalam kurungan.*

6. Show your working. It may help you to get marks.

*Tunjukkan kerja mengira. Ini membantu anda mendapatkan markah.*

7. If you wish to change your answer, cross out the answer that you have done. Then write down the new answer.

*Jika anda hendak menukar jawapan, batalkan jawapan yang telah dibuat. Kemudian tulis jawapan yang baru.*

8. The Periodic Table of Elements is provided on pages 31.

*Jadual Berkala Unsur disediakan di halaman 31.*

9. You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.

*Anda dibenarkan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik yang tidak boleh diprogram.*

10. You are advised to spend 90 minutes to answer questions in **Section A**, 30 minutes for **Section B** and 30 minutes for **Section C**.

*Anda dinasihati supaya mengambil masa 90 minit untuk menjawab soalan dalam Bahagian A, 30 minit untuk Bahagian B dan 30 minit untuk Bahagian C.*

11. Detach **Section B** and **Section C** from this question paper. Tie the ‘helaian tambahan’ together with this question paper and hand in to the invigilator at the end of the examination.

*Ceraikan Bahagian B dan Bahagian C daripada kertas soalan ini. Ikat helaian tambahan bersama-sama kertas soalan ini dan serahkan kepada pengawas peperiksaan pada akhir peperiksaan.*