

Answer all questions  
Jawab semua soalan

1. Vitamin C is an essential vitamin, meaning your body cannot produce it. It is water soluble and found in many fruits and vegetables. The recommended daily intake for vitamin C is 75mg for female and 90mg for male.  
*Vitamin C adalah vitamin yang penting tetapi tidak dapat dihasilkan oleh tubuh. Vitamin C merupakan vitamin larut air yang boleh didapati daripada buah-buahan dan sayur-sayuran. Pengambilan harian vitamin C yang dicadangkan adalah sebanyak 75mg untuk wanita dan 90mg untuk lelaki.*
- Based on the information above, a group of students carried out an experiment to investigate the percentage of vitamin C in different type of fruit juices by using dichlorophenolindophenol (DCPIP) solution. The experiment was carried out by using the samples of fruit juices such as guava juice, orange juice and starfruit juice in Diagram 1.  
*Sekumpulan pelajar telah menjalankan satu eksperimen untuk menyiasat peratus vitamin C di dalam jenis sampel jus buah yang berbeza dengan menggunakan larutan diklorofenolindofenol DCPIP. Eksperimen ini telah dijalankan dengan menggunakan sampel jus buah seperti jus jambu, jus oren dan jus belimbing dalam Rajah 1*

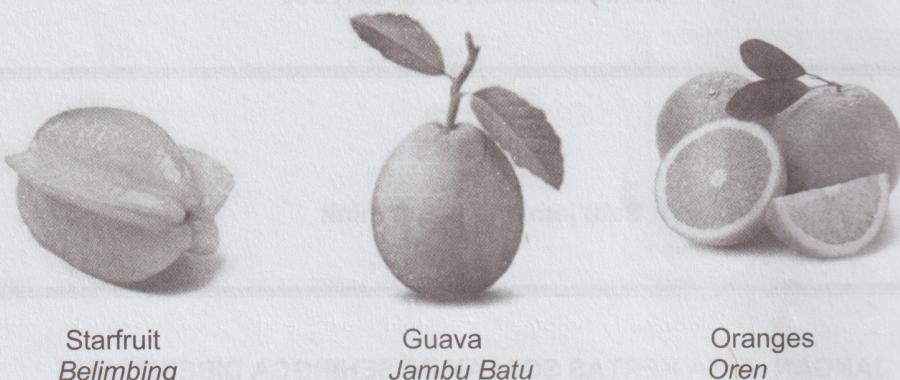


Diagram 1/Rajah 1

The students carried out the following steps:

*Pelajar-pelajar tersebut telah menjalankan langkah-langkah yang berikut:*

Step 1 : 1 ml DCPIP solution was placed in a test tube.

*Langkah 1 : 1 ml larutan DCPIP telah dimasukkan ke dalam tabung uji.*

Step 2 : A few drops of 0.1% ascorbic acid was added to the DCPIP solution until the blue coloured of DCPIP solution turned colourless

*Langkah 2 : Beberapa titik asid askorbik 0.1% telah ditambahkan ke dalam larutan DCPIP sehingga warna biru larutan DCPIP bertukar menjadi luntur.*

Diagram 1(a) shows the method used in the experiment.  
*Rajah 1(a) menunjukkan kaedah yang digunakan di dalam eksperimen ini.*

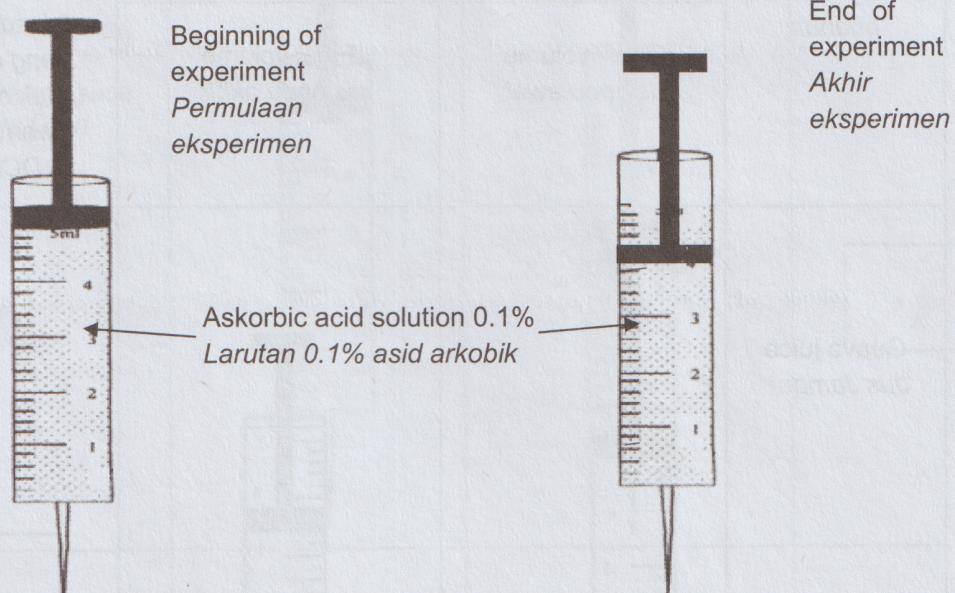


Diagram 1(a) / Rajah 1(a)

Based on Diagram 1(a) the volume of 0.1% ascorbic acid solution to decolourise 1ml DCPIP solution is 1ml.

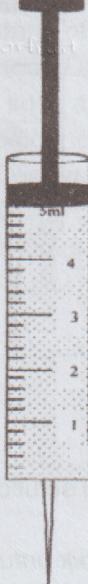
*Berdasarkan Rajah 1(a), isipadu larutan 0.1% asid askorbik untuk melunturkan warna 1.0 ml larutan DCPIP ialah 1.0 ml.*

Step 3 : Step 1 and 2 were repeated by using starfruit juice, guava juice and orange juice to replace the 0.1% ascorbic acid solution.

*Langkah 3 : Langkah 1 dan 2 diulangi dengan menggunakan jus belimbing, jus jambu batu dan jus oren bagi menggantikan larutan 0.1% asid askorbik.*

The volume of fruit juices to decolourise 1ml DCPIP solution are shown in the Table 1.

*Isipadu buah-buahan untuk melunturkan warna 1ml larutan DCPIP ditunjukkan di dalam Jadual 1.*

Type of fruit juices <i>Jenis jus buah-buahan</i>	Volume of fruit juice (ml) <i>Isipadu jus buah (1.0 ml)</i>		Volume of fruit juice used to decolourise DCPIP solution (ml) <i>Isipadu jus buah yang digunakan untuk melunturkan warna larutan DCPIP (ml)</i>
	Initial volume <i>Isipadu awal</i>	Final volume <i>Isipadu akhir</i>	
Guava juice <i>Jus Jambu</i>			<input type="text"/> 

Shitake mushroom juice has the highest content of vitamin C because it contains more than 10 times more vitamin C than guava juice.

Shitake juice has the lowest content of vitamin C because it contains only 0.01% of vitamin C compared to 0.1% in guava juice.

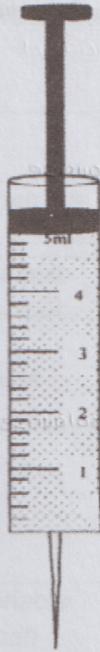
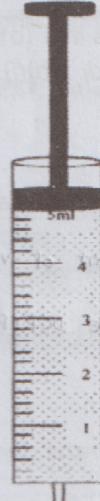
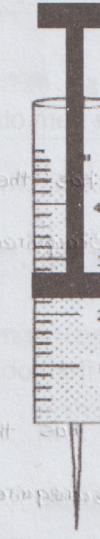
(a)	Orange juice Jus Oren			<input type="text"/>
	Starfruit juice Jus Belimbing			<input type="text"/>

Table 1 / Jadual 1

Record the volume of fruit juice that needs to decolourise the 1ml DCPIP solution in the box provided.

Catat isipadu jus buah yang diperlukan untuk melunturkan warna larutan 1 ml DCPIP dalam kotak yang disediakan

[3 marks / 3 markah]

(b)	<p>(i) State <b>two</b> different observations made from Table 1. Nyatakan <b>dua</b> pemerhatian yang berbeza yang dibuat daripada Jadual 1.</p> <p>Chromatogram shows a higher concentration of Nitrogen Compounds in orange juice compared to apple juice.</p> <p>Observation 1 / Pemerhatian 1 :</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Observation 2 / Pemerhatian 2 :</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>.....</p> <p>[3 marks / 3 markah]</p>
(ii)	<p>Inference from observation 1 / Inferensi daripada pemerhatian 1 :</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Inference from observation 2 / Inferensi daripada pemerhatian 2 :</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>.....</p> <p>[3 marks / 3 markah]</p>
(c)	

Complete Table 2 based on this experiment.

Lengkapkan Jadual 2 berdasarkan eksperimen ini.

Untuk beranggarkan jumlah ke notabilitas yang berbeza antara satuan dan operasi.

Variable Pembolehubah	Method to handle the variable Cara mengendali pembolehubah
Manipulated variable Pembolehubah dimanipulasikan	[Redacted]
Responding variable Pembolehubah bergerak balas	[Redacted]
Constant variable Pembolehubah dimalarkan	[Redacted]

Table 2 / Jadual 2

- (d) State the hypothesis for this experiment.

Nyatakan hipotesis bagi eksperimen ini.

[3 marks / 3 markah]

3

- (e) (i) Construct a table and record all the data collected in this experiment. Your table should have the following titles:  
*Bina satu jadual dan rekod semua data yang dikumpul dalam eksperimen ini. Jadual anda hendaklah mengandungi tajuk-tajuk berikut:*

- Sample of fruit juice  
*Sampel jus buah*
  - Volume of fruit juice used to decolourize 1 ml DCPIP solution  
*Isipadu jus buah yang digunakan untuk melunturkan warna 1 ml larutan DCPIP*
  - Percentage of vitamin C in fruit juice  
*Peratus vitamin C di dalam jus buah*
  - Concentration of vitamin C in fruit juice  
*Kepekatan vitamin C di dalam jus buah*

#### Percentage of vitamin C in fruit juice :

Peratus vitamin C di dalam jus buah :

$$= \frac{\text{Volume of } 0.1\% \text{ ascorbic acids solution} \times 0.1\%}{\text{Volume of fruit juice}}$$

= Isipadu 0.1% larutan asid askorbik x 0.1%  
Isipadu jus buah

### Concentration of vitamin C in fruit juice :

Kenekatan vitamin C di dalam jus buah :

$$= \frac{\text{Volume of 0.1% ascorbic acids solution} \times 1.0 \text{ mg cm}^{-3}}{\text{Volume of fruit juice}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Isipadu } 0.1\% \text{ larutan asid askorbik} \times 1.0 \text{ mgcm}^{-3}}{\text{Isipadu jus buah}}$$

3

[3 marks / 3 markah]

- (ii) Use the graph paper on page 9 to draw a bar chart to show the relationship between the concentration of vitamin C in fruit juice.  
*Guna kertas graf yang disediakan di halaman 9 untuk melukiskan satu carta bar untuk menunjukkan hubungan antara kepekatan vitamin C dengan jenis buah.*

1

[3 marks / 3 markah]

- (f) Based on the graph in 1(e)(ii), explain the relationship between the concentration of vitamin C and the sample of fruit juices.

Berdasarkan graf di 1(e)(ii), terangkan hubungan antara kepekatan vitamin C dan sampel jus buah-buahan.

[3 marks / markah]

2

3

- (g) This experiment is repeated by using the prepared overnight orange juice. Predict the volume of orange juice that needs to decolourise the 1ml DCPIP solution. Explain your answer.

Eksperimen ini diulangi dengan menggunakan jus orenl yang disediakan semalam. Ramalkan isipadu jus orenl yang diperlukan untuk melunturkan warna 1ml larutan DCPIP. Terangkan jawapan anda.

[3 marks / 3 markah]

3

3

- (h) Based on the result of the experiment state the operational definition for vitamin C.  
*Berdasarkan keputusan eksperimen nyatakan definisi secara operasi bagi vitamin C.*

*[3 marks/ markah]*

3  
3

- (i) The following list is part of the materials and apparatus used in this experiment.  
*Senarai berikut adalah sebahagian daripada bahan dan radas yang digunakan dalam eksperimen ini.*

Syringe with needle <i>Picagari berjarum</i>	Guava juice <i>Jus Jambu</i>
Orange juice <i>Jus mangga</i>	Reagent bottle <i>Botol reagen</i>
Beaker <i>Bikar</i>	Ascorbic acid <i>Asid askorbik</i>
Starfruit juice <i>Jus Belimbing</i>	DCPIP solution <i>Larutan DCPIP</i>

Table 3/Jadual 3

Complete Table 3 on the list above.

Lengkapkan Jadual 3 berdasarkan senarai di atas

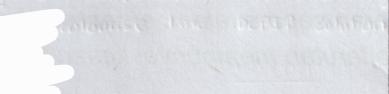
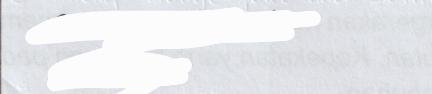
Material / Bahan	Apparatus / Radas
	

Table 3 / Jadual 3

3. One ~~time~~ because vitamin C is oxidised to dehydroascorbic acid [3 marks /3 markah]

3

2.	<p>The net movement of water molecules across a semi permeable membrane depends on the concentration of the solutions. Different concentrations of solutions have different effect on plant cells.</p> <p>Based on the information above, plan a laboratory experiment to determine the concentration of an external solution which has no effect on potato cells.</p> <p>The planning of your experiment must include the following aspects:</p> <p><i>Pergerakan molekul air merentas membran separa telap bergantung kepada kepekatan larutan. Kepekatan yang berlainan pada larutan mempunyai kesan berlainan pada sel tumbuhan.</i></p> <p><i>Based on the information above, plan a laboratory experiment to determine the concentration of an external solution which has no effect on potato cells.</i></p> <p><i>Berdasarkan maklumat di atas, rancang satu eksperimen dalam makmal untuk menentukan kepekatan satu larutan luar yang tidak mempunyai kesan terhadap sel ubi kentang.</i></p> <p>Perancangan eksperimen anda hendaklah meliputi aspek-aspek berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Problem statement <i>Pernyataan masalah</i></li><li>• Hypothesis <i>Hipotesis</i></li><li>• Variable <i>pembolehubah</i></li><li>• List of apparatus and materials <i>Senarai radas dan bahan</i></li><li>• Procedure of experiment <i>Prosedur eksperimen</i></li><li>• Presentation of data <i>Persembahan data</i></li></ul>
----	---

[17 Markah]

[17 Marks/17 markah]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**  
**KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN TAMAT**