

# **MODUL PINTAS TINGKATAN LIMA**

**2 JAM 30 MINIT**

**4541/2**

**KIMIA**

**Kertas 2**

4  
5  
4  
1  
2

NO. KAD PENGENALAN

						-			-				
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

ANGKA GILIRAN

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NAMA : .....

TINGKATAN : .....

Kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi 31 halaman bercetak dan 1 halaman tidak bercetak.

**Bahagian A**  
**Section A**

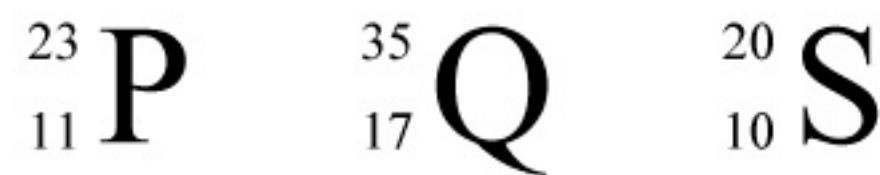
[60 markah]  
[60 marks]

Jawab **semua** soalan dalam bahagian ini.

*Answer all questions in this section.*

- 1 Rajah 1 menunjukkan simbol atom bagi unsur P, Q dan S.

*Diagram 1 shows the symbol of atoms for element P, Q and S.*

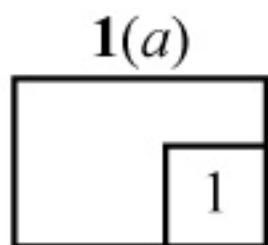


Rajah 1  
Diagram 1

- (a) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan nombor nukleon?

*What is meant by nucleon number?*

1(a)



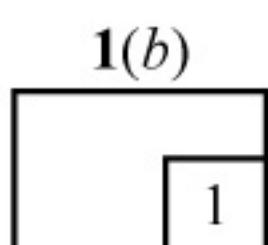
.....  
.....

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (b) Nyatakan nombor proton bagi atom S.

*State the proton number of atom S.*

1(b)



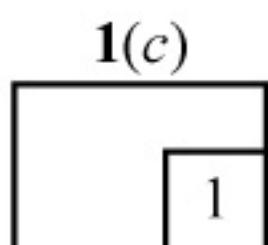
.....  
.....

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (c) Berapakah bilangan neutron bagi atom P?

*What is the number of neutrons for atom P?*

1(c)



.....  
.....

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (d) Lukis struktur atom bagi unsur Q.  
*Draw the atomic structure of element Q.*

1(d)  
[2 markah]  
[2 marks]

	2
--	---

Total  
A1

5
---

- 2 Jadual 2.1 menunjukkan dua jenis kaca dan komposisinya.

*Table 2.1 shows two types of glass and their composition.*

Kaca X <i>Glass X</i>	Kaca Y <i>Glass Y</i>
Komposisinya adalah silika, natrium karbonat, boron oksida dan aluminium oksida. <i>Its composition are silica, sodium carbonate, boron oxide and aluminium oxide.</i>	Komposisinya adalah silika, natrium karbonat dan kalsium karbonat. <i>Its composition are silica, sodium carbonate and calcium carbonate.</i>

Jadual 2.1

*Table 2.1*

- (a) Rajah 2 menunjukkan sebuah periuk. Penutup periuk dibuat daripada sejenis kaca.

*Diagram 2 shows a pot. The cover of the pot is made from a type of glass.*



Rajah 2

*Diagram 2*

Nyatakan kaca yang manakah dalam Jadual 2.1 yang boleh digunakan untuk membuat penutup periuk.

Terangkan jawapan anda.

*State the glass in Table 2.1 which can be used to make the cover of the pot.*

*Explain your answer.*

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

2(a)

2

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (b) Jadual 2.2 menunjukkan butiran tentang dua jenis bahan buatan dalam industri.  
*Table 2.2 shows the particulars of two different types of manufactured substances in the industries.*

Bahan buatan <i>Manufactured substances</i>	Nama produk <i>Name of the products</i>	Komponen <i>Components</i>
M	Konkrit yang diperkuuhkan <i>Reinforced concrete</i>	Simen, pasir, batu kecil dan keluli <i>Cement, sand, small pebbles and steel</i>
N	Silikon karbida <i>Silicone carbide</i>	Silikon dan karbon <i>Silicone and carbon</i>

Jadual 2.2

Table 2.2

Berdasarkan Jadual 2.2,

*Based on Table 2.2,*

- (i) Nyatakan jenis bahan buatan M dan N.

*State the types of manufactured substances M and N.*

M: .....

2(b)(i)

2

N: .....

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (ii) Apakah kelebihan menggunakan konkrit yang diperkuuhkan berbanding konkrit?

*What is the advantage of using reinforced concrete compared to concrete?*

.....

2(b)(ii)

1

[1 markah]

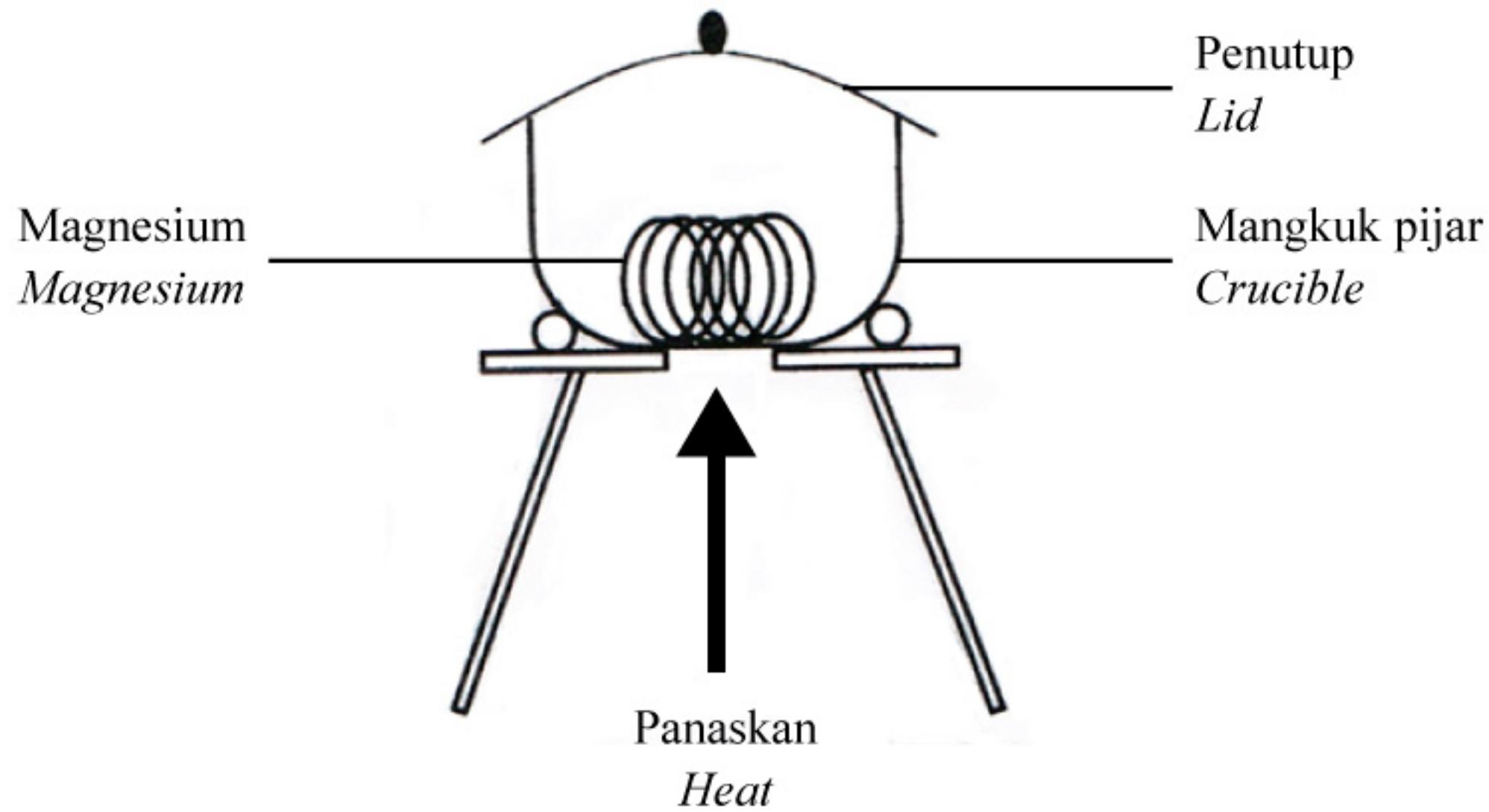
[1 mark]

Total  
A2

5
---

- 3 Rajah 3 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk menentukan formula empirik magnesium oksida.

*Diagram 3 shows the set-up of apparatus to determine the empirical formula of magnesium oxide.*



Rajah 3  
Diagram 3

- (a) Apakah maksud formula empirik?

*What is the meaning of empirical formula?*

3(a)

1
---

.....  
.....

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (b) Keputusan eksperimen itu ditunjukkan seperti di bawah.

*The result of the experiment is shown as below.*

Jisim mangkuk pijar + penutup = 150.05 g

*Mass of crucible + lid = 150.05 g*

Jisim mangkuk pijar + penutup + magnesium = 156.29 g

*Mass of crucible + lid + magnesium = 156.29 g*

Jisim mangkuk pijar + penutup + magnesium oksida = 160.45 g

*Mass of crucible + lid + magnesium oxide = 160.45 g*

- (i) Hitung jisim bagi:

*Calculate the mass of:*

Magnesium : .....

*Magnesium*

Oksigen : .....

*Oxygen*

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

3(b)(i)

	2
--	---

- (ii) Tentukan formula empirik magnesium oksida.

[Jisim atom relatif: Mg = 24, O = 16]

*Determine the empirical formula of magnesium oxide.*

[Relative atomic mass: Mg = 24, O = 16]

3(b)(ii)

	3
--	---

Total

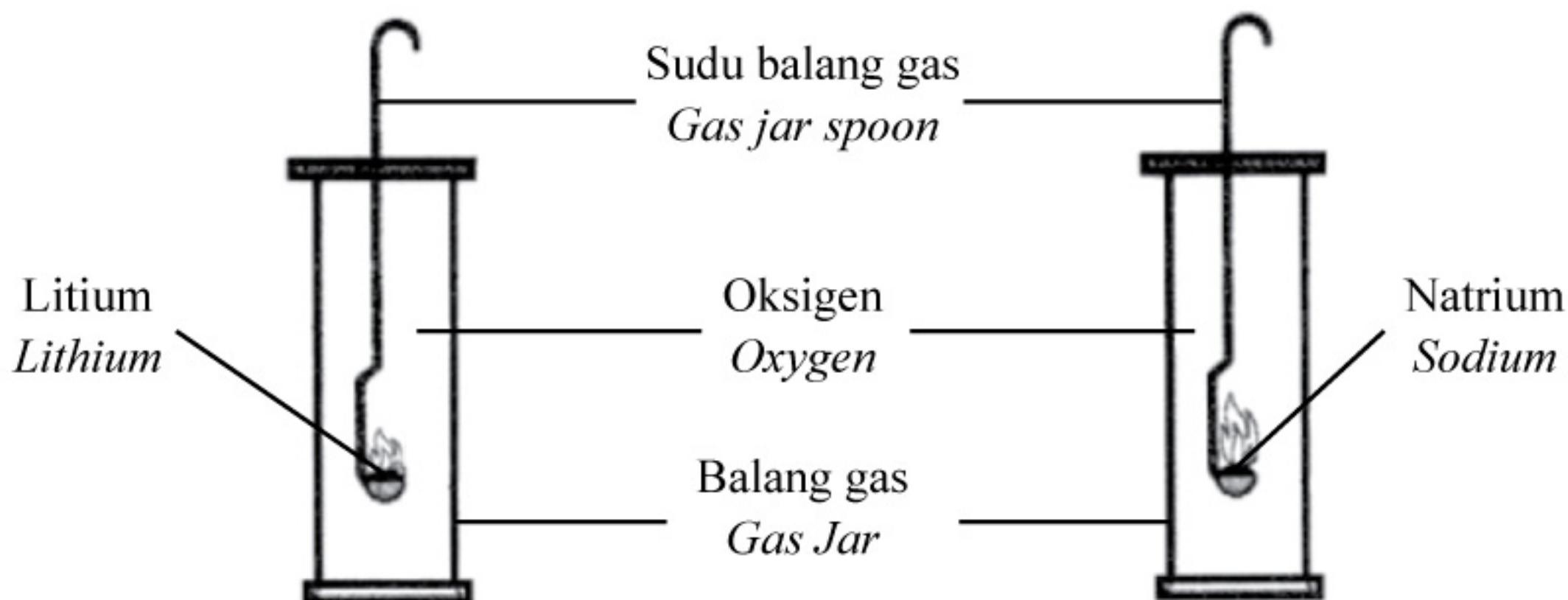
A3

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- 4 Rajah 4 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi satu eksperimen untuk membandingkan kereaktifan litium dan natrium terhadap oksigen.

*Diagram 4 shows the set-up of apparatus of an experiment to compare the reactivity of lithium and sodium towards oxygen.*



Rajah 4  
Diagram 4

- (a) (i) Bandingkan kereaktifan litium dan natrium terhadap oksigen.  
*Compare the reactivity of lithium and sodium towards oxygen.*

4(a)(i)

1
---

[1 markah]  
[1 mark]

- (ii) Terangkan jawapan anda di 4(a)(i).  
*Explain your answer in 4(a)(i).*

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

[3 markah]  
[3 marks]

4(a)(ii)

3
---

- (b) (i) Nyatakan jenis ikatan yang terbentuk di antara natrium dan oksigen.

*State the type of bond that formed between sodium and oxygen.*

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

4(b)(i)

1
---

- (ii) Lukis susunan elektron bagi sebatian yang terbentuk di antara natrium dan oksigen.

*Draw the electron arrangement of the compound formed between sodium and oxygen.*

4(b)(ii)

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

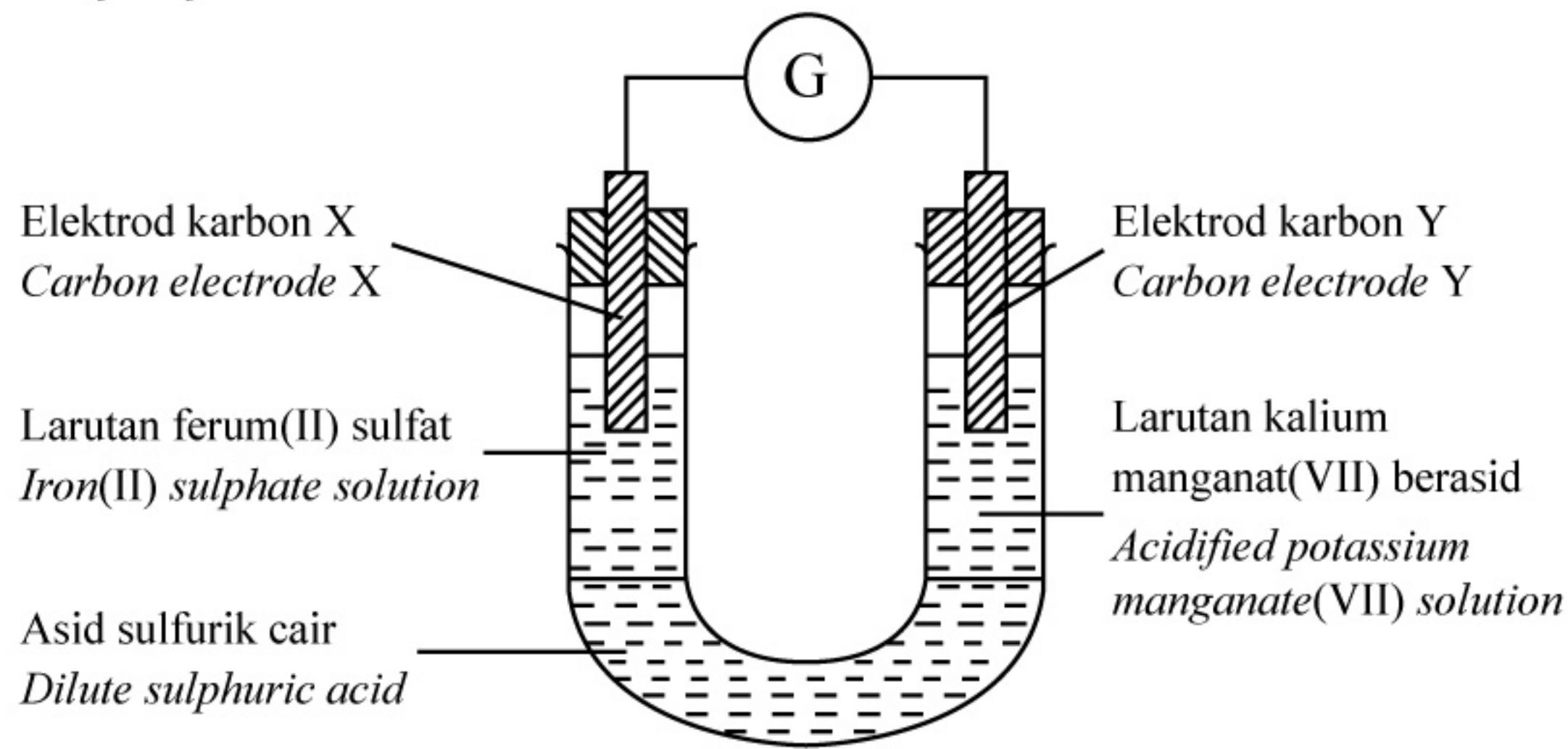
2
---

Total  
A4

7
---

- 5 Rajah 5 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk menyiasat tindak balas antara larutan ferum(II) sulfat dan larutan kalium manganat(VII) berasid melalui pemindahan elektron pada suatu jarak.

*Diagram 5 shows the set-up of apparatus to investigate the reaction between iron(II) sulphate solution and acidified potassium manganate(VII) solution through the transfer of electrons at a distance.*



Rajah 5

Diagram 5

- (a) Apakah fungsi asid sulfurik cair dalam Rajah 5?

*What is the function of dilute sulphuric acid in Diagram 5?*

5(a)

1
---

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (b) Nyatakan perubahan warna larutan kalium manganat(VII) berasid selepas 30 minit.

*State the change of colour of acidified potassium manganate(VII) solution after 30 minutes.*

5(b)

1
---

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (c) Hitung nombor pengoksidaan mangan dalam ion manganat(VII).

*Calculate the oxidation number of manganese in manganate(VII) ion.*

5(c)

1
---

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (d) Tulis setengah persamaan di elektrod karbon Y.

*Write the half equation at carbon electrode Y.*

.....

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

5(d)

2

- (e) Huraikan secara ringkas ujian kimia untuk menentusahkan kation yang terhasil dalam larutan pada elektrod karbon X.

*Describe briefly a chemical test to verify the cation produced in the solution at carbon electrode X.*

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

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

5(e)

2

- (f) Cadangkan bahan lain yang boleh menggantikan larutan ferum(II) sulfat dalam Rajah 5.

*Suggest another substance that can replace iron(II) sulphate solution in Diagram 5.*

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

5(f)

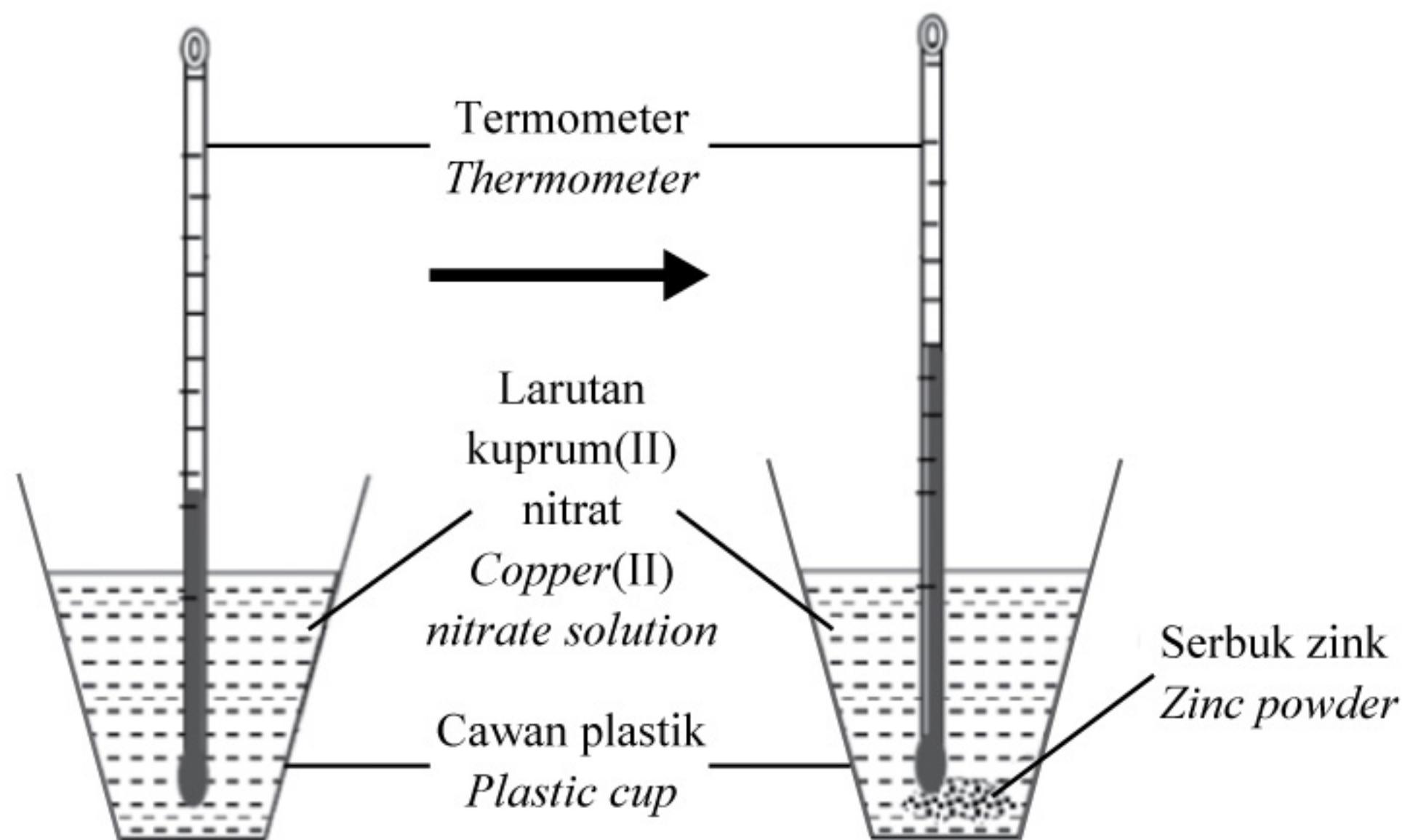
1

- 6 Rajah 6 menunjukkan satu eksperimen yang dijalankan untuk menentukan haba penyesaran bagi suatu tindak balas.

50 cm<sup>3</sup> larutan kuprum(II) nitrat 1.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> dituang ke dalam sebuah cawan plastik dan suhu awal larutan dicatat. Serbuk zink berlebihan dicampurkan ke dalam cawan plastik yang sama. Campuran dikacau perlahan-lahan dan suhu tertinggi dicatatkan.

*Diagram 6 shows an experiment carried out to determine the heat of displacement for a reaction.*

*50 cm<sup>3</sup> of 1.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> copper(II) nitrate solution is poured into a plastic cup and the initial temperature is recorded. The excess zinc powder is added to the same plastic cup. The mixture is stirred slowly and the highest temperature is recorded.*



Suhu awal = 28.0 °C

Initial temperature = 28.0 °C

Suhu tertinggi campuran = 34.0 °C

Highest temperature of the mixture = 34.0 °C

Rajah 6  
Diagram 6

- (a) Apakah maksud haba penyesaran bagi eksperimen ini?

*What is the meaning of heat of displacement of the experiment?*

6(a)

1

.....  
.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (b) Tulis persamaan ion bagi tindak balas yang berlaku dalam eksperimen ini.

*Write the ionic equation for the reaction that took place in this experiment.*

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

(c) Berdasarkan eksperimen itu, hitung:

*Based on the experiment, calculate:*

- (i) perubahan haba dalam tindak balas itu.

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

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

*the heat change in the reaction.*

[*Specific heat capacity of solution,  $c = 4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$* ;

*Density of solution =  $1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$* ]

6(c)(i)

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

	1
--	---

- (ii) bilangan mol kuprum(II) nitrat yang bertindak balas.

*number of moles of copper(II) nitrate that reacted.*

6(c)(ii)

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

	1
--	---

- (iii) haba penyesaran dalam tindak balas ini.

*heat of displacement in this reaction.*

6(c)(iii)

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

	1
--	---

- (d) Lukis gambar rajah aras tenaga bagi tindak balas ini.

*Draw an energy level diagram for the reaction.*

6(d)

2
---

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (e) Apakah nilai haba penyesaran jika eksperimen diulangi dengan menggunakan serbuk magnesium?

Terangkan jawapan anda.

*What is the value of heat of displacement if the experiment is repeated using magnesium powder?*

*Explain your answer.*

6(e)

2
---

.....

.....

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

Total  
A6

9
---

**HALAMAN KOSONG**

***BLANK PAGE***

- 7 Jadual 7 menunjukkan maklumat bagi dua set eksperimen untuk menyiasat satu faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas antara zink dan asid nitrik.

*Table 7 shows the information for two sets of experiment to investigate one factor that affecting the rate of reaction between zinc and nitric acid.*

Set <i>Set</i>	Bahan tindak balas <i>Reactants</i>	Isi padu gas terkumpul dalam 1 minit ( $\text{cm}^3$ ) <i>Volume of gas collected in 1 minute (<math>\text{cm}^3</math>)</i>
I	50 $\text{cm}^3$ asid nitrik 1.0 mol $\text{dm}^{-3}$ + serbuk zink berlebihan <i>50 cm<sup>3</sup> of 1.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> nitric acid + excess zinc powder</i>	30.00
II	50 $\text{cm}^3$ asid nitrik 1.0 mol $\text{dm}^{-3}$ + serbuk zink berlebihan + mangkin X <i>50 cm<sup>3</sup> of 1.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> nitric acid + excess zinc powder + catalyst X</i>	50.00

Jadual 7

*Table 7*

Berdasarkan Jadual 7,

*Based on Table 7,*

- (a) cadangkan nama mangkin X dalam Set II.  
*suggest the name of catalyst X in Set II.*

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (b) nyatakan nama gas yang terbebas dalam kedua-dua eksperimen.  
*state the name of the gas released in both experiment.*

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (c) hitung kadar tindak balas purata dalam unit  $\text{cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ .  
*calculate the average rate of reaction in unit of  $\text{cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ .*

Set I :

Set I

Set II :

Set II

7(c)

2

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (d) (i) Bandingkan kadar tindak balas antara Set I dan Set II.

*Compare the rate of reaction between Set I and Set II.*

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

7(d)(i)
1

- (ii) Jelaskan jawapan anda di 7(d)(i) berdasarkan Teori Perlanggaran.

*Explain your answer in 7(d)(i) based on Collision Theory.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

7(d)(ii)
3

- (e) Lukis gambar rajah profil tenaga bagi tindak balas antara zink dan asid nitrik bagi kedua-dua set eksperimen itu. Kemudian, tunjukkan tenaga pengaktifan bagi Set I dan Set II.

*Draw the energy profile diagram for the reaction between zinc and nitric acid for both sets of the experiment. Then, show the activation energy for Set I and Set II.*

[2 markah]  
[2 marks]

7(e)
2

Total  
A7

10
----

- 8 Rajah 8 menunjukkan formula struktur bagi dua jenis agen pencuci.

*Diagram 8 shows the structural formula of two types of cleaning agents.*

Agen pencuci A <i>Cleaning agent A</i>	Agen pencuci B <i>Cleaning agent B</i>
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}-\text{C}-\text{ONa} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2\text{O}-\text{S}-\text{ONa} \\ \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$

Rajah 8  
*Diagram 8*

- (a) Nyatakan nama bagi proses untuk menyediakan agen pencuci A.  
*State the name of the process to prepare cleaning agent A.*

8(a)

1

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (b) Semasa penyediaan agen pencuci A, serbuk natrium klorida ditambah kepada campuran minyak dan larutan natrium hidroksida pekat.  
Apakah tujuannya?

*During preparation of cleaning agent A, sodium chloride powder is added into the mixture of oil and concentrated sodium hydroxide solution.*

*What is the purpose?*

8(b)

1

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (c) Nyatakan ion yang terdapat dalam air liat.  
*State the ion contains in hard water.*

8(c)

1

.....

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (d) Nyatakan agen pencuci manakah yang lebih berkesan dalam air laut.  
Terangkan jawapan anda.

*State which cleaning agent is more effective in sea water.*

*Explain your answer.*

.....  
.....

8(d)

2
---

[2 markah]  
[2 marks]

- (e) Agen pencuci yang manakah lebih mesra alam sekitar?  
Terangkan jawapan anda.

*Which cleaning agent is more environmentally friendly?*

*Explain your answer.*

.....  
.....

8(e)

2
---

[2 markah]  
[2 marks]

- (f) Dengan menggunakan bahan-bahan berikut, huraikan secara ringkas bagaimana membezakan antara agen pencuci A dan agen pencuci B.

- 1 g agen pencuci A
- 1 g agen pencuci B
- Air liat
- Dua tabung didih

*By using the following materials, describe briefly how to differentiate between cleaning agent A and cleaning agent B.*

- 1 g of cleaning agent A
- 1 g of cleaning agent B
- Hard water
- Two boiling tubes

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

8(f)

3
---

[3 markah]  
[3 marks]

Total  
A8

10
----

**HALAMAN KOSONG**

***BLANK PAGE***

**Bahagian B**  
**Section B**

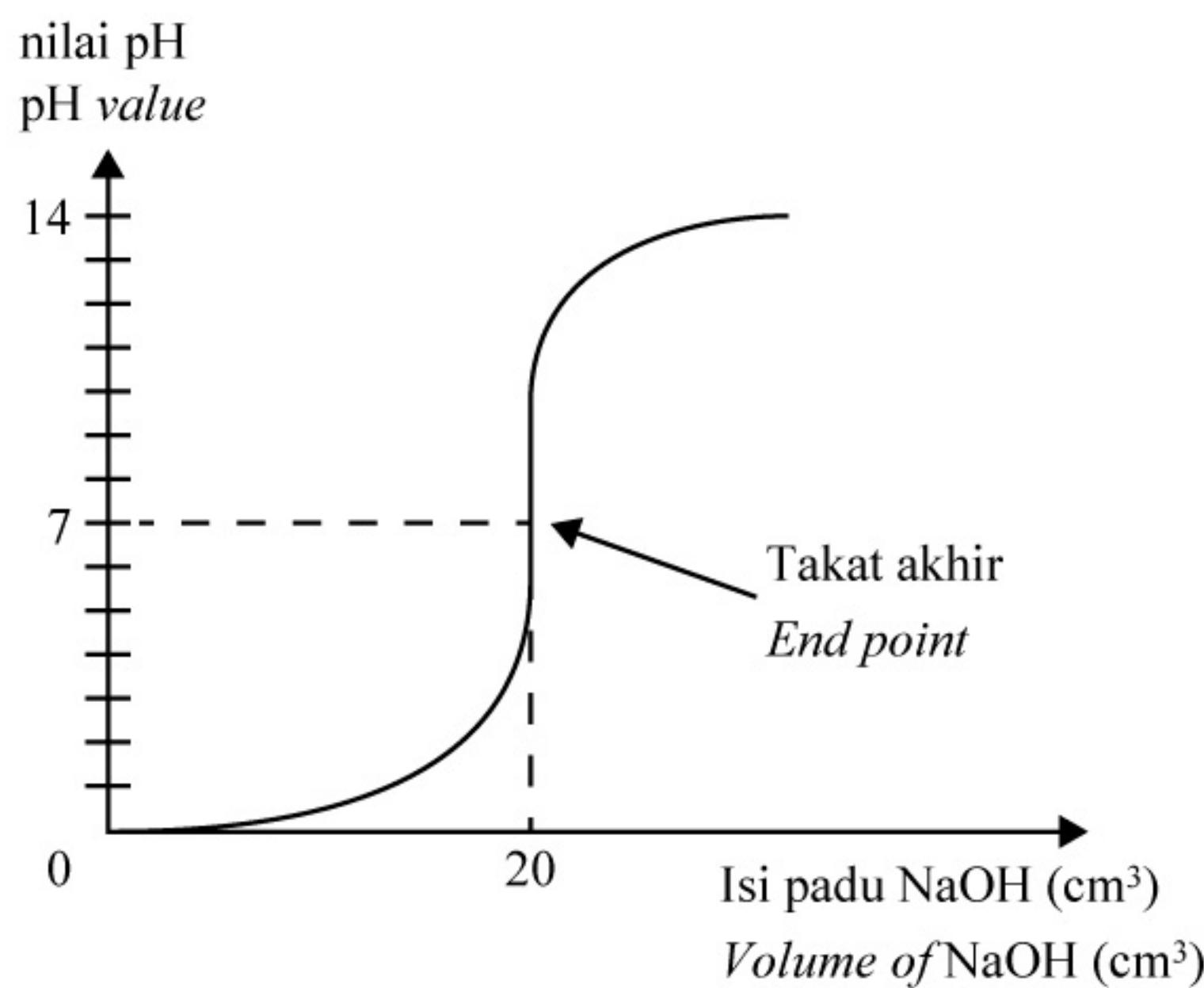
[20 markah]  
[20 marks]

Jawab **satu** soalan dalam bahagian ini.

*Answer one question in this section.*

- 9 Rajah 9.1 menunjukkan lengkung pentitratan berdasarkan kepada tindak balas antara larutan natrium hidroksida, NaOH dan asid hidroklorik 1.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>, HCl menggunakan fenolftalein sebagai penunjuk.

*Diagram 9.1 shows the titration curve based on the reaction between sodium hydroxide solution, NaOH and 1.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> hydrochloric acid, HCl using phenolphthalein as the indicator.*



Rajah 9.1  
Diagram 9.1

- (a) Namakan jenis tindak balas yang berlaku dalam kelalang kon itu.

Nyatakan perubahan warna bagi larutan dalam kelalang kon itu apabila takat akhir pentitratan tercapai.

Nyatakan nilai pH pada takat akhir pentitratan.

*Name the type of reaction that occurs in the conical flask.*

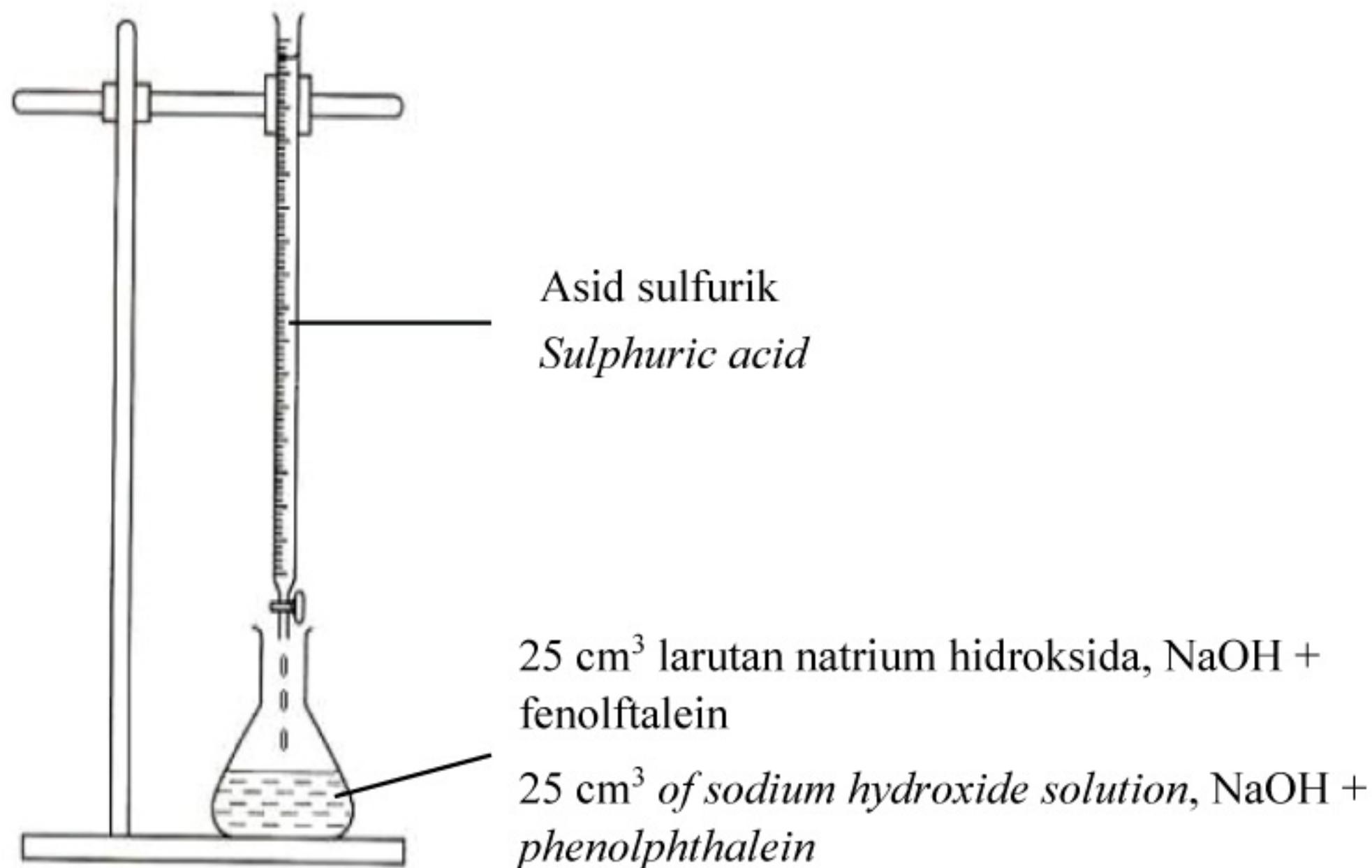
*State the colour change of the solution in the conical flask when the end point of titration is reached.*

*State the pH value at the end point of titration.*

[3 markah]  
[3 marks]

- (b) Rajah 9.2 menunjukkan pentitratan  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  asid sulfurik,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$   $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  bertindak balas lengkap dengan  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  larutan natrium hidroksida, NaOH.

*Diagram 9.2 shows the titration of  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  of  $0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  sulphuric acid,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  reacts completely with  $25 \text{ cm}^3$  of sodium hydroxide solution, NaOH.*



Rajah 9.2  
Diagram 9.2

- (i) Tulis persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas ini.

Hitung kemolaran larutan natrium hidroksida, NaOH yang diperlukan untuk meneutralkan asid sulfurik itu.

*Write the chemical equation for the reaction.*

*Calculate the molarity of the sodium hydroxide solution, NaOH needed to neutralise the sulphuric acid.*

[5 markah]  
[5 marks]

- (ii) Sekiranya asid sulfurik dalam soalan 9(b)(i) digantikan dengan asid hidroklorik yang sama isi padu dan kepekatan, ramalkan kemolaran larutan natrium hidroksida yang diperlukan.

Terangkan jawapan anda.

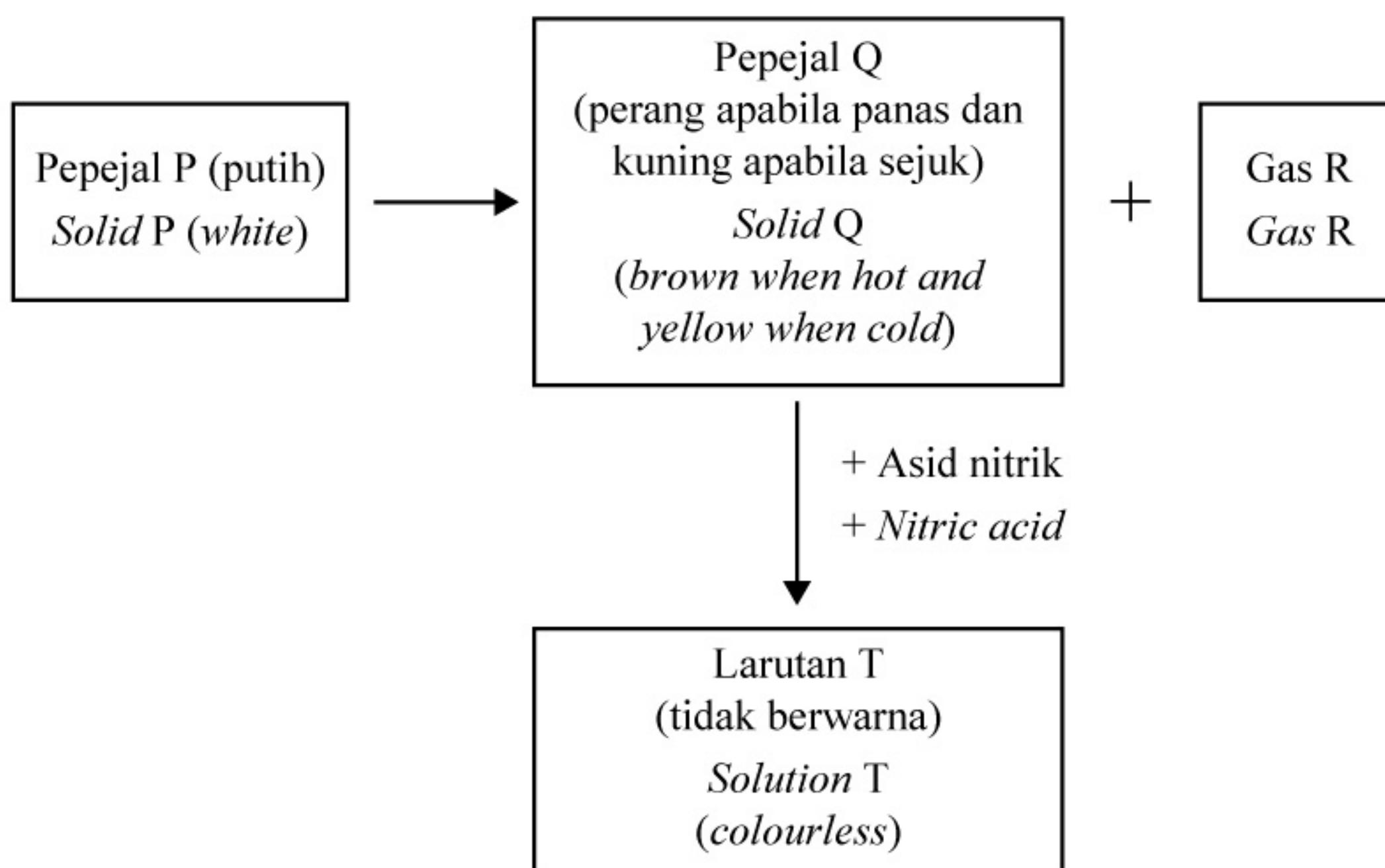
*If the sulphuric acid in question 9(b)(i) is replaced with hydrochloric acid with the same volume and concentration, predict the molarity of sodium hydroxide solution needed.*

*Explain your answer.*

[2 markah]  
[2 marks]

- (c) Rajah 9.3 menunjukkan tindak balas melibatkan pepejal P. Pepejal P adalah suatu garam karbonat.

*Diagram 9.3 shows the reaction involving a solid P. Solid P is a carbonate salt.*



Rajah 9.3

*Diagram 9.3*

- (i) Apabila pepejal P dipanaskan dengan kuat, ia terurai kepada pepejal Q dan gas R. Kenal pasti P, Q dan R.

*When solid P is heated strongly, it decomposes into solid Q and gas R.*

*Identify P, Q and R.*

[3 markah]  
[3 marks]

- (ii) Pepejal Q bertindak balas dengan asid nitrik untuk menghasilkan larutan T tanpa warna.

Nyatakan nama larutan T.

Huraikan ujian kimia untuk menentusahkan kehadiran kation dan anion dalam larutan T.

*Solid Q reacts with nitric acid to produce colourless solution T.*

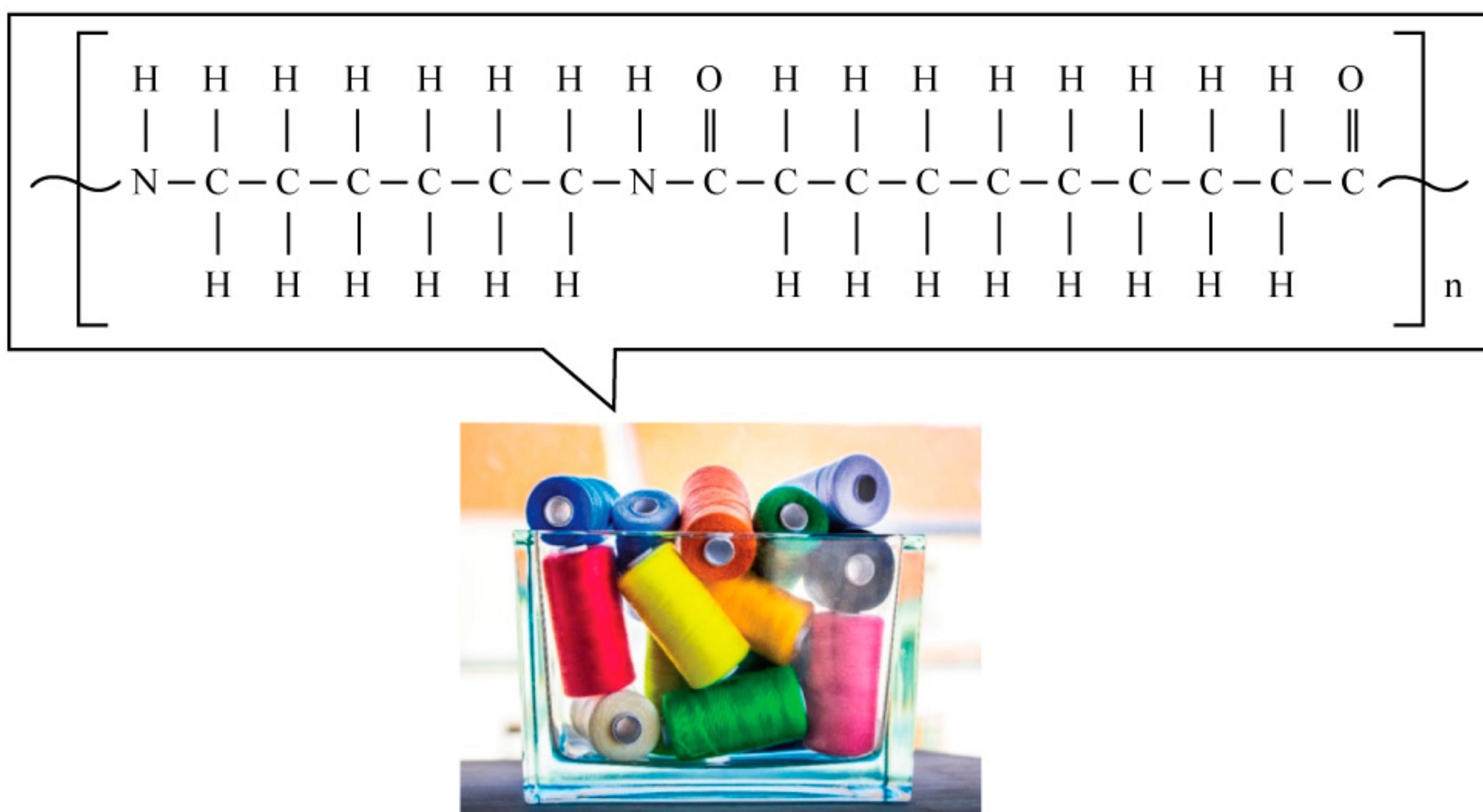
*State the name of solution T.*

*Describe chemical test to verify the presence of cation and anion in the solution T.*

[7 markah]  
[7 marks]

- 10 (a) Rajah 10.1 menunjukkan benang yang diperbuat daripada nilon yang digunakan dalam industri tekstil.

*Diagram 10.1 shows threads made of nylon used in textile industry.*



Rajah 10.1  
Diagram 10.1

Nilon dibuat daripada pempolimeran campuran dua monomer.

Nyatakan jenis pempolimeran yang terlibat.

Lukis formula struktur bagi dua monomer tersebut.

Nyatakan **satu** sifat nilon.

*Nylon is made from polymerisation of the mixture of two monomers.*

*State the type of polymerisation involved.*

*Draw the structural formula of the two monomers.*

*State **one** property of nylon.*

[4 markah]

[4 marks]

- (b) Politena merupakan salah satu contoh polimer. Politena digunakan secara meluas sebagai beg plastik.

Nyatakan **dua** ciri-ciri politena yang menjadikannya sesuai untuk digunakan sebagai beg plastik.

Kemudian, cadangkan **dua** cara untuk mengurangkan pencemaran polimer ini.

*Polythene is one of the examples of polymer. Polythene is widely used as plastic bags.*

*State **two** characteristics of polythene that make it suitable to be used as plastics bags.*

*Then, suggest **two** ways to reduce the pollution of this polymer.*

[4 markah]

[4 marks]

- (c) Rajah 10.2 menunjukkan carta alir untuk menyediakan getah dalam dua keadaan fizikal berbeza dan proses penghasilan tayar kereta.

*Diagram 10.2 shows a flow chart to prepare the rubber in two different physical state and car tyre production process.*



Rajah 10.2  
*Diagram 10.2*

Berdasarkan Rajah 10.2,

*Based on Diagram 10.2,*

- (i) cadangkan proses Z.

Bagaimanakah proses Z boleh meningkatkan kekenyalan getah asli?

*suggest process Z.*

*How process Z can increase the elasticity of natural rubber?*

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- (ii) kenal pasti larutan X dan larutan Y.

Terangkan mengapa keadaan fizikal lateks berbeza apabila larutan X dan larutan Y ditambahkan ke dalam lateks segar.

*identify solution X and solution Y.*

*Explain why the physical state of latex different when solution X and solution Y are added into fresh latex.*

[9 markah]

[9 marks]

**Bahagian C**  
**Section C**

[20 markah]  
[20 marks]

Jawab **satu** soalan dalam bahagian ini.

*Answer one question in this section.*

- 11 (a) Rajah 11 menunjukkan penemuan terbaru Kamal.

*Diagram 11 shows Kamal's recent discovery.*



Hai, kawan-kawan! Adakah anda tahu bahawa sebilangan bahan kimia berbau harum? Yang saya ada di sini adalah propil etanoat terhasil daripada alkohol P dan asid karboksilik Q.

*Hi, friends! Do you know that some chemicals smell fragrant?  
This one I have here is propyl ethanoate produced from alcohol P and carboxylic acid Q.*

Rajah 11

Diagram 11

- (i) Cadangkan nama alkohol P dan asid karboksilik Q yang boleh digunakan untuk menghasilkan propil etanoat.

Nyatakan kumpulan berfungsi bagi propil etanoat dan lukis formula struktur propil etanoat.

*Suggest the name of alcohol P and carboxylic acid Q that can be used to produce propyl ethanoate.*

*State the functional group of propyl ethanoate and draw the structural formula of propyl ethanoate.*

[4 markah]  
[4 marks]

- (ii) Propil etanoat boleh disediakan melalui proses X.  
 Kenal pasti proses X.  
 Huraikan satu eksperimen bagaimana untuk menyediakan propil etanoat dalam makmal?  
 Dalam huraian anda, masukkan persamaan kimia seimbang bagi proses ini.

*Propyl ethanoate can be prepared through process X.*

*Identify process X.*

*Describe an experiment on how to prepare propyl ethanoate in the laboratory?*

*In your description, include the balanced chemical equation for this process.*

[9 markah]

[9 marks]

- (iii) Hitung jisim alkohol P yang digunakan apabila 5.1 g propil etanoat terhasil dalam proses X.  
 [Jisim atom relatif: H = 1, C = 12, O = 16]

*Calculate the mass of alcohol P that is used when 5.1 g of propyl ethanoate is produced in process X.*

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

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- (b) En. Metiren merancang untuk membeli kereta baharu. Tetapi dia keliru antara enjin petrol dan diesel. Bukan dia sahaja yang menghadapi dilema ini. Ini adalah soalan yang paling biasa diajukan oleh orang yang ingin membeli kereta baharu.

Selepas beliau mengetahui diesel,  $C_{15}H_{28}$  adalah hidrokarbon yang mempunyai bilangan atom karbon per molekul yang lebih banyak berbanding petrol,  $C_8H_{18}$ . En. Metiren memilih untuk membeli kereta dengan enjin diesel.

Pada pendapat anda, adakah beliau membuat keputusan yang betul?

Justifikasikan jawapan anda.

*Mr. Metiren plans to buy a new car. But he was confused between petrol and diesel engines. He is not the only one facing this dilemma. It is the most common question asked by people who want to buy a new car.*

*After he learned that diesel,  $C_{15}H_{28}$  is a hydrocarbon that has a greater number of carbon atoms per molecule than petrol,  $C_8H_{18}$ . Mr. Metiren choose to buy a car with a diesel engine.*

*In your opinion, did he make the right decision?*

*Justify your answer.*

[4 markah]

[4 marks]

# JADUAL BERKALA UNSUR

<b>H</b>	Hidrogen
----------	----------

<b>Li</b> Litium 7	<b>Be</b> Berilium 9
<b>Na</b> Natrium 23	<b>Mg</b> Magnesium 24
<b>K</b> Kalium 39	<b>Ca</b> Kalsium 40
<b>Rb</b> Rubidium 86	<b>Sr</b> Strontium 88
<b>Cs</b> Sesium 133	<b>Ba</b> Barium 137
<b>Fr</b> Fransium 223	<b>Ra</b> Radium 226

<b>Ne</b> Neon 20	Nombor proton Simbol Nama unsur Jisim atom relativ
-------------------------	---

		Nombor proton																																						
		Simbol																																						
		Nama unsur																																						
<b>1</b>	<b>H</b>																			<b>2</b>	<b>He</b>																			
																					Helium 4																			
<b>3</b>	<b>Li</b> Litium 7	<b>4</b>	<b>Be</b> Berilium 9		<b>5</b>	<b>B</b> Boron 11	<b>6</b>	<b>C</b> Karbon 12	<b>7</b>	<b>N</b> Nitrogen 14	<b>8</b>	<b>O</b> Oksigen 16	<b>9</b>	<b>F</b> Flourin 19	<b>10</b>	<b>Ne</b> Neon 20																								
<b>11</b>	<b>Na</b> Natrium 23	<b>12</b>	<b>Mg</b> Magnesium 24		<b>13</b>	<b>A</b> Aluminum 27	<b>14</b>	<b>Si</b> Silikon 28	<b>15</b>	<b>P</b> Fosforus 31	<b>16</b>	<b>S</b> Sulfur 32	<b>17</b>	<b>Cl</b> Klorin 35	<b>18</b>	<b>Ar</b> Argon 40																								
<b>19</b>	<b>K</b> Kalium 39	<b>20</b>	<b>Ca</b> Kalsium 40		<b>21</b>	<b>Sc</b> Skandium 45	<b>22</b>	<b>Ti</b> Titanium 48	<b>23</b>	<b>V</b> Vanadium 51	<b>24</b>	<b>Cr</b> Kromium 52	<b>25</b>	<b>Mn</b> Mangan 55	<b>26</b>	<b>Fe</b> Ferum 56	<b>27</b>	<b>Co</b> Kobalt 59	<b>28</b>	<b>Ni</b> Nikel 59	<b>29</b>	<b>Cu</b> Kuprum 64	<b>30</b>	<b>Zn</b> Zink 65	<b>31</b>	<b>Ga</b> Gallium 70	<b>32</b>	<b>Ge</b> Germanium 73	<b>33</b>	<b>As</b> Arsenik 75	<b>34</b>	<b>Se</b> Selenium 79	<b>35</b>	<b>Kr</b> Kripton 84						
<b>37</b>	<b>Rb</b> Rubidium 86	<b>38</b>	<b>Sr</b> Strontium 88		<b>39</b>	<b>Y</b> Itrium 89	<b>40</b>	<b>Zr</b> Zirkonium 91	<b>41</b>	<b>Nb</b> Niobium 93	<b>42</b>	<b>Mb</b> Molibdenum 96	<b>43</b>	<b>Tc</b> Teknetium 98	<b>44</b>	<b>Ru</b> Rodium 101	<b>45</b>	<b>Rh</b> Rhodium 103	<b>46</b>	<b>Pd</b> Paladium 106	<b>47</b>	<b>Ag</b> Argentum 108	<b>48</b>	<b>Cd</b> Kadmium 112	<b>49</b>	<b>In</b> Indium 115	<b>50</b>	<b>Sn</b> Stannum 119	<b>51</b>	<b>Sb</b> Antimon 122	<b>52</b>	<b>Te</b> Tetrium 128	<b>53</b>	<b>I</b> Iodin 127	<b>54</b>	<b>Xe</b> Xenon 131				
<b>55</b>	<b>Cs</b> Sesium 133	<b>56</b>	<b>Ba</b> Barium 137		<b>57</b>	<b>Hf</b> Hafnium 179	<b>72</b>	<b>Ta</b> Tantalum 181	<b>73</b>	<b>W</b> Tungsten 184	<b>74</b>	<b>Re</b> Renium 186	<b>75</b>	<b>Os</b> Osmium 190	<b>76</b>	<b>Ir</b> Iridium 192	<b>77</b>	<b>Pt</b> Platinum 195	<b>78</b>	<b>Au</b> Aurum 197	<b>79</b>	<b>Hg</b> Platinum 199	<b>80</b>	<b>Tl</b> Merkuri 201	<b>81</b>	<b>Pb</b> Plumbum 204	<b>82</b>	<b>Bi</b> Bismut 207	<b>83</b>	<b>Po</b> Polonium 209	<b>84</b>	<b>At</b> Polonium 210	<b>85</b>	<b>Rn</b> Radon 222						
<b>87</b>	<b>Fr</b> Fransium 223	<b>88</b>	<b>Ra</b> Radium 226		<b>89</b>	<b>Ac</b> Aktinium 227	<b>104</b>	<b>Unq</b> Unnilkuadium 257	<b>105</b>	<b>Up</b> Unnilpentium 260	<b>106</b>	<b>Unh</b> Unnilheksium 263	<b>107</b>	<b>Uno</b> Unnilseptium 265	<b>108</b>	<b>Une</b> Unniloktium 266	<b>109</b>																							

<b>58</b>	<b>Ce</b> Seriun 140	<b>59</b>	<b>Pr</b> Praseo-dimium 141	<b>60</b>	<b>Nd</b> Neodimium 144	<b>61</b>	<b>Pm</b> Prometium 147	<b>62</b>	<b>Sm</b> Samarium 150	<b>63</b>	<b>Eu</b> Eropium 152	<b>64</b>	<b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 157	<b>65</b>	<b>Dy</b> Terbium 159	<b>66</b>	<b>Ho</b> Disprosium 163	<b>67</b>	<b>Tm</b> Holmium 165	<b>68</b>	<b>Er</b> Erbium 167	<b>69</b>	<b>Tb</b> Tulium 169	<b>70</b>	<b>Yb</b> Lutetium 173	<b>71</b>	<b>Lu</b> Lutetium 175
<b>90</b>	<b>Ta</b> Torium 232	<b>91</b>	<b>Pa</b> Proaktinium 231	<b>92</b>	<b>U</b> Uranium 238	<b>93</b>	<b>Np</b> Neptunium 237	<b>94</b>	<b>Am</b> Amerisium 243	<b>95</b>	<b>Pu</b> Plutonium 244	<b>96</b>	<b>Bk</b> Berkelium 247	<b>97</b>	<b>Cf</b> Kurium 247	<b>98</b>	<b>Es</b> Einsteinium 249	<b>99</b>	<b>Fm</b> Ferkium 253	<b>100</b>	<b>Md</b> Mendele- vium 250	<b>101</b>	<b>Tm</b> Tulium 254	<b>102</b>	<b>No</b> Nobelium 257	<b>103</b>	<b>Lr</b> Lawrensiun 257

# THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

<b>H</b>	Hydrogen
----------	----------

<b>Li</b> Lithium 7	<b>Be</b> Beryllium 9
<b>Na</b> Sodium 23	<b>Mg</b> Magnesium 24
<b>K</b> Potassium 39	<b>Ca</b> Calcium 40
<b>Rb</b> Rubidium 86	<b>Sr</b> Strontium 88
<b>Cs</b> Cesium 133	<b>Ba</b> Barium 137
<b>Fr</b> Francium 223	<b>Ra</b> Radium 226

10 <b>Ne</b> Neon 20		Symbol	Proton number
Relative atomic mass	Name of element		

<b>Sc</b> Scandium 45	<b>Ti</b> Titanium 48	<b>V</b> Vanadium 51	<b>Cr</b> Chromium 52	<b>Mn</b> Manganese 55	<b>Fe</b> Iron 56	<b>Co</b> Cobalt 59	<b>Ni</b> Nickel 59	<b>Cu</b> Copper 64	<b>Zn</b> Zinc 65	<b>Ga</b> Gallium 70	<b>Ge</b> Germanium 73
<b>Zr</b> Zirconium 89	<b>Y</b> Yttrium 39	<b>Nb</b> Niobium 91	<b>M</b> Molybdenum 96	<b>Tc</b> Technetium 98	<b>Ru</b> Ruthenium 101	<b>Pd</b> Rhodium 103	<b>Rh</b> Rhodium 103	<b>Pt</b> Palladium 106	<b>Ag</b> Silver 108	<b>In</b> Cadmium 112	<b>Sn</b> Indium 115
<b>Hf</b> Hafnium 179	<b>Ta</b> Tantalum 181	<b>W</b> Tungsten 186	<b>Re</b> Rhenium 186	<b>Os</b> Osmium 190	<b>Ir</b> Iridium 192	<b>Pt</b> Platinum 195	<b>Au</b> Gold 197	<b>Hg</b> Mercury 201	<b>Tl</b> Thallium 204	<b>Pb</b> Lead 207	<b>Bi</b> Bismuth 209
<b>Unq</b> Unnilquadium 257	<b>Up</b> Unnilpentium 260	<b>Unh</b> Unnilhexium 263	<b>Uns</b> Unnilseptium 262	<b>Uno</b> Unniloctium 265	<b>Une</b> Unnilennium 266						

<b>B</b> Boron 11	<b>C</b> Carbon 12	<b>N</b> Nitrogen 14	<b>O</b> Oxygen 16	<b>F</b> Fluorine 19	<b>He</b> Helium 4
<b>Si</b> Silicon 28	<b>P</b> Phosphorus 31	<b>S</b> Sulfur 32	<b>Cl</b> Chlorine 35	<b>Ar</b> Argon 40	<b>Ne</b> Neon 20
<b>Al</b> Aluminum 27	<b>Ge</b> Germanium 73	<b>As</b> Arsenic 75	<b>Se</b> Selenium 79	<b>Br</b> Bromine 80	<b>Kr</b> Krypton 84
<b>Sn</b> Tin 119	<b>In</b> Antimony 122	<b>Sb</b> Tellurium 128	<b>Te</b> Iodine 127	<b>I</b> Xenon 131	<b>Xe</b> Radon 222
<b>Pt</b> Rhodium 103	<b>Pd</b> Palladium 106	<b>Ag</b> Silver 108	<b>Sn</b> Cadmium 112	<b>Po</b> Polonium 210	<b>Rn</b> Astatine 210
<b>Rh</b> Rhodium 103	<b>Ru</b> Ruthenium 101	<b>Rh</b> Rhodium 103	<b>Tl</b> Thallium 204	<b>At</b> Lead 207	
<b>Tc</b> Technetium 98	<b>Ru</b> Ruthenium 101	<b>Pt</b> Rhodium 103	<b>Hg</b> Mercury 201	<b>Pb</b> Lead 207	
<b>Os</b> Osmium 190	<b>Ir</b> Iridium 192	<b>Au</b> Gold 197	<b>Tl</b> Thallium 204	<b>Bi</b> Bismuth 209	
<b>Ir</b> Iridium 192	<b>Pt</b> Platinum 195	<b>Ag</b> Silver 108	<b>Pb</b> Lead 207	<b>At</b> Lead 207	
<b>U</b> Rhenium 186	<b>Ta</b> Tantalum 181	<b>W</b> Tungsten 186	<b>Hg</b> Mercury 201	<b>Pb</b> Lead 207	
<b>Unq</b> Unnilquadium 257	<b>Up</b> Unnilpentium 260	<b>Unh</b> Unnilhexium 263	<b>Uno</b> Unniloctium 265	<b>Une</b> Unnilennium 266	

<b>Ce</b> Cerium 140	<b>Pr</b> Praseo-dymium 141	<b>Nd</b> Neodymium 144	<b>Sm</b> Promethium 147	<b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 150	<b>Tb</b> Terbium 152	<b>Dy</b> Dysprosium 159	<b>Ho</b> Holmium 165	<b>Er</b> Erbium 167	<b>Tm</b> Thulium 169	<b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 173	<b>Lu</b> Lutetium 175
<b>Th</b> Thorium 232	<b>Pa</b> Proactinium 231	<b>U</b> Uranium 238	<b>Np</b> Neptunium 237	<b>Cm</b> Curium 243	<b>Bk</b> Berkelium 247	<b>Cr</b> Curium 243	<b>Es</b> Einsteinium 249	<b>Fm</b> Fermium 253	<b>Md</b> Mendelevium 256	<b>No</b> Nobelium 254	<b>Lr</b> Lawrensiun 257



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

1. Kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **tiga** bahagian: **Bahagian A, Bahagian B dan Bahagian C.**  
*This question paper consists of three sections: Section A, Section B and Section C.*
  
2. Jawab **semua** soalan dalam **Bahagian A**. Tulis jawapan anda bagi **Bahagian A** pada ruang yang disediakan dalam kertas soalan.  
*Answer all questions in Section A. Write your answers for Section A in the spaces provided in this question paper.*
  
3. Jawab mana-mana **satu** soalan daripada **Bahagian B** dan **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.  
*Answer any one question from Section B and one question from Section C. Write your answers 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.*
  
4. Rajah yang mengiringi soalan tidak dilukis mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan.  
*The diagrams in the questions are not drawn to scale unless stated.*
  
5. Markah yang diperuntukkan bagi setiap soalan atau ceraian soalan ditunjukkan dalam kurungan.  
*Marks allocated for each question or sub-part of a question are shown in brackets.*
  
6. Tunjukkan kerja mengira. Ini membantu anda mendapatkan markah.  
*Show your working. It may help you to get marks.*
  
7. Jika anda hendak menukar jawapan, batalkan jawapan yang telah dibuat. Kemudian tulis jawapan yang baharu.  
*If you wish to change your answer, cross out the answer that you have done. Then write down the new answer.*
  
8. Jadual Berkala Unsur disediakan di halaman **29** dan **30**.  
*The Periodic Table of Elements is provided on page 29 and 30.*
  
9. Anda dibenarkan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik yang tidak boleh diprogram.  
*You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.*
  
10. Anda dinasihati supaya mengambil masa 90 minit untuk menjawab soalan dalam **Bahagian A**, 30 minit untuk **Bahagian B** dan 30 minit untuk **Bahagian C**.  
*You are advised to spend 90 minutes to answer questions in Section A, 30 minutes for Section B and 30 minutes for Section C.*