

CADANGAN JAWAPAN MODUL KECEMERLANGAN SPM KIMIA 2023

DAERAH TANGKAK

Soalan		Cadangan Jawapan	Markah
1.	(a)	Campuran dua atau lebih unsur yang mana unsur yang utama ialah logam <i>Mixture of two or more elements where the main element is a metal</i>	1
	(b) (i)	Keluli / <i>Steel</i>	1
	(b) (ii)	Logam tulen : Ferum//Besi// <i>Iron</i> Logam asing : Karbon// <i>Carbon</i>	1 1
	(c)	Lebih kuat dan keras <i>Stronger and harder</i>	1
JUMLAH			5

Soalan		Cadangan Jawapan	Markah
2.	(a) (i)	Bilangan proton di dalam nukleus sesuatu atom <i>Number of protons in the nucleus of an atom</i>	1
	(a)(ii)	Proton, neutron	2
	(b)(i)	2.8.2	1
	(b)(ii)	X ²⁺	1
JUMLAH			5

Soalan		Cadangan Jawapan	Markah
3.	(a)	X : Penghidrogenan <i>Hydrogenation</i>	1
		Y : Nikel//platinum <i>Nickel//platinum</i>	1
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lemak tepu • Lemak tepu wujud sebagai pepejal pada suhu bilik • Lemak berkumpul di dinding arteri • Arteri menjadi sempit atau tersumbat • <i>Saturated fats</i> • <i>Saturated fats exist as solid at room temperature</i> • <i>Fats accumulate at the wall of arteries</i> • <i>Narrow or block the arteries</i> 	1 1 1 1
JUMLAH			6

Soalan	Cadangan Jawapan	Markah									
4. (a)	Formula kimia yang menunjukkan nisbah paling ringkas bagi bilangan atom setiap jenis unsur dalam suatu sebatian <i>Chemical formula that shows the simplest ratio of the number of atoms of each element in a compound</i>	1									
(b)	Magnesium//aluminium//zink <i>Magnesium//aluminium//zinc</i>	1									
(c) (i)	Jisim oksigen : $28.0 - 26.4 = 1.6 \text{ g}$ Jisim logam X : $26.4 - 24.0 = 2.4 \text{ g}$	1 1									
(c) (ii)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Unsur</th> <th>X</th> <th>O</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bil mol</td> <td>$\frac{2.4}{24} = 0.1$</td> <td>$\frac{1.6}{16} = 0.1$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nisbah mol</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Formula empirik : XO	Unsur	X	O	Bil mol	$\frac{2.4}{24} = 0.1$	$\frac{1.6}{16} = 0.1$	Nisbah mol	1	1	1 1 1
Unsur	X	O									
Bil mol	$\frac{2.4}{24} = 0.1$	$\frac{1.6}{16} = 0.1$									
Nisbah mol	1	1									
JUMLAH		7									

Soalan	Cadangan Jawapan	Markah
5. (a)	SO_4^{2-} , Cl^-	1
(b)	Kation : Ca^{2+} Anion : SO_4^{2-}	1 1
(c)(i)	$\text{Mg}^{2+} // \text{Ca}^{2+}$	1
(c) (ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tambah larutan kalium karbonat ke dalam air sungai • Mendakan putih terbentuk • Turas campuran • Baki turasan ialah magnesium karbonat, ion magnesium disingkirkan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Add potassium carbonate solution into the river water</i> • <i>White precipitate is formed</i> • <i>Filter the mixture</i> • <i>Residue is magnesium carbonate, magnesium ion is removed</i> 	1 1 1 1
JUMLAH		8

Soalan		Cadangan Jawapan	Markah
6.	(a) (i)	Molekul berantai panjang yang terhasil daripada pencantuman banyak ulangan unit asas//monomer <i>Long chain molecule that is made from a combination of many repeating basic units//monomer</i>	1
	(a) (ii)	Etena <i>Ethene</i>	1
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitar semula//Pembakaran//Pembuangan ke tapak pelupusan sampah (terima mana-mana dua jawapan) • Pembebasan gas beracun menyebabkan pencemaran udara • <i>Recycle//Burning//Dispose to landfill or junkyard (accept any two answers)</i> • <i>Release of poisonous gas cause air pollution</i> 	1 1 1
	(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getah Y lebih kenyal • Getah Y ialah getah ter Vulkan • Rangkaian silang sulfur yang kuat dalam getah ter Vulkan menghalang polimer getah daripada menggelongsor apabila diregang dan dapat kembali semula ke bentuk asal selepas diregangkan • <i>Rubber Y is more elastic</i> • <i>Rubber Y is vulcanised rubber</i> • <i>Strong sulphur cross-link in vulcanised rubber prevents rubber polymer from sliding when it is stretched and</i> • <i>return to its original shape when released</i> 	1 1 1 1
JUMLAH			9

Soalan		Cadangan Jawapan	Markah
7.	(a)	Biru <i>Blue</i>	1
	(b)	Cu^{2+} , H^+	1
	(c) (i)	$\text{Zn(p)} \mid \text{Zn}^{2+} (\text{ak}, 1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}) \parallel \text{Cu}^{2+} (\text{ak}, 1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}) \mid \text{Cu (p)}$	2
	(c) (ii)	$(+0.34) - (-0.76) = +1.10 \text{ V}$	1
	(c) (iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ganti elektrod zink dengan elektrod magnesium • Ganti larutan zink nitrat dengan larutan magnesium nitrat • Nilai E^0 magnesium lebih besar daripada zink • <i>Replace zink electrode with magnesium electrode</i> • <i>Replace zink nitrate solution with magnesium nitrate solution</i> • <i>E^0 Value of magnesium is bigger than zink</i> 	1 1 1
(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas kuning kehijauan dibebaskan di Set I, gas tidak berwarna dibebaskan di Set II • Ion Cl^- dinyahcas di anod Set I kerana kepekatan ion Cl^- lebih tinggi, ion OH^- dinyahcas di anod Set II kerana nilai E^0 lebih negatif dari ion Cl^- • <i>Yellow greenish gas is released at Set I, colourless gas is released at Set II</i> • <i>Cl^- ion is discharged at anode Set I because concentration of Cl^- ion is higher, OH^- ion is discharged at anode Set II because E^0 value is more negative than Cl^- ion</i> 	1 1	
JUMLAH			10

Soalan		Cadangan Jawapan	Markah
8.	(a) (i)	Kuning <i>Yellow</i>	1
	(a) (ii)	Eksp I : $\frac{1}{40} = 0.025 \text{ s}^{-1}$	1
		Eksp II : $\frac{1}{20} = 0.05 \text{ s}^{-1}$	1
	(a) (iii)	Kadar tindak balas Eksperimen II lebih tinggi <i>Rate of reaction of Experiment I is higher</i>	1
(a) (iv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suhu larutan natrium tiosulfat dalam Eksperimen II lebih tinggi • Tenaga kinetik zarah lebih tinggi • Frekuensi perlanggaran berkesan antara ion tiosulfat dan ion hidrogen lebih tinggi • <i>Temperature of sodium thiosulphate solution in Experiment II is higher</i> • <i>Kinetic energy of particles is higher</i> • <i>Effective frequency of collision between thiosulphate ion and hydrogen ion is higher</i> 	1 1 1	
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situasi II • Suhu lebih tinggi • Tenaga kinetik molekul air lebih tinggi • <i>Situation II</i> • <i>Temperature is higher</i> • <i>Kinectic energy of water molecule is higher</i> 	1 1 1	
JUMLAH			10

Soalan	Cadangan Jawapan	Markah
10.	<p>(a)</p> <p>HA : asid etanoik//<i>ethanoic acid</i></p> <p>HB : asid nitrik/asid hidroklorik//<i>nitric acid/hydrochloric acid</i> (reject formula)</p> <p> $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{KOH} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COOK} + \text{H}_2\text{O} //$ $\text{HCl} + \text{KOH} \longrightarrow \text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} //$ $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{KOH} \longrightarrow \text{KNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asid etanoik ialah asid lemah • Mengion separa dalam air dan sebahagian wujud sebagai molekul • Sebahagian haba yang dibebaskan diserap dan digunakan untuk mengion molekul asid selengkapnya • <i>Ethanoic acid is weak acid</i> • <i>Ionise partially in water and some exists as molecules</i> • <i>Some of the heat released is absorbed and used to ionise acid molecules completely</i> 	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
	<p>(b) (i)</p> <p>Haba yang dibebaskan apabila 1 mol bahan dibakar dengan lengkap dalam oksigen berlebihan <i>Heat released when 1 mol of a substance is completely burnt in excess oxygen</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilangan atom karbon per molekul propanol lebih tinggi • haba pembakaran propanol lebih tinggi • Lebih banyak molekul karbon dioksida dan air dibebaskan • Lebih banyak haba dibebaskan apabila pembentukan ikatan terbentuk • <i>The number of atom carbon per molecule in propanol is higher</i> • <i>Heat of combustion of propanol is higher</i> • <i>More carbon dioxide and water molecules are released</i> • <i>More heat is released when the formation of bond is formed</i> <p>1375 kJ mol⁻¹</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

	(b) (ii)	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH} + \frac{9}{2} \text{O}_2 \longrightarrow 3\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ <p>Bil mol propanol = $\frac{1.08}{60}$ = 0.02 mol</p> <p>1 mol propanol membebaskan 2000 kJ mol⁻¹ haba</p> <p>2000 x 0.02 = 40kJ mol⁻¹</p>	2 1 1 1
	(b)	<p>Nilai bahan api butana = $\frac{2880}{58}$ = 49.66 kJ g⁻¹</p> <p>Nilai bahan api butanol = $\frac{2679}{74}$ = 36.20kJ g⁻¹</p> <p>Butana//Buthane Nilai bahan api yang lebih tinggi//<i>Fuel value is higher</i></p>	1 1
		TOTAL	20

11	(a)	Sebatian yang mengandungi karbon sebagai unsur juzuknya <i>Compound that contains carbon as their constituent element</i>	1
		Petrol/protein/kanji/lemak/alkohol/gas asli <i>Petrol/protein/starch/fats/alcohol/natural gas</i>	1
		$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{O} \\ \quad \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array} $ X :	1
		$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{C}=\text{C} \\ \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array} $ Y :	1
	(b)	X : asid karboksilik/ <i>carboxylic acid</i>	1
		Y : alkena/ <i>alkene</i>	1
		Z : Alkohol/ <i>alcohol</i>	1
		1. Masukkan 5 cm ³ larutan kalium dikromat(VI) ke dalam tabung didih.	1
		2. Tambahkan 10 titis asid sulfurik pekat.	1
		3. Panaskan larutan dengan perlahan.	1
		4. Tambahkan 3 cm ³ etanol, titis demi titis ke dalam tabung didih.	1
		5. Tutup tabung didih dengan salur penghantar. Panaskan campuran dengan perlahan sehingga mendidih.	1
		6. Kumpulkan hasil penyulingan di dalam tabung uji dan uji dengan kertas litmus biru.	1
		Nama hasil tindak balas : asid etanoik, air	1
1. Pour 5 cm ³ of potassium dichromate(VI) solution into a boiling tube.			
2. Add 10 drops of concentrated sulphuric acid.			
3. Gently heat the solution.			
4. Add 3 cm ³ of ethanol drop by drop into the boiling tube.			
5. Connect the delivery tube to the boiling tube. Heat the mixture with a gentle flame until the mixture boils			
6. Collect the distillate in a test tube and test it with the blue litmus paper.			
<i>Name of product : Ethanoic acid, water</i>			

(c)	Y : $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 + 3\text{O}_2 \longrightarrow 2\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	2
	Z : $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + 3\text{O}_2 \longrightarrow 2\text{CO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	2
	1 mol $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \longrightarrow 2 \text{ mol CO}_2$	1
	0.02 mol $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \longrightarrow 0.04 \text{ mol CO}_2$	
	Isipadu = 0.04×24 = 0.96 dm^3	1
TOTAL		20