

**MODUL PENINGKATAN PRESTASI MURID TINGKATAN 5**

**TAHUN 2024**

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**KIMIA**

**KERTAS 2**

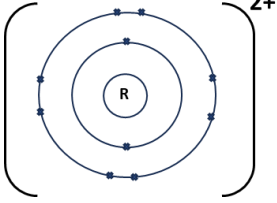
**PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN**

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**Bahagian A**

SOALAN / QUESTION		JAWAPAN / ANSWER		PECAHAN MARKAH / SUB MARK	JUMLAH / TOTAL
1.	(a)		Untuk mencapai susunan elektron duplet atau oktet yang stabil. <i>To achieve a stable octet or duplet electron arrangement.</i>		1
	(b)	(i)	M <sub>2</sub> N		1
		(ii)	Ikatan kovalen / <i>Covalent bond</i>		1
		(iii)	2.6		1
		(iv)	Sebatian B / <i>Compound B</i>		1
<b>Jumlah / Total</b>					<b>5</b>

2.	(a)		Formula kimia yang menunjukkan bilangan sebenar atom setiap jenis unsur yang terdapat di dalam satu molekul sesuatu sebatian. <i>Chemical formula that shows the actual number of atoms of each element found in a molecule of a compound.</i>		1				
	(b)	(i)	Karbon, hidrogen, oksigen, nitrogen <i>Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen</i>		1				
		(ii)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Formula molekul bagi kafeina <i>Molecular formula of caffeine</i></td> <td>Formula empirik bagi kafeina <i>Empirical formula of caffeine</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub></td> <td>C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O</td> </tr> </table>	Formula molekul bagi kafeina <i>Molecular formula of caffeine</i>	Formula empirik bagi kafeina <i>Empirical formula of caffeine</i>	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O	1+1	2
Formula molekul bagi kafeina <i>Molecular formula of caffeine</i>	Formula empirik bagi kafeina <i>Empirical formula of caffeine</i>								
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O								
	(c)		Molekul <i>Molecule</i>		1				
<b>Jumlah / Total</b>					<b>5</b>				

3	(a)	Proton,neutron dan elektron <i>Proton, neutron and electron</i>		1
	(b)	(i) Mempunyai bilangan elektron valens yang sama <i>Have same number of valence electron</i>		1
		(ii)   1. Nukleus berlabel / <i>Labelled nucleus</i> 2. Bilangan petala yang berisi jumlah elektron yang betul beserta cas yang betul / <i>Number of shell contain correct total of electron with charge</i>	1 1	2
	(c)	$35.5 = \frac{(75 \times 35) + (25 \times y)}{100}$ $= 37$	1 1	2
<b>Jumlah / Total</b>				<b>6</b>

4	(a)	Disusun mengikut pertambahan nombor proton <i>Arranged according to increasing proton number</i>		1
	(b)	i) Kumpulan 1 <i>Group 1</i> ii) kedua-duanya mempunyai bilangan elektron valens yang sama / satu elektron valens. <i>both have the same number of valence electrons / one valence electron.</i>	1 1	2
	(c)	i) $2 Y + 2 H_2O \rightarrow 2 YOH + H_2$  P1 = Formula kimia <i>Chemical formula</i> P2 = Persamaan seimbang <i>Balanced equation</i>	1 1	2
		ii) 2 mol Y menghasilkan 1 mol gas H <sub>2</sub> 0.2 mol Al bertindak balas dengan 0.1 mol gas H <sub>2</sub>  <i>2 mol Y produces 1 mol H<sub>2</sub> gas</i> <i>0.2 mol Al react with 0.1 mol H<sub>2</sub> gas</i>  Isipadu gas / <i>Volume of gas</i> = 0.1 X 24 dm <sup>3</sup> // 2.4 dm <sup>3</sup>  P1 = Nisbah	1	2

		P2 = Jawapan dengan unit yang betul	1	
			<b>Jumlah/Total</b>	<b>7</b>

5	(a)	Jisim zink <i>Mass of zinc</i>		1	
	(b)	<p>Isipadu gas hidrogen/cm<sup>3</sup> <i>Volume of hydrogen gas/cm<sup>3</sup></i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rajah 5 / <i>Diagram 5</i></p> <p>Bentuk graf yang betul <i>Correct graph shape</i></p>		1	
	(c)	(i)	<p>1. Formula bahan dan hasil betul <i>Correct formula of reactant and product</i></p> <p>2. Seimbang <i>Balanced</i></p> $\text{Zn} + 2\text{H}^+ \longrightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} + \text{H}_2$	1	2
		(ii)	<p>Set I : <math>\frac{40 \text{ cm}^3}{90 \text{ s}}</math> / <math>0.44 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}</math></p> <p>Set II : <math>\frac{40 \text{ cm}^3}{40 \text{ s}}</math> / <math>1.00 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}</math></p> <p>[ minimum 2 titik perpuluhan ] / [ <i>minimum 2 decimal places</i> ]</p>	1	2
		(iii)	<p>1. Kadar tindak balas set II lebih tinggi daripada set I <i>Rate of reaction of set II is higher than set I</i></p> <p>2. Kepekatan ion H<sup>+</sup> dalam set II adalah dua kali daripada set I / HX adalah asid monoprotik manakala H<sub>2</sub>Y adalah asid diprotik.</p>	1	2

			Concentration of H <sup>+</sup> in set II is double than set I / HX is monoprotic acid while H <sub>2</sub> Y is diprotic acid.		
				<b>Jumlah/Total</b>	<b>8</b>

6	(a)		C <sub>n</sub> H <sub>2n</sub>		1
	(b)		Heksanol // hexanol		1
	(c)	(i)	$2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOH} + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COONa} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$  1. Formula bahan dan hasil betul <i>Correct formula of reactant and product</i> 2. Seimbang <i>Balanced</i>	1  1	2
		(ii)	1. Nisbah mol / <i>mole ratio</i> 2. Bilangan molekul / <i>number of molecule</i>  2 mol C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> COOH : 1 mol CO <sub>2</sub> 0.5 mol C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> COOH : 0.25 mol CO <sub>2</sub>  0.25 x N <sub>A</sub> // 1.505 x 10 <sup>23</sup>	1 1	2
	(d)		1. Larutan ungu bertukar menjadi tidak berwarna bagi kedua-dua tindak balas // <i>purple solution turns to colourless for both reaction.</i> 2. sebatian X mengalami tindak balas penambahan // <i>compound X undergoes addition reaction</i> 3. sebatian Z mengalami tindak balas pengoksidaan // <i>compound Z undergoes oxidation reaction</i>	1 1 1	3
				<b>Jumlah/Total</b>	<b>9</b>

7	(a)	(i)	Anod / <i>anode</i> : A  Katod / <i>Cathode</i> : B	1  1	2
		(ii)	Anod : $\text{Fe}^{2+} \longrightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{e}$ Anode : $\text{Fe}^{2+} \longrightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{e}$  Katod : $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 14\text{H}^+ + 6\text{e} \longrightarrow 2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Cathode : $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 14\text{H}^+ + 6\text{e} \longrightarrow 2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  1. Formula bahan dan hasil betul	1  1	

		<p><i>Correct formula of reactant and product</i></p> <p>2. Seimbang</p> <p><i>Balanced</i></p>	1	3
(b)	<p>Agen penurunan : larutan ferum(II) sulfat <math>\text{FeSO}_4</math></p> <p><i>Reducing agent : iron(II) sulphate <math>\text{FeSO}_4</math> solution</i></p> <p>Cadangan/suggestion :</p> <p>Kalium bromida, KBr / Kalium iodida, KI</p> <p><i>Potassium bromide, KBr / Potassium iodide, KI</i></p>	1	2	
(c)	<p>Elektron mengalir dari A ke B / dari larutan ferum(II) sulfat <math>\text{FeSO}_4</math> ke larutan kalium dikromat(VI) <math>\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7</math> berasid melalui litar luar</p> <p><i>Electrons flow from A to B / iron(II) sulphate <math>\text{FeSO}_4</math> solution to acidified potassium dichromate(VI) <math>\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7</math> solution through outer circuit</i></p> <p>[arah aliran elektron <b>MESTI</b> ditanda pada rajah / <i>flow of electron <b>MUST</b> marked on diagram</i> ]</p>		1	
(d)	<p>P1 : rajah yang berfungsi / <i>functional apparatus</i></p> <p>P2 : Label dengan betul / <i>labelled correctly</i></p>	1	2	
<b>Jumlah/Total</b>			<b>10</b>	

8	(a)	(i)	Polimer sintetik// <i>synthetic polymer</i>		1
		(ii)	$  \begin{array}{cc}  \text{H} & \text{Cl} \\    &   \\  \text{C} = & \text{C} \\    &   \\  \text{H} & \text{H}  \end{array}  $		1
		(iii)	<p>1. Formula bahan dan hasil betul <i>Correct formula of reactant and product</i></p> <p>2. kedudukan n betul <i>Correct position of n</i></p> $  \begin{array}{ccc}  \text{H} & \text{Cl} & \\    &   & \\  n \text{ C} = & \text{C} & \\    &   & \\  \text{H} & \text{H} &   \end{array}  \longrightarrow  \left( \begin{array}{cc}  \text{H} & \text{Cl} \\    &   \\  \text{--- C} - & \text{C ---} \\    &   \\  \text{H} & \text{H}  \end{array} \right)_n  $	1  1	2
		(iv)	<p>Paip // baju hujan // tapak kasut // penebat dawai eletrik // kegunaan lain yang sesuai <i>Pipe // rain coat // shoe sole // electric wire insulator // others uses that suitable</i></p>		1
	(b)		<p>P= Asid etanoik//sebarang asid <i>Ethanoic acid//any acid</i></p> <p>Q=Ammonia//sebarang alkali <i>Ammonia //any alkali</i></p>	1  1	2
	(c)		<p>1.S 2.Terbiodegradasi <i>Biodegradable</i></p> <p>3.Mudah dilupuskan//pelupusan sempurna tidak menyebabkan pencemaran <i>easy to dispose// proper disposal will not cause pollution</i></p>	1  1	3
<b>Jumlah/Total</b>					<b>10</b>

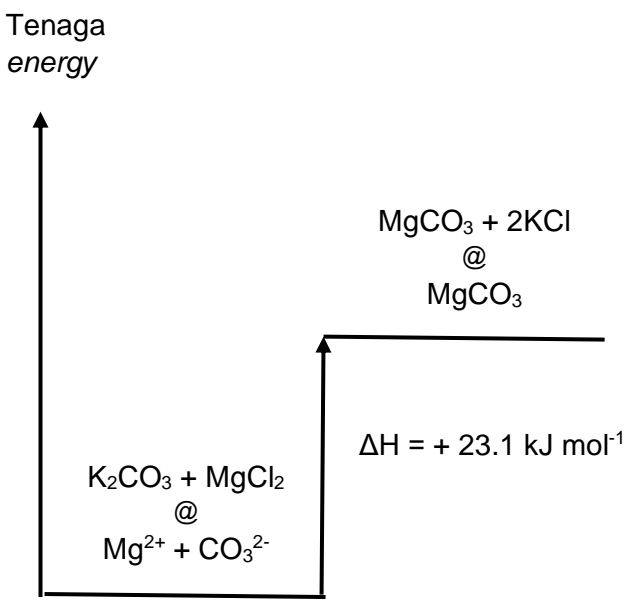
**Bahagian B**

9.	(a)	(i)	Haba yang dibebaskan apabila 1 mol logam disesarkan daripada larutan garamnya oleh logam yang lebih elektropositif. <i>Heat released when 1 mole of metal is displaced from its salt solution by a more electropositive metal.</i>		1
		(ii)	Tindak balas eksotermik <i>Exothermic reaction</i>		1
		(iii)	P1.Cadangan logam W – Magnesium / Aluminium <i>Suggestion of metal W – Magnesium / Aluminium</i> P2.Warna – perang <i>Colour - brown</i>	1  1	2
		(iv)	<b>Set I</b> P1.Bil mol/ <i>no.of mol</i> P2.Nilai haba terbebas / <i>Value of heat released</i> P3.Nilai haba penyesanan,symbol dan unit betul / <i>Correct value of heat displacement, symbol and unit</i>  $n = \frac{MV}{1000}$ $= \frac{0.5 \times 100}{1000}$ $= 0.05 \text{ mol}$  $Q = mc\theta$ $= 100 \times 4.2 \times 6$ $= 2520 \text{ J / 2.52 kJ}$  $\Delta H = \frac{-Q}{n}$ $= \frac{-2500}{0.05}$ $= -50400 \text{ J mol}^{-1} // -50.4 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$	1  1  1	



		<p><b>Set II</b></p> <p>P4. Bil mol/ <i>no.of mol</i></p> <p>P5. Nilai haba terbebas / <i>Value of heat released</i></p> <p>P6. Nilai haba penyesaran, simbol dan unit betul / <i>Correct value of heat displacement, symbol and unit</i></p> $n = \frac{MV}{1000}$ $= \frac{0.5 \times 100}{1000}$ $= 0.05 \text{ mol}$ $Q = mc\theta$ $= 100 \times 4.2 \times 20$ $= 8400 \text{ J} / 8.40 \text{ kJ}$ $\Delta H = \frac{-Q}{n}$ $= \frac{-8400}{0.05}$ $= -168000 \text{ J mol}^{-1} // -168 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>6</p>
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(b)	(i)		SET I	SET II	1	1	
		P1. Perubahan suhu <i>Change in temperature</i>	Suhu meningkat <i>Temperature increase</i>	Suhu menurun <i>Temperature decrease</i>			1
		P2. Jumlah kandungan tenaga <i>Total energy content</i>	Jumlah kandungan tenaga hasil tindak balas lebih rendah daripada jumlah kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas. <i>The total energy content of the products is lower than the total energy content of the reactants.</i>	Jumlah kandungan tenaga hasil tindak balas lebih tinggi daripada jumlah kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas. <i>The total energy content of the products is higher than the total energy content of the reactants.</i>			1
		P3. Perubahan tenaga haba semasa pemecahan ikatan dan pembentukan ikatan <i>Heat energy change during bond breaking and bond formation</i>	Tenaga haba yang dibebaskan semasa pembentukan ikatan lebih besar daripada tenaga haba yang diserap untuk memutuskan ikatan. <i>The heat energy released during bond formation is greater than the heat energy absorbed to break the bond.</i>	Tenaga haba yang dibebaskan semasa pembentukan ikatan lebih kecil daripada tenaga haba yang diserap untuk memutuskan ikatan. <i>The heat energy released during bond formation is less than the heat energy absorbed to break the bond.</i>			1

	<p>P4. Bahan dan hasil tindak balas betul / <i>Correct reactant and product</i></p> <p>P5. Seimbang dan <math>\Delta H</math> betul / <i>Balanced and correct <math>\Delta H</math></i></p> <p>Persamaan termokimia Set I: <i>Thermochemical equation of Set I :</i></p> $\text{BaCl}_2 + \text{ZnSO}_4 \rightarrow \text{BaSO}_4 + \text{ZnCl}_2 \quad \Delta H = - 42.0 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$ <p style="text-align: center;">//</p> $\text{Ba}^{2+} + \text{SO}_4^{2-} \rightarrow \text{BaSO}_4 \quad \Delta H = - 42.0 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$ <p>P6. Label tenaga dan kedudukan aras tenaga betul <i>Energy labels and energy level positions are correct</i></p> <p>P7. Persamaan pada bahan tindak balas dan hasil tindak balas betul serta tulis <math>\Delta H</math> <i>correct equations for the reactants and products of the reaction and write <math>\Delta H</math></i></p> <p>Gambar rajah aras tenaga eksperimen Set II: <i>Energy level diagram for experiment Set II:</i></p> 	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>7</p>	
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	(ii)	<p>P1. Sebahagian haba hilang ke persekitaran // Sebahagian haba diserap oleh cawan polistirena  <i>Some of the heat is lost to the environment // Some of the heat is absorbed by the polystyrene cup</i></p> <p>Kaedah / <i>method:</i></p> <p>P2. Tutup cawan polistirena dengan penutup.  <i>Cover the polystyrene cup with a lid.</i></p> <p>P3. Larutan barium klorida/kalium karbonat dituang dengan cepat ke dalam larutan zink sulfat/ magnesium klorida.  <i>The barium chloride / potassium carbonate solution is quickly poured into the zinc sulphate/magnesium chloride solution</i></p>	1	
			1	
			1	3
<b>JUMLAH/TOTAL</b>				<b>20</b>

10	(a)	(i)	<p>P1: Lengai secara kimia// rintangan haba tinggi //  penebat haba// keras dan kuat// penebat elektrik//mudah pecah  <i>Chemically inert // high heat resistance // thermal insulation // hard and strong // electrical insulation // break easily</i>  [ pilih satu sahaja / choose one only ]</p> <p>P2: Seramik termaju  <i>Advanced ceramics</i></p>	1	
	(a)	(ii)	<p>P1: Seramik zirkonia  <i>Zirconia ceramic</i></p> <p>P2: Digunakan dalam implan gigi //  <i>Used in dental implants</i>  //</p> <p>P1: Seramik alumina  <i>Alumina ceramic</i></p> <p>P2: Digunakan dalam pembuatan tulang lutut //  <i>Used in the manufacture of knee bones</i>  //</p> <p>P1: Seramik  <i>Ceramics</i></p> <p>P2: Digunakan dalam mesin pengimejan resonans magnetic  <i>Used in resonance imaging machines magnetic</i></p> <p>**[P1+P2]  [Pilih satu / choose one]</p>	1	2
	(b)		<p>P1: Bahan B : Keluli  <i>Material B: Steel</i></p> <p>P2: Atom X: Karbon // <i>Carbon</i></p> <p>P3: Bahan B ialah aloi yang mengandungi dua jenis atom yang berlainan saiz  <i>Material B is an alloy containing two types different atoms size</i></p>	1	1



		<p>P5. Anion sabun bertindak balas dengan air liat menghasilkan kekat / mendakan putih <i>Soap anion reacts with hard water to produce white precipitate / scum</i></p>	1	
		<p>P6. Detergen bertindak balas dengan air liat menghasilkan garam larut / tidak menghasilkan kekat <i>Detergent anion reacts with hard water to produce soluble salt // no scum is produced.</i></p>	1	6
			<b>JUMLAH/TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>

11	(a)	<p>P1 : Larutan yang kepekatannya diketahui dengan tepat. : <i>Solution with known concentration.</i></p> <p>P2 : jisim zat terlarut. : <i>mass of solute.</i></p> <p>P3 : isipadu air suling. : <i>volume of distilled water.</i></p>	1				
	(b)	<p>Jisim natrium karbonat yang diperlukan : <i>Mass of sodium carbonate needed :</i></p> <p>P1. <math>n = \frac{0.5(100)}{1000} // 0.05 \text{ mol}</math></p> <p>P2 .Jisim // <i>Mass = 0.05 X [23(2)+12+16(3)] // 5.3 g</i></p> <p>Isipadu air suling yang perlu ditambah : <i>Volume of distilled water need to be added:</i></p> <p>P3. <math>(0.5)(50) = (0.2) V_2</math> <math>V_2 = \frac{(0.5)(50)}{0.2} // 125 \text{ cm}^3</math></p> <p>P4.Isipadu air suling // <i>volume of distilled water</i> <math>= 125 - 50 \text{ cm}^3</math> <math>= 75 \text{ cm}^3</math></p>	1	1	1	4	
	(c)	<p>P1.Pepejal putih R / <i>white solid R</i> : Plumbum (II) karbonat, <i>PbCO<sub>3</sub> / Lead (II) carbonate</i></p> <p>P2 .Pepejal S / <i>Solid S</i> : Plumbum(II) oksida ,<i>PbO / Lead (II) oxide</i></p> <p>P3.Gas T : Karbon dioksida,<i>CO<sub>2</sub> / Carbon dioxide, CO<sub>2</sub></i></p> <p>P4.Garam U / <i>Salt U</i> : Plumbum (II) nitrat, <i>Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> / Lead(II) nitrate</i></p> <p>P5.Mendakan kuning V / <i>yellow precipitate V</i> : Plumbum (II) iodida, <i>PbI<sub>2</sub> / Lead(II) iodide, PbI<sub>2</sub></i></p>	1	1	1	1	5
	(d)	<p>Bahan / <i>materials</i> :</p> <p>P1. Ammonia /<i>Ammonia</i></p> <p>P2. Asid nitrik / <i>nitric acid</i></p>	1	1			



	Prosedur/ <i>Procedure</i> :		
	P3. Sukat dan tuangkan [25cm <sup>3</sup> - 100cm <sup>3</sup> ] larutan ammonia [0.1 – 2.0 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> ] ke dalam bikar. <i>Measure and pour [25cm<sup>3</sup>- 100cm<sup>3</sup>] of [0.1 – 2.0 moldm<sup>-3</sup>] ammonia solution into a beaker</i>	1	
	P4. Tambahkan [25cm <sup>3</sup> - 100cm <sup>3</sup> ] asid nitrik [0.1 – 2.0 mol dm <sup>-3</sup> ] ke dalam bikar. <i>Add [25cm<sup>3</sup>- 100cm<sup>3</sup>] of [0.1 – 2.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>] acid into the beaker.</i>	1	
	P5. Pindahkan campuran larutan tersebut ke dalam mangkuk penyejat dan panaskan campuran sehingga tepu. <i>Transfer the mixture of the solution obtained to evaporating dish and heat the mixture until saturated</i>	1	
	P6. Sejukkan / <i>Cool</i>	1	
	P7. Turaskan / <i>Filter</i>	1	
	P8. Keringkan garam di antara dua kertas turas <i>Dry the salt between two filter papers.</i>	1	<b>8</b>
	*Bil mol bagi kedua-dua bahan mesti sama untuk P3 dan P4 <i>*Number of mole for these two substances should be the same for P3 and P4</i>		
<b>JUMLAH/TOTAL</b>			<b>20</b>

**PERATURAN PEMARKAHAN TAMAT  
END OF MARKING SCHEME**