

NAMA : _____

TINGKATAN: _____

JPP KIMIA PASIR GUDANG
PEPERIKSAAN PERCUBAAN SPM 2024

**KIMIA
KERTAS 2
Ogos/Sept.
2 1/2 JAM**

4541/2

Dua jam tiga puluh minit

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU
DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

**MAKLUMAT KEPADA CALON
INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

1. Tuliskan nama dan Tingkatan anda pada ruang yang disediakan.
Write your name and class in the space provided.
2. Soalan adalah dalam Bahasa Melayu dan diikuti Bahasa Inggeris.
Questions are in Malay followed by English
3. Soalan terbahagi kepada 3 bahagian iaitu bahagian A, Bahagian B dan Bahagian C.
The question is divided into 3 parts, section A, section B and section C.
4. Anda perlu menjawab semua soalan Bahagian A pada ruangan yang disediakan.
You have to answer all the questions in section A in the space provided.
5. Jawab satu soalan daripada Bahagian B. Jawab semua soalan daripada Bahagian C. tulis jawapan anda bagi Bahagian B dan Bahagian C dalam helaian tambahan yang dibekalkan oleh pengawas peperiksaan.
Answer one question from Section B. Answer all questions from Section C. Write your answers for Section B and Section C on the additional sheet provided by the invigilator.
6. *Pada muka surat 23 dilampirkan bersama Jadual Berkala Unsur*
Periodic Table of Elements is attached on page 23.

<i>Untuk kegunaan pemeriksa</i>			
Kod Pemeriksa			
Bahagian	Soalan	Markah penuh	Markah diperolehi
<i>A</i>	1	5	
	2	5	
	3	6	
	4	7	
	5	8	
	6	9	
	7	10	
	8	10	
<i>B</i>	9	20	
	10	20	
<i>C</i>	11	20	
Jumlah		100	

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 22 halaman bercetak

Bahagian A
Section A

[60 markah]

[60 marks]

Jawab **semua** soalan dalam bahagian ini.
Answer all questions in this section.

1. Jadual 1 menunjukkan maklumat bagi dua bahan tambah makanan yang berbeza, P dan Q.

Table 1 shows information of two different food additives, P and Q.

Bahan tambah makanan <i>Food additive</i>	Maklumat <i>Information</i>
P	Ditambah kepada sos supaya ia dapat memekatkan cecair. <i>Added to sauces to make it thicken liquids.</i>
Q	Ditambah kepada jeruk buah-buahan untuk menyediakan keadaan yang berasid, untuk melambatkan atau merencatkan pertumbuhan mikroorganisma. <i>Added to picked fruits to provide an acidic condition to slow down or inhibit the growth of microorganisms.</i>

Jadual 1/ Table 1

- (a) (i) Nyatakan **satu** kelebihan penggunaan bahan tambah makanan dalam kehidupan.

State one advantage of uses of food additives in daily life.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Cadangkan nama bagi contoh bahan tambah makanan P dan Q.

Suggest the name for example of food additives, P and Q.

P :

Q :

[2 markah / 2 mark]

- (iii) Apakah yang berlaku jika bahan tambah P tidak ditambah kepada sos?

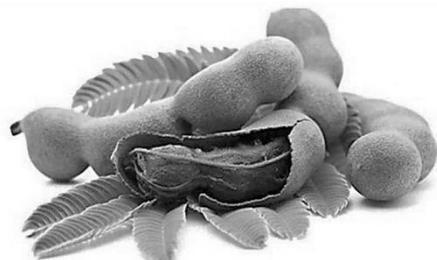
What will happen if food additive P not added into sauce?

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Rajah 1 menunjukkan asam jawa yang biasa digunakan sebagai ubat tradisional di Malaysia.

Diagram 1 shows tamarind usually used as traditional medicines in Malaysia.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Nyatakan **satu** kegunaan ubat tradisional ini.

State one use of this traditional medicine.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

2. Rajah 2 menunjukkan unsur-unsur dalam Kala 3 pada Jadual Berkala Unsur.

Diagram 2 shows the element of Period 3 in Periodic Table of Elements.

Rajah 2/ *Diagram 2*

Berdasarkan Rajah 2,

Based on Diagram 2,

- (a) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan kala?

What is meant by period?

[1 markah/1 mark]

- (b) Unsur manakah yang membentuk oksida amfoterik?

Which elements forms an amphoteric oxide?

[1 markah/*1 mark*]

- (c) (i) Antara unsur Na dan Cl, yang manakah mempunyai saiz atom yang lebih kecil?

Between the elements Na and Cl, which has the smaller atomic size?

.....

[1 markah/1 mark]

- (ii) Terangkan sebab bagi jawapan anda di (c)(i).

Explain your answer in (d)(i)

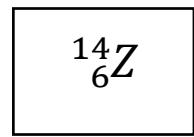
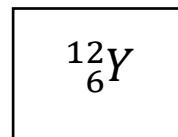
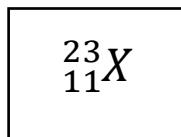
.....

.....

[2 markah/2 marks]

3. Rajah 3 menunjukkan perwakilan piawai bagi atom X, Y dan Z. Huruf yang digunakan bukan simbol sebenar bagi atom-atom tersebut.

Diagram 3 shows the standard representation for atom X, Y dan Z. The letter used are not the actual symbols of the atoms.



Rajah 3/ Diagram 3

Berdasarkan Rajah 3,

Based on Diagram 3,

- (a) Nyatakan maksud nombor proton.

State the meaning of proton number.

.....

[1 markah/1 mark]

- (b) Tuliskan susunan elektron bagi atom Y.

Write the electron arrangement of atom Y.

.....

[1 markah/1 mark]

- (c) (i) Berdasarkan Rajah 3, atom manakah yang mempunyai sifat kimia yang sama?
Terangkan jawapan anda.
*Based on Diagram 3, which atoms have the same chemical properties?
Explain your answer.*

.....
.....

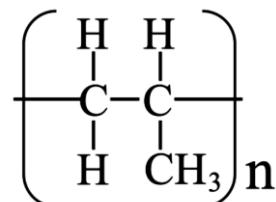
[2 markah/2 marks]

- (ii) Lukis struktur atom bagi atom Z.
Draw the atomic structure of atom Z.

[2 markah/2 marks]

4. Rajah 4.1 menunjukkan formula struktur bagi satu polimer.

Diagram 4.1 shows structural formula of a polymer.



Rajah 4.1/ Diagram 4.1

- (a) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan polimer?
What is meant by polymer?

.....
.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (b) (i) Lukiskan formula struktur monomernya.
Draw the structural formula of the monomer.

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (ii) Namakan jenis tindak balas pempolimeran dalam penghasilan polimer tersebut.
Name the type of polymerisation reaction in the production of the polymer.

.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

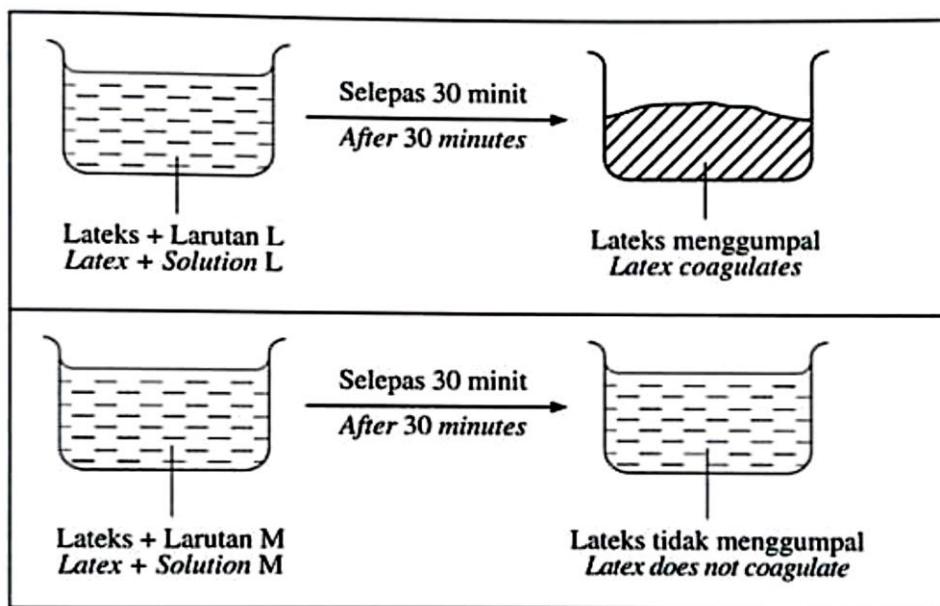
- (iii) Nyatakan satu kegunaan polimer tersebut.
State one of the uses of the polymer.

.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (c) Rajah 4.2 menunjukkan pemerhatian apabila larutan L dan larutan M ditambah kepada lateks.

Diagram 4.2 shows the observations when solution L and solution M are added to the latex.



Rajah 4.2 / Diagram 4.2

Cadangkan larutan L. Terangkan mengapa terdapat perbezaan dalam pemerhatian bagi setiap bikar selepas 30 minit.

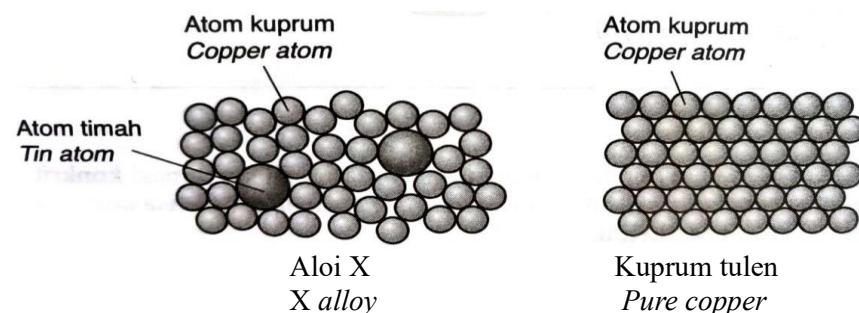
Suggest solution L. Explain why there is a difference in the observation for each beaker after 30 minutes.

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

[3 markah / 3 marks]

5. Rajah 5 menunjukkan susunan atom dalam aloi X dan kuprum tulen.

Diagram 5 shows the arrangement of atoms in alloy X and pure copper.



Rajah 5 / Diagram 5

- (a) Nyatakan maksud aloi.

State the meaning of alloy.

.....
.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Apakah sifat bagi aloi X?

What is the characteristic of X alloy?

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) Berdasarkan Rajah 5.1, pilih bahan yang sesuai untuk membuat pedang.

Terangkan mengapa bahan tersebut sesuai dari segi susunan atom.

Based on Diagram 5.1, choose material that is suitable to make swords.

Explain why it is suitable in terms of the arrangement of atoms.

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

[4 markah / 4 marks]

- (d) Lengkapkan Jadual 2 untuk menunjukkan perbezaan antara aloi X dengan kuprum tulen.

Complete Table 2 to show the differences between alloy X and pure copper.

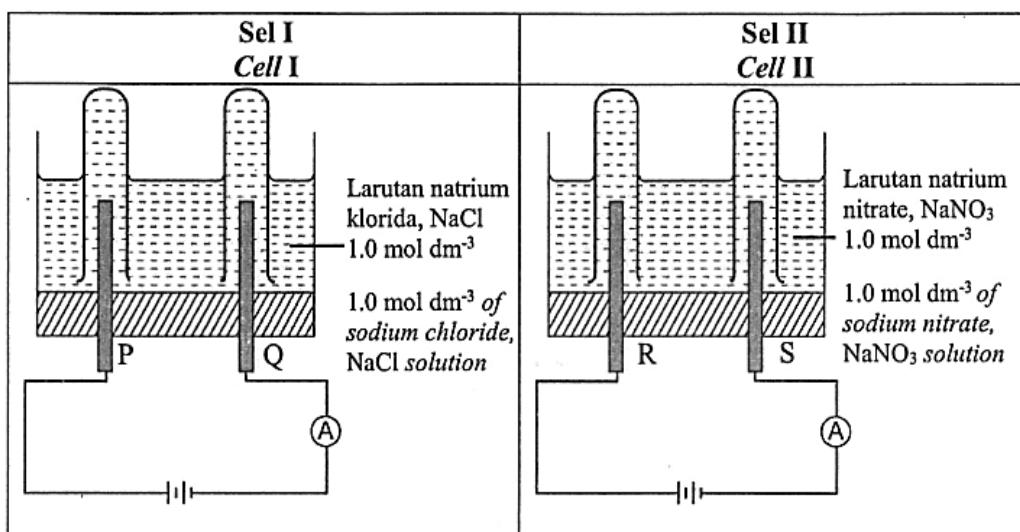
Perbezaan <i>Differences</i>	Aloi X <i>X alloy</i>	Kuprum tulen <i>Pure copper</i>
Saiz atom <i>Size of atoms</i>		
Susunan atom <i>Arrangement of atoms</i>		

Jadual 2 / Table 2

[2 markah / 2 marks]

6. Rajah 6 menunjukkan elektrolisis larutan natrium klorida, NaCl dan natrium nitrat NaNO₃ dengan menggunakan elektrod-elektrod karbon.

Diagram 6 shows the electrolysis of sodium chloride, NaCl and sodium nitrate, NaNO₃ solution using carbon electrodes.



Rajah 6/ Diagram 6

Diberi nilai keupayaan elektrod piawai berikut.

Given the following standard electrode potential value.

$\text{Na}^+(\text{ak}/\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Na(p/s)}$	$E^\circ = -2.71 \text{ V}$
$2\text{H}^+(\text{ak}/\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2(\text{g})$	$E^\circ = 0.00 \text{ V}$
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{ce/l}) + 4\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 4\text{OH}^-(\text{ak}/\text{aq})$	$E^\circ = +0.40 \text{ V}$
$\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cl}^-(\text{ak}/\text{aq})$	$E^\circ = +1.36 \text{ V}$
$\text{NO}_3^-(\text{ak}/\text{aq}) + 4\text{H}^+(\text{ak}/\text{aq}) + 3\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{NO(g)} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{ce/l})$	$E^\circ = +0.96 \text{ V}$

- (a) Berdasarkan Sel 1,

Based on Cell I,

- (i) Nyatakan semua anion yang hadir dalam larutan natrium klorida, NaCl.

State all the anions present in sodium chloride, NaCl solution.

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

(ii) Namakan hasil yang terbentuk pada elektrod P.

Name the product formed at electrode P.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

(iii) Terangkan jawapan anda di 6(a)(ii).

Explain your answer in 6(a)(ii).

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

(iv) Huraikan satu ujian kimia bagi menentusahkan hasil yang terbentuk pada elektrod P.

Describe a chemical test to verify the product formed at P electrode.

.....

.....

[2 markah / 2 marks]

(b) Tulis setengah persamaan pengoksidaan dalam Sel II.

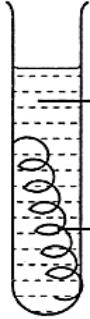
Write half equation for oxidation in Cell II.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) Jadual 3 menunjukkan suatu eksperimen untuk mengkaji tindak balas penyesaran logam.

Table 3 shows an experiment to investigate the displacement of metal

Tabung uji <i>Test tube</i>	I	II
	 <p>Larutan plumbum(II) nitrat, $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ <i>Lead(II) nitrate,</i> $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ <i>solution</i></p> <p>Dawai besi <i>Iron wire</i></p>	 <p>Larutan plumbum(II) nitrat, $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ <i>Lead(II) nitrate,</i> $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ <i>solution</i></p> <p>Dawai kuprum <i>Copper wire</i></p>
Pemerhatian <i>Observation</i>	Pepejal kelabu terbentuk <i>Grey solid formed</i>	Tiada perubahan <i>No changes</i>

Jadual 3/ *Table 3*

Berdasarkan Jadual 3, terangkan perbezaan dalam pemerhatian di atas.

Based on Table 3, explain the difference in the observation above.

.....

.....

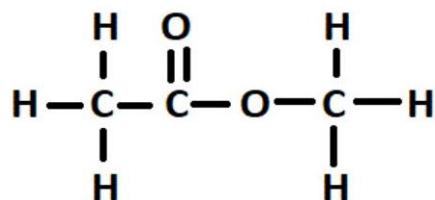
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[3 markah / 3 marks]

7. Rajah 7.1 menunjukkan formula struktur bagi satu sebatian karbon Z.

Diagram 7.1 shows the structural formula for a carbon compound Z.



Rajah 7.1/ Diagram 7.1

- (a) (i) Nyatakan maksud sebatian karbon

State the meaning of carbon compound.

.....
.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (ii) Nyatakan Kumpulan berfungsi bagi sebatian karbon Z.

State the functional group of carbon compound Z.

.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (iii) Sebatian Z boleh dihasilkan melalui tindak balas antara asid karboksilik X dan alkohol

Y. Tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas ini.

Compound Z can be produced by the reaction between carboxylic acid X and alcohol Y.

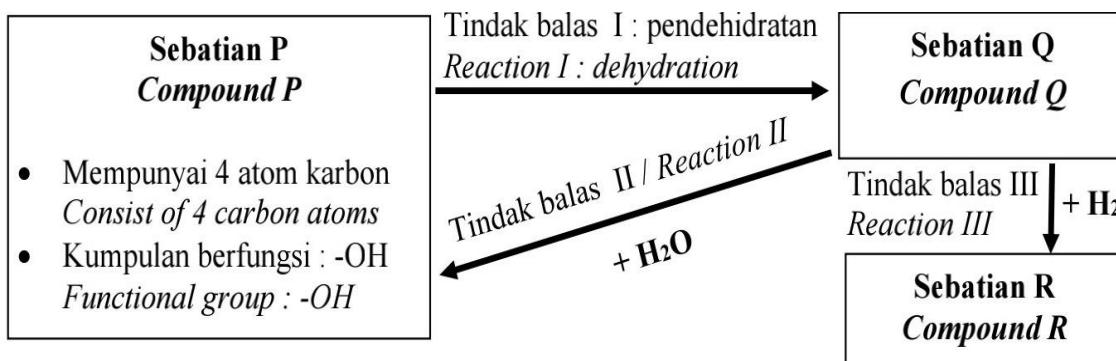
Write the chemical equation for the reaction.

.....

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

- (b) Rajah 7.2 menunjukkan satu carta alir bagi tindak balas kimia yang berlaku di antara ahli-ahli siri homolog dan ciri-ciri bagi sebatian P.

Diagram 7.2 shows a flow chart for the chemical reactions that occur between members of the homologous series and the characteristics of compound P.



Rajah 7.2 / Diagram 7.2

- (i) Namakan siri homolog bagi sebatian P.

Name the homologous series of compound P.

.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (ii) Nyatakan formula am bagi sebatian Q

State the general formula of compound Q.

.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (iii) Lukiskan formula struktur bagi sebatian R

Draw the structural formula of compound R.

.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (iv) Huraikan satu ujian kimia untuk membezakan antara sebatian Q dan sebatian R.

Describe a chemical test to differentiate between compound Q and compound R.

.....

.....

.....

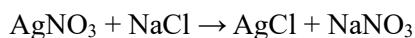
.....

.....

[3 markah / 3 marks]

8. Persamaan termokimia berikut menunjukkan tindak balas pemendakan antara 20 cm^3 larutan natrium klorida 0.5 mol dm^{-3} dengan 20 cm^3 larutan argentum nitrat 0.5 mol dm^{-3} .

The following thermochemical equation shows the precipitation reaction between 20 cm^3 of 0.5 mol dm^{-3} sodium chloride solution and 20 cm^3 of 0.5 mol dm^{-3} silver nitrate solution.



$$\Delta H = -67.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

- (a) Nyatakan jenis tindak balas yang berlaku dari segi perubahan haba.

State the type of reaction in terms of heat change.

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

- (b) Namakan garam tak terlarutkan yang terhasil.

Name the insoluble salt produced.

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

- (c) Hitung

Calculate

- (i) bilangan mol ion argentum yang digunakan dalam eksperimen itu.

the number of moles of silver ions used in the experiment.

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (ii) perubahan haba, dalam J, tindak balas itu.

the heat change, in J, of the reaction.

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

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

Draw the energy level diagram for the reaction.

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

- (e) Jadual 4 menunjukkan jenis pek yang digunakan untuk mengurangkan kesakitan akibat kecederaan.

Table 4 shows the type of pack used to reduced pain from injuries.

Pek E / Pack E	Pek J / Pack J
Pek panas <i>Hot pack</i>	Pek sejuk <i>Cold pack</i>

Jadual 4 / Table 4

Pek yang manakah sesuai digunakan untuk meningkatkan aliran darah bagi mengurangkan kesakitan sendi atau otot? Cadangkan bahan- bahan kimia yang sesuai untuk menghasilkan pek tersebut.

Wajarkan cadangan anda.

Which pack is suitable to be used in increasing the blood flow to help to reduce joint or muscle pain? Suggest suitable chemical substances that can be used to make the pack.

Justify your suggestion.

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

[3 markah/ 3 marks]

Bahagian B

Section B

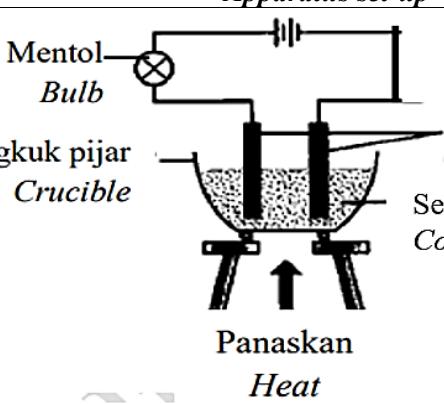
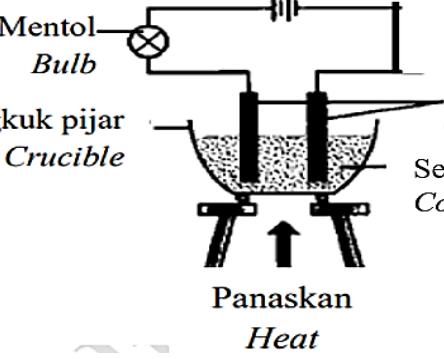
[20 markah] [20 marks]

Jawab mana-mana **satu** soalan daripada bahagian ini.

Answer any **one** question in this section.

9. (a) Jadual 5 menunjukkan keputusan bagi dua set eksperimen untuk mengkaji kekonduksian elektrik antara sebatian ion dan sebatian kovalen.

Table 5 shows the result of two sets of experiment to study the electrical conductivity between ionic compound and covalent compound.

Set	Susunan radas <i>Apparatus set-up</i>	Pemerhatian <i>Observation</i>
I	 <p>Mentol <i>Bulb</i> Mangkuk pijar <i>Crucible</i> Elektrod karbon <i>Carbon electrodes</i> Sebatian A <i>Compound A</i> Panaskan <i>Heat</i></p>	Mentol menyala <i>Bulb lights up</i>
II	 <p>Mentol <i>Bulb</i> Mangkuk pijar <i>Crucible</i> Elektrod karbon <i>Carbon electrodes</i> Sebatian B <i>Compound B</i> Panaskan <i>Heat</i></p>	Mentol tidak menyala <i>Bulb does not light up</i>

Jadual 5/ *Table 5*

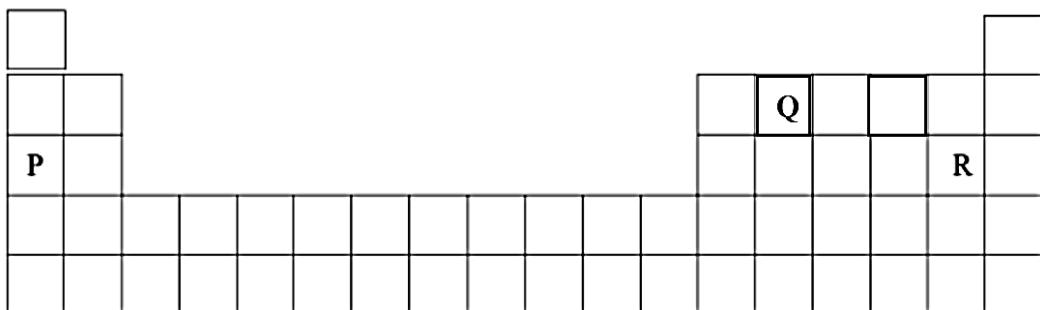
- (i) Nyatakan jenis sebatian A dan B serta jenis zarah yang terdapat dalam kedua- dua sebatian tersebut.
State the types of compounds A and B and the types of particles found in both compounds.

[4 markah/ 4 marks]

- (ii) Bandingkan takat lebur bagi Sebatian A dan Sebatian B. Terangkan jawapan anda.
Compare the melting point of Compound A and Compound B. Explain your answer.

[4 markah/ 4 marks]

- (iii) Rajah 8 menunjukkan kedudukan unsur P, Q dan R dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur.
Diagram 8 shows the position of elements P, Q and R in the Periodic Table of Elements.



Rajah 8/ *Diagram 8*

Berdasarkan Rajah 8

Based on Diagram 8

Pilih unsur-unsur yang bertindak balas membentuk sebatian A dan sebatian B pada Jadual 5

Tuliskan formula kimia bagi sebatian A dan sebatian B.

Huraikan bagaimana ikatan terbentuk dalam sebatian B

Choose the elements that react to form compound A and compound B in Table 5.

Write the chemical formula for compound A and compound B.

Describe how bonds are formed in compound B.

[9 markah/ 9 marks]

- (b) Puan Chin ialah seorang juru dandan di sebuah salon. Puan Chin mendapati selepas rambut pelanggannya dicuci, rambut melekat sehingga sukar untuk disikat.

Mrs. Chin is a hairdresser in a salon. Mrs. Chin found that after her client's hair was washed, the hair was sticky and difficult to comb.

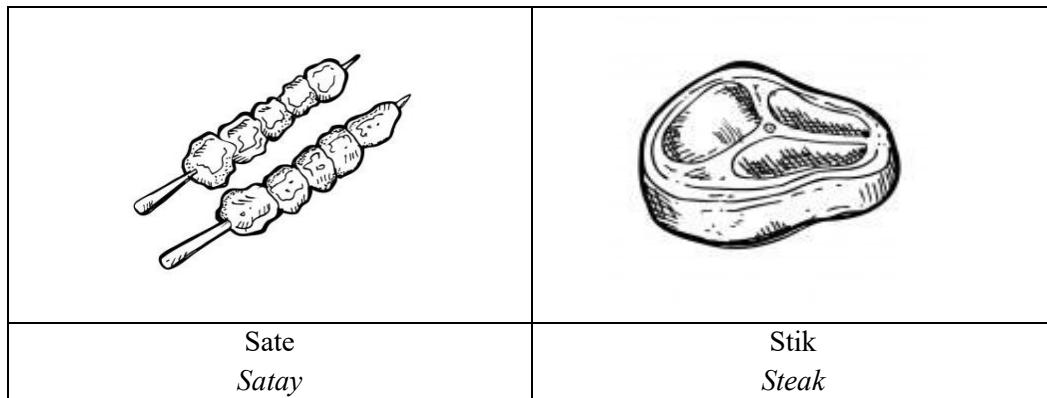
Nyatakan nama ikatan yang terbentuk yang menyebabkan rambut pelanggan tersebut melekat.

Terangkan kesan ikatan tersebut terhadap rambut pelanggan Puan Chin.

State the name of the bond formed that cause the client's hair sticky. Explain the effect of the bond on Mrs. Chin's client's hair.

[3 markah/ 3 marks]

- 10 (a) Rajah 9 menunjukkan daging yang dimasak mengikut menu yang berbeza, iaitu sate dan stik
Diagram 9 shows the meat that cooked with two different menu, satay and steak.



Rajah 9/ *Diagram 9*

Berdasarkan Rajah 9, daging manakah yang masak dengan cepat?.

Apakah faktor yang mempengaruhi tindak balas ini?.

Based on Diagram 9, which meat will cook faster?

What factor that affect this reaction?.

[2 markah/2 marks]

- (b) Jadual 6 menunjukkan maklumat bagi tiga set eksperimen untuk menyiasat faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas antara zink dengan asid sulfurik.

Table 6 shows the information for three sets of experiments to investigate the factors that affect the rate of reaction between zinc and sulphuric acid.

Set	Bahan tindak balas <i>Reactants</i>	Masa yang diambil untuk mengumpul 40 cm^3 gas hidrogen / s <i>Time taken to collect 40cm^3 of hydrogen gas /s</i>
I	25cm^3 asid sulfurik $0.2\text{mol}\text{dm}^{-3}$ + serbuk zink berlebihan. <i>25cm^3 of $0.2\text{mol}\text{dm}^{-3}$ sulphuric acid + excess zinc powder</i>	33
II	25cm^3 asid sulfurik $0.2\text{mol}\text{dm}^{-3}$ + ketulan zink berlebihan. <i>25cm^3 of $0.2\text{mol}\text{dm}^{-3}$ sulphuric acid + excess zinc granule</i>	45
III	25cm^3 asid sulfurik $0.2\text{mol}\text{dm}^{-3}$ + serbuk zink berlebihan + larutan kuprum (II) sulfat <i>25cm^3 of $0.2\text{mol}\text{dm}^{-3}$ sulphuric acid + excess zinc powder + copper (II) sulphate solution</i>	25

Jadual 6/ *Diagram 6*

- (i) Berikan maksud kadar tindak balas
State the meaning of rate of reaction

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (ii) Apakah fungsi larutan kuprum (II) sulfat dalam set III?
What is the function of copper (II) sulphate solution in set III?

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (iii) Tuliskan persamaan ion bagi tindak balas dalam Set I dan hitungkan kadar tindak balas dalam Set I dan Set II.

Lukis gambarajah profil tenaga bagi tindak balas Set I dan Set III di dalam satu paksi tenaga yang sama.

Tunjuk dan labelkan tenaga pengaktifan bagi Set I sebagai E_a dan Set III sebagai E_a' .

Write the ionic equation for the reaction in Set I and calculate the rate of reaction in Set I and Set II.

Draw the energy profile diagram for Set I and Set III reactions on the same energy axis. Show and label the activation energy of Set I as E_a and Set III as E_a' .

[6 markah/ 6 marks]

- (iv) Dengan menggunakan Teori Pelanggaran, bandingkan kadar tindak balas antara :
Using the Collision Theory, compare the rate of reaction between :

- Set I dan Set II
Set I and Set II

- Set I dan Set III.
Set I and Set III

[10 markah/ 10 marks]

Bahagian C**Section C**

[20 markah/20 marks]

Jawab semua soalan dalam bahagian ini.

Answer all questions in this section.

11. (a) Jadual 7 menunjukkan dua jenis asid monoprotik yang mempunyai kepekatan yang sama dengan nilai pH yang berlainan

Table 7 shows two types of monoprotic acids that have the same concentration with different pH values.

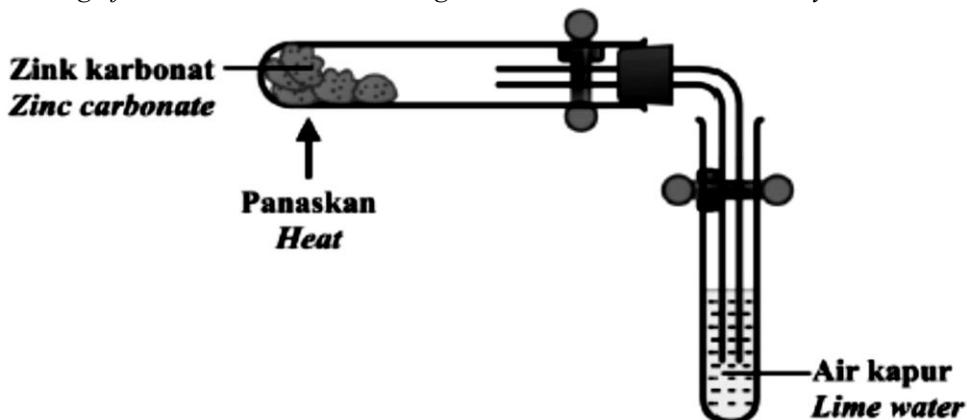
Larutan <i>Solution</i>	Asid J <i>Acid J</i>	Asid K <i>Acid K</i>
Kepekatan <i>Concentration (mol dm⁻³)</i>	0.1	0.1
Nilai pH <i>pH value</i>	2	5

Jadual 7/ Table 7

- (i) Apakah maksud asid kuat?
What is the meaning of strong acid? [1 markah/ 1 mark]
- (ii) Cadangkan asid J dan asid K
Terangkan mengapa kedua-dua larutan ini mempunyai nilai pH yang berbeza.
Suggest acid J and acid K
Explain why these two solutions have different pH values. [6 markah/ 6 marks]

- (b) Rajah 10.1 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi pemanasan serbuk zink karbonat pemanasan zink karbonat membebaskan gas yang mengeruhkan air kapur.

Diagram 10.1 shows the apparatus set up for the heating of zinc carbonate powder. The heating of zinc carbonate releases a gas that turned lime water chalky.



Rajah 10.1/ Diagram 10.1

- (i) Nyatakan dua pemerhatian dalam eksperimen ini.

State two observations for this experiment.

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

- (ii) Tuliskan persamaan kimia yang seimbang bagi tindak balas itu.

Write the balanced chemical equation for the reaction.

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (iii) 25.0 g serbuk zink karbonat dipanaskan dalam eksperimen ini. Hitung isi padu gas yang dibebaskan pada keadaan bilik.

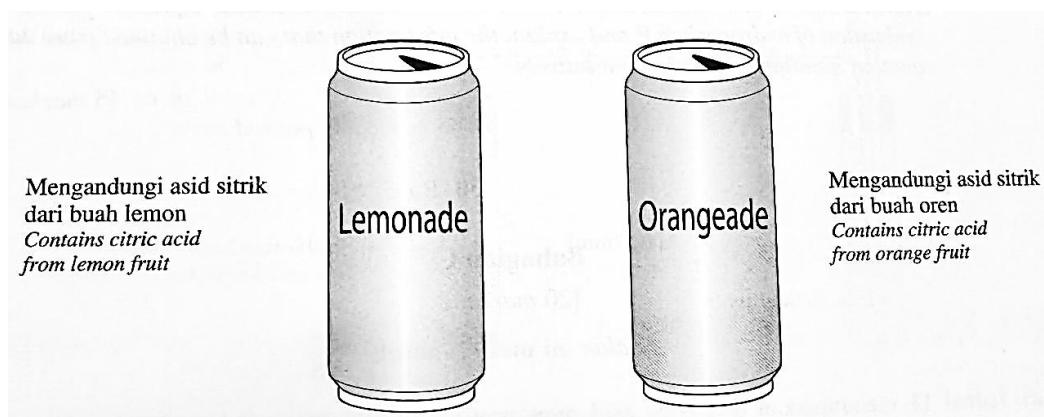
[Jisim atom relatif : Zn = 65 ; C = 12 ; O = 16 ; 1 mol gas menempati 24 dm³ pada keadaan bilik]

25.0 g zinc carbonate powder is heated in the experiment. Calculate the volume of gas released.

[Relative atomic mass : Zn = 65 ; C = 12 ; O = 16 ; 1 mol of gas occupies 24 dm³ at room condition]

[3 markah/ 3 marks]

- (c) Sebuah syarikat air minuman tempatan telah memasarkan dua jenis air berperisa lemon dan oren, yang mengandungi asid sitrik seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 10.2 di bawah. Asid sitrik ialah sejenis asid yang boleh didapati dalam buah-buahan sitrus seperti lemon dan oren.
- A beverage company has marketed two different types of flavoured drinks, lemonade and orange that contain citric acid as shown in diagram 10.2. Citric acid is a type of acid that can be found in citrus fruits such as lemons and oranges*



Rajah 10.2/ Diagram 10.2

- (i) Ramalkan kekonduksian elektrik bagi air minuman dalam Rajah 10.2. Jelaskan jawapan kamu.

Predict the electrical conductivity of the drinks in Diagram 10.2. Explain your answer.

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

- (ii) Dengan menggunakan alat radas di makmal dan cadangkan bahan kimia yang sesuai, rancang satu penyiasatan untuk menunjukkan air minuman mengandungi asid. Nyatakan kesimpulan yang dapat didapati daripada penyiasatan ini.

By using the laboratory apparatus and suggest a suitable chemical substance, plan an investigation to show the drinks contain acid. State the conclusion that could be obtained from the experiment.

[5 markah/ 5 marks]

KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT
END OF QUESTIONS

	2 He Helium	4
5 B Boron	6 C Carbon	7 N Nitrogen
11 12	12 Karbon	14 Nitrogen
13 Al Aluminum	14 Si Silicon	15 P Phosphorus
27 28	28 Silikon	31 Fosfor
31 Ga Gallium	32 Ge Germanium	33 As Arsenik
70 71	73 Gallium	75 Germanium
49 In Indium	50 Sn Stannum	51 Sb Antimoni
115 116	119 Indium	122 Antimoni
81 Tl Thallium	82 Pb Platförm	83 Bi Bismut
204 205	207 Thallium	209 Platförm
		9 O Oxygen
		16 S Sulfur
		17 Cl Chlor
		18 Ar Argon
		19 F Fluor
		20 Ne Neon
		21 Kr Krypton
		35 Br Brom
		36 Rb Rubidium
		37 Cs Cäsium
		38 Fr Francium
		53 Te Tellurium
		54 I Iodin
		55 At Astatin
		56 Rn Radon
		222 Ra Radium