

SKEMA KERTAS 1 MPP 3

KIMIA SPM 2023

| | |
|----|---|
| 1 | D |
| 2 | C |
| 3 | A |
| 4 | D |
| 5 | C |
| 6 | B |
| 7 | D |
| 8 | A |
| 9 | C |
| 10 | A |
| 11 | B |
| 12 | A |
| 13 | C |
| 14 | D |
| 15 | A |
| 16 | A |
| 17 | A |
| 18 | B |
| 19 | A |
| 20 | B |

| | |
|----|---|
| 21 | C |
| 22 | A |
| 23 | C |
| 24 | C |
| 25 | C |
| 26 | D |
| 27 | A |
| 28 | B |
| 29 | D |
| 30 | D |
| 31 | C |
| 32 | A |
| 33 | D |
| 34 | B |
| 35 | C |
| 36 | C |
| 37 | D |
| 38 | B |
| 39 | B |
| 40 | B |

MPP3 TAHUN 2023
SIJIL PELAJARAN MALAYSIA
4541/2 CHEMISTRY / KIMIA
Kertas / paper 2

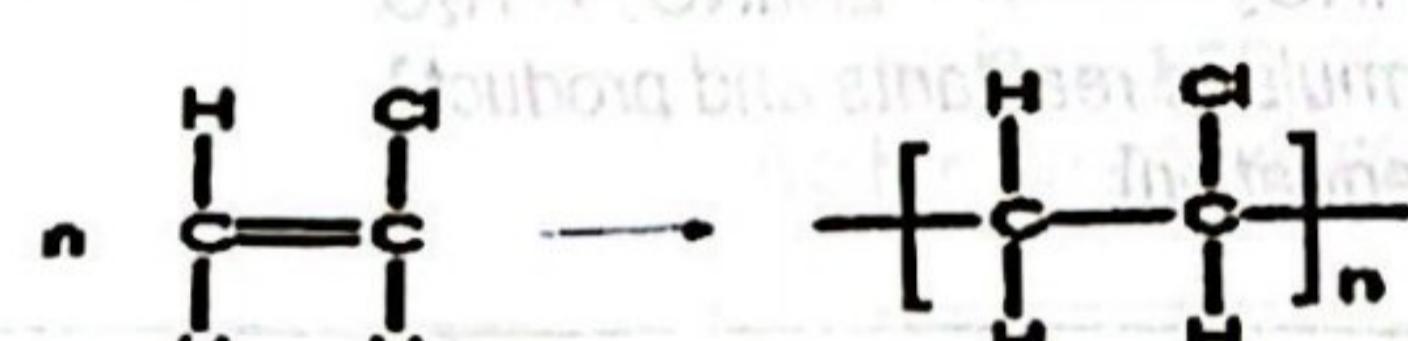
| Question Number | Mark Scheme | | | Sub marks | Marks |
|-----------------|-------------|---|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1 (a) | | Molekul Molecule | | | 1 |
| | (b) (i) | 80 °C | | | 1 |
| | (ii) | Cecair Liquid | | | 1 |
| | (c) | Tenaga haba yang dibebaskan semasa zarah-zarah menarik satu sama lain (untuk membentuk pepejal) seimbang dengan tenaga haba yang hilang ke persekitaran. <i>Heat energy released when particles attract each other (to form solid) is balance to the heat energy loss to the surrounding</i> | | 1 1 | 2 |
| | | | Total | | 5 |

| Question Number | Mark Scheme | | | Sub marks | Marks |
|-----------------|-------------|--|-------|-----------|-------|
| 2 (a) | | Bahan yang ditambah ke dalam makanan untuk menambah rasa, ketahanan dan rupabentuk makanan. <i>Substance that added into the food to enhance the taste, preserve longer and gamish of food.</i> | | 1 | 1 |
| | (b) | Asid askorbik // garam <i>Ascorbic acid// salt</i> Pengantioksida // pengawet <i>Antioxidant// preservative</i> | | 1 1 | 2 |
| | (c) | Alergik <i>Alergic</i> Antialergi <i>Anti allergies</i> | | 1 1 | 2 |
| | | | Total | | 5 |

| Question Number | | | Mark Scheme | Sub marks | Total Marks |
|-----------------|-----|------|--|-----------|-------------|
| 3 | (a) | (i) | M: Ikatan ion/ ionic bond N: Ikatan kovalen/ covalent bond | 1 1 | 2 |
| | | (ii) | Molekul / molecule | 1 | 1 |
| | (b) | | Dalam M, banyak tenaga haba diperlukan untuk mengatasi daya elektrostatik yang kuat di antara ion-ion. Dalam N, sedikit tenaga haba diperlukan untuk mengatasi daya antara molekul yang lemah / daya Van Der Waals antara molekul yang lemah <i>In M, a lot of heat energy is needed to overcome the strong electrostatic forces between the ions.</i> <i>In N, a small amount of heat energy is needed to overcome the weak forces between molecules / weak Van Der Waals force of attraction</i> | 1 1 | 2 |
| | (c) | | Mempunyai ion bebas bergerak <i>Have freely moving ions</i> | 1 | 1 |
| | | | TOTAL | 6 | |

| Question Number | | | Mark Scheme | | | Sub marks | Total Marks |
|-----------------|-----|-------|--|---|---|-------------|-------------|
| 4 | (a) | | Formula kimia yang menunjukkan nisbah teringkas atom bagi setiap unsur dalam sebatian <i>Chemical formula that shows the simplest ratio of atoms of each element in a compound</i> | | | 1 | 1 |
| | (b) | (i) | Unsur/ element Jisim/ mass g mol/ mole Nisbah/ratio | X (15.21-10.21)// 5 (5 + 64) // 0.078 1 | O (16.46 – 15.21)// 1.25 (1.25 + 16) // 0.078 1 | 1 1 1 | 3 |
| | | (ii) | XO + H ₂ → X + H ₂ O // CuO + H ₂ → Cu + H ₂ O | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | (iii) | Kualitatif/ Qualitative : Bahan tindak balas : X oksida/ XO/ Kuprum(II) oksida/ CuO dan gas hidrogen/ H ₂ Reactant : X oxidel XO/ Copper(II) oxide/ CuO and hydrogen gas/ H ₂ Hasil tindak balas : XI kuprum/ Cu dan air/ H ₂ O Product : XI copper/ Cu and water/ H ₂ O | | | 1 | |

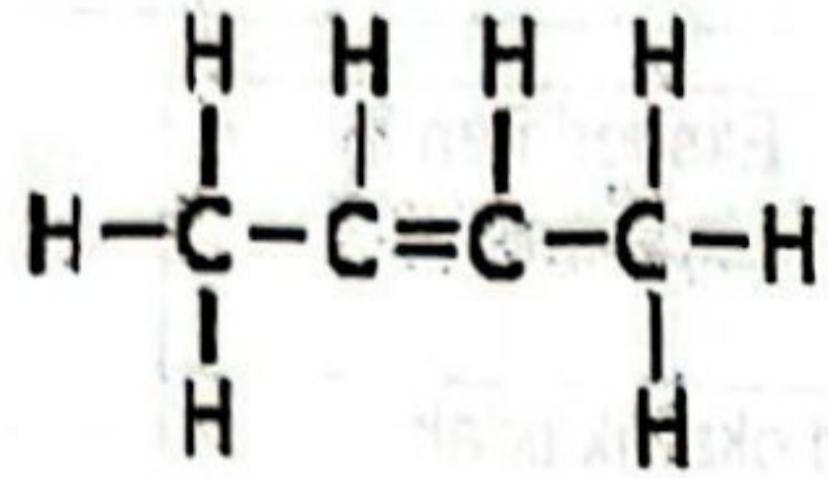
| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-----|---|
| | | Kuantitatif/ quantitative: 1 mol X oksida/ XO/ Kuprum(II) oksida/ CuO bertindak balas dengan 1 mol gas hidrogen/ H ₂ menghasilkan 1 mol X/ kuprum/ Cu dan 1 mol air/ H ₂ O 1 mole of X oxide / XO/ copper(II) oxide/ CuO react with 1 mole of hydrogen gas/ H ₂ produces 1 mole of X/ copper/ Cu and 1 mole of water/ H ₂ O | | 1 | 2 |
| | | TOTAL | | (3) | 7 |

| Question Number | Mark Scheme | | Sub Marks | Total marks | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|-------------|---|
| 5 (a) | Molekul berantai panjang yang terbentuk daripada gabungan banyak ulangan unit asas / monomer. <i>A long chain molecule made up of a large number of small repeating basic units/ monomers</i> | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| (b) | Pempolimeran penambahan // Addition polymerisation | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| (c) (i) | Kloroetena // Vinil klorida <i>Chloroethene // Vinyl chloride</i> | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| (i) |  <p>Struktur monomer yang betul// correct monomer structure Persamaan pempolimeran seimbang// <i>Balance polymerization equation</i></p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Addition polymers</p> <p>chloroethene</p> <p>poly(chloroethene) PVC</p> | 1 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| (d) | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Getah X / Rubber X</td> <td>Getah Y / Rubber Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lebih kenyal <i>More elastic</i></td> <td>Kurang kenyal <i>Less elastic</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mempunyai rangkai silang sulfur <i>Has sulphur cross link</i></td> <td>Tiada rangkai silang sulfur <i>No sulphur cross link</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polimer-polimer getah sukar menggelongsor <i>Rubber polymer difficult to slide</i></td> <td>Polimer-polimer getah mudah menggelongsor <i>Rubber polymer easily to slide</i></td> </tr> </table> | Getah X / Rubber X | Getah Y / Rubber Y | Lebih kenyal <i>More elastic</i> | Kurang kenyal <i>Less elastic</i> | Mempunyai rangkai silang sulfur <i>Has sulphur cross link</i> | Tiada rangkai silang sulfur <i>No sulphur cross link</i> | Polimer-polimer getah sukar menggelongsor <i>Rubber polymer difficult to slide</i> | Polimer-polimer getah mudah menggelongsor <i>Rubber polymer easily to slide</i> | 1 1 1 | 3 |
| Getah X / Rubber X | Getah Y / Rubber Y | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebih kenyal <i>More elastic</i> | Kurang kenyal <i>Less elastic</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mempunyai rangkai silang sulfur <i>Has sulphur cross link</i> | Tiada rangkai silang sulfur <i>No sulphur cross link</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polimer-polimer getah sukar menggelongsor <i>Rubber polymer difficult to slide</i> | Polimer-polimer getah mudah menggelongsor <i>Rubber polymer easily to slide</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | 8 | | | | | | | |

| Question Number | Mark scheme | | | Sub marks | Total Marks |
|-----------------|--|--|-------|-------------|-------------|
| 6 (a) | Baris mengufuk dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur <i>The horizontal rows in the Periodic Table of Elements</i> | | | 1 | 1 |
| 5 (b) | Semua atom mempunyai 3 petala berisi elektron <i>All atoms have 3 shells occupied with electrons</i> | | | 1 | 1 |
| | (c) Saiz / jejari atom berkurang (dari kiri ke kanan) Daya tarikan nukleus atom terhadap elektron bertambah kuat // Nukleus atom semakin kuat menarik elektron <i>Size/ atomic radius decrease (from left to right)</i> <i>Nucleus force of attraction of atom towards electron is stronger // The strength of the nucleus atom to attract electron is stronger</i> | | | 1 1 | 2 |
| | (d) (i) Natrium oksida bersifat bes Natrium oksida bertindak balas dengan asid nitrik Natrium oksida tidak bertindak balas dengan larutan natrium hidroksida. <i>Sodium oxide is a basic oxide</i> <i>Sodium oxide reacts with nitric acid</i> <i>Sodium oxide does not react with sodium hydroxide solution</i> | | | 1 1 1 | 3 |
| | (ii) $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HNO}_3 \longrightarrow 2\text{NaNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ [Correct formula of reactants and product] [Balanced equation] | | | 1 1 | 2 |
| | | | Total | | 9 |

Cadangan Pemarkahan

| Question Number | Mark Scheme | | | Sub marks | Marks | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| 7 (a) (i) | Bahan kimia yang mengion dalam air menghasilkan ion hidrogen/ H^+ // <i>Chemical substance that ionises in water to produce hydrogen ions/ H^+</i> | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | (ii) Ion hidrogen <i>Hydrogen ion</i> | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Eksperimen I <i>Experiment I</i></th> <th>Eksperimen II <i>Experiment II</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Asid oksalik menunjukkan sifat keasidannya <i>Oxalic acid shows its acidic property</i></td> <td>Asid oksalik tidak menunjukkan sifat keasidannya <i>Oxalic acid does not show its acidic property</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asid oksalik mengion dalam air // kehadiran ion H^+ <i>Oxalic acid ionizes in water // H^+ ion presence</i></td> <td>Asid oksalik tidak mengion dalam propanon // tiada ion H^+ hadir <i>Oxalic acid does not ionize in propanone // No H^+ ion presence</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | Eksperimen I <i>Experiment I</i> | Eksperimen II <i>Experiment II</i> | Asid oksalik menunjukkan sifat keasidannya <i>Oxalic acid shows its acidic property</i> | Asid oksalik tidak menunjukkan sifat keasidannya <i>Oxalic acid does not show its acidic property</i> | Asid oksalik mengion dalam air // kehadiran ion H^+ <i>Oxalic acid ionizes in water // H^+ ion presence</i> | Asid oksalik tidak mengion dalam propanon // tiada ion H^+ hadir <i>Oxalic acid does not ionize in propanone // No H^+ ion presence</i> | 1 | |
| Eksperimen I <i>Experiment I</i> | Eksperimen II <i>Experiment II</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asid oksalik menunjukkan sifat keasidannya <i>Oxalic acid shows its acidic property</i> | Asid oksalik tidak menunjukkan sifat keasidannya <i>Oxalic acid does not show its acidic property</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asid oksalik mengion dalam air // kehadiran ion H^+ <i>Oxalic acid ionizes in water // H^+ ion presence</i> | Asid oksalik tidak mengion dalam propanon // tiada ion H^+ hadir <i>Oxalic acid does not ionize in propanone // No H^+ ion presence</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>(i) Asid nitrik // Asid hidroklorik <i>Nitric acid // Hydrochloric acid</i></td> <td>(ii) $HNO_3 + NaOH \rightarrow NaNO_3 + H_2O$ //</td> <td>(iii) $HCl + NaOH \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$</td> </tr> </table> | | | (i) Asid nitrik // Asid hidroklorik <i>Nitric acid // Hydrochloric acid</i> | (ii) $HNO_3 + NaOH \rightarrow NaNO_3 + H_2O$ // | (iii) $HCl + NaOH \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$ | 1 | 2 | | | |
| (i) Asid nitrik // Asid hidroklorik <i>Nitric acid // Hydrochloric acid</i> | (ii) $HNO_3 + NaOH \rightarrow NaNO_3 + H_2O$ // | (iii) $HCl + NaOH \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$ | | | | | | | | | |
| | $\frac{Ma \times 25}{0.5 \times 50} = \frac{1}{1}$ $Ma = 1.0 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | Guna ubat gigi// serbuk penaik(natrium bikarbonat) Alkali lemah// meneutralkan sengatan lebah bersifat asid // tidak menghakis <i>Use toothpaste/ baking powder (sodium bicarbonate)</i> <i>Weak alkali // neutralizes acidic bee stings // non-corrosive</i> | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | 10 | | | | | | | |

| Question Number | Mark Scheme | | | Sub Marks | Total marks |
|-----------------|-------------|---|--|-----------|-------------|
| 8 (a) | | Sebatian yang mengandungi karbon dan hidrogen sahaja. <i>Compound that contain carbon and hydrogen only.</i> | | 1 | 1 |
| (b) (i) | | Alkena // alkene | | 1 | 1 |
| | (ii) |  | | 1 | 1 |
| (c) | | $C_4H_8 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 4CO_2 + 4H_2O$ Formula kimia yang betul / correct chemical formula Persamaan seimbang / Balanced equation | | 1 1 | 2 |
| (d) (i) | | Penambahan bromin // Pembrominan <i>Addition of bromine // Bromination</i> | | 1 | 1 |
| | (ii) | Alirkan sebatian P ke dalam tabung uji yang mengandungi air bromin. Goncang tabung uji itu. <i>Flow compound P into a test tube containing bromine water Shake the test tube.</i> | | 1 1 | 2 |
| (e) (i) | | C_4H_9OH | | 1 | 1 |
| | (ii) | Butil etanoat // Butyl ethanoate | | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | | | | 10 |

| Question Number | Mark Scheme | Sub marks | Total Marks |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|-------------|
| 9 (a) | Mungkin/ catalyst Kepekatan asid/ concentration of acid | 1 1 | 2 |
| (b) | $Zn + 2HCl \rightarrow ZnCl_2 + H_2$ Bilangan mol $HNO_3 = 0.5 \times 50 // 0.025 \text{ mol}$ Number of mol 1000 $2 \text{ mol HCl} : 1 \text{ mol } H_2 //$ $0.025 \text{ mol } HNO_3 : 0.0125 \text{ mol } H_2$ $\text{Isipadu/ Volume of } H_2 = 0.0125 \times 24 \text{ dm}^3 // 0.3 \text{ dm}^3 // 300 \text{ cm}^3$ | 1+1 1 1 1 | 5 |
| (c) | 1. Paksi bertajuk dan unit betul 2. bentuk graf dan label yang betul <u>Graf Eksperimen I dan II</u> <p>Volume of gas (cm^3) Isipadu gas (cm^3)</p> <p>Eksp II</p> <p>Eksp I</p> <p>Time (s) Masa (s)</p> ATAU Graf <u>Eksperimen I dan III</u> <p>Volume of gas (cm^3) Isipadu gas (cm^3)</p> <p>Eksp III</p> <p>Eksp I</p> <p>Time (s) Masa (s)</p> | 1 1+1 | 3 |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-----------|--|
| | | | | |
| (d) | | <p>1. Bahan / Substance X : Kuprum(II) sulfat copper(II) sulphate</p> <p>Eksperimen I dan II</p> <p>2. Kadar tindak balas eksperimen II lebih tinggi berbanding eksperimen I</p> <p>3. Mungkin merendahkan tenaga pengaktifan tindak balas</p> <p>4. Lebih banyak zarah yang berlanggar dapat mencapai tenaga pengaktifan</p> <p>5. Frekuensi perlanggaran berkesan antara atom zink/ Zn dan ion hidrogen/ H⁺ dalam eksperimen II lebih tinggi daripada eksperimen I</p> <p><i>Rate of reaction of experiment II is higher than experiment I The catalyst lowered the activation energy of reaction More colliding particles able to achieve the activation energy Frequency of effective collision between Zn atom and H⁺ in experiment II is higher than experiment I</i></p> <p>Eksperimen I dan III</p> <p>6. Kadar tindak balas eksperimen III lebih tinggi berbanding eksperimen I</p> <p>7. Kepekatan asid HCl/ ion H⁺ dalam eksperimen III lebih tinggi berbanding eksperimen I</p> <p>8. Bilangan ion hidrogen/ H⁺ per unit isi padu dalam eksperimen III lebih tinggi</p> <p>9. Frekuensi perlanggaran antara atom zink/ Zn dan ion H⁺ dalam eksperimen III lebih tinggi</p> <p>10. Frekuensi perlanggaran berkesan antara atom zink/ Zn dan ion hidrogen/ H⁺ dalam eksperimen III lebih tinggi</p> <p><i>Rate of reaction of experiment III is higher than experiment I Concentration of acid HCl/ ion H⁺ in experiment III is higher than experiment I Number of ion H⁺ per unit volume in experiment III is higher Frequency of collision between Zn atom and H⁺ in experiment III is higher Frequency of effective collision between Zn atom and H⁺ in experiment III is higher</i></p> | 1 | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | TOTAL | 20 | |