

CORUS KIMIA 2023

BAHAGIAN PENGURUSAN
SEKOLAH BERASRAMA PENUH

Comprehensive Overview of
Rapid Understanding for Success

CORUS

#FeelTheChemistry

Modul Bengkel

NAMA:

.....

KELAS / SEKOLAH:

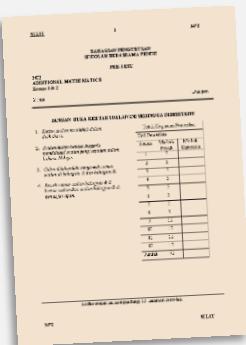
.....



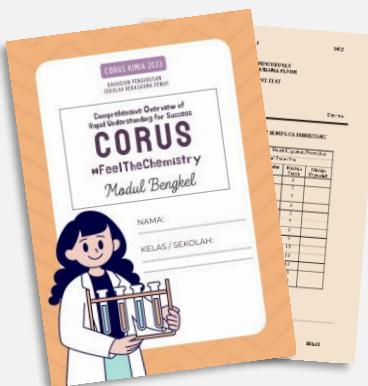
PENGENALAN

Modul ini disasarkan untuk murid-murid berpotensi lulus dengan menggilap kemahiran murid bagi beberapa topik pilihan. Pelaksanaannya terdiri daripada tiga fasa.

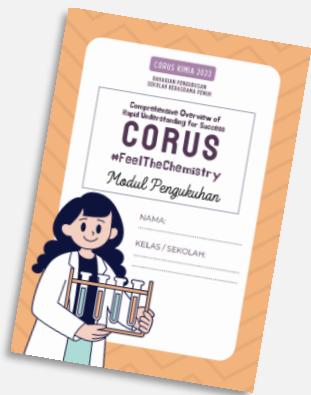
Fasa pertama **UJIAN PRA**. Fasa kedua melibatkan **MODUL BENGKEL & UJIAN POS**. Manakala fasa terakhir melibatkan **MODUL PENGUKUHAN**. Kesemua fasa dilaksanakan di sekolah masing-masing.



FASA 1



FASA 2



FASA 3

PENGGUBAL MODUL

Puan Nurul Yusma Hanim binti Ahmad
Kolej Tunku Kurshiah

Puan Azie Nurul Akhtar binti Nabir
Sekolah Sultan Alam Shah

Cik Noorliza binti Sajadi
Sekolah Tun Fatimah

Cik Siti Rafidah binti Rahmat
SM Sains Kota Tinggi

Puan Khor Swee Moi
SM Sains Seri Puteri

Puan Fauziah binti Yasmin
SM Sains Tuanku Jaafar

Encik Hairul Nizam bin Omar
SM Sultan Abdul Halim

Puan Nurulkamilah binti Khairir
SM Sains Tuanku Aishah Rohani

Puan Ummy Nurulafida binti Zakaria
SM Sains Sultan Mahmud

Puan Hawa Husna binti Sukiman
SMAP Bentong

Puan Nur Atiqah binti Mat Tajudin
SM Sains Tun Syed Sheh Shahabudin

Pn Mariam Asyiqin binti Mohd Adenan
SMS Tengku Muhammad Faris Petra

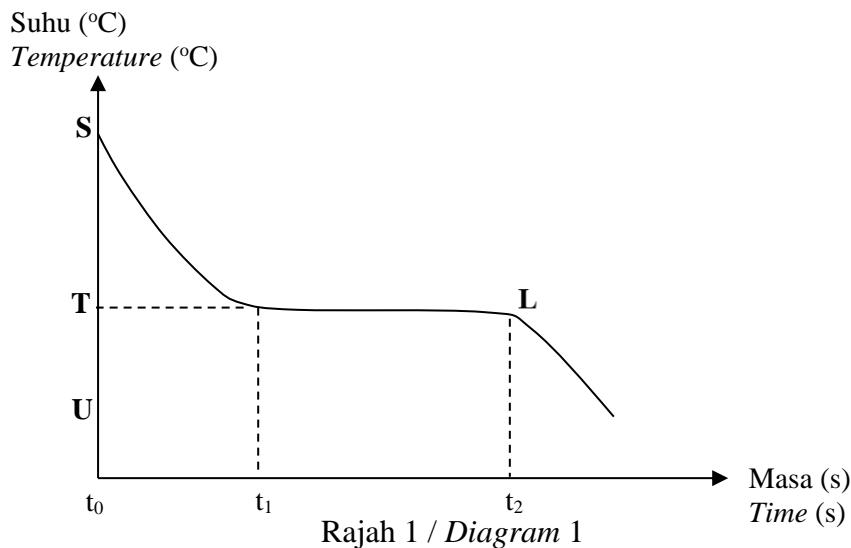
Cik Hanani binti Wan Mohd Kasim
SM Sains Gua Musang



Bab 2: Jirim dan Struktur Atom

Chapter 2: Matter and Structure of Atoms

- 1** Rajah 1 menunjukkan graf suhu melawan masa apabila cecair Q disejukkan.
Diagram 1 shows the graph of temperature against time when liquid Q is cooled.



- (a) Nyatakan maksud takat beku.
State the meaning of freezing point.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Nyatakan takat beku bagi Q.
State the freezing point of Q.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) Nyatakan perubahan bagi daya tarikan antara zarah-zarah Q dari t_0 to t_1 .
State the change in the forces of attraction between the particles of Q from t_0 to t_1 .

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (d) Mengapa tidak terdapat perubahan suhu dari t_1 ke t_2 ?
Why there is no change in temperature from t_1 to t_2 ?

[2 markah / 2 marks]





- (e) Cecair Q perlu dikacau secara berterusan semasa penyejukan. Berikan sebab.
Liquid Q needed to be stirred continuously during cooling. Give a reason.

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

- 2 Jadual 2 menunjukkan formula kimia bagi tiga bahan.
Table 2 shows the chemical formulae of three substances.

| Bahan <i>Substance</i> | Formula kimia <i>Chemical formula</i> |
|---|--|
| Helium <i>Helium</i> | He |
| Naftalena <i>Naphthalene</i> | C ₁₀ H ₈ |
| Natrium klorida <i>Sodium chloride</i> | NaCl |

Jadual 2 / Table 2

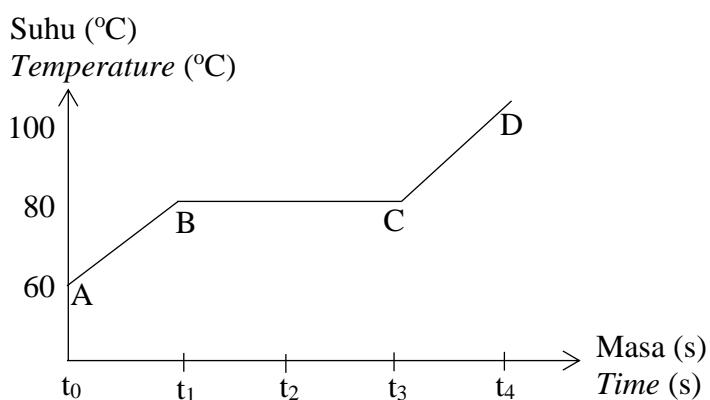
- (a) Nyatakan jenis zarah dalam helium.
State the type of particles in helium.

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

- (b) Apakah keadaan fizik natrium klorida pada keadaan bilik?
What is the physical state of sodium chloride at room conditions?

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

- (c) Rajah 2 menunjukkan lengkung pemanasan bagi pepejal naftalena.
Diagram 2 shows the heating curve for solid naphthalene.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2





- (i) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan takat lebur?
What is meant by melting point?

.....

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Nyatakan takat lebur bagi naftalena dalam eksperimen ini.
State the melting point of naphthalene in this experiment.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (iii) Lukiskan susunan zarah bagi naftalene dari C ke D.
Draw the particles arrangement of naphthalene from C to D.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (iv) Terangkan mengapa suhu tidak berubah dari B ke C.
Explain why the temperature remains constant from B to C.

.....

.....

[2 markah / 2 marks]



- 3 Jadual 3 menunjukkan nombor proton dan nombor nukleon bagi dua isotop unsur natrium.

Table 3 shows proton number and nucleon number of two isotopes of sodium element.

| Isotop Isotope | Nombor proton Proton number | Nombor nukleon Nucleon number |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Natrium23 <i>Sodium-23</i> | 11 | 23 |
| Natrium-24 <i>Sodium-24</i> | 11 | 24 |

Jadual 3 / Table 3

- (a) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan isotop?

What is the meaning of isotope?

.....

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Nyatakan satu kegunaan natrium-24 dalam kehidupan harian.

State one use of isotope sodium-24 in daily life.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) Lukiskan struktur atom bagi natrium-23.

Draw the atomic structure of sodium-23.



(d) Berdasarkan Jadual 3,
Based on Table 3,

- (i) Tentukan bilangan elektron dan neutron dalam jadual di bawah.
Determine the number of electrons and neutrons in the table below.

| Isotop <i>Isotope</i> | Bilangan elektron <i>Number of electrons</i> | Bilangan neutron <i>Number of neutron</i> |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Natrium-23 <i>Sodium-23</i> | | |
| Natrium-24 <i>Sodium-24</i> | | |

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (ii) Tentukan bilangan elektron valens bagi kedua-dua isotop.
Determine the number of valence electron for both isotopes.

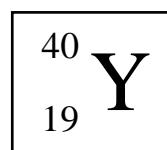
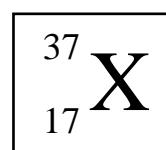
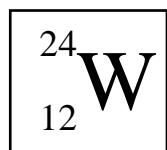
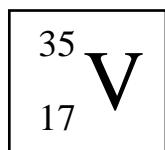
.....
[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (iii) Bandingkan sifat kimia kedua-dua isotop dalam Jadual 3.
Terangkan jawapan anda.
Compare the chemical properties of both isotopes in Table 3.
Explain your answer.

.....
.....
.....
[2 markah/ 2 marks]

- 4 (a) Rajah 4 menunjukkan simbol bagi atom unsur-unsur V, W, X dan Y.

Diagram 4 shows the symbols for atoms of elements V, W, X and Y.



Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

- (i) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan nombor nukleon?
What is meant by nucleon number?

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

- (ii) Namakan satu zarah subatom yang terdapat dalam nukleus sesuatu atom.
Name one subatomic particles found in the nucleus of an atom.

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

- (iii) Lukiskan susunan electron bagi atom X.
Draw the electron arrangement of atom X.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (b) Atom manakah merupakan isotop? Terangkan jawapan anda.
Which atoms are isotopes? Explain your answer.

.....
.....
[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (c) Kirakan jisim atom relatif bagi isotop di 4(b) jika kelimpahan semula jadi masing-masing ialah 75% dan 25%.
Calculate the relative atomic mass of isotopes in 4(b) if the natural abundances are 75% and 25% respectively.

[2 markah / 2 marks]



- 5 (a) Jadual 5 menunjukkan bilangan proton dan bilangan neutron bagi atom R, S dan T.
Table 5 shows the number of protons and the number of neutrons of atoms R, S and T.

| Unsur <i>Element</i> | Bilangan proton <i>Number of protons</i> | Bilangan neutron <i>Number of neutrons</i> |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| R | 10 | 10 |
| S | 11 | 12 |
| T | 20 | 40 |

Jadual 5 / Table 5

- (i) Nyatakan istilah bagi ‘jumlah bilangan proton dan neutron’ dalam suatu atom.
State the term for ‘the total number of protons and neutrons’ in an atom.

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

- (ii) Tulis perwakilan piawai bagi atom unsur R.
Write the standard representation of atom of element R.

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

- (iii) Atom S menderma satu elektron untuk menghasilkan ion S^+ .
 Lengkapkan jadual berikut bagi ion S^+ .
Atom S donates one electron to form ion S^+ .
Complete the following table for ion S^+ .

| Bilangan proton <i>Number of protons</i> | Bilangan neutron <i>Number of neutrons</i> | Bilangan elektron <i>Number of electrons</i> |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

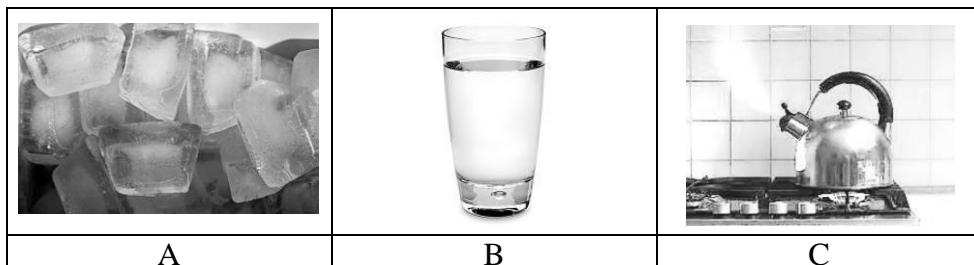
[3 markah / 3 marks]

- (iv) Atom T menderma elektron untuk membentuk ion T^{2+} .
 Nyatakan bilangan elektron yang didermakan oleh atom T.
Atom T donates electrons to form ion T^{2+} .
State the number of electrons donated by atom T.

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



- (b) Rajah 5 menunjukkan keadaan tiga jirim, A, B dan C bagi satu bahan yang sama.
Diagram 5 shows the state of three matters, A, B and C of a same substance.



Rajah 5 / Diagram 5

- (i) Namakan proses yang berlaku apabila keadaan fizik A bertukar kepada B.
Name the process when physical state A changes to B.

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

- (ii) Nyatakan keadaan fizik bagi B .
State the physical state of B.

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

- (iii) Apabila B berubah kepada C, nyatakan perubahan bagi :
When B changes to C, state the changes of:

tenaga haba :
heat energy

daya tarikan antara zarah :
attraction force between the particles

[2 markah / 2 marks]

Bab 3: Formula dan Persamaan Kimia

Chapter 3: Chemical Formulae and Equation

- 1 Jadual 1 menunjukkan ion positif dan ion negatif dalam tiga sebatian ion.
Table 1 shows the positive ions and negative ions in three ionic compounds.

| Nama sebatian ion <i>Name of ionic compound</i> | Ion positif <i>Positive ion</i> | Ion negatif <i>Negative ion</i> |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Kuprum(II) nitrat <i>Copper(II) nitrate</i> | Cu^{2+} | NO_3^- |
| Plumbum(II) iodida <i>Lead(II) iodide</i> | Pb^{2+} | I^- |
| Kalium karbonat <i>Potassium carbonate</i> | K^+ | CO_3^{2-} |

Jadual 1 / Table 1

Gunakan maklumat yang diberi dalam Jadual 1 untuk menjawab soalan-soalan berikut.
Use the information given in Table 1 to answer the following questions.

- (a) Nyatakan maksud kation.
State the meaning of cation.

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

- (b) Tuliskan formula kimia bagi kuprum(II) nitrat.
Write the chemical formula for copper(II) nitrate.

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

- (c) Apabila larutan kuprum(II) nitrat ditambahkan kepada larutan kalium karbonat berlebihan, kuprum(II) karbonat dan kalium nitrat
When copper(II) nitrate solution is added to excess potassium carbonate solution, a green precipitate, copper(II) carbonate and potassium nitrate solution is formed.

- (i) Tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas ini.
Write the chemical equation for the reaction.

.....
[2 markah / 2 marks]



- (ii) Hitungkan jisim mendakan yang terbentuk sekiranya 0.05 mol kuprum(II) nitrat digunakan.

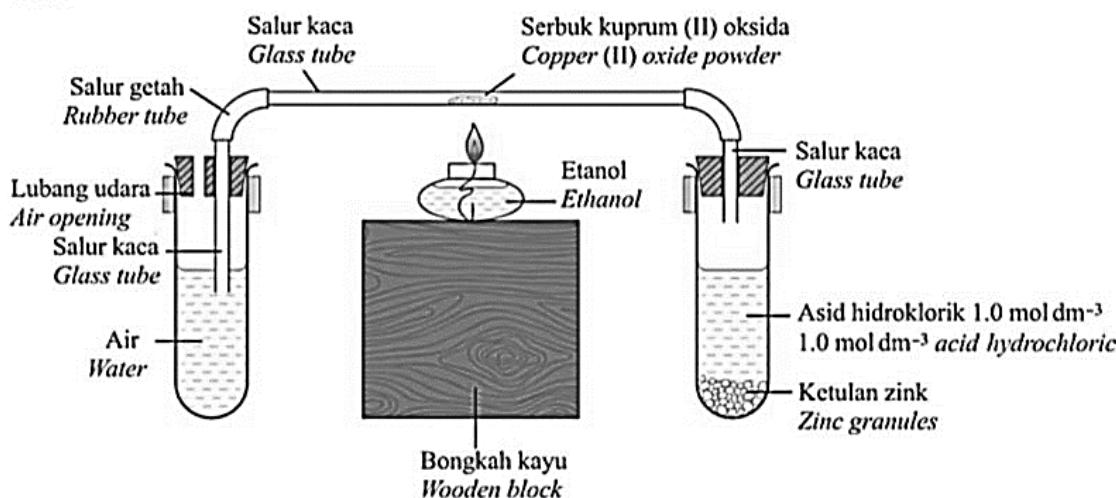
Calculate the mass of precipitate formed if 0.05 mol of copper(II) nitrate solution is used.

[Jisim atom relatif: C = 12, N = 14, O = 16, K = 39, Cu = 64]

[Relative atomic mass: C = 12, N = 14, O = 16, K = 39, Cu = 64]

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- 2 Rajah 2 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk menentukan formula empirik oksida kuprum.
Diagram 2 shows the apparatus set-up to determine the empirical formula for oxide of copper.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

- (a) Gas hidrogen dibiarkan mengalir sehingga hasil pemanasan berada pada suhu bilik. Nyatakan mengapa langkah ini diambil semasa menjalankan eksperimen.

The hydrogen gas is allowed to flow until the product of heating is at room temperature. State why this step was taken while conducting the experiment.

[1 markah / 1 mark]



- (b) Jadual 2 menunjukkan keputusan eksperimen.

Table 2 shows the results of experiment.

| Penerangan <i>Description</i> | Jisim (g) <i>Mass (g)</i> |
|---|------------------------------|
| Jisim salur kaca <i>Mass of glass tube</i> | 8.45 |
| Jisim salur kaca + oksida kuprum <i>Mass of glass tube + oxide of copper</i> | 8.65 |
| Jisim salur kaca + kuprum <i>Mass of glass tube + copper</i> | 8.61 |

Jadual 2 / Table 2

Tentukan formula empirik bagi oksida kuprum.

Determine the empirical formula for oxide of copper.

[Jisim atom relatif: Cu = 64, O = 16]

[Relative atomic mass: Cu = 64, O = 16]

[4 markah / 4 marks]

- (c) Nyatakan bagaimana untuk menentukan bahawa tindak balas yang berlaku antara kuprum(II) oksida dengan hidrogen telah lengkap.

State how to determine that the reaction between copper(II) oxide with hydrogen has completed.

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

- (d) Formula empirik bagi magnesium oksida tidak boleh ditentukan dengan menggunakan kaedah yang sama. Terangkan pernyataan ini.

The empirical formula of magnesium oxide cannot be determined by using the same method. Explain the statement.

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



3 Jadual 3 menunjukkan formula empirik dan formula molekul bagi tiga sebatian.

Table 3 shows the empirical formulae and the molecular formulae of three compounds.

| Sebatian <i>Compound</i> | Formula empirik <i>Empirical formula</i> | Formula molekul <i>Molecular formula</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| K | ... | C_6H_6 |
| L | C_2H_4O | ... |
| M | C_2H_5 | C_4H_{10} |

Jadual 3 / Table 3

- (a) (i) Apakah maksud formula empirik?
What is the meaning of empirical formula?

.....
.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Tuliskan formula empirik sebatian K.
Write the empirical formula of compound K.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Jisim molekul relatif bagi sebatian L ialah 88.

Tentukan formula molekul sebatian L.

Relative molecular mass of compound L is 88.

Determine the molecular formula of compound L.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (c) Sebatian M terbakar dalam oksigen berlebihan menghasilkan nyalaan berjelaga.

Compound M burns in excess oxygen producing a sooty flame.

- (i) Tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas itu.

Write the chemical equation for the reaction.

.....

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (ii) Hitung peratus karbon mengikut jisim dalam sebatian M.

Calculate the percentage of carbon by mass in compound M.

[2 markah / 2 marks]



- 4 Satu eksperimen telah dijalankan untuk menentukan formula empirik bagi magnesium oksida. Keputusan eksperimen seperti di bawah.

*An experiment was carried out to determine the empirical formula of magnesium oxide.
The result of the experiment is given below.*

Jisim mangkuk pijar + penutup = 24.0 g

Mass of crucible + lid

Jisim mangkuk pijar + penutup + pita magnesium = 26.4 g

Mass of crucible + lid + magnesium ribbon

Jisim mangkuk pijar + penutup + magnesium oksida = 28.0 g

Mass of crucible + lid + magnesium oxide

- (a) Lukiskan susunan radas bagi eksperimen di atas.

Draw the arrangement of apparatus for the above experiment.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (b) Berdasarkan keputusan di atas,

Based on the above results,

- (i) hitungkan jisim magnesium dan oksigen yang bertindak balas.

calculate the mass of magnesium and the mass of oxygen that have reacted.

[1 markah / 1 mark]



- (ii) hitungkan nisbah mol bagi atom magnesium terhadap atom oksigen.
calculate the mole ratio of magnesium atoms to oxygen atoms.

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

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (iii) tentukan formula empirik bagi magnesium oksida.
determine the empirical formula of magnesium oxide.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (iv) tulis persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas dalam eksperimen.
write the chemical equation for the reaction in the experiment.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (c) Mengapa penutup mangkuk pijar perlu dibuka sekali sekala ketika eksperimen?
Why was the crucible lid opened once in a while during the experiment?

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (d) Nyatakan oksida logam yang lain di mana formula empiriknya boleh ditentukan melalui kaedah yang sama.
State another metal oxide which its empirical formula can be determined by the same method.

[1 markah / 1 mark]



- 5 (a) Jadual 5 menunjukkan formula molekul bagi sebatian A dan B.

Table 5 shows the molecular formula for compound A and B.

| Sebatian <i>Compound</i> | Formula molekul <i>Molecular formula</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|
| A | HCOOH |
| B | CH ₃ COOH |

Jadual 5 / Table 5

- (i) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan formula molekul?

What is the meaning of molecular formula?

.....
.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Nyatakan nama semua unsur yang hadir dalam kedua-dua sebatian.

State the name of all elements present in both compounds.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (iii) Hitungkan jisim molar bagi sebatian B.

Calculate the molar mass of substance B.

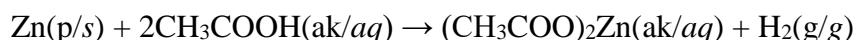
[Jisim atom relatif: H = 1, C = 12, O = 16]

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

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (iv) Sebatian B bertindak balas dengan serbuk zink seperti dalam persamaan kimia berikut:

Compound B reacts with zinc powder as in the following chemical equation:



Nyatakan dua maklumat yang boleh disimpulkan daripada persamaan itu.

State two informations that can be deduced from the equation.

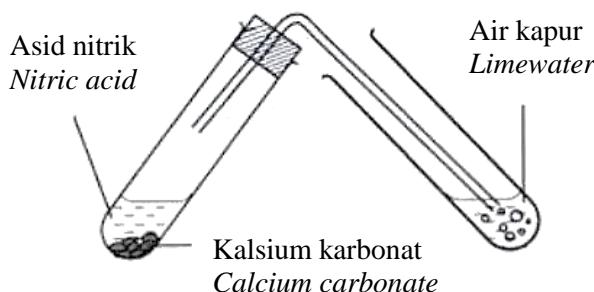
.....
.....
.....
.....

[2 markah / 2 marks]



- (b) Rajah 5 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi tindak balas antara asid nitrik dan serbuk kalsium karbonat.

Diagram 5 shows the apparatus set-up for the reaction between nitric acid and calcium carbonate powder.



Rajah 5 / Diagram 5

Berdasarkan Rajah 5,

Based on Diagram 5,

- (i) tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas itu.
write the chemical equation for the reaction.

.....
[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (ii) hitung isi padu gas yang terbebas pada keadaan bilik jika 10 cm^3 asid nitrik 2.0 mol dm^{-3} bertindak balas dengan serbuk kalsium karbonat berlebihan.
calculate the volume of gas liberated at room conditions if 10 cm^3 of 2.0 mol dm^{-3} nitric acid reacts with excess calcium carbonate powder.

[Isi padu molar sebarang gas pada keadaan bilik ialah $24 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$]
[Molar volume of any gas at room condition is $24 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$]

[3 markah / 3 marks]



Bab 4: Jadual Berkala Unsur & Bab 5: Ikatan Kimia
Chapter 4: Periodic Table of Elements & Chapter 5: Chemical Bond

- 1** Rajah 1 menunjukkan kedudukan beberapa unsur dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur.
Diagram 1 shows the position of some elements in the Periodic Table of Element.

Rajah 1 / *Diagram 1*

- (a) Nyatakan kumpulan dan kala bagi Na dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur.
State the group and period of Na in the Periodic Table of Elements.

Kumpulan :

Group

Kala :
Period

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Tuliskan susunan elektron bagi atom F.
Write the electron arrangement of F atom.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) Unsur yang manakah mempunyai jejari atom yang paling besar?
Which of the elements has the biggest atomic radius?

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (d) Unsur yang manakah lengai secara kimia? Berikan satu sebab.
Which element is chemically inert? Give a reason.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

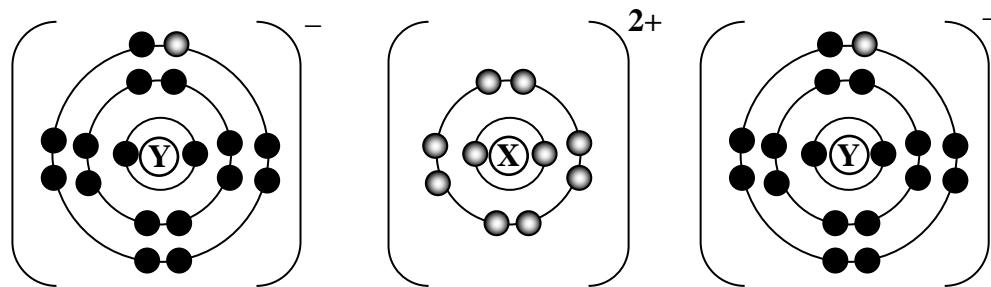
- (e) Nyatakan **satu** sifat istimewa bagi Fe.
*State **one** special characteristic of Fe.*

[1 markah / 1 mark]



- 2 Rajah 2 menunjukkan susunan elektron bagi sebatian Q. Sebatian Q terbentuk daripada tindak balas antara unsur X dan unsur Y.

Diagram 2 shows the electron arrangement of compound Q. Compound Q is formed from the reaction between element X and element Y.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

- (a) Nyatakan jenis sebatian Q.

State the type of compound Q.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Nyatakan **satu** sifat fizik bagi sebatian Q.

*State **one** physical property of compound Q.*

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) Bagaimanakah ion bagi X dan ion bagi Y terbentuk daripada atom masing-masing?

How are ion of X and ion of Y formed from their respective atoms?

Ion bagi X :

Ion of X

Ion bagi Y :

Ion of Y

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (d) Tulis formula kimia sebatian Q.

Write the chemical formula of compound Q.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (e) Tulis persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas antara unsur X dan unsur Y untuk membentuk sebatian Q.

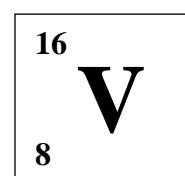
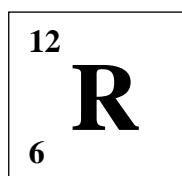
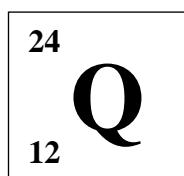
Write the chemical equation for the reaction between element X and element Y to form compound Q.

[2 markah / 2 marks]



- 3 (a) Rajah 3.1 menunjukkan perwakilan piawai bagi atom-atom unsur Q, R dan V.

Diagram 3.1 shows standard representation for atoms of elements Q, R and V.



Rajah 3.1 / Diagram 3.1

Unsur V bertindak balas dengan unsur Q menghasilkan sebatian X.

Unsur V juga boleh bertindak balas dengan unsur R menghasilkan sebatian Y.

Element V reacts with element Q to form compound X.

Element V also can react with element R to form compound Y.

- (i) Tulis susunan elektron bagi atom Q.

Write the electron arrangement for atom Q.

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

- (ii) Nyatakan jenis ikatan dalam sebatian X.

State the type of bond in compound X.

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

- (iii) Lukis susunan elektron bagi sebatian X.

Draw the electron arrangement of compound X.

..... [2 markah/ 2 marks]

- (iv) Nyatakan jenis zarah dalam sebatian Y.

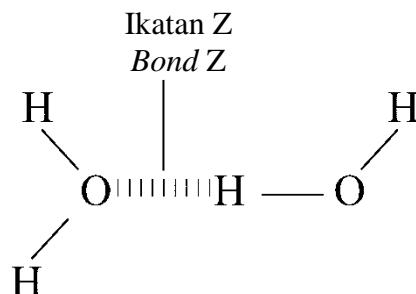
State the type of particles in compound Y.

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



- (b) Rajah 3.2 menunjukkan pembentukan ikatan Z.

Diagram 3.2 shows the formation of bond Z.



Rajah 3.2 / Diagram 3.2

- (i) Nyatakan jenis ikatan Z.

State the type of bond Z.

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

- (ii) Kewujudan ikatan Z membolehkan beberapa aktiviti harian kita menjadi lebih mudah.

Nyatakan **satu** peranan ikatan Z dalam kehidupan harian.

The existence of bond Z allows some of our daily activities to be easier.

*State **one** role of bond Z in our daily life.*

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

- 4 (a) Jadual 4.1 menunjukkan nombor proton bagi tiga unsur, X, Y dan Z.

Table 4.1 shows the proton number of three elements, X, Y and Z.

| Unsur <i>Element</i> | Nombor proton <i>Proton number</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| X | 6 |
| Y | 17 |
| Z | 19 |

Jadual 4.1/ Table 4.1

- (i) Tulis susunan elektron bagi:

Write the electron arrangement of:

atom Y :

ion bagi Z :

ion of Z

[2 markah / 2 marks]



- (ii) Tulis formula kimia bagi sebatian yang terbentuk antara unsur Y dan Z.
Write the chemical formula of the compound formed between elements Y and Z.

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

- (iii) Nyatakan jenis zarah dalam sebatian yang terbentuk antara unsur Y dan Z.
State the type of particles in the compound formed between elements Y and Z.

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

- (iv) Unsur X bertindak balas dengan unsur Y untuk membentuk satu sebatian kovalen dengan formula XY_4 .

Lukis susunan elektron bagi sebatian tersebut.

Element X reacts with element Y to form a covalent compound with a formula XY_4 .

Draw the electron arrangement for the compound.

[2 markah / 2 marks]



- (b) Jadual 4.2 menunjukkan beberapa sifat fizikal bagi dua sebatian U dan V.

Table 4.2 shows some physical properties of two compounds, U and V.

| Sebatian <i>Compound</i> | Takat lebur (°C) <i>Melting point (°C)</i> | Takat didih (°C) <i>Boiling point (°C)</i> | Keterlarutan dalam air <i>Solubility in water</i> | Keterlarutan dalam pelarut organik <i>Solubility in organic solvent</i> |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| U | 800 | 1 420 | Larut <i>Soluble</i> | Tidak larut <i>Insoluble</i> |
| V | - 95 | 86 | Tidak larut <i>Insoluble</i> | Larut <i>Soluble</i> |

Jadual 4.2 / Table 4.2

- (i) Apakah keadaan fizik sebatian U pada suhu bilik?

What is the physical state of compound U at room temperature?

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Nyatakan jenis sebatian bagi V.

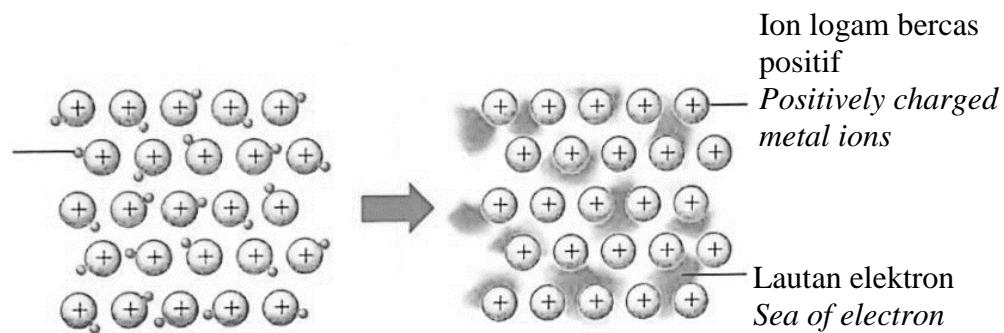
State the type of compound of V.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) Rajah 4 menunjukkan pembentukan ikatan W.

Diagram 4 shows the formation of W bond.



Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

- Nyatakan jenis ikatan W.

State the type of bond W.

.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]



- 5 Rajah 5.1 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada Jadual Berkala Unsur.
Diagram 5.1 shows part of the Periodic Table of Elements.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|----|
| | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 |
| | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q | | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | R |
| T | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Rajah 5.1 / Diagram 5.1

Dengan menggunakan huruf-huruf yang terdapat dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur pada Rajah 5.1, jawab soalan-soalan berikut.

By using the letters in the Periodic Table of Elements in Diagram 5.1, answer the following questions.

- (a) Nyatakan kedudukan unsur R dalam Jadual Berkala itu.
State the position of element R in the Periodic Table.

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

- (b) Pilih unsur yang mempunyai nombor pengoksidaan yang berbeza dalam sebatiannya.
Choose the element that has different oxidation numbers in its compound.

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

- (c) (i) Unsur Q dan R berada dalam kala yang sama dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur. Berikan satu sebab.
Element Q and R are placed in the same period in the Periodic Table of Elements.
Give one reason.

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

- (ii) Bandingkan saiz atom unsur Q dan R.
Compare the atomic size of atom Q and R.

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

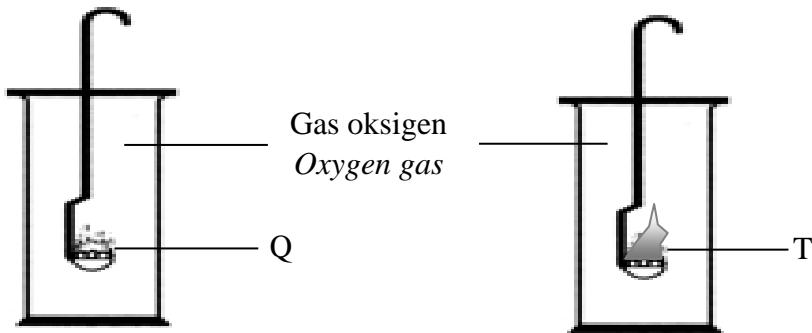


- (iii) Terangkan jawapan anda di 5(c)(ii).
Explain your answer in 5(c)(ii).

.....

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (d) Rajah 5.2 menunjukkan susunan radas untuk mengkaji tindak balas antara unsur Q dan T dengan gas oksigen
Diagram 5.2 shows the apparatus set up to study the reaction of elements Q and T with oxygen gas.



Rajah 5.2 / Diagram 5.2

- (i) Tulis persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas antara unsur T dengan gas oksigen.
Write the chemical equation for the reaction between element T and oxygen gas.

.....

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (ii) Terangkan mengapa unsur T lebih reaktif daripada unsur Q apabila bertindak balas dengan gas oksigen.
Explain why element T is more reactive than element Q when reacts with oxygen gas.

.....

[2 markah / 2 marks]



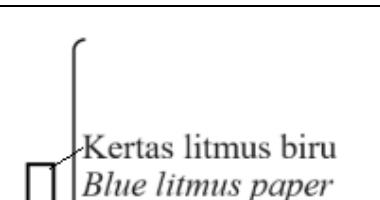
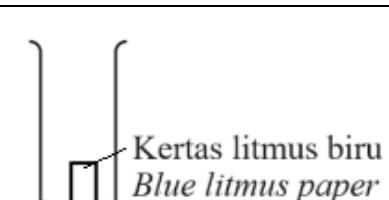


Bab 6: Asid dan Bes

Chapter 6: Acid and Base

1 Rajah 1 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi satu eksperimen untuk mengkaji sifat asid oksalik, $(\text{HCOOH})_2$.

Diagram 1 shows an apparatus set-up for the experiment to investigate the properties of oxalic acid, $(\text{HCOOH})_2$.

| Tabung uji A <i>Test tube A</i> | Tabung uji B <i>Test tube B</i> |
|---|--|
|  <p>Kertas litmus biru <i>Blue litmus paper</i></p> <p>Pepejal asid oksalik <i>Solid oxalic acid</i></p> |  <p>Kertas litmus biru <i>Blue litmus paper</i></p> <p>Air <i>Water</i></p> <p>Pepejal asid oksalik <i>Solid oxalic acid</i></p> |

Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

- (a) Berdasarkan Tabung uji A,
Based on Test tube A,
(i) nyatakan jenis zarah asid oksalik dalam Tabung uji A.
state the type of particle of oxalic acid in Test tube A.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) nyatakan pemerhatian ke atas kertas litmus biru dalam tabung uji itu.
state the observation on the litmus paper in the test tube.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Kertas litmus biru dalam Tabung uji B berubah kepada merah.
The blue litmus paper in Test tube B changes to red.

(i) Terangkan pemerhatian tersebut.
Explain the observation.

[2 markah / 2 marks]





- (ii) Berdasarkan jawapan anda di 1(b)(i), berikan definisi asid.

Based on your answer in 1(b)(i), give the definition of acid.

.....
.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) Tuliskan formula kimia bagi satu bahan lain yang mempunyai sifat yang sama dengan asid oksalik.

Write a chemical formula of another substance that has the same property as oxalic acid.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

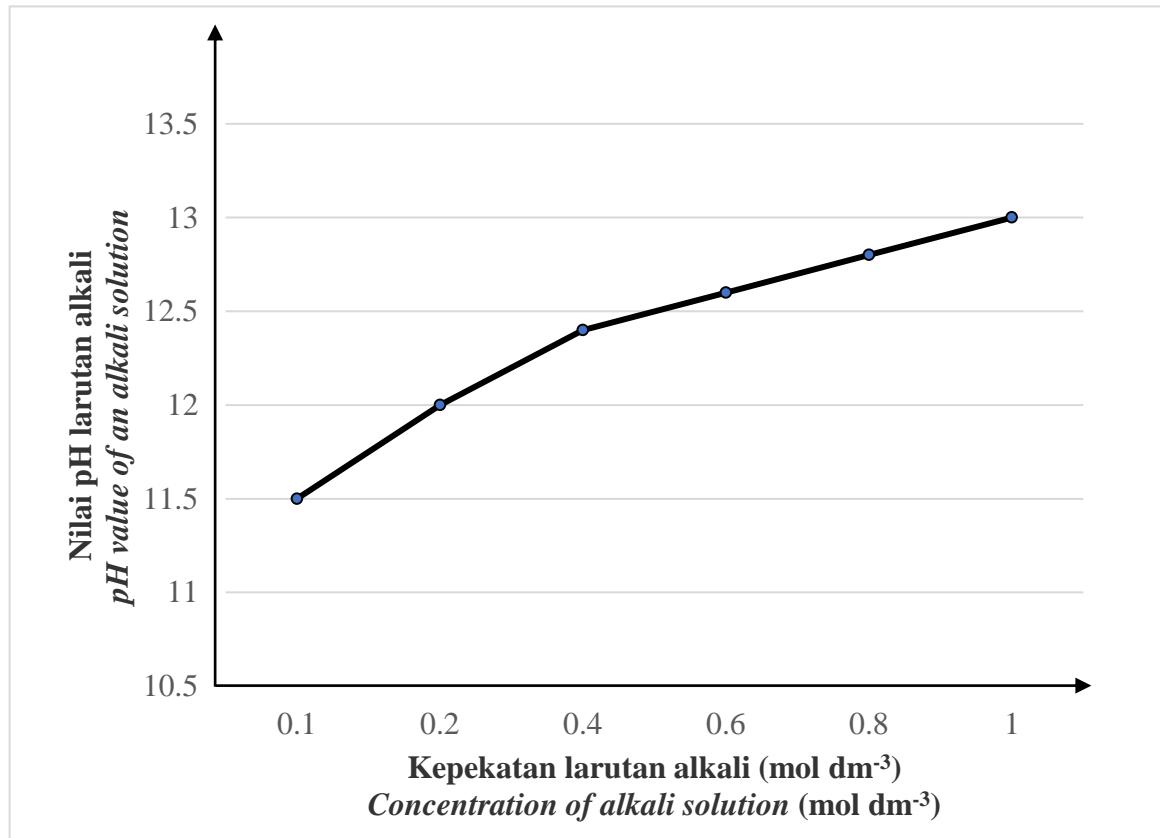
- 2 Sekumpulan pelajar telah menjalankan satu eksperimen untuk mengkaji hubungan antara kepekatan satu larutan alkali dengan nilai pH.

Rajah 2 menunjukkan graf yang diplotkan berdasarkan keputusan eksperimen tersebut.

A group of students has conducted an experiment to investigate the relationship between the concentration of an alkali solution with the pH value.

Diagram 2 shows the graph plotted based on the result of the experiment.

Graf nilai pH melawan kepekatan satu larutan alkali
Graph of pH value against the concentration of an alkali solution



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2





- (a) (i) Nyatakan hubungan antara kepekatan larutan alkali tersebut dengan nilai pH.
State the relationship between the concentration of the alkali solution and the pH value.

.....

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Tentukan nilai pH larutan alkali tersebut dengan kepekatan 0.2 mol dm^{-3} .
Determine the pH value of the alkali solution with the concentration of 0.2 mol dm^{-3} .

.....

.....

.....

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (b) Larutan alkali dalam Rajah 2 telah digantikan dengan larutan natrium hidroksida.
Alkali solution in Diagram 2 is replaced with sodium hydroxide solution.
- (i) Bandingkan nilai pH larutan natrium hidroksida dengan larutan alkali dalam Rajah 2 yang mempunyai kepekatan yang sama.
Compare the pH value of sodium hydroxide solution with the alkali solution in Diagram 2 with the same concentration.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Terangkan jawapan anda di 2(b)(i).
Explain your answer in 2(b)(i).

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3 markah / 3 marks]



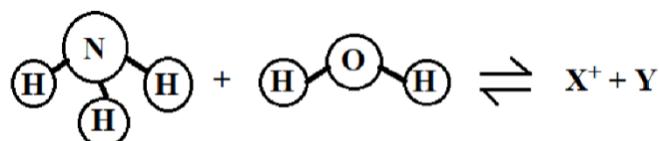


- 3 (a) Asid dan alkali hanya akan menunjukkan sifatnya apabila dilarutkan dalam air.

Rajah 3.1 menunjukkan pengionan satu bahan kimia dalam air.

Acid and alkali will only show its property when it is dissolved in water.

Diagram 3.1 shows the ionisation of a chemical substance in water.



Rajah 3.1 / Diagram 3.1

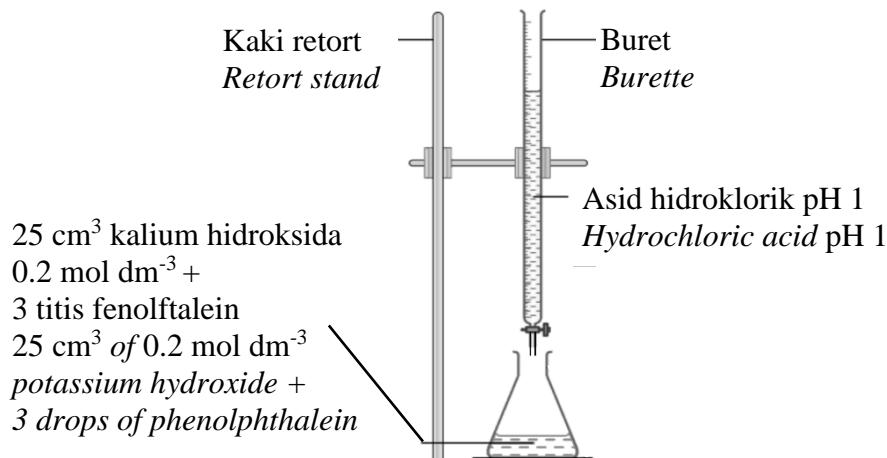
Tuliskan formula bagi Y.

Write the formula of Y.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Satu eksperimen telah dijalankan untuk menentukan takat akhir pentitratan antara satu asid dan satu larutan alkali. Rajah 3.2 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi eksperimen tersebut.

An experiment is conducted to determine the end point of titration between acid and alkali solutions. Diagram 3.2 shows the apparatus set-up for the experiment.



Rajah 3.2 / Diagram 3.2

- (i) Nyatakan pemerhatian pada takat akhir pentitratan.

State the observation at the end point of the titration.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

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

Write a balance chemical equation for the reaction.

[2 markah / 2 mark]

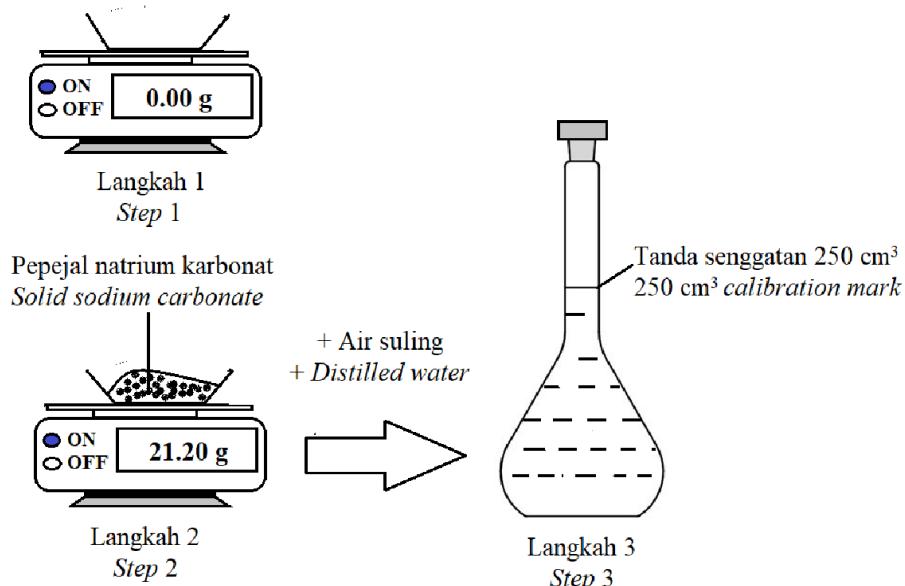


- (iv) Tentukan takat akhir pentitratan tersebut.
Determine the end point of the titration.

[4 markah / 4 marks]

- 4 Rajah 4 menunjukkan langkah-langkah yang diambil untuk menyediakan satu larutan piawai.

Diagram 4 shows steps taken to prepare a standard solution.



Rajah 4.1 / Diagram 4.1

- (a) (i) Apakah maksud larutan piawai?
What is the meaning of standard solution?

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]





- (ii) Nyatakan satu langkah berjaga-jaga yang mesti diambil dalam Langkah 3.

State one precaution step that must be taken in Step 3.

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

- (b) (i) Nyatakan formula kimia bagi natrium karbonat.

State the chemical formula of sodium carbonate.

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

- (ii) Tentukan kemolaran larutan yang terbentuk.

Determine the molarity of the solution formed.

[Jisim atom relatif: C = 12, O = 16, Na = 23]

[Relative atomic mass: C = 12, O = 16, Na = 23]

[3 markah / 3 marks]

- (c) Kebesan asid adalah berdasarkan bilangan ion hidrogen, H^+ yang dihasilkan oleh satu molekul asid apabila ia mengion di dalam air.

Basicity of acid is based on the number of hydrogen ion produced by an acid molecule when it ionises in water.

Table 4 menunjukkan persamaan ion yang mewakili pengionan asid X dan asid Y dalam air.

Table 4 shows the ionic equation which represented the ionisation of acid X and acid Y in water.

| Jenis asid <i>Type of acid</i> | Asid HX <i>HX acid</i> | Asid H ₂ Y <i>H₂Y acid</i> |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Persamaan ion bagi penceraian asid dalam air <i>Ionic equation of dissociation of acid in water</i> | $HX \rightarrow H^+ + X^-$ | $H_2Y \rightarrow 2H^+ + Y^{2-}$ |
| Kebesan asid <i>Basicity of acid</i> | | |

Jadual 4 / Table 4

- (i) Nyatakan kebesan bagi asid HX dan asid H₂Y dalam Jadual 4.

State the basicity of acids HX and H₂Y in Jadual 4.

[2 markah / 2 marks]





- (ii) Mengapa asid H₂Y mempunyai kebesan seperti yang dinyatakan di 4(c)(i).

Why acid H₂Y has a basicity as stated in 4(c)(i).

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Cadangkan asid H₂Y.

Suggest acid H₂Y.

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- 5 Jadual 5 menunjukkan nilai-nilai pH bagi empat larutan P, Q, R dan S yang mempunyai kepekatan 0.1 mol dm⁻³.

Table 5 shows the pH values of four solutions P, Q, R and S with a concentration of 0.1 mol dm⁻³.

| Larutan <i>Solution</i> | Nilai pH <i>pH value</i> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| P | 1 |
| Q | 7 |
| R | 10 |
| S | 13 |

Jadual 5 / Table 5

- (a) Larutan yang manakah merupakan alkali kuat kuat?

Which solution is a strong alkali?

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) 25 cm³ larutan P bertindak balas lengkap dengan 25 cm³ larutan S untuk menghasilkan larutan Q, manakala 50 cm³ larutan R diperlukan untuk bertindak balas dengan lengkap dengan 25 cm³ larutan P.

25 cm³ of solution P reacts completely with 25 cm³ of solution S to produce solution Q, while 50 cm³ of solution R is needed to completely react with 25 cm³ of solution P.

- (i) Namakan tindak balas di 5(b).

Name the reaction in 5(b).

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]





- (ii) Lukis rajah berlabel bagi susunan radas untuk menjalankan tindak balas tersebut.

Draw a labelled diagram for the apparatus set-up to carry out the reaction.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (iii) Terangkan perbezaan dalam isi padu larutan R dan larutan S yang diperlukan untuk bertindak balas dengan lengkap dengan larutan P.

Explain the difference in the volume of solution R and solution S needed to completely react with solution P.

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

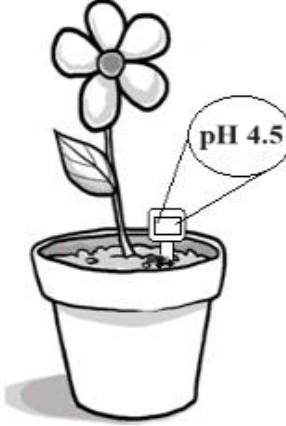
[3 markah / 3 marks]





- (c) Rajah 5 menunjukkan pemerhatian ke atas dua pokok yang sama jenis dalam masa empat belas hari.

Diagram 5 shows the observation on the same type of plants in fourteen days.

| Set | I | II |
|--|--|---|
| Hari pertama <i>First day</i> |  |  |
| Hari ke-14 <i>Day 14th</i> |  |  |

Rajah 5 / Diagram 5

Berdasarkan pengetahuan anda dalam Asid dan Bes, kenal pasti masalah yang berlaku dalam Rajah 5 dan huraikan satu cara untuk mengatasi masalah tersebut.

Based on your knowledge in Acids and Bases, identify the problem that occur on Diagram 5 and describe a way to overcome the problem.

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

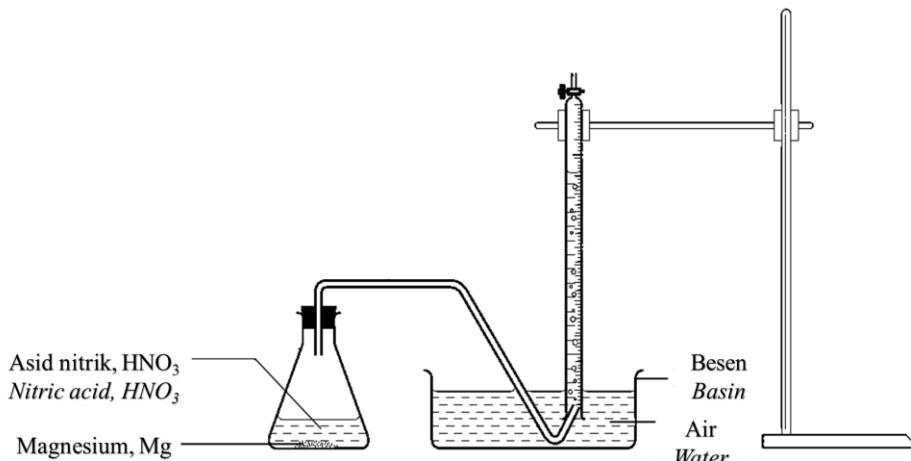
[3 markah / 3 marks]



Bab 7: Kadar Tindak balas
Chapter 7: Rate of Reaction

- 1 Rajah 1 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi menentukan kadar tindak balas antara magnesium dan asid nitrik

Diagram 1 shows the apparatus set-up to determine the rate of reaction between magnesium and nitric acid.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

- (a) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan kadar tindak balas?

What is meant by the rate of reaction?

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Apakah perubahan yang dapat diukur untuk menentukan kadar tindak balas dalam eksperimen ini?

What is the change that can be measured to determine the rate of reaction in this experiment?

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) Jadual 1 menunjukkan maklumat tentang dua set eksperimen untuk mengkaji kesan faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas antara magnesium dan asid nitrik dan masa yang diambil untuk mengumpulkan **36 cm³** gas hidrogen yang terbebas.

*Table 1 shows the information about two sets of experiments to investigate the factor affecting the rate of reaction between magnesium and nitric acid and the time taken to collect **36 cm³** of hydrogen gas released.*

| Set | Bahan tindak balas <i>Reactants</i> | Masa diambil (s) <i>Time taken (s)</i> |
|-----|--|---|
| I | Serbuk magnesium + 30 cm ³ asid nitrik 0.5 mol dm ⁻³ <i>Magnesium powder + 30 cm³ of 0.5 mol dm⁻³ nitric acid</i> | 50.0 |
| II | Serbuk magnesium + 30 cm ³ asid nitrik 1.0 mol dm ⁻³ <i>Magnesium powder + 30 cm³ of 1.0 mol dm⁻³ nitric acid</i> | 30.0 |

Jadual 1 / Table 1



Berdasarkan maklumat dalam Jadual 1,
Based on the information in Table 1,

- (i) Nyatakan faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas dalam eksperimen Set II berbanding Set I.
State the factor that affects the rate of reaction in the experiment of Set II compared to Set I.

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

- (ii) Tulis persamaan ion bagi tindak balas dalam eksperimen Set I.
Write an ionic equation for the reaction in the experiment of Set I.

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

- (iii) Hitung kadar tindak balas purata bagi eksperimen Set I dan Set II.
Calculate the average rate of reaction of the experiment in Set I and Set II.

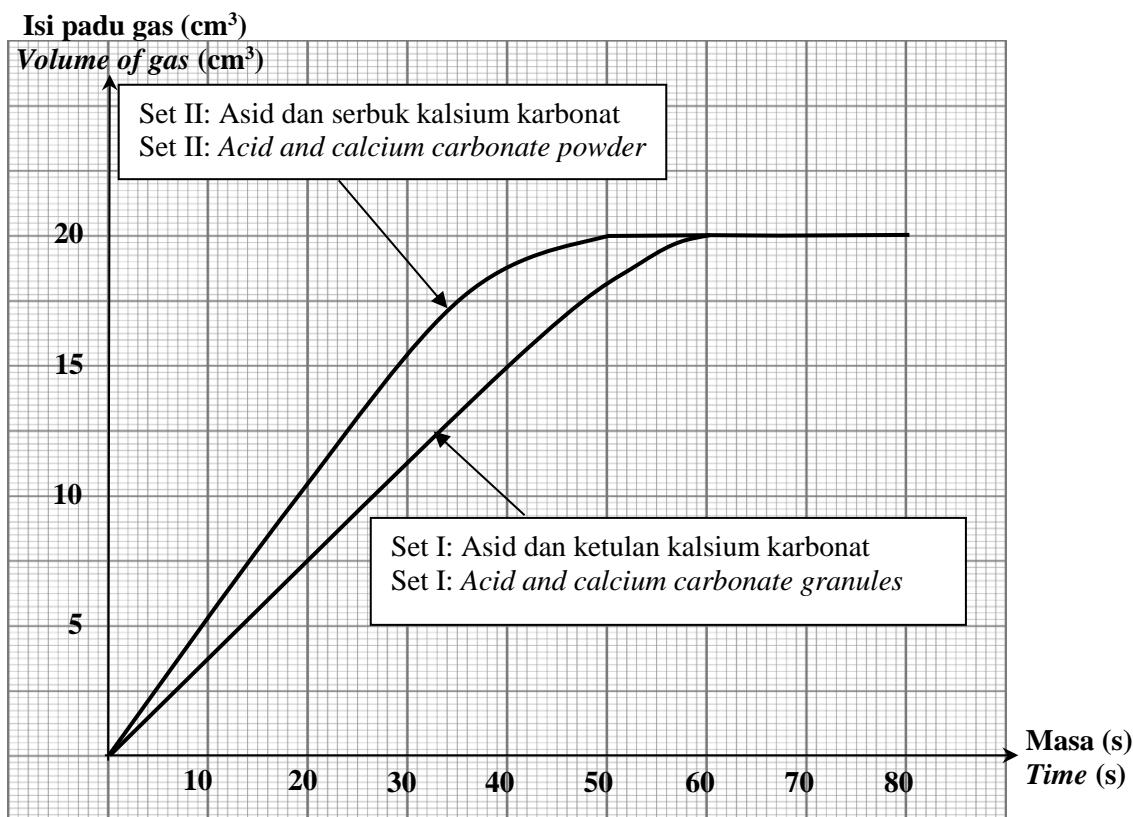
.....
[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (iv) Lakarkan graf isi padu gas melawan masa bagi tindak balas dalam Set I dan Set II pada paksi yang sama.
Draw a graph of volume of gas against time for the reaction in Set I and Set II at the same axes.

.....
[3 markah / 3 marks]



- 2 Rajah 2 menunjukkan graf keputusan dua set eksperimen yang dijalankan untuk mengkaji faktor saiz bahan tindak balas ke atas kadar tindak balas antara asid dan kalsium karbonat.
Diagram 2 shows a graph of the results of two sets of experiments conducted to study the factor of size of reactant on the rate of reaction between acid and calcium carbonate.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Berdasarkan Rajah 2,

Based on Diagram 2,

- (a) Namakan gas yang terhasil.
Name the gas produced.

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

- (b) Cadangkan satu asid kuat yang sesuai digunakan dalam tindak balas itu.
Suggest a strong acid that is suitable to be used in the reaction.

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

- (c) Nyatakan satu perubahan lain yang dapat diperhatikan dalam eksperimen ini yang boleh digunakan untuk menentukan kadar tindak balas
State one other observable change in this experiment that can be used to determine the rate of reaction.

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



(d) (i) Tentukan kadar tindak balas pada 20 saat untuk Set I dan Set II.

Determine the rate of reaction at 20 seconds for Set I and Set II.

Set I:

Set II:

[4 markah / 4 marks]

(ii) Berdasarkan jawapan yang diperolehi dalam 2(d)(i), bandingkan kadar tindak balas antara Set I dan Set II. Terangkan jawapan anda berdasarkan Teori Perlanggaran.

Based on the answer obtained in 2(d)(i), compare the rate of reaction between Set I and Set II. Explain your answer based on the Collision Theory.

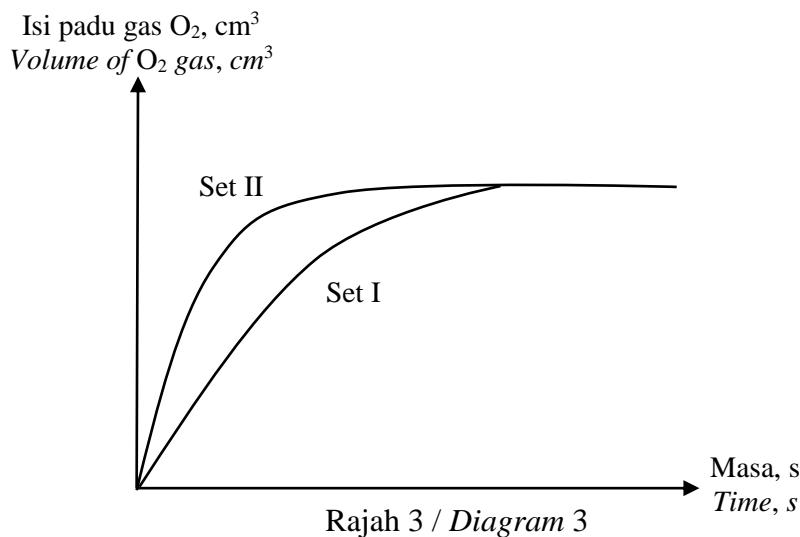
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[4 markah / 4 marks]



3 Rajah 3 menunjukkan keputusan bagi dua set eksperimen yang dijalankan untuk mengkaji kadar penguraian hidrogen peroksida, H_2O_2 .

Diagram 3 shows the results for two sets of experiments conducted to study the rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 .



- (a) Nyatakan nama mangkin yang sesuai digunakan untuk meningkatkan proses penguraian hidrogen peroksida, H_2O_2 .

State the name of a catalyst that is suitable to be used to increase the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 .

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

- (b) Tulis persamaan kimia bagi penguraian hidrogen peroksida.

Write the equation for the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide.

..... [2 markah / 2 marks]

- (c) Berdasarkan Rajah 3,

Based on Diagram 3,

- (i) Set eksperimen yang manakah dijalankan dengan kehadiran mangkin?

Which set of the experiments was carried out in the presence of a catalyst?

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

- (ii) Bandingkan kadar penguraian hidrogen peroksida, H_2O_2 dalam Set I dan Set II.

Compare the rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 in Set I and Set II.

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



(iii) Terangkan jawapan anda di 3(c)(ii) berdasarkan Teori Perlanggaran.

Explain your answer in 3(c)(ii) based on the Collision Theory.

.....

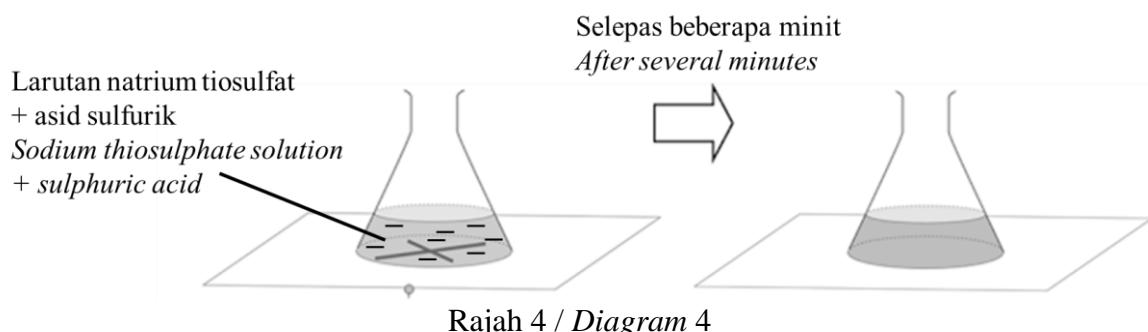
[3 markah / 3 marks]

- 4** Seorang pelajar telah menjalankan satu eksperimen untuk mengkaji kadar tindak balas dengan menggunakan 50.0 cm^3 larutan natrium tiosulfat 0.2 mol dm^{-3} dan 5.0 cm^3 asid sulfurik 1.0 mol dm^{-3} . Hasil tindak balas yang terbentuk ialah natrium tiosulfat, sulfur, gas sulfur dioksida dan air. Sulfur yang terbentuk boleh digunakan untuk mengukur kadar tindak balas itu.

Rajah 4 menunjukkan pemerhatian bagi eksperimen ini.

A student conducted an experiment to investigate the rate of reaction by using 50.0 cm^3 of 0.2 mol dm^{-3} sodium thiosulphate solution and 5.0 cm^3 of 1.0 mol dm^{-3} of sulphuric acid. The products formed are sodium thiosulphate, sulphur, sulphur dioxide gas and water. The sulphur formed can be used to measure the rate of reaction.

Diagram 4 shows the observation for the experiment.



- (a) Apakah warna sulfur?

What is the colour of sulphur?

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

- (b) Tulis persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas yang berlaku.

Write the chemical equation for the reaction that occurs.

.....
 [2 markah / 2 marks]





- (c) Hitung bilangan mol bagi asid sulfurik dan bilangan mol ion tiosulfat dalam larutan sodium tiosulfat yang digunakan dalam tindak balas itu.

Calculate the number of moles of sulphuric acid and thiosulphate ion in sodium thiosulphate solution used in the reaction.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (d) Berdasarkan jawapan anda di 4(c), nyatakan nama bahan tindak balas yang menentukan kuantiti sulfur yang terbentuk pada akhir tindak balas itu.

Based on the answers in 4(c), name the reactant which determines the quantity of sulphur formed at the end of the reaction.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (e) (i) Selepas eksperimen itu selesai dijalankan, pelajar tersebut ingin mengumpulkan mendakan sulfur dengan lebih cepat.

Cadangkan dua kaedah yang berkait dengan faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas bagi membantu pelajar tersebut.

After the experiment was completed, the student wanted to collect the sulphur precipitate more quickly.

Suggest two methods related to the factors that affect the rate of reaction to help the student.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (ii) Menggunakan teori perlanggaran, jelaskan bagaimana salah **satu** daripada faktor di 4(e)(i) meningkatkan kadar tindak balas.

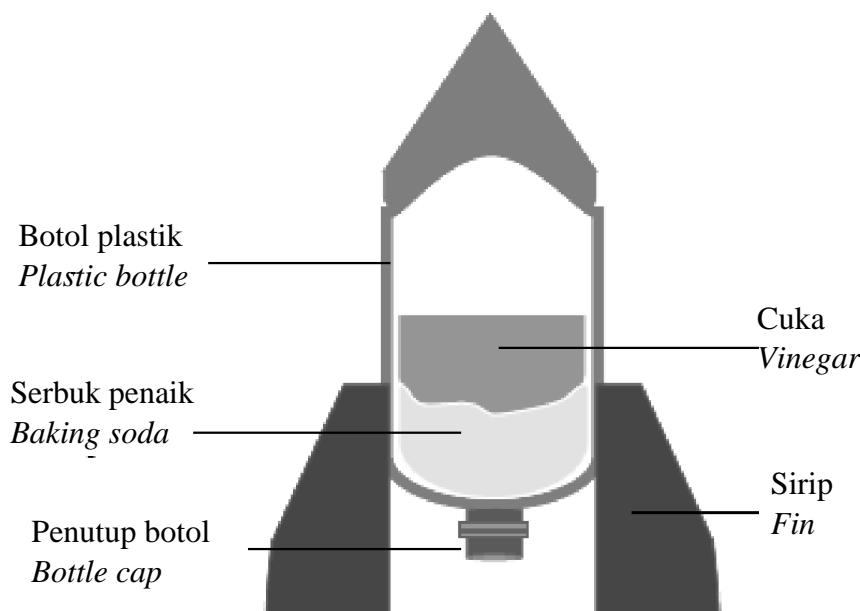
Using the collision theory, explain how any one of the factors in 4(e)(i) increases the rate of reaction.

[2 markah / 2 marks]



5 (a) Rajah 5.1 menunjukkan roket soda yang disediakan oleh Haziq dengan menggunakan bahan-bahan yang terdapat di rumah untuk projek inovasi STEM. Dia menggunakan cuka makan dan serbuk penaik untuk melancarkan roket ke udara.

Diagram 5.1 shows a soda rocket prepared by Haziq by using household materials for his STEM innovation project. He used vinegar and baking soda to launch the rocket into the air.



Rajah 5.1 / Diagram 5.1

Cadangkan satu bahan yang boleh diperolehi dalam makmal sekolah yang boleh digunakan oleh Haziq untuk menggantikan cuka supaya roket boleh terbang lebih tinggi. Terangkan jawapan anda.

Suggest a substance that can be obtained in the school laboratory that Haziq can use to replace vinegar so that the rocket can fly higher.

Explain your answer.

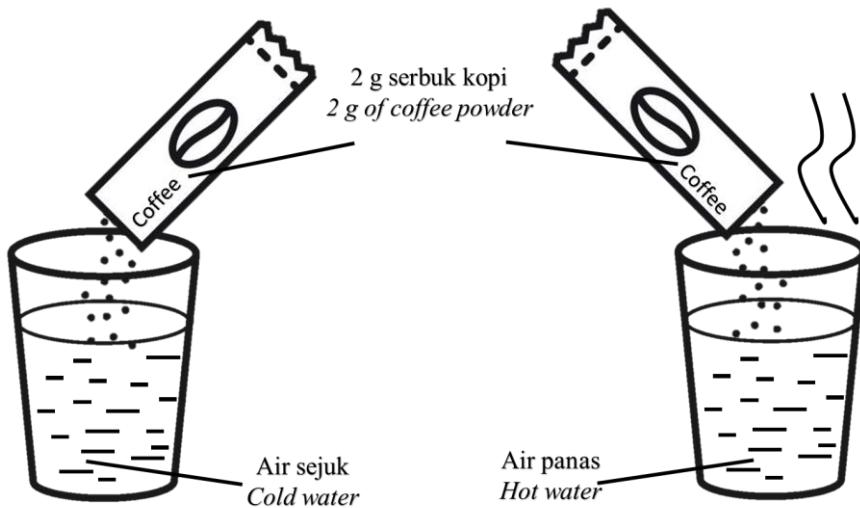
.....

 [3 markah / 3 marks]



(b) Rajah 5.2 menunjukkan dua situasi apabila serbuk kopi ditambahkan ke dalam dua gelas berbeza.

Diagram 5.2 shows two situations when coffee powder is added into two different glasses.



Rajah 5.2 / Diagram 5.2

Berdasarkan situasi di Rajah 5.2, serbuk kopi di dalam gelas yang manakah akan melarut dengan lebih cepat?

Terangkan jawapan anda.

Based on the situation in Diagram 5.2, coffee powder in which glass will dissolve faster? Explain your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3 markah / 3 marks]



Bab 11: Termokimia

Chapter 11: Thermochemistry

- 1 Persamaan termokimia bagi tindak balas penyesaran antara ferum dan larutan kuprum(II) sulfat ditunjukkan di bawah.

The thermochemical equation for the displacement reaction between iron and copper(II) sulphate solution is shown below.



- (a) Apakah maksud haba penyesaran?
What is meant by heat of displacement?

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

- (b) Nyatakan satu pemerhatian bagi tindak balas yang berlaku selain daripada perubahan haba.
State one observation for the reaction occurs other than the change in heat.

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

- (c) Berdasarkan nilai ΔH yang ditunjukkan, apakah jenis tindak balas itu?
Based on the ΔH value shown, what is the type of the reaction?

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

- (d) Dalam tindak balas ini, serbuk ferum berlebihan ditambahkan kepada 100 cm^3 larutan kuprum(II) sulfat 0.5 mol dm^{-3} .

Hitungkan:

In this reaction, excess iron powder is added to 100 cm^3 of 0.5 mol dm^{-3} copper(II) sulphate solution.

Calculate:

- (i) bilangan mol larutan kuprum(II) sulfat yang bertindak balas.
the number of moles of copper(II) sulphate solution that reacted.

[1 markah / 1 mark]



- (ii) haba yang dibebaskan dalam tindak balas ini.
heat released in this reaction.

[Muatan haba tentu larutan, $c = 4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$; Ketumpatan larutan = 1.0 g cm^{-3} .
[Specific heat capacity of solution, $c = 4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, Density of solution = 1 g cm^{-3}]

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (iii) perubahan suhu.
the change in temperature.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (e) Lukis gambar rajah aras tenaga bagi tindak balas ini.
Draw the energy level diagram for the reaction.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (f) (i) Apakah perubahan pada nilai ΔH apabila logam ferum digantikan dengan logam magnesium?

What is the change to ΔH value when iron is replaced with magnesium?

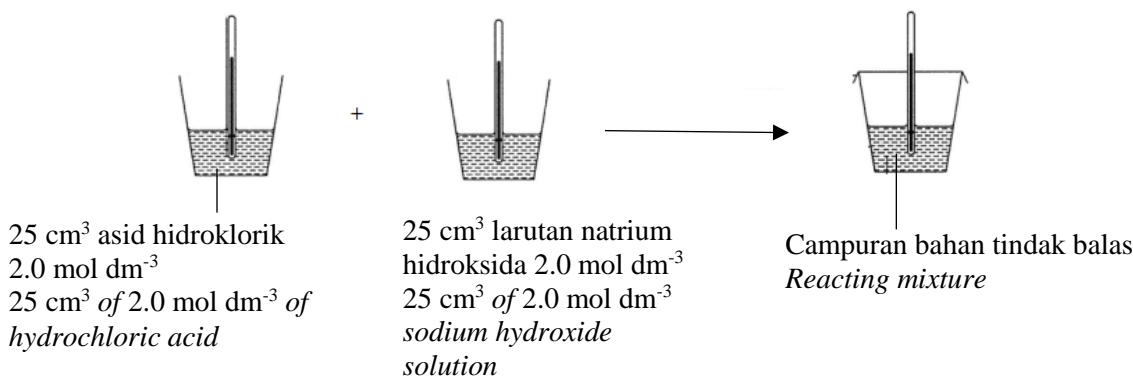
.....
[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Berikan sebab bagi jawapan anda in 1(f)(i).
Give a reason for your answer in 1(f)(i).

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

- 2 Rajah 2 menunjukkan susunan radas bagi satu eksperimen untuk menentukan haba peneutralan antara larutan natrium hidroksida dan asid hidroklorik.

Diagram 2 shows the apparatus set up of an experiment to determine the heat of neutralisation between sodium hydroxide solution and hydrochloric acid.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

Jadual 2 menunjukkan keputusan bagi eksperimen ini.

Table 2 shows the result of the experiment.

| Penerangan <i>Description</i> | Suhu ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) <i>Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)</i> |
|---|---|
| Suhu awal larutan natrium hidroksida <i>Initial temperature of sodium hydroxide solution</i> | 30.0 |
| Suhu awal asid hidroklorik <i>Initial temperature of hydrochloric acid</i> | 29.0 |
| Suhu tertinggi campuran <i>Highest temperature of the mixture</i> | 43.1 |

Jadual 2 / Table 2

- (a) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan haba peneutralan?
What is meant by heat of neutralisation?

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas yang berlaku.
Write a chemical equation for the reaction occurs.

.....

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (c) Berdasarkan Jadual 2, hitungkan:
Based on Table 2, calculate:
 (i) Bilangan mol asid hidroklorik.
Number of moles of hydrochloric acid.

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (ii) Perubahan haba dalam tindak balas itu.
The heat change in the reaction.

[Muatan haba tentu larutan, $c = 4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$; Ketumpatan larutan = 1 g cm^{-3}]
 [Specific heat capacity of solution, $c = 4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, Density of solution = 1 g cm^{-3}]

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (iii) Haba peneutralan bagi tindak balas itu.
Heat of neutralisation for the reaction.

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- 3 Satu eksperimen telah dijalankan untuk menentukan haba pemendakan bagi magnesium karbonat.

Jadual 3 menunjukkan maklumat tentang eksperimen itu.

An experiment was conducted to determine the heat of precipitation of magnesium carbonate.

Table 3 shows information about the experiment.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Bahan tindak balas <i>Reactants</i> | 25.0 cm ³ larutan magnesium nitrat 0.5 mol dm ⁻³ 25.0 cm ³ of 0.5 mol dm ⁻³ magnesium nitrate solution | 25.0 cm ³ larutan natrium karbonat 0.5 mol dm ⁻³ 25 cm ³ of 0.5 mol dm ⁻³ sodium carbonate solution |
| Suhu awal (°C) <i>Initial temperature (°C)</i> | 27.5 | 28.5 |
| Suhu akhir campuran (°C) <i>Final temperature of the mixture (°C)</i> | | 22.0 |

Jadual 3 / Diagram 3

- (a) Berdasarkan Jadual 3, nyatakan jenis tindak balas ini.
Based on Table 3, state the type of this reaction.

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

- (b) Apakah warna mendakan magnesium karbonat?
What is the colour of magnesium carbonate?

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



- (c) Tuliskan persamaan ion bagi tindak balas untuk menghasilkan magnesium karbonat.
Write the ionic equation for the reaction to produce magnesium carbonate.

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

- (d) Hitungkan:

Calculate:

- (i) perubahan suhu dalam tindak balas ini.
the change in temperature for the reaction.

[Muatan haba tentu larutan, $c = 4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$; Ketumpatan larutan = 1 g cm^{-3}]

[*Specific heat capacity of solution, c = 4.2 J g⁻¹ °C⁻¹, Density of solution = 1 g cm⁻³*]

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (ii) haba pemendakan bagi magnesium karbonat.
heat of precipitation of magnesium carbonate.

[3 markah / 3 marks]



- (e) Seorang murid mengulangi eksperimen dengan menggunakan 25 cm^3 larutan kalium karbonat 0.5 mol dm^{-3} menggantikan larutan natrium karbonat.

Pada pandangan anda, adakah haba pemendakan yang sama akan diperolehi?
Beri satu sebab.

A student repeated the experiment by using 50 cm^3 of 0.5 mol dm^{-3} potassium carbonate solution to replaced sodium carbonate solution.

*In your opinion, will the same value of the heat of precipitation is obtained?
Given one reason.*

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

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- 4 Persamaan termokimia di bawah menunjukkan pembakaran metanol
The thermochemical equation below shows the combustion of methanol.



- (a) Berdasarkan persamaan termokimia di atas, nyatakan jenis tindak balas itu.
Based on the thermochemical equation, state the type of the reaction.

.....
.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (b) Lukis gambar rajah susunan radas yang berlabel bagi menentukan haba pembakaran metanol.
Draw a labelled diagram of the apparatus set-up to determine the heat of combustion of methanol.



- (c) Haba yang terbebas daripada pembakaran lengkap 0.8 g metanol digunakan untuk memanaskan 200 cm³ air.

Heat energy released from the complete combustion of 0.8 g methanol is used to heat 200 cm³ of water.

- (i) Hitung tenaga haba yang dibebaskan dalam tindak balas itu.
Calculate the heat energy released in the reaction.

[Jisim molar bagi metanol, CH₃OH = 32]

[*Molar mass of methanol, CH₃OH = 32*]

[2 markah / 2 marks]

- (ii) Hitung perubahan suhu dalam tindak balas itu.
Calculate the temperature change in the reaction.

[Muatan haba tentu air: 4.2 J g⁻¹ °C⁻¹]

[*Specific heat capacity of water: 4.2 J g⁻¹ °C⁻¹*]

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (d) Nilai haba pembakaran metanol yang diperoleh daripada eksperimen biasanya lebih rendah daripada nilai teori.

Cadangkan satu langkah berjaga-jaga yang perlu diambil untuk memperoleh keputusan yang lebih tepat.

The value of the heat of combustion of methanol obtained from the experiment is always less than the theoretical value.

Suggest one precaution step that should be taken in order to get a more accurate result.

.....

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]



- (e) Ramalkan nilai haba pembakaran propanol jika dibandingkan dengan metanol. Berikan satu sebab bagi jawapan anda.
Predict the heat of combustion of propanol if compared with methanol. Give a reason for your answer.

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

[2 markah / 2 marks]

KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT

CORUS KIMIA 2023

BAHAGIAN PENGURUSAN
SEKOLAH BERASRAMA PENUH