

NAMA: .....

KELAS: .....



# MODUL JAWAB UNTUK JAYA PAHANG 2025

SIJIL PELAJARAN MALAYSIA

KIMIA aDin

Kertas 2 Set 2

4541/2

2½ jam

Dua jam tiga puluh minit

**JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU**

- Tulis nama dan kelas anda pada petak yang disediakan.*
- Kertas soalan ini adalah dalam dwibahasa.*
- Soalan dalam Bahasa Melayu mendahului soalan yang sepadan dalam Bahasa Inggeris.*
- Calon dibenarkan menjawab keseluruhan atau sebahagian soalan sama ada dalam Bahasa Inggeris atau Bahasa Melayu.*
- Calon dikehendaki membaca maklumat di halaman belakang kertas soalan ini.*

| Kegunaan Pemeriksa |        |              |                  |
|--------------------|--------|--------------|------------------|
| Kod Pemeriksa      |        |              |                  |
| Bahagian           | Soalan | Markah Penuh | Markah Diperoleh |
| A                  | 1      | <b>5</b>     |                  |
|                    | 2      | <b>5</b>     |                  |
|                    | 3      | <b>6</b>     |                  |
|                    | 4      | <b>7</b>     |                  |
|                    | 5      | <b>8</b>     |                  |
|                    | 6      | <b>9</b>     |                  |
|                    | 7      | <b>10</b>    |                  |
|                    | 8      | <b>10</b>    |                  |
| B                  | 9      | <b>20</b>    |                  |
|                    | 10     | <b>20</b>    |                  |
| C                  | 11     | <b>20</b>    |                  |
| <b>Jumlah</b>      |        | <b>100</b>   |                  |

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 25 halaman bercetak

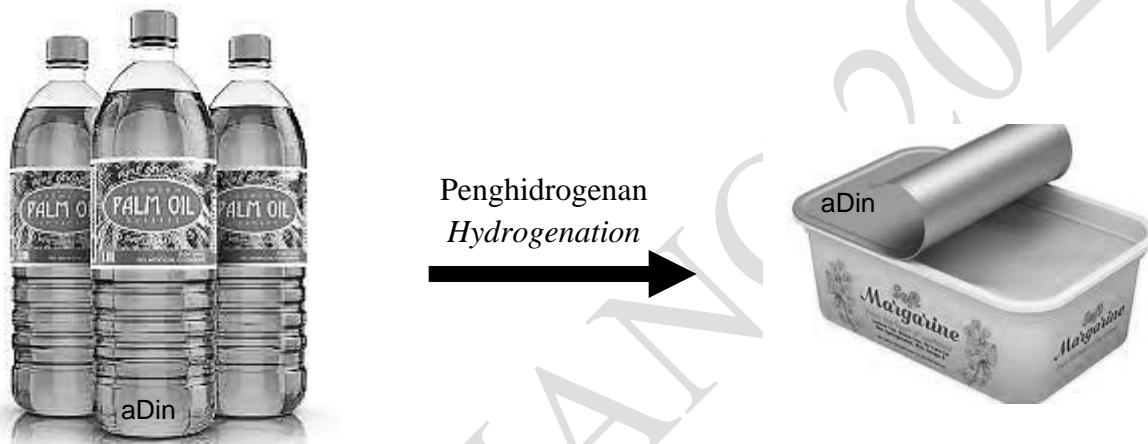
**Bahagian A**  
**Section A**

[60 markah]

*Jawab semua soalan dalam bahagian ini.*

1. Rajah 1 menunjukkan minyak kelapa sawit yang boleh diproses untuk penghasilan marjerin.

*Diagram 1 shows a palm oil that can be processed to produce margerine.*



Minyak kelapa sawit  
Palm oil

Rajah 1  
Diagram 1

Marjerin  
Margerine

- (a) Nyatakan siri homolog bagi minyak.  
*State the homologous series for oil.*

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

- (b) Nyatakan dua kegunaan minyak dalam kehidupan harian.  
*State two uses of oil in daily life.*

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

- (c) Terangkan mengapa marjerin wujud dalam keadaan pepejal pada suhu bilik walaupun ianya terhasil daripada minyak kelapa sawit.

*Explain why margerine exists in a solid state at room temperature even though it is made from palm oil.*

.....  
.....

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

2. Jadual 1 di bawah menunjukkan empat bahan dan formula kimianya.

*Table 1 below shows four substances and its chemical formula.*

| Bahan<br><i>Substance</i>                       | Formula kimia<br><i>Chemical formula</i> |
|---|--|
| Helium<br><i>Helium</i>                         | He                                       |
| Zink<br><i>Zinc</i>                             | Zn                                       |
| Plumbum(II) klorida<br><i>Lead(II) chloride</i> | PbCl <sub>2</sub>                        |
| Tetraklorometana<br><i>Tetrachloromethane</i>   | CCl <sub>4</sub>                         |

Jadual 1

*Table 1*

- (a) Nyatakan jenis zarah bagi tetraklorometana.

*State the type of particle of tetrachloromethane.*

.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (b) Nyatakan warna pepejal plumbum(II) klorida.

*State the colour of solid lead(II) chloride.*

.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (c) Tulis formula ion bagi zink.  
*Write the ionic formula for zinc.*

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

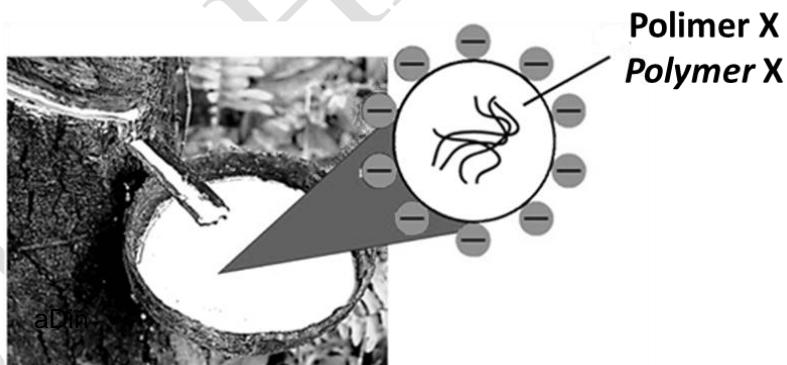
- (d) Kelaskan bahan dalam Jadual 1 kepada unsur dan sebatian.  
*Classify the substances in Table 1 into element and compound.*

| Unsur<br><i>Element</i> | Sebatian<br><i>Compound</i> |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                         |                             |

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

3. Rajah 2 menunjukkan keratan rentas zarah getah yang merupakan sejenis polimer semula jadi yang dilabelkan sebagai polimer X.

*Diagram 2 shows the rubber particle cross section which is a natural polymer labelled as polymer X.*



Rajah 2  
*Diagram 2*

- (a) Nyatakan nama polimer X.  
*State the name of polymer X.*

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

- (b) Lukis formula struktur bagi monomer polimer X.

*Draw the structural formula for the monomer of polymer X.*

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (c) Nyatakan **satu** ciri getah asli.

*State **one** characteristic of natural rubber.*

.....

[1 markah / 1 mark]

- (d) Amira mendapati gelang getah mudah putus dan menjadi melekit. Bagi mengatasi masalah tersebut, cadangkan proses untuk meningkatkan kualiti gelang getah itu. Terangkan jawapan anda.

*Amira finds that a rubber band easily break and becomes sticky. In order to overcome the problem, suggest a process to enhance the quality of the rubber band. Explain your answer.*

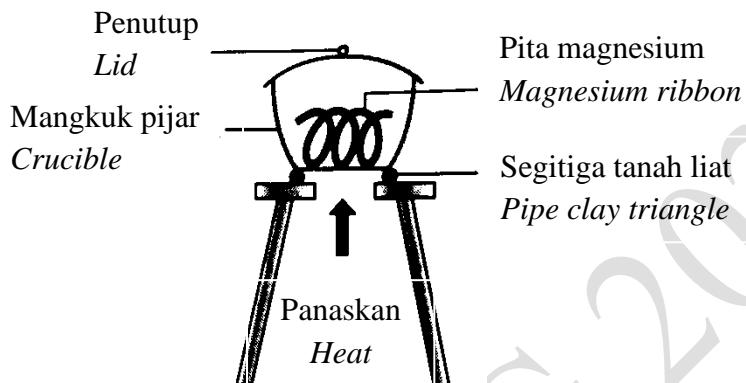
.....

.....

[3 markah/ 3 marks]

4. Rajah 3 menunjukkan tindak balas yang berlaku semasa aktiviti penentuan formula empirik magnesium oksida.

*Diagram 3 shows the reaction that occur during the activity of determining the empirical formula of magnesium oxide.*



Rajah 3  
Diagram 3

- (a) Nyatakan warna magnesium oksida.

*State the colour of magnesium oxide.*

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

- (b) Bagaimakah untuk memastikan semua pita magnesium telah lengkap bertindak balas.

*How to you to ensure all the magnesium ribbon has completely reacted.*

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

- (c) Keputusan eksperimen ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 2.

*The result of the experiment is shown in Table 2.*

| Penerangan<br><i>Description</i>  | Jisim (g)<br><i>Mass (g)</i> |
|---|------------------------------|
| Mangkuk pijar + penutup<br><i>Crucible + lid</i>                                      | 26.35                        |
| Mangkuk pijar + penutup + pita magnesium<br><i>Crucible + lid + magnesium ribbon</i>  | 28.75                        |
| Mangkuk pijar + penutup + magnesium oksida<br><i>Crucible + lid + magnesium oxide</i> | 30.35                        |

Jadual 2

*Table 2*

Berdasarkan keputusan dalam Jadual 2, tentukan formula empirik bagi magnesium oksida.

*Based on the results in Table 2, determine the empirical formula of magnesium oxide.*

[4 markah/ 4 marks]

5. Rajah 4 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada Jadual Berkala Unsur.  
*Diagram 4 shows a part of the Periodic Table of Elements.*

Rajah 4  
*Diagram 4*

- (a) Nyatakan bagaimana unsur-unsur dalam Jadual Berkala Unsur disusun.  
*State how the elements in the Periodic Table Of Elements are arranged.*

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

- (b) Tuliskan susunan elektron bagi atom W.  
*Write the electron arrangement for atom W.*

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

- (c) Unsur Z wujud sebagai gas monoatom. Terangkan mengapa.  
*Element Z exist as monoatomic gas. Explain why.*

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

- (d) Unsur Y dan unsur W bertindak balas membentuk sebatian A manakala unsur Y dan unsur X bertindak balas membentuk sebatian B.  
*Element Y and element W react to form compound A while element Y and element X react to form compound B.*

- (i) Tulis persamaan kimia bagi pembentukan sebatian A.  
*Write the chemical equation for the formation of compound A.*

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

- (ii) Terangkan perbezaan takat lebur bagi sebatian A dan sebatian B.

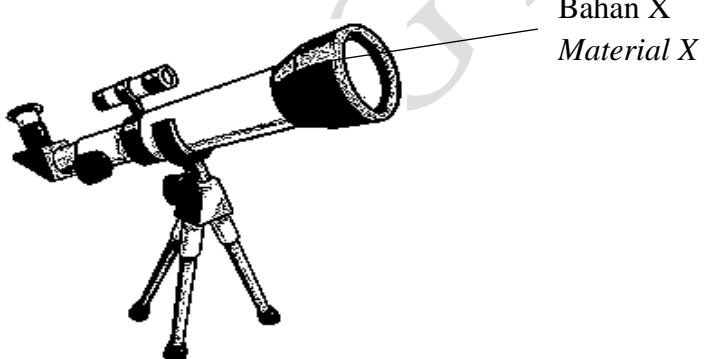
*Explain the differences in the melting point of compound A and compound B.*

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

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

6. Teleskop merupakan satu alat yang digunakan untuk melihat objek yang jauh seperti planet dan bintang di angkasa lepas.

*A telescope is a tool used to see distant objects such as planets and stars in space.*



Rajah 5  
Diagram 5

- (a) (i) Bahan X merupakan sejenis kaca. Nyatakan komponen utama kaca.

*Material X is a type of glass. State the main component of glass*

.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (ii) Bahan X adalah salah satu komponen dalam pembuatan teleskop.

Nyatakan bahan X.

*Material X is one of the components used to make telescope.*

*State the material X.*

.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

(iii) Nyatakan **satu** kegunaan lain bahan X.

*State one other use of substance X.*

.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

(b) Syarikat X mendapati terdapat masalah telekomunikasi yang kurang baik di sebuah kawasan pedalaman di bawah penyelenggaraannya. Untuk meningkatkan infrastruktur telekomunikasi di kawasan tersebut, nyatakan bahan yang digunakan. Terangkan.

*Company X found that there was a poor telecommunication in a remote area under its maintenance. To improve the telecommunication infrastructure in the area, state the materials used. Explain.*

.....

.....

.....

[3 markah/ 1 marks]

(c) Banjir berlaku di Kampung A dan Kampung B. Jambatan konkrit di Kampung A runtuh. manakala jambatan konkrit di Kampung B tidak runtuh. Bandingkan bahan yang digunakan dalam pembuatan tiang konkrit jambatan Kampung A dan Kampung B.

Terangkan.

*Floods occurred in Village A and Village B. The concrete bridge in Village A collapsed, while the concrete bridge in Village B did not collapse. Compare the materials used in the manufacture of the concrete pillars of the bridges in Village A and Village B. Explain.*

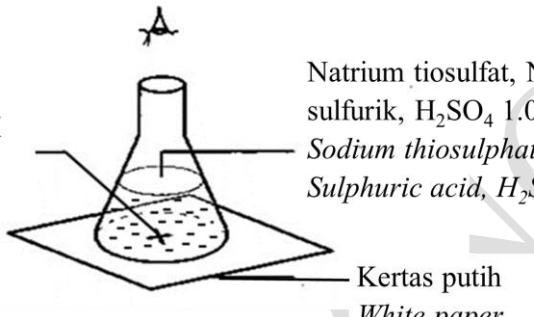
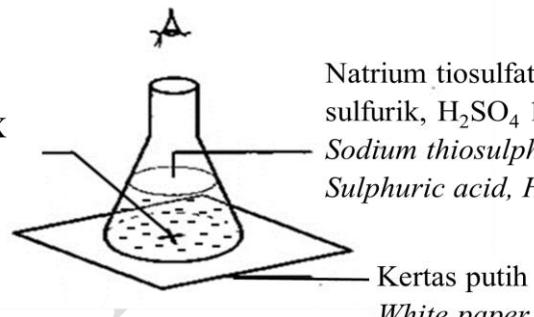
.....

.....

.....

[3 markah/ 1 marks]

7. Jadual 3 menunjukkan keputusan eksperimen bagi Set I dan Set II.  
*Table 3 shows the results of the experiment for Set I and Set II.*

| Set | Gambar rajah<br><i>Diagram</i>  | Masa yang diambil untuk tanda X tidak kelihatan (s)<br><i>Time taken for the X mark to disappear, (s)</i> |
|-----|---|---|
| I   |  <p>Tanda X<br/>X mark</p> <p>Natrium tiosulfat, <math>\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3</math> + Asid sulfurik, <math>\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4</math> <math>1.0 \text{ moldm}^{-3}</math><br/> <i>Sodium thiosulphate, <math>\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3</math> + Sulphuric acid, <math>\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4</math> <math>1.0 \text{ moldm}^{-3}</math></i></p> <p>Kertas putih<br/>White paper</p>  | 10  |
| II  |  <p>Tanda X<br/>X mark</p> <p>Natrium tiosulfat, <math>\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3</math> + Asid sulfurik, <math>\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4</math> <math>1.0 \text{ moldm}^{-3}</math><br/> <i>Sodium thiosulphate, <math>\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3</math> + Sulphuric acid, <math>\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4</math> <math>0.5 \text{ moldm}^{-3}</math></i></p> <p>Kertas putih<br/>White paper</p> | 20  |

Jadual 3  
*Table 3*

- (a) (i) Nyatakan **satu** faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas.  
*State one factor that affects the rate of reaction.*

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

- (ii) Tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas antara natrium tiosulfat dengan asid sulfurik.

*Write a chemical equation for the reaction between sodium thiosulphate and sulphuric acid.*

.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (iii) Nyatakan nama mendakan yang terbentuk.

*State the name of precipitate formed.*

.....

[1 markah/ 1 mark]

- (b) (i) Hitung kadar tindak balas purata untuk Set I dan Set II.

*Calculate the average rate of reaction for Set I and Set II.*

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

- (ii) Kadar tindak balas dalam Set I lebih tinggi daripada Set II. Dengan merujuk kepada Teori Perlenggaran, terangkan mengapa terdapat perbezaan dalam kadar tindak balas bagi kedua-dua set eksperimen itu.

*Rate of reaction in Set I is higher than Set II. By referring to the Collision Theory, explain why there are differences in the rate of reaction in both experiments.*

.....

.....

[3 markah/ 3 marks]

- (c) Alkohol boleh dihasilkan melalui penghidratan etena dan penapaian glukosa. Dengan menggunakan pengetahuan kimia anda, kaedah manakah yang lebih efektif dalam menghasilkan alkohol. Wajarkan.

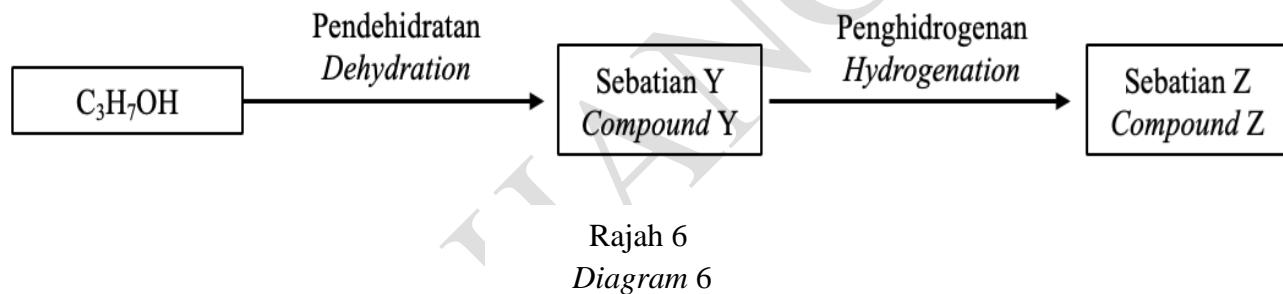
*Alcohol can be produced through the hydration of ethene and the fermentation of glucose. Using your chemical knowledge, which method is more effective in producing alcohol? Justify.*

.....  
.....

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

8. Rajah 6 menunjukkan siri tindak balas yang melibatkan  $C_3H_7OH$ .

*Diagram 6 shows a series of reactions involving  $C_3H_7OH$ .*



- (a)  $C_3H_7OH$  adalah sejenis alkohol dan boleh membentuk isomer.

*$C_3H_7OH$  is an alcohol and can form isomers.*

- (i) Nyatakan kumpulan berfungsi bagi alkohol.

*State the functional group of alcohol.*

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

- (ii) Apakah maksud isomer?

*What is meant by isomers?*

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

- (iii) Lukis formula struktur untuk dua isomer bagi  $C_3H_7OH$ .  
*Draw the structural formula of two isomers for  $C_3H_7OH$ .*

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

- (b) Tulis persamaan kimia bagi pembentukan sebatian Y.  
*Write the chemical equation for the formation of compound Y.*

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

- (c) Huraikan secara ringkas satu ujian kimia untuk membezakan antara sebatian Y dan sebatian Z.

*Describe briefly a chemical test to differentiate between compound Y and compound Z.*

.....  
.....

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

- (d) Pembakaran lengkap sebatian Y dan sebatian Z menghasilkan karbon dioksida dan air. Pilih satu sebatian yang kurang memberi kesan terhadap pencemaran alam sekitar. Wajarkan.

*Complete combustion of compound Y and compound Z produces carbon dioxide and water. Choose a compound that has less impact on environmental pollution. Justify.*

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

[3 markah/ 3 marks]

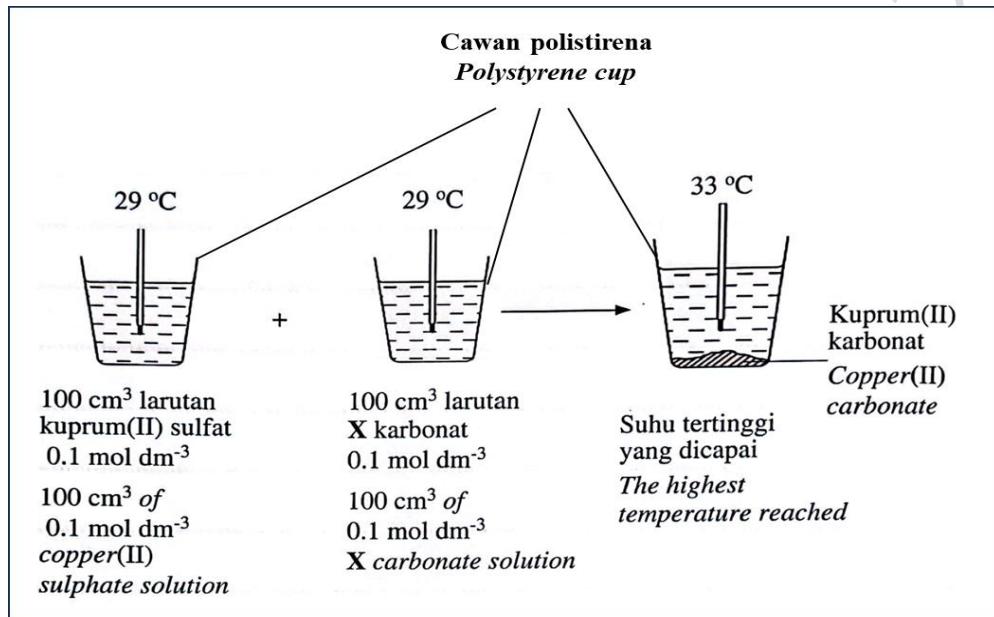
**Bahagian B**  
**Section B**

[20 markah]

Bahagian ini mengandungi **dua** soalan. Jawab **satu** soalan.

- 9 (a) Rajah 7 menunjukkan eksperimen yang dijalankan oleh seorang pelajar untuk mengkaji haba pemendakan bagi kuprum(II) karbonat.

*Diagram 7 shows an experiment conducted by a student to study heat of precipitation for copper(II) carbonate.*



Rajah 7  
Diagram 7

Berdasarkan Rajah 7,  
Based on Diagram 7,

- (i) nyatakan warna kuprum(II) karbonat dan fungsi cawan polistirena yang digunakan dalam eksperimen ini.

*state the colour of copper(II) carbonate and the function of polystyrene cup used in this experiment.*

[2 markah/ 2 marks]

- (ii) cadangkan larutan X karbonat dan tulis persamaan kimia yang seimbang bagi tindak balas itu.

*suggest X carbonate solution and write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction.*

[3 markah/ 3 marks]

- (iii) hitung haba pemendakan bagi kuprum(II) karbonat dan lukis rajah aras tenaga bagi tindak balas itu.

[Diberi muatan haba tentu bagi larutan ialah  $C = 4.2 \text{ Jg}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ ; ketumpatan larutan =  $1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ]

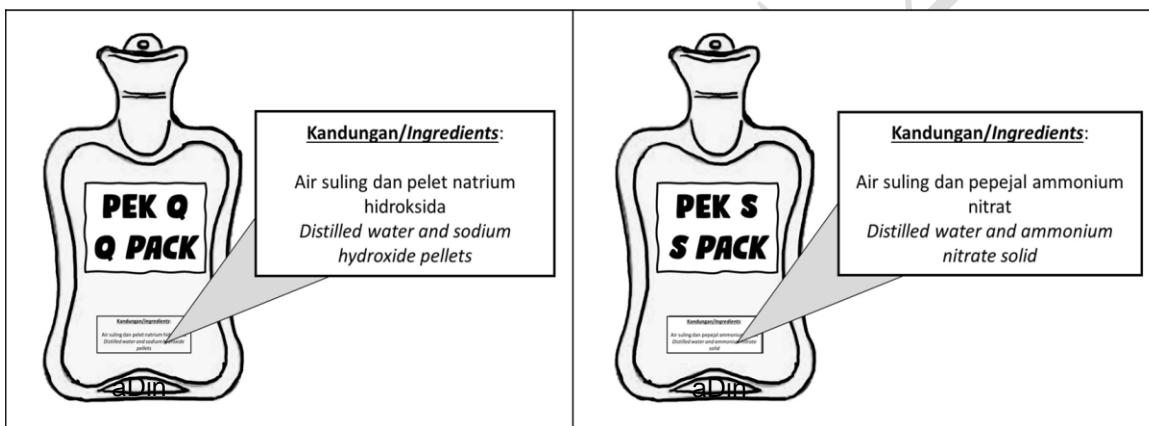
*calculate the heat of precipitation of the reaction.*

[Given the specific heat capacity of solution is  $C = 4.2 \text{ Jg}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ ; density of solution =  $1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ]

[6 markah/ 6 marks]

- (b) Rajah 8 menunjukkan pek Q dan pek S yang mengaplikasikan konsep termokimia dalam kehidupan harian.

*Diagram 8 shows a Q pack and a S pack that apply the thermochemistry concept in daily life.*



Rajah 8  
Diagram 8

Berdasarkan Rajah 8, nyatakan jenis tindak balas yang berlaku dalam pek Q dan pek S. Bandingkan perbezaan jenis tindak balas bagi pek Q dan pek S dari segi perubahan suhu, perbezaan kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas dan hasil tindak balas serta perubahan tenaga sewaktu pemecahan ikatan dan pembentukan ikatan. Cadangkan **satu** bahan yang boleh menggantikan ammonium nitrat dan menghasilkan jenis tindak balas yang sama seperti pek S.

*Based on Diagram 8, state the type of reaction that occurs in Q pack and S pack.*

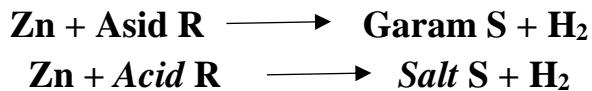
*Compare the difference in the type of reaction for Q pack and S pack in terms of the change in temperature, difference in energy content of reactants and products and energy changes during bond breaking and bond formation.*

*Suggest **one** substance that can replace ammonium nitrate and produce same type of reaction as in pack S.*

[9 markah/ 9 marks]

10. Persamaan di bawah merupakan satu tindak balas antara zink dan asid R. Asid R ialah asid kuat monoprotik.

*Equation below shows a reaction between zinc and acid R. Acid R is a monoprotic acid.*



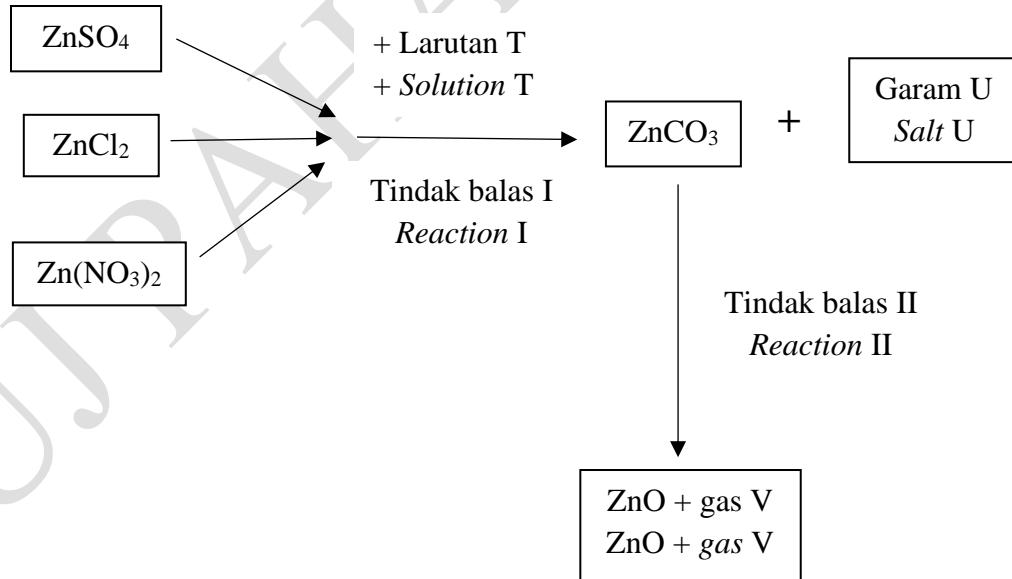
- (a) Berdasarkan persamaan, nyatakan maksud asid kuat dan berikan **satu** sifat fizik bagi asid ini. Nyatakan nama asid R dan garam S.

*Based on equation, state the meaning of strong acid and state **one** physical properties for this acid. State the named acid R and salt S.*

[4 markah/ 4 marks]

- (b) Rajah 9 menunjukkan carta alir tindak balas untuk garam zink.

*Diagram 9 shows a flow chart for the reaction of zinc salts.*



Rajah 9  
Diagram 9

- (i) Berdasarkan Rajah 9, cadangkan larutan T. Pilih satu daripada tiga garam yang boleh bertindak balas dengan larutan T dan tuliskan persamaan kimia yang terlibat.

*Based on Diagram 9, suggest the solution T. Choose one of the three zinc salts that can react with solution T and write the chemical equation involved.*

[3 markah/ 3 marks]

- (ii) Jika 25 g zink karbonat digunakan dalam tindak balas II, tentukan isipadu maksimum gas V yang boleh dihasilkan pada keadaan bilik.

[Jisim atom relatif Zn=65, C=12, O=16 ; 1 mol gas menempati 24 dm<sup>3</sup> pada keadaan bilik]

*If 25 g of zinc carbonate is used in reaction II, determine the maximum volume of gas V that can be produced at room condition.*

[Relative atomic mass: Zn=65, C=12, O=16 ; 1 mol of gas occupies 24 dm<sup>3</sup> at room condition]

[3 markah/ 3 marks]

- (c) Suatu eksperimen telah dijalankan untuk mengkaji sifat keasidan dan kekonduksian elektrik bagi larutan A dan larutan B.

*An experiment is carried out to study the acidic properties and electrical conductivity of solution A and solution B.*

Larutan A : Asid etanoik glasial + Pelarut C

*Solution A : Glacial ethanoic acid + Solvent C*

Larutan B : Asid etanoik glasial + Pelarut D

*Solution B : Glacial ethanoic acid + Solvent D*

Rajah 10 menunjukkan pemerhatian bagi dua set eksperimen tersebut.  
*Diagram 10 shows the observation for two sets of the experiment.*

| <b>Set<br/>Set</b> | <b>Pemerhatian<br/><i>Observation</i></b>  |
|--------------------|--|
| I                  | <p>Larutan A<br/>Solution A</p> <p>Ketulan marmar<br/>Marble chips</p> <p>Larutan B<br/>Solution B</p>       |
| II                 | <p>Elektrod karbon<br/>Carbon electrodes</p> <p>Larutan A<br/>Solution A</p> <p>Larutan B<br/>Solution B</p> |

Rajah 10  
*Diagram 10*

Berdasarkan Rajah 10, kenal pasti pelarut C dan pelarut D. Terangkan mengapa terdapat perbezaan dalam pemerhatian dalam Set I dan Set II. Tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas yang berlaku di Set I.

*Based on Diagram 10, identify solvent C and solvent D. Explain why there are differences in the observation in Set I and Set II. Write the chemical equation for the reaction occurs in Set I.*

[10 markah/ 10 marks]

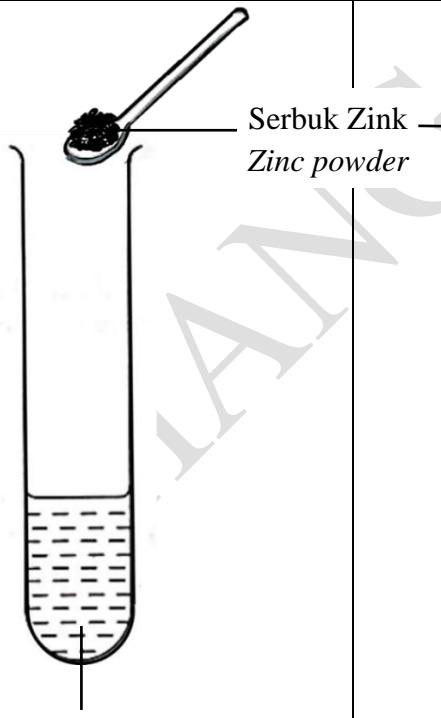
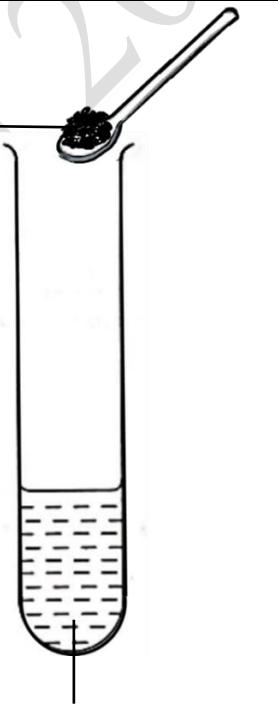
**Bahagian C**  
**Section C**

[20 markah]

*Soalan ini mestilah dijawab.*

11. Jadual 4 menunjukkan dua tindak balas berbeza.

*Table 4 shows two different reactions.*

| Tindak balas<br><i>Reaction</i>  | I  | II  |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Susunan radas</b><br><i>Apparatus set-up</i>                                    |  <p>Serbuk Zink<br/>Zinc powder</p> <p>Asid hidroklorik<br/>Hydrochloric acid</p> |  <p>Larutan kuprum(II) klorida<br/>Copper(II) chloride solution</p> |
| <b>Pemerhatian selepas beberapa saat</b><br><i>Observation after a few seconds</i> | Gelembung gas tanpa warna terbebas<br><i>Colourless gas bubbles released</i>   | Pepejal perang terbentuk<br><i>Brown solid is formed</i>  |

Jadual 4

Table 4

(a) Berdasarkan Jadual 4,

*Based on Table 4,*

- (i) nyatakan satu kaedah penyediaan garam terlarutkan. Dalam tindak balas II, nyatakan garam yang terhasil dan namakan pepejal perang yang terbentuk.  
*state one method preparing soluble salt. In reaction II, state the salt produced and name the brown solid formed.*

[3 markah/ 3 marks]

- (ii) Tulis persamaan kimia dalam tindak balas I dan hitungkan isipadu gas yang terbebas apabila 0.2 mol asid hidroklorik digunakan.

[ 1 mol gas menempati  $24 \text{ dm}^3$  pada keadaan bilik]

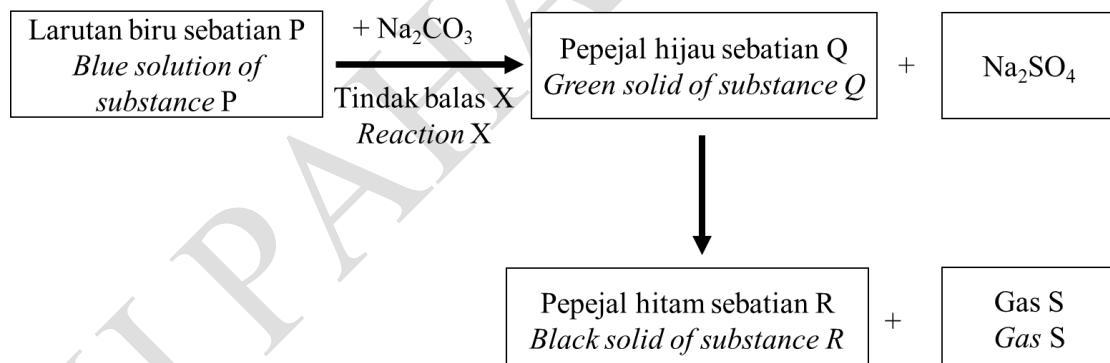
*Write the chemical equation in reaction I and calculate the volume of gas released when 0.2 mol of hydrochloric acid is used.*

[ 1 mol of gas occupies  $24 \text{ dm}^3$  at room conditions]

[4 markah/ 4 marks]

- (b) Rajah 11 menunjukkan satu siri tindak balas untuk menghasilkan sebatian Q.

*Diagram 11 shows a series of reaction to produce substance Q.*



Rajah 11

*Diagram 11*

Sebatian Q turutai kepada sebatian R dan membebaskan gas yang mengeruhkan air kapur apabila dipanaskan. Kenal pasti sebatian P, Q, R dan gas S. Nyatakan nama tindak balas X.

*Substance Q decomposed into substance R and released gas that turns limewater cloudy when heated. Identify substances P, Q, R and gas S. State the name of reaction X.*

[5 markah/ 5 marks]

- (c) Azmi ditugaskan oleh gurunya untuk menulenkan satu kepingan kuprum yang tidak tulen di dalam makmal. Huraikan cara yang boleh dilakukan oleh Azmi untuk menyelesaikan tugasan tersebut dengan menggunakan sebatian P sebagai elektrolit, kepingan kuprum tulen dan radas-radas yang sesuai. Dalam huraian anda, sertakan pemerhatian dan tulis setengah persamaan di anod dan katod.

*Azmi is assigned by his teacher to purify an impure copper strip in the laboratory. Describe how Azmi could complete the task using compound P as electrolyte, pure copper strip and suitable apparatus. In your description, include observation and write half equation at anode and cathode.*

[8 markah/ 8 marks]

**KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT**  
**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

## JADUAL BERKALA UNSUR

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| <b>H</b> | Hidrogen |
|----------|----------|

10 — Nombor proton  
**Ne** — Symbol  
 Neon — Nama unsur  
 20 — Jisim atom relatif

| <b>H</b>                   |     | <b>He</b>                  |     | <b>He</b>              |                   |
|----------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|------------------------|-------------------|
|                            |     |                            |     |                        | Helium            |
| <b>Li</b><br>Lithium       | 3   | <b>Be</b><br>Berilium      | 4   | <b>B</b><br>Boron      | 5                 |
|                            | 7   |                            |     | <b>C</b><br>Karbon     | 6                 |
| <b>Na</b><br>Natrium       | 11  | <b>Mg</b><br>Magnesium     | 12  | <b>N</b><br>Nitrogen   | 7                 |
|                            | 23  |                            |     | <b>O</b><br>Oksigen    | 8                 |
| <b>K</b><br>Kalium         | 19  | <b>Ca</b><br>Skandium      | 20  | <b>F</b><br>Flourin    | 9                 |
|                            | 39  |                            | 21  |                        | 10                |
| <b>Rb</b><br>Rubidium      | 37  | <b>Sr</b><br>Strontium     | 38  | <b>Ne</b><br>Neon      | <b>Ne</b><br>Neon |
|                            | 86  |                            | 39  |                        | 20                |
| <b>Cs</b><br>Sesiun        | 55  | <b>Ba</b><br>Barium        | 56  | <b>Ar</b><br>Argon     | 18                |
|                            | 133 |                            | 57  |                        | 20                |
| <b>Fr</b><br>Fransium      | 87  | <b>Ra</b><br>Radium        | 88  | <b>Ar</b><br>Argon     | 20                |
|                            | 223 |                            | 89  |                        | 20                |
| <b>Sc</b><br>Skandium      |     | <b>Ti</b><br>Titanium      | 22  | <b>Cr</b><br>Kromium   | 24                |
|                            |     |                            | 23  | <b>Mn</b><br>Mangan    | 25                |
| <b>Zr</b><br>Zirkonium     |     | <b>V</b><br>Vanadium       | 48  | <b>Fe</b><br>Ferum     | 26                |
|                            |     |                            | 51  | <b>Co</b><br>Kobalt    | 27                |
| <b>Y</b><br>Ittrium        |     | <b>Tc</b><br>Teknetium     | 40  | <b>Ni</b><br>Nikel     | 28                |
|                            |     |                            | 41  | <b>Cu</b><br>Kuprum    | 29                |
| <b>Mo</b><br>Molibdenum    |     | <b>Ru</b><br>Rutenium      | 93  | <b>Zn</b><br>Zink      | 30                |
|                            |     |                            | 96  | <b>Ga</b><br>Gallium   | 31                |
| <b>Nb</b><br>Niobium       |     | <b>Rh</b><br>Rodium        | 97  | <b>Ge</b><br>Germanium | 32                |
|                            |     |                            | 98  | <b>As</b><br>Arsenik   | 33                |
| <b>Ta</b><br>Tantalum      |     | <b>Pd</b><br>Palladium     | 101 | <b>Se</b><br>Selenik   | 34                |
|                            |     |                            | 103 | <b>Br</b><br>Bromin    | 35                |
| <b>Hf</b><br>Hafnium       |     | <b>Ag</b><br>Argentum      |     | <b>Kr</b><br>Kripton   | 36                |
|                            |     |                            | 108 |                        | 34                |
| <b>W</b><br>Tungsten       |     | <b>Ru</b><br>Rutenium      | 172 | <b>Te</b><br>Iodin     | 53                |
|                            |     |                            | 173 |                        | 53                |
| <b>Re</b><br>Renium        |     | <b>Os</b><br>Osmium        | 174 | <b>At</b><br>Astatin   | 127               |
|                            |     |                            | 186 | <b>Pt</b><br>Platinum  | 128               |
| <b>Ta</b><br>Tantalum      |     | <b>Ir</b><br>Iridium       | 190 | <b>Po</b><br>Polonium  | 131               |
|                            |     |                            | 192 | <b>Bi</b><br>Bismut    | 131               |
| <b>Ump</b><br>Unnilpentium |     | <b>Au</b><br>Aurum         | 195 |                        |                   |
|                            |     |                            | 197 |                        |                   |
| <b>Uno</b><br>Unnilseptium |     | <b>Pl</b><br>Platinum      | 198 |                        |                   |
|                            |     |                            | 201 |                        |                   |
| <b>Une</b><br>Unniloktium  |     | <b>Tl</b><br>Talium        | 204 |                        |                   |
|                            |     |                            | 207 |                        |                   |
| <b>Unnilseptium</b>        |     | <b>Uuo</b><br>Unnilseptium | 206 |                        |                   |
|                            |     |                            | 262 |                        |                   |
| <b>Unniloktium</b>         |     | <b>Une</b><br>Unniloktium  | 227 |                        |                   |
|                            |     |                            | 265 |                        |                   |
| <b>Unnilseptium</b>        |     | <b>Unniloktium</b>         | 237 |                        |                   |
|                            |     |                            | 266 |                        |                   |

|                     |     |                           |     |                        |     |                        |     |                        |     |                      |     |                         |     |                        |     |                          |     |                         |     |                      |     |                           |     |                       |     |                         |     |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| <b>Ce</b><br>Seriun | 58  | <b>Pr</b><br>Praseodimium | 59  | <b>Nd</b><br>Neodimium | 60  | <b>Pm</b><br>Prometium | 61  | <b>Sm</b><br>Samarium  | 62  | <b>Eu</b><br>Eropium | 63  | <b>Gd</b><br>Gadolinium | 64  | <b>Tb</b><br>Terbium   | 65  | <b>Dy</b><br>Disprosium  | 66  | <b>Hd</b><br>Holmium    | 67  | <b>Er</b><br>Erbiun  | 68  | <b>Tm</b><br>Tulium       | 69  | <b>W</b><br>Terbium   | 70  | <b>Lu</b><br>Lotetium   |     |
|                     | 140 |                           | 141 |                        | 144 |                        | 147 |                        | 150 |                      | 152 |                         | 157 |                        | 159 |                          | 163 |                         | 165 |                      | 167 |                           | 169 |                       | 173 |                         | 175 |
| <b>Th</b><br>Torium | 90  | <b>Pa</b><br>Proaktinium  | 91  | <b>U</b><br>Uranium    | 92  | <b>Np</b><br>Neptunium | 93  | <b>Am</b><br>Americium | 94  | <b>Eu</b><br>Eropium | 95  | <b>Cm</b><br>Kurium     | 96  | <b>Bk</b><br>Berkelium | 97  | <b>Cf</b><br>Kalifornium | 98  | <b>Es</b><br>Einstenium | 99  | <b>Fm</b><br>Fermium | 100 | <b>Md</b><br>Mendeleevium | 101 | <b>No</b><br>Nobelium | 102 | <b>Lr</b><br>Lawrensiun | 103 |
|                     | 232 |                           | 231 |                        | 238 |                        | 237 |                        | 243 |                      | 244 |                         | 247 |                        | 247 |                          | 249 |                         | 253 |                      | 254 |                           | 255 |                       | 254 |                         | 257 |

**THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS**

| 1<br><b>H</b><br>Hydrogen<br>1 | 3<br><b>Li</b><br>Lithium<br>7 | 4<br><b>Be</b><br>Beryllium<br>9 | 10<br><b>Ne</b><br>Neon<br>20 | Symbol<br>Name of element<br>Relative atomic mass | Proton number |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------|
|                                |                                |                                  |                               |   |               |
| 19                             | 20                             | 21                               | 22                            | 23  | 24            |
| K                              | Ca                             | Sc                               | Ti                            | V   | Cr            |
| Potassium                      | Calcium                        | Scandium                         | Titanium                      | Vanadium  | Chromium      |
| 39                             | 40                             | 45                               | 48                            | 51  | 52            |
| Rb                             | Sr                             | Y                                | Zr                            | Nb  | Mn            |
| Rubidium                       | Strontium                      | Yttrium                          | Zirconium                     | Niobium   | Manganese     |
| 86                             | 88                             | 89                               | 91                            | 93  | 55            |
| Cs                             | Ba                             | La                               | Hf                            | Ta  | Iron          |
| Cesium                         | Barium                         | Lanthanum                        | Hafnium                       | Tantalum  | Iron          |
| 133                            | 137                            | 139                              | 179                           | 181   | 56            |
| Fr                             | Ra                             | Ac                               | Uuo                           | Ump   | Unh           |
| Francium                       | Radium                         | Actinium                         | Unnilquadium                  | Unnilpentium                                      | Unnilhexium   |
| 223                            | 226                            | 227                              | 257                           | 260   | 263           |

|           |           |           |              |              |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 3         | 4         | 5         | 6            | 7            | 8         | 9         |
| Li        | Be        | B         | C            | N            | O         | F         |
| Lithium   | Beryllium | Boron     | Carbon       | Nitrogen     | Oxygen    | Fluorine  |
| 7         | 9         | 11        | 12           | 14           | 16        | 19        |
| Na        | Mg        | Sodium    | Silicon      | Phosphorus   | Sulphur   | Chlorine  |
| 23        | 24        | 25        | 28           | 30           | 32        | 35        |
| K         | Ca        | Sc        | Co           | Cu           | Ge        | As        |
| Potassium | Calcium   | Scandium  | Iron         | Nickel       | Gallium   | Arsenic   |
| 39        | 40        | 45        | 56           | 59           | 70        | 75        |
| Rb        | Sr        | Y         | Ru           | Rh           | Pd        | Sb        |
| Rubidium  | Strontium | Yttrium   | Ruthenium    | Rhodium      | Palladium | Antimony  |
| 86        | 88        | 89        | 96           | 101          | 103       | 112       |
| Cs        | Ba        | La        | W            | Os           | Ir        | Te        |
| Cesium    | Barium    | Lanthanum | Tungsten     | Osmium       | Iridium   | Tellurium |
| 133       | 137       | 139       | 179          | 190          | 192       | 115       |
| Fr        | Ra        | Ac        | Uuo          | Ump          | Pt        | Sn        |
| Francium  | Radium    | Actinium  | Unnilquadium | Unnilpentium | Gold      | Antimony  |
| 223       | 226       | 227       | 257          | 260          | 195       | 119       |

|         |                |           |            |           |           |          |           |             |            |         |             |          |            |
|---------|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------|-------------|----------|------------|
| 58      | 59             | 60        | 61         | 62        | 63        | 64       | 65        | 66          | 67         | 68      | 69          | 70       | 71         |
| Ce      | Pr             | Nd        | Pm         | Sm        | Eu        | Gd       | Tb        | Dy          | Ho         | Er      | Tm          | Yb       | Lu         |
| Cerium  | Praseo-dytrium | Neodymium | Promethium | Samarium  | Europtium | Gadolium | Terbium   | Dysprosium  | Holmium    | Erbium  | Thulium     | Yterbium | Lutetium   |
| 140     | 141            | 144       | 147        | 150       | 152       | 157      | 159       | 163         | 165        | 167     | 169         | 173      | 175        |
| 90      | 91             | 92        | 93         | 94        | 95        | 96       | 97        | 98          | 99         | 100     | 101         | 102      | 103        |
| Th      | Pa             | U         | Np         | Pu        | Am        | Cm       | Bk        | Cf          | Es         | Fm      | Md          | No       | Lr         |
| Thorium | Protactinium   | Uranium   | Neptunium  | Plutonium | Americium | Curium   | Berkelium | Californium | Einsteini- | Fermium | Mendelevium | Nobelium | Lawrensiun |
| 232     | 231            | 238       | 237        | 244       | 243       | 247      | 247       | 249         | 254        | 253     | 256         | 254      | 257        |

Reference: Chang, Raymond (1991). Chemistry. McGraw-Hill, Inc.

**MAKLUMAT UNTUK CALON**  
**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

1. Kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian: **Bahagian A**, **Bahagian B** dan **Bahagian C**.

*This question paper consists of three sections: Section A, Section B and Section C.*

2. Jawab **semua** soalan dalam **Bahagian A**. Jawapan anda bagi **Bahagian A** hendaklah ditulis pada ruang yang disediakan dalam kertas peperiksaan.

*Answer all questions in Section A. Write your answers for Section A in the spaces provided in this question paper.*

3. Jawab mana-mana **satu** soalan daripada **Bahagian B** dan **satu** soalan daripada **Bahagian C**. Tulis jawapan anda bagi **Bahagian B** dan **Bahagian C** dalam helaian tambahan yang dibekalkan oleh pengawas peperiksaan. Anda boleh menggunakan persamaan, rajah, jadual, graf dan cara lain yang sesuai untuk menjelaskan jawapan anda.

*Answer any one question from Section B and any one question from Section C. Write your answers for Section B and Section C on the 'helaian tambahan' provided by the invigilators. You may use equations, diagrams, tables, graphs and other suitable methods to explain your answers.*

4. Rajah yang mengiringi soalan tidak dilukis mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan.

*The diagrams in the questions are not drawn to scale unless stated.*

5. Markah yang diperuntukkan bagi setiap soalan atau ceraian soalan ditunjukkan dalam kurungan.

*Marks allocated for each question or sub-part of a question are shown in brackets.*

6. Tunjukkan kerja mengira. Ini membantu anda mendapatkan markah.

*Show your working. It may help you to get marks.*

7. Jika anda hendak menukar jawapan, batalkan jawapan yang telah dibuat. Kemudian tulis jawapan yang baharu.

*If you wish to change your answer, cross out the answer that you have done. Then write down the new answer.*

8. Jadual Berkala Unsur disediakan di halaman 23 dan 24.

*The Periodic Table of Elements is provided on pages 23 and 24.*

9. Anda dibenarkan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik.

*You may use a scientific calculator.*

10. Anda dinasihati supaya mengambil masa 90 minit untuk menjawab soalan dalam **Bahagian A**, 30 minit untuk **Bahagian B** dan 30 minit untuk **Bahagian C**.

*You are advised to spend 90 minutes to answer questions in Section A, 30 minutes for Section B and 30 minutes for Section C.*