

**INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **FOUR (4)** structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

**ARAHAN:**

*Bahagian ini mengandungi **EMPAT (4)** soalan berstruktur. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.*

**QUESTION 1****SOALAN 1**

CLO1

- (a) (i) Identify the number of electrons and neutrons in each elements in **Table 1**:  
*Kenal pasti bilangan elektron, neutron dan proton dalam setiap elemen dalam Jadual 1:*

**Table 1:** Number of electrons and neutrons

*Jadual 1: Bilangan elektron dan neutron*

Elements/ <i>Elemen</i>	Number of electrons / <i>Bilangan elektron</i>	Number of neutrons / <i>Bilangan neutron</i>
$^{235}_{92}U$		
$^{79}_{35}Br^-$		

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO1

- (ii) Compare the characteristics of compound and molecule with appropriate example.

*Bandingkan ciri-ciri sebatian dan molekul dengan contoh yang sesuai.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1

- (b) (i) Calculate the number of molecules in 58.7 g of  $NH_4NO_2$ .

*Kirakan bilangan molekul dalam 58.7 g  $NH_4NO_2$ .*

[Given, relative atomic mass; N= 14, H=1, O=16]

*[Diberi jisim atom relatif; N= 14, H=1, O=16]*

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

CLO1

- (ii) An oxide of chromium weighing 10.74 g produces 7.35 g of chromium metal when heated with hydrogen gas. Approximate the empirical formula of the oxide.

*Kromium oksida seberat 10.74 g menghasilkan 7.35 g logam kromium apabila dipanaskan dengan gas hidrogen. Anggarkan formula empirik bagi oksida tersebut.*

[Given, relative atomic mass; Cr= 52, H=1, O=16]

*[Diberi jisim atom relatif; Cr= 52, H=1, O=16]*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- (c) Haematite,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  is also known as iron ore. When it reacts with carbon monoxide, CO in a blast furnace, iron, Fe and carbon dioxide,  $\text{CO}_2$  are formed. If 5.3 g of haematite reacts with 11.3 g of carbon monoxide to produce 2.0 g of iron solid,

*Haematite,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  juga dikenali sebagai bijih besi. Apabila ia bertindak balas dengan karbon monoksida, CO dalam relau letupan, ferum, Fe dan karbon dioksida,  $\text{CO}_2$  akan terbentuk. Jika 5.3 g haematite bertindak balas dengan 11.3 g karbon monoksida untuk menghasilkan 2.0 g pepejal ferum,*

[Relative atomic mass: Fe = 56, C = 12, O = 16]

*[Jisim atom relatif; Fe=56, C=12, O=16]*

CLO1

- (i) Express the balancing equation for the chemical reaction above.

*Nyatakan keseimbangan persamaan bagi tindakbalas kimia di atas.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1

- (ii) Approximate the limiting and excess reactant.

*Anggarkan bahan tindak balas terhad dan bahan tindak balas berlebihan.*

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

CLO1

- (iii) Calculate the theoretical yield and percentage yield of iron.

*Kirakan hasil teori dan peratusan hasil bagi ferum.*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

**QUESTION 2*****SOALAN 2***

CLO 1

- (a) (i) Define acid and base.

*Takrifkan asid dan bes.*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO 1

- (ii) Identify the acid, base and conjugate acid of the following reaction

*Kenal pasti asid, bes dan konjugat asid bagi tindak balas berikut.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO 1

- (b) (i) Sodium hydroxide is a strong base. Approximate the pH of a solution that is prepared by dissolving 1.0g of NaOH into enough water to make 1.0L of solution.

*Natrium hidroksida adalah alkali yang kuat. Anggarkan pH larutan yang disediakan dengan melarutkan 1.0g NaOH ke dalam air yang mencukupi untuk membuat 1.0L larutan.*

*Given: Relative atomic mass, Na = 23, O = 16, H = 1*

*Diberi: Jisim atom relatif, Na = 23, O = 16, H = 1*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO 1

- (ii) The pH of grapefruit juice is 3.2 at 25°C. Approximate the concentration of
- $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$
- and
- $\text{OH}^-$
- .

*Bacaan pH jus limau gedang ialah 3.2 pada 25°C. Anggarkan kepekatan  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  dan  $\text{OH}^-$ .*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO 1

- (c) In an experiment, an amount of 0.6 g anhydrous hydrochloric acid is used to prepare a 50.0 ml hydrochloric acid, HCl solution. If 25.0 ml of HCl solution is then titrated with 0.65 M potassium hydroxide, KOH solution,

*Dalam satu eksperimen, satu kuantiti 0.6 g asid hidroklorik berair digunakan untuk menyediakan larutan asid hidroklorik, HCl yang berisipadu 50.0 ml. Jika 25.0 ml larutan HCl kemudian dititratkan dengan 0.65 M kalium hidroksida, KOH,*

- (i) write a balanced equation for the titration reaction.

*tuliskan persamaan seimbang untuk tindak balas pentitratan.*

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

CLO 1

- (ii) calculate the molarity of HCl solution.

*kirakan kemolaran larutan HCl.*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO 1

- (iii) calculate the volume of KOH solution required **in litre (l)** to react with 25.0 ml HCl solution.

*kirakan isipadu larutan KOH yang diperlukan dalam liter (l) untuk bertindak balas dengan 25.0 ml larutan HCl.*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

Given: Relative atomic mass, Cl = 35, H = 1

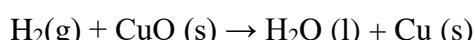
*Diberi: Jisim atom relatif, Cl=35, H =1*

**QUESTION 3*****SOALAN 3***

CLO1

- (a) (i) Redox reaction is a chemical reaction in which both oxidation and reduction occur simultaneously. According to the equation below:

*Tindak balas redoks ialah tindak balas kimia di mana kedua-dua pengoksidaan dan pengurangan berlaku serentak. Berdasarkan persamaan di bawah:*



Identify the oxidizing agent and reducing agent respectively.

*Kenal pasti agen pengoksidaan dan agen penurunan.*

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

CLO1

- (ii) Explain **TWO (2)** differences between oxidation and reduction.

*Jelaskan **DUA (2)** perbezaan antara pengoksidaan dan penurunan.*

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

CLO1

- (b) (i) Electrochemical cell is a system that incorporates a redox reaction to produce or use electrical energy. Discuss **TWO (2)** primary types of electrochemical cell.

*Sel elektrokimia ialah sistem yang menggabungkan tindak balas redoks untuk menghasilkan atau menggunakan tenaga elektrik. Bincangkan **DUA (2)** jenis sel utama elektrokimia.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1

- ii) Express the cell notation base on Diagram 3(b) below.

*Nyatakan sel notasi berdasarkan Rajah 3 (b) dibawah.*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

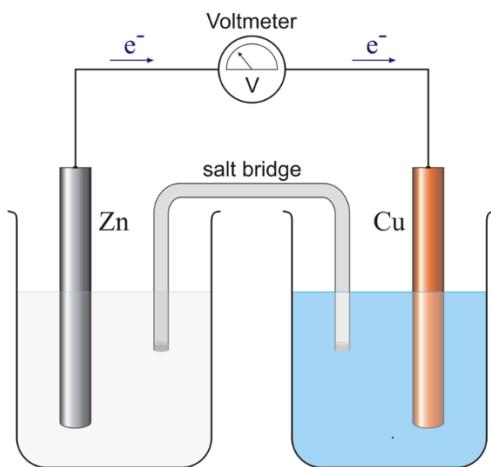


Diagram 3 (b) / Rajah 3 (b)

- (c) A galvanic cell consists of tin and iron half cells is connected by a salt bridge of KCl based on the following half-cell equations:

*Satu sel galvani terdiri daripada tindak balas setengah sel timah dan ferum yang disambungkan oleh jambatan garam KCl berdasarkan pada persamaan setengah di bawah.*



- CLO1 (i) Draw a labelled galvanic cell diagram including the direction of its ions and electron flow.

*Lukis rajah sel galvanik berlabel termasuk arah ion-ionnya dan pergerakan elektron.*

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

- CLO1 (ii) Write the equations for the reaction at the anode, cathode and overall reaction.

*Tuliskan persamaan kimia yang berlaku di anod, katod dan keseluruhan tindak balas.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- CLO1 (iii) Calculate the value of  $E^\circ_{\text{cell}}$  for the galvanic cell.

*Kirakan nilai  $E^\circ_{\text{cell}}$  bagi sel galvanik ini.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

**QUESTION 4*****SOALAN 4***

- CLO1 (a) Describe reversible reaction with appropriate example.

*Jelaskan tindak balas berbalik dengan contoh yang sesuai.*

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

- CLO1 (b) i) Compare the exothermic reaction and endothermic reaction.

*Bandingkan tindak balas eksotermik dan tindak balas endotermik.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- CLO1 ii) Express **THREE (3)** factors that affecting rate of reaction.

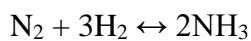
*Nyatakan **TIGA (3)** faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- CLO1 iii) A system at equilibrium is presented by the equation,

*Sistem pada keseimbangan dibentangkan oleh persamaan,*



Show the way system will respond to the stress when more N<sub>2</sub> is added.

*Tunjukkan cara sistem akan bertindak balas terhadap tekanan apabila lebih banyak N<sub>2</sub> ditambah.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- (c) The following reaction must be considered,

*Persamaan tindak balas berikut perlu diambil kira,*



If a 1.0 L flask containing 5.0 mol NOCl is heated to 120°C, 1.25 mol Cl<sub>2</sub> is collected at equilibrium,

*Jika sebuah kelalang berisipadu 1.0 L yang mengandungi 5.0 mol NOCl dipanaskan kepada 120°C, dan 1.25 mol Cl<sub>2</sub> diperoleh pada keseimbangan,*

CLO1

- i) Calculate the concentration of NOCl and Cl<sub>2</sub>.

*Hitung kepekatan NOCl dan Cl<sub>2</sub>.*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO1

- ii) Calculate the concentration for each gas at equilibrium and the equilibrium constant, K<sub>c</sub> at 120°C.

*Hitung kepekatan bagi setiap gas pada keseimbangan dan pemalar keseimbangan, K<sub>c</sub> pada 120°C.*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

### SOALAN TAMAT