

JAWAPAN DAN ULASAN

KIMIA

Dwibahasa

Bab 1 KESEIMBANGAN REDOKS

Kertas 1

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | B | $M + 2 H^+ \rightarrow M^{2+} + H_2$ (i) Nombor pengoksidaan M bertambah dari 0 kepada +2, <i>Oxidation number M is increase from 0 to +2,</i> (ii) M mengalami pengoksidaan <i>M undergoes oxidation</i> |
| 2 | B | Nombor pengoksidaan Cl berkurang daripada 0 kepada -1, maka ia mengalami penurunan. <i>Oxidation number Cl decrease from 0 to -1, so its undergoes reduction.</i> |
| 3 | A | Ammonia mengalami pengoksidaan kerana kehilangan hidrogen. CuO mengalami penurunan. CuO kehilangan oksigen. <i>Ammonia undergoes oxidation because loss hydrogen. CuO undergoes reduction. CuO losses oxygen.</i> |
| 4 | B | $2XO_4^- \rightarrow 2X^{2+}$ Perubahan nombor pengoksidaan X <i>Change of oxidation number of X in the reaction</i> $XO_4^- = -1$ $X = +2$ $[X] [-2] 4 = -1$ $X = +7 \rightarrow +2$ $-8X = -1$ $X = +7$ |
| 5 | C | $Fe^{3+} O^{2-}$ Fe^{3+} ialah ion ferum(III) dan O^{2-} ialah ion oksida. $Fe_2 O_3$ Fe^{3+} is a ferum(III) ion and O^{2-} is an oxide ion. |
| 6 | C | I: I_2O_5 mengalami penurunan dengan kehilangan oksigen, CO adalah agen penurunan II: SO_2 mengalami penurunan dengan kehilangan oksigen, H_2S adalah agen penurunan I: I_2O_5 undergoes reduction with loss of oxygen, CO is the reducing agent II: SO_2 is reduced with oxygen, H_2S is the reducing agent |
| 7 | A | Karbon menerima oksigen dan mengalami pengoksidaan, ferum kehilangan oksigen dan mengalami penurunan. Karbon bertindak sebagai agen penurunan dan ferum sebagai agen pengoksidaan. <i>Carbon receives oxygen and undergoes oxidation, iron loses oxygen and undergoes reduction. Carbon acts as a reducing agent and iron as an oxidizing agent.</i> |
| 8 | A | Logam Zn mampu menyasarkan ion Ag^+ daripada larutan garamnya kerana nilai E^0 Zn lebih negatif (lebih elektropositif). <i>Zn metal is able to displace Ag^+ ions from its salt solution because the E^0 value of Zn is more negative (more electropositive).</i> |

| | | |
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| 9 | A | <p>P: Kalium manganat(VII) adalah agen pengoksidaan yang kuat dan mengalami penurunan dalam tindak balas tersebut.</p> <p>Q : Ion iodida melepaskan elektron dan membentuk iodin (tindak balas pengoksidaan)</p> <p>P: <i>Potassium manganate(VII) is a strong oxidizing agent and undergoes reduction in the reaction.</i></p> <p>Q: <i>Iodide ions release electrons and form iodine (oxidation reaction)</i></p> |
| 10 | B | <p>X adalah terminal negatif / <i>X is a negative terminal,</i></p> <p>(i) Atom X cenderung untuk membebaskan elektron dan mengalami pengoksidaan. <i>Atom X will release electron and undergoes oxidation.</i></p> <p>(ii) Nombor pengoksidaan bertambah. <i>Oxidation number increase.</i></p> <p>Y adalah terminal positif / <i>Y is a positive terminal,</i></p> <p>(i) Ion di dalam elektrolit akan menerima elektron dan mengalami penurunan <i>Ion in electrolyte will gain electron and undergoes reduction.</i></p> <p>(ii) Nombor pengoksidaan berkurang / <i>Oxidation number decrease.</i></p> |
| 11 | D | <p>Nilai E° bagi W lebih negatif berbanding E° bagi Z, W adalah terminal negatif bagi sel kimia tersebut dan Z adalah terminal positif.</p> <p><i>The E° value of W is more negative than the E° of Z, W is the negative terminal of the chemical cell and Z is the positive terminal.</i></p> |
| 12 | C | <p>Elektrolisis dilakukan dengan menjadikan objek disadur sebagai katod dan logam penyaduran sebagai anod.</p> <p><i>Electrolysis is done by making the object being electroplated as cathode and the electroplating metal as the anode.</i></p> |
| 13 | B | <p>HCl dengan kepekatan yang tinggi akan menghasilkan gas klorin di anod manakala HCl dengan kepekatan yang lebih rendah menghasilkan gas oksigen di anod.</p> <p><i>HCl with high concentration will produce chlorine gas at anode while HCl with lower concentration produce oxygen gas at anode.</i></p> |
| 14 | B | <p>Set P: Kepingan kuprum menjadi lebih tebal apabila logam kuprum (pepejal perang) terenal pada kepingan kuprum (katod).</p> <p><i>Set P: The copper plate become thicker as copper metal (brown solid) deposited on the copper plate (cathode).</i></p> <p>Set Q: Kepingan Argentum menjadi lebih tebal apabila pepejal kelabu terenal.</p> <p><i>Set Q: The silver plate become thicker as grey solid is deposited.</i></p> |
| 15 | B | $2 \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow 4 \text{Al} + 3\text{O}_2$ <p>1. Bilangan mol = Jisim / jisim molar <i>Number of mol = mass / molar mass</i></p> $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = \frac{1\,000\,000 \text{ g}}{102 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 9\,803.9216 \text{ mol}$ <p>2. Nisbah / Ratio</p> $\begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{O}_3 : 4 \text{ mol Al} \\ 9\,803.9216 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{O}_3 : x \text{ mol Al} \\ \phantom{9\,803.9216 \text{ mol Al}_2\text{O}_3 :} : 19\,607.8432 \text{ mol} \end{array}$ <p>3. Penyelesaian / Solve</p> <p>Jisim = bilangan mol \times jisim molar</p> <p><i>Mass = number of mol \times molar mass</i></p> $\begin{aligned} &= 19\,607.8432 \text{ mol} \times (27) \\ &= 529\,411 \text{ g} \\ &= 529 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$ |

Bahagian A

| Soalan Questions | | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks |
|---------------------|-----|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | (a) | Tindak balas kimia yang melibatkan pengoksidaan dan penurunan yang berlaku serentak/ pada masa yang sama. <i>Chemical reaction which involved oxidation and reduction that occur simultaneously/ at the same time.</i> | 1 | 9 |
| | (b) | (i) Ferum(II) sulfat // FeSO_4 // Fe^{2+} // ion Ferum(II) <i>Iron(II) sulphate // FeSO_4 // Fe^{2+} // ion Ferum(II)</i> Ulasan : Nombor pengoksidaan Ferum meningkat daripada +2 kepada +3 <i>Review : The oxidation number of iron increases from +2 to +3</i> | 1 | |
| | | (ii) $\text{Fe}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{e}^-$ Ulasan : Ion ferum(II) menderma satu elektron untuk membentuk ion ferum(III). <i>Review : Ferum(II) ion donate one electron to form ferum(III) ion.</i> | 1 | |
| | | (iii) Nombor pengoksidaan sulfur <i>Oxidation number of sulphur :</i> FeSO_4 $(+2) + \text{S} + 4(-2) = 0$ $\text{S} = +6$ atau / or $\text{SO}_4^{2-} = \text{S} + 4(-2) = -2$ $\text{S} = +6$ | 2 | |
| | (c) | (i) Bahan X ialah Zink/ Magnesium/ Aluminium. Larutan hijau dalam Set I bertindak sebagai agen penurunan. Larutan perang dalam Set II bertindak sebagai agen pengoksidaan. <i>Substance X is Zinc/ Magnesium/ Aluminium. Green solution in Set I act as a reducing agent. Brown solution in Set II act as oxidising agent.</i> Ulasan : Larutan hijau ferum(II) sulfat menurun klorin mengalami pengoksidaan. Larutan perang mengoksidakan zink. <i>Review : Green solution of iron(II) sulphate reduce chlorine undergoes oxidation. Brown solution oxidise zinc.</i> | 3 | |
| | | (ii) $\text{X} \rightarrow \text{X}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$ atau/or $\text{Zn} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$ atau/or $\text{Al} \rightarrow \text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{e}^-$ atau/or $\text{Mg} \rightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$ Ulasan : Logam X/ Zn /Al/ Mg kehilangan elektron / nombor pengoksidaan meningkat. <i>Review : Metal X/ Zn /Al/ Mg losses electron / the oxidation number increases</i> | 1 | |

Bahagian B

| Soalan Questions | | | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|-------|---|---|-------|---|---|--|-------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| 2 | (a) | (i) | 1. Biru <i>Blue.</i> 2. Membenarkan ion-ion melaluinya untuk melengkapkan litar. <i>To allow ions through it to complete the circuit.</i> | 1 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | (ii) | 1. Terminal negatif : Zink <i>Negative terminal : Zinc</i> 2. Terminal positif : Kuprum <i>Positive terminal : Copper</i> 3. Persamaan ion keseluruhan : $Zn + Cu^{2+} \rightarrow Zn^{2+} + Cu$ <i>The overall ionic equation</i> 4. Notasi sel : $Zn(p) Zn^{2+}_{(ak)} Cu^{2+}_{(ak)} Cu_{(p)}$ <i>Cell notation</i> 5. Nilai E^0 sel : $+0.34 - (-0.76) = + 1.10 \text{ V}$ <i>Value of, E^0 cell</i> | 1 1 1 + 1 1 + 1 1 + 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Elektrod X <i>Electrode X</i></th> <th>Elektrod Y <i>Electrode Y</i></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">1. Ion yang tertarik ke setiap elektrod <i>Ions that are attracte d to each electrode</i></td> <td>Ion natrium//Na^+ <i>Sodium ion</i></td> <td>Ion klorida//Cl^- <i>Chloride ion</i></td> <td>1 + 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ion hidrogen//H^+ <i>Hydrogen ion</i></td> <td>Ion hidroksida//OH^- <i>Hydroxide ion</i></td> <td>1 + 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Ion yang dipilih untuk dioksidakan dan diturunkan serta sebab ion itu dipilih <i>Ion that are selected to be oxidized and reduced with the reasons state why the ion was chosen</i></td> <td>Ion yang diturunkan: H^+ <i>Ion that is reduced : H^+</i> Sebab : <i>Reason :</i> Nilai E^0 ion hidrogen lebih positif berbanding ion natrium. <i>E^0 value of H^+ ion is more positive than Na^+ ion.</i></td> <td>Ion yang dioksidakan: Cl^- <i>Ion that is oxidised: Cl^-</i> Sebab : <i>Reason :</i> Kepekatan ion klorida lebih tinggi daripada ion hidroksida. <i>Concentration of Cl^- is higher than OH^-.</i></td> <td>1 + 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Setengah persamaan di setiap elektrod <i>Half- equations at each electrode</i></td> <td>$2H^+ + 2e \rightarrow H_2$</td> <td>$2Cl^- \rightarrow Cl_2 + 2e$</td> <td>1 + 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Hasil yang terbentuk di setiap elektrod <i>Products formed at each electrode</i></td> <td>Gas hidrogen <i>Hydrogen gas</i></td> <td>Gas klorin <i>Chlorine gas</i></td> <td>1 + 1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Elektrod X <i>Electrode X</i> | | Elektrod Y <i>Electrode Y</i> | | 1. Ion yang tertarik ke setiap elektrod <i>Ions that are attracte d to each electrode</i> | Ion natrium// Na^+ <i>Sodium ion</i> | Ion klorida// Cl^- <i>Chloride ion</i> | 1 + 1 | Ion hidrogen// H^+ <i>Hydrogen ion</i> | Ion hidroksida// OH^- <i>Hydroxide ion</i> | 1 + 1 | 2. Ion yang dipilih untuk dioksidakan dan diturunkan serta sebab ion itu dipilih <i>Ion that are selected to be oxidized and reduced with the reasons state why the ion was chosen</i> | Ion yang diturunkan: H^+ <i>Ion that is reduced : H^+</i> Sebab : <i>Reason :</i> Nilai E^0 ion hidrogen lebih positif berbanding ion natrium. <i>E^0 value of H^+ ion is more positive than Na^+ ion.</i> | Ion yang dioksidakan: Cl^- <i>Ion that is oxidised: Cl^-</i> Sebab : <i>Reason :</i> Kepekatan ion klorida lebih tinggi daripada ion hidroksida. <i>Concentration of Cl^- is higher than OH^-.</i> | 1 + 1 | 3. Setengah persamaan di setiap elektrod <i>Half- equations at each electrode</i> | $2H^+ + 2e \rightarrow H_2$ | $2Cl^- \rightarrow Cl_2 + 2e$ | 1 + 1 | 4. Hasil yang terbentuk di setiap elektrod <i>Products formed at each electrode</i> | Gas hidrogen <i>Hydrogen gas</i> | Gas klorin <i>Chlorine gas</i> | 1 + 1 | 1 + 1 1 + 1 1 + 1 1 + 1 |
| | Elektrod X <i>Electrode X</i> | Elektrod Y <i>Electrode Y</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | Ion hidrogen// H^+ <i>Hydrogen ion</i> | Ion hidroksida// OH^- <i>Hydroxide ion</i> | 1 + 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 3. Setengah persamaan di setiap elektrod <i>Half- equations at each electrode</i> | $2H^+ + 2e \rightarrow H_2$ | $2Cl^- \rightarrow Cl_2 + 2e$ | 1 + 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Hasil yang terbentuk di setiap elektrod <i>Products formed at each electrode</i> | Gas hidrogen <i>Hydrogen gas</i> | Gas klorin <i>Chlorine gas</i> | 1 + 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Bahagian C

| Soalan Questions | | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| 3 | (a) | (i) Tindak balas yang melibatkan pengoksidaan dan penurunan yang berlaku serentak <i>Reaction which involves oxidation and reduction occurs simultaneously</i> | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | (ii) P1: Kuprum / Copper // Cu P2: Argentum nitrat / Silver nitrate // AgNO ₃ P3: $X + 2YNO_3 \rightarrow X(NO_3)_2 + 2Y$ | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | (b) | P1: X : Klorin / Chlorine // Cl ₂ P2: Y : Iodin / Iodine // I ₂ P3: Z : Bromin / Bromine // Br ₂ P4: Eksperimen I / Experiment I dan / and Eksperimen III / Experiment III <u>Eksperimen I / Experiment I</u> P6: Setengah persamaan pengoksidaan / Oxidation half equation $2Br^- \rightarrow Br_2 + 2e^-$ P7: Setengah persamaan penurunan / Reduction half equation $Cl_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2Cl^-$ Atau / or <u>Eksperimen III // Experiment III</u> P6: Setengah persamaan pengoksidaan / Oxidation half equation $2I^- \rightarrow I_2 + 2e^-$ P7: Setengah persamaan penurunan / Reduction half equation $Br_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2Br^-$ | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | (c) | P1: Kaedah 1 / Method 1 : Badan kapal dicat / Painted ship's hull P2: Lapisan pelindung / Protected layer Menghalang udara dan air bersentuhan dengan besi <i>Prevent water and air from contact with iron</i> atau / or P1: Kaedah 2 / Method 2 : Blok zink / Zinc block P2: Zn dioksidakan / Zn is oxidised Zn merupakan logam korban / Zn is a sacrificial metal | 2 | | | | | | | |
| (d) | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cadangan / Suggestion</th> <th>Penerangan / Explanation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P1: Bersihkan rantai berkarat dengan kertas pasir <i>Clean the rusty chain with sand paper</i></td> <td>P2: Untuk membuang lapisan oksida <i>To remove the oxide layer</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>P3: Semburkan gris / minyak pada rantai <i>Spray grease / oil the chain</i></td> <td>P4: Basikal bergerak dengan lancar <i>The bicycle moves smoothly</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>P5: Sapukan cat pada rangka <i>Coated paint on the frame</i></td> <td>P6: Untuk menghalang rangka besi bersentuhan dengan air <i>To prevent iron from being in contact with water and air</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Cadangan / Suggestion | Penerangan / Explanation | P1: Bersihkan rantai berkarat dengan kertas pasir <i>Clean the rusty chain with sand paper</i> | P2: Untuk membuang lapisan oksida <i>To remove the oxide layer</i> | P3: Semburkan gris / minyak pada rantai <i>Spray grease / oil the chain</i> | P4: Basikal bergerak dengan lancar <i>The bicycle moves smoothly</i> | P5: Sapukan cat pada rangka <i>Coated paint on the frame</i> | P6: Untuk menghalang rangka besi bersentuhan dengan air <i>To prevent iron from being in contact with water and air</i> | 6 |
| Cadangan / Suggestion | Penerangan / Explanation | | | | | | | | | |
| P1: Bersihkan rantai berkarat dengan kertas pasir <i>Clean the rusty chain with sand paper</i> | P2: Untuk membuang lapisan oksida <i>To remove the oxide layer</i> | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | 20 | | | | | | |

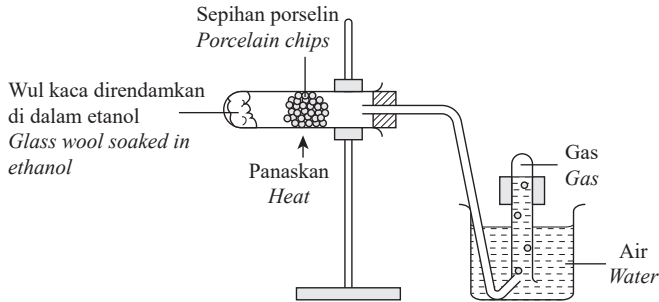
| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | C | <p>Alkana mengalami tindak balas peretakan proses pemecahan hidrokarbon rantai panjang kepada hidrokarbon yang lebih kecil. Heptana mengalami peretakan dengan kehadiran aluminium oksida dan silikon dioksida untuk membentuk etena dan pentana.</p> <p><i>Alkane undergoes cracking reaction the process of breaking long chain hydrocarbons into smaller hydrocarbons. Heptane undergoes cracking with presence of aluminium oxide and silicon dioxide to form ethene and pentane.</i></p> | | | | | | |
| 2 | C | <p>Alkuna ialah ikatan ganda tiga dengan formula am C_nH_{2n-2}.</p> <p>C_5H_8 ialah alkuna.</p> <p><i>Alkyne is triple bond with the general formula C_nH_{2n-2}.</i></p> <p>C_5H_8 is the alkyne.</p> | | | | | | |
| 3 | C | <p>Tindak balas penghidratan</p> <p><i>Hydration reaction</i></p> | | | | | | |
| 4 | D | <p>Etana adalah / <i>Ethane are</i></p> <p>(i) Hidrokarbon tak tepu : Etena boleh mengalami tindak balas penambahan iaitu menyahwarnakan kalium manganat(VII) berasid</p> <p><i>Unsaturated hydrocarbon : Ethene undergoes addition reaction, decolourise acidified potassium manganate(VII)</i></p> <p>(ii) Sebatian kovalen : Tidak larut dalam air dan tidak boleh mengkonduksikan elektrik.</p> <p><i>Covalent compound : Insoluble in water and cannot conduct electricity.</i></p> | | | | | | |
| 5 | B | <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{ccccccc} & H & H & O & & H & H & H \\ & & & & & & & \\ H & -C & -C & -C & -O & -C & -C & -C & -H \\ & & & & & & & \\ & H & H & & & H & H & H \end{array}$ </div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tbody> <tr> <td> $\begin{array}{ccc} H & H & O \\ & & \\ H-C & -C & -C & -O & -H \\ & & \\ H & H & \end{array}$ </td> <td> $\begin{array}{ccc} H & H & H \\ & & \\ H-O & -C & -C & -C & -H \\ & & \\ H & H & H \end{array}$ </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asid karboksilik <i>Carboxylic acid</i></td> <td>Alkohol <i>Alcohol</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asid propanoik <i>Propanoic acid</i></td> <td>Propanol <i>Propanol</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Tindak balas antara asid karboksilik dan alkohol menghasilkan ester (propil propanoat) dengan kehadiran asid sulfurik pekat sebagai mangkin.</p> <p><i>Reaction between carboxylic acid and alcohol produce ester (propyl propanoate) with the present of concentrated sulphuric acid as a catalyst.</i></p> | $ \begin{array}{ccc} H & H & O \\ & & \\ H-C & -C & -C & -O & -H \\ & & \\ H & H & \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{ccc} H & H & H \\ & & \\ H-O & -C & -C & -C & -H \\ & & \\ H & H & H \end{array} $ | Asid karboksilik <i>Carboxylic acid</i> | Alkohol <i>Alcohol</i> | Asid propanoik <i>Propanoic acid</i> | Propanol <i>Propanol</i> |
| $ \begin{array}{ccc} H & H & O \\ & & \\ H-C & -C & -C & -O & -H \\ & & \\ H & H & \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{ccc} H & H & H \\ & & \\ H-O & -C & -C & -C & -H \\ & & \\ H & H & H \end{array} $ | | | | | | | |
| Asid karboksilik <i>Carboxylic acid</i> | Alkohol <i>Alcohol</i> | | | | | | | |
| Asid propanoik <i>Propanoic acid</i> | Propanol <i>Propanol</i> | | | | | | | |
| 6 | C | <p>Sebatian X ialah asid butanoik dan alkohol yang mempunyai 3 atom karbon setiap molekul ialah propanol.</p> <p>Propanol bertindak balas dengan asid butanoik untuk menghasilkan propil butanoat.</p> <p><i>Compound X is butanoic acid and alcohol that has 3 carbon atoms per molecule is propanol.</i></p> <p><i>Propanol react with butanoic acid to produce propyl butanoate.</i></p> | | | | | | |

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| 7 | B | Gas etena, C_2H_4 mengalami tindak balas penambahan dengan stim pada suhu 300 °C , tekanan 60 atm dan dimangkinakan oleh asid fosforik, H_3PO_4 untuk menghasilkan etanol, C_2H_5OH <i>Ethene gas, C_2H_4 undergoes an addition reaction with steam at the temperature of 300 °C, pressure of 60 atm and catalysed by phosphoric acid, H_3PO_4 to produce ethanol, C_2H_5OH</i> |
| 8 | C | Alkohol mengalami tindak balas pendehidran dan menghasilkan alkena yang sepadan. <i>The alcohol undergoes a dehydration reaction and produces the corresponding alkene.</i> |
| 9 | B | Pentana mempunyai ketumpatan yang lebih rendah berbanding air. <i>Pentane has a lower density than water .</i> |
| 10 | B | Formula molekul hidrokarbon Y ialah C_6H_{12} , kerana Y lebih berjelaga berbanding X kerana peratus atom karbon per molekul lebih tinggi dalam alkena berbanding alkana. Peratus jisim karbon per molekul Y = 85.7% <i>The molecular formula of hydrocarbon Y is C_6H_{12}, because Y is more sooty than X because the percentage of carbon atoms per molecule is higher in alkenes than in alkanes. Percentage of carbon per molecule Y = 85.7%</i> |
| 11 | C | Gas P(etena) terhasil dari tindak balas pendehidran alkohol, Etena menyahwarnakan air bromin melalui tindak balas penambahan halogen. Sebatian Q adalah asid etanoik yang terhasil dari tindak balas pengoksidaan etanol menggunakan agen pengoksidaan kalium manganat(VII) berasid dan bertindak balas dengan etanol menghasilkan etil etanoat (sebatian R) <i>P gas (ethene) results from the dehydration reaction of alcohol, Ethene decolorizes bromine water through the halogen addition reaction. Compound Q is ethanoic acid resulting from the oxidation reaction of ethanol using the acidic potassium manganate(VII) oxidizing agent and reacting with ethanol to produce ethyl ethanoate (compound R)</i> |
| 12 | C | Isomer ialah molekul yang mempunyai formula molekul sama tetapi formula struktur berbeza. <i>Isomer are molecule that have the same molecular formula but different structural formulae.</i> |
| 13 | B | Hidrokarbon Q mempunyai ikatan ganda tiga pada karbon pertama dan metil pada karbon ke-3. <i>Hydrocarbon Q has triple bond on the first carbon and methyl on 3rd carbon.</i> |

Kertas 2

Bahagian B

| Soalan Questions | | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 1 | (a) | Sebatian yang mengandungi karbon dan hidrogen sahaja. <i>Compounds that contain carbon and hydrogen only.</i> | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (b) | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>P</th> <th>Q</th> <th>R</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sebatian Compounds</td> <td>Etana / Ethene / C_2H_4</td> <td>Etana / Ethane / C_2H_6</td> <td>Asid etanoik / Ethanoic acid / CH_3COOH / C_2H_4O</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Siri Homolog Homologous Series</td> <td>Alkena Alkene</td> <td>Alkana Alkane</td> <td>Asid karbositik Carboxylic acid</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formula struktur Structural formula</td> <td> $\begin{array}{c} H & H \\ & \\ C & = & C \\ & \\ H & H \end{array}$ </td> <td> $\begin{array}{c} H & H \\ & \\ H - C & - & C - H \\ & \\ H & H \end{array}$ </td> <td> $\begin{array}{c} H & O \\ & \\ H - C & - & C - OH \\ \\ H \end{array}$ </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | P | Q | R | Sebatian Compounds | Etana / Ethene / C_2H_4 | Etana / Ethane / C_2H_6 | Asid etanoik / Ethanoic acid / CH_3COOH / C_2H_4O | Siri Homolog Homologous Series | Alkena Alkene | Alkana Alkane | Asid karbositik Carboxylic acid | Formula struktur Structural formula | $\begin{array}{c} H & H \\ & \\ C & = & C \\ & \\ H & H \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} H & H \\ & \\ H - C & - & C - H \\ & \\ H & H \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} H & O \\ & \\ H - C & - & C - OH \\ \\ H \end{array}$ | 9 |
| | | | P | | Q | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sebatian Compounds | Etana / Ethene / C_2H_4 | | Etana / Ethane / C_2H_6 | Asid etanoik / Ethanoic acid / CH_3COOH / C_2H_4O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siri Homolog Homologous Series | Alkena Alkene | Alkana Alkane | Asid karbositik Carboxylic acid | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Formula struktur Structural formula | $\begin{array}{c} H & H \\ & \\ C & = & C \\ & \\ H & H \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} H & H \\ & \\ H - C & - & C - H \\ & \\ H & H \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} H & O \\ & \\ H - C & - & C - OH \\ \\ H \end{array}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Soalan Questions | | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks |
|------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (c) | | P1: $C_2H_4 + H_2 \rightarrow C_2H_6$ P2: Bilangan mol sebatian P / Number of mol of compound P = 0.02 mol P3: Nisbah mol P / Ratio of mol P 0.02 mol sebatian P menghasilkan 0.02 mol Q 0.02 mol compound P produces 0.02 mol Q P4: Isi padu sebatian Q / Volume of compound Q = $0.02 \times 24\,000\text{ cm}^3$ = 480 cm^3 // 0.48 dm^3 | 5 | |
| (d) | | Tindak balas III / Reaction III 1. Pengoksidaan // Oxidation 2. Refluks // Reflux 3. Jingga ke hijau // Orange to green Tindak balas I / Reaction I  <p style="text-align: center;"> Sepihan porselin Porcelain chips Wul kaca direndamkan di dalam etanol Glass wool soaked in ethanol Panaskan Heat Gas Gas Air Water </p> | 5 | |
| | | | 20 | |

Bahagian C

| Soalan Questions | | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks |
|------------------|-----|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 | (a) | P1: Alkohol/Alcohol P2: Tindak balas Q: Tindak balas pendehidratan Reaction Q : Dehydration reaction P3: R: Kalium manganat(VII) berasid/ Kalium dikromat(VI) berasid Acidified potassium manganate(VII) / Acidified potassium dichromate(VI). P4: Formula bahan dan hasil tindak balas Substance formulas and reaction products P5: Persamaan seimbang/ Balanced equation $C_3H_7OH + 2[O] \rightarrow C_2H_5COOH + H_2O$ | 5 | |
| | (b) | P1: Garam Karboksilat/Carboxylate // -COO- // -C-O- // a: COO // C-O P2: Propanol, P3: Propanol, Asid etanoik/Ethanoic acid P4: Sebatian organik I/Organic compound I: Propanol, Asid etanoik Ethanoic acid P5: Sebatian organik II/Organic compound II: Etanol/Ethanol, Asid propanoik/Propanoic acid | 5 | |

| Soalan Questions | | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks |
|------------------|---------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | (c) (i) | P1: Etena // Ethene // C_2H_4 P2: $\begin{array}{c} H & H \\ & \\ H-C & -C-OH \\ & \\ H & H \end{array}$ P3: Kaedah I/Method I P4: Bahan semulajadi // bahan organik // mudah didapati // murah <i>Natural substance //organic substance // easy to get // cheap</i> Atau/Or P3: Kaedah II/ Method II P4: Boleh menghasilkan etanol dalam kuantiti yang banyak // etanol boleh dihasilkan dalam masa yang lebih singkat <i>Can produce ethanol in large quantity // ethanol can be produced in shorter time</i> | 4 | 20 |
| | (ii) | P1: Anggur // Sukrosa(Sebarang buah yang bersesuaian//karbohidrat) <i>Grapes // sucrose (any suitable fruit // carbohydrate)</i> P2: Kisar anggur(hasilkan larutan) <i>Blend the grapes (produce solution)</i> P3: Tambahkan yis(terima sebarang kuantiti) <i>Add yeast (accept any quantity)</i> P4: Tutup kelalang kon dan biarkan selama [1-7] hari (jika menyebut isipadu: 50 – 200 cm ³) <i>Cover the conical flask and leave it for [1-7] days (if mention volume: 50 – 200 cm³)</i> P5. Turas /Filter P6. Suling hasil turasan/Distill the filtrate | 6 | |
| 3 | (a) | 1. Alkena/Alkuna <i>Alkene/Alkyne</i> 2. $\begin{array}{c} H & & & H \\ & & & \\ H-C & -C=C & -C-H \\ & & & \\ H & H & H & H \end{array}$ 3. $\begin{array}{c} H & & & H & & & H \\ & & & & & & \\ H-C & -C & -C=C & -H & & & H-C-H \\ & & & & & & \\ H & H & & & & & H \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & H-C-H \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & H \end{array}$ Atau/Or $\begin{array}{c} H & & & H \\ & & & \\ H-C & -C \equiv C & -C-H \\ & & & \\ H & & & H \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} H & & H \\ & & \\ H-C \equiv C & -C & -C-H \\ & & \\ H & & H \end{array}$ | 1 1 1 | |

| Soalan Questions | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks |
|---------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
| (b) | 1. Tindak balas berlaku untuk heksena manakala tindak balas tidak berlaku untuk heksana. <i>Reaction occur for hexene while no.reaction for hexane.</i> 2. Heksena adalah hidrokarbon tak tepu manakala heksana adalah hidrokarbon tepu. <i>Hexene is unsaturated hydrocarbon while hexane is saturated hydrocarbon.</i> 3. Persamaan kimia bagi tindak balas: <i>Chemical equation for the reaction</i> $C_6H_{12} + 2[O] + H_2O \rightarrow C_6H_{12}(OH)_2$ 4. Heksana : $\frac{6(12)}{6(12) + 14(1)} \times 100\% = 83.72\%$ <i>Hexane</i> Heksena : $\frac{6(12)}{6(12) + 12(1)} \times 100\% = 85.71\%$ <i>Hexene</i> 5. Peratus atom karbon per molekul heksena lebih tinggi daripada heksana. <i>Percentage of atom carbon per molecule hexene is higher than hexane.</i> | 1 1 1 + 1 1 1 1 | |
| (c) | 1. $C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow 2C_2H_5OH + 2CO_2$ 2. Asid etanoik//Ethanoic acid Prosedur: <i>Procedure:</i> 1. Tuangkan 5 cm ³ larutan kalium dikromat(VI) ke dalam tabung didih. <i>Pour 5 cm³ potassium dichromate(VI) solution into the boiling tube.</i> 2. Tambah 10 titis asid sulfurik pekat. <i>Add 10 drops of concentrated sulphuric acid.</i> 3. Panaskan dengan perlahan. <i>Heat slowly.</i> 4. Tambahkan 3 cm ³ etanol. <i>Add 3 cm³ ethanol.</i> 5. Panaskan campuran dengan perlahan sehingga mendidih. <i>Heat the mixture slowly until boiled.</i> 6. Kumpulkan hasil penyulingan di dalam tabung uji. <i>Collect distillate in a test tube.</i> Larutan kalium dikromat(VI), K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ , berasid dan etanol, C ₂ H ₅ OH <i>Acidified potassium dichromate(VI) solution, K₂Cr₂O₇, and ethanoal, C₂H₅OH</i> | 1 + 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |

20

Kertas 1

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | B | (i) Tindak balas kimia yang menyerap haba ialah tindak balas endotermik. <i>Chemical reaction that absorb heat are endothermic reaction.</i> (ii) Nilai ΔH adalah positif <i>Value ΔH are positive</i> |
| 2 | D | Proses endotermik ialah proses penyerapan dari sekeliling menyebabkan suhu menurun. <i>The process of endothermic is the process of absorbed from the surrounding causes the temperature to drop.</i> |
| 3 | B | $X_2 + Y_2$ $= 160 + 204$ $= 364$ $2XY$ $= 2(201)$ $= 402$ Tindak balas endotermik. Tenaga ikatan untuk bahan tindak balas ialah 364 kJ mol^{-1} dan produk $Z = 402 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. Perbezaannya ialah $+ 38 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. <i>Endothermic reaction. Bond energy for reactant is 364 kJ mol^{-1} and product $Z = 402 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. The difference is $+ 38 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.</i> |
| 4 | D | Endotermik adalah tindak balas kimia yang menyerap haba dari persekitaran dan menyebabkan suhu persekitaran menjadi rendah, manakala eksotermik pula adalah sebaliknya. Tindak balas fotosintesis adalah tindak balas yang menyerap haba dari persekitaran dan respirasi pula adalah membebaskan haba ke persekitaran (eksotermik). <i>Endothermic is a chemical reaction that absorbs heat from the environment and causes the temperature of the environment to be low, while exothermic is the opposite. Photosynthesis is a reaction that absorbs heat from the environment and respiration is a reaction that releases heat to the environment (exothermic).</i> |
| 5 | C | $H_2SO_4(aq) + 2NaOH(aq) \rightarrow Na_2SO_4(aq) + 2H_2O(l) \Delta H = -114 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ (i) Natrium hidroksida adalah alkali kuat. <i>Sodium hydroxide are strong alkali.</i> (ii) $H_2SO_4(aq) \rightarrow 2H^+(aq) + SO_4^{2-}(aq)$ Satu mol asid sulfurik H_2SO_4 (asid kuat dan asid diprotik) mengion kepada 2 mol ion hidrogen, H^+ . <i>One mole sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 (strong and diprotic acid) ionises in water to produce two moles of hydrogen ions, H^+.</i> (iii) Dua mol ion hidrogen, H^+ menghasilkan dua mol air apabila bertindak balas dengan dua mol ion hidroksida, OH^- . <i>Two moles of hydrogen ions, H^+ will produce two moles of water, H_2O when they react with two moles of hydroxide ions, OH^-.</i> (iv) -114 kJ mol^{-1} haba dibebaskan kerana dua mol air terbentuk. <i>-114 kJ mol^{-1} heat is released because two moles of water are formed.</i> |
| 6 | C | Perubahan haba / Heat released $m = \text{Jisim} / \text{Mass}$ $c = \text{Muatan haba tentu} / \text{Specific heat capacity}$ $\theta = 16^\circ\text{C}$ Haba yang terbebas / Heat released $= mc\theta$ $= 250 \times 4.2 \times 16$ $= 16\,800 \text{ J}$ Bilangan mol / Number of mol = jisim / jisim molar <i>mass / molar mass</i> $= 18 \text{ g} / 180 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ $= 0.1 \text{ mol}$ |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 7 | A | Mungkin menyediakan lintasan tindak balas alternatif yang memerlukan tenaga pengaktifan, E_a' yang kurang daripada tenaga pengaktifan, E_a lintasan tindak balas asal. <i>The catalyst allows the reaction to occur by providing an alternative pathway with lower activation energy, E_a' as compared to the original activation energy, E_a.</i> |
| 8 | B | Peningkatan suhu dalam kedua-dua tindak balas. Kedua-duanya mengeluarkan haba ke sekeliling. Tindak balas eksotermiknya. M dan N lebih elektropositif daripada X. Logam yang lebih elektropositif ialah N, yang menghasilkan haba tindak balas yang lebih tinggi. <i>Temperature increases in both reaction. Both give out heat to surrounding. Its exothermic reaction. M and N are more electropositive than X. The more electropositive metal is N, which produces a higher heat of reaction.</i> |
| 9 | C | Asid X ialah asid diprotik, 2 mol ion hidrogen, H^+ akan menghasilkan dua mol air. Haba 114 kJ dibebaskan kerana dua mol air terbentuk. Z ialah asid monoprotik menghasilkan satu mol air. <i>Acid X is diprotic acid, 2 moles of hydrogen ions, H^+ will be produce two mole of water: 114 kJ heat is released because two mole of water are formed. Z is monoprotic acid produce one mole of water.</i> |
| 10 | D | $\Delta H = \frac{mc\theta}{n}$ $n = \frac{mc\theta}{\Delta H}$ $= \frac{(100 + 100) \times 4.2 \text{ Jg}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1} \times 3^\circ\text{C}}{42 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \times 1000}$ $= 0.06 \text{ mol}$ <p>Jisim = mol \times jisim molar <i>Mass = mol \times molar mass</i> $= 0.06 \text{ mol} \times (137 + 32 + 64) \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ $= 13.98 \text{ g}$</p> |
| 11 | A | Tindak balas yang berlaku adalah endotermik, tindak balas penguraian sesuatu sebatian kimia merupakan salah satu contoh tindak balas endotermik kerana tindak balas tersebut menyerap haba untuk penguraian berlaku. <i>The reaction that occurs is endothermic, the decomposition reaction of a chemical compound is one example of an endothermic reaction because the reaction absorbs heat for the decomposition to occur.</i> |
| 12 | A | Jumlah kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas (436 + 243) Jumlah kandungan tenaga hasil tindak balas (432 \times 2) Perbezaan = -185 kJ mol ⁻¹ <i>The total energy content of the reactants (436 + 243)</i> <i>The total energy content of the reaction product (432 \times 2)</i> <i>Difference = -185 kJ mol⁻¹</i> |
| 13 | D | Nilai bahan api bagi butan-1-ol, C_4H_9OH <i>Fuel value of butan-1-ol, C_4H_9OH</i> $= \frac{-2675 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}}{74 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}$ $= 36.15 \text{ kJg}^{-1}$ |

Kertas 2

Bahagian A

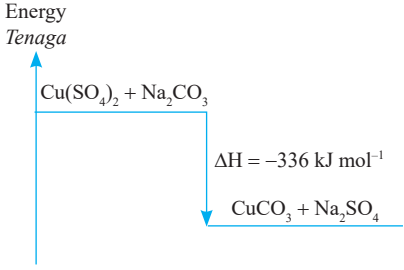
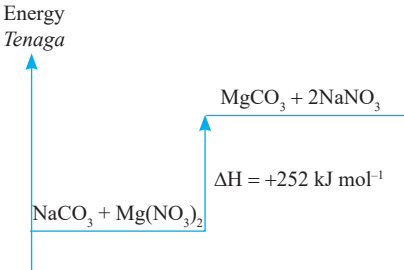
| Soalan <i>Questions</i> | | Jawapan <i>Answers</i> | Sub markah <i>Subs marks</i> | Jumlah markah <i>Total marks</i> |
|----------------------------|-----|--|--|--|
| 1 | (a) | Tindak balas eksotermik / <i>Exothermic reaction</i> Ulasan : Tindak balas eksotermik ialah tindak balas kimia yang membebaskan haba ke sekeliling. <i>Review: Exothermic reaction is a chemical reaction that releases heat to the surrounding.</i> | 1 | |

| Soalan Questions | | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks |
|---------------------|-------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (b) | (i) | <p>Ulasan : Tindak balas eksotermik. Jumlah kandungan tenaga produk adalah lebih rendah daripada jumlah kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas. Oleh itu, ΔH adalah negatif.</p> <p><i>Review: Exothermic reaction. The total energy content of the products is lower than the total energy content of the reactants. Therefore, ΔH is negative.</i></p> | 2 | |
| | (ii) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Jumlah kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas adalah lebih tinggi daripada jumlah kandungan tenaga produk. <i>Total energy content of reactants is higher than total energy content of products.</i> – 1 mol C_4H_{10} dibakar sepenuhnya atau bertindak balas dengan $\frac{13}{2}$ mol O_2 untuk menghasilkan 4 mol CO_2 dan 5 mol H_2O. <i>1 mol of C_4H_{10} is completely burned or reacts with $\frac{13}{2}$ mol O_2 to produce 4 mol CO_2 and 5 mol H_2O.</i> – Tenaga haba 2880 kJ dibebaskan ke persekitaran apabila 1 mol C_4H_{10} dibakar sepenuhnya. <i>2880 kJ heat energy is released to the surroundings when 1 mol C_4H_{10} is completely burned.</i> – Haba menyerap semasa pemecahan ikatan dalam bahan tindak balas lebih rendah daripada pelepasan haba semasa pembentukan ikatan dalam produk. <i>The heat absorb during bond breaking in reactants lower than heat release during bond formation in products.</i> (pilih mana-mana jawapan/ choose any of the answer) | 1 | |
| | (iii) | <p>Bilangan mol/Mol of C_4H_{10}</p> $= \frac{48}{24} = 2 \text{ atau } \frac{48000}{24000} = 2$ <p>Perubahan haba/Heat change</p> $= 2880 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \times 2 \text{ mol} = 5760 \text{ kJ}$ <p>atau / or $2\,880\,000 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \times 2 \text{ mol} = 5\,760\,000 \text{ J}$</p> <p>Ulasan : $\frac{\text{isipadu gas}}{\text{isipadu molar}} = \text{mol butana}$ perubahan haba = tenaga haba \times mol</p> <p>jawapan mesti ditulis dengan unit yang betul</p> <p><i>Review : $\frac{\text{volume of gas}}{\text{molar volume}} = \text{mol of butane}$ the heat change = heat energy \times mol</i></p> <p>answer must write with correct unit</p> | 2 | |

| Soalan Questions | | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks | | |
|---------------------|-----|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | (c) | <p>Hidrogen. Hidrogen membebaskan jumlah tenaga haba yang lebih tinggi daripada etanol apabila 1 g bahan api dibakar sepenuhnya atau Perbezaan dalam nilai bahan api hidrogen adalah lebih tinggi berbanding dengan petrol.</p> <p><i>Hydrogen. Hydrogen releases higher amount of heat energy than ethanol when 1 g of fuel is burned completely or Difference in fuel value hydrogen is higher as compared to petrol.</i></p> <p>Ulasan : Berdasarkan nilai bahan api yang diberikan dalam jadual, nilai bahan api untuk hidrogen adalah lebih tinggi daripada etanol dan petrol. Penerangan mesti dibandingkan dengan bahan api lain.</p> <p><i>Review : Based on the fuel value given in the table, the fuel value for hydrogen is higher than ethanol and petrol. The explanation must be compare with other fuel.</i></p> | 2 | 8 | | |
| 2 | (a) | (i) Eksotermik <i>Exothermic</i> | 1 | | | |
| | | (ii) Jumlah kandungan tenaga hasil tindak balas lebih rendah daripada jumlah kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas. <i>Total energy content of product is lower than total energy content of reactants</i> | 1 | | | |
| | | (iii) 1. Bilangan mol CaO = $\frac{33.6}{40 + 16} = 0.6$ <i>Number mol of CaO</i> 2. Q = 64 × 1 000 × 0.6 = 38 400 3. $\theta = \frac{38\,400}{4.2 \times 200} = 45.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ | 1 1 1 | | | |
| | (b) | (i) 1. A ialah asid lemah manakala B ialah asid kuat. <i>A is a weak acid while B is a strong acid.</i> 2. Asid A mengion separa lengkap dalam air manakala asid B mengion lengkap dalam air. <i>Acid A ionises partially in water while acid B ionises completely in water.</i> 3. Sebahagian haba yang dibebaskan diserap semula untuk mengion lengkap dalam air. <i>Some of the heat released during the neutralisation is absorbed to ionises completely in water.</i> | 1 1 1 | | | |
| | | | (c) | | Pilihan 1: 1. Petrol 2. Mudah diperolehi <i>Easy to obtained.</i> | 1 |
| | | | | | Pilihan 2: 1. Hidrogen 2. Mempunyai nilai bahan api yang lebih tinggi. <i>Has higher fuel value.</i> | 1 |

Bahagian B

| Soalan Questions | | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| 3 | (a) | (i) P1: Haba yang dibebaskan apabila 1 mol pemendapan CuCO_3 terbentuk dari ion-ionnya dalam larutan akueus <i>Heat released when 1 mol precipitate CuCO_3 is formed from its ions in aqueous solution</i> P2: Hijau // <i>Green</i> | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | | (ii) P1: Larutan X karbonat / <i>X carbonate solution</i> : Larutan natrium / kalium / ammonium karbonat <i>Sodium / potassium / ammonium carbonate</i> P2: Bahan Y / <i>Substances Y</i> : Magnesium karbonat / <i>Magnesium carbonate</i> | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | | (iii) Set I P1 : Perubahan haba / <i>Heat change</i> $= (200 \times 4.2 \times 4) \text{ J} // 3.36 \text{ kJ}$ P2 : Bilangan mol / <i>Number of mol</i> $= \frac{100 \times 0.1}{1\ 000} // 0.01 \text{ mol}$ P3 : Haba pemendakan / <i>Heat of precipitate</i> $= \frac{-(3\ 360)}{0.01} \text{ J mol}^{-1}$ $= -336\ 000 \text{ J mol}^{-1} // -336 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ P4: Perubahan haba / <i>Heat change</i> $= (200 \times 4.2 \times 3) \text{ J} // 2.52 \text{ kJ}$ P5: Bilangan mol / <i>Number of mol</i> $= \frac{100 \times 0.1}{1\ 000} // 0.01 \text{ mol}$ P6: Haba pemendakan / <i>Heat of precipitate</i> $= \frac{+(2\ 520)}{0.01} \text{ J mol}^{-1}$ $= +252\ 000 \text{ J mol}^{-1} // +252 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | (iv) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Set I</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Set II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tindak balas eksotermik <i>Exothermic reaction</i></td> <td>Tindak balas endotermik <i>Endothermic reaction</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Suhu tindak balas meningkat <i>Temperature of reaction increases</i></td> <td>Suhu tindak balas menurun <i>Temperature of reaction decreases</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas lebih tinggi daripada hasil tindak balas <i>Energy content of reactants is higher than energy content of products</i></td> <td>Kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas lebih rendah daripada hasil tindak balas <i>Energy content of reactants is lower than energy content of products</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tenaga haba dibebaskan sewaktu pembentukan ikatan lebih tinggi dari tenaga haba yang diserap sewaktu pemecahan ikatan. <i>Heat energy released during formation of bond is higher than heat energy absorbed during breaking of bond.</i></td> <td>Tenaga haba diserap sewaktu pemecahan ikatan lebih tinggi dari tenaga haba yang dibebaskan sewaktu pembentukan ikatan. <i>Heat energy released during breaking of bond is higher than heat energy absorbed during formation of bond.</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Set I | | Set II | Tindak balas eksotermik <i>Exothermic reaction</i> | Tindak balas endotermik <i>Endothermic reaction</i> | Suhu tindak balas meningkat <i>Temperature of reaction increases</i> | Suhu tindak balas menurun <i>Temperature of reaction decreases</i> | Kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas lebih tinggi daripada hasil tindak balas <i>Energy content of reactants is higher than energy content of products</i> | Kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas lebih rendah daripada hasil tindak balas <i>Energy content of reactants is lower than energy content of products</i> |
| Set I | Set II | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tindak balas eksotermik <i>Exothermic reaction</i> | Tindak balas endotermik <i>Endothermic reaction</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suhu tindak balas meningkat <i>Temperature of reaction increases</i> | Suhu tindak balas menurun <i>Temperature of reaction decreases</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas lebih tinggi daripada hasil tindak balas <i>Energy content of reactants is higher than energy content of products</i> | Kandungan tenaga bahan tindak balas lebih rendah daripada hasil tindak balas <i>Energy content of reactants is lower than energy content of products</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tenaga haba dibebaskan sewaktu pembentukan ikatan lebih tinggi dari tenaga haba yang diserap sewaktu pemecahan ikatan. <i>Heat energy released during formation of bond is higher than heat energy absorbed during breaking of bond.</i> | Tenaga haba diserap sewaktu pemecahan ikatan lebih tinggi dari tenaga haba yang dibebaskan sewaktu pembentukan ikatan. <i>Heat energy released during breaking of bond is higher than heat energy absorbed during formation of bond.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |

| Soalan Questions | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | <p>P1: Label tenaga /energy P2: Bahan tindak balas/ hasil tindak balas betul <i>Reactant / product correct</i> P3: Haba pemendakan / <i>Heat of precipitate</i></p> <p>Set I</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">atau / or</p> <p>Set II</p>  | | |
| (b) | <p>P1: Set I menggunakan asid kuat manakala set II menggunakan asid lemah <i>Set I uses strong acid while set II uses weak acid</i></p> <p>P2: Asid P mengion lengkap di dalam air untuk menghasilkan kepekatan ion H⁺ yang tinggi manakala asid Q mengion separa dalam air untuk menghasilkan kepekatan ion H⁺ yang rendah. <i>Acid P ionises completely in water to produce high concentration of H⁺ ions, whereas Acid Q ionises partially in water to produce low concentration of H⁺ ions.</i></p> <p>P3: Dalam Set II, asid Q, sebahagian haba diserap untuk mengion lengkap asid Q. <i>In Set II, asid Q some of the heat is absorbed to completely ionise acid Q.</i></p> | 3 | 20 |

Kertas 1

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | C | Polimer ialah molekul berantai panjang yang terhasil daripada pencantuman banyak ulangan unit asas. <i>A polymer is a long chain molecule that is made from a combination of many repeating basic units.</i> |
| 2 | B | Kloroetena(vinil klorida) adalah monomer bagi polikloroetana (PVC) yang digunakan untuk membuat paip air. <i>Chloroethene(vinyl chloride) is the monomer for polychloroethane (PVC) used to make water pipes.</i> |
| 3 | D | (i) Membran protein yang bercas negatif menyebabkan zarah getah tertolak apabila mendekati antara satu sama lain. <i>The negatively charged protein membrane causes rubber particles to repel each other.</i> (ii) Ion hidrogen, H ⁺ daripada asid meneutralkan cas negatif pada membran protein. <i>Hydrogen ions, H⁺ from acid neutralise the negatively charged protein membrane.</i> (iii) Zarah-zarah getah berlanggar antara satu sama lain menyebabkan membran protein pecah. <i>Rubber particles collide with one another that cause the protein membrane to break.</i> (iv) Polimer-polimer getah bergabung antara satu sama lain dan menyebabkan lateks menggumpal. <i>Rubber polymers combine with one another that cause latex to coagulate.</i> |
| 4 | B | Polikloroprena ialah getah tidak tervulkan, kurang kenyal. <i>Polychloroprene is unvulcanised rubber, less elastic.</i> |
| 5 | C | Ammonia merupakan alkali lemah yang mampu meneutralkan asid laktik yang dihasilkan oleh bakteria dalam lateks dan mengekalkan cas negatif pada membran getah menyebabkan lateks kekal dalam keadaan cecair. <i>Ammonia is a weak alkali capable of neutralizing the lactic acid produced by bacteria in the latex and maintaining a negative charge on the rubber membrane causing the latex to remain liquid.</i> |

Kertas 2

Bahagian A

| Soalan Questions | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 (a) | (i) Polimer ialah molekul rantai panjang yang terhasil daripada pencantuman banyak ulangan unit asas. <i>A polymer is a long chain molecule that is made from a combination of many repeating basic units.</i> | 1 | |
| | (ii) Polietena atau Politena <i>Polyethene or Polythene</i> Ulasan : $\left(\begin{array}{cc} \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & \\ -\text{C} & -\text{C}- \\ & \\ \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array} \right)_n$ | 1 | |
| | (iii) $n \text{H} - \overset{\text{H}}{\underset{ }{\text{C}}} = \overset{\text{H}}{\underset{ }{\text{C}}} - \text{CH}_3 \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & \\ -\text{C} & -\text{C}- \\ & \\ \text{H} & \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \right]_n$ | 2 | |

| Soalan Questions | | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | (iv) | <p>Poliisoprena / <i>Polyisoprene</i></p> <p>Ulasan : Poliisoprena boleh diregangkan dan boleh kembali ke bentuk asal apabila dilepaskan. Mempunyai sifat keanjalan yang tinggi.</p> <p><i>Review: Polyisoprene can be stretched and can return to their original shape when released. Possess high elasticity properties.</i></p> | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | (b) | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>L: Asid etanoik, cuka, asid laktik (apa-apa asid lemah) <i>Ethanoic acid, formaldehyde / lactic acid (any weak acid)</i></td> <td>M: Ammonia // [apa-apa alkali/ <i>any alkali</i>]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ion hidrogen hadir dalam larutan <i>Hydrogen ion present in the solution</i></td> <td>Ion hidroksida hadir dalam larutan <i>Hydroxide ion present in the solution</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ion H⁺ meneutralkan cas negatif membran protein <i>H⁺ ion neutralises negative charge of protein membrane</i></td> <td>Caj negatif membran protein kekal tidak berubah // ion OH⁻ meneutralkan ion H⁺. <i>Negative charge of protein membrane remains unchanged // OH⁻ ion neutralizes H⁺ ion.</i></td> </tr> </table> <p>Ulasan : Larutan L ialah asid lemah dan larutan M adalah beralkali lemah. Ion H⁺ yang terdapat dalam asid meneutralkan cas negatif membran protein lateks dan menyebabkan lateks menjadi beku. Larutan alkali terdiri daripada ion hidroksida, OH⁻ yang boleh meneutralkan asid yang dihasilkan oleh bakteria. Membran protein zarah getah kekal bercas negatif dan zarah getah akan terus menolak apabila ia mendekati diri antara satu sama lain. Mencegah pembekuan.</p> <p><i>Review: Solution L is weak acid and solution M is weak alkaline. H⁺ ion present in acid neutralise negative charge of protein membrane of latex and causes the latex to be coagulate. Alkaline solutions consist of hydroxide ions, OH⁻ that can neutralise the acid produced by the bacteria. The protein membrane of rubber particles remains negatively charged and rubber particles will continue to repel when they draw near one another. Prevent coagulation.</i></p> | L: Asid etanoik, cuka, asid laktik (apa-apa asid lemah) <i>Ethanoic acid, formaldehyde / lactic acid (any weak acid)</i> | | M: Ammonia // [apa-apa alkali/ <i>any alkali</i>] | Ion hidrogen hadir dalam larutan <i>Hydrogen ion present in the solution</i> | Ion hidroksida hadir dalam larutan <i>Hydroxide ion present in the solution</i> | Ion H ⁺ meneutralkan cas negatif membran protein <i>H⁺ ion neutralises negative charge of protein membrane</i> | Caj negatif membran protein kekal tidak berubah // ion OH ⁻ meneutralkan ion H ⁺ . <i>Negative charge of protein membrane remains unchanged // OH⁻ ion neutralizes H⁺ ion.</i> | 3 |
| L: Asid etanoik, cuka, asid laktik (apa-apa asid lemah) <i>Ethanoic acid, formaldehyde / lactic acid (any weak acid)</i> | M: Ammonia // [apa-apa alkali/ <i>any alkali</i>] | | | | | | | | | |
| Ion hidrogen hadir dalam larutan <i>Hydrogen ion present in the solution</i> | Ion hidroksida hadir dalam larutan <i>Hydroxide ion present in the solution</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Ion H ⁺ meneutralkan cas negatif membran protein <i>H⁺ ion neutralises negative charge of protein membrane</i> | Caj negatif membran protein kekal tidak berubah // ion OH ⁻ meneutralkan ion H ⁺ . <i>Negative charge of protein membrane remains unchanged // OH⁻ ion neutralizes H⁺ ion.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| | (c) | <p>Pilihan/<i>Option 1</i> :</p> <p>Sesuai digunakan. Murah, ringan dan mudah didapati. <i>Suitable to be used. Cheap, light and easily available.</i></p> <p>Pilihan/<i>Option 2</i> :</p> <p>Tidak sesuai digunakan. Pelupusan yang tidak betul menyebabkan pencemaran/ pembakaran terbuka boleh membebaskan gas toksik/ Penyedut minuman plastik tidak boleh terbiodegradasi. <i>Not suitable to be use. Improper disposal causes pollution/ open burning can release toxic gas/ Plastic straw is non-biodegradable</i></p> | 2 | | | | | | | |

10

Bahagian B

| Soalan Questions | | Jawapan Answers | | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks | |
|---------------------|------|--|--|--|------------------------------------|--|
| 2 | (a) | | <p>Tindak balas I <i>Reaction I</i></p> | <p>Tindak balas II <i>Reaction II</i></p> | 1 + 1 | |
| | | <p>1. Jenis tindak balas pempolimeran <i>Types of polymerisation reactions</i></p> | <p>Penambahan <i>Addition</i></p> | <p>Kondensasi <i>Condensation</i></p> | | |
| | | <p>2. Perbandingan <i>Comparison</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mempunyai ikatan ganda dua antara atom karbon. <i>Has double bonds between carbon atom</i> Melibatkan satu jenis monomer. <i>Involves one type of monomer</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mempunyai kumpulan berfungsi berbeza. <i>Has different functional group</i> Melibatkan dua jenis monomer <i>Involves two types of monomer</i> | 1 + 1 | |
| (b) | (i) | <p>Kaedah I : <i>Method I :</i></p> | <p>Menggunakan semula tayar <i>Reuse the tyre</i></p> | | 1 | |
| | | <p>Penerangan <i>Explanation</i></p> | <p>Mengurangkan penghasilan getah baru. <i>Reduce the production of new rubber.</i></p> | | 1 | |
| | | <p>Kaedah II : <i>Method II :</i></p> | <p>Mengitar semula tayar menjadi produk lain. <i>Recycle tyres as new product.</i></p> | | 1 | |
| | | <p>Penerangan <i>Explanation</i></p> | <p>Mengurangkan sisa buangan. <i>Reduce the waste disposal.</i></p> | | 1 | |
| | (ii) | | | | 1 + 1 | |

| Soalan Questions | | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks |
|---------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (c) | <p>1. Eksperimen I, lateks menggumpal manakala Eksperimen II, lateks tidak menggumpal. <i>In experiment I, latex coagulates while in Experiment II, latex does not coagulate.</i></p> <p>2. Eksperimen I, ion H^+ meneutralkan membran protein bercas negatif. <i>In Experiment I, H^+ ion neutralises the negatively charged protein membrane.</i></p> <p>3. Eksperimen II, Ion OH^- meneutralkan asid/H^+ yang dihasilkan oleh bakteria. <i>In Experiment II, OH^- ion neutralises the acid/H^+ produce by bacteria.</i></p> <p>4. Zarah-zarah getah berlanggar dan memecahkan membran protein dalam Eksperimen I tetapi tidak dalam Eksperimen II. <i>The rubber particles collide breaking the protein membran in Experiment I but not in Experiment II.</i></p> <p>5. Molekul-molekul getah bergabung dalam Eksperimen I tetapi tidak dalam Eksperimen II. <i>Rubber molecule combine in Experiment I but not in Experiment II.</i></p> <p>6. Eksperimen I, lateks menggumpal dengan cepat manakala Eksperimen II, lateks menggumpal dengan lambat. <i>In Experiment I, latex coagulates faster while in Experiment II, latex coagulate slower.</i></p> <p>7. Kepekatan ion H^+ dalam Eksperimen I tinggi manakala kepekatan ion H^+ dalam Eksperimen II rendah. <i>Concentration of H^+ ion in Experiment I is higher while concentration of H^+ ion in Experiment II is lower.</i></p> <p>8. Semakin tinggi kepekatan ion H^+, semakin banyak membran protein bercas negatif dineutralkan. <i>The higher the concentration of H^+, the more negative charge of protein membrane are neutralised.</i></p> <p>9. Zarah-zarah getah berlanggar dan memecahkan membran protein. <i>The rubber particles collide breaking the protein membrane.</i></p> <p>10. Molekul-molekul getah bergabung. <i>Rubber molecule combine.</i></p> | <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> | <p>20</p> | |

Kertas 1

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | B | X ialah proses pensulfatan. <i>X is a sulphation process.</i> Y ialah proses peneutralan. <i>Y is a neutralisation process.</i> |
| 2 | B | Ion sabun bertindak balas dengan ion Mg^{2+} membentuk garam tak larut dan termendak di dasar bekas. <i>Soap ions react with Mg^{2+} ions to form insoluble salts and precipitate at the bottom of the container.</i> |
| 3 | A | Contoh pengantioksida ialah asid askorbik, asid nitrik dan tokoferol. <i>Example of antioxidants are ascorbic acid, citric acid and tocopherol.</i> |
| 4 | A | Aspartam adalah penambah perisa untuk menjadikan makanan lebih sedap. <i>Aspartame is add flavour to make food tastier.</i> |
| 5 | D | Untuk mengekalkan kelembapan produk kosmetik. <i>Retain the moisture of the cosmetic product.</i> |
| 6 | A | Bebola fullerena adalah bahan yang bersaiz sangat kecil dan mudah meresap masuk jauh ke bawah kulit. Dicipta menggunakan teknologi nano. <i>Fullerene balls are substances that are very small in size and easily penetrate deep under the skin. Created using nano technology.</i> |
| 7 | A | Aplikasi nanoteknologi dalam industri tekstil adalah bersifat anti kedut. <i>Application of nanotechnology in textile industry is anti wrinkles property.</i> |
| 8 | B | Grafen adalah perintang elektrik yang rendah, konduktor elektrik yang baik. Kepingan grafen terbakar pada suhu yang lebih rendah daripada grafit. Grafen ialah alotrop karbon yang paling reaktif. <i>Graphene is low electrical resistance, good electrical conductor. Graphene sheets burn at a lower temperature than graphite. Graphene is the most reactive carbon allotropes.</i> |

Kertas 2

Bahagian A

| Soalan Questions | | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks |
|---------------------|-----|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | (a) | Minyak zaitun//Minyak sawit <i>Olive oil//Palm oil</i> | 1 | 5 |
| | (b) | (i) Penghidrogenan <i>Hydrogenation</i> | 1 | |
| | | (ii) Cecair menjadi pepejal <i>Liquid turns to solid</i> | 1 | |
| | | (iii) Saponifikasi <i>Saponification</i> | 1 | |
| | (c) | Pengantioksida <i>Antioxidant</i> | 1 | |

| Soalan Questions | | | Jawapan Answers | Sub markah Subs marks | Jumlah markah Total marks |
|---------------------|-----|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 | (a) | (i) | Garam natrium atau kalium bagi asid lemak <i>Sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids</i> | 1 | 10 |
| | | (ii) | Natrium hidroksida <i>Sodium hydroxide</i> | 1 | |
| | | (iii) | 1. Agen pencuci A // <i>Cleaning agent A</i> 2. Air laut mengandungi ion kalsium, Ca ²⁺ / ion magnesium, Mg ²⁺ <i>Sea water contains calcium ion, Ca²⁺ / magnesium ion, Mg²⁺</i> 3. Apabila agen pencuci A bertindak balas dengan ion kalsium, Ca ²⁺ / ion magnesium, Mg ²⁺ tiada kekat terbentuk <i>When cleaning agent A reacts with calcium ion, Ca²⁺ / magnesium ion, Mg²⁺, no scum is formed.</i> | 3 | |
| | (b) | (i) | 1. Ubat psikotik / <i>Psychotic medicine</i> 2. Haloperidol // klorpromazin // klozapin <i>Antidepressant // barbiturates // tranquilizers</i> 3. Mengurangkan halusinasi / delusi / perubahan emosi melampau <i>Reduce hallucination / delusion / extreme emotional changes</i> | 3 | |
| | | (ii) | 1. Kodeina / <i>Codeine</i> – Lebih berkesan / <i>More effective</i> – Cepat sembuh / <i>Quick recovery</i> 2. Jus asam jawa / <i>Tamarind juice</i> – Tidak menggunakan bahan kimia tambahan <i>Does not used additional chemical</i> – Tiada kesan sampingan / <i>No side effect</i> | 2 | |
| 3 | (a) | (i) | Sabun ialah garam natrium atau kalium daripada asid lemak. <i>Soap is sodium / potassium salt of fatty acid.</i> Ulasan : Sabun dihasilkan daripada tindak balas peneutralan antara asid lemak dan alkali. <i>Review: Soaps are produced from the neutralisation reaction between fatty acids and alkalis.</i> | 1 | 6 |
| | | (ii) | CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₄ COOH + NaOH → CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₄ COONa + H ₂ O | 1 | |
| | | (iii) | Kalium palmitat <i>Potassium palmitate</i> Ulasan : Asid palmitik bertindak balas dengan kalium hidroksida, menghasilkan kalium palmitat. <i>Review: Palmitic acid reacts with potassium hydroxide, produce potassium palmitate.</i> | 1 | |
| | (b) | Tukar air yang digunakan kepada air lembut. Air lembut tidak mengandungi ion Ca ²⁺ atau Mg ²⁺ . Sabun tidak membentuk kekat. <i>Change the water used to soft water. Soft water does not contain Ca²⁺ or Mg²⁺ ion. Soap does not form scum.</i> Ulasan : Anion sabun bertindak balas dengan ion magnesium, Mg ²⁺ atau ion kalsium, Ca ²⁺ untuk membentuk kekat (mendakan tidak larut). Pembentukan kekat meningkatkan jumlah sabun yang digunakan, dengan itu membazir sabun. Sabun lebih berkesan dalam air dan tidak berkesan di dalam air liat. <i>Review : Soap anion reacts with magnesium ions, Mg²⁺ or calcium ions, Ca²⁺ to form scum (insoluble precipitate). Formation of scum increases the amount of soap used for cleaning, thus wasting soap. Soap is more effective in water and not effective in hard water.</i> | 3 | | |