



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR**

**SEMESTER I 2021/2022 SESSION (STEM FOUNDATION PROGRAMME)**  
**SEMESTER I SESI 2021/2022 (PROGRAM ASASI STEM)**

<b>COURSE KURSUS</b>	: CHEMISTRY I <b>KIMIA I</b>
<b>COURSE CODE KOD KURSUS</b>	: <b>ASC1215</b> <b>ASC1215</b>
<b>DATE TARIKH</b>	: <b>2 DECEMBER 2021</b> <b>2 DISEMBER 2021</b>
<b>VENUE TEMPAT</b>	: <b>DEWAN SULTAN MIZAN</b>
<b>TIME MASA</b>	: <b>9.00 AM – 11.00 AM</b> <b>9.00 – 11.00 PAGI</b>

<b>MATRIC NO. NO. MATRIK</b>	:	_____
<b>PROGRAMME PROGRAM</b>	:	_____

**INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES**  
**ARAHAN KEPADA CALON**

- i Answer **ALL** questions.  
*Jawab SEMUA soalan.*
- ii Write all answer in **answer booklet** provided.  
*Tulis semua jawapan di dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan.*

**DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL INSTRUCTED**  
**JANGAN BUKA BUKU SOALANINI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU**

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 12 PRINTED PAGES  
*KERTAS SOALANINI MENGANDUNGI 12 MUKASURAT BER CETAK*

**Please answer all question.**  
***Sila jawab semua soalan.***

**QUESTION 1 [20 marks]**

- (a)** 25.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of a solution of sodium hydroxide, NaOH is exactly neutralized by 10.00 cm<sup>3</sup> of sulfuric acid, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> of concentration 0.100 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> to produce sodium sulfate, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and water.

*25.00 cm<sup>3</sup> larutan natrium hidroksida, NaOH dineutralkan dengan tepat oleh 10.00 cm<sup>3</sup> asid sulfurik, kepekatan H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 0.100 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> untuk menghasilkan natrium sulfat, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> dan air.*

- (i)** Write a balance equation for the reaction.

*Tuliskan persamaan seimbang untuk tindak balas ini.*

**[1 mark]**

- (ii)** Calculate the concentration, in mol dm<sup>-3</sup> of sodium hydroxide solution.

*Hitung kepekatan, dalam mol dm<sup>-3</sup> larutan natrium hidroksida.*

**[3 marks]**

- (b)** The elements of sulfur, S and calcium, Ca are in gaseous state.

*Unsur sulfur, S dan kalsium, Ca berada dalam keadaan gas.*

- (i)** Write the electronic configuration for each of the elements in box form.

*Tuliskan konfigurasi elektronik untuk setiap elemen dalam bentuk kotak.*

**[2 marks]**

- (ii)** Based on the answer in question **b(i)**, state in which element all electrons are paired.

*Berdasarkan jawapan di soalan **b(i)**, nyatakan elemen dimana semua elektronnya berpasangan.*

**[1 mark]**

- (iii)** Sulfur, S and phosphorous, P are both located in third period in periodic table. Explain why the first ionization energy of sulfur is less than phosphorous.

*Sulfur, S dan fosforus, P keduanya terletak pada kala ketiga dalam jadual berkala unsur. Terangkan mengapa tenaga pengionan pertama sulfur kurang daripada fosforus.*

**[2 marks]**

- (c) Carbon dioxide,  $\text{CO}_2$  consist of a carbon atom covalently double bonded to two oxygen atoms.

Karbon dioksida,  $\text{CO}_2$  terdiri daripada atom karbon yang terikat secara kovalen dengan ikatan ganda pada dua atom oksigen.

- (i) Draw a dot-and-cross diagram of the  $\text{CO}_2$  molecule showing its outer shells only.

Lukiskan rajah titik dan silang molekul  $\text{CO}_2$  yang menunjukkan bahagian luar petala sahaja.

[2 marks]

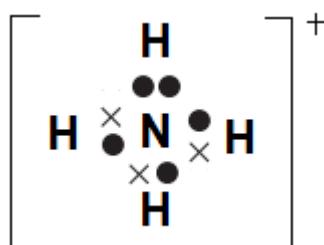
- (ii) State how many bonding electrons contains in the  $\text{CO}_2$  molecule.

Nyatakan berapa banyak ikatan yang terdapat dalam molekul  $\text{CO}_2$ .

[1 mark]

- (d) A 'dot-and-cross' diagram of a  $\text{NH}_4^+$  molecule is shown below. Only electrons from outer shells are represented.

Gambar rajah 'titik-dan-silang' molekul  $\text{NH}_4^+$  ditunjukkan di bawah. Hanya elektron dari petala terluar ditunjukkan.



In the table below, there are three forms of this structure. Redraw the structures, draw a circle round a pair of electrons that is associated with each of the following. Write 'not applicable' in your answer if it is not related.

Dalam jadual di bawah, terdapat tiga bentuk struktur ini. Lukis semula strukturnya, lukiskan bulatan mengelilingi sepasang elektron yang berkaitan dengan setiap yang berikut. Tuliskan 'tidak berkenaan' dalam jawapan anda jika tidak berkaitan.

(i) a covalent bond	(ii) a co-ordinate bond	(iii) a lone pair
<p>A 'dot-and-cross' diagram of a <math>\text{NH}_4^+</math> molecule. It shows a central nitrogen atom (N) bonded to four hydrogen atoms (H). The N atom has three lone pairs of electrons (represented by three pairs of dots) and one pair of electrons associated with a covalent bond (represented by a cross). Each H atom has one lone pair of electrons (represented by a single dot). The entire structure is enclosed in brackets with a plus sign (+) indicating it is a cation.</p>	<p>A 'dot-and-cross' diagram of a <math>\text{NH}_4^+</math> molecule. It shows a central nitrogen atom (N) bonded to four hydrogen atoms (H). The N atom has three lone pairs of electrons (represented by three pairs of dots) and one pair of electrons associated with a covalent bond (represented by a cross). Each H atom has one lone pair of electrons (represented by a single dot). The entire structure is enclosed in brackets with a plus sign (+) indicating it is a cation.</p>	<p>A 'dot-and-cross' diagram of a <math>\text{NH}_4^+</math> molecule. It shows a central nitrogen atom (N) bonded to four hydrogen atoms (H). The N atom has three lone pairs of electrons (represented by three pairs of dots) and one pair of electrons associated with a covalent bond (represented by a cross). Each H atom has one lone pair of electrons (represented by a single dot). The entire structure is enclosed in brackets with a plus sign (+) indicating it is a cation.</p>

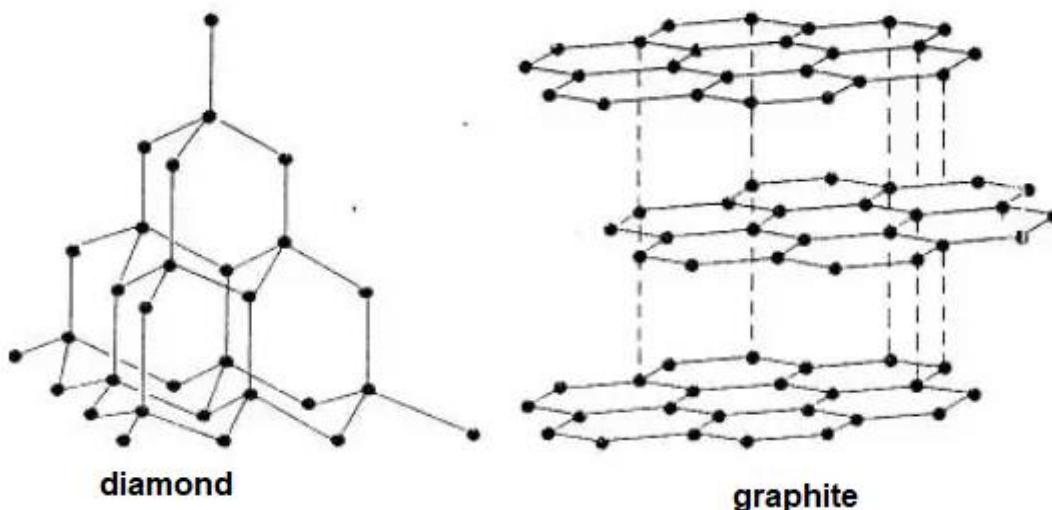
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**[3 marks]**

- (iv)** Draw the three-dimensional shape of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  structure and give its name.  
*Lukiskan bentuk tiga dimensi struktur  $\text{NH}_4^+$  dan berikan nama bentuknya.*

**[2 marks]**

- (e)** The diagrams below show the structures of diamond and graphite.  
*Rajah di bawah menunjukkan struktur berlian dan grafit.*



- (i)** Diamond and graphite have similar type of molecular structure.  
State their type of molecular structure.  
*Berlian dan grafit mempunyai jenis struktur molekul yang sama. Nyatakan jenis strukur molekulnya.*

**[1 mark]**

- (ii)** Explain why graphite is a good conductor of electricity whilst diamond is a poor conductor.  
*Terangkan mengapa grafit adalah konduktor elektrik yang baik sementara berlian adalah konduktor yang lemah.*

**[2 marks]**

**QUESTION 2 [20 marks]**

- (a) Combustion of methane,  $\text{CH}_4$  produce the standard enthalpy change,  $\Delta H^\circ_c$  of  $-1200 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  at 298 K. The standard enthalpy changes of formation,  $\Delta H^\circ_f$  of  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  are provided in the table.

*Pembakaran metana,  $\text{CH}_4$  menghasilkan perubahan entalpi piawai pembakaran,  $\Delta H^\circ_c -1200 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  pada suhu 298 K. Perubahan entalpi piawai pembentukan,  $\Delta H^\circ_f$   $\text{CO}_2$  dan  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  disediakan dalam jadual.*

Compound <i>Sebatian</i>	$\Delta H^\circ_f / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-286
$\text{CO}_2$	-394

Write balanced equations, with state symbols, that represent.

*Tulis persamaan seimbang, dengan simbol keadaan, yang mewakili;*

- (i) the standard enthalpy change of combustion,  $\Delta H^\circ_c$ , of  $\text{CH}_4$   
*perubahan entalpi piawai pembakaran,  $\Delta H^\circ_c$ , bagi  $\text{CH}_4$*

**[2 marks]**

- (ii) the standard enthalpy change of formation,  $\Delta H^\circ_f$ , of  $\text{CH}_4$   
*perubahan entalpi piawai pembentukan,  $\Delta H^\circ_f$ , bagi  $\text{CH}_4$*

**[2 marks]**

- (b) Draw the Hess's Law cycle and use the value in the table to calculate the standard enthalpy change of formation,  $\Delta H^\circ_f$  of  $\text{CH}_4$ .

*Lukiskan kitaran Aturan Hess's dan gunakan nilai dalam jadual untuk mengira nilai entalpi piawai pembentukan,  $\Delta H^\circ_f$  bagi  $\text{CH}_4$ .*

**[5 marks]**

- (c) When  $\text{KClO}_3$  is heated, the following reaction occurs.

*Apabila  $\text{KClO}_3$  dipanaskan, tindak balas berikut berlaku.*



- (i) State the oxidation number of Cl in  $\text{KClO}_3$ ,  $\text{KClO}_4$  and  $\text{KCl}$ .

*Nyatakan nombor pengoksidaan Cl dalam  $\text{KClO}_3$ ,  $\text{KClO}_4$  dan  $\text{KCl}$ .*

**[3 marks]**

- (ii) The reaction above involves disproportionation. Explain what is disproportionation.

*Tindak balas di atas melibatkan 'disproportionation'. Terangkan apa itu 'disproportionation'.*

**[1 mark]**

- (d) Standard cell potential,  $E^{\circ}_{\text{cell}}$  of a cell is composed of two electrodes under standard conditions.

*Keupayaan sel piawai,  $E^{\circ}_{\text{cell}}$  terdiri daripada dua elektrod dalam keadaan piawai.*

- (i) Draw and label a diagram shows the apparatus that can be used to measure the  $E^{\circ}_{\text{cell}}$  for a cell composed of the  $\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Ag}^{+}/\text{Ag}$  half-cells.

*Lukis dan labelkan gambar rajah menunjukkan radas yang boleh digunakan untuk mengukur  $E^{\circ}_{\text{cell}}$  yang terdiri daripada sel setengah  $\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}$  dan sel setengah  $\text{Ag}^{+}/\text{Ag}$ .*

**[6 marks]**

- (ii) Based on answer in question c(i), write an overall equation for the cell reaction that takes place if the two electrodes in the circuit is completed.

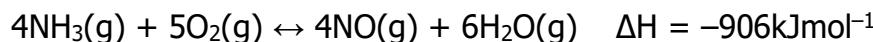
*Berdasarkan jawapan di soalan c(i), tuliskan persamaan penuh untuk tindak balas sel yang berlaku sekiranya dua elektrod dalam litar telah lengkap.*

**[1 mark]**

**QUESTION 3 [20 MARKS]**

- (a) The reaction in the manufacture of ammonium nitrate fertilizer is carried out at about  $1 \times 10^6$  Pa pressure and a temperature of 750 to 880 °C. The reaction is reversible.

*Tindak balas dalam pembuatan baja amonium nitrat dilakukan pada tekanan sekitar  $1 \times 10^6$  Pa dan suhu 750 hingga 880 °C. Tindak balasnya ini adalah berbalik.*



- (i) Write the expression for the equilibrium constant,  $K_p$ , and state its units.  
*Tuliskan ungkapan untuk pemalar keseimbangan,  $K_p$ , dan nyatakan unitnya.*

**[2 marks]**

- (ii) Explain the effect on the yield of NO of each of the following cases;  
*Terangkan kesan terhadap penghasilan NO bagi setiap kes berikut;*

- Case 1: decreasing the temperature  
*Kes 1: penurunan suhu*
- Case 2: increasing the pressure  
*Kes 2: meningkatkan tekanan*

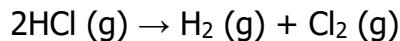
**[4 marks]**

- (iii) State conditions of temperature and pressure need to be controlled in order to increase the yields of NO.

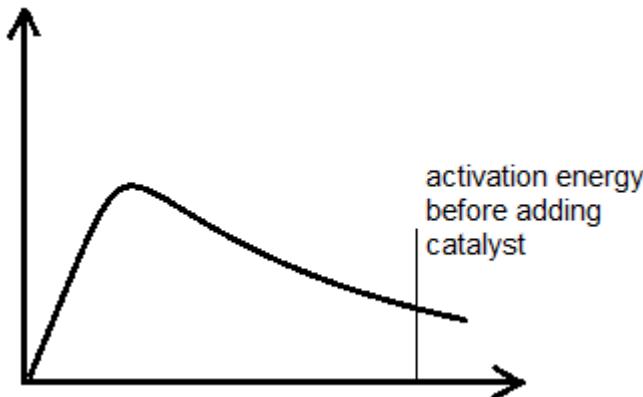
*Nyatakan keadaan suhu dan tekanan yang perlu dikawal mengikut turutan untuk meningkatkan hasil NO.*

**[2 marks]**

- (b) HCl can undergo thermal decomposition as equation below.  
*HCl boleh mengalami penguraian termal seperti persamaan di bawah.*



The Boltzmann distribution for a sample of HCl at 700 K is show below.  
*Taburan Boltzmann yang untuk sampel HCl pada 700 K ditunjukkan di bawah*



- (i) Redraw the diagram, label the axis and draw two new lines corresponds to the activation energy in the presence of a catalyst and the other line corresponds at higher temperature.  
*Lukis semula rajah, labelkan paksi dan lukiskan dua garis baharu yang mewakili tenaga pengaktifan dengan adanya pemangkin dan satu garis lain yang sepadan pada suhu yang lebih tinggi.*

**[4 marks]**

- (ii) Referring to the curves, **state** and **explain** the effect of increasing temperature on the rate of decomposition HCl.  
*Dengan merujuk kepada lengkung, **nyatakan** dan **terangkan** kesan Kenaikan suhu pada kadar penguraian HCl.*

**[3 marks]**

- (iii) Explain the purpose of catalyst in reaction rate.  
*Terangkan peranan mangkin bagi kadar tindak balas.*

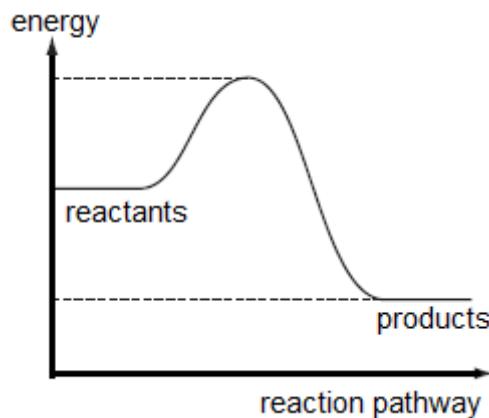
**[2 marks]**

- (iv) Define activation energy.  
*Jelaskan tenaga pengaktifan.*

**[2 marks]**

- (v) Redraw the diagram and show the activation energy of the forward reaction.

*Lukiskan semula gambar rajah dan tunjukkan tenaga pengaktifan bagi tindak balas ke hadapan.*



**[1 mark]**

**QUESTION 4 [20 MARKS]**

- (a)** Period 3 is the third row in the periodic table. It has eight elements beginning with sodium and ending with argon. There are various oxides of period 3 elements.

Oxides are compounds formed by elements with oxygen.

*Kala 3 adalah baris ketiga dalam jadual berkala unsur. Ia mempunyai lapan unsur bermula dengan sodium dan diakhiri dengan argon. Terdapat pelbagai oksida unsur kala 3. Oksida adalah sebatian yang dibentuk oleh unsur-unsur dengan oksigen.*

- (i)** Complete the table to describe the oxides of the elements as acidic, or basic.

*Lengkapkan jadual untuk menggambarkan oksida unsur-unsur sebagai berasid atau beralkali.*

MgO	P <sub>4</sub> O <sub>10</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>

**[4 marks]**

- (ii)** Sodium reacts with water. Describe **TWO (2)** observations when a piece of sodium is reacted with water.

*Natrium bertindak balas dengan air. Huraikan **DUA (2)** pemerhatian apabila cebisan natrium bertindak balas dengan air.*

**[2 marks]**

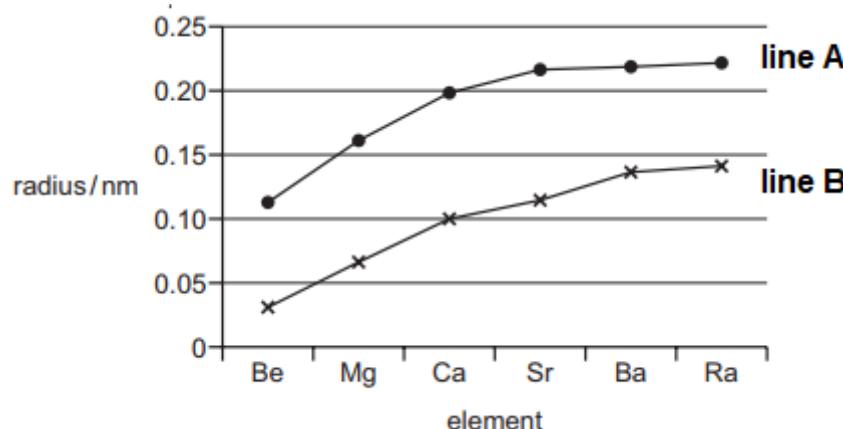
- (iii)** Write an equation for the reaction of solid sodium with water.

*Tuliskan persamaan untuk tindak balas pepejal natrium dengan air.*

**[2 marks]**

- (b) The graph below shows the radius values of the atoms and 2+ ions of the elements in Group 2.

Graf di bawah menunjukkan nilai radius atom dan ion bercas 2+ bagi elemen dalam Kumpulan 2.



- (i) Explain why both lines show a steady increase in the values of the radii down the group, from Be to Ra.

Terangkan mengapa kedua-dua garis menunjukkan peningkatan yang stabil dalam nilai-nilai radius menuruni kumpulan, dari Be hingga Ra.

[2 marks]

- (ii) State which line curve represents the **atomic radii** and which represents the **ionic radii**. Explain.

Nyatakan garis lengkung yang mewakili radius atom dan yang mewakili radius ion. Terangkan.

Type of Radii Jenis radius	Line curve Garis lengkung	Explanation Penerangan
Atomic radii Radius atom		
Ionic Radii Radius ion		

[4 marks]

(c) Fluorine to iodine are halogens in Group 17.

*Fluorin hingga iodin adalah halogen di dalam Kumpulan 17.*

(i) Table below describes the properties of the halogens when going down the Group. State either 'decreases' or 'increases' in the table as your answer.

*Jadual di bawah menerangkan sifat halogen apabila menuruni kumpulan.*

*Nyatakan samada 'menurun' atau 'menaik' sebagai jawapan anda.*

<b>Properties</b> <i>Sifat</i>	<b>Down the group from Cl to I</b> <i>Menuruni kumpulan dari Cl ke I</i>
Volatility	
Strength of Van der Waals' forces	
Strength of covalent bonds	
Strength of oxidizing agent	

**[4 marks]**

(ii) When iodine is heated, a vapour is produced. Write the formula of iodine in the vapour state and identify its colour.

*Apabila iodin dipanaskan, wap dihasilkan. Tuliskan formula iodin dalam keadaan wap dan kenal pasti warnanya.*

**[2 marks]**

**End of Question paper**  
*Kertas Soalan Tamat*