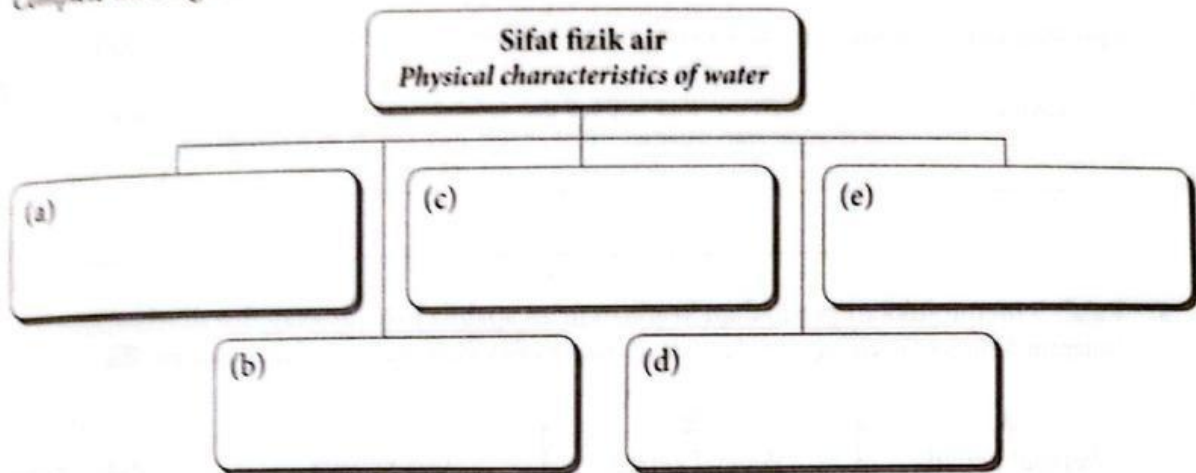


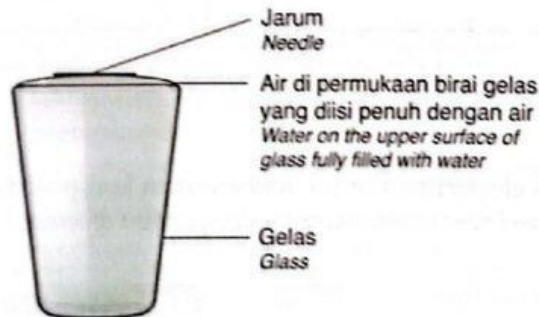
1. Lengkapkan Rajah 1. **TP 1**
Complete the Diagram 1.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

2. Ahmad menuang air ke dalam gelas sehingga penuh dan kemudian menitiskan beberapa titis air lagi ke dalam gelas dengan perlahan-lahan. Permukaan air di atas birai gelas membentuk kubah. Ahmad kemudiannya meletakkan sebatang jarum ke atas permukaan air dan jarum tersebut terapung seperti Rajah 2.

Ahmad pours water into the glass until it is full. Then, he drops some more water into the glass slowly. The surface of water near the edge the glass forms a dome. Ahmad then put a needle on the surface of the water and the needle floats as shown in Diagram 2.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

- (a) Jelaskan mengapa permukaan air di atas birai gelas membentuk kubah. **TP 3**

Explain why the surface of the water near the edge of the glass forms a dome.

KBAT Menganalisis

This is due to the water molecules' [] properties.

The cohesive force is responsible for the surface [] which is the tendency of liquid's surface to [] rupture when placed under []

resist

stress

tension

cohesive

- (b) Jelaskan mengapa jarum yang mempunyai ketumpatan lebih tinggi daripada air boleh terapung. **TP 3**
Explain why the needle that has a higher density than water can float.

KBAT Menganalisa

strider

_____ tension allows _____ objects, like needles to _____ on water if they are placed carefully

float

Surface

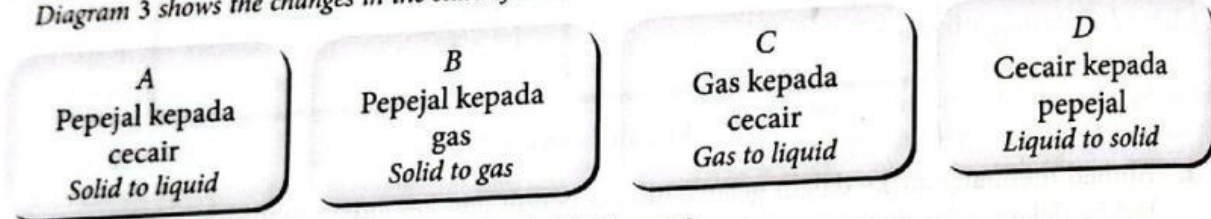
- (c) Berikan dua contoh keadaan yang berlaku disebabkan oleh daya lekitan air dalam alam kita. **TP 2**
Give two examples of conditions that happen due to water cohesive forces in our nature.

droplets

- Water _____ skates on water
- Water _____ sticking together on the floor.

small

3. Rajah 3 menunjukkan perubahan keadaan jirim apabila haba diserap dan dibebaskan.
Diagram 3 shows the changes in the state of matter when heat is absorbed and released. **TP 1**



Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

Namakan proses-proses A, B, C dan D.
Name the processes A, B, C and D.

A: _____

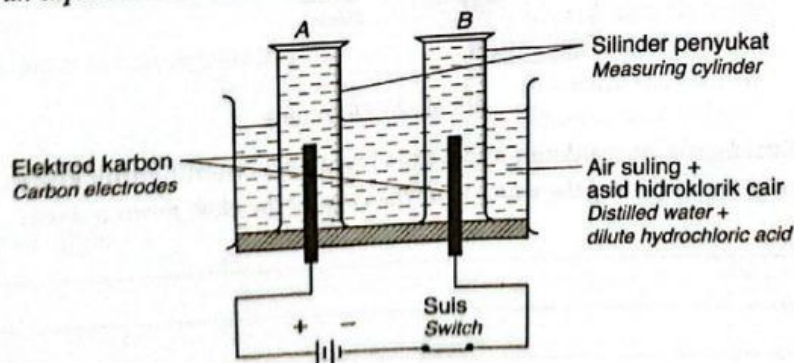
C: _____

B: _____

D: _____

Komposisi Air Composition of Water

4. Rajah 4 menunjukkan eksperimen untuk menentukan komposisi air.
Diagram 4 shows an experiment to determine the composition of water.



Rajah 4 / Diagram 4

TP1 Menguasai

Belum menguasai

TP2 Menguasai

Belum menguasai

TP3 Menguasai

Belum menguasai

Tentukan BENAR atau PALSU pernyataan di bawah berdasarkan rajah yang diberikan. (TP 2)
 Determine TRUE or FALSE for the statements below based on the diagram given.

- (a) Asid hidroklorik cair ditambah kepada air suling untuk mempercepatkan elektrolisis.
Dilute hydrochloric acid is added to the distilled water to hasten electrolysis.
- (b) Semasa elektrolisis, arus elektrik mengalir dari katod ke anod.
During electrolysis, electric current flows from cathode to anode.
- (c) Gas yang terhasil di A memamatkan kayu uji berbara.
The gas that is produced in A extinguished the glowing splinter.
- (d) Gas di B memberikan bunyi 'pop' apabila diuji dengan kayu bernyala.
The gas in B released a 'pop' sound when tested with lighted splinter.
- (e) Gas yang dibebaskan di B dua kali ganda lebih banyak daripada di A.
The gas that is released in B is double the amount of the gas released in A.

Penyejatan Air Evaporation of Water

5. Nyatakan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar penyejatan. (TP 2)
 State factors affecting the rate of evaporation.

- a) Exposed surface area of
- b) Surrounding
- c)
- d) Movement of

Humidity

air

water

temperature