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Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Chemistry

Advanced Subsidiary**Unit 2: Application of Core Principles of Chemistry**

Friday 9 June 2017 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

WCH02/01**Candidates may use a calculator.**

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or **black** ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*
- A Periodic Table is printed on the back cover of this paper.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section. You should aim to spend no more than 20 minutes on this section. For each question, select one answer from A to D and put a cross in the box ☐. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☐.

1 Which is the shortest covalent bond?

- ☐ A H—H
☐ B H—N
☐ C H—S
☐ D H—Br

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 Which compound contains a bond with the **greatest** polarity?

- ☐ A Ammonia, NH_3
☐ B Hydrogen fluoride, HF
☐ C Methane, CH_4
☐ D Water, H_2O

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Which compound has polar bonds but non-polar molecules?

- ☐ A Carbon monoxide, CO
☐ B Hydrogen sulfide, H_2S
☐ C Phosphorus(III) chloride, PCl_3
☐ D Tetrafluoromethane, CF_4

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 Cyclohexane is a non-polar liquid. Therefore

- ☐ A sodium chloride is very soluble in cyclohexane.
☐ B cyclohexane conducts electricity.
☐ C a jet of cyclohexane is deflected by a charged rod.
☐ D cyclohexane forms two layers when mixed with water.

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

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5 In which reaction is calcium oxidised?

- ☐ A $\text{Ca} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$
- ☐ B $\text{CaO} + 2\text{K} \rightarrow \text{Ca} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$
- ☐ C $\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2$
- ☐ D $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 Consider the following ionic half-equations



When these ionic half-equations are combined, the full ionic equation is

- ☐ A $\text{Al} + 2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Al}^{3+} + \text{H}_2$
- ☐ B $\text{Al} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Al}^{3+} + \text{H}_2 + 3\text{e}^-$
- ☐ C $\text{Al} + 6\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{H}_2$
- ☐ D $2\text{Al} + 6\text{H}^+ \rightarrow 2\text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{H}_2$

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 The metal salt which gives a red colour in a flame test is

- ☐ A barium nitrate.
- ☐ B lithium chloride.
- ☐ C potassium nitrate.
- ☐ D sodium chloride.

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

Use this space for any rough working. Anything you write in this space will gain no credit.



- 8 What is the trend in the thermal stability of the carbonates and nitrates as Group 2 is descended?

| | Carbonates | Nitrates |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A | decreases | decreases |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B | decreases | increases |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C | increases | decreases |
| <input type="checkbox"/> D | increases | increases |

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

- 9 Which pair of compounds has the more soluble hydroxide and the more soluble sulfate?

- ☐ A $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ and MgSO_4
- ☐ B $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ and SrSO_4
- ☐ C $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2$ and MgSO_4
- ☐ D $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2$ and SrSO_4

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

- 10 The table shows the measurement uncertainty of each reading for some laboratory apparatus.

| Laboratory apparatus | Measurement uncertainty of each reading / cm^3 |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| burette | ± 0.05 |
| measuring cylinder, 25 cm^3 | ± 0.5 |
| pipette, 25 cm^3 | ± 0.06 |
| volumetric flask, 25 cm^3 | ± 0.1 |

The item of laboratory apparatus that would measure a volume of 25 cm^3 with the **lowest** percentage uncertainty is the

- ☐ A burette.
- ☐ B measuring cylinder, 25 cm^3 .
- ☐ C pipette, 25 cm^3 .
- ☐ D volumetric flask, 25 cm^3 .

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

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11 On adding chlorine water to aqueous sodium bromide, the resulting solution is

- ☐ A colourless.
- ☐ B pale yellow-green.
- ☐ C red-brown.
- ☐ D purple.

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

12 A solid silver halide was tested as follows:

| Test | Result |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| action of sunlight | solid turned grey |
| addition of dilute ammonia | solid did not dissolve |
| addition of concentrated ammonia | solid dissolved |

The silver halide is

- ☐ A AgF
- ☐ B AgCl
- ☐ C AgBr
- ☐ D AgI

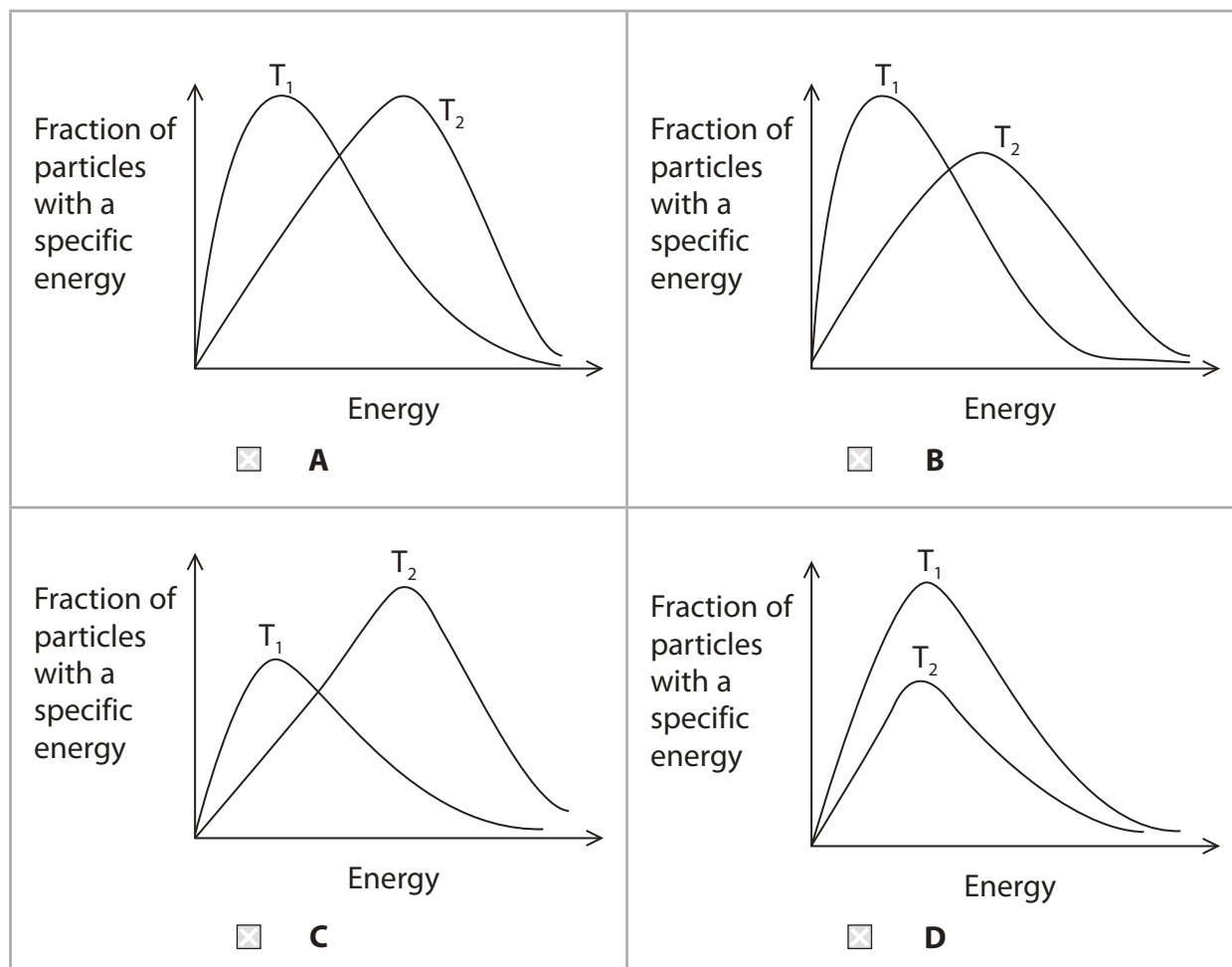
(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

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13 This question is about the Maxwell-Boltzmann energy distribution.

The diagram for an **increase** in temperature from T_1 to T_2 is



(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

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14 The rate of the reaction between calcium carbonate and acid **increases** when

- ☐ A the particle size of the calcium carbonate decreases.
- ☐ B 1 mol dm^{-3} nitric acid is used instead of 1 mol dm^{-3} hydrochloric acid.
- ☐ C 0.5 mol dm^{-3} sulfuric acid is used instead of 1 mol dm^{-3} hydrochloric acid.
- ☐ D the pressure is increased.

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 The most significant factor determining the trend in the rate of hydrolysis of halogenobutanes is

- ☐ A the electronegativity of the halogen.
- ☐ B the magnitude of the halogen ionisation energy.
- ☐ C the oxidising ability of the halogen.
- ☐ D the carbon-halogen bond strength.

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 The action of ultraviolet radiation on an oxygen molecule high in the atmosphere results in

- ☐ A no change because O_2 has no dipole.
- ☐ B only increased bond vibration.
- ☐ C the production of two oxygen atoms.
- ☐ D the formation of an oxide ion.

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 The mass spectrum of propanal can be clearly distinguished from the mass spectrum of propanone. Only the propanal spectrum has a large peak due to the

- ☐ A $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}^+$, molecular ion, $m/e = 58$
- ☐ B $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}^+$ fragment, $m/e = 57$
- ☐ C C_2H_5^+ fragment, $m/e = 29$
- ☐ D CH_3^+ fragment, $m/e = 15$

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

Use this space for any rough working. Anything you write in this space will gain no credit.



18 A sample of butan-2-ol was oxidised by heating under reflux with an oxidising agent and then the product was separated for infrared analysis. Apart from the peaks due to the C—C and C—H bonds, which peaks would be present in the IR spectrum of the oxidation product?

- ☐ A A peak due to C=O only.
- ☐ B A peak due to O—H only.
- ☐ C Peaks due to C=O and O—H.
- ☐ D Peaks due to C—O, C=O and O—H.

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

19 Which greenhouse gas is produced **only** as a result of anthropogenic activity?

- ☐ A carbon dioxide
- ☐ B dichlorodifluoromethane
- ☐ C methane
- ☐ D water vapour

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

20 The first ionisation energy of strontium is less endothermic than that of calcium.

The best explanation for this is that strontium has

- ☐ A more protons.
- ☐ B more protons and neutrons.
- ☐ C 18 and not 8 electrons in its outer shell.
- ☐ D more inner electron shells.

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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SECTION B

Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 21 Tablets of potassium iodate(V), KIO_3 , may be used to protect against the build-up of radioactive iodine in the body. The use of potassium iodate(V) is preferred to potassium iodide because, in hot and humid conditions, the potassium iodate(V) can be stored for much longer.

A very old sample of potassium iodate(V) tablets, which originally contained 85 mg of KIO_3 per tablet, was analysed using the following procedure.

A tablet was crushed, dissolved in deionised water and the solution and washings added to a conical flask. Then potassium iodide, KI, and hydrochloric acid, both in excess, were added to the conical flask. This mixture was titrated with $0.0600 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ sodium thiosulfate solution.

This procedure was repeated and the following burette readings were obtained.

| Titration | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Final volume / cm^3 | 19.90 | 39.70 | 39.85 |
| Initial volume / cm^3 | 0.00 | 19.90 | 20.00 |
| Volume added / cm^3 | 19.90 | 19.80 | 19.85 |
| Mean titre / cm^3 | 19.85 | | |

- (a) State why it was **not** essential to carry out the third titration.

(1)

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- (b) Starch was added to the titration mixture in order to make the end-point easier to observe.

- (i) State the colour change observed at the end-point with starch.

(1)

From to

- (ii) Identify the substance in the titration mixture that reacts with starch.

(1)

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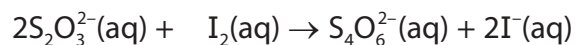
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(c) The equations for the reactions involved are



(i) Calculate the number of moles of sodium thiosulfate that reacted.

(1)

(ii) Calculate the number of moles of iodine that reacted with the thiosulfate.

(1)

(iii) Calculate the mass in **milligrams** of potassium iodate(V) in each tablet.
Give your answer to **three** significant figures.

(3)

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- (iv) In a radiation emergency, the recommended adult dose is 170 mg of KIO_3 every 24 hours.

Using your result to (c)(iii), suggest whether or not the old tablets of potassium iodate(V) are suitable for use. Justify your answer.

(2)

- (v) The experiment was repeated with a different batch of tablets. The conical flask contained 2.15×10^{-4} mol of potassium iodate(V).

Calculate the minimum volume of $0.100 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ hydrochloric acid that should be added to ensure that all of the potassium iodate(V) is converted to iodine and hence suggest an appropriate volume to use.

(3)

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(d) Potassium iodate(V) can be produced from iodine and potassium hydroxide.

- (i) Give the oxidation numbers of iodine in the iodine-containing species in the following equation. Hence classify the reaction.

(2)



Oxidation
Number

.....

Type of reaction.....

- (ii) State the conditions necessary for this reaction to occur.

(1)

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(Total for Question 21 = 16 marks)

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22 This is a question about alcohols.

(a) There are two alcohol structural isomers with the molecular formula, C_3H_8O .

Give the **skeletal** formula of these isomers, their systematic names and the classification of the type of alcohol in each case.

(3)

| Skeletal formula | Name | Classification |
|------------------|------|----------------|
| | | |
| | | |

(b) Ethanol can be oxidised by acidified sodium dichromate(VI) to ethanal and then to ethanoic acid. The apparatus may be set up in two ways.

| Reflux apparatus | Distillation apparatus |
|------------------|------------------------|
| | |

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- (i) Complete the ionic half-equation for the reduction of the dichromate(VI) ions to chromium(III) ions. State symbols are not required.

(2)



- (ii) Describe how the reflux apparatus ensures that any ethanal initially produced is further oxidised to ethanoic acid.

(1)

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- (iii) The distillation apparatus effectively separates ethanal from ethanol because of the large difference in boiling temperatures, which is a result of the hydrogen bonding between the molecules in ethanol.

| Compound | Boiling temperature / °C |
|---|--------------------------|
| Ethanol, CH ₃ CH ₂ OH | 79 |
| Ethanal, CH ₃ CHO | 21 |

Draw a hydrogen bond between two ethanol molecules. Clearly indicate any relevant dipoles and lone pairs of electrons. Label the bond angle about the hydrogen involved in the hydrogen bond and give its value.

(3)



(iv) Explain why hydrogen bonds do **not** form between ethanal molecules.

(1)

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(c) Alcohols can be converted into halogenoalkanes.

(i) Write the equation for the reaction between methanol, CH_3OH , and phosphorus(V) chloride, PCl_5 .

(1)

(ii) State the experimental observation from this reaction.

(1)

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*(iii) Chloroethane can be made from a mixture of ethanol, potassium chloride and concentrated sulfuric acid. Explain why chloroethane can be made in this way, but iodoethane cannot be made from a similar mixture using potassium iodide instead of potassium chloride.

You may use equations to support your explanation.

(3)

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(d) Alcohols can be produced from the reaction of halogenoalkanes with aqueous alkali.

- (i) Draw the mechanism for this reaction with 1-bromopropane. Show the lone pair involved in the mechanism and any relevant dipoles and curly arrows.

(3)

- (ii) The reaction of 1-bromopropane with concentrated alcoholic alkali forms a different organic product. Name the type of reaction and give the **displayed** formula of the product.

(2)

Name of reaction.....

Displayed formula of product



- (e) How would you test for the OH group in 2-methylpropan-2-ol without using phosphorus(V) chloride?

Name the reagent and state the observation for a positive test.

(2)

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(Total for Question 22 = 22 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 38 MARKS



SECTION C

Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 23 Boron nitride, BN, is a compound first made commercially in the 1940s from boric acid and ammonia, in an atmosphere of nitrogen.

It forms structures analogous to graphite and diamond because it is isoelectronic with these corresponding carbon structures. Boron nitride has also been used to form nanotube structures in a similar way to carbon.

Just as synthetic diamonds are produced from graphite by using high temperatures and high pressures, the diamond-like cubic boron nitride can also be made from heating the graphite-like hexagonal boron nitride under high pressure.

Boron nitride forms ceramic materials with very high thermal and chemical stability and, a wide range of uses. For example, they are stable in air up to 1000°C , which is an advantage over similar graphite materials. The hexagonal form of boron nitride is a very effective lubricant and is also used in cosmetics. However, it is an electrical insulator, in contrast to graphite, which is a good electrical conductor.

- (a) (i) Write the equation for the formation of boron nitride from boric acid, H_3BO_3 , and ammonia.

State symbols are not required.

(1)

- (ii) Suggest why this reaction is carried out in an atmosphere of nitrogen.

(1)

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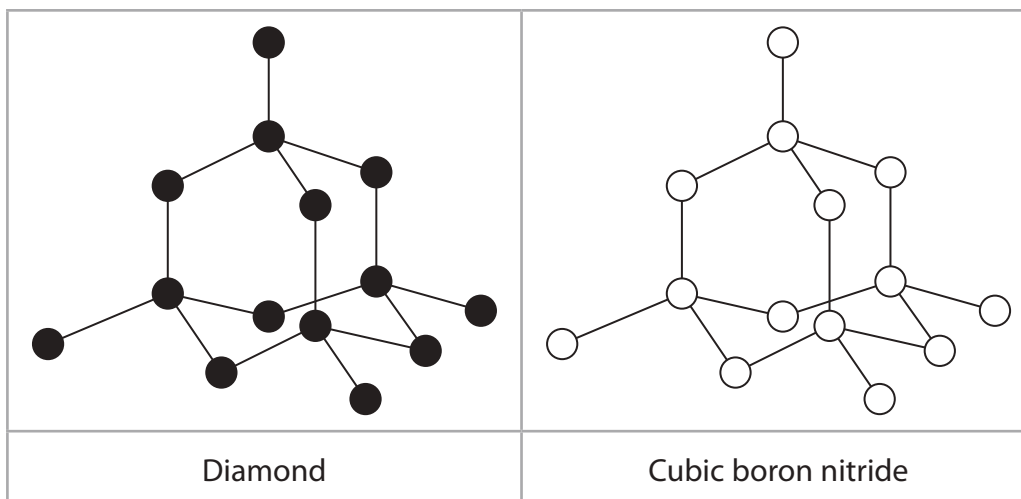


(b) The structure of the cubic boron nitride corresponds to the diamond structure. The boron and nitrogen atoms alternate throughout the structure.

- (i) In the left hand box, the diagram shows a section of the diamond structure, where each black circle represents a carbon atom.

In the right hand box label all the nitrogen and boron atoms in the diagram of cubic boron nitride.

(1)



- (ii) State the bond angle and shape around the carbon atoms in diamond and fully justify your answer.

(4)

Bond angle Shape

Justification

.....

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(c) The equilibrium between graphite and diamond is



The density of graphite is 2.27 g cm^{-3} and the density of diamond is 3.51 g cm^{-3} .

- * (i) Suggest why a very high temperature and high pressure are needed to convert graphite to diamond.

(4)

- (ii) The use of a catalyst in the conversion of graphite to diamond has been reported. Describe how the addition of a catalyst can lower the temperature required for a reaction.

(3)

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- (d) Diamond and graphite are stable in air up to approximately 800 °C. Identify **one** of the products if diamond or graphite is heated in air above this temperature.

(1)

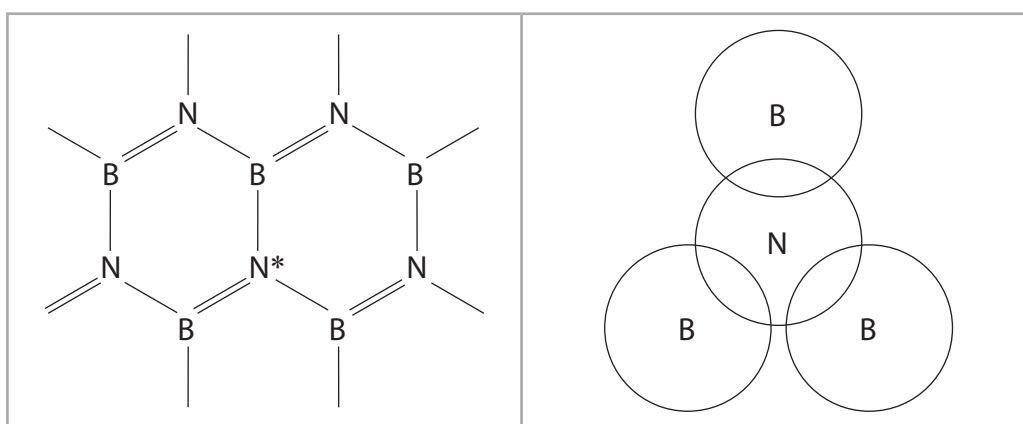
- (e) The structure of hexagonal boron nitride corresponds to that of graphite.

- (i) The simplified diagram in the left hand box shows the bonding in hexagonal boron nitride.

In the right hand box, complete the dot and cross diagram showing only the electrons around the nitrogen atom which is labelled with an asterisk (*).

Use (×) for the nitrogen electrons and (•) for the boron electrons.

(1)



- *(ii) Describe how each carbon atom is bonded in the graphite structure and hence explain why graphite is a good conductor of electricity. Suggest why hexagonal boron nitride is an electrical insulator.

(3)



- (iii) Graphite and the hexagonal boron nitride are both used as lubricants because of the weak intermolecular forces between the layers of hexagonal rings. Identify these intermolecular forces and describe how they arise.

(3)

(Total for Question 23 = 22 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 22 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS

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The Periodic Table of Elements

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 (8) |
| 1.0 H hydrogen 1 | | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) |
| 6.9 Li lithium 3 | 9.0 Be beryllium 4 | 10.8 B boron 5 | 12.0 C carbon 6 | 14.0 N nitrogen 7 | 16.0 O oxygen 8 | 19.0 F fluorine 9 | 20.2 Ne neon 10 |
| 23.0 Na sodium 11 | 24.3 Mg magnesium 12 | 27.0 Al aluminium 13 | 28.1 Si silicon 14 | 31.0 P phosphorus 15 | 32.1 S sulfur 16 | 35.5 Cl chlorine 17 | 39.9 Ar argon 18 |
| 39.1 K potassium 19 | 40.1 Ca calcium 20 | 69.7 Ga gallium 31 | 72.6 Ge germanium 32 | 74.9 As arsenic 33 | 79.0 Se selenium 34 | 79.9 Br bromine 35 | 83.8 Kr krypton 36 |
| 85.5 Rb rubidium 37 | 87.6 Sr strontium 38 | 114.8 In indium 49 | 118.7 Sn tin 50 | 121.8 Sb antimony 51 | 127.6 Te tellurium 52 | 126.9 I iodine 53 | 131.3 Xe xenon 54 |
| 132.9 Cs caesium 55 | 137.3 Ba barium 56 | 204.4 Tl thallium 81 | 207.2 Pb lead 82 | 209.0 Bi bismuth 83 | [209] Po polonium 84 | [210] At astatine 85 | [222] Rn radon 86 |
| [223] Fr francium 87 | [226] Ra radium 88 | [227] Ac* actinium 89 | [261] Rf rutherfordium 104 | [262] Db dubnium 105 | [266] Sg seaborgium 106 | [268] Mt meitnerium 109 | [272] Rg roentgenium 111 |
| [227] La* lanthanum 57 | [232] Ce cerium 58 | [238] Th thorium 90 | [237] Pa protactinium 91 | [238] U uranium 92 | [237] Np neptunium 93 | [242] Pu plutonium 94 | [244] Am americium 95 |
| [238] Pu plutonium 94 | [242] Am americium 95 | [247] Cm curium 96 | [251] Bk berkelium 97 | [254] Cf californium 98 | [259] Es einsteinium 99 | [264] Fm fermium 100 | [267] Md mendelevium 101 |
| [261] No nobelium 102 | [265] Lr lawrencium 103 | [271] Ds darmstadtium 110 | [277] Hs hassium 108 | [285] Ts tennessine 115 | [289] Og oganesson 118 | [294] Lv livermorium 116 | [297] Uu ununseptium 119 |
| [297] Uu ununseptium 119 | [304] Uub unbibium 120 | [309] Uuh unbihassium 121 | [315] Uubh unbibium 122 | [320] Uuhc unbihassium 123 | [325] Uubh unbibium 124 | [329] Uuhc unbihassium 125 | [334] Uubh unbibium 126 |
| [340] Uuhc unbihassium 127 | [345] Uubh unbibium 128 | [350] Uuhc unbihassium 129 | [355] Uubh unbibium 130 | [360] Uuhc unbihassium 131 | [365] Uubh unbibium 132 | [370] Uuhc unbihassium 133 | [375] Uubh unbibium 134 |
| [380] Uuhc unbihassium 135 | [385] Uubh unbibium 136 | [390] Uuhc unbihassium 137 | [395] Uubh unbibium 138 | [400] Uuhc unbihassium 139 | [405] Uubh unbibium 140 | [410] Uuhc unbihassium 141 | [415] Uubh unbibium 142 |
| [420] Uuhc unbihassium 143 | [425] Uubh unbibium 144 | [430] Uuhc unbihassium 145 | [435] Uubh unbibium 146 | [440] Uuhc unbihassium 147 | [445] Uubh unbibium 148 | [450] Uuhc unbihassium 149 | [455] Uubh unbibium 150 |
| [460] Uuhc unbihassium 151 | [465] Uubh unbibium 152 | [470] Uuhc unbihassium 153 | [475] Uubh unbibium 154 | [480] Uuhc unbihassium 155 | [485] Uubh unbibium 156 | [490] Uuhc unbihassium 157 | [495] Uubh unbibium 158 |
| [500] Uuhc unbihassium 159 | [505] Uubh unbibium 160 | [510] Uuhc unbihassium 161 | [515] Uubh unbibium 162 | [520] Uuhc unbihassium 163 | [525] Uubh unbibium 164 | [530] Uuhc unbihassium 165 | [535] Uubh unbibium 166 |
| [540] Uuhc unbihassium 167 | [545] Uubh unbibium 168 | [550] Uuhc unbihassium 169 | [555] Uubh unbibium 170 | [560] Uuhc unbihassium 171 | [565] Uubh unbibium 172 | [570] Uuhc unbihassium 173 | [575] Uubh unbibium 174 |
| [580] Uuhc unbihassium 175 | [585] Uubh unbibium 176 | [590] Uuhc unbihassium 177 | [595] Uubh unbibium 178 | [600] Uuhc unbihassium 179 | [605] Uubh unbibium 180 | [610] Uuhc unbihassium 181 | [615] Uubh unbibium 182 |
| [620] Uuhc unbihassium 183 | [625] Uubh unbibium 184 | [630] Uuhc unbihassium 185 | [635] Uubh unbibium 186 | [640] Uuhc unbihassium 187 | [645] Uubh unbibium 188 | [650] Uuhc unbihassium 189 | [655] Uubh unbibium 190 |
| [660] Uuhc unbihassium 191 | [665] Uubh unbibium 192 | [670] Uuhc unbihassium 193 | [675] Uubh unbibium 194 | [680] Uuhc unbihassium 195 | [685] Uubh unbibium 196 | [690] Uuhc unbihassium 197 | [695] Uubh unbibium 198 |
| [700] Uuhc unbihassium 199 | [705] Uubh unbibium 200 | [710] Uuhc unbihassium 201 | [715] Uubh unbibium 202 | [720] Uuhc unbihassium 203 | [725] Uubh unbibium 204 | [730] Uuhc unbihassium 205 | [735] Uubh unbibium 206 |
| [740] Uuhc unbihassium 207 | [745] Uubh unbibium 208 | [750] Uuhc unbihassium 209 | [755] Uubh unbibium 210 | [760] Uuhc unbihassium 211 | [765] Uubh unbibium 212 | [770] Uuhc unbihassium 213 | [775] Uubh unbibium 214 |
| [780] Uuhc unbihassium 215 | [785] Uubh unbibium 216 | [790] Uuhc unbihassium 217 | [795] Uubh unbibium 218 | [800] Uuhc unbihassium 219 | [805] Uubh unbibium 220 | [810] Uuhc unbihassium 221 | [815] Uubh unbibium 222 |
| [820] Uuhc unbihassium 223 | [825] Uubh unbibium 224 | [830] Uuhc unbihassium 225 | [835] Uubh unbibium 226 | [840] Uuhc unbihassium 227 | [845] Uubh unbibium 228 | [850] Uuhc unbihassium 229 | [855] Uubh unbibium 230 |
| [860] Uuhc unbihassium 231 | [865] Uubh unbibium 232 | [870] Uuhc unbihassium 233 | [875] Uubh unbibium 234 | [880] Uuhc unbihassium 235 | [885] Uubh unbibium 236 | [890] Uuhc unbihassium 237 | [895] Uubh unbibium 238 |
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| [940] Uuhc unbihassium 247 | [945] Uubh unbibium 248 | [950] Uuhc unbihassium 249 | [955] Uubh unbibium 250 | [960] Uuhc unbihassium 251 | [965] Uubh unbibium 252 | [970] Uuhc unbihassium 253 | [975] Uubh unbibium 254 |
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