

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Tuesday 22 January 2019

Morning (Time: 1 hour 40 minutes)

Paper Reference **WCH05/01****Chemistry****Advanced****Unit 5: General Principles of Chemistry II – Transition Metals
and Organic Nitrogen Chemistry
(including synoptic assessment)****Candidates must have: Scientific calculator
Data Booklet**

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 90.
- 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.
- Show your working in calculations and include units where appropriate.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Pearson

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 Chromium is classified as a transition element because

- ☐ A it is in the d block of the Periodic Table.
- ☐ B it forms stable ions in which it has different oxidation numbers.
- ☐ C it has incompletely filled d orbitals.
- ☐ D it forms stable ions which have incompletely filled d orbitals.

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 The series below show the first four ionisation energies (in kJ mol^{-1}) of different elements. Which could be those of a transition element?

- ☐ A 496 4563 6913 9544
- ☐ B 578 1817 2745 11 578
- ☐ C 658 1310 2653 4175
- ☐ D 738 1451 7733 10 541

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Which of the following are the oxidation states of chromium in the ions shown?

	Cr(OH)_6^{3-}	CrO_4^{2-}
☐ A	-3	+4
☐ B	+3	+6
☐ C	+3	+4
☐ D	-3	+6

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

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- 4 A metal **M** reacts with nitrate ions, NO_3^- , in acid conditions. The products are M^{n+} ions, water and nitrogen(II) oxide, NO . The reacting ratio of **M** atoms to nitrate ions is 3:2.

What is the value of n in the M^{n+} ion?

- ☐ A 1
☐ B 2
☐ C 3
☐ D 4

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

- 5 Use these electrode potentials to answer the following questions.

Electrode reaction	$E^\ominus / \text{V}$
$\text{V}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{V}^{2+}(\text{aq})$	-0.26
$\text{VO}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{V}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+0.34
$\text{I}_2(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{I}^-(\text{aq})$	+0.54
$\text{VO}_2^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{VO}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	+1.00
$\text{Cl}_2(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$	+1.36

- (a) Which of these species is the strongest oxidising agent?

(1)

- ☐ A $\text{V}^{3+}(\text{aq})$
☐ B $\text{V}^{2+}(\text{aq})$
☐ C $\text{Cl}_2(\text{aq})$
☐ D $\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$

- (b) Which species would convert vanadium(IV) to vanadium(III) under standard conditions?

(1)

- ☐ A $\text{V}^{2+}(\text{aq})$
☐ B $\text{I}^-(\text{aq})$
☐ C $\text{Cl}_2(\text{aq})$
☐ D $\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$

(Total for Question 5 = 2 marks)



6 Which statement about $E^\ominus$ for a cell reaction is true?

- ☐ A $E^\ominus$ is proportional to $\ln K$.
- ☐ B $\ln E^\ominus$ is proportional to K .
- ☐ C $E^\ominus$ is proportional to $\ln \Delta S_{\text{total}}$.
- ☐ D $\ln E^\ominus$ is proportional to ΔS_{total} .

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 Which of the following **cannot** disproportionate?

- ☐ A Cl_2
- ☐ B BrO^-
- ☐ C SO_3^{2-}
- ☐ D NO_3^-

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 Which of these complex ions could exist as stereoisomers?

- ☐ A $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$
- ☐ B $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^{3+}$
- ☐ C $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{Cl})]^{2+}$
- ☐ D $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{Cl})_2]^+$

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 Iron is a suitable catalyst for the reaction of nitrogen with hydrogen to form ammonia because iron

- ☐ A can be oxidised easily.
- ☐ B adsorbs reactant molecules.
- ☐ C does not desorb product molecules easily.
- ☐ D forms hydrogen bonds with the ammonia.

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)



☐ A $\text{H}_2\text{NCHCOOH}$
 |
 $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CONH}_2$

☐ B $\text{H}_2\text{NCHCOO}^-$
 |
 $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CONH}_2$

☐ C $^+\text{H}_3\text{NCHCOO}^-$
 |
 $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CONH}_2$

☐ D $^+\text{H}_3\text{NCHCOOH}$
 |
 $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CONH}^+$

☐ **A** recrystallisation.

☐ **B** distillation.

☐ **C** chromatography.

☐ **D** solvent extraction.

☐ A 2-bromobutane

☐ B 2-bromo-2-methylbutane

☐ C 3-methylhexane

☐ D 2-hydroxypropanoic acid

P 5 4 5 5 7 A 0 5 2 8

13 How many peaks would you expect to see in a **low resolution** proton nmr spectrum of pentan-3-one, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_3$?

- ☐ A 2
- ☐ B 4
- ☐ C 5
- ☐ D 10

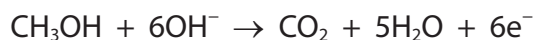
(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 The **high resolution** proton nmr spectrum of ethyl ethanoate, $\text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_3$, contains

- ☐ A two triplets and one doublet.
- ☐ B one triplet, one doublet and one singlet.
- ☐ C one quartet, one triplet, and one singlet.
- ☐ D one quartet and two triplets.

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 In a methanol fuel cell, in **alkaline** conditions, the following reaction occurs at one electrode.



The reaction occurring at the other electrode is

- ☐ A $2\text{H}_2 + 2\text{O}_2 + 4\text{e}^- \rightarrow 4\text{OH}^-$
- ☐ B $\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^- \rightarrow 4\text{OH}^-$
- ☐ C $4\text{H}^+ + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- ☐ D $4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2 + 2\text{O}_2 + 4\text{e}^-$

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 The infrared spectrum of a compound with molecular formula $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$ includes strong peaks in the ranges $1750\text{--}1735\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $1150\text{--}1100\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

The compound could be

- ☐ A $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$
- ☐ B $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH}_3$
- ☐ C $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_3$
- ☐ D $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

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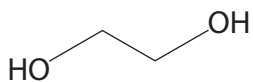
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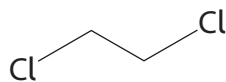


17 Which pair of monomers could react to form a condensation polymer?

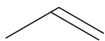
☐ A



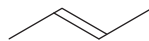
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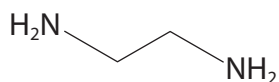
☐ B



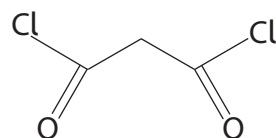
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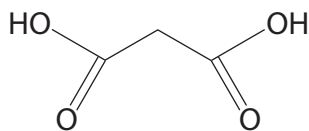
☐ C



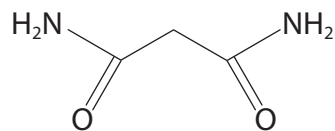
and



☐ D



and



(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)



18 Cinnamaldehyde, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}=\text{CHCHO}$, is a liquid that is slightly soluble in water but is much more soluble in ether. It decomposes below its boiling temperature.

It can be extracted from cinnamon. Sticks of cinnamon are ground up and mixed with water.

(a) Select the correct order of practical techniques to obtain cinnamaldehyde from this mixture.

(1)

- ☐ **A** steam distilling, extracting with ether, distilling off the ether
- ☐ **B** refluxing, extracting with ether, distilling off the ether
- ☐ **C** filtering, refluxing, extracting with ether
- ☐ **D** steam distilling, filtering, extracting with ether

(b) Which test result for cinnamaldehyde is **not** correct?

(1)

	Test	Result
☐ A	warm with acidified potassium dichromate(VI)	no change
☐ B	warm with acidified potassium manganate(VII)	solution decolorises
☐ C	add phosphorus(V) chloride	no change
☐ D	warm with Tollens' solution	silver mirror

(Total for Question 18 = 2 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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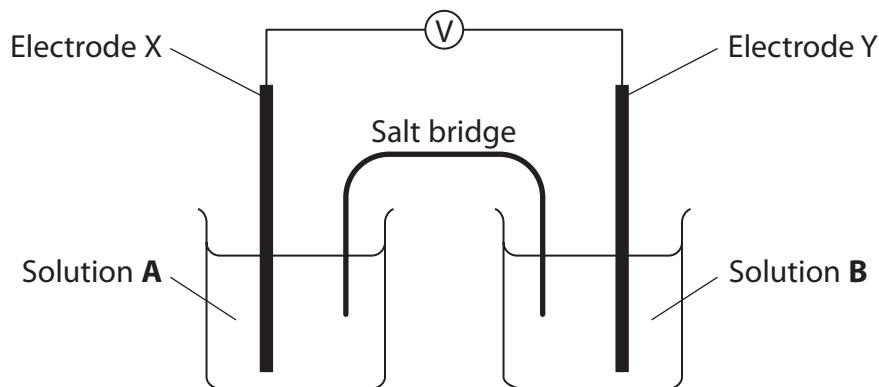
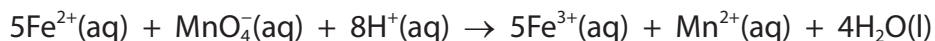
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SECTION B

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

- 19 (a) The reaction between iron(II) ions and manganate(VII) ions was investigated by setting up a cell.



Solution **A** contains both iron(II) and iron(III) ions.

- (i) Identify the substance used for the electrodes.

(1)

X

Y

- (ii) A student suggested that, for standard conditions, solution **A** should be made by mixing equal volumes of 1 mol dm^{-3} iron(II) sulfate solution and 1 mol dm^{-3} iron(III) sulfate solution.

This mixture is not suitable for measuring the standard electrode potential of this cell.

State how this mixture should be changed. Justify your answer.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....



(iii) Identify the **compounds** that may be used to make solution **B**.

(2)

(iv) A student suggested that the salt bridge could be made by soaking a strip of filter paper in barium nitrate solution.

A reaction occurs when this salt bridge comes into contact with iron(II) sulfate in solution **A**.

State what observation would be made and write the **ionic** equation for this reaction. Include state symbols.

(2)

Observation:.....

(v) Suggest a more suitable compound to use when making the salt bridge.

(1)

(vi) Calculate $E^\ominus$ for the cell. Use the data on page 17 of the Data Booklet.

(1)

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- (b) A 3.00 g sample of powdered haematite contains iron(III) oxide, Fe_2O_3 , as the only iron compound. It was dissolved in dilute sulfuric acid forming a solution of iron(III) sulfate.

The $\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq})$ was reduced to $\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ using a solution of sulfur dioxide ($\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3(\text{aq})$). The resulting solution was made up to 250.0 cm^3 with dilute sulfuric acid in a volumetric flask.

25.00 cm^3 portions of this solution were titrated with $0.0250\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ potassium manganate(VII) solution.

The mean titre was 24.50 cm^3 .

- (i) Explain why the solution of sulfur dioxide is suitable for reducing the iron(III) ions.

Use the electrode potentials on page 15 of the Data Booklet.

(2)

- (ii) Calculate the percentage, by mass, of iron(III) oxide in this sample of haematite.

(4)

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- (iii) Iron(II) sulfate can be oxidised by dichromate(VI) ions in acid conditions. Use the half equations for the oxidation of iron(II) ions and the reduction of dichromate(VI) ions to write the overall ionic equation for the reaction. State symbols are not required.

(2)

- (iv) Suggest a practical reason why potassium manganate(VII) is preferred to potassium dichromate(VI) for use in titrations with iron(II) sulfate.

(1)

(Total for Question 19 = 18 marks)

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20 This question is about compounds of copper.

- (a) When copper(II) sulfate solution is mixed with potassium iodide solution, the copper(II) ions are reduced. The products are a mixture of iodine and potassium sulfate in solution, and a white precipitate of a copper compound.

- (i) Write the **ionic** equation for the reaction of $\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ and $\text{I}^{-}(\text{aq})$ ions. State symbols are not required.

(1)

- (ii) Complete the electronic configuration for the metal ion in the white precipitate.

(1)

$1s^2$

- (iii) Give the formula of a stable **ion** of an element in Period 4 of the Periodic Table, which is isoelectronic with the metal ion in the white precipitate.

(1)

- (b) Aqueous copper(II) sulfate contains the complex ion $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$.

- (i) State how the electronic energy levels of the copper(II) ion change when water ligands form this complex.

(1)

- *(ii) Explain how this change in energy levels causes complex ions to have **different** colours, depending on the ligand.

(3)



(iii) State the shape of the $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ ion.

(1)

(iv) $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ ions react with the ligand 1,2-diaminoethane, $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$, to produce a complex ion. All the water ligands are replaced and the coordination number of copper does not change.

Draw the structure of this complex ion, making clear how the ligands form bonds with the copper ions.

(2)

(v) When excess concentrated hydrochloric acid is added to $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$, a chloro complex is formed. Write the equation for this reaction and state the shape of the complex ion formed.

(2)

Equation:

Shape of complex ion

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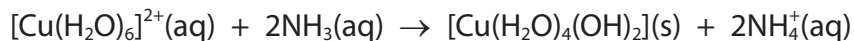
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(vi) The reaction of ammonia with a solution containing $[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ ions takes place in two steps.

Step 1: A few drops of ammonia are added.



Step 2: An excess of ammonia is added to the products of Step 1.

Name the types of reaction occurring in the two steps and give the **formula** of the copper complex ion in the final product.

(3)

Step 1

Step 2

Final product

(vii) Describe what you would see in each of the two steps.

(2)

.....

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.....



*(viii) Explain, in terms of entropy, why the equilibrium constant for the overall reaction of aqueous copper(II) ions with ammonia is less than the equilibrium constant when aqueous copper(II) ions react with 1,2-diaminoethane.

(3)

(Total for Question 20 = 20 marks)

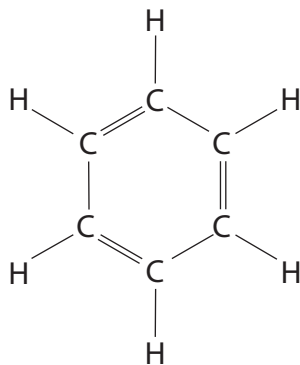
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21 The structure shown was suggested for benzene by a chemist called Kekulé.



Benzene is now thought to have a delocalised structure.

*(a) Evidence for the delocalised structure of benzene includes

- only one structure for 1,2-dichlorobenzene
- analysis of X-ray diffraction images of benzene.

Explain why each of these makes the delocalised structure more likely to be correct than the Kekulé structure.

(2)

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(b) Phenol also has a delocalised structure.

Compare the conditions and the products of the reaction for the bromination of phenol and of benzene.

(4)

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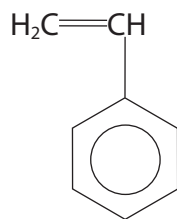
(c) Benzene can be converted to ethylbenzene, $C_6H_5C_2H_5$, in an electrophilic substitution reaction.

Write the mechanism for this reaction, including the step involving a catalyst in which the electrophile is formed.

(4)



(d) When ethylbenzene is dehydrogenated, it forms phenylethene.



- (i) Predict one wavenumber range where the infrared spectrum of phenylethene would differ from the infrared spectrum of ethylbenzene.

(1)

- (ii) Write the equation for the polymerisation of phenylethene.

(1)

(Total for Question 21 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 50 MARKS



SECTION C

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

22

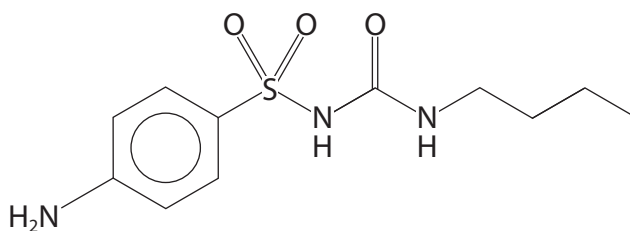
The importance of phenylamine

Phenylamine, $C_6H_5NH_2$, does not occur naturally, but can be prepared from benzene. However, it cannot be prepared in the same way as aliphatic amines. These can be prepared by simply reacting a bromoalkane with ammonia or an amine.

Many different aromatic compounds are synthesised using phenylamine as a starting material. In 1850 the chemist Hofmann made N,N-dimethylphenylamine, $C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$. Using this compound and another compound derived from 4-aminobenzenesulfonic acid, the indicator methyl orange can be made.

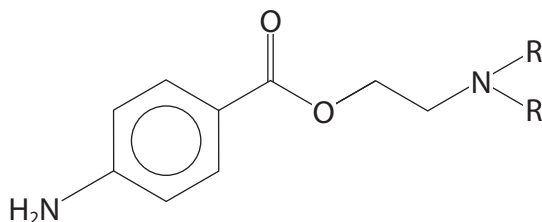
Other indicators such as methyl yellow and methyl red are also prepared using phenylamine.

Sulfonamide drugs are also synthesised from phenylamine. They were the first anti-bacterial agents, but some of this class of drugs, such as carbutamide, act as anti-diabetes drugs.

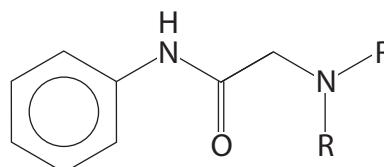


carbutamide

Phenylamine is also the starting point for the production of many anaesthetics. Most local anaesthetics contain an ester or amide link, and a tertiary amine group, in which a nitrogen atom is joined to three other groups. Examples of these are shown on the structures below. The symbol R represents an alkyl group.



Y



Z

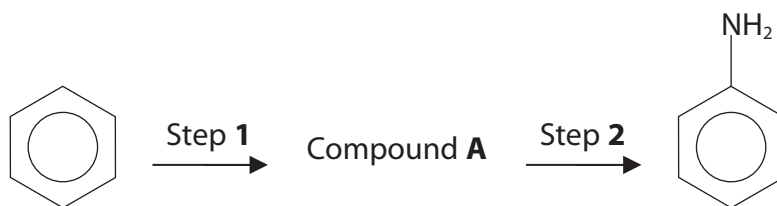
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(a) Phenylamine can be prepared from benzene.



(i) Identify Compound **A** and state the reagents and conditions needed to carry out Step 1.

(2)

(ii) State the reagents needed for Step 2.

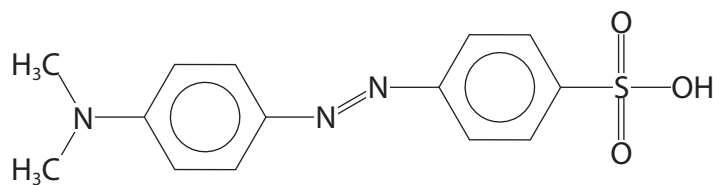
(1)

(b) Suggest an equation for the reaction of phenylamine with iodomethane, forming N,N-dimethylphenylamine.

(1)



(c) Methyl orange is the sodium salt of compound **X**.



compound **X**

Compound **X** cannot be formed by a direct reaction of 4-aminobenzenesulfonic acid with N,N-dimethylphenylamine.

4-aminobenzenesulfonic acid must first be converted into a diazonium salt. Give the reagents and conditions for this reaction.

(2)

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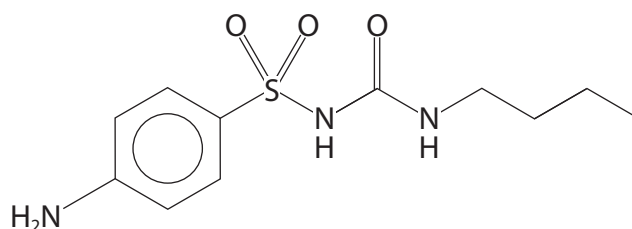
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(d) (i) Draw a circle round an amide group in the formula of carbutamide.

(1)

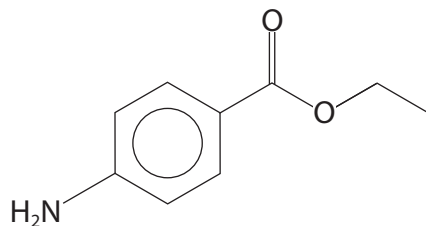


(ii) Write an equation showing the reaction of phenylamine with ethanoyl chloride. Show the displayed structure of the amide group in the product of this reaction.

(2)



(e) Benzocaine is an anaesthetic with the structure shown.



(i) Deduce the molecular formula of benzocaine.

(1)

(ii) The mass spectrum of benzocaine has significant peaks at

$m/e = 92$ and $m/e = 120$

Suggest the formula of the species responsible for each of these peaks.

(2)

92

120

(iii) Suggest the formulae of the organic products which would form when benzocaine is hydrolysed with dilute hydrochloric acid.

(2)



- (f) Procaine, also called novocaine, is a local anaesthetic.
It contains thirteen carbon atoms per molecule.

On combustion, 100.0 g of procaine produced 242.4 g of carbon dioxide and 76.30 g of water. The mass of nitrogen atoms in 100.0 g was 11.86 g.

- (i) Use these data to calculate the mass of oxygen atoms in 100.0 g of procaine and hence its empirical formula, which is the same as its molecular formula.

(4)



- (ii) Suggest the structure of procaine using the formula you calculated in (f)(i) and the structural formula of the local anaesthetic **Y** given in the introduction to the question.

(2)

(Total for Question 22 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



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The Periodic Table of Elements

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0 (8)
1.0 H hydrogen 1							(18)
(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	200.6 Hg mercury 80	197.0 Au gold 79	195.1 Pt platinum 78	197.0 Ag silver 47	107.9 Pd palladium 46	106.4 Ni nickel 28
		192.2 Ir iridium 77	190.2 Os osmium 76	186.2 Re rhenium 75	183.8 W tungsten 74	180.9 Ta tantalum 73	178.5 Hf hafnium 72
		180.9 Nb niobium 41	173.9 Zr zirconium 40	170.9 Y yttrium 39	168.9 La* lanthanum 57	164.9 Ce cerium 58	162.0 Pr praseodymium 59
		160.0 Nd neodymium 60	158.9 Pm promethium 61	157.0 Sm samarium 62	154.9 Eu europium 63	152.0 Gd gadolinium 64	150.4 Tb terbium 65
		147.1 Dy dysprosium 66	144.9 Ho holmium 67	140.9 Er erbium 68	138.9 Tm thulium 69	137.3 Yb ytterbium 70	135.9 Lu lutetium 71
		132.9 Hf hafnium 72	131.3 Ta tantalum 73	129.1 W tungsten 74	127.6 Re rhenium 75	126.9 Os osmium 76	125.1 Ir iridium 77
		123.8 Pt platinum 78	121.6 Au gold 79	119.7 Ag silver 47	117.9 Pd palladium 46	115.9 Ni nickel 28	114.8 Cu copper 29
		112.4 Zn zinc 30	110.4 Ga gallium 31	108.1 Ge germanium 32	106.4 As arsenic 33	104.1 Se selenium 34	102.9 Br bromine 35
		101.1 Ru ruthenium 44	101.1 Rh rhodium 45	100.1 Pd palladium 46	98.9 Ag silver 47	97.9 Cu copper 29	95.9 Zn zinc 30
		92.9 Nb niobium 41	92.9 Mo molybdenum 42	90.9 Tc technetium 43	88.9 Ru ruthenium 44	87.6 Rh rhodium 45	85.5 Pd palladium 46
		85.5 Zr zirconium 40	84.9 Nb niobium 41	83.8 Mo molybdenum 42	81.8 Tc technetium 43	80.9 Ru ruthenium 44	79.9 Rh rhodium 45
		78.5 Hf hafnium 72	76.9 Ta tantalum 73	74.9 W tungsten 74	72.6 Re rhenium 75	70.9 Os osmium 76	69.7 Ir iridium 77
		68.9 Pt platinum 78	67.9 Au gold 79	65.4 Ag silver 47	63.5 Pd palladium 46	61.9 Ni nickel 28	60.0 Cu copper 29
		58.9 Zn zinc 30	57.9 Ga gallium 31	55.8 Ge germanium 32	54.9 As arsenic 33	52.0 Se selenium 34	50.9 Br bromine 35
		47.9 Ti titanium 22	46.9 V vanadium 23	45.0 Cr chromium 24	43.0 Mn manganese 25	40.1 Fe iron 26	39.1 Co cobalt 27
		44.9 Ni nickel 28	43.0 Cu copper 29	40.1 Zn zinc 30	39.1 Ga gallium 31	37.0 Ge germanium 32	35.5 As arsenic 33
		32.1 Se selenium 34	30.1 Br bromine 35	28.1 Kr krypton 36	26.0 Rb rubidium 37	24.3 Sr strontium 38	22.0 Y yttrium 39
		20.2 Zr zirconium 40	19.0 Nb niobium 41	17.0 Mo molybdenum 42	15.0 Tc technetium 43	13.0 Ru ruthenium 44	11.0 Rh rhodium 45
		10.8 Pd palladium 46	10.0 Ag silver 47	9.0 Cd cadmium 48	8.0 In indium 49	7.0 Sn tin 50	6.0 Sb antimony 51
		5.0 Te tellurium 52	4.0 I iodine 53	3.0 Xe xenon 54	2.0 Fr francium 87	1.0 Ra radium 88	0.0 Ac* actinium 89

Elements with atomic numbers 112-116 have been reported but not fully authenticated

* Lanthanide series

* Actinide series

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