

NAMA:

TINGKATAN:

MODUL PENINGKATAN PRESTASI MURID TINGKATAN 5 TAHUN 2022/2023

KIMIA

KERTAS 2

DUA JAM TIGA PULUH MINIT

JANGAN BUKA MODUL INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU

Arahan kepada murid

1. *Tulis nama dan tingkatan anda pada ruang yang telah disediakan.*
2. *Modul ini adalah dalam dwibahasa.*
3. *Soalan dalam Bahasa Melayu mendahului soalan yang sepadan dalam Bahasa Inggeris.*
4. *Jawab semua soalan dalam Bahagian A dan Bahagian C*
5. *Pilih satu soalan sahaja dalam Bahagian B.*
6. *Sila gunakan pen untuk menulis jawapan.*

Untuk Kegunaan Pemeriksa			
Bahagian	Soalan	Markah Penuh	Markah Diperoleh
A	1	5	
	2	5	
	3	6	
	4	7	
	5	8	
	6	9	
	7	10	
	8	10	
B	9	20	
	10	20	
C	11	20	
JUMLAH			

Modul ini mengandungi 27 halaman bercetak

Bahagian A
Section A
 [60 markah]
 [60 marks]

Jawab semua soalan dalam bahagian ini.
Answer all questions in this section

- 1 (a) Jadual 1 menunjukkan empat bahan dan formula kimianya.
Table 1 shows four substances and their chemical formulae.

Bahan <i>Substance</i>	Formula kimia <i>Chemical formula</i>
Iodin <i>Iodine</i>	I ₂
Helium <i>Helium</i>	He
Asetamida <i>Acetamide</i>	C ₂ H ₅ NO
Natrium klorida <i>Sodium chloride</i>	NaCl

Jadual 1/ Table 1

- (i) Nyatakan satu bahan yang wujud sebagai atom.
State one substance which exist as atom.

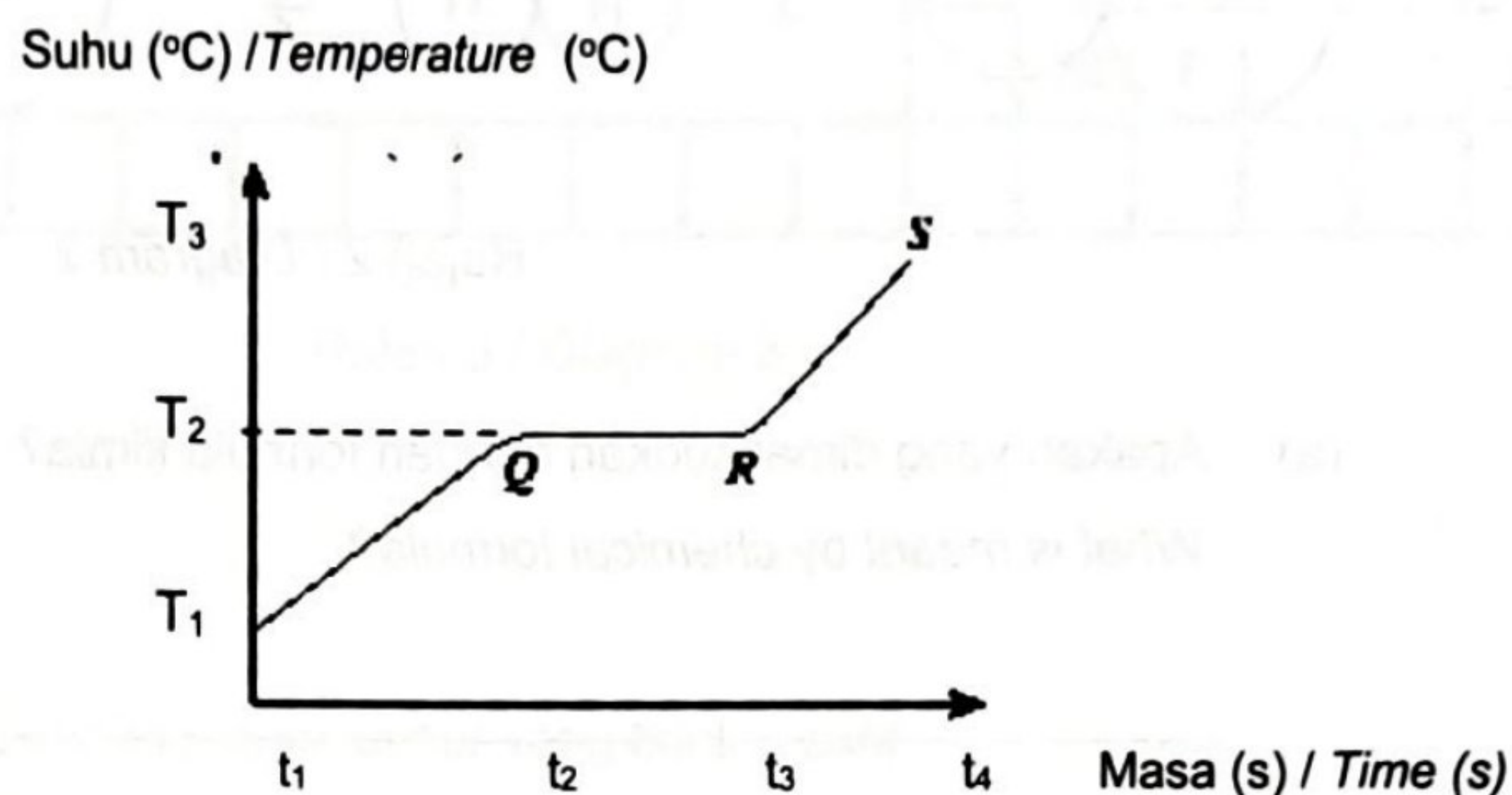
[1 markah/mark]

- (ii) Apakah keadaan fizik iodin pada suhu bilik?
What is the physical state of iodine at room temperature?

[1 markah/mark]

- (b) Rajah 1 menunjukkan graf suhu melawan masa apabila pepejal asetamida dipanaskan.

Diagram 1 shows the graph of temperature against time when solid acetamide is heated.



Rajah 1 / Diagram 1

Berdasarkan Rajah 1:

Based on Diagram 1:

- (i) What is represent by T_2 ?

Apakah yang diwakili oleh T_2 ?

[1 markah/mark]

- (ii) Mengapa tidak terdapat perubahan suhu dari Q ke R?

Why there is no change in temperature from Q to R?

[1 markah/mark]

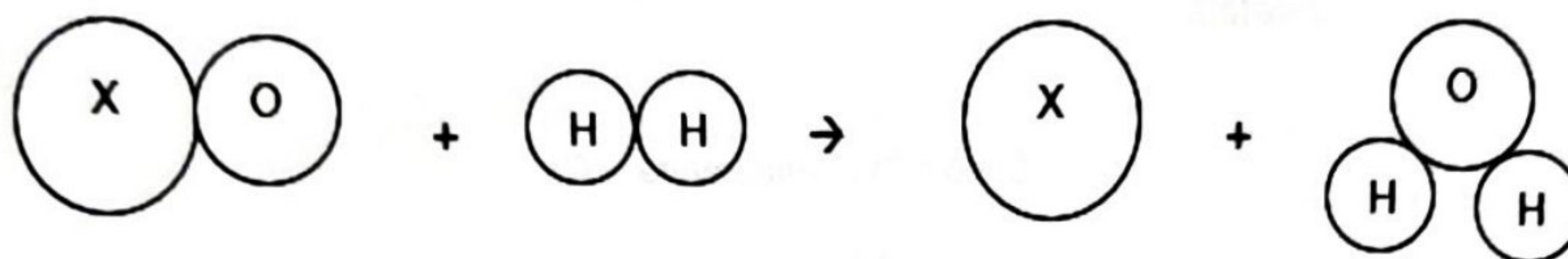
- (iii) Apakah keadaan jirim dari Q ke R?

What is the state of matter from Q to R?

[1 markah/mark]

2. Rajah 2 menunjukkan tindak balas antara oksida X dan gas hidrogen.

Diagram 2 shows reaction between X oxide and hydrogen gas.



Rajah 2 / Diagram 2

- (a) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan formula kimia?

What is meant by chemical formula?

[1 markah/mark]

- (b) Nyatakan formula kimia bagi gas hydrogen.

State the chemical formula of hydrogen gas.

[1 markah/mark]

- (c) Deduksikan dua maklumat berdasarkan Rajah 2.

Deduce two informations based on Diagram 2.

[2 markah/marks]

- (d) Jisim formula relatif oksida X ialah 80. Hitungkan jisim atom relatif X.

Relative formula mass of X oxide is 80. Calculate the relative atomic mass of X.

[1 markah/mark]

3. Rajah 3 merupakan sebahagian daripada Jadual Berkala Unsur.

Diagram 3 is a part of the Periodic Table of Elements.

Rajah 3 / Diagram 3

Berdasarkan Rajah 3,

Based on Diagram 3,

- (a) Berikan nama baris menegak unsur yang tidak reaktif.

Give the name for the vertical row of element that is non-reactive.

[1 markah/mark]

- (b) (i) Pilih dua unsur dalam Jadual berkala Unsur di atas yang boleh bertindak balas untuk menghasilkan sebatian ion.

Choose two elements in the above Periodic Table of Elements that can react to form ionic substance.

[1 markah/mark]

- (ii) Tuliskan persamaan kimia bagi sebatian yang terbentuk

Write the chemical equation for the compound formed.

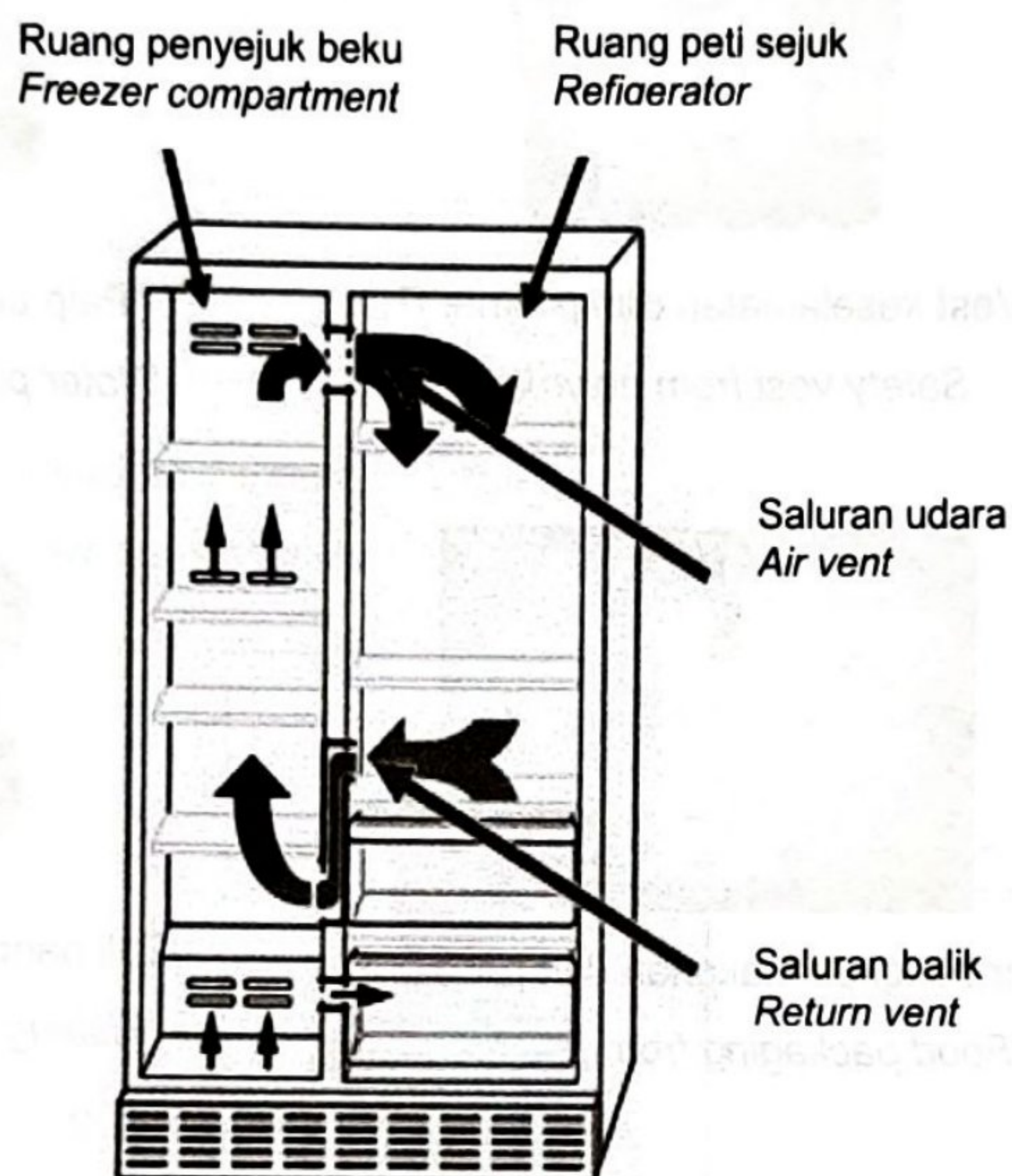
[2 markah/marks]

- Based on the chemical equation written in (b)(ii), calculate mass of 0.5 mol compound formed.

Based on the chemical equation written in (b)(ii), calculate mass of compound formed.

4. Rajah 4.1 menunjukkan sebuah peti ais yang dilapisi teknologi antibakteria nano titanium dalam bahagian sistem pembersihannya.

Diagram 4.1 shows a refrigerator coated with titanium nano antibacterial technology in its cleaning system.



Rajah 4.1/ Diagram 4.1

- (a) (i) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan nanoteknologi?

What is the meaning of nanotechnology?

[1 markah/mark]

- (ii) Nyatakan satu kelebihan penggunaan nanoteknologi ke atas makanan yang disimpan di dalam peti ais dalam Rajah 4.1.

State one advantage of the use of nanotechnology over food stored in the refrigerator in Diagram 4.1.

[1 markah/mark]

- (b) Rajah 4.2 di bawah menunjukkan pelbagai barangan yang terdiri daripada polimer.

Diagram 4.2 below shows a variety of items composed of polymers.



Vest keselamatan dari polimer P
Safety vest from polymer P



Paip air dari polimer Q
Water pipes of polymer Q



Pembungkus makanan dari polimer R
Food packaging from polymer R



Tali pancing dari polimer S
Fishing line of polymer S

Rajah 4.2 / Diagram 4. 2

- (i) Kelaskan bahan P, Q, R dan S mengikut tindak balas pempolimeran.
Classify materials P, Q, R and S according to the polymerization reaction.

Pempolimeran penambahan Addition polymerization	Pempolimeran kondensasi Condensation polymerization

[2 markah/marks]

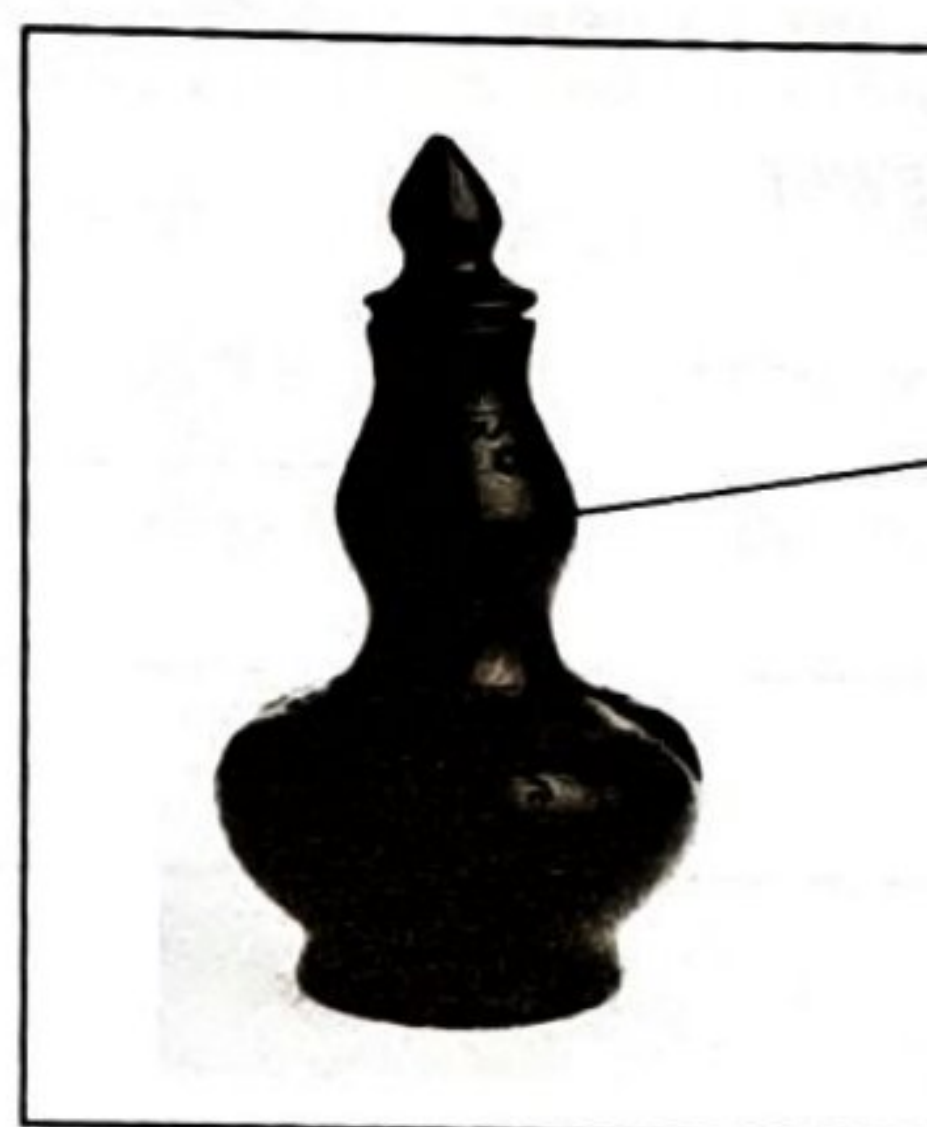
- ii) Namakan polimer bagi R.
Name the polymer for R.

[1 markah/mark]

- iii) Lukis formula struktur monomer bagi polimer Q.
Draw the monomer structure formula for polymer Q.

[2 markah/marks]

5. Rajah 5.1 menunjukkan bahan A.
Diagram 5.1 shows substance A.



Bahan A
 Substance A

Rajah 5.1/ Diagram 5.1

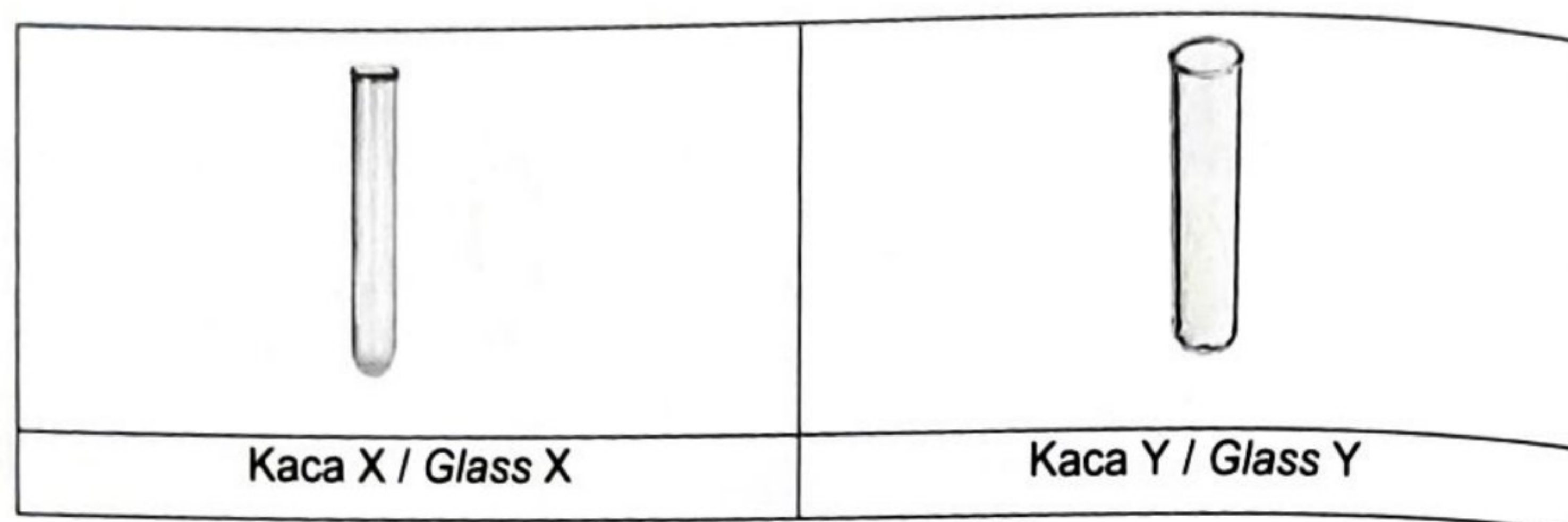
- (a) Apakah unsur utama bahan A dan sifat utama bahan A
What is the main element in substance A and main characteristics of substance A.

[2 markah/marks]

- (b) Nyatakan jenis seramik dan berikan contoh bagi setiap jenis tersebut.
State the types of ceramic and give an example for each type.

[4 markah/marks]

- (c) Rajah 5.2 menunjukkan dua jenis kaca yang di gunakan dalam makmal.
 Diagram 5.2 shows two types of glass that use in laboratory.



Rajah 5.2 / Diagram 5.2

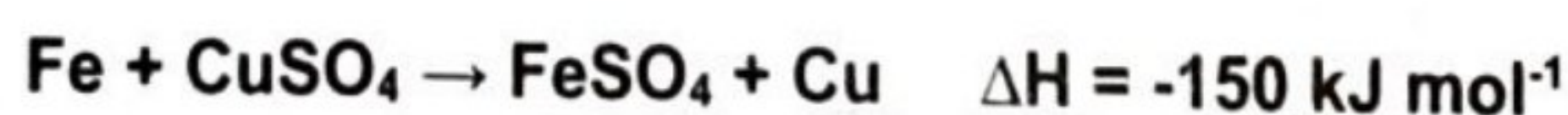
Cikgu Kamisah ingin memanaskan satu jenis larutan. Pilih kaca yang lebih sesuai dan jelaskan jawapan anda.

Teacher Kamisah wants to heat a solution. Choose which glass she should use and explain your answer.

[2 markah/marks]

6. (a) Persamaan termokimia bagi tindak balas penyesaran antara ferum dan kuprum(II) sulfat diberikan di bawah.

The thermochemical equation for the displacement reaction between iron and copper(II) sulphate solution is given below.



- (i) Nyatakan maksud haba penyesaran.
State the meaning of heat of displacement.

[1 markah/mark]

- (ii) Berdasarkan persamaan termokimia yang diberi, nyatakan satu pemerhatian apabila serbuk ferum berlebihan ditambah kepada larutan kuprum(II) sulfat. *Based on the given thermochemical equation, state one observation when excess iron powder is added to copper(II) sulphate solution.*
-
-

[1 markah/mark]

- (iii) Dalam eksperimen ini, ferum berlebihan ditambahkan kepada 100 cm³ larutan kuprum(II) sulfat 0.5 mol dm⁻³. Diberi muatan haba tentu larutan 4.2 J g⁻¹ °C⁻¹ dan ketumpatan larutan ialah 1.0 g cm⁻³. Hitungkan perubahan suhu dalam eksperimen ini. *In this experiment, excess iron is added to 100 cm³ of 0.5 mol dm⁻³ copper(II) sulphate solution. Given that the specific heat capacity of the solution is 4.2 J g⁻¹ °C⁻¹ and the density of the solution is 1.0 g cm⁻³. Calculate the temperature change in this experiment.*

[3 markah/marks]

- (b) Jadual 6 menunjukkan haba pembakaran tiga jenis alkohol.
 Table 6 shows the heat of combustion of three types of alcohol.

Nama alkohol Name of alcohol	Formula molekul Molecular Formula	Haba pembakaran/ kJ mol ⁻¹ Heat of combustion / kJ mol ⁻¹
Metanol Methanol	CH ₃ OH	725
Etanol Ethanol	C ₂ H ₅ OH	1 376
Propanol Propanol	C ₃ H ₇ OH	2 015

Jadual 6 / Table 6

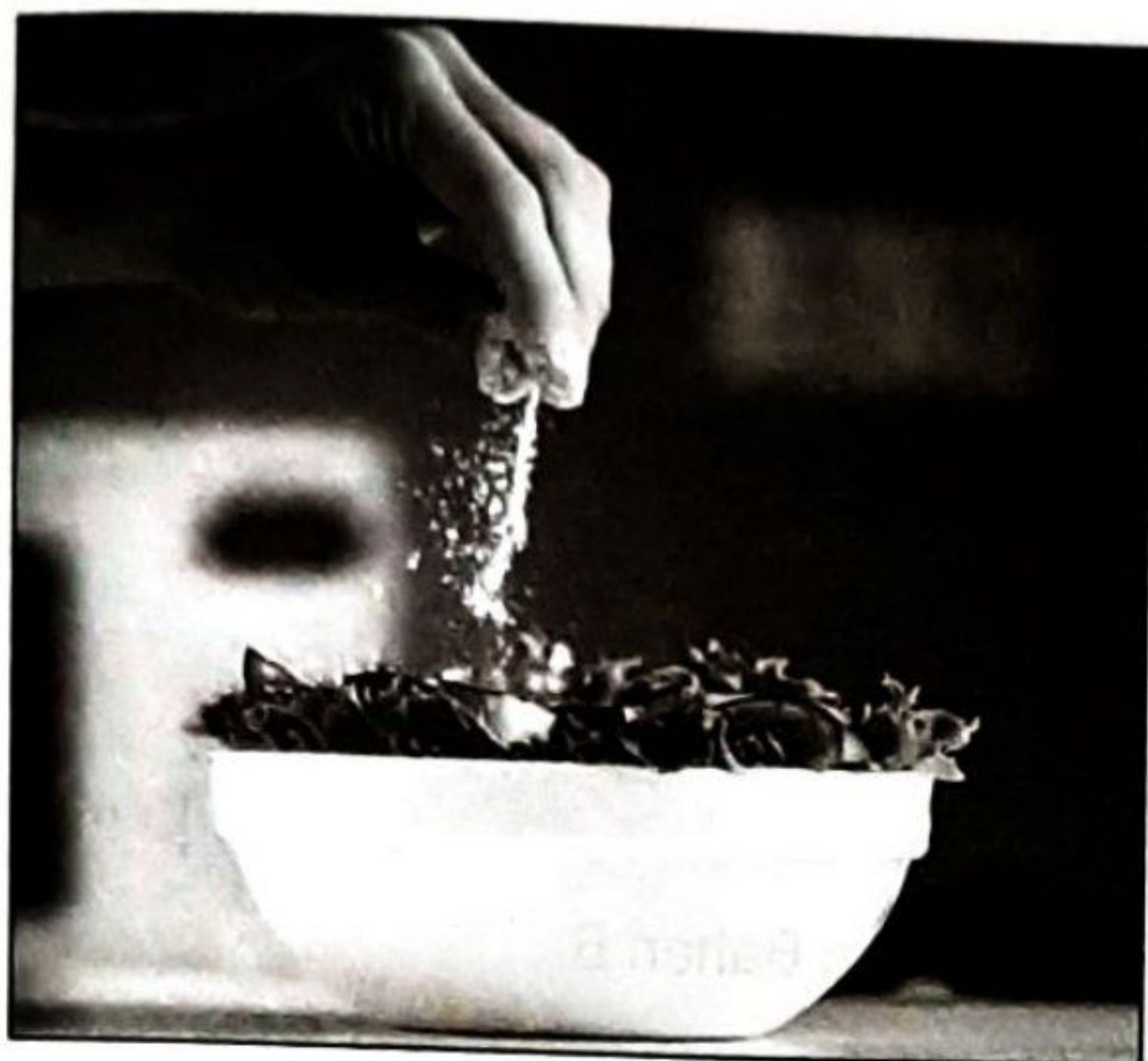
Berdasarkan maklumat dalam Jadual 6, terangkan mengapa nilai haba pembakaran berbeza.

Based on information in Table 6, explain why there is a difference in the values of the heat of combustion.

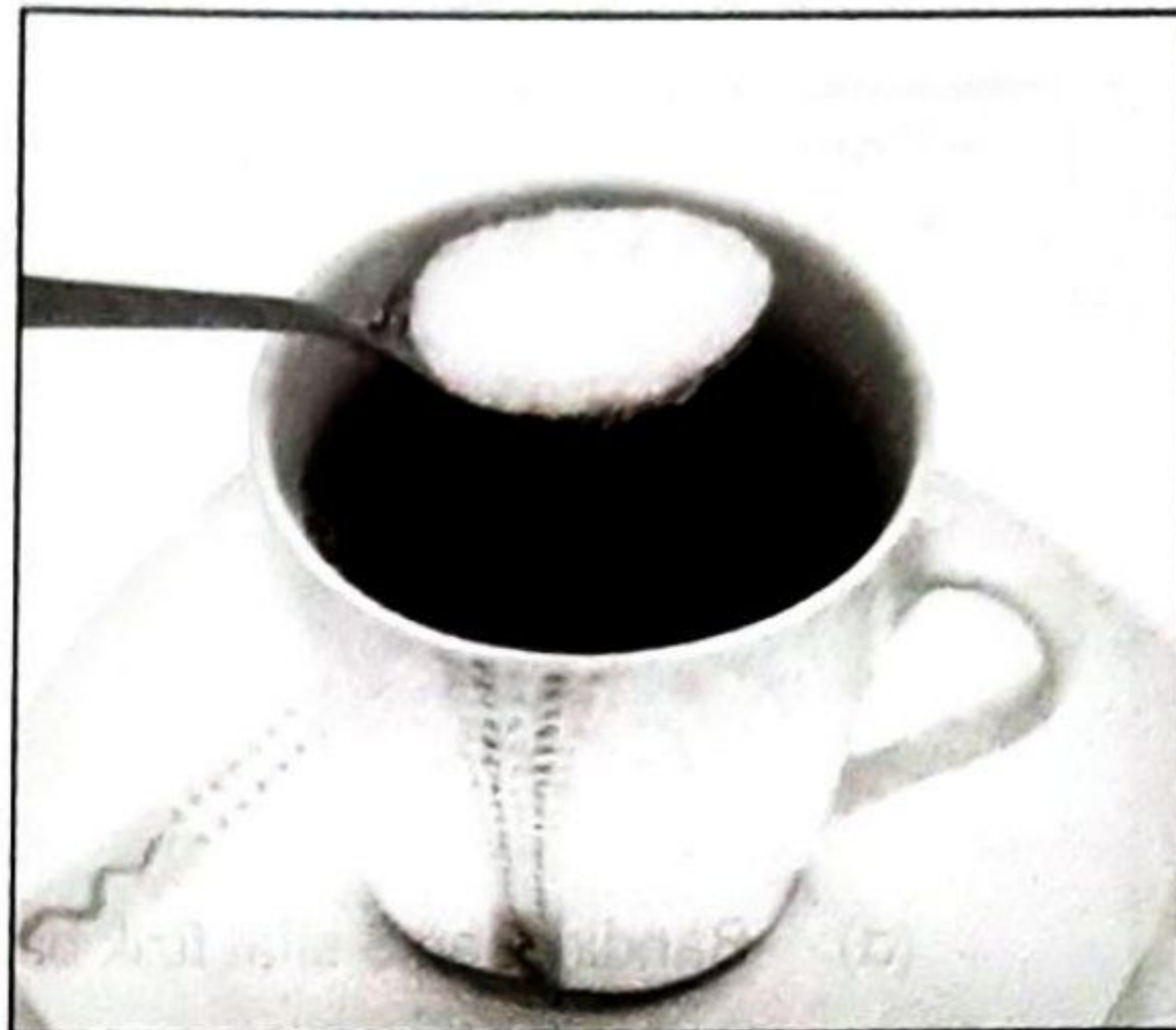
[4 markah/marks]

7. Garam dan gula digunakan sebagai bahan tambah dalam penyediaan makanan sejak dahulu lagi.

Salt and sugar are substance added in preparation food since long time ago.



Bahan A / Substance A



Bahan B / Substance B

Rajah 7 / Diagram 7

- (a) Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan kation?

What is the meaning of cation?

[1 markah/mark]

- (b) Berdasarkan rajah A di atas, kenalpasti kation yang hadir

Based on the diagram A above, determine cation that present

[1 markah/mark]

- (c) Lukis pembentukan ikatan ion bagi Bahan A dan tuliskan salah satu persamaan setengah yang terlibat.

Draw formation of ionic bond for substance A and write one of half equation that involved.

[3 markah/marks]

- (d) Bandingkan 3 sifat fizik bagi Bahan A dan Bahan B.

Compare 3 physical state for Substance A and Substance B.

[3 markah/marks]

- (e) Nyatakan satu bahan yang boleh menggantikan fungsi Bahan B.

Wajarkan jawapan anda.

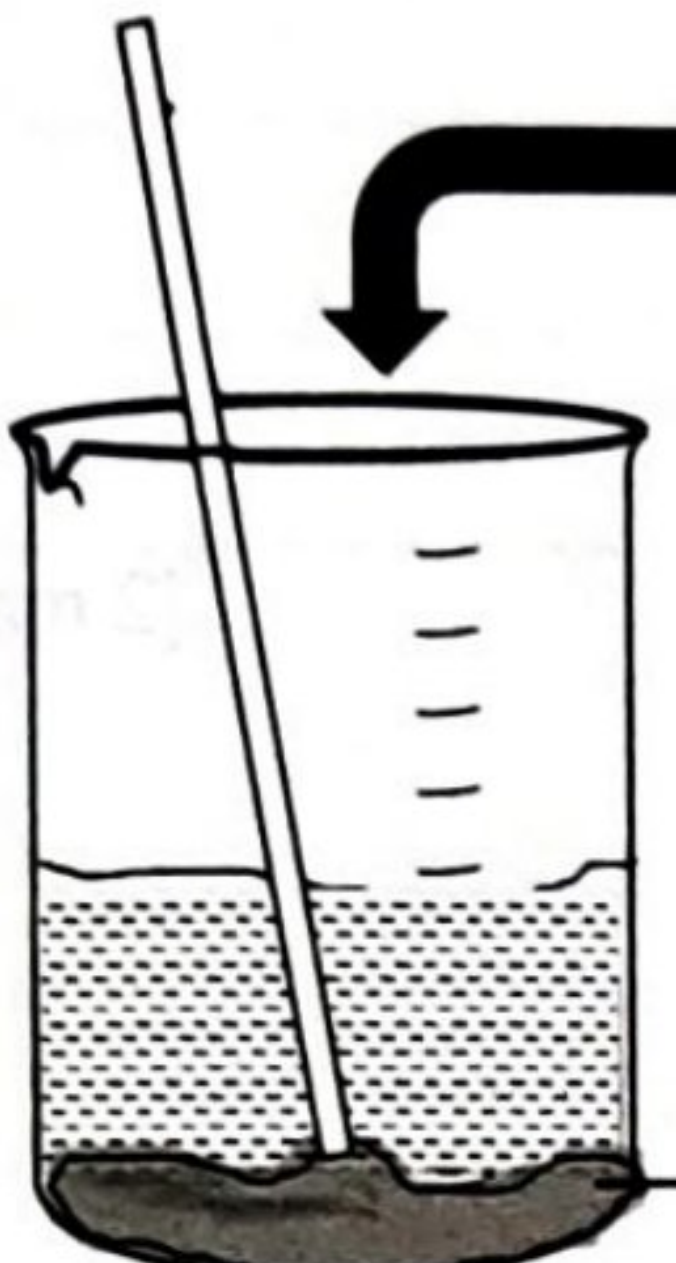
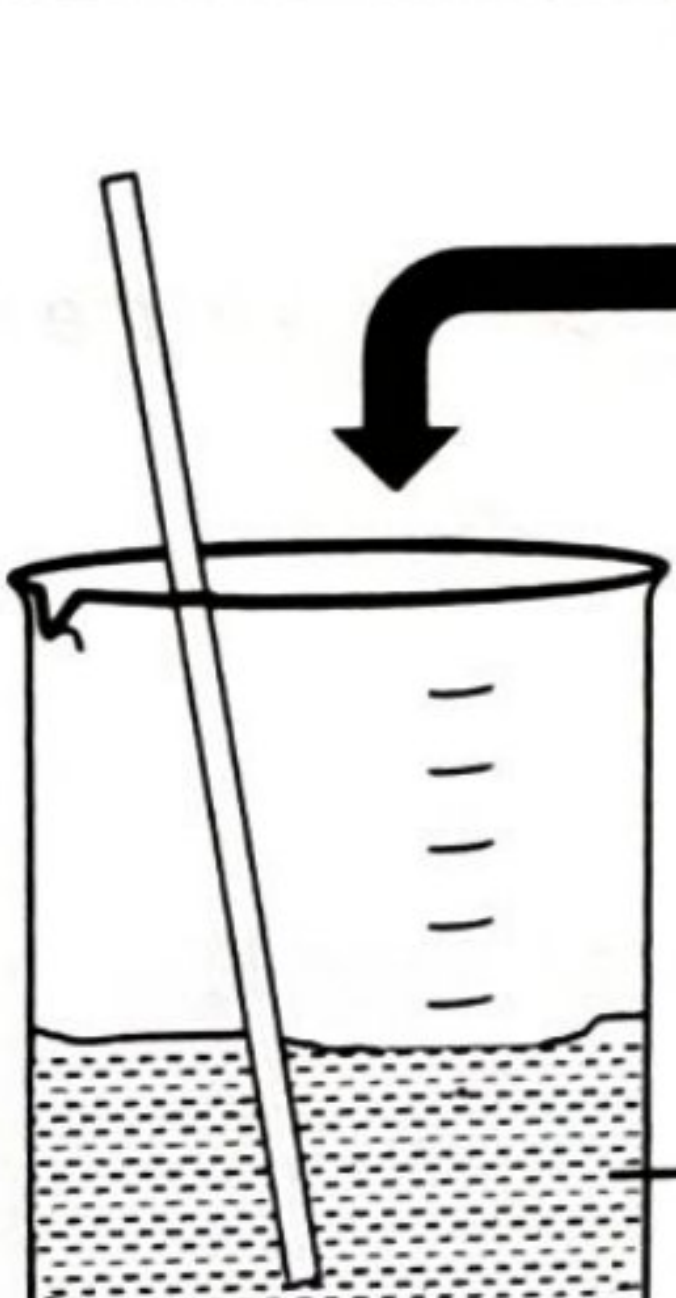
State a substance that can replace Substance B.

Justify your answer.

[2 markah/marks]

8. (a) Rajah 8.1 menunjukkan pemerhatian bagi aktiviti penyediaan garam X dan garam Y dengan menggunakan dua tindak balas yang berbeza

Diagram 8.1 shows the observation for the activity to prepare salt X and salt Y by using two different reactions.

 <p>Garam X Salt X</p>	<p>50 cm³ larutan natrium klorida 0.2 mol dm⁻³ + 50 cm³ larutan argentum nitrat 0.2 mol dm⁻³</p> <p>50 cm³ sodium chloride solution 0.2 mol dm⁻³ + 50 cm³ silver nitrate solution 0.2 mol dm⁻³</p> <p>Tindak balas I Reaction I</p>
 <p>Garam Y Salt Y</p>	<p>50 cm³ asid nitrik 0.5 mol dm⁻³ + serbuk magnesium berlebihan.</p> <p>50 cm³ nitric acid 0.5 mol dm⁻³ + excess magnesium powder.</p> <p>Tindak balas II Reaction II</p>

Rajah 8.1 / Diagram 8.1

- (i) Nyatakan maksud garam.
State the meaning of salt.

[1 markah/mark]

- (ii) Berdasarkan Rajah 8.1, terangkan perbezaan pemerhatian antara Tindak balas I dan Tindak balas II.

Based on Diagram 8.1, explain the difference in the observation between Reaction I and Reaction II.

[2 markah/marks]

- (iii) Namakan Garam X dalam Tindak balas I.

Name Salt X in Reaction I.

[1 markah/mark]

- (iv) Hitung jisim serbuk magnesium yang bertindak balas dengan asid nitrik bagi menghasilkan Garam Y dalam Tindak balas II.

[Jisim atom relatif : Mg=24]

Calculate the mass of magnesium powder that reacted with the nitric acid to form Salt Y in Reaction II.

[Relative atomic mass : Mg=24]

[3 markah/marks]

- (b) Amir baru sahaja terlibat dalam sektor pertanian. Dia ingin menggunakan baja supaya tanamannya dapat tumbuh dengan lebih pantas, lebih besar dan sihat yang seterusnya akan meningkatkan hasil tanamannya.
Amir just involved in agriculture sector. He wants to use fertilizer so that his crops can grow faster, bigger and healthier thus, increase his crop yields.



Urea , $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CO}$
 Urea , $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CO}$



Ammonium nitrat , NH_4NO_3
 Ammonium nitrate, NH_4NO_3

Rajah 8.2 / Diagram 8.2

Rajah 8.2 menunjukkan dua bungkus baja yang berbeza yang seringkali digunakan oleh petani. Bantu Amir untuk membuat pilihan baja yang paling sesuai dan wajarkan pilihan anda.

Diagram 8.2 shows two bags of different fertilizer that are commonly used by the farmers. Help Amir to choose the most suitable fertilizer and justify your choice.

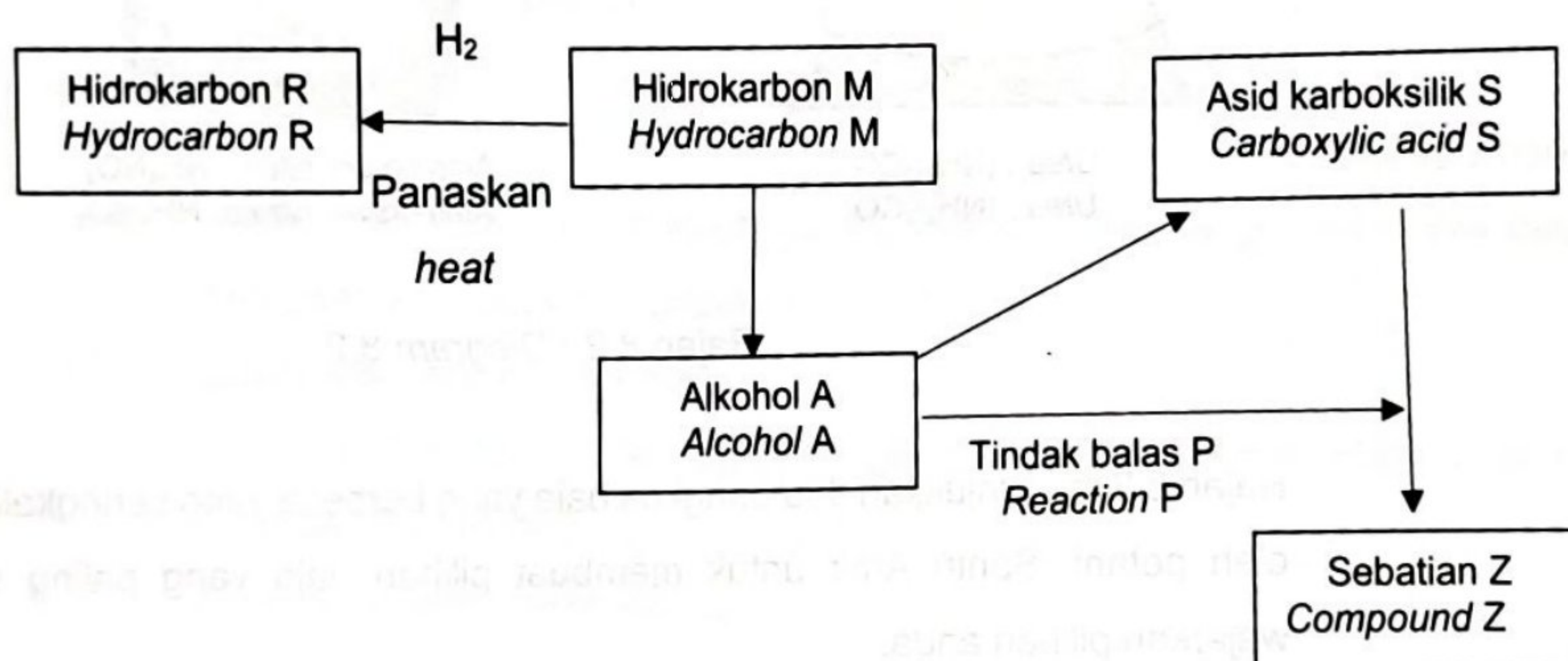
[3 markah/marks]

Bahagian B
Section B
 [20 markah]
 [20 marks]

Jawab mana-mana **satu** soalan dalam bahagian ini.
 Answer **one** question from this section.

9. Rajah 9.1 menunjukkan satu siri tindak balas penukaran yang melibatkan sebatian karbon.

Diagram 9.1 shows the conversions of a carbon compound involving a series of reactions.



Rajah 9.1/ Diagram 9.1

Berdasarkan Rajah 9.1,
 Based on Diagram 9.1,

- (a) Berikan maksud sebatian hidrokarbon dan tuliskan formula am bagi Hidrokarbon R.

Define the meaning of hydrocarbon and write the general formula of Hydrocarbon R.

[2 markah/marks]

- (b) Hidrokarbon M mempunyai 85.7% karbon dan 14.3% hidrogen mengikut jisim. Jisim molekul relatif bagi hidrokarbon M ialah 56. Tentukan formula molekul bagi hidrokarbon M.

Hydrocarbon M has 85.7% of carbon and 14.3% of hydrogen by mass. The relative molecular mass of Hydrocarbon M is 56. Determine the molecular formula of hydrocarbon M.

[3 markah/marks]

- (c) Hidrokarbon R dan Hidrokarbon M wujud dalam berbagai isomer.

Lukiskan dua isomer bagi sebatian hidrokarbon tersebut.

Hydrocarbon R and Hydrocarbon M occur in different isomers.

Draw two isomers of the hydrocarbons.

[2 markah/marks]

- (d) Hidrokarbon R dan M terbakar dalam udara menghasilkan air, karbon dioksida dan jelaga. Terangkan perbezaan pada kuantiti jelaga yang terhasil bagi setiap hidrokarbon tersebut.

[Jisim atom relatif : C=12, H=1]

Hydrocarbon R and M burn in the air produce water, carbon dioxide and soot.

Explain the difference in the quantity of soot produced for each of the hydrocarbons

[Relative atomic mass : C=12, H=1]

[3 markah/marks]

- (e) Tindakbalas antara asid karboksilik S dan alkohol A akan menghasilkan sebatian Z. Namakan tindakbalas P dan reagen yang terlibat dalam penghasilan asid karboksilik S dan sebatian Z.

Lukiskan formula struktur sebatian Z dan namakannya.

The reaction between carboxylic acid S and alcohol A will produce compound Z.

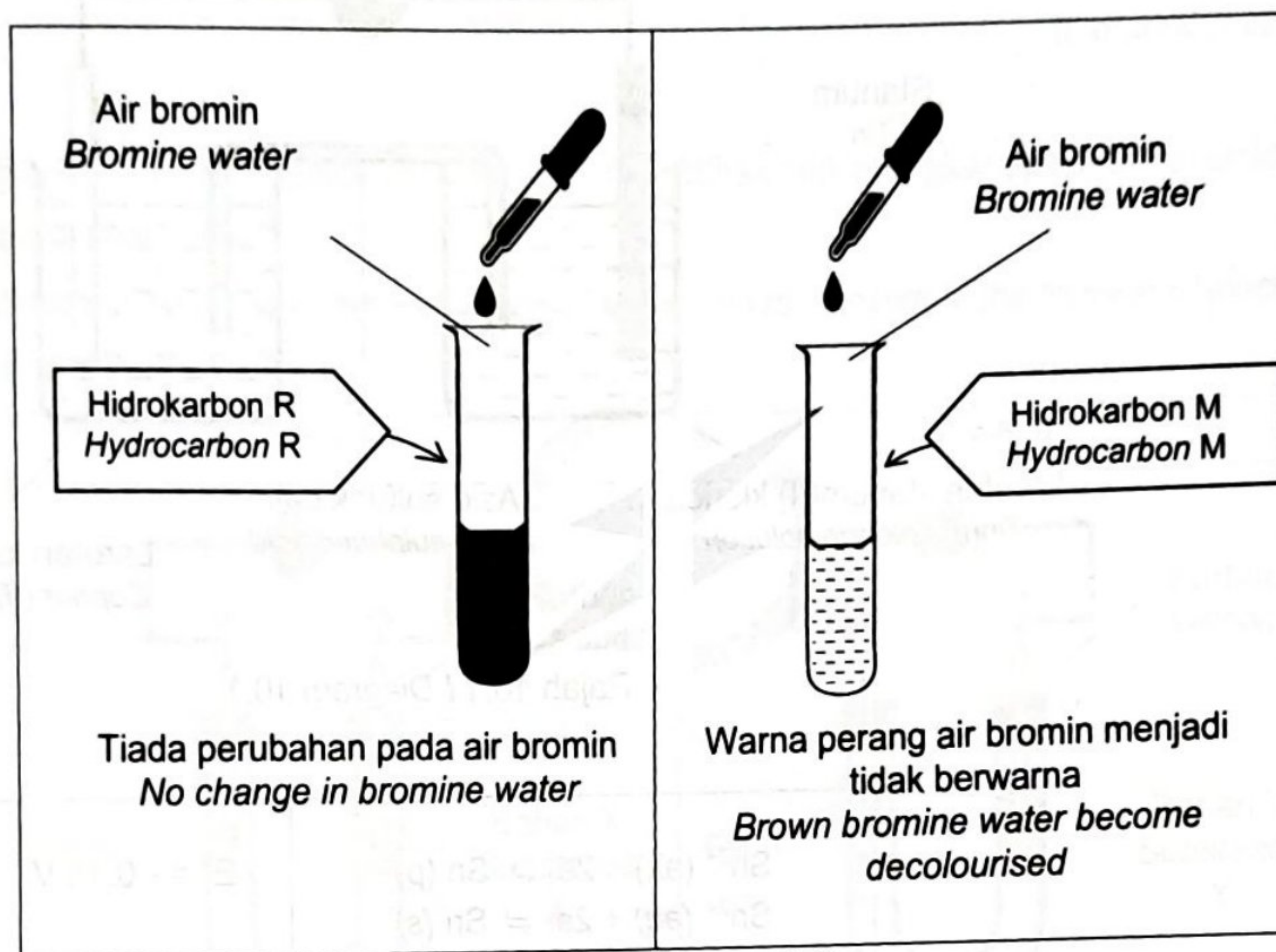
Name the reaction P and the reagent involved in the production of carboxylic acid S and compound Z.

Draw the structural formula of compound Z and name it.

[6 markah/marks]

- (f) Rajah 9.2 menunjukkan keputusan bagi ujian kimia untuk membezakan antara hidrokarbon R dan M.

Diagram 9.2 shows the result of two chemical test to differentiate between hydrocarbon R and M.



Rajah 9.2 / Diagram 9.2

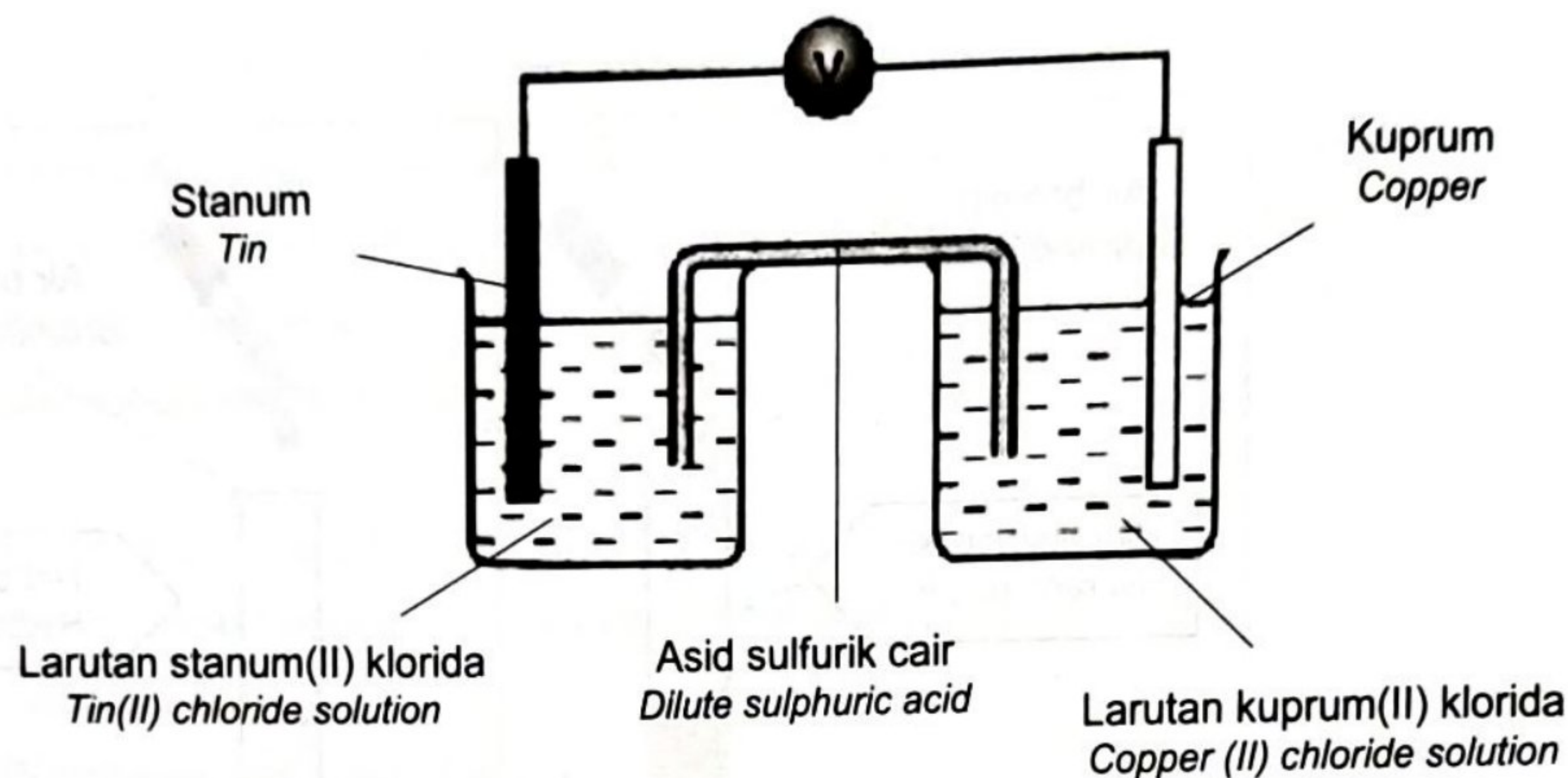
Terangkan perbezaan pemerhatian.

Explain the difference in the observations.

[4 markah/marks]

10. (a) Rajah 10.1 menunjukkan suatu sel kimia dan jadual 10.1 menunjukkan nilai E° bagi logam yang terlibat.

Diagram 10.1 shows a chemical cell and table 10.1 shows E° value of involved metals.



Rajah 10.1 / Diagram 10.1

$\text{Sn}^{2+} (\text{ak}) + 2\text{e} \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn} (\text{p})$ $\text{Sn}^{2+} (\text{aq}) + 2\text{e} \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn} (\text{s})$	$E^\circ = -0.14 \text{ V}$
$\text{Cu}^{2+} (\text{ak}) + 2\text{e} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu} (\text{p})$ $\text{Cu}^{2+} (\text{aq}) + 2\text{e} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu} (\text{s})$	$E^\circ = +0.34 \text{ V}$

Jadual 10.1 / Table 10.1

Berdasarkan rajah 10.1 dan jadual 10.1,

Based on diagram 10.1 and table 10.1,

- (i) Apakah fungsi asid sulfurik cair dan warna larutan kuprum(II) klorida?

What is the function of dilute acid sulphuric and colour of copper(II) chloride solution?

[2 markah/marks]

- (ii) Kenalpasti terminal negatif dan terminal positif dalam sel itu.

Identify negative terminal and positive terminal in the cell.

[2 markah/marks]

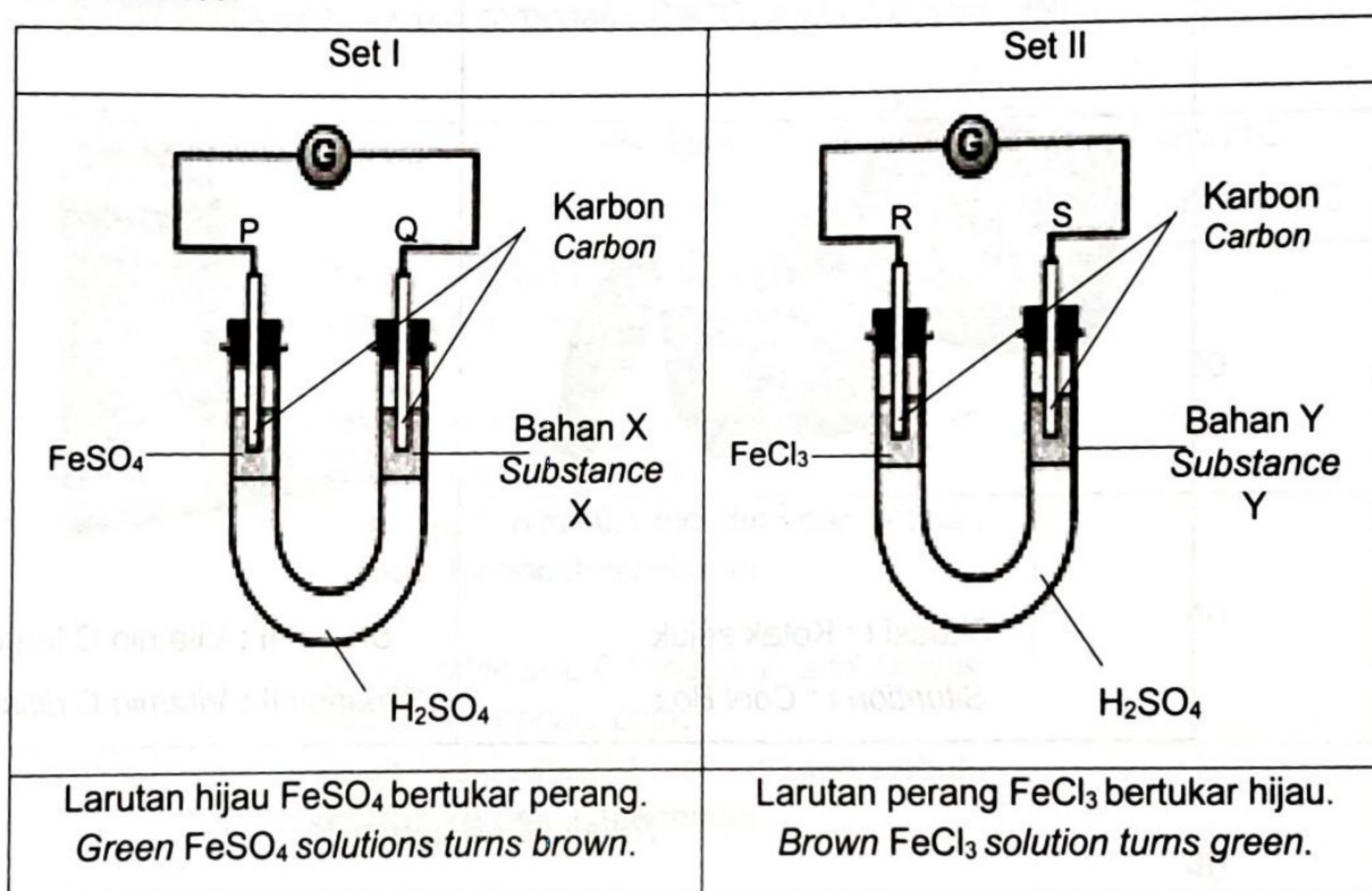
- (iii) Tuliskan persamaan setengah bagi tindak balas pengoksidaan dan penurunan, persamaan ion keseluruhan, notasi sel dan hitungkan nilai voltan yang terhasil dalam sel tersebut.

Write half equation for oxidation and reduction of the reaction, overall ionic equation, cell notation and calculate the voltage value that produced in the cell.

[6 markah/marks]

- (b) Rajah 10.2 menunjukkan dua set susunan radas untuk mengkaji pemindahan elektron pada suatu jarak.

Diagram 10.2 shows two set of apparatus set-up to investigate the transfer of electron at a distance.



Rajah 10.2 / Diagram 10.2

Dengan menamakan bahan X dan bahan Y, bandingkan tindak balas redoks dalam set I dan set II daripada aspek :

By naming substance X and substance Y, compare the redox reaction of set I and set II in term of :

- bahan yang dioksidakan
oxidized substance
- setengah persamaan bagi tindak balas penurunan
half equation of reduction reaction
- arah pengaliran elektron
direction of electron flow
- agen pengoksidaan dan agen penurunan
oxidizing agent and reducing agent

[10 markah/marks]

Bahagian C
Section C
 [20 markah]
 [20 marks]

Jawab soalan dalam bahagian ini.
 Answer question from this section.

11. Rajah 11 menunjukkan dua situasi bagi mengkaji kadar tindak balas dalam kehidupan seharian,

Diagram 11 shows two situation to study rate of reaction in daily life.



Rajah 11 / Diagram 11

- (a) Apakah maksud kadar tindak balas?

What is meant by rate of reaction?

[1 markah/mark]

- (b) Berdasarkan Rajah 11,
 Based on Diagram 11,

- (i) Nyatakan dua faktor yang terlibat situasi I dan II.
 State two factors involve in situation I and II.

[2 markah/marks]

- (ii) Terangkan bagaimana faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindakbalas membantu anda dalam situasi I dan situasi II pada Rajah 11.

Explain how the factor affecting rate of reaction helps you in situation I and situation II in Diagram 11.

[4 markah/marks]

- (c) Jadual 11 menunjukkan tiga set eksperimen untuk mengkaji faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kadar tindak balas di antara kalsium karbonat, CaCO_3 dan asid nitrik, HNO_3 .

Table 11 shows three sets of experiment to study the factors affecting the rate of reaction between calcium carbonate, CaCO_3 and nitric acid, HNO_3 .

Eksperimen <i>Experiment</i>	Reaktan <i>Reactant</i>	Suhu / °C <i>Temperature / °C</i>
I	25 cm ³ asid nitrik 0.1 mol dm ⁻³ dan ketulan kalsium karbonat berlebihan 25 cm ³ nitric acid 0.1 mol dm ⁻³ and excess calcium carbonate chips	30
II	25 cm ³ asid nitrik 0.1 mol dm ⁻³ dan ketulan kalsium karbonat berlebihan 25 cm ³ nitric acid 0.1 mol dm ⁻³ and excess calcium carbonate chips	40
III	25 cm ³ asid nitrik 0.1 mol dm ⁻³ dan serbuk kalsium karbonat berlebihan 25 cm ³ nitric acid 0.1 mol dm ⁻³ and excess calcium carbonate powder	40

Terangkan perbezaan kadar tindak balas antara eksperimen I dan II **ATAU** eksperimen II dan III dengan menggunakan teori perlanggaran.

*Explain the difference in the rate of reaction between Experiment I and II **OR** Experiment II and III by using collision theory.*

[5 markah/marks]

- (d) (i) Petikan di bawah menerangkan tentang platlet dan kaitannya dengan kadar pembekuan darah.

The passage below describes about platelets and their relation to the rate of blood clotting.

Penggumpalan darah bergantung kepada kepekatan platlet dalam darah.
Blood clotting depends on the concentration of platelets in the blood.

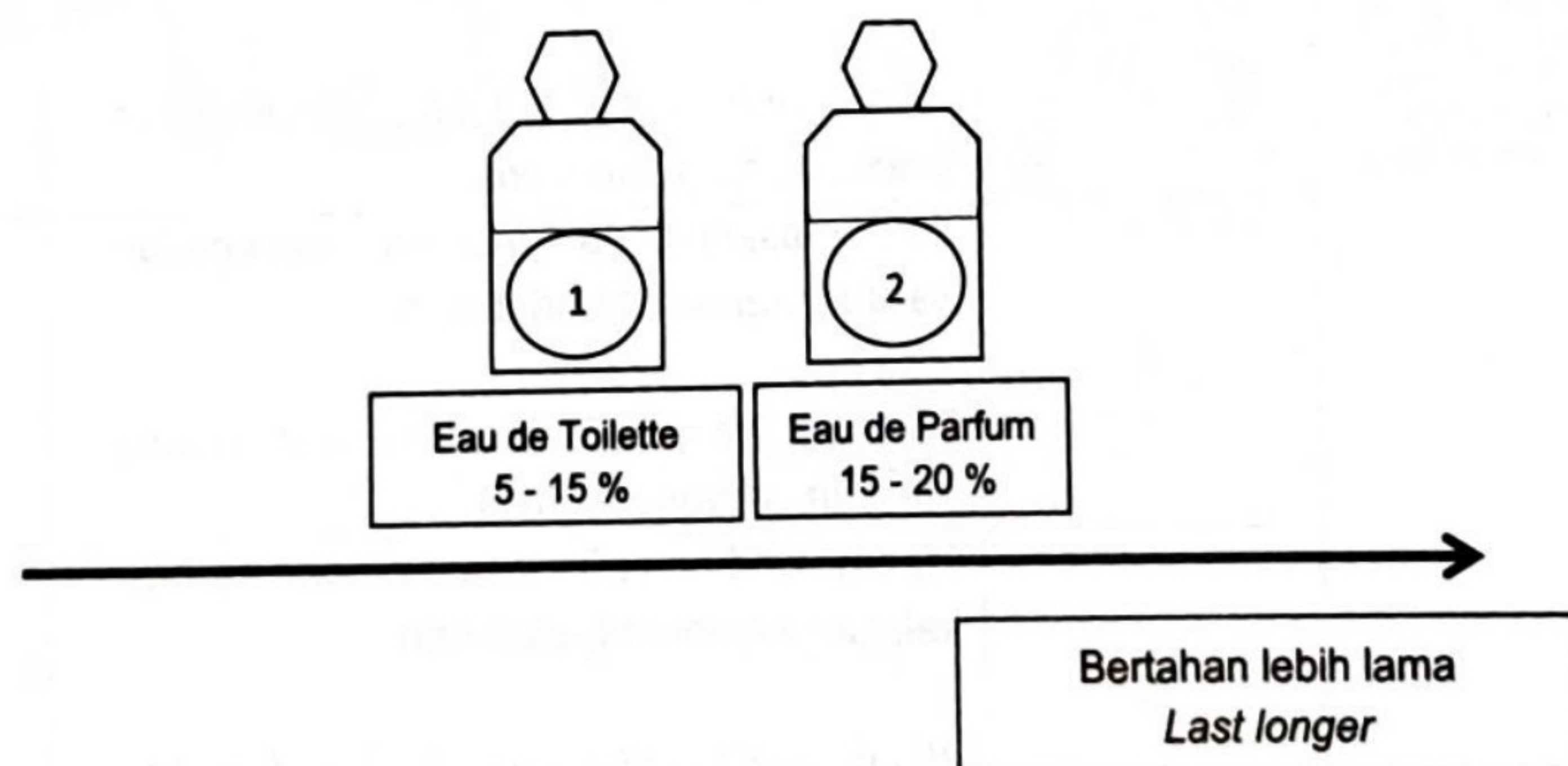
Harun mengalami kemalangan kecil dan dia mendapati aliran darah pada lukanya sukar untuk berhenti. Terangkan situasi ini.

Harun had a minor accident and he found out that the blood flow from his wounds difficult to stop. Describe this situation.

[4 markah/marks]

- (ii) Rajah menunjukkan dua botol pewangi yang mengandungi peratusan ester berbeza.

Diagram shows two bottles of fragrance containing different percentage of ester.



Firdaus bekerja sebagai Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif di Melur Holding. Adakala Firdaus bekerja di pejabat dan adakala Firdaus perlu melawat tapak pembinaan.

Berdasarkan situasi tempat kerja Firdaus, wajarkan penggunaan kedua-dua jenis minyak wangi di atas.

Firdaus works as Chief Executive Officer in Melur Holding. Sometimes he works in the office and sometimes he has to visit the construction site.

According to the situation on Firdaus work place, justify the uses of both perfumes.

[4 markah/marks]

Nombor Proton/ Proton number

Simbol / Symbol

Nama Unsur / Name of element

Jisim atom relatif / Relative atomic mass

JADUAL BERKALA UNSUR/ PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS									
Nombor Proton/ Proton number		Simbol / Symbol		Nama Unsur / Name of element		Jisim atom relatif / Relative atomic mass			
1	H Hydrogen 1	2	He Helium 4	3	Li Lithium 7	4	Be Beryllium 9	5	B Boron 11
6	C Carbon 12	7	N Nitrogen 14	8	O Oxygen 16	9	F Fluorine 19	10	Ne Neon 20
11	Na Sodium 23	12	Mg Magnesium 24	13	Al Aluminium 27	14	Si Silicon 28	15	P Phosphorus 31
16	S Sulphur 32	17	Cl Chlorine 35	18	Ar Argon 40	19	K Potassium 39	20	Ca Calcium 40
21	Sc Scandium 45	22	Ti Titanium 48	23	V Vanadium 51	24	Cr Chromium 52	25	Mn Manganese 55
26	Fe Iron 56	27	Co Cobalt 59	28	Ni Nickel 59	29	Cu Copper 64	30	Zn Zinc 65
31	Ga Gallium 70	32	Ge Germanium 73	33	As Arsenic 75	34	Se Selenium 79	35	Br Bromine 80
36	Kr Krypton 84	37	Rb Rubidium 86	38	Sr Strontium 88	39	Y Yttrium 89	40	Zr Zirconium 91
41	Nb Niobium 93	42	Mo Molybdenum 96	43	Tc Technetium 98	44	Ru Ruthenium 101	45	Rh Rhodium 103
46	Pd Palladium 106	47	Ag Silver 108	48	Cd Cadmium 112	49	In Indium 115	50	Sn Tin 119
51	Sb Antimony 122	52	Te Tellurium 128	53	I Iodine 127	54	Xe Xenon 131	55	Cs Caesium 133
56	Ba Barium 137	57	La Lanthanum 139	72	Hf Hafnium 179	73	Ta Tantalum 181	74	W Tungsten 184
75	Re Rhenium 186	76	Os Osmium 190	77	Ir Iridium 192	78	Pt Platinum 195	79	Au Gold 197
80	Hg Mercury 201	81	Tl Thallium 204	82	Pb Lead 207	83	Bi Bismuth 209	84	Po Polonium 210
85	At Astatine 210	86	Rn Radon 222	87	Fr Francium 223	88	Ra Radium 226	89	Ac Actinium 227
90	Th Thorium 232	91	Pa Protactinium 231	92	U Uranium 238	93	Np Neptunium 237	94	Pu Plutonium 244
95	Am Americium 243	96	Cm Curium 247	97	Bk Berkelium 247	98	Cf Californium 251	99	Es Einsteinium 252
100	Fm Fermium 253	101	Md Mendelevium 258	102	No Nobelium 259	103	Lr Lawrencium 262	104	Unq Unnilquadium 257
105	Unp Unnilpentium 260	106	Unh Unnilhexium 263	107	Uns Unnilseptium 262	108	Uno Unniloctium 265	109	Une Unnilennium 266

MODUL TAMAT
END OF MODULE