



TOPIC-STRUCTURE OF ATOM

SUBTOPIC-ELECTRONIC CONFIGURATION (PART-1)

SUBJECT – CHEMISTRY

DURATION – 30 mins

F.M. - 15

DATE -08.07.20

1.1 Which principle states that electrons fill orbitals with lower energy before moving on to higher energy orbitals?

a) Aufbau b) Pauli c) Einstein d) Hund

1.2 Electronic configuration of the outer shell of the element Gd with atomic number 64 is:

(a) $[\text{Xe}] 4f^1 5d^1 6s^2$ (b) $[\text{Xe}] 4f^1 6s^3$ (c) $[\text{Xe}] 4f^4$ (d) $[\text{Xe}] 4f^2 6s^2$

1.3 Maximum number of electrons in a shell can be:

(a) $4l + 2$ (b) $4l - 2$ (c) $2n^2$ (d) $2l + 1$

1.4 The quantum number that determines the orbital angular momentum-

(a) Spin quantum number (b) magnetic quantum number (c) azimuthal quantum number
(d) Principal quantum number

1.5 Number of unpaired electrons in Ni^{2+} :

(a) 3 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 0

1.6 If the electronic structure of any transition element is governed mainly by:

(a) Hund's rule (b) Pauli's exclusion principle (c) Aufbau Principle (d) None of these

1.7 Which quantum number(s) do $2p_x$ and $2p_y$ orbitals have in common?

(a) n and l (b) n (c) l and m_l (d) l

1.8 For a principal quantum number n , how many atomic orbitals are possible?

(a) n^2 (b) $n + 1$ (c) $2n$ (d) n

1.9 Which among the following requires determination of Spin multiplicity-

a) Aufbau b) Pauli c) Einstein d) Hund

1.10 Element Z has the ground state electronic configuration $1s^2 2s^2 2p^5$. In which group does it belong?

(a) 5 (b) 15 (c) 17 (d) 13

1.11 A set of orbitals for which the quantum number $l = 1$ is:

(a) 7-fold degenerate b) non-degenerate c) 3-fold degenerated) 5-fold degenerate

1.12 For the principal quantum number $n = 5$, it is possible to have:

(a) only s and p orbitals b) only s, p, d and f orbitals c) only an s orbital d) only s, p and d orbitals

1.13 The electronic configuration of Ag is:

(a) $[\text{Kr}] 4d^{10}5s^1$ b) $[\text{Kr}] 4d^85s^2$ c) $[\text{Kr}] 4d^95s^2$ d) None of these

1.14 The electronic configuration of Nb is:

a) $[\text{Kr}] 4d^4 5s^1$ b) $[\text{Kr}] 4d^5$ c) $[\text{Kr}] 4d^3 5s^2$ d) $[\text{Kr}] 4d^5 6s^1$

1.15 Find the number of unpaired electrons present in Cr^{3+} :

(a) 6 b) 4 c) 5 d) 3

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