

## Structure of Atom (Quantum Numbers, Electronic Configuration & Different Principles)

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1.

Which of the following sets of quantum numbers represent an impossible arrangement -

- n l m s
- 1. 3 2 -2 (+)1/2
- 2. 4 0 0 (-)1/2
- $3. \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad -3 \quad (+)1/2$
- 4. 5 3 0 (-)1/2

2.

How many unpaired electrons are present in  $Ni^{2+}$  cation (atomic number = 28)

- 1.0
- 2. 2
- 3.4
- 4. 6

3.

Number of unpaired electrons in  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$  is -

- 1. 2
- 2. 0
- 3.3
- 4. 1

4.

The quantum numbers of most energetic electron in Ne atom in first excited state is

- 1. 2, 1, 0, +1/2
- 2. 3, 1, 1, +1/2
- 3. 3, 0, 0, +1/2
- 4.3, 1, 0, +1/2

5.

The total number of orbitals having l = 3 is -

- 1.3
- 2. 7
- 3.5
- 4.9

6.

The total spin resulting for a 3d<sup>7</sup> configuration is

- 1. 3/2
- 2. 1/2
- 3. 2
- 4. 1

7.

3p orbital has -

- 1. Two spherical nodes
- 2. Two non-spherical nodes
- 3. One spherical and one non-spherical node
- 4. One spherical and two non-spherical nodes

8.

How many numbers of orbitals are possible in L-energy level?

- (1) 2
- (2) 4
- (3)6
- (4) 1

9.

Maximum number of electrons in a subshell with l=3 and n=4 is

- 1. 14
- 2. 16
- 3. 10
- 4. 12

10.

The correct set of four quantum numbers for the valence electron of rubidium atom (Z

- =37) is
- 1. 5, 1, 1, +1/2
- 2.6, 0, 0, +1/2
- 3.5, 0, 0, +1/2
- 4.5, 1, 0, +1/2

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11.

Consider the following sets of quantum numbers:

- n l m s
- (i)  $3 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad +1/2$
- (ii) 2 2 1 +1/2
- (iii) 4 3 -2 -1/2
- (iv) 1 0 -1 -1/2
- (v) 3 2 3 +1/2

Which of the following sets of quantum numbers is not possible?

- (1) ii, iii and iv
- (2) i, ii, iii and iv
- (3) ii, iv and v
- (4) i and iii

12.

Which electronic configuration must represent an atom in the excited state?

- 1.  $1s^2, 2s^22p^1$
- 2.  $1s^2, 2s^22p^2$
- 3.  $1s^2, 2s^22p^2, 3s^1$
- 4.  $1s^2, 2s^22p^5$

13.

Which of the following pairs of d-orbitals will have electron density along the axes?

- 1.  $d_{z^2}, d_{xz}$
- $2. d_{xz}, d_{zy}$
- 3.  $d_{z^2}$ ,  $d_{x^2-y^2}$
- 4.  $d_{xy}$ ,  $d_{x^2-y^2}$

14.

The angular momentum of an electron in d orbital is equal to

- 1.  $\sqrt{6} + \frac{h}{}$
- 2.  $\sqrt{2}$  h
- 3.  $2\sqrt{3} \text{ h}$
- 4.0 h

15.

If the electronic structure of oxygen atom is written as

 $1s^2$ ,  $2s^2$  11 11 it would violate

- 1. Hund's rule
- 2. Paulis exclusion principle
- 3. Both Hund's and Pauli's principles
- 4. None of these

16.

The correct order of total number of node of atomic orbitals is:

- 1. 4f > 6s > 5d
- 2. 6s > 5d > 4f
- 3. 4f > 5d > 6s
- 4. 5d > 4f > 6s

17.

Which of the following orbitals has two spherical nodes?

- 1. 2s
- 2. 4s
- 3. 3d
- 4. 6f

18.

The quantum number not obtained from the Schrodinger's wave equation is -

- 1. n
- 2.1
- 3. m
- 4. s

19.

The number of electrons with the azimuthal quantum number l = 1 and 2 for  ${}_{24}Cr$  in ground state are:

- 1. 16 and 5
- 2. 12 and 5
- 3. 16 and 4
- 4. 12 and 4



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20.

An ion with mass number 56 contains 3 units of positive charge and 30.4% more neutrons than electrons. What is the symbol to this ion?

- 1.  ${}^{56}_{26} \text{Fe}^{3+}$
- 2.  ${}^{57}_{26}\text{Fe}^{3+}$
- 3.  ${}^{58}_{27}\text{Fe}^{3+}$
- 4.  ${}^{56}_{25}\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$

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