

Atomic Structure

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	What information does the principal quantum number (n) give us about orbitals	A. Size B. Shape C. Spin D. Size and shape
2	Subshells in an atom are filled with electrons in an increasing order of their energy values called.	A. Aufbau principle B. Hund's rule C. Pauli's Exclusion Principle D. None
3	No two electrons in an atom have same all four quantum numbers, this is called.	A. Aufbau Principle B. Hund's rule C. Pauli's excluding principle D. None
4	The value for (n) Principal quantum number can not be.	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
5	If we remove electrons from an atom until the nucleus is left, then it is called.	A. Ionization energy B. Ionization potential C. Successive ionization energy D. All
6	How many d-orbitals are showing their lobes along axis.	A. 1 B. 3 C. 2 D. All
7	An electron having the set of values $n = 4, l = 0, m = 0$ and $s = +1/2$ lies in	A. 2s B. 4s C. 3s D. 5s
8	An orbital can accommodate how many electrons.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
9	Atom having same atomic number but different mass number are called.	A. Isotopes B. Isotones C. Isobars D. Isoelectrons
10	Quantum number values for 2p orbitals are.	A. $n = 2, l = 1$ B. $n = 1, l = 2$ C. $n = 1, l = 0$ D. $n = 2, l = 0$
11	The value of 'm' cannot be	A. Fractional B. Zero C. Positive D. Negative
12	How many d orbitals are there in a given energy level.	A. 1 B. 5 C. 3 D. 7
13	1st ionization energy is.	A. Exothermic B. Endothermic C. Both D. Depend upon atom
14	The shape of d-orbitals are like	A. Complicated B. Polar C. Spherical D. Cloverleaf

15	Number of neutrons present in Cl are	<p>B. 17</p> <p>C. 19</p> <p>D. 25</p>
16	Two electrons in the same orbital have.	<p>A. Same Spin</p> <p>B. Different spin</p> <p>C. May same or different</p> <p>D. Parallel spin</p>
17	In which subshell electrons are filled first according to $n+1$ rule.	<p>A. $2p$</p> <p>B. $3p$</p> <p>C. $4p$</p> <p>D. $4s$</p>
18	Formula for calculating the value of (Azimuthal quantum number)	<p>A. $n+1$</p> <p>B. $n-1$</p> <p>C. $n+2$</p> <p>D. $2n^2$</p>
19	When $3d$ subshell is completely filled, the next entering electron goes into.	<p>A. $4f$</p> <p>B. $4p$</p> <p>C. $4s$</p> <p>D. $4d$</p>
20	d -block elements are also called.	<p>A. Inner transition</p> <p>B. Outer transition</p> <p>C. Typical transition</p> <p>D. None</p>