

Pareeksha Kirana – 2021

From Team Vijnana Kirana

CHEMISTRY

Ch: 5 PERIODIC CLASSIFICATION OF ELEMENTS

- 1. A metal 'M' is in the 13th group of the Periodic Table. Its oxide formula and valency are: (a) MO, 2 (b) M₂O, 2 (C) M₂O₃, 3 (d) M₃O₂, 3
- 2. Consider the elements 20Ca, 8O, 18Ar, 16S, 4Be, 2He
 which of the above elements would you expect to be in group 16 of the Periodic Table?
 (a) 20Ca and 16S (b) 20Ca and 8O (c) 18Ar and 16S (d) 8O and 16S
- 3. What you mean by metallic character? How it varies along the period and down the group in the modern periodic table?

Ans: Metallic character is the tendency of an atom to lose electrons.

In Period: Along the period, metallic characters decreases because a tendency to lose electron decreases due to the increase in nuclear charge. Ex: Metallic character in the 2^{nd} period: Li > Be > B > C >> N > O > F

In Group: Metallic character increases down the group due to increase in the atomic and hence tendency to lose electrons increases.

Ex: Metallic nature of first group elements: Li < Na < K < Rb < Cs

4. What you mean by non-metallic character? How non-metallic nature varies along the period and down the group of modern periodic table?

Ans: Non-metallic character: It is tendency of an atom to gain electrons.

In Period: Along the period from left to right, non-metallic nature increases because tendency to gain electrons increases due to increase in nuclear charge.

Ex: Non-metallic nature in the 2nd period elements. Li < Be < B < C < N < O < F In Group: On moving from top to bottom in a group, non-metallic character decreases because atomic size increases and tendency to gain electrons decreases.

Ex: Non-metallic character of 17th period element: F > Cl > Br > I

5. What you mean by Electronegativity? How it varies along the period and down the group in the modern periodic table?

Ans : Electronegativity: It is tendency of an element to attract the shared pair of electrons towards it.

Along the period electronegativity increases. Ex: Li < Be < B < C < N < O < F. Down the group electronegativity decreases. Ex: Li > Na > K > Rb > Cs (group 1) F > Cl > Br > I (Group 17)

- 6. In the modern periodic table, which element has:
 - (a) two shells, both of which are completely filled with electrons?
- (b) the electronic configuration 2, 8, 1?
- (c) a total of three shells, with four electrons in its valence shell?
- (d) a total of two shells, loses three electrons from its valence shell?
- (e) twice as many electrons in its second shell as in its first shell
- (f) which one is most metallic, most non- metallic element and a noble gas?

Ans: (a) Element is neon [2(K), 8(L)]

- (b) Element is sodium [2(K), (L), 1(M)]
- (c) Element is silicon [2(K), 8(L), 4(M)]
- (d) Element is boron [2(K), 3(L)]
- (e) Element is carbon [2(K), 4(L)]
- (f) metal : Sodium, non metal: carbon, noble gas: Neon

- 0.0	1	2	15	16	17
	A			В	C
185		D			E
7.	F		Н		1

- a) Most metallic element in the given table is Ans : F
 b) Most nonmetallic element is ---Ans : C
 - c) Arrange- A,C, D, H according to atomic size increasing of atomic size . AND LANGUAGE OF RESTRICT

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Shridhar Maiah, GHS Gutturu Harihara tq Davanagere Dist Mobile: 6363708896

Raghavendra Maiah GHS Byrapatna Channapattana Ramanagara Dist Mobile: 9986867647

Anil Kumar C N GHS Aralalusandra Ramanagar tq RamanagaraDist Mobile: 9019801329

Laxmiprasad Nayak GHS (RMSA - kannada)Kengeri Bengaluru Dist Mobile: 7975333123

Ramachandra Bhat Govt High School Byatarayanapura Mysore Road Bengaluru Dist Mobile: 7892163470

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