

Classification of Elements and Periodicity in Properties

Set – 1

Table 3.1 Dobereiner's Triads

| Element | Atomic weight | Element | Atomic weight | Element | Atomic weight |
|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| Li | 7 | Ca | 40 | Cl | 35.5 |
| Na | 23 | Sr | 88 | Br | 80 |
| K | 39 | Ba | 137 | I | 127 |

Q1. Given atomic weight of Li is 7 and that of K is 39, predict the atomic weight of Na

- A. 22
- B. 23
- C. 24
- D. 25

Ans. (B)

Q2. Given atomic weight of Ca is 40 and that of Ba is 137, which element satisfy the Dobereiner triads.

- A. Sr
- B. Rb
- C. Fr
- D. Pb

Ans. (A)

Q3. Given atomic weight of Cl is 35.5 and that of Iodine is 127, which element satisfy the Dobereiner triads.

- A. Sr
- B. Xe



- C. Br
- D. Pb

Ans. (C)

Q4. Given atomic weight of Ca is 40 and that of Ba is 137, predict the atomic weight of Sr

- A. 86
- B. 87
- C. 88
- D. 89

Ans. (C)

Q5. Given atomic weight of Cl is 35.5 and that of Iodine is 127, predict the atomic weight of Br

- A. 80
- B. 81
- C. 82
- D. 83

Ans. (A)

Set – 2

Table 3.2 Newlands' Octaves

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Element | Li | Be | B | C | N | O | F |
| At. wt. | 7 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 19 |
| Element | Na | Mg | Al | Si | P | S | Cl |
| At. wt. | 23 | 24 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 35.5 |
| Element | K | Ca | | | | | |
| At. wt. | 39 | 40 | | | | | |



Q1. Predict the atomic weight of Li , Be and B

- A. 6,8,10
- B. 7,9,11
- C. 5,7,10
- D. 7,9,10

Ans. (B)

Q2. Predict the atomic weight of C , N and O

- A. 6,7,8
- B. 12,14,16
- C. 12,14,18
- D. 12,13,16

Ans. (B)

Q3. Predict the atomic weight of P , S and Cl

- A. 32,33,35.5
- B. 33,34,35.5
- C. 31,32,35.5
- D. 32,34,35.5

Ans. (C)



Set – 3

Table 3.3 Mendeleev's Predictions for the Elements Eka-aluminium (Gallium) and Eka-silicon (Germanium)

| Property | Eka-aluminium (predicted) | Gallium (found) | Eka-silicon (predicted) | Germanium (found) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Atomic weight | 68 | 70 | 72 | 72.6 |
| Density / (g/cm ³) | 5.9 | 5.94 | 5.5 | 5.36 |
| Melting point /K | Low | 302.93 | High | 1231 |
| Formula of oxide | E ₂ O ₃ | Ga ₂ O ₃ | EO ₂ | GeO ₂ |
| Formula of chloride | ECl ₃ | GaCl ₃ | ECl ₄ | GeCl ₄ |

Q1. Predict the atomic weight of Eka-aluminium (i) and Eka-silicon(ii)

- A. i
- B. $i > ii$
- C. $i = ii$
- D. None of above

Ans. (B)

Q2. Predict the Density of Eka-aluminium (i) and Eka-silicon(ii)

- A. i
- B. $i > ii$
- C. $i = ii$
- D. None of above

Ans. (B)

Q3. Predict the melting point of Eka-aluminium and Eka-silicon

- A. Low , Low
- B. Low ,High
- C. High, Low
- D. High , High



Ans. (B)

Q4. Predict the atomic weight of Gallium (i) and Germanium (ii)

- A. i
- B. $i > ii$
- C. $i = ii$
- D. None of above

Ans. (A)

Q5. Predict the Density of Gallium (i) and Germanium (ii)

- A. i
- B. $i > ii$
- C. $i = ii$
- D. None of above

Ans. (B)

Q6. Predict the melting point of Gallium (i) and Germanium (ii)

- A. i
- B. $i > ii$
- C. $i = ii$
- D. None of above

Ans. (A)



Set – 4

TABLE 3.3.

Table 3.4 Notation for IUPAC Nomenclature of Elements

| Digit | Name | Abbreviation |
|-------|------|--------------|
| 0 | nil | n |
| 1 | un | u |
| 2 | bi | b |
| 3 | tri | t |
| 4 | quad | q |
| 5 | pent | p |
| 6 | hex | h |
| 7 | sept | s |
| 8 | oct | o |
| 9 | enn | e |

Q1. Predict the abbreviation and digit for un

- A. u , 0
- B. u ,1
- C. u , 2
- D. U,0

Ans. (B)

Q2. Predict the abbreviation and digit for nil

- A. N , 0
- B. N ,1
- C. n , 0
- D. n ,1

Ans. (C)



Q3. Predict the abbreviation and digit for enn

- A. e ,9
- B. e ,11
- C. E ,9
- D. E ,11

Ans. (A)

Set – 5

Table 3.5 Nomenclature of Elements with Atomic Number Above 100

| Atomic Number | Name according to IUPAC nomenclature | Symbol | IUPAC Official Name | IUPAC Symbol |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------------|
| 101 | Unnilunium | Unu | Mendelevium | Md |
| 102 | Unnilbium | Unb | Nobelium | No |
| 103 | Unniltrium | Unt | Lawrencium | Lr |
| 104 | Unnilquadium | Unq | Rutherfordium | Rf |
| 105 | Unnilpentium | Unp | Dubnium | Db |
| 106 | Unnilhexium | Unh | Seaborgium | Sg |
| 107 | Unnilseptium | Uns | Bohrium | Bh |
| 108 | Unniloctium | Uno | Hassium | Hs |
| 109 | Unnilennium | Une | Meitnerium | Mt |
| 110 | Ununillium | Uun | Darmstadtium | Ds |
| 111 | Unununnium | Uuu | Rontgenium | Rg |
| 112 | Ununbium | Uub | Copernicium | Cn |
| 113 | Ununtrium | Uut | Nihonium | Nh |
| 114 | Ununquadium | Uuq | Flerovium | Fl |
| 115 | Ununpentium | Uup | Moscovium | Mc |
| 116 | Ununhexium | Uuh | Livermorium | Lv |
| 117 | Ununseptium | Uus | Tennessine | Ts |
| 118 | Ununoctium | Uuo | Oganesson | Og |

Q1. What is the name according to IUPAC nomenclature of atomic number 101.

- A. unnilunium
- B. unnilbium



- C. unniltrium
- D. unnilquadium

Ans. (A)

Q2. What is the name according to IUPAC nomenclature of atomic number 102.

- A. unnilunium
- B. unnilbium
- C. unniltrium
- D. unnilquadium

Ans. (B)

Q3. What is the name according to IUPAC nomenclature of atomic number 103.

- A. unnilunium
- B. unnilbium
- C. unniltrium
- D. unnilquadium

Ans. (C)

Q4. What is the name according to IUPAC nomenclature of atomic number 104.

- A. unnilunium
- B. unnilbium
- C. unniltrium
- D. unnilquadium

Ans. (D)

Q5. What is the atomic number of unnilpentium?

- A. 102
- B. 103
- C. 104
- D. 105

Ans. (D)



Q6. What is the atomic number of ununseptium?

- A. 115
- B. 116
- C. 117
- D. 118

Ans. (C)

Q7. What is the symbol for atomic number 110?

- A. uun
- B. uuu
- C. uub
- D. uut

Ans. (A)

Q8. What is the symbol for atomic number 111?

- A. uun
- B. uuu
- C. uub
- D. uut

Ans. (B)

Set – 6

Table 3.6(a) Atomic Radii/pm Across the Periods

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Atom (Period II) | Li | Be | B | C | N | O | F |
| Atomic radius | 152 | 111 | 88 | 77 | 74 | 66 | 64 |
| Atom (Period III) | Na | Mg | Al | Si | P | S | Cl |
| Atomic radius | 186 | 160 | 143 | 117 | 110 | 104 | 99 |

Q1. Choose the correct order of Atomic radii

- A. Li
- B. $\text{Li} > \text{Be} > \text{C} > \text{B}$
- C. $\text{Li} > \text{Be} > \text{B} > \text{C}$
- D. Li

Ans. (C)

Q2. Choose the correct order of Atomic radii

- A. $\text{N} > \text{O} > \text{F}$
- B. N
- C. $\text{N} > \text{F} > \text{O}$
- D. N

Ans. (A)

Q3. Choose the correct order of Atomic radii

- A. Na
- B. $\text{Na} > \text{Mg} > \text{Al} > \text{Si}$
- C. Na
- D. Na

Ans. (B)

Q4. Choose the correct order of Atomic radii

- A. $\text{P} > \text{S} > \text{Cl}$
- B. P
- C. $\text{P} > \text{Cl} > \text{S}$
- D. P

Ans. (A)



Set – 7

| Group 1 | $\Delta_{eg}H$ | Group 16 | $\Delta_{eg}H$ | Group 17 | $\Delta_{eg}H$ | Group 0 | $\Delta_{eg}H$ |
|---------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| H | - 73 | | | | | He | + 48 |
| Li | - 60 | O | - 141 | F | - 328 | Ne | + 116 |
| Na | - 53 | S | - 200 | Cl | - 349 | Ar | + 96 |
| K | - 48 | Se | - 195 | Br | - 325 | Kr | + 96 |
| Rb | - 47 | Te | - 190 | I | - 295 | Xe | + 77 |
| Cs | - 46 | Po | - 174 | At | - 270 | Rn | + 68 |

Q1. Choose the correct order of electron gain enthalpy

- A. O>S>Se>Te>Po
- B. O
- C. S>Se>Te>Po>O
- D. S>Te>Po>O

Ans. (C)

Q2. Choose the correct order of electron gain enthalpy

- A. F>Cl>Br
- B. F
- C. Br
- D. Cl

Ans. (C)

Q3. Choose the correct order of electron gain enthalpy

- A. He>Ne>Ar
- B. He
- C. Ar
- D. He

Ans. (D)



Q4. Choose the correct order of electron gain enthalpy

- A. Kr>Xe>Rn
- B. Kr
- C. Kr>Xe
- D. KrRn

Ans. (A)

Q5. Choose the correct order of electron gain enthalpy

- A. O>S>Se
- B. O
- C. S>O>Se
- D. S>Se>O

Ans. (D)

Q6. Which element has highest electron gain enthalpy

- A. F
- B. Cl
- C. Br
- D. I

Ans. (B)

Set – 8

Table 3.8(a) Electronegativity Values (on Pauling scale) Across the Periods

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Atom (Period II) | Li | Be | B | C | N | O | F |
| Electronegativity | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 |
| Atom (Period III) | Na | Mg | Al | Si | P | S | Cl |
| Electronegativity | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 |

Q1. Which of the following hydride have banana bonds?

- A. CaH_2
- B. B_2H_6
- C. Na H
- D. SiH_4

Ans. (C)

Q2. Which hydride of group 2 exist

- A. BeH_2
- B. MgH_2
- C. CaH_2
- D. SrH_2

Ans. (C)

Q3. Predict the order of bond angle

- A. $\text{NH}_3 > \text{PH}_3 > \text{AsH}_3 > \text{SbH}_3$
- B. $\text{NH}_3 > \text{PH}_3 > \text{AsH}_3 > \text{SbH}_3$
- C. $\text{NH}_3 > \text{AsH}_3 > \text{PH}_3 > \text{SbH}_3$
- D. $\text{NH}_3 > \text{SbH}_3 > \text{AsH}_3 > \text{PH}_3$

Ans. (A)

Q4. What is the geometry of group 14 elements in their hydride

- A. Saw saw
- B. Tetrahedral
- C. pyramidal
- D. planar

Ans. (B)

Q5. How many hydride are formed by group 1 elements

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4



Ans. (C)

6. How many hydride are formed by group 13 elements

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Ans. (B)