

## Periodic Classification of Elements

- 1. Lothar Meyer's curve is a plot of**
  - 1) Atomic numbers Vs atomic masses
  - 2) Atomic volumes Vs atomic masses
  - 3) Atomic masses Vs densities
  - 4) Atomic masses Vs ionization energies
- 2. In Lothar Meyer plot, the maxima of the curve occupied by**
  - 1) Noble gases
  - 2) Halogens
  - 3) Alkali metals
  - 4) Alkaline Earth metals
- 3. Which of the following is a Dobereiner Triad?**
  - 1) Cl, Br, I
  - 2) C, N, O
  - 3) Na, K, Rb
  - 4) All of these
- 4. The maximum number of elements available in elemental form is**
  - 1) 102
  - 2) 63
  - 3) 34
  - 4) 92
- 5. "The physical and chemical properties of elements are the periodic function of their atomic weights" is**
  - 1) Mendeleev's periodic law
  - 2) Lothar Meyer's periodic law
  - 3) Moseley's periodic law
  - 4) Bohr's periodic law
- 6. Which of the following is a triad of VIII group in Mendeleev table?**
  - 1) Fe, Co, Ni
  - 2) Cl, Br, I
  - 3) Li, Na, K
  - 4) Sc, Ti, V
- 7. In Mendeleev table the Number of short periods is**
  - 1) 7
  - 2) 4
  - 3) 3
  - 4) 2
- 8. The number of elements known when Mendeleev presented periodic table is**
  - 1) 50
  - 2) 90
  - 3) 63
  - 4) 102
- 9. Zero groups was introduced by**
  - 1) Lothar Meyer
  - 2) Mendeleev
  - 3) Ramsay
  - 4) Lockyer
- 10. Mendeleev corrected the atomic weight of:**
  - 1) Be
  - 2) In
  - 3) Os
  - 4) All of these

11. Anomalous pair in Mendeleev's table is

- 1) Na, Mg
- 2) Li, Al
- 3) Ar, K
- 4) Eka Boron, Eka Aluminium

12. Eka silicon is now called as

- 1) Gallium
- 2) Scandium
- 3) Germanium
- 4) Indium

13. The atomic weights of "Be" and "In" were corrected by Mendeleev using the formula

- 1)  $\sqrt{v} = a(Z - b)$
- 2)  $mvr = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$
- 3) Atomic weight = Equivalent weight x valency
- 4) Equivalent weight = Atomic weight x valency

14. The plot of  $\sqrt{v}$  vs. Z is

- 1) Straight line
- 2) Exponential Curve
- 3) Hyperbolic
- 4) Curve With -ve slope

15. Modern periodic table is based on the atomic number of the elements. The experiment which proved the significance of the atomic number was

- 1) Bohr's atomic model
- 2) Moseley's work on X-ray spectra
- 3) Auf-bau principle
- 4) Lothar Meyer plot of atomic volumes Vs atomic Masses.

16. The basis for the classification of elements in the Mendeleev periodic table is

- 1) Electronic configuration
- 2) Atomic weight
- 3) Atomic volume
- 4) Equivalent weight

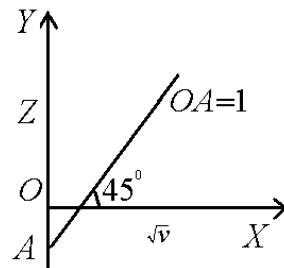
17. The following are some statements about Mendeleev's periodic table

- i) It is based on increasing order of atomic numbers.
- ii) Mendeleev corrected the atomic weight of some elements like Be, In, U etc
- iii) (Ar; Ca), (Co; Cu), (Te; F<sub>2</sub>) are three inverted pairs.

iv) It is based on increasing order of atomic weights.

- 1) Only (I) correct   2) (II) & (IV) correct  
3) Only (III) correct   4) Only (IV) is correct

18. The frequency of the characteristic X ray of  $K_{\alpha}$  line of metal target 'M' is  $2500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and the graph between  $\sqrt{\nu}$  Vs 'z' is as follows, and then atomic number of M is



- 1) 49   2) 50   3) 51   4) 25

19. The atomic number of Eka Aluminium is

- 1) 31   2) 32   3) 21   4) 25

20. Which of the following metal can give X-rays of highest frequency?

- 1) Al   2) Ca   3) Fe   4) Zn

KEY

- 1) 2    2) 3    3) 1    4) 4    5) 1    6) 1    7) 3    8) 3    9) 3    10) 4  
11)    12) 3    13) 3    14) 1    15) 2    16) 2    17) 2    18) 3    19) 1    20) 4