Q1) Which of the following forms the basis of the modern periodic table?
a) Atomic mass
b) Atomic number
c) Number of nucleons
d) All of the above
Correct Answer: Option (b)
Q2) Which of the following is the most reactive element of group 17?
a) Oxygen
b) Sodium
c) Fluorine
d) Magnesium
Correct Answer: Option (c)
Q3) Which of the following is the correct order of the atomic radii of the elements oxygen, fluorine and nitrogen?
a) O < F < N
b) N < F < O
c) O < N < F
d) F < O < N
Correct Answer: Option (d)
Q4) Element X forms a chloride with the formula $XCl_2$ , which is solid with a high melting point. X would most likely be in the same group of the Periodic Table as:
a) Na
b) Mg
c) Al
d) Si
Correct Answer: Option (b)
Q5) What happens to the electropositive character of elements on moving from left to right in a periodic table?
a) Increase
b) Decreases
c) First increases, then decreases
d) First decreases, then increases

Correct Answer: Option (b)
Q6) What is the other name for group 18th elements?
a) Noble gases
b) Alkali metals
c) Alkali earth metals
d) Halogens
Correct Answer: Option (a)
Q7) Which group elements are called transition metals?
a) Group number 1 to 2
b) Group number 13 to 18
c) Group number 3 to 12
d) Group number 1 to 8
Correct Answer: Option (c)
Q8) The electronic configuration of an element M is 2, 8, 4. In the modern periodic table, the element M is placed in
a) 4th group
b) 2nd group
c) 14th group
d) 18th group
Correct Answer: Option (c)
Q9) Which of the following elements has 2 shells, and both are completely filled?
a) Helium
b) Neon
c) Calcium
d) Boron
Correct Answer: Option (b)

## Q10) Which of the following option describes the achievements of Mendeleev's Periodic Table?

- (a) Prediction of noble gases
- (b) It eliminated the blank spaces left in the table
- (c) Predicting that the elements can be arranged based on their properties
- (d) An element in a trend has an average atomic mass of the elements above and below it

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Q11) The following image shows an element with its atomic number and mass number.

15 P Phosphorus 31.0

Which option arranges the element in the periodic table?

- (a) Group 1; period 1
- (b) Group 5; period 3
- (c) Group 10; period 1
- (d) Group 15; period 3

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Q12) A student learns that the atomic size depends on the atomic radius of the elements. How does the atomic radius of elements in the third-period change as one goes from sodium to argon?

- (a) Atomic radius increases from sodium to argon
- (b) Atomic radius decreases from sodium to argon
- (c) Atomic radius increases as new shells are added
- (d) Atomic radius decreases due to the addition of new shells

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Q13) Boron is a non-metal and is placed under group 13 and period 2. How can boron form bonds with other elements?

- (a) By sharing 5 electrons
- (b) By sharing 3 electrons
- (c) By sharing 2 electrons
- (d) By sharing 1 electron

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Q14) Electronegativity is defined as the ability of an element to form bonds by gaining electrons. How does the electronegativity of elements vary across the periods?

- (a) It increases as the number of shells increases
- (b) It decreases as the number of shells decreases
- (c) It increases as more electrons are added to the same shell

(d) It decreases as more electrons are added to the same shell

Correct Answer: Option (c)

## Q15) What is the order of the metallic character down the group?

- (a) It decreases as new shells are added to the element
- (b) It increases as electrons move away from the nucleus
- (c) It increases as new atoms are added to the same shell
- (d) It decreases as the effective nuclear charge on the electron increases

Correct Answer: Option (b)

Q16) An element X has the atomic number 9. In which period and group can it be placed in the modern periodic table?

(a)

Period	Group
2	17

(b)

Period	Group		
7	17		

(c)

Period	Group
2	7

(d)

Period	Group		
7	7		

Correct Answer: Option (a)

Q17) A student studying the modern periodic table arranges some elements in different groups, as shown below:

Group 1		Group 18
<b>H</b> Hydrogen	Group 2	He Helium
<b>Li</b>	Be	Ne
Lithium	Berylium	Neon
Na	<b>Ca</b>	<b>Ar</b>
Sodium	Calcium	Argon
K	Mg	Kr
Potassium	Magnesium	Krypton
Rb	Sr	Xe
Rubidium	Strontium	Xeon
Cs	<b>Ba</b>	Rn
Caesium	Barium	Radon
Fr	<b>Ra</b>	Og
Francium	Radium	Oganesson

Which group supports the guidelines of the modern periodic table?

- (a) Group 1
- (b) Group 18
- (c) Groups 1 and 2
- (d) Groups 1 and 18

Correct Answer: Option (d)

Q18) A student studies Mendeleev's periodic table and lists some statements.

- P. No fixed position was given to carbon in the periodic table.
- Q. The atomic masses do not increase in a regular manner.
- R. Isotopes of an element have different chemical properties but similar atomic masses.

Which option lists the limitations of Mendeleev's periodic table?

- (a) Only P
- (b) Only R
- (c) Both P and Q
- (d) Both Q and R

Correct Answer: Option (a)

## Q19) Which option arranges the elements of period four in the correct groups?

(a)							
	Mn	Cr	V	Ti	Sc	Ca	K
	54.94	50.20	50.94	47.90	44.96	40.08	39.102
(b)							
	K	Ca	Ti	Sc	V	Cr	Mn
	39.102	40.08	47.90	44.96	50.94	50.20	54.94
(c)							
	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn
	39.102	40.08	44.96	47.90	50.94	50.20	54.94
(d)	(d)						
	Mn	Cr	V	Sc	Ti	Ca	K
	54.94	50.20	50.94	44.96	47.90	40.08	39.102

Correct Answer: Option (c)

Q20) What is the trend of valency along the periods in the modern periodic table?

- (a) It increases from left to right
- (b) It decreases from right to left

- (c) It increases and then decreases
- (d) It decreases and then increases

Correct Answer: Option (c)