

Chemistry Worksheet Electron Configuration

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Part 1: Foundational Knowledge

Which of the following is the correct electron configuration for a carbon atom?

Hint: Consider the number of electrons in a carbon atom.

- $1s^2 2s^2 2 p^2$
- $1s^2 2s^2 2 p^4$
- $1s^2 2s^1 2 p^3$
- $1s^2 2s^2 3s^2$

Which of the following principles are used to determine electron configuration? (Select all that apply)

Hint: Think about the rules that govern how electrons are arranged in atoms.

- Aufbau Principle
- Pauli Exclusion Principle
- Hund's Rule
- Dalton's Law

Explain the significance of the Pauli Exclusion Principle in electron configuration.

Hint: Consider how this principle affects the arrangement of electrons in orbitals.

List the four types of atomic orbitals and their maximum electron capacities.

Hint: Think about the shapes and types of orbitals.

1. What are the four types of atomic orbitals?

2. What is the maximum electron capacity of s orbitals?

3. What is the maximum electron capacity of p orbitals?

4. What is the maximum electron capacity of d orbitals?

5. What is the maximum electron capacity of f orbitals?

Part 2: Understanding Electron Configuration

What is the principal quantum number for the outermost electrons in an oxygen atom?

Hint: Consider the electron configuration of oxygen.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

**Which elements are likely to have electron configurations that deviate from the expected order?
(Select all that apply)**

Hint: Think about the transition metals and their unique configurations.

- Chromium
- Copper
- Neon
- Argon

Describe how the periodic table is organized based on electron configurations.

Hint: Consider the arrangement of elements in rows and columns.

Part 3: Applying and Analyzing Concepts

If an element has the electron configuration $[\text{Ne}] 3s^2 3p^4$, which element is it?

Hint: Identify the element based on its position in the periodic table.

- Sulfur
- Chlorine
- Phosphorus
- Argon

Which of the following electron configurations represent transition metals? (Select all that apply)

Hint: Consider the d-block elements in the periodic table.

- $[\text{Ar}] 4s^2 3d^{10}$
- $[\text{Kr}] 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^6$
- $[\text{Xe}] 6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^{10}$
- $[\text{Ne}] 3s^2 3p^6$

Predict the electron configuration of an ion with a +2 charge that originally has the configuration $[\text{Ar}] 4s^2 3d^6$.

Hint: Consider how the charge affects the electron count.

Which of the following statements best describes Hund's Rule?

Hint: Think about how electrons fill orbitals.

- Electrons fill the lowest energy orbitals first.
- No two electrons can have the same set of quantum numbers.
- Electrons will fill an unoccupied orbital before pairing up.
- Electrons in the same orbital must have opposite spins.

Part 4: Synthesis and Reflection

Which of the following elements would most likely form a +3 ion based on its electron configuration?

Hint: Consider the position of the element in the periodic table.

- Aluminum
- Silicon
- Phosphorus
- Sulfur

Evaluate the following statements and select those that correctly describe the relationship between electron configuration and chemical reactivity. (Select all that apply)

Hint: Think about how electron configurations influence reactivity.

- Elements with a full outer shell are generally unreactive.
- Elements with one electron in their outer shell are highly reactive.
- Elements with half-filled d orbitals are more stable.
- Elements with similar electron configurations exhibit similar chemical properties.

Create a hypothetical element with an electron configuration that ends in $4f^{14} 5d^{10} 6s^2$. Describe its potential properties and place in the periodic table.

Hint: Consider the characteristics of elements in the f-block.