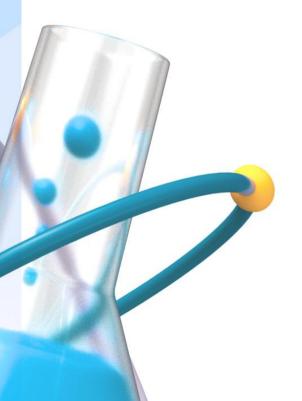
الإدارة المركزية للتعليم العام مكتب تنمية مادة العلــــوم



# **CHEMISTRY**

2nd secondary first term

# HOME PERFORMANCE



### إعداد:

ا. سامح منصور

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رئيس الإدارة المركزية للتعليم العام:

د. ھالة عبدالسلام خفاجي

2026

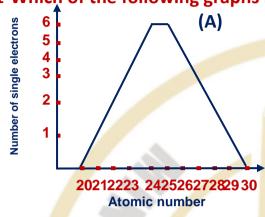
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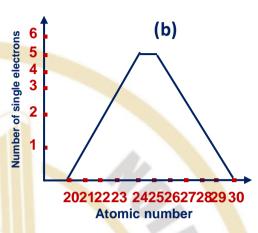
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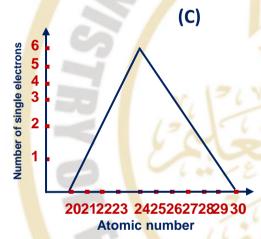
### Home performance (Week 8)

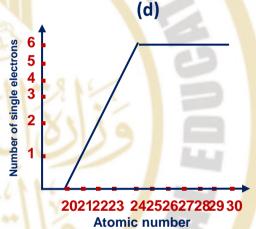
### Q1/ Choose the correct answer:-

1-Which of the following graphs is correct?









- 2- An element (X) contains number of electrons in sublevel (4s) equal to number of electrons in (3d), so the electronic configuration of (X2+) is:
- (a) 1s<sup>2</sup>, 2s<sup>2</sup>, 2p<sup>6</sup>, 3s<sup>2</sup>, 3p<sup>6</sup>, 4S<sup>2</sup>, 3d<sup>2</sup>
- (b) 1s<sup>2</sup>, 2s<sup>2</sup>, 2p<sup>6</sup>, 3s<sup>2</sup>, 3p<sup>6</sup>, 4S<sup>2</sup> (C) 1s<sup>2</sup>, 2s<sup>2</sup>, 2p<sup>6</sup>, 3s<sup>2</sup>, 3p<sup>6</sup>, 3d<sup>2</sup>
- (d)  $1s^2$ ,  $2s^2$ ,  $2p^6$ ,  $3s^2$ ,  $3p^6$
- 3- The element in which all its electrons are distributed in six completed energy sublevels, its atomic number = .....
- (a) 1
- (b) 10
- (C) 18
- $(d)_{20}$

# TO YOUR MAN TOUR MAN

## 4- Atom of an element contain one single electron in (p) sublevel, so its atomic number equal ......

- (a) 12 or 15
- (b) 31 or 17
- (C) 14 or 15
- (d) 11 or 14

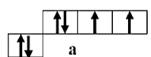
5-The four quantum numbers of the last electron in an atom ( n=3 ,  $\ell$  =2, m $\ell$  = -2, m $_s$ = +1/2 ) so its atomic number :

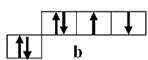
- (a) 11
- (b) 17
- (C) 21
- (d) 26

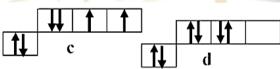
6-Which of the following represents the number of orbitals partially filled with electrons for an element with atomic number 19?

- (a) 1
- (b) 7
- (c) 10
- (d) 15

7-Which of the following diagram shows the correct distribution of electrons in the last energy level of oxygen atom?







8- If you know that the sum of spin quantum numbers of electrons of an Element = 3, then the atomic number of the element is......

(a) 24

(b) 25

(C) 26

(d) 27

9- Electronic distribution of (X1+) ion whose nucleus contains 29 protons:

- (a)  $1S^2$ ,  $2S^2$ ,  $2P^6$ ,  $3S^2$ ,  $3p^6$ ,  $3d^9$
- (b)  $1S^2$ ,  $2S^2$ ,  $2P^6$ ,  $3S^2$ ,  $3p^6$ ,  $4S^2$ ,  $3d^8$
- (C) 1S<sup>2</sup>, 2S<sup>2</sup>, 2P<sup>6</sup>, 3S<sup>2</sup>, 3p<sup>6</sup>, 3d<sup>10</sup>
- (d) 1S<sup>2</sup>, 2S<sup>2</sup>, 2P<sup>6</sup>, 3S<sup>2</sup>, 3p<sup>6</sup>, 4S<sup>1</sup>, 3d<sup>10</sup>

10- What are the quantum numbers whose value never be negative?

- (a) Principle and subsidiary
- (b) Principle and spin
- (C) Magnetic and subsidiary
- (d) Magnetic and spin

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# WEEKLY ASSESSMENTS



2026 week



# Weekly assessment (Week-8)

Question (1):- State the scientific reason for each of the following:
1- The (s) subshell fills with electrons before (d) subshell, even though it is Farther from the nucleus.
2-Electrons prefer to singularly distribute in the orbitals of the same sublevel first.
3- The paired electrons in the same orbital don't repel in although their same Negative charge.
4- Although the values of (n+ l) for both subshells (4p) and (3d) are equal, the Energy of (4p) is higher.
5- The element chromium ( <sub>24</sub> Cr) has an abnormal electron distribution.
6- The copper element (29Cu) has an abnormal electron distribution.
Question (2):
1- An element its third energy level contains numbers of electrons equals the sum of electrons in first and second energy levelsApply Pauli Exclusion Principle on valences electrons.
The four quantum numbers for the valance electron of an atom are $(n = 4, \ell = 0, m_{\rm s} = -1/2)$ , and The number of electrons in the third energy level
is the sum of the number of electrons in the first and second energy levels. Write the Electronic configuration for this element and for its 2+ ion.

