

# Electron Configuration Worksheet

- 1) What is meant by electron configuration?
- 2) Why is there a distinct electron arrangement for each atom?
- 3) Electrons within atoms seek out the highest energy levels (True or False).
- 4) What does the Aufbau principal state?
- 5) In which principal energy level do the different sublevels begin to overlap?
- 6) (a) One of the rules requires placing as many single electrons in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(b) In this way, electron-electron repulsion is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) What is Hund's rule?
- 8) What is Pauli's exclusion principle?
- 9) How is an unoccupied orbital represented in orbital notation?
- 10) Show the orbital notation for the element C.
- 11) How are electrons represented in an electron configuration?
- 12) Write the electron configuration for the element C.
- 13) Electron dot notation shows only \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14) How does one recognize the highest occupied energy level?
- 15) What are inner shell electrons?
- 16) Atoms which have the s and p sublevels of their highest main energy level filled with eight electrons are said to have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 17) What is a noble gas configuration?

## Solutions

- 1) The arrangement of electrons in atoms.
- 2) Atoms of different elements have a different number of electrons.
- 3) False.
- 4) Electrons occupy the lowest energy orbital that can receive it.
- 5) The third.
- 6) (a) separate orbitals in the same sublevel.  
(b) minimized and electron arrangements have a lower energy.
- 7) Orbitals of equal energy are each occupied by one electron before any one orbital is occupied by a second electron and all electrons in singly occupied orbitals must have the same spin.
- 8) No two electrons in the same atom can have the same set of four quantum numbers.
- 9) By a line \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10)  $\begin{array}{ccccc} \uparrow\downarrow & \uparrow\downarrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \text{---} \\ 1s & 2s & 2p_x & 2p_y & 2p_z \end{array}$
- 11) By adding superscripts to the sublevel designation.
- 12)  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$  or  $1s^2 2s^2 2p_x^1 2p_y^1$ .
- 13) Electrons in highest or outermost energy level (valence electrons).
- 14) Electrons containing main energy levels with the highest principal quantum number.
- 15) Electrons not found in the highest occupied energy level (core electrons).
- 16) An octet of electrons.
- 17) An outer principal energy level fully occupied by eight electrons.