ENGLAND GCSE CHEMISTRY EDEXCEL FOUNDATION · UNIT 6 · 25 QUESTIONS

Groups in the Periodic Table — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button so it can be fixed.

1 **Glass marbles are shaken in a tray. What does this model?**

- A particles disappearing completely
- B particles freezing into place
- C particles bonding together
- D particles gaining energy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **A hot air balloon cools down. What happens?**

- A it bursts
- B it rises faster
- C it stays still
- D it sinks

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3 **Silver coins are made of a metal. Which property do metals have?**

A they are brittle

B they conduct electricity

C they do not conduct electricity at all

D they dissolve in water

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4 **A thermometer measures temperature in degrees Celsius. What is the freezing point of water on this scale?**

A 0

B 100

C 32

D 10

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5 **Hardcover books have mass. What is mass measured in?**

- A kilograms
- B newtons, the unit of force
- C watts
- D joules

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6 **An ice cream cone melts in the Sun. What is happening to the particles in the ice cream?**

- A they lose energy and slow down a lot
- B they get smaller
- C they gain energy and move more
- D they stop moving

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7 **What is iodine used for?**

A in fertilisers, to help crops grow

B in antiseptics

C in street lights, to give a yellow glow

D in car batteries, to store charge

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8 **Why are Group 0 elements called noble gases?**

A they are all radioactive

B they are found only in the noble metals

C they are unreactive

D they react violently with water

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9 **Why are Group 1 metals stored under oil?**

- A to stop them dissolving in water
- B to keep them cool in the laboratory
- C to keep them away from air
- D to make them easier to cut

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10 **What colour is chlorine gas?**

- A colourless, like oxygen gas
- B brown, like bromine vapour
- C purple, like iodine vapour
- D green

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11 **What is a group in the periodic table?**

- A a block of metals only
- B a single element on its own
- C a row running across the table
- D a column

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12 **Which metal is used as a catalyst in the Haber process?**

- A aluminium, which is used in aircraft
- B zinc, which is used to coat steel
- C iron
- D copper, which is used in electric cables

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13 **Which noble gas is in the air in the largest amount?**

A helium, which is used in balloons

B krypton, which is used in lasers

C argon

D neon, which is used in signs

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14 **What is formed when sodium reacts with water?**

A sodium oxide and water vapour

B sodium chloride and oxygen gas

C sodium carbonate and carbon dioxide

D sodium hydroxide and hydrogen

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15 **What happens to reactivity down Group 7?**

A it increases as the atoms get larger

B it stays the same for all three halogens

C it decreases

D it decreases then increases again

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16 **Which side of the periodic table has the non-metals?**

A the left, with the alkali metals

B the middle, with the transition metals

C the right

D the bottom, below the main table

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17 **What is a property of transition metals?**

A they are all soft and easy to cut

B they never react with anything

C they melt at very low temperatures

D they form coloured compounds

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18 **What is sodium used for?**

A in pencils, to write with

B in balloons, to make them float

C in fertilisers, to help crops grow

D in street lights

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **What is helium used for?**

A in fertilisers, to help crops grow

B in car batteries, to store charge

C in balloons

D in light bulbs, to stop the filament burning

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20 **What colour flame does lithium give?**

A lilac, like potassium in a flame test

B yellow, like sodium in a flame test

C green, like copper in a flame test

D red

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21 **What happens to the boiling point down Group 7?**

A it stays the same for all the halogens

B it decreases as the atoms get larger

C it increases

D it increases then decreases again

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **How does metallic character change across a period?**

A it decreases then increases again

B it increases from left to right

C it decreases

D it stays the same across the period

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **What is a property of transition metal compounds?**

A they never dissolve in water

B they are always white powders

C they are always gases at room temperature

D they are often coloured

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **What colour flame does potassium give?**

A red, like lithium in a flame test

B green, like copper in a flame test

C lilac

D yellow, like sodium in a flame test

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Which halogen is the most reactive?**

A iodine, which is a grey solid

B fluorine

C chlorine, which is used to treat water

D bromine, which is a brown liquid

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ANSWER KEY

1.	D	**10.**	D	**19.**	C
2.	D	**11.**	D	**20.**	D
3.	B	**12.**	C	**21.**	C
4.	A	**13.**	C	**22.**	C
5.	A	**14.**	D	**23.**	D
6.	C	**15.**	C	**24.**	C
7.	B	**16.**	C	**25.**	B
8.	C	**17.**	D		
9.	C	**18.**	D		

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