ENGLAND GCSE CHEMISTRY EDEXCEL HIGHER · 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 **A hot air balloon cools down. What happens?**

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Glass marbles are used to model atoms. What is a limitation of the model?**

- A marbles cannot be counted accurately at all
- B marbles are much bigger than atoms
- C marbles are too small to see properly
- D marbles are the wrong colour for atoms

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Silver coins are made of the element silver. What is the chemical symbol for silver?**

- A Ag
- B Si
- C S
- D Sv

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **A thermometer is placed in hot water. What happens to the liquid inside the thermometer?**

- A it evaporates
- B it freezes
- C it expands
- D it contracts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **What is iodine used for?**

A in car batteries, to store charge

B in antiseptics

C in fertilisers, to help crops grow

D in street lights, to give a yellow glow

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A iron

B zinc, which is used to coat steel

C aluminium, which is used in aircraft

D copper, which is used in electric cables

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A it decreases

B it stays the same for all three halogens

C it increases as the atoms get larger

D it decreases then increases again

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **What is argon used for?**

A in light bulbs

B in balloons, to make them float

C in rockets, as a fuel for burning

D in medicine, to treat disease

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A the left, with the alkali metals

B the right

C the middle, with the transition metals

D the bottom, below the main table

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Which group are lithium, sodium and potassium in?**

A Group 2, with the alkaline earth metals

B Group 0, with the noble gases

C Group 1

D Group 7, with the halogens

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **What is neon used for?**

A in advertising signs

B in light bulbs, to stop the filament burning

C in medicine, to treat disease

D in balloons, to make them float

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Why are transition metals used as catalysts?**

A they are used up in the reaction

B they speed up reactions

C they change colour during the reaction

D they dissolve in the reaction mixture

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **What colour is chlorine gas?**

A colourless, like oxygen gas

B brown, like bromine vapour

C green

D purple, like iodine vapour

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A it increases from left to right

B it decreases

C it decreases then increases again

D it stays the same across the period

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **What is chlorine used for?**

A to fill balloons so they float

B to make steel in a blast furnace

C to ripen fruit in storage

D to treat water

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A they are often coloured

B they never dissolve in water

C they are always white powders

D they are always gases at room temperature

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Which group are fluorine, chlorine and iodine in?**

- A Group 7
- B Group 0, with the noble gases
- C Group 1, with the alkali metals
- D Group 2, with the alkaline earth metals

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **What happens to the boiling point down Group 0?**

- A it decreases as the atoms get larger
- B it stays the same for all the noble gases
- C it increases then decreases again
- D it increases

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **What do elements in the same group have in common?**

- A the same number of outer electrons
- B the same atomic number as each other
- C the same mass number as each other
- D the same number of shells of electrons

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **What do Group 1 metals have in common?**

- A one electron in the outer shell
- B a full outer shell of electrons
- C seven electrons in the outer shell
- D two electrons in the outer shell

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25

What happens to the boiling point down Group 7?

A it decreases as the atoms get larger

B it increases

C it stays the same for all the halogens

D it increases then decreases again

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.