ENGLAND GCSE COMBINED SCIENCE EDEXCEL FOUNDATION · UNIT 14 · 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 rises faster
- B it bursts
- C it sinks
- D it stays still

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

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

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3 **An ice cream cone melts. What is the melting point of the ice cream?**

A around 0 degrees Celsius

B around minus 20 degrees Celsius

C around 100 degrees Celsius

D around 37 degrees Celsius

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4 **Hardcover books are dropped. What happens to their speed as they fall?**

A it stays the same

B it decreases

C it becomes zero

D it increases

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5 **Glass marbles in a tray are used as a model for particles in a solid. What do the marbles show?**

- A particles flow past each other easily
- B particles vibrate in fixed positions
- C particles are far apart from each other
- D particles move freely through space

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6 **A thermometer shows a patient's temperature is 39 degrees Celsius. Is this above or below normal body temperature?**

- A impossible to tell
- B exactly normal
- C below normal
- D above normal

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

A Group 0, with the noble gases

B Group 1, with the alkali metals

C Group 7

D Group 2, with the alkaline earth metals

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

A a block of metals only

B a column

C a single element on its own

D a row running across the table

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9 **What is neon used for?**

A in medicine, to treat disease

B in advertising signs

C in light bulbs, to stop the filament burning

D in balloons, to make them float

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

A argon

B neon, which is used in signs

C helium, which is used in balloons

D krypton, which is used in lasers

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11 **What happens to reactivity down Group 1?**

A it stays the same for all three metals

B it increases then decreases again

C it increases

D it decreases as the atoms get larger

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12 **Where are metals found in the periodic table?**

A on the right

B on the left

C at the top

D in the middle only

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13 **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

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14 **What is helium used for?**

A in car batteries, to store charge

B in balloons

C in light bulbs, to stop the filament burning

D in fertilisers, to help crops grow

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15 **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

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16 **What is a period in the periodic table?**

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

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17 **What is sodium used for?**

A in street lights

B in pencils, to write with

C in fertilisers, to help crops grow

D in balloons, to make them float

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **What is argon used for?**

A in balloons, to make them float

B in medicine, to treat disease

C in rockets, as a fuel for burning

D in light bulbs

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

A seven electrons in the outer shell

B two electrons in the outer shell

C a full outer shell of electrons

D one electron in the outer shell

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20 **Which of these is a typical property of a metal?**

A it is brittle

B it conducts electricity

C it is dull

D it does not conduct heat

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

A they speed up reactions

B they dissolve in the reaction mixture

C they are used up in the reaction

D they change colour during the reaction

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

A the bottom, below the main table

B the right

C the left, with the alkali metals

D the middle, with the transition metals

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

- A yellow, like sodium in a flame test
- B lilac, like potassium in a flame test
- C red
- D green, like copper in a flame test

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

- A they never react with anything
- B they are all soft and easy to cut
- C they form coloured compounds
- D they melt at very low temperatures

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

A it increases then decreases again

B it stays the same for all the noble gases

C it increases

D it decreases as the atoms get larger

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ANSWER KEY

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

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