ENGLAND GCSE COMBINED SCIENCE EDEXCEL HIGHER · 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 thermometer is placed in hot water. What happens to the liquid inside the thermometer?**

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

- A they are brittle
- B they dissolve in water
- C they conduct electricity
- D they do not conduct electricity at all

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

- A it becomes zero
- B it decreases
- C it increases
- D it stays the same

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

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

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5 **An ice cream cone is put in a freezer. What happens to the liquid?**

A it condenses

B it boils

C it evaporates

D it freezes

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

A it stays still

B it rises faster

C it bursts

D it sinks

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7 **Why is chlorine used to treat water?**

- A to make the water taste better
- B to remove dissolved oxygen gas
- C to kill microbes
- D to soften hard water in the pipes

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

- A helium, which is used in balloons
- B argon
- C krypton, which is used in lasers
- D neon, which is used in signs

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9

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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10

How does metallic character change across a period?

A it decreases then increases again

B it increases from left to right

C it stays the same across the period

D it decreases

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11 **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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12 **Why are transition metals used as catalysts?**

A they change colour during the reaction

B they are used up in the reaction

C they speed up reactions

D they dissolve in the reaction mixture

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13 **What is bromine used for?**

A in disinfectants

B in fertilisers, to help crops grow

C in street lights, to give a yellow glow

D in balloons, to make them float

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14 **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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15 **What is helium used for?**

A in fertilisers, to help crops grow

B in balloons

C in car batteries, to store charge

D in light bulbs, to stop the filament burning

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

A Group 1

B Group 0, with the noble gases

C Group 7, with the halogens

D Group 2, with the alkaline earth metals

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17 **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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18 **Which transition metal is used in construction?**

A iron

B lithium

C sodium

D calcium

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

A they are all soft and easy to cut

B they never react with anything

C they form coloured compounds

D they melt at very low temperatures

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

A they react violently with water

B they are all radioactive

C they are found only in the noble metals

D they are unreactive

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

A it decreases as the atoms get larger

B it increases

C it stays the same for all three metals

D it increases then decreases again

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

A a single element on its own

B a column

C a row running across the table

D a block of metals only

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23 **Which of these is a non-metal?**

A iron

B sodium

C copper

D sulfur

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

A they are always gases at room temperature

B they never dissolve in water

C they are often coloured

D they are always white powders

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25 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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