

IGCSE Chemistry

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Elements in the Periodic Table are arranged in order of increasing:

- ☐ discovery date
- ☐ proton (atomic) number
- ☐ mass only
- ☐ colour

2. How many electrons are in the outer shell of a Group I element?

3. How many electrons are in the outer shell of a Group VII element?

4. Which are properties of transition metals? (Select all that apply.)

- ☐ hard and strong
- ☐ very low density
- ☐ form coloured compounds
- ☐ high melting points

Tick every correct option.

5. Noble gases are unreactive because they have:

- ☐ a full outer shell of electrons
- ☐ one outer electron
- ☐ seven outer electrons
- ☐ no electrons

6. Elements in the same group have the same number of:

- ☐ neutrons
- ☐ outer-shell electrons
- ☐ protons
- ☐ shells

7. Going down Group I, reactivity:

- ☐ increases

- ☐ becomes zero
- ☐ decreases
- ☐ stays the same

8. Going down Group VII, reactivity:

- ☐ stays the same
- ☐ doubles
- ☐ increases
- ☐ decreases

9. Transition metals are more reactive than Group I metals.

- ☐ True ☐ False

10. Other elements react in order to reach a full, stable outer shell like the noble gases.

- ☐ True ☐ False

IGCSE Chemistry

1. **proton (atomic) number**

They are ordered by atomic number.

2. **1**

Group I elements have one outer electron.

3. **7**

Halogens have seven outer electrons.

4. **hard and strong; form coloured compounds; high melting points**

They are dense, not low-density.

5. **a full outer shell of electrons**

A full outer shell is very stable.

6. **outer-shell electrons**

Same outer electrons → similar properties.

7. **increases**

The outer electron is lost more easily down the group.

8. **decreases**

Halogens get less reactive down the group.

9. **False**

False. Transition metals are much less reactive than the alkali metals, which is why iron and copper can be used for structures and pipes.

10. **True**

A full shell is the stable arrangement elements aim for.