The Periodic
Table – Exam
Questions

 Describe the reaction of a named alkali metal with water and name a product of the reaction.

 Alloy car wheels are made from an alloy of aluminium or magnesium.
 Name another alloy and give a use for it.



 Using their atomic symbols, arrange the metals, copper, calcium, zinc and magnesium in order of decreasing reactivity with dilute hydrochloric acid.

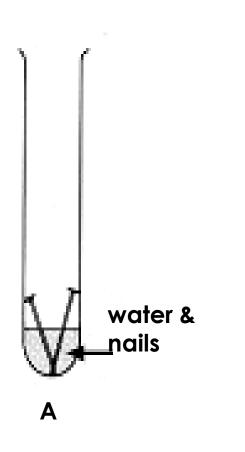
Name two non-metallic elements.

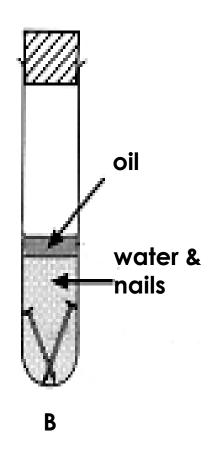
• Calcium is a member of the Group II elements in the Periodic Table. What name is given to the Group II elements?

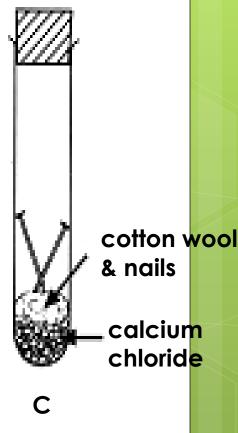
 Some elements are non-metals. In the table write the letter N beside the names of two non-metals.

Copper
Nitrogen
Sulfur
Magnesium

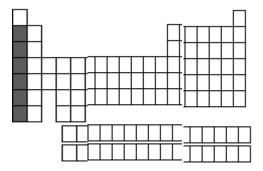
- Zinc metal reacts with hydrochloric acid, HCI. Bubbles of gas are given off.
- Name the gas given off.
- Give the **test** for this gas.







- The diagram shows an apparatus set up by a student to investigate the rusting of iron nails. Nails were placed in the test tubes as shown.
- After a number of days the nails in test tube **A** only, had a coating of rust.
- Name two conditions necessary for rusting of iron to occur.
- Name one method that can be used to prevent the rusting of iron.



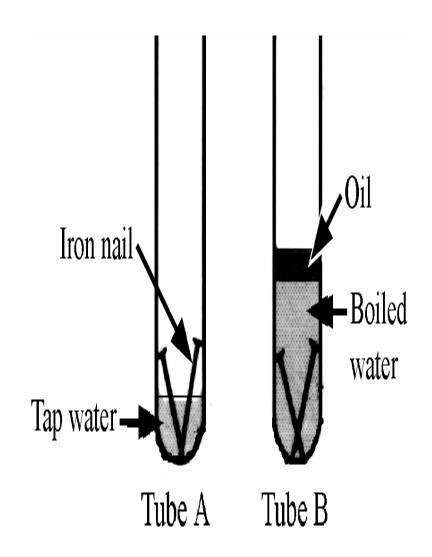
- The diagram is of the periodic table Name the group of elements that is shaded.
- Give a chemical property that elements in this group have:

 Give one condition necessary for rusting to occur

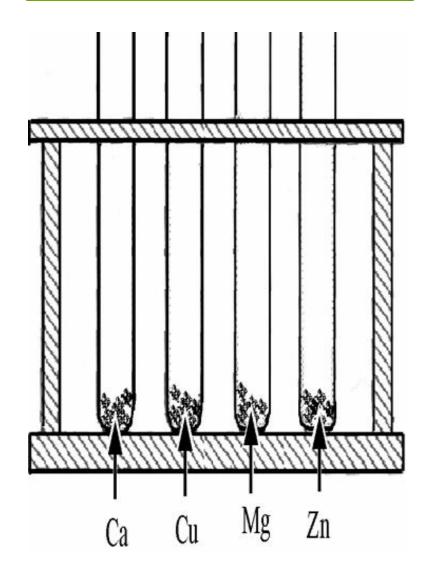
Describe a method of preventing rusting

 Metals conduct two forms of energy very well. Name the two forms of energy.

- In which tube did the nails rust?
- Why was boiled water used in tube
 B?
- What is the function of the oil in tube B?
- What conclusion can be drawn from this experiment?



- When a metal reacts with water or a dilute acid it produces a gas.
- The water in this experiment was added to the metal at room temperature.



- Name the gas produced by the reaction of a metal used in this experiment with water or a dilute acid.
- Name a dilute acid suitable for use in this experiment.
- Name a metal, used in this experiment that reacts with water at room temperature.
- Name a metal, used in this experiment that does not react with the dilute acid that you have named above.
- List the metals used in this experiment in decreasing order of reactivity with the dilute acid named (most reactive first).
- Give **one safety precaution** that you would take when performing this experiment.

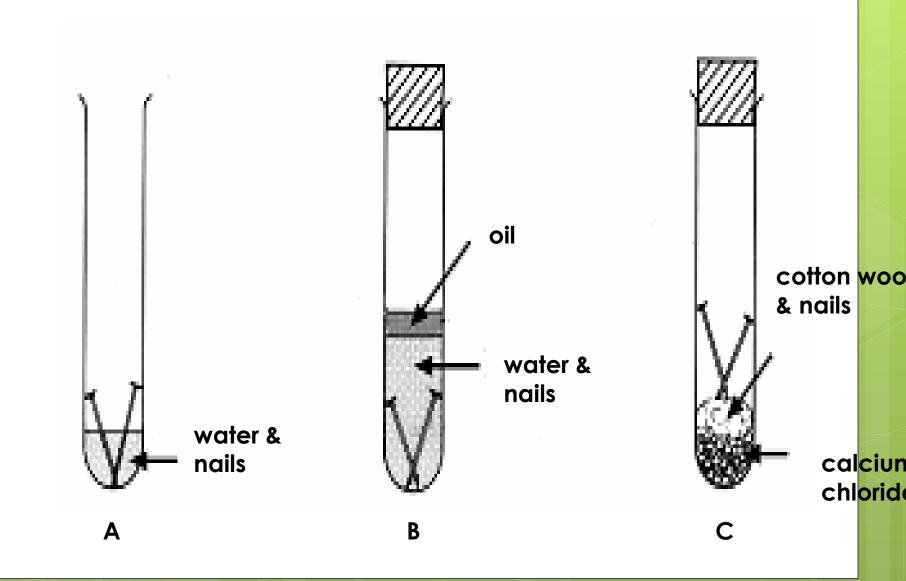
Choose two properties of metals from the list

Dull in colour
Shiny
Can be stretched

Choose an alloy from the list.

• Give one use for this alloy.

Gold Bronze Iron Solder



- In which test tube A, B or C did the nails rust?
- What is the purpose of the layer of oil in test tube B?
- Name one method that can be used to prevent the rusting of iron.

- Zinc metal reacts with hydrochloric acid, HCI. Bubbles of gas are given off.
- Name the gas given off.
- Give the **test** for this gas.

- What is an alloy?
- Name an alloy, other than bronze, and give
- o one use for it.
- Metals are malleable and ductile. Explain the underlined terms.

2009 – Ordinary

• In each case write the symbol of the metallic element beside its name in the table on the right



- By what name are group two metals known?
- Why are the noble gases, group 8/0, very chemically unreactive?

• The following metals were reacted with dilute acid: copper, magnesium, calcium and zinc. The reactivity of each metal was noted. List these metals in order of decreasing reactivity.

- Name a method of treating iron that helps prevent rusting.
- How does the **method** that you have named **work**?

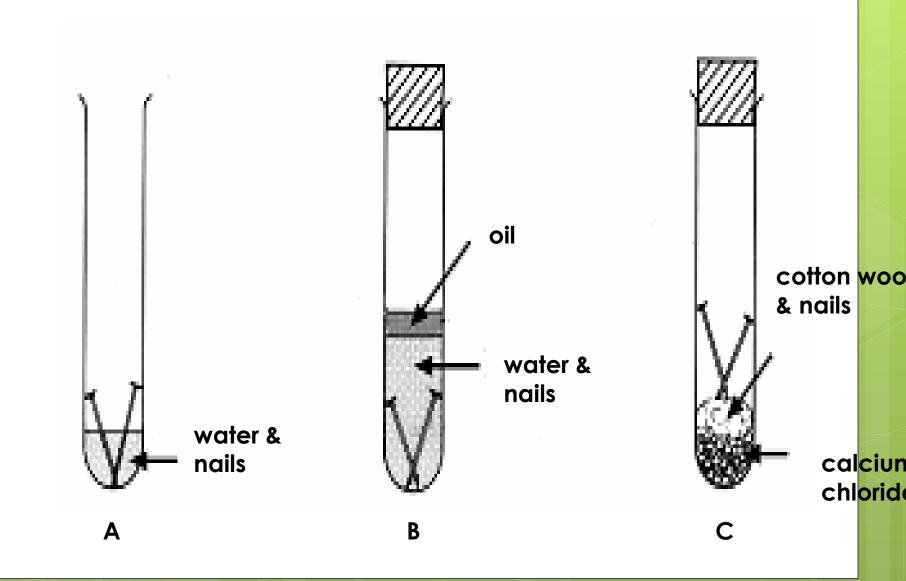
 Solids can be metals or non-metals. Identify two non-metals from the elements whose symbols are shown on the right



Metals have certain characteristics.

 In the table, write M beside each of two characteristics of metals

Dull
Can be stretched
Shiny

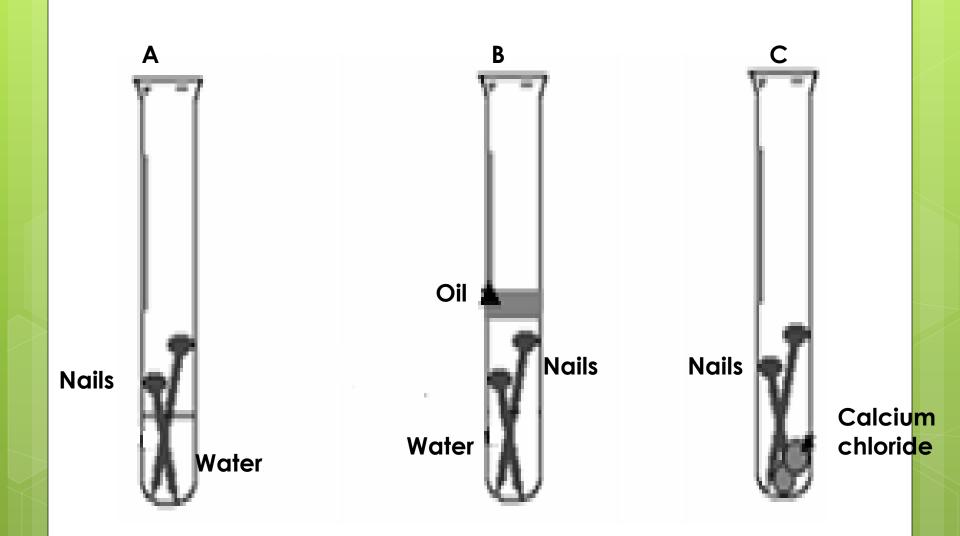


- Why did the nails in test tube A rust?
- Why did the nails in B not rust?
- Name one method that can be used to prevent the rusting of iron.

• Give **two** properties of alkali metals.

 In the table on the right write the letter A beside the name of each of the two alloys listed.

Aluminium
Brass
Diamond
Iron
Solder



o In which test tube, A, B or C, will the nails rust?

• Why is the water in test-tube B boiled and cooled and then covered with a layer of oil?

o Name an alkaline earth metal.

- Reactivity tests were carried out on calcium, copper, magnesium and zinc in four test tubes containing an acid.
- State one thing you would do to make the tests fair.
- List the four metals in order of reactivity with the acid, starting with the most reactive.

- Iron and steel are can suffer from corrosion.
 Iron and steel show visible signs of
- o corrosion. Give one visible sign of corrosion.
- Oxygen and water together are necessary for the corrosion of iron or steel. Describe, with the aid of labelled diagrams, experiments to show that:
- (i) oxygen alone, will not lead to the corrosion of iron (or steel)
- (ii) water alone will not lead to the corrosion of iron (or steel).

- o In which test tube A, B, or C will the nail rust?
- What is the function of the calcium chloride in test tube C?

