

- \_\_\_ 11. Which of the following statements about metals is true?
- a. Metals show a wide range of chemical properties.
  - b. Metals are highly reactive substances.
  - c. Metals need to be stored in sealed containers for safety.
  - d. Metals do not react with oxygen.
- \_\_\_ 12. At room temperature, more than half of the nonmetal elements are
- a. liquids.
  - b. gases.
  - c. alloys.
  - d. solids.
- \_\_\_ 13. The elements in a column (up and down) of the periodic table
- a. are in the same period.
  - b. have the same chemical symbols.
  - c. are in the same family/group.
  - d. have the same atomic mass.
- \_\_\_ 14. Across a period of eight elements in the periodic table, the number of valence electrons
- a. is equal to the period's number.
  - b. depends on the atomic numbers of the elements.
  - c. increases from 1 to 8.
  - d. is the same for all eight elements.
- \_\_\_ 15. Which group contains the elements used to make semiconductors?
- a. metals
  - b. metalloids
  - c. nonmetals
  - d. transition elements
- \_\_\_ 16. Most metals are **(pick all that apply)**
- a. liquid at room temperature.
  - b. malleable.
  - c. ductile.
  - d. good conductors of heat and electricity.
- \_\_\_ 17. Which elements have two valence electrons in their atoms?
- a. metal alloys
  - b. transition metals
  - c. alkali metals
  - d. alkaline earth metals
- \_\_\_ 18. Which of these particles has a positive charge?
- a. proton
  - b. atom
  - c. neutron
  - d. electron
- \_\_\_ 19. Very energetic particles that move in all directions around the nucleus of an atom are
- a. electrons.
  - b. charges.
  - c. protons.
  - d. neutrons.
- \_\_\_ 20. Which member of the carbon family is a nonmetal?
- a. lead
  - b. carbon
  - c. silicon
  - d. tin
- \_\_\_ 21. In a period of eight elements in the periodic table, the properties of those elements
- a. are exactly the same.
  - b. are related to the number of valence electrons.
  - c. do not show any kind of pattern.
  - d. are extremely similar to one another.
- \_\_\_ 22. From an element's location in the periodic table, you can predict
- a. its chemical name.
  - b. when it was discovered.
  - c. its chemical symbol.
  - d. its properties.