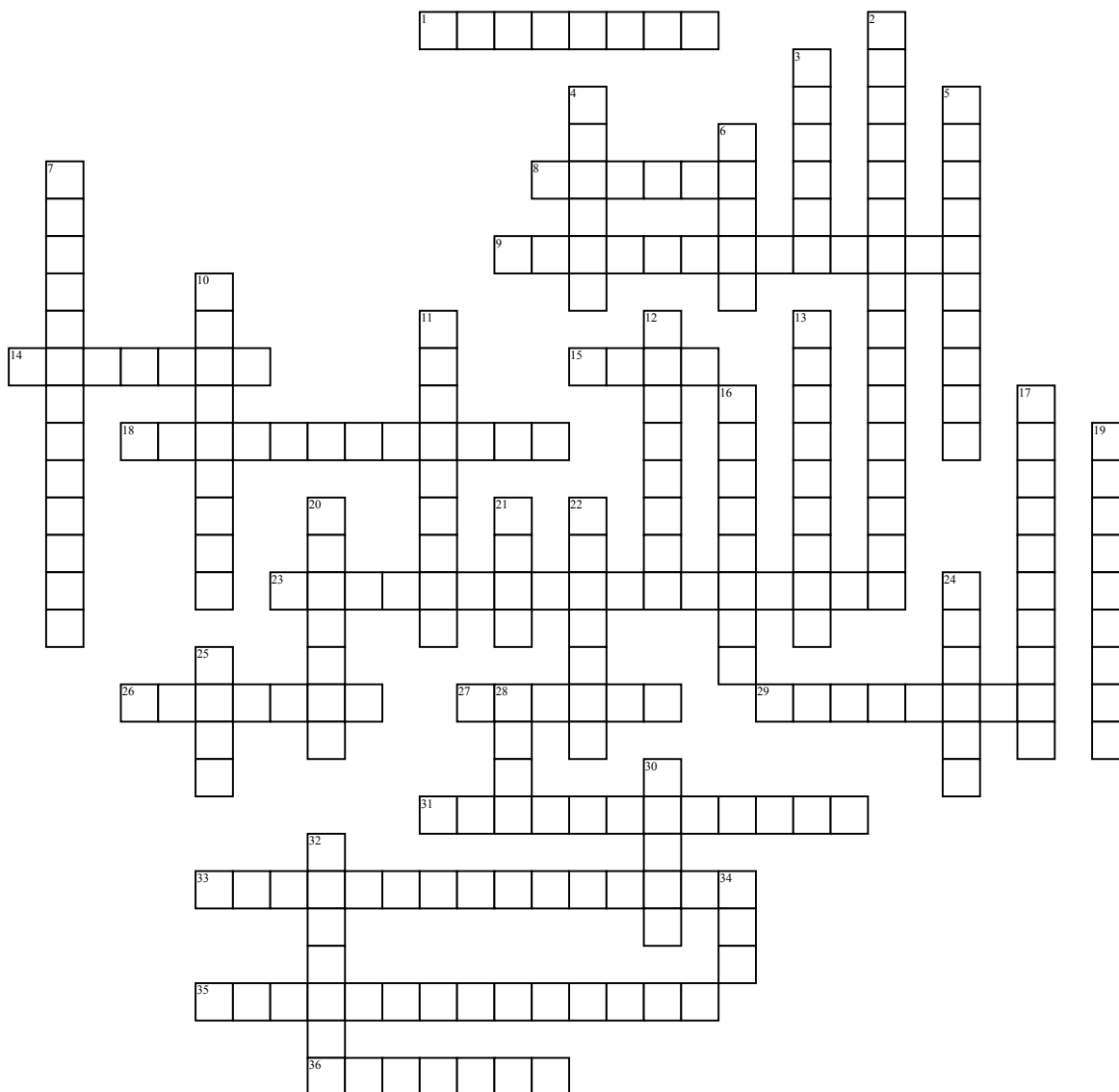


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

SCIENCE FINAL CROSSWORD (Created by,Alaina Fritzing, period 6, 2016)



Across

1. The element with the symbol of Ti.
8. An ionized gas consisting of positive ions and free electrons in proportions resulting in more or less no overall electric charge.
9. An orbit followed by electrons around an atom's nucleus.
14. The element with the symbol of U.
15. The element with the symbol of Au.
18. The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom, which determines the chemical properties of an element and its place in the periodic table.
23. Made when two or more nonmetal atoms bond by sharing valence electrons.
26. Each of more than one hundred substances that cannot be chemically interconverted or broken down into simpler substances and are primary constituents of matter.
27. Flowing freely but of constant volume.
29. Each of two or more forms of the same element that contain equal numbers of protons but different numbers of neutrons in their nuclei.
31. The complete transfer of valence electron(s) between atoms.
33. A chemical bond that involves the sharing of electron pairs between atoms.

35. A chemical compound comprising ions held together by electrostatic forces termed ionic bonding.

36. Founded the modern version of the periodic table.

Down

2. An electron that is associated with an atom, and that can participate in the formation of a chemical bond; in a single covalent bond.
3. A solid material that is typically hard, shiny, malleable, fusible, and ductile, with good electrical and thermal conductivity.
4. The element with the symbol of Ag.
5. An element whose properties are intermediate between those of metals and solid nonmetals.
6. The element with the symbol of Rn.
7. Where electrons are when they go around the nucleus of an atom.
10. The element with the symbol of Pu.
11. An element or substance that is not a metal.
12. The element with the symbol of Pt.
13. A stable subatomic particle with a charge of negative electricity, found in all atoms and acting as the primary carrier of electricity in solids.
16. A subatomic particle of about the same mass as a proton but without an electric charge, present in all atomic nuclei except those of ordinary hydrogen.

17. It is approximately equivalent to the number of protons and neutrons in the atom.

19. Founded the first periodic table.

20. A stable subatomic particle occurring in all atomic nuclei, with a positive electric charge equal in magnitude to that of an electron.

21. An atom or molecule with a net electric charge due to the loss or gain of one or more electrons.

22. The positively charged central core of an atom, consisting of protons and neutrons and containing nearly all its mass.

24. The element with the symbol of Cu.

25. The element with the symbol of Pb.

28. The element with the symbol of Fe.

30. Firm and stable in shape.

32. The element with the symbol of Ca.

34. An airlike fluid substance which expands freely to fill any space available.