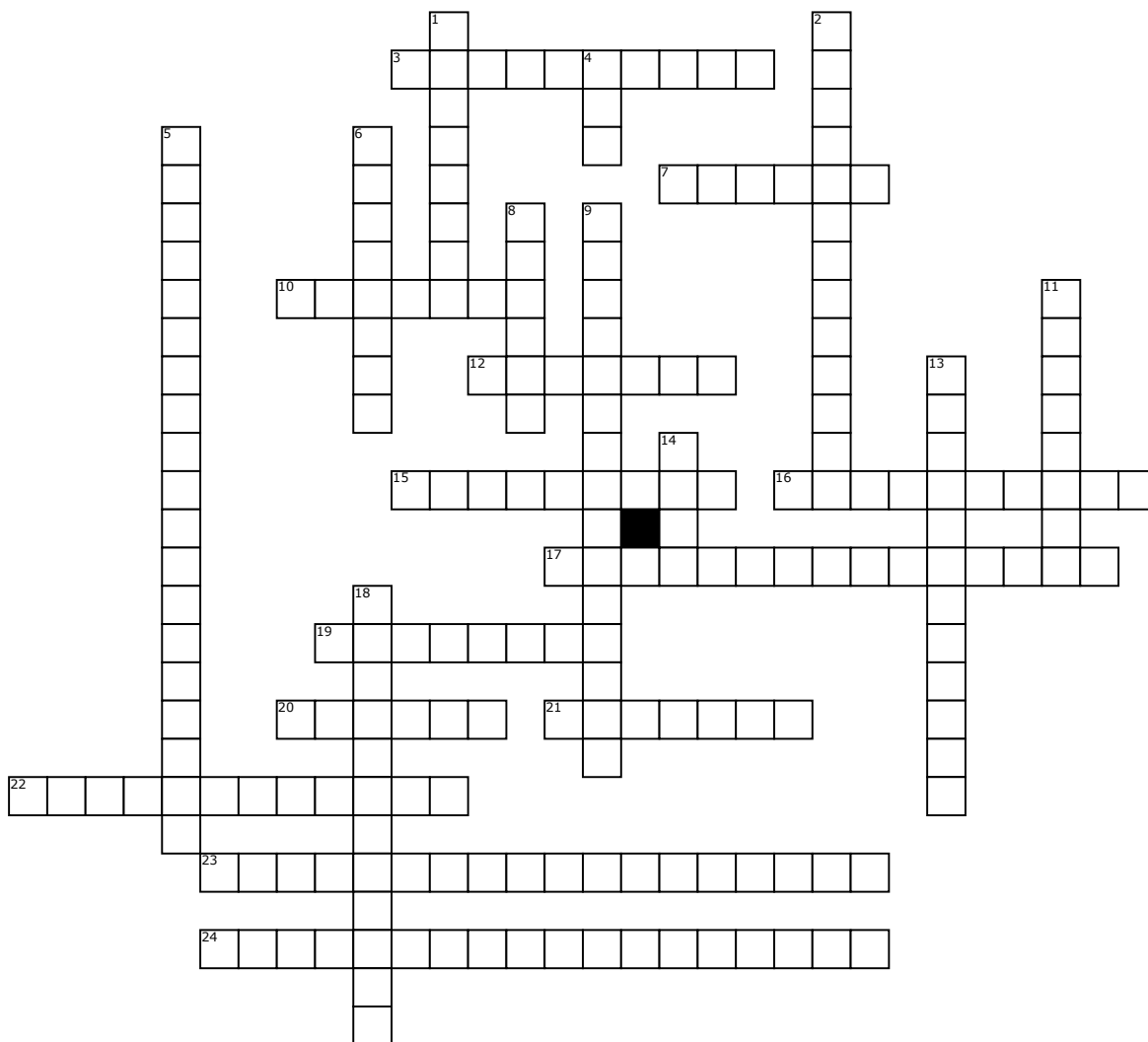


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

# Chemistry Vocab



## Across

**3.** shows the materials's ability to react with another substance

**7.** the positive subatomic particle in the nucleus which determines its atomic number and along with the neutron determines the atomic mass

**10.** one of a class of substances that cannot be separated into simpler substances by chemical means.

**12.** the columns of the periodic table; they are grouped by similar chemical and physical properties

**15.** shows the material's ability to be drawn into a thin wire

**16.** a group of elements consisting of properties of metals and nonmetals and are located on the diagonal line

**17.** A usually irreversible change that changes the arrangement of the atoms in the chemical composition that involves a formation of a new substance.

**19.** the particle in the surrounding cloud of the nucleus having a negative charge and is 1000 times smaller than a proton

**20.** the rows of the periodic table; they go in an ascending order with the atomic number

**21.** the particle in the nucleus of the atom which has the biggest mass and no charge which determines the atomic mass with the proton

**22.** the most reactive metal group located at the leftmost of the the periodic table.

**23.** a property or characteristic of a substance that is observed during a reaction in which the chemical composition or identity of the substance is changed

**24.** a property of a substance of matter that can be observed without changing the chemical composition of the substance.

## Down

**1.** the charge of an electron

**2.** a set of elements which are organized on a table according to the atomic number, electron configuration, and physical/chemical properties

**4.** an atom that is either mostly negatively charged or mostly positively charged

**5.** any of the group of bivalent metals including barium, radium, strontium, calcium, and, usually, magnesium, the hydroxides of which are alkali's but less soluble than those of the alkali metals.

**6.** the mostly nonreactive group which are at the rightmost of the periodic table

**8.** anything that has mass and takes up space

**9.** A usually reversible change in the physical properties of a substance.

**11.** the charge of a proton

**13.** show the material's ability to be molded into a different shape

**14.** What is the smallest particle of an element consisting the same chemical properties of the element

**18.** shows the materials's ability to catch fire