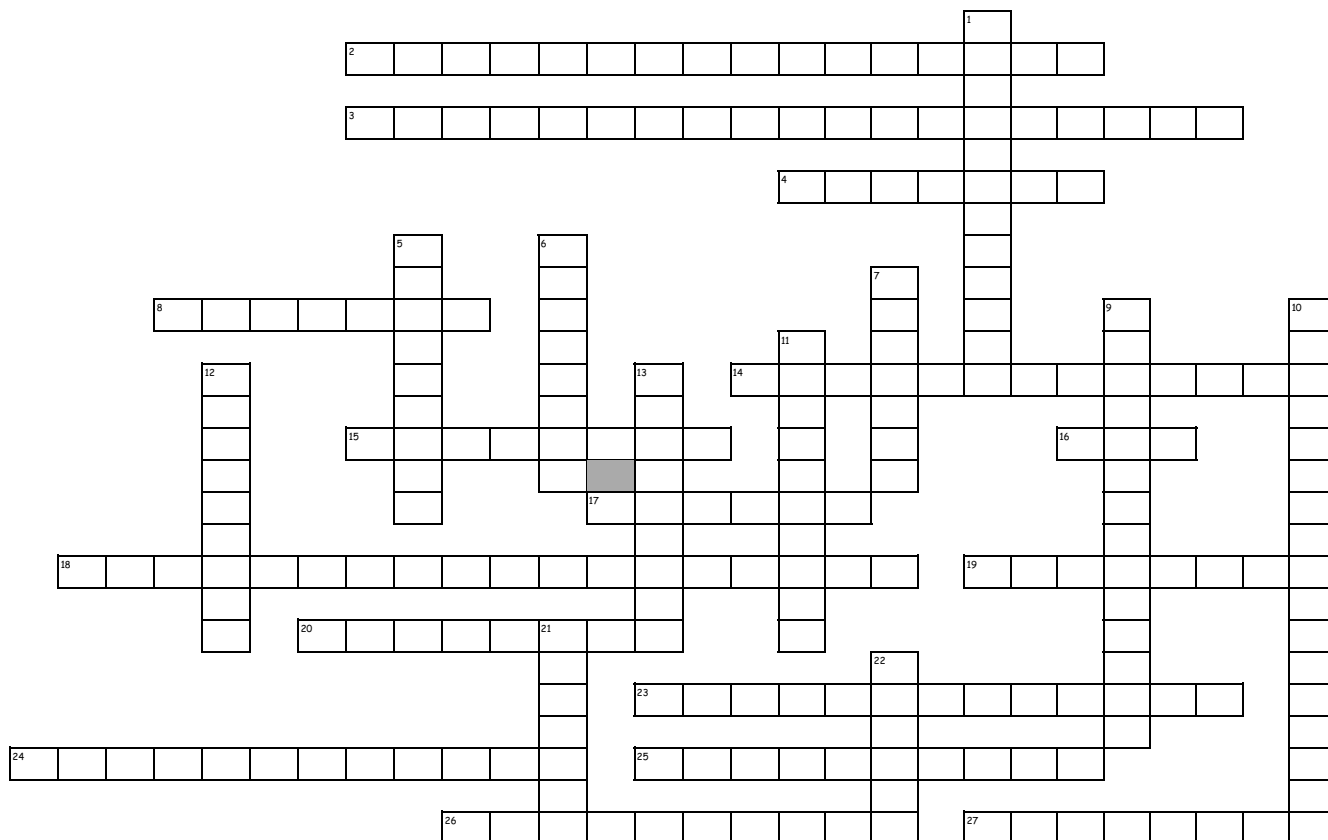


Name: _____

Periodic Table And Atoms



Across

- The electrons in the outermost energy level of Niels Bohr's model of an atom
- Chemical Reactions that absorb energy
- The positively charged central part of an atom
- A positively charged particles that make up a nucleus
- A chart of elements arranged into rows and columns based on their chemical and physical properties
- A substance that is made of two or more elements chemically joined in a specific combination
- An atom no longer neutrally charged because it has lost electrons
- A group located on the left side of the Periodic Table that is a good conductor and shine when polished
- A chemical reaction that releases heat of light energy
- A substance that speeds up chemical reactions
- Pure substances that cannot be broken down into any simpler substances
- An area around an atomic nucleus where an electron is most likely to be found
- The number of protons in an atom of an element
- The sum of the number of protons and neutrons in an atom
- An object that has low electrical resistance and can allow electricity to flow easily
- Atoms of the same element that have different numbers of neutrons

Down

- A bond formed when two atoms share valence electrons
- An attraction that holds ions close together
- A particle with a single negative charge
- Horizontal rows on a Periodic Table
- The speed at which a reaction occurs
- The average mass of an element's isotopes
- Elements in the middle of the Periodic Table and are semiconductors. They also have properties that are similar to both metals and nonmetals
- An object that has higher electrical resistance and prevents electricity easily through a material
- Another group located on the right side of the Periodic Table that are insulators and are not shiny
- A neutral particle in the nucleus of an atom
- Vertical columns on the periodic table