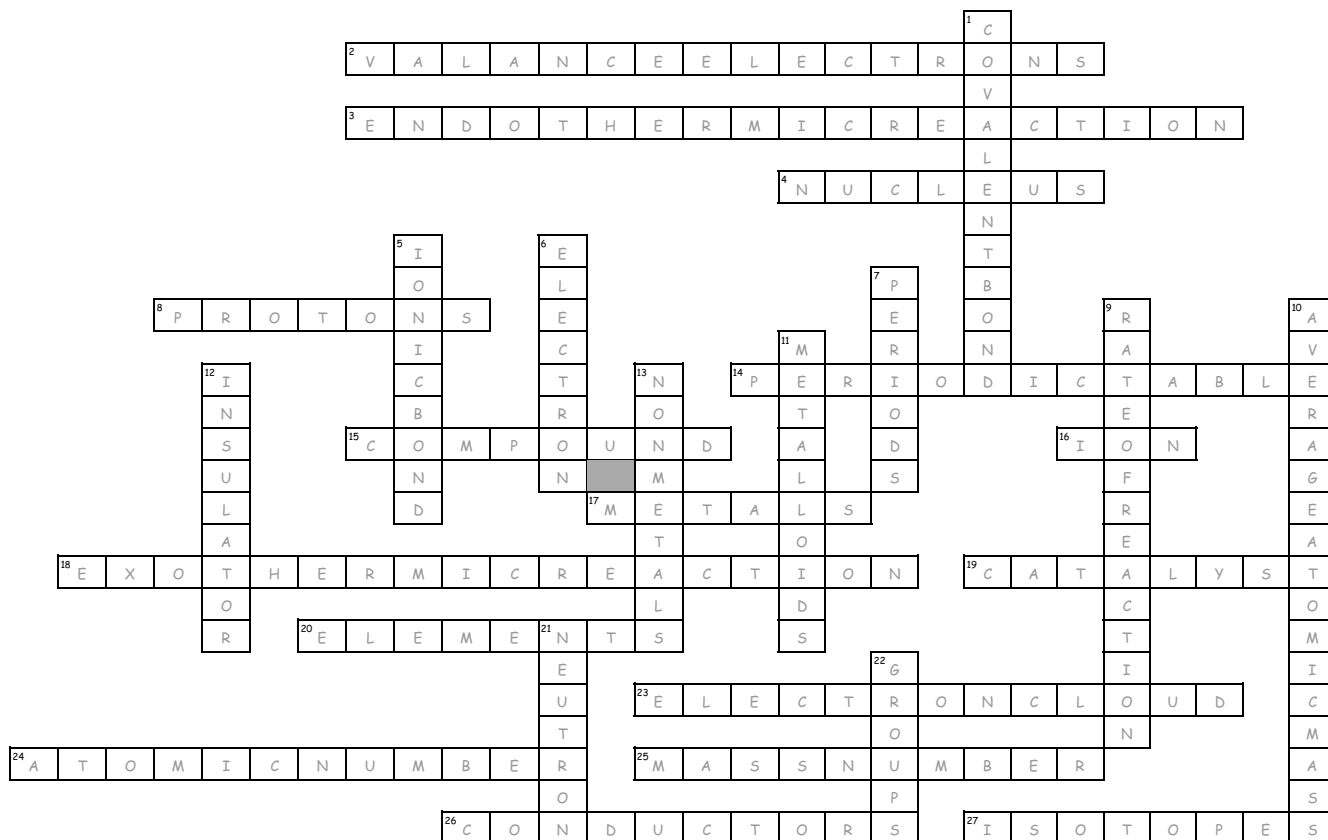


Name: _____

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