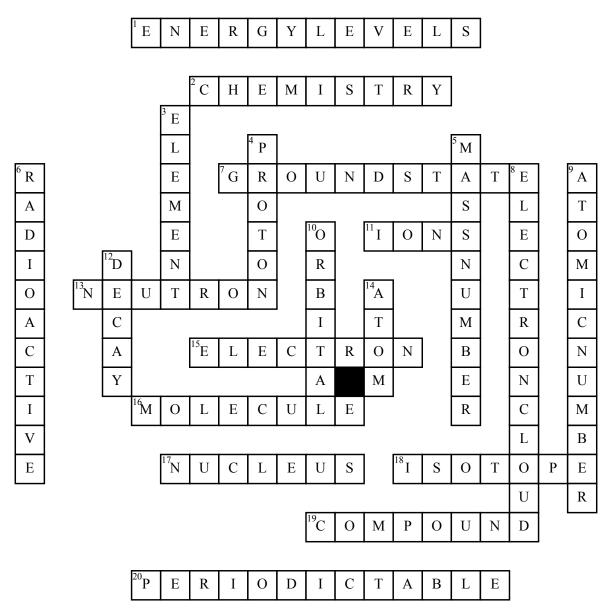
## **Atoms**



## Across

- **1.** possible energies that electrons in an atom can have.
- **2.** The science of the composition, structure, properties, and reactions of matter, especially of atomic and molecular systems.
- 7. Term for an atom whose electrons have the lowest possible energies
- 11. An atom or molecule which has lost or gained one or more electrons, giving it a positive or negative electrical charge.
- **13.** Neutral subatomic particle found in the nucleus.

- **15.** negatively charged subatomic particle which orbits outside of the nucleus.
- **16.** Groups of atoms.
- **17.** dense, positively charged mass in the center of an atom.
- **18.** atoms of the same element having different numbers of neutrons.
- **19.** Pure substances that are produced when elements combine.
- **20.** Arrangement of atoms by increasing atomic number.

## **Down**

**3.** Substances that cannot be broken down unto any other substances.

- **4.** Positively charged subatomic particle found in the nucleus
- **5.** sum of the protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom.
- **6.** atoms that have the ability to spontaneously and continuously decay.
- **8.** Visual model of the most likely locations for electrons in an atom.
- **9.** number of protons in the nucleus of an atom.
- **10.** Region of space where an electron is likely to be found.
- 12. Breaking down or breaking apart.
- **14.** The smallest piece of an element that still represents that element.