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Chemistry Vocab

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3R |  E |  A |  C |  T | 4I |  V |  I |  T |  Y |  |  E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  G |  |  |  |  O |  |  |  |  |  |  R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 5A |  |  |  |  | 6N |  |  A |  |  |  |  N |  |  |  |  |  |  I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  L |  |  |  |  |  O |  |  T |  |  |  |  |  | 7P |  R |  O |  T |  O |  N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  K |  |  |  |  |  B |  |  I |  | 8M |  | 9P |  |  |  |  |  |  D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  A |  |  |  |  |  L |  |  V |  |  A |  |  H |  |  |  |  |  |  I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  L |  |  | 10E |  L |  E |  M |  E |  N |  T |  |  Y |  |  |  |  |  |  C |  |  |  |  |  | 11P |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  I |  |  |  |  |  G |  |  |  |  T |  |  S |  |  |  |  |  |  T |  |  |  |  |  |  O |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  N |  |  |  |  |  A |  |  | 12P |  E |  R |  I |  O |  D |  S |  |  |  A |  |  | 13M |  |  |  S |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  E |  |  |  |  |  S |  |  |  |  R |  |  C |  |  |  |  |  |  B |  |  |  A |  |  |  I |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  A |  | 14A |  |  |  |  L |  |  |  L |  |  |  T |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  A |  |  |  |  |  | 15D |  U |  C |  T |  I |  L |  I |  T |  Y |  | 16M |  E |  T |  A |  L |  L |  O |  I |  D |  S |
|  |  |  |  |  R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  C |  |  O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  E |  |  |  V |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  T |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17C |  H |  E |  M |  I |  C |  A |  L |  C |  H |  A |  N |  G |  E |  S |  |
|  |  |  |  |  H |  |  |  |  | 18F |  |  |  |  |  |  A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  B |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  M |  |  |  | 19E |  L |  E |  C |  T |  R |  O |  N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  I |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  T |  |  | 20F |  A |  M |  I |  L |  Y |  | 21N |  E |  U |  T |  R |  O |  N |  |  |  |  I |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  A |  |  |  |  |  M |  |  |  |  |  |  S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  T |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22A |  L |  K |  A |  L |  I |  M |  E |  T |  A |  L |  S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  Y |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  S |  |  |  |  |  B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 23C |  H |  E |  M |  I |  C |  A |  L |  P |  R |  O |  P |  E |  R |  T |  I |  E |  S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  | 24P |  H |  Y |  S |  I |  C |  A |  L |  P |  R |  O |  P |  E |  R |  T |  I |  E |  S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **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 |