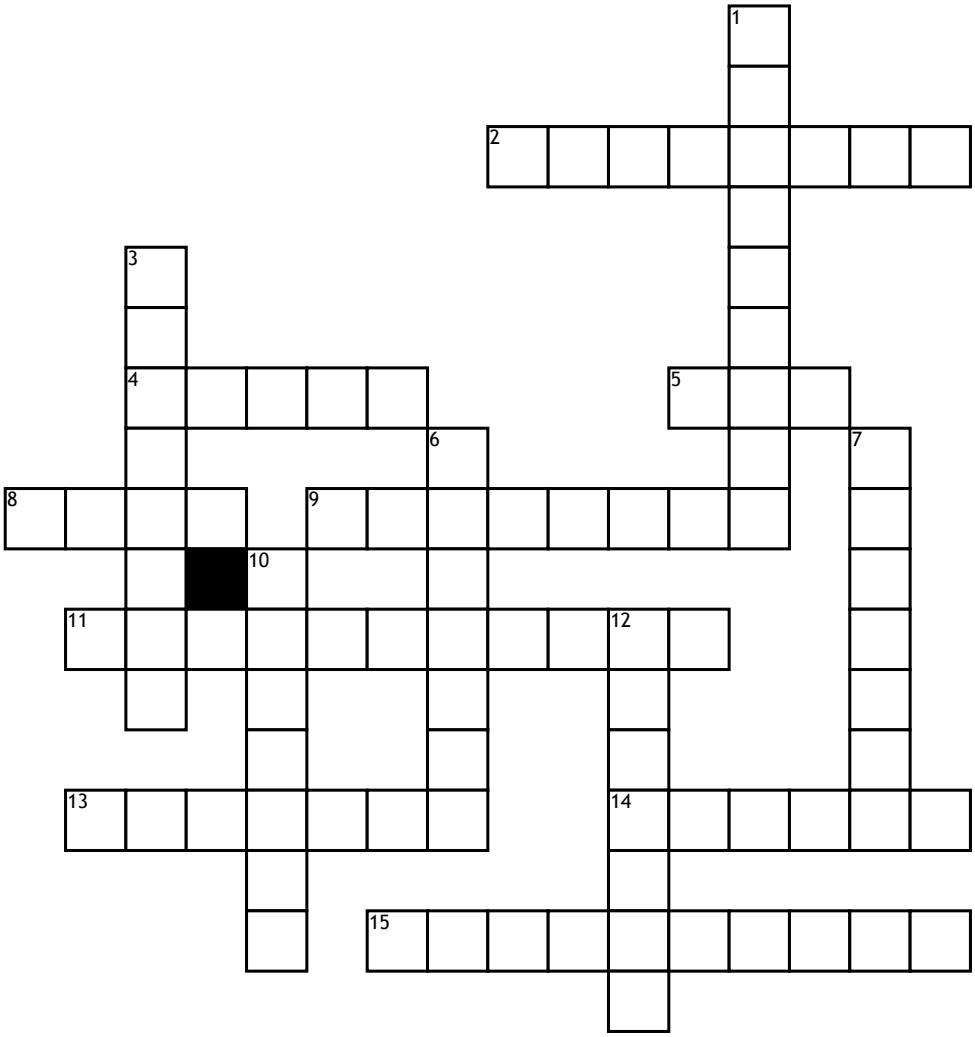
Name: _____ Date: _____

Science



Across

2. any of the gaseous elements helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, and radon, occupying Group 0 (18) of the periodic table. They were long believed to be totally unreactive but compounds of xenon, krypton, and radon are now known.

4. a three-dimensional representation of a person or thing or of a proposed structure, typically on a smaller scale than the original.

5. an atom or molecule with a net electric charge due to the loss or gain of one or more electrons.

8. The smallest particle of elements.

9. a subatomic particle of about the same mass as a proton but without an electric charge, present in all atomic nuclei except those of ordinary hydrogen.

11. the fixed amount of energy that a system described by quantum mechanics, such as a molecule, atom, electron, or nucleus, can have.

13. a stable subatomic particle occurring in all atomic nuclei, with a positive electric charge equal in magnitude to that of an electron, but of opposite sign.

14. physical substance in general, as distinct from mind and spirit; (in physics) that which occupies space and possesses rest mass, especially as distinct from energy.

15. based on or characterized by the methods and principles of science.

Down

1. a stable subatomic particle with a charge of negative electricity, found in all atoms and acting as the primary carrier of electricity in solids.

3. a thing that is composed of two or more separate elements; a mixture.

6. the central and most important part of an object, movement, or group, forming the basis for its activity and growth.

7. a substance made by mixing other substances together.

10. a piece of a homogeneous solid substance having a natural geometrically regular form with symmetrically arranged plane faces.

12. a part or aspect of something abstract, especially one that is essential or characteristic

Word Bank

MIXTURE	Electrons	PROTONS	Atom	Ion
EnergyLevel	Element	Crystal	NEUTRONS	COMPOUND
NUCLEUS	NOBLEGAS	MATTER	SCIENTIFIC	MODEL