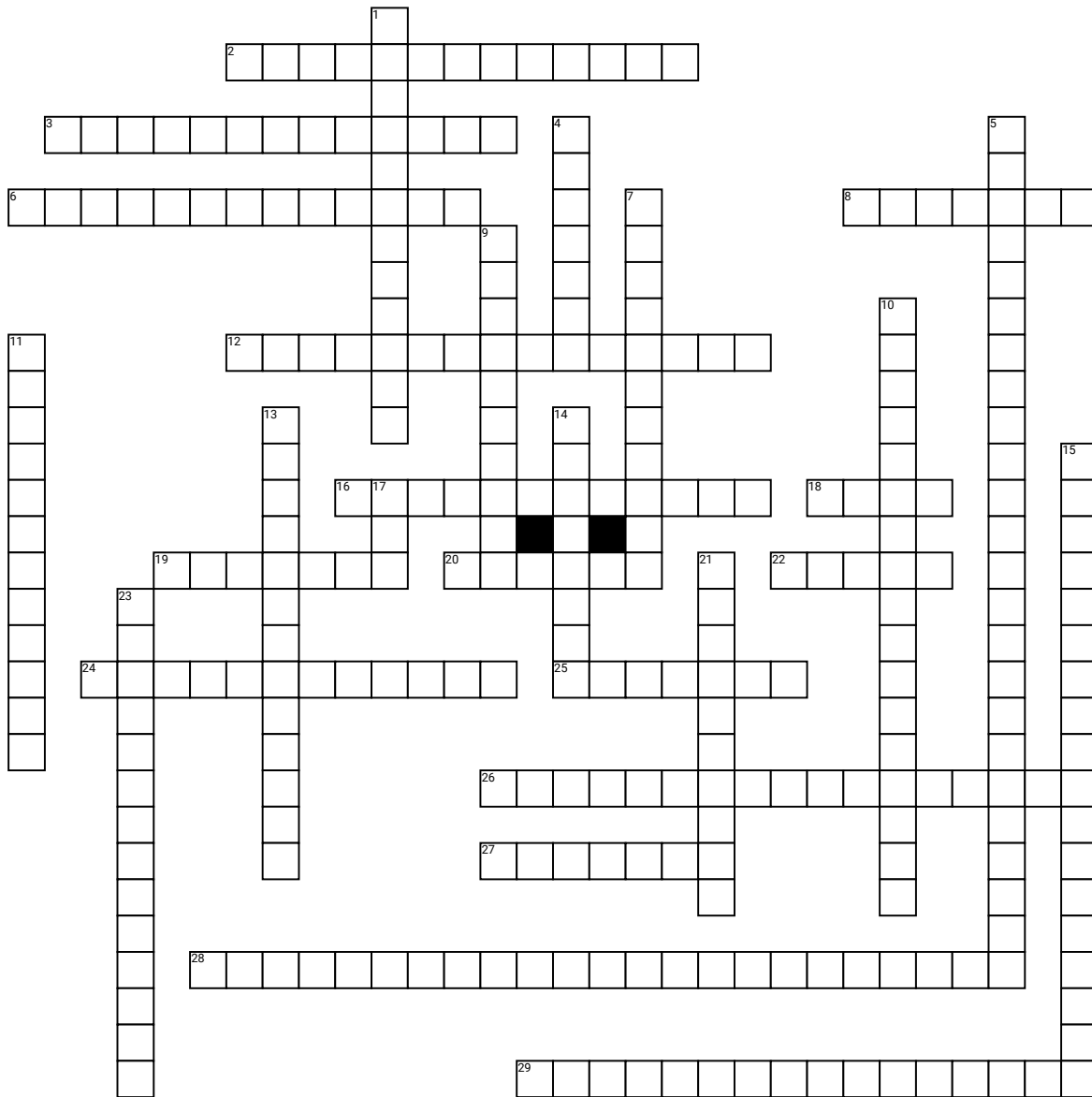


CP6 Definitions



Across

2. The model that explains the properties of different states of matter in terms of the movement of particles.
3. Another term for mass number.
6. A particle made of two protons and two neutrons, emitted as ionising radiation from some radioactive isotopes.
8. A particle found in the nucleus (neutron or proton).
12. The part of the electromagnetic spectrum that can be detected by our eyes
16. Electromagnetic waves that can be detected by the human eye.
18. The smallest neutral part of an element that can take part in chemical reactions.
19. A particle found in the nucleus of an atom having zero charge and mass of 1 (relative to a proton).
20. A particle found in the nucleus of an atom, having a positive charge and the same mass as a neutron.
22. A word used to describe the way electrons move around the nucleus of an atom.
24. The number of protons in an atomic nucleus. Another term for atomic number.

25. The central part of an atom or ion.

26. Radiation that can cause charged particles (ions) to be formed. It can cause tissue damage and DNA mutations.

27. A simple substance made up of only one type of atom.

28. The arrangement of electrons in shells around the nucleus of an atom.

29. A set of wavelengths of light or other electromagnetic radiation showing which wavelengths have been given out (emitted) by a substance.

Down

1. The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom. It is also known as the proton number

4. Atoms of an element with the same number of protons (atomic number) but different mass numbers due to different numbers of neutrons.

5. A form of energy transfer, including radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, X-rays and gamma rays.

7. An atom that has lost electrons and so has an overall positive charge.

9. The total number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom. It is also known as the nucleon number.

10. A particle that is smaller than an atom, such as a proton, neutron or electron.

11. The mass of something compared to the mass of something else which is often given the mass of 1.

13. Area around a nucleus that can be occupied by electrons. Shells are usually drawn as circles. Also called an electron energy level or an orbit.

14. A tiny particle with a negative charge and very little mass.

15. A spectrum of light (or other electromagnetic radiation) that includes black lines. These are caused by some wavelengths being absorbed by the materials that the light (or radiation) passes through.

17. An atom or group of atoms with an electrical charge due to the gain or loss of electrons.

21. The distance between a point on one wave and the same point on the next wave.

23. Another term for kinetic theory.