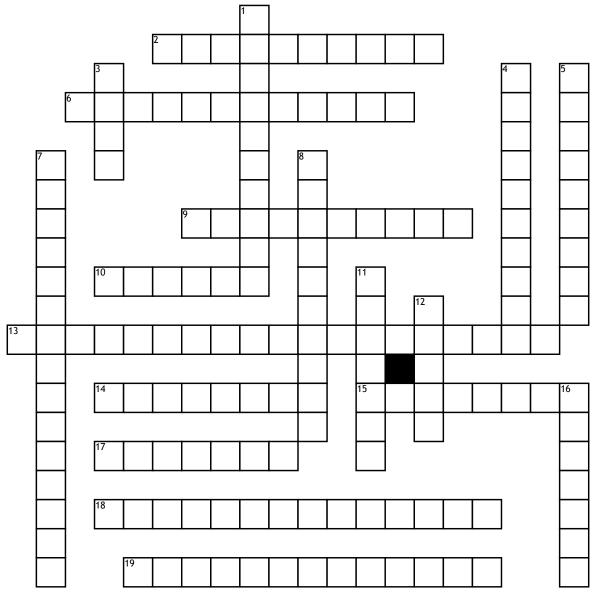
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## Chapter 4 study activity



## **Across**

- **2.** He was the first to suggest the existence of atoms.
- **6.** The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom of that element.
- **9.** A stream of electrons produced at the negative electrode of a tube that contains a low gas pressure.
- **10.** A subatomic particle that is positively charged.
- **13.** Based on the results of his experiments, Dalton formulated hypotheses and theories to explain Democritus's observations.
- **14.** Atoms that have the same number of protons but different number of neutrons.
- **15.** A subatomic particle that is negatively charged.

- **17.** A subatomic particle with no charge but with a mass nearly equal to a proton.
- 18. Discovered the proton in 1886
- **19.** Discovered and confirmed the existence of the neutron in 1932.

## Down

- 1. Transformed Democritus's ideas into a scientific theory
- **3.** The smallest particle of an element that retains its identity in a chemical reaction.
- **4.** The total number of protons and neutrons in an atom.
- **5.** Discovered the electron in 1897 by performing experiments that passed electric current through gases at low pressure.

- 7. Used his and Thomson's charge-to-mass ratio of an electron to calculate that an electron has one unit of negative charge with a mass of 1/1840 of a hydrogen atom.
- **8.** A weighted average mass of the atoms in a naturally occurring sample of the element.
- **11.** The mass of an atom is concentrated in its\_\_\_\_?
- **12.** There are \_\_\_\_ known isotopes of hydrogen
- **16.** The tiny central core of an atom that is composed of neutrons and protons.