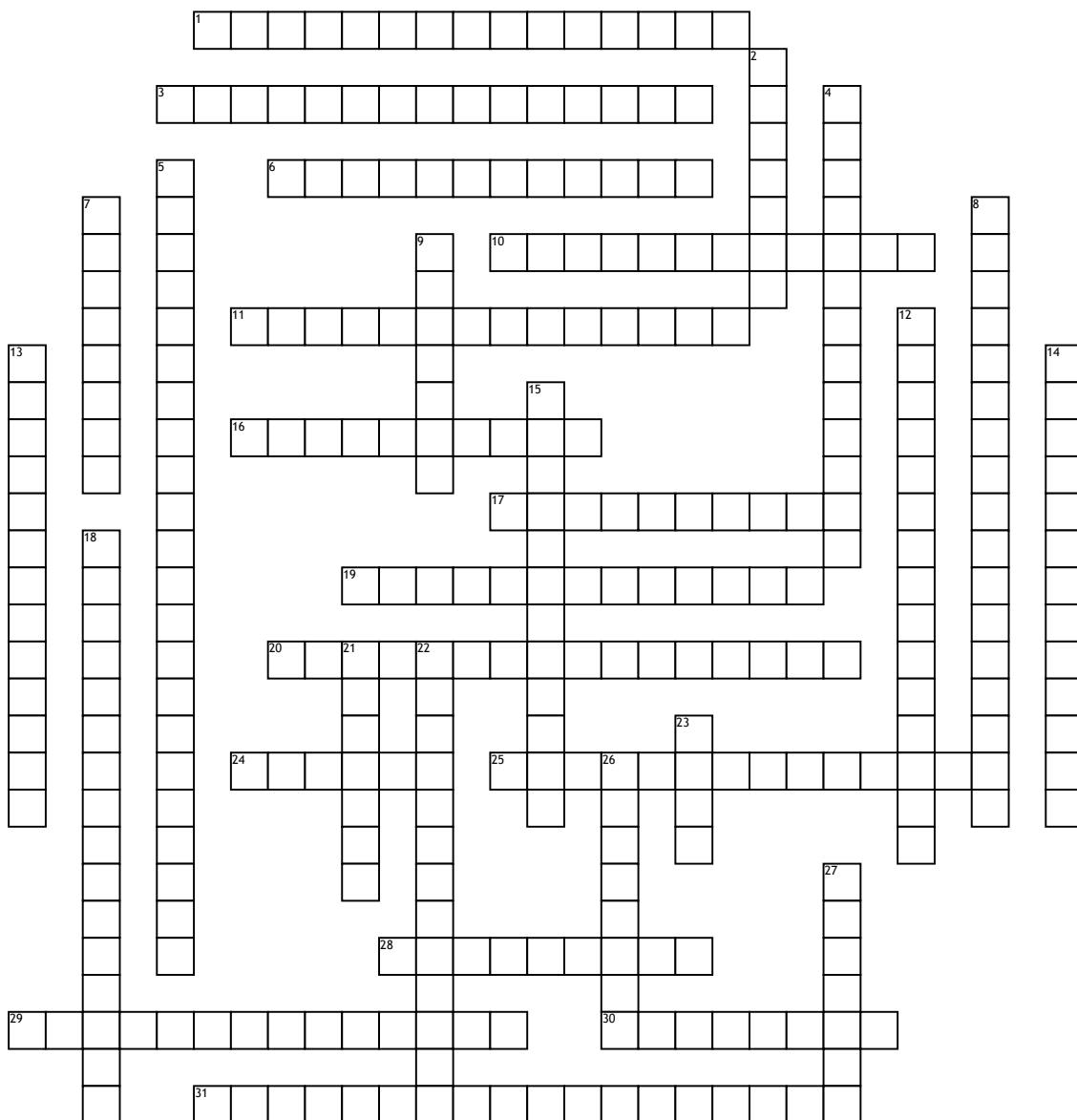


Name: _____

Date: _____

Chemistry Vocabulary Puzzle 2



Across

1. represents the reactants and products of radioactive decay.
3. the change in identity of an atomic nucleus when it is bombarded with an energy particle
6. the same as the number of protons
10. isotopes with unstable nuclei.
11. the number of protons and neutrons in an element.
16. the amount of protons and neutrons in an element (amu)
17. difference in mass between a nucleus and its component nucleus.
19. radioactive decay where beta particles are emitted.
20. the length of an electron beam transmitted for a substance.
24. identify an atom, positive charge; found in the nucleus
25. ionizing radiation with alpha particles emitted during radioactive decay.

28. emissions of energy through waves or particles
29. when a nucleus splits due to the bombardment of energy, produces large amounts of energy compared to chemical reactions

30. a negatively charged particle; found in the electron cloud.

31. one of the four fundamental forces in nature

Down

2. a proton or neutron.
4. radioactive substances or the emissions emitted
5. a decay through a sequence of alpha and beta decays until a stable element is reached
7. smallest wavelength with the most amount of energy. High energy photons, no charge.
8. determines the age of an object by measuring the amount of carbon radioisotopes remaining
9. the center of that atom that contains the protons and neutrons.
12. the stability of elements determined by the ratio of the number of neutrons to the number of protons in the nucleus.

13. a helium particle emitted by some radioactive elements, +2 charge.

14. a nuclear reaction where a nucleus with a low atomic number fuses to form a heavier nucleus

15. a particle with a charge of -1.

18. when an unstable atom loses energy by radiation.

21. a particle with a neutral charge; found in the nucleus.

22. the changing from one element to another by radioactive decay/bombardment.

23. a form of ionizing radiation, energy is deposited into matter.

26. the time required for half of the original unstable isotope to decay to another atom

27. two or more forms of the same elements with the same amount of protons but different amounts of neutrons (different amu). Sometimes it is the radioactive form of the element.