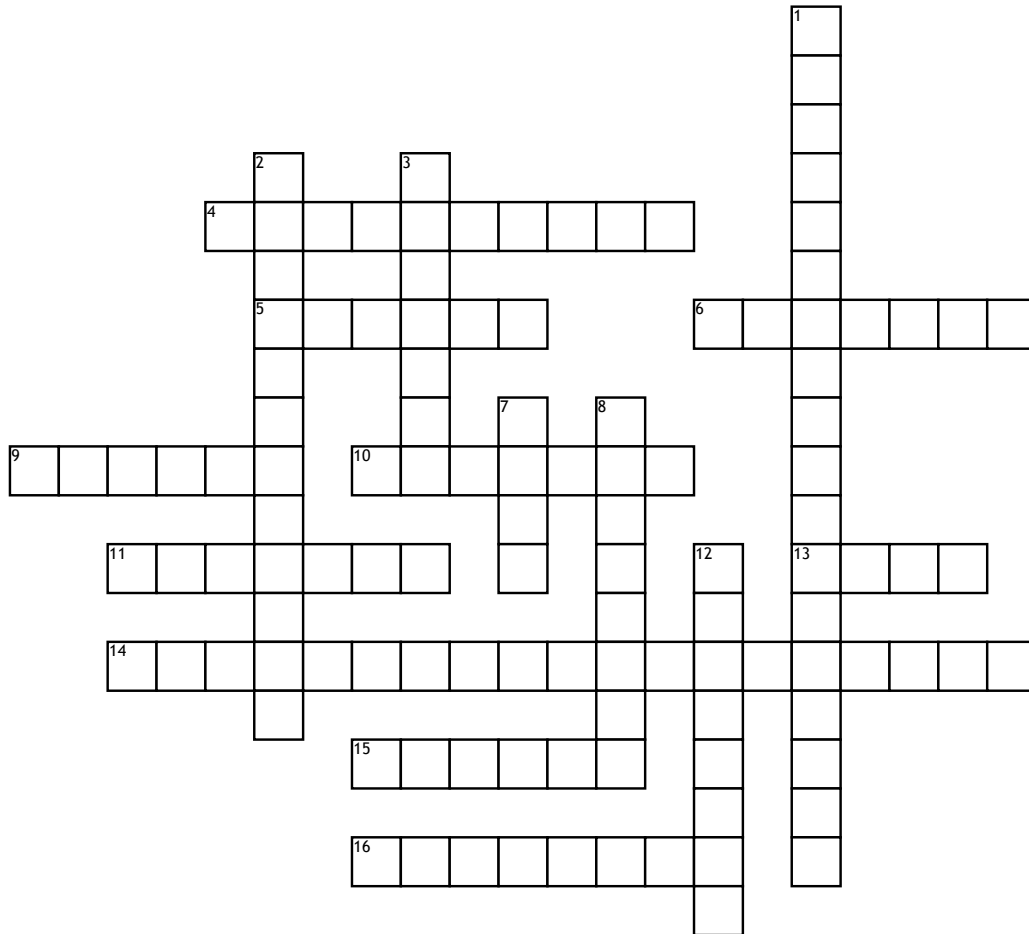


Classifying Matter



Across

- 4. The mass of a given atom or molecule. Number of protons and neutrons added together.
- 5. Anything that has mass and volume (takes up space).
- 6. The mass per unit volume; $D=m/v$.
- 9. Positively charged particles that help make up the nucleus of the atom. They are equal to the electrons and atomic number of the atom.
- 10. Neutral particles; have no electric charge and help make up the nucleus of the atom. They contribute to the atomic mass.
- 11. Simplest form of pure substance. They cannot be broken into anything else. by physical or chemical means

- 13. A measure of how much matter is in an object.
- 14. A mixture that does not appear to be the same throughout.
- 15. A measure of the amount of space an object takes up.
- 16. Negatively charged particles found outside the nucleus in electron orbits/levels and are equal to the number of protons. They are involved in the formation of chemical bonds.

Down

- 1. A mixture that appears to be the same throughout.

- 2. The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom, which determines the chemical properties of an element and its place in the periodic table.
- 3. Two or more substances that are not chemically combined with each other and can be separated by physical means. The substances in the mixture retain their individual properties.
- 7. Smallest possible unit into which matter can be divided while still maintaining its properties.
- 8. The smallest particle in a chemical element or compound that has the chemical properties of that element or compound.
- 12. Pure substances that are the unions of two or more elements. They can be broken into simpler substances by chemical means.

Word Bank

Density	Proton	Volume	Atomic Number
Heterogenous mixture	Element	Atomic Mass	Mass
Mixture	Atom	Electron	Compound
Neutron	Matter	Molecule	Homogeneous mixture