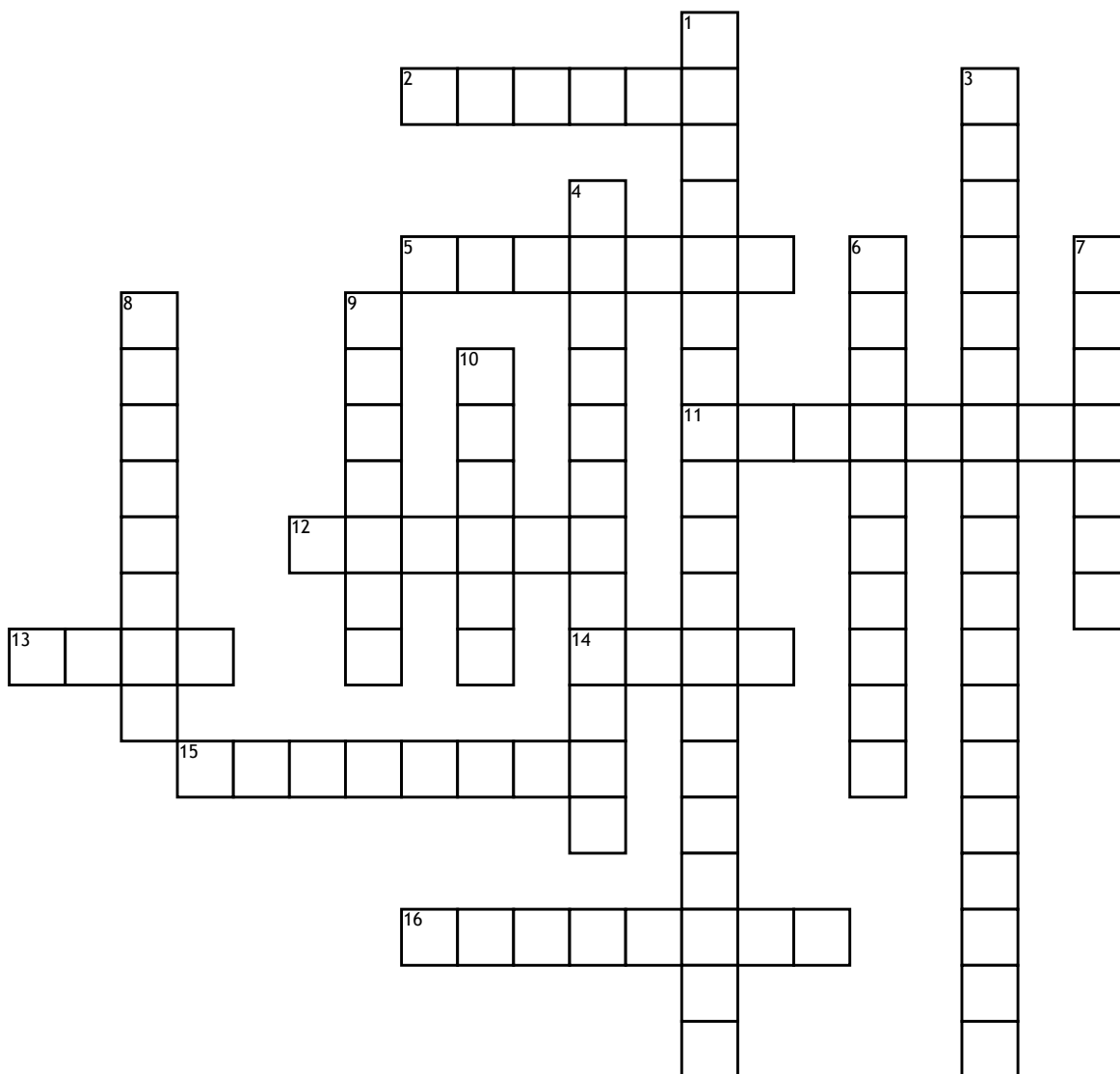


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Classifying matter



Across

2. A measure of the amount of space an object takes up

5. 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

11. simplest form of pure substance. they cannot be broken into anything else by physical or chemical means

12. Positively charged particles that help make up the nucleus of the atom. They are equal to the electrons and atomic number of the atom.

13. Smallest possible unit into which matter can be divided, while still maintaining its properties

14. A measure of how much matter is in an object.

15. the smallest particle in a chemical element or compound that has the chemical properties of that element or compound

16. pure substances that are the unions of two or more elements. They can be broken into simpler substances by chemical means

Down

1. A mixture that does not appear to be the same throughout.

3. A mixture that appears to be the same throughout.

4. 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.

6. the mass of a given atom or molecule. Number of protons and neutrons added together

7. The mass per unit volume; $D=m/v$

8. 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.

9. Neutral particles; have no electric charge and help make up the nucleus of the atom. They contribute to the atomic mass

10. Anything that has mass and volume (takes up space)