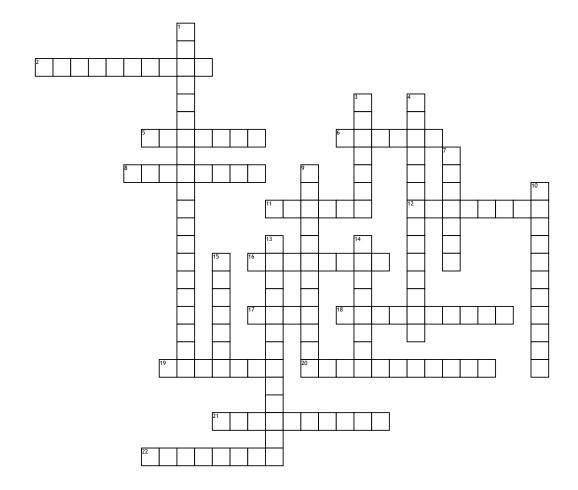
Periodic Table of the Elements



<u>Across</u>

- **2.** The sum of the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom.
- **5.** An atom that has the same number of protons as other atoms of the same element have.
- **6.** The subatomic particle that has a positive charge and that is found in the nucleus.
- 8. The charge of an electron.
- 11. The Periodic Table of the Elements is arranged in vertical columns called this.
- **12.** When two or more atoms are joined together.
- **16.** A subatomic particle that has a negative charge.

- 17. The smallest unit of an element that maintains the properties of that element.
- **18.** The mass of an atom expressed in atomic mass units.
- **19.** The subatomic particle that has no charge and that is found in the nucleus of an atom.
- **20.** This man is largely regarded today as the first modern chemist.
- **21.** The Greek philosopher who proposed that small particles called atoms make up all matter.
- **22.** When two or more elements are chemically combined together.

Down

Isotope

1. The force that holds electrons in atoms.

- **3.** The Periodic Table of the Elements is arranged in horizontal rows called this.
- **4.** The unit of mass that describes the mass of an atom.
- **7.** In physical science, an atom's central region, which is made up of protons and neutrons.
- **9.** The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom.
- **10.** The German chemist who discovered the element Phosphorus.
- **13.** The region around the nucleus of an atom where electrons are likely to be found.
- 14. The charge of a proton.
- **15.** A substance made entirely from one type of atom.

Word Bank

Atomic Mass

Nucleus Atomic Mass Unit Periods Groups Mass Number Hennig Brand Negative Molecule **Electron Cloud** Electron Positive Proton Compound Democritus Robert Boyle Neutron Atomic Number Element Electromagnetic Force