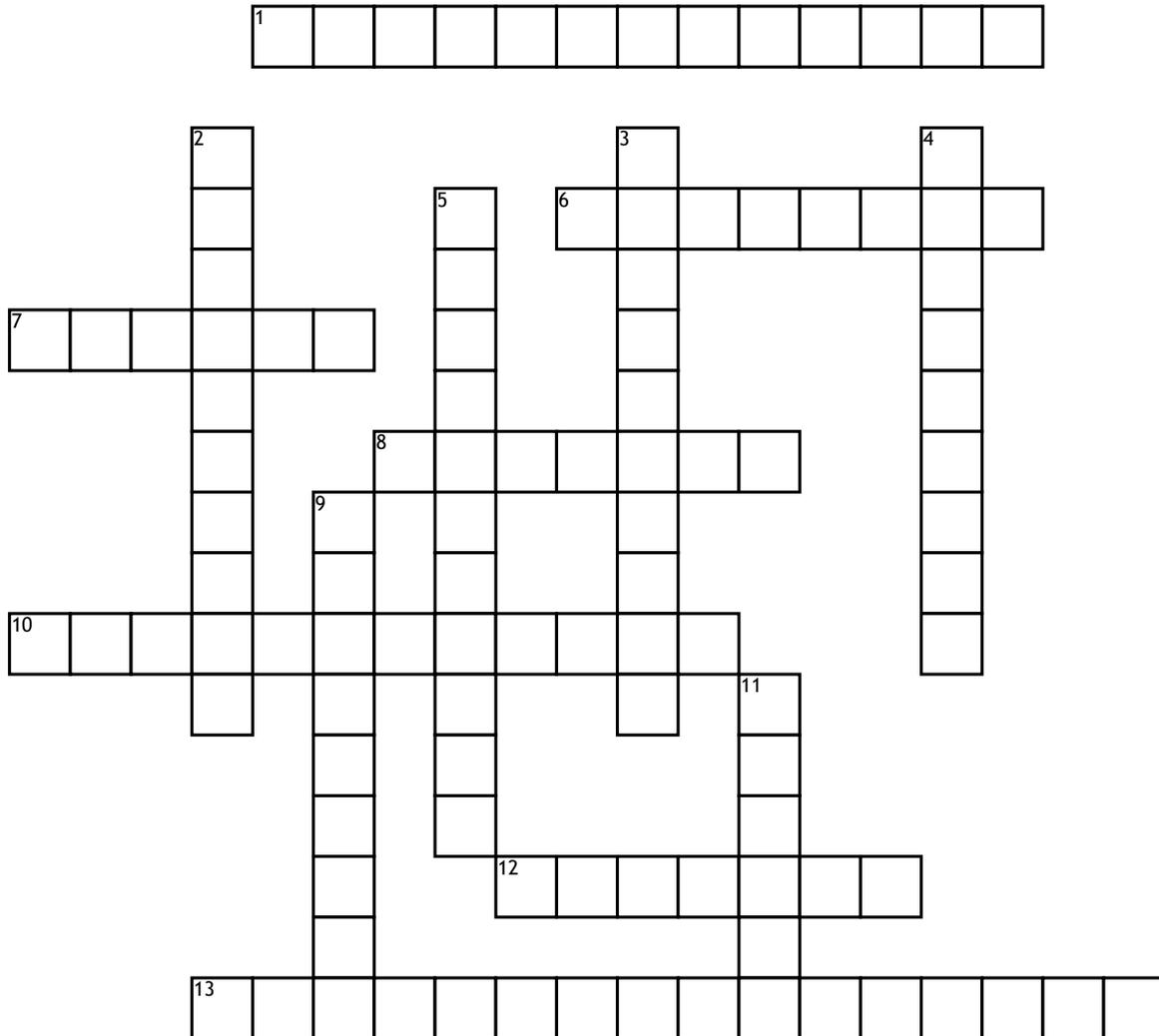


Physical Properties



Across

- 1. The physical forms that matter can take; solid, liquid, gas, or plasma.
- 6. These elements are Poor Conductors of heat and electricity, dull, Brittle solids, Most are gases at room temperature, Low density, Low melting point, Not malleable, and Not ductile.
- 7. These elements are Malleable, Ductile, Luster, High Density, Good Conductors of heat and electricity, High melting point, and hardness.
- 8. The amount of matter in a given space or volume, a relationship between mass and volume.

- 10. A property that describes if heat or electrical charges pass through material easily. Its also one of the most reliable test in sorting materials.
- 12. Likely to break, snap, or crack when subjected to pressure.
- 13. Those characteristics that can be observed without changing the identity of the substance such as size, shape, luster, conductivity, malleability, and magnetic attraction.

Down

- 2. These elements can be shiny or dull, conductivity of heat and electricity are better than nonmetals but not as good as metals. Solid at room temperature. Ductile, and Malleable.

- 3. The ability of one substance to be dissolved into another.
- 4. A property that describes if the material is magnetic.
- 5. A property that describes the ability of the material to be rolled or hammered into thin sheets.
- 9. A property that describes if the material has the ability to be pulled into thin wire without breaking.
- 11. The way the surface of a mineral reflects light; either metallic or non-metallic such as silky, dull, glassy, or resinous.