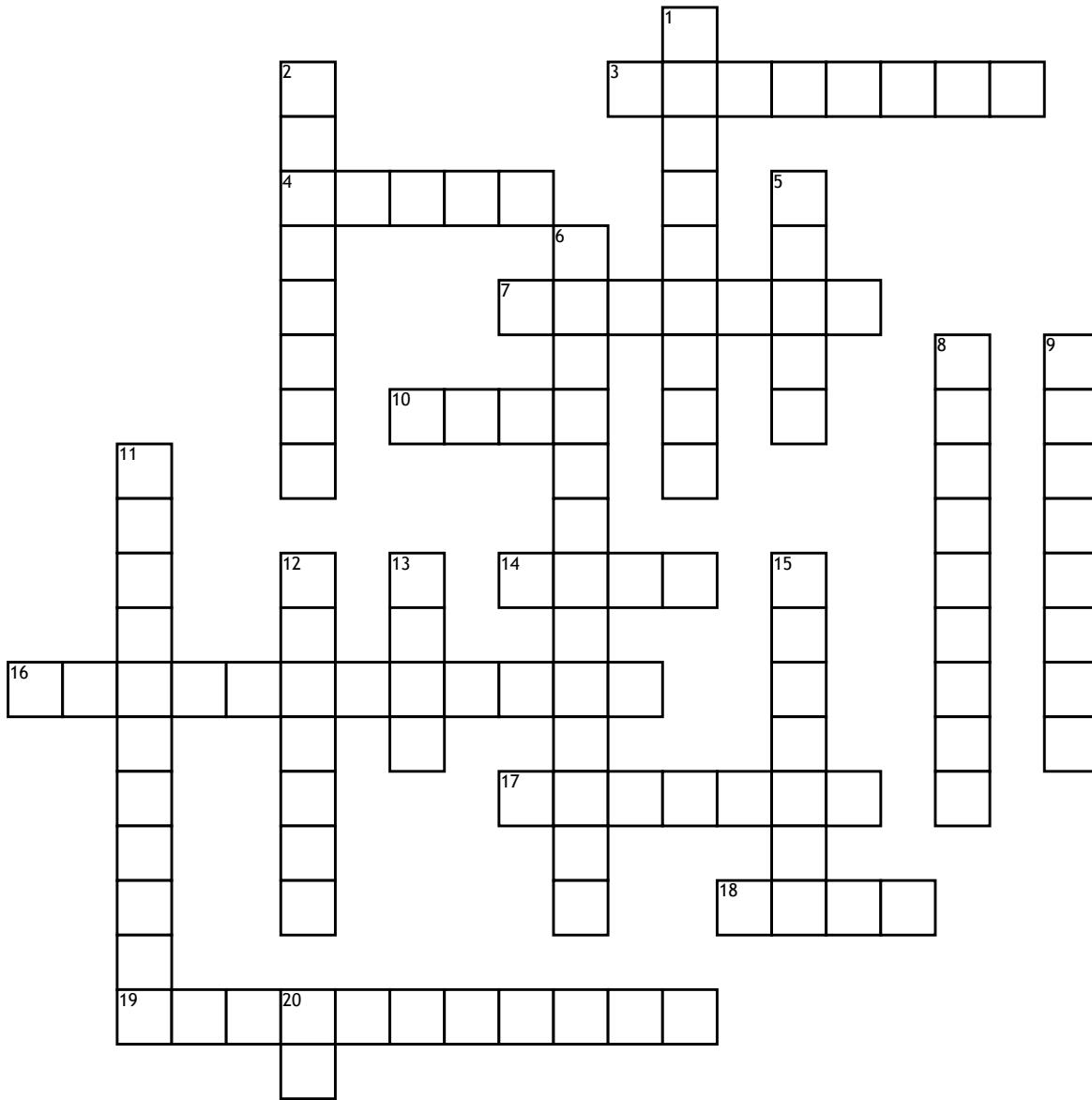


Physical Science Words



Across

3. The amount of time required for one-half of the nuclides in a sample of radioactive isotope to decay.
 4. A simple machine consisting of a bar that is free to pivot around a fixed point.
 7. A material made of elements or compounds stirred together but not combined chemically.
 10. A rhythmic disturbance that carries energy through matter or space.
 14. A substance that produces hydrogen ions in solution; these solutions have a pH less than 7.
 16. The force that holds together the atoms in a compound; it occurs because atoms of most elements become more stable by losing, gaining, and sharing electrons.

17. Force exerted by every object in the universe on every other object. The amount of force depends on the masses of the objects and the distance between them.

18. A substance that produces hydroxide ions (OH^-) in solution; these solutions have a pH

19. The gradual change of a substance from a liquid to a gas at temperatures below the boiling point.

Down

1. The transfer of energy in the form of waves. It is a type of energy transfer that does not require matter.
 2. The speed and direction of a moving body, such as a storm or a basketball thrown across a court.
 5. A push or pull one body exerts on another.

6. Energy in the form of motion, as in a moving car or truck.

8. An organic salt similar to soap, except that it does not form soap scum in hard water.

9. A homogeneous mixture containing particles so tiny that they cannot be seen even with a microscope.

11. A measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles that make up a sample of matter.

12. The positively charged center of an atom that contains protons and neutrons.

13. The unit for measuring electrical potential energy.

15. The tendency of an object to resist any change in its motion. If motionless, it tends to remain at rest; if moving, it tends to keep moving at the same speed and in the same direction.

20. A measure of hydronium ion