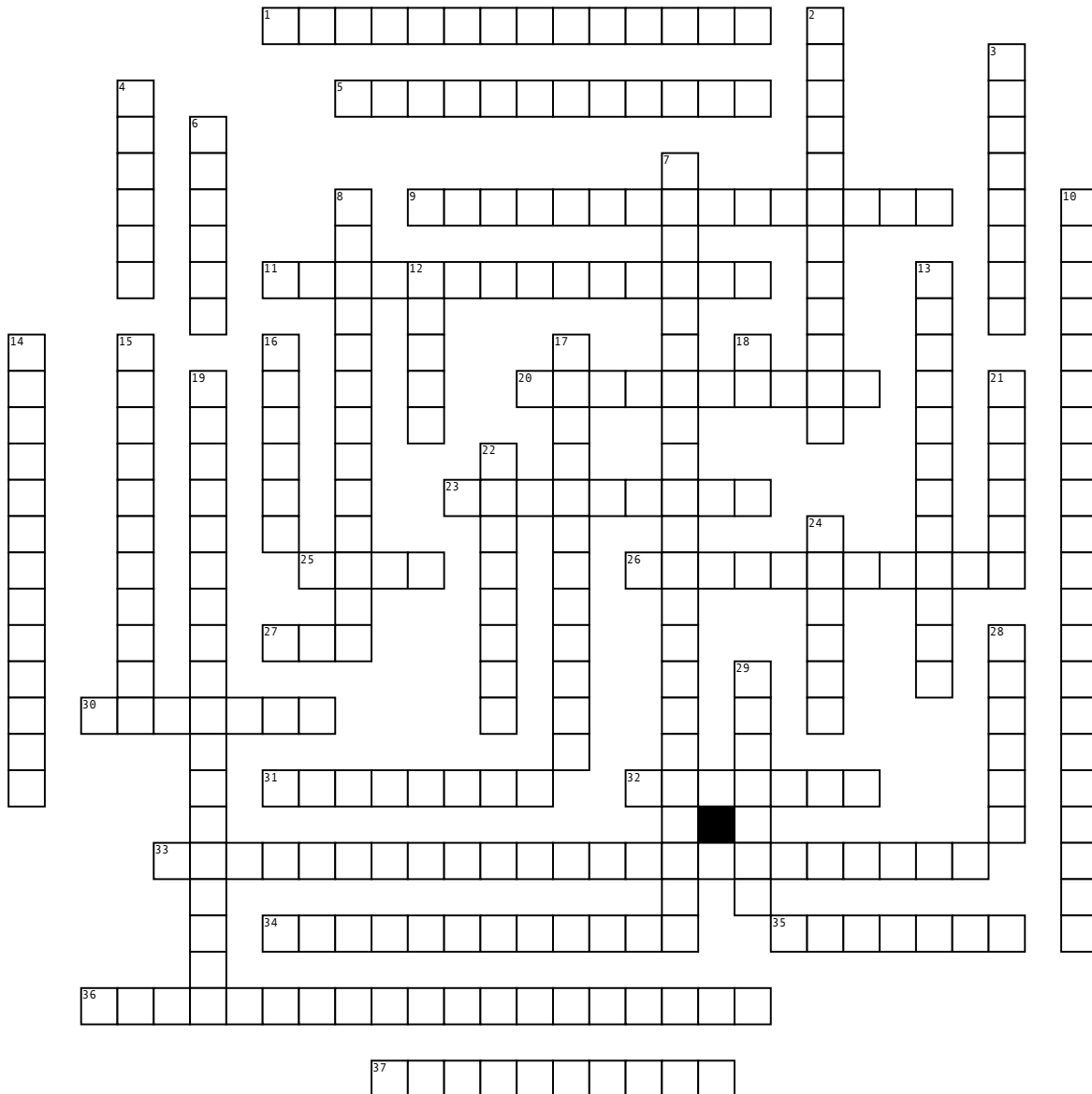


Science Words



Across

- 1. When one or more substances change into an entirely new substance.
- 5. a complex organic substance present in living cells, especially DNA or RNA, whose molecules consist of many nucleotides linked in a long chain.
- 9. A change that affects one or more physical properties of a substance.
- 11. A sample of matter, either a single element or a single compound, that has definite chemical and physical properties.
- 20. Present Participle of tarnish.
- 23. a group of atoms bonded together, representing the smallest fundamental unit of a chemical compound that can take part in a chemical reaction.
- 25. The smallest unit of an element that maintains the properties of element.
- 26. consisting of parts all of the same kind.
- 27. an airlike fluid substance which expands freely to fill any space available, irrespective of its quantity.
- 30. The ratio of the mass of a substance to the volume
- 31. A substance that cannot be separated or broken into simpler substances by chemical means; all atoms of an element have the same atomic number.
- 32. A combination of two or more substances that are not chemically combined.
- 33. Mass cannot be created or destroyed, only transformed.

- 34. The ability of a substance to burn.
 - 35. The feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or a substance.
 - 36. The rate at which a substance transfer heat
 - 37. The state or power of being reactive or the degree to which a thing is reactive.
- Down**
- 2. The temperature at which a liquid changes to a gas.
 - 3. any of a class of nitrogenous organic compounds that consist of large molecules composed of one or more long chains of amino acids and are an essential part of all living organisms, especially as structural components of body tissues such as muscle, hair, collagen, etc., and as enzymes and antibodies.
 - 4. Anything that has mass and takes up space
 - 6. The shine or slow glow of a metal
 - 7. How well a electric current can move through a substance
 - 8. Any of a large group of organic compounds occurring in foods and living tissues and including sugars, starch, and cellulose. They contain hydrogen and oxygen in the same ratio as water (2:1) and typically can be broken down to release energy in the animal body.
 - 10. Matter is composed of a large number of small.
 - 12. A state of matter that is firm and stable in shape.

- 13. The temperature at which a solid changes to a liquid.
- 14. The temperature at which a liquid changes to a solid
- 15. When Liquids combine to form a solid.
- 16. The amount of space that an object takes up
- 17. Is the quality of something that can be shaped into something else without breaking
- 18. a figure expressing the acidity or alkalinity of a solution on a logarithmic scale on which 7 is neutral, lower values are more acid, and higher values more alkaline. The pH is equal to $-\log_{10} c$, where c is the hydrogen ion concentration in moles per liter.
- 19. Melting point, luster, boiling point, malleability, and many more. Chemical properties: ability to rust and
- 21. any of a class of organic compounds that are fatty acids or their derivatives and are insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents. They include many natural oils, waxes, and steroids.
- 22. A substance made up of atoms or ions of two or more different elements joined by chemical bonds.
- 24. A measure of the gravitational force in an object
- 28. a substance that flows freely but is of constant volume, having a consistency like that of water or oil.
- 29. Present participle of rust.