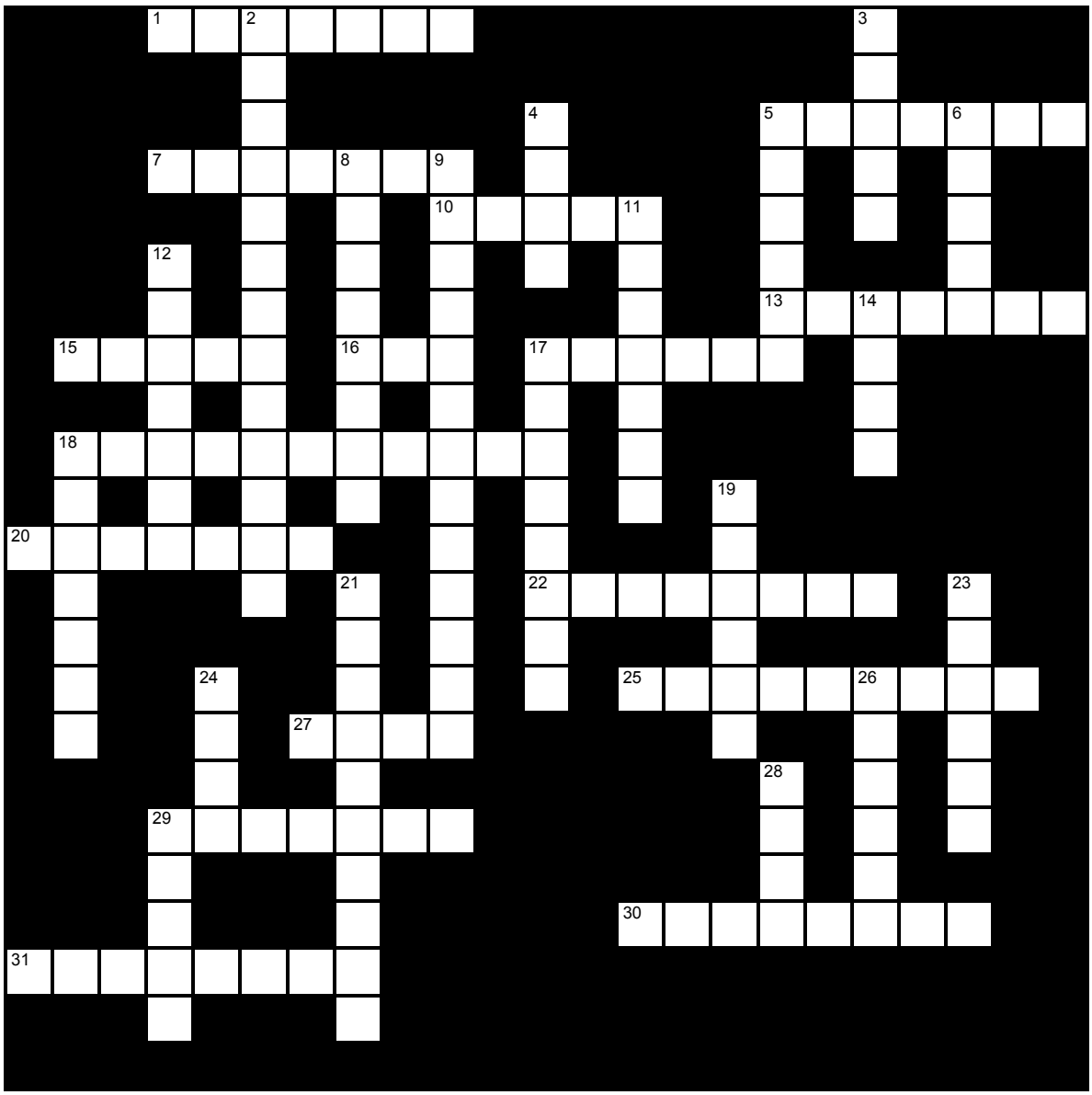
ATOMS & BONDING

Name: _____

Hour: _____



Across

1 The center of the atom that contains protons and neutrons (7)

5 These macromolecules are made from amino acids (7)

7 The _____ acids category includes RNA and DNA (7)

Down

2 Term used to describe the amount of solute dissolved in solvent (13)

3 Metals, nonmetals, and gasses are examples of this (5)

4 A solution with a high concentration of H+ ions and a pH lower than 7 (4)

10 A negatively charged atom due to loss of an electron during ionic bonding (5)

13 The term given to describe the "rings" where electrons move (7)

15 Type of bond where atoms share electrons unevenly; as in the case of a water molecule (5)

16 Number of electrons that can fit in the first orbital shell (3)

17 A positively charges atom that has an extra electron(s) due to ionic bonding (6)

18 Salts and minerals fall into this category of macomolecules (11)

20 Subatomic particle that has mass, but no charge (7)

22 Type of atomic bond where electrons are shared equally, like carbon dioxide (8)

25 In lipids, this type of fat has no open chemical bonds (9)

27 Lipids which are usually solid at room temperature (4)

29 Type of atom that contains extra neutrons; many can be radioactive (7)

30 Propoerties of atoms which do not change like color, texture, and density (8)

31 The periodic table arranges atoms with similar chemical and bonding characteristics into these. (8)

5 Subatomic partical that has a positive charge (6)

6 Number of electrons that can fit into the 2nd orbital shell (5)

8 Subatomic particle that resides in the orbitals and has a negative charge (8)

9 The macromolecule category for all the sugars and starches (13)

11 Term that describes when there are equal numbers of H+ and OH- ions in a solution (7)

12 Term that refers to the substance which dissolves a solute (7)

14 Any solution that releases OH- ions creating a pH higher than 7 (4)

17 This property of atoms can change depending on the arrangement of the atoms; especially when bonded (8)

18 A collection of similar kinds of atoms that have the same number of protons (7)

19 Term used to describe the particle which dissolves in a solution (6)

21 This term refers to how the body utilizes energy (10)

23 Cholesterol and hormones are an example of this type of chemical (6)

24 The _____ number is the total "weight" of all the electrons, protons, and neutrons (4)

26 The _____ number represents the number of protons in the nucleus (6)

28 These lipids are usually liquid at room temperature (4)

29 Type of bond where one atoms loses an electron(s) and another gains electron(s) (5)