

Name: _____

Date: _____

1 the ability of a substance to be pulled into wires

- A atom
- B chemical bond
- C chemical formula
- D compound
- E ductility
- F electron
- G element
- H ionic bond

2 an electrical attraction between positively and negatively charged ions in an ionic compound

- A atom
- B chemical bond
- C chemical formula
- D compound
- E electron
- F element
- G ionic bond
- H molecule

3 a negatively charged particle that is one of three building blocks for atoms

- A atom
- B chemical bond
- C chemical formula
- D compound
- E electron
- F element
- G molecule
- H monomer

4 a pure substance made of only one type of atom

- A atom
- B chemical bond
- C chemical formula
- D compound
- E element
- F molecule
- G monomer
- H polymer

- 5 the smallest unit of an element that retains all the properties of that element
- A atom
 - B chemical bond
 - C chemical formula
 - D compound
 - E molecule
 - F monomer
 - G polymer
 - H valence
- 6 a pure substance that contains two or more elements
- A chemical bond
 - B chemical formula
 - C compound
 - D molecule
 - E monomer
 - F polymer
 - G valence
- 7 a force that holds atoms together in a compound
- A chemical bond
 - B chemical formula
 - C molecule
 - D monomer
 - E polymer
 - F valence
- 8 a covalent compound made up of many small, repeating units linked together in a chain
- A chemical formula
 - B molecule
 - C monomer
 - D polymer
 - E valence
- 9 a small molecule that forms a link in a polymer chain
- A chemical formula
 - B molecule
 - C monomer
 - D valence
- 10 the number of electrons in the outermost energy level of an atom
- A chemical formula
 - B molecule
 - C valence

- 11 a neutral particle that forms as a result of electron sharing
- A chemical formula
 - B molecule
- 12 a method for representing a compound with atomic symbols and subscripts that shows the elements and the number of atoms of each element that combine to form the compound
- A chemical formula
 - B dntevnthnkabtchsngthsansr
- 13 Anything that consists of two parts can be called _____.
- A binary
 - B carbohydrate
 - C covalent
 - D crystal
 - E ion
 - F Lewis dot diagram
 - G malleability
 - H metallic bond
- 14 A drawing called a(n) _____ represents an atom with its chemical symbol and the electrons in the atom's outer energy level with carefully arranged dots.
- A carbohydrate
 - B covalent
 - C crystal
 - D ion
 - E malleability
 - F noble gas
 - G Lewis dot diagram
 - H organic polymer
- 15 _____ is the ability of a material to be hammered or rolled into sheets.
- A carbohydrate
 - B covalent
 - C crystal
 - D ion
 - E malleability
 - F metallic bond
 - G noble gas
 - H organic polymer

16 A regular, repeating arrangement of atoms, ions, or molecules is called a(n) _____.

- A carbohydrate
- B covalent
- C crystal
- D ion
- E metallic bond
- F noble gas
- G organic polymer
- H proteins

17 A(n) _____ is a polymer made up of monomers that contain the element carbon.

- A carbohydrate
- B covalent
- C ion
- D metallic bond
- E noble gas
- F organic polymer
- G proteins
- H unit cell

18 A _____ bond is formed when atoms share electrons.

- A carbohydrate
- B covalent
- C ion
- D metallic bond
- E noble gas
- F proteins
- G unit cell

19 Natural organic polymers whose monomers are amino acids are _____.

- A carbohydrates
- B ion
- C metallic bond
- D noble gas
- E proteins
- F unit cell

20 A(n) _____ is a charged particle.

- A carbohydrate
- B ion
- C metallic bond
- D noble gas
- E unit cell

- 21 A(n) _____ is an element from the right-hand column of the periodic table that exists in nature in a gaseous state and does not easily form chemical compounds with other elements.
- A carbohydrate
 - B metallic bond
 - C noble gas
 - D unit cell
- 22 A(n) _____ is formed when many metal atoms share their pooled electrons.
- A carbohydrate
 - B metallic bond
 - C unit cell
- 23 The smallest repeating pattern that shows how the atoms, ions, or molecules are arranged in a crystal is a(n) _____.
- A carbohydrate
 - B unit cell
- 24 A(n) _____ is a natural organic polymer whose monomers are sugar molecules.
- A carbohydrate
 - B don't...