

Chemistry Vocabulary

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Created by Kim White Steele for Puzzles to Print.

CONTACT

admin@puzzles-to-print.com

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Chemistry Vocabulary



WORD	DEFINITION
ACID	A substance that has a sour taste and can react with certain materials, often turning litmus paper red.
ATOMS	The smallest units of matter that make up elements.
BASE	A substance that can neutralize acids and often turns litmus paper blue.
BEAKER	A wide cylindrical container used in laboratories to mix, heat, or measure liquids.
BUNSEN BURNER	A laboratory device that produces a small controlled flame for heating substances.
CHEMICAL	A substance with a specific composition used in reactions or experiments.
DENSITY	The amount of mass in a given volume of a substance.
ELECTRODE	A conductor through which electricity enters or leaves a solution.
ELEMENT	A pure substance made of only one type of atom.
EXPERIMENT	A scientific test performed to discover or demonstrate something.
FLASK	A laboratory container with a narrow neck used for mixing or heating liquids.
FUNNEL	A cone-shaped tool used to pour liquids into containers with small openings.
GAS	A state of matter that spreads out to fill any container.
ION	An atom or molecule that has gained or lost electrons and carries an electric charge.
KELVIN	A temperature scale used in science where absolute zero is the lowest possible temperature.
LIQUID	A state of matter that flows and takes the shape of its container.
LITMUS PAPER	A special paper used to test whether a substance is acidic or basic.
MICROSCOPE	An instrument used to observe objects that are too small to see clearly with the naked eye.
MOLECULE	A group of atoms chemically bonded together.
NUCLEUS	The central part of an atom that contains protons and neutrons.
PETRI DISH	A shallow laboratory dish used to grow microorganisms or hold samples.
SOLID	A state of matter with a definite shape and volume.
SOLUTION	A mixture in which one substance is dissolved evenly in another.
SUBLIMATION	The process where a solid changes directly into a gas without becoming liquid first.