

1. Small insects have the ability to walk on water (because of the water property known as \_\_\_\_\_ cohesion \_\_\_\_\_).
2. An unstable nucleus is an indicator of an \_\_\_\_\_ isotope \_\_\_\_\_. To correct this imbalance, we expect the nucleus to break up in a process described as \_\_\_\_\_ radioactive decay \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The (Pauli) rule is satisfied if \_\_\_\_\_ there are 2 electrons in the outermost energy level \_\_\_\_\_, therefore, atoms are not looking to accept nor donate any \_\_\_\_\_ electrons \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ unsaturated \_\_\_\_\_ bond is ideal for forming molecules (because it is strong and \_\_\_\_\_ directional \_\_\_\_\_).
5. Excited atoms have \_\_\_\_\_ unfilled energy levels \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In a bond, when one nucleus has a higher affinity (attraction) for electrons than the other, we refer to it as a \_\_\_\_\_ Polar \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ Covalent \_\_\_\_\_ bond.
7. At low temperatures the hydrogen bonds of water molecules are \_\_\_\_\_ less \_\_\_\_\_ likely to break, resulting in the formation of \_\_\_\_\_ ice \_\_\_\_\_. However, at high temperatures the hydrogen bonds of water molecules are \_\_\_\_\_ more \_\_\_\_\_ likely to break, resulting in the formation of \_\_\_\_\_ gas \_\_\_\_\_.