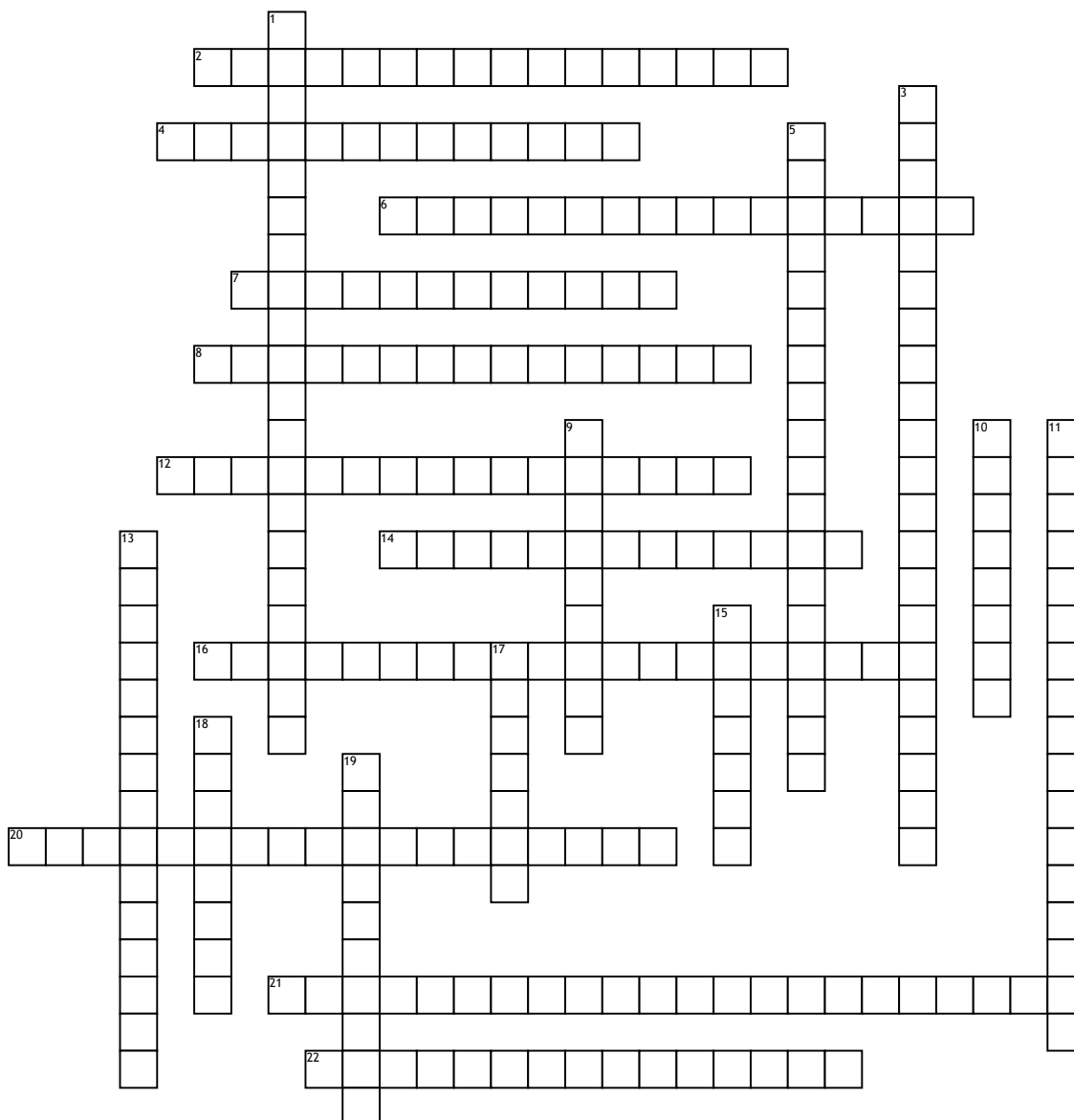


# Chemistry Chapter 14



## Across

2. Study of how human body processes medication.  
 4. Substances that form in one step and is consumed in the next step during a complex reaction.  
 6. Theoretical, transitional structure between reactants and products  
 7. How fast reactants change into products.  
 8. Made up of individual simple steps.  
 12. Minimum amount of kinetic energy that must be possessed by colliding molecules before they can react.  
 14. Indicates how the rate of a reaction is affected by a specific reactant's concentration.  
 16. Indicated by  $k$ ; experimentally determined in each reaction

20. Catalyst in same phase as reactants or in solution with reactants.  
 21. Reaction in which reactants are in different phases  
 22. States that the particles must collide before they react; collision must be aligned for rearrangement of atoms and electrons; collision must be forceful enough/carry enough energy to form products.

## Down

1. Slow and simple steps in a reaction; limits how fast a reaction will occur.  
 3. Catalyst in separate phase from reactants.  
 5. Reaction in which all reactants and products are in the same phase.  
 9. Substances used to reduce a catalyst's indescribable effects.

10. Substance that changes a reaction rate without being permanently changed or consumed by the reaction. Present during a reaction, but is never a reactant or product.  
 11. Series of steps that make up a reaction.  
 13. Goes in either direction  
 15. Large proteins accountable for most of essential biochemical reactions.  
 17. Equation that mathematically describes how fast a reaction occurs.  
 18. The study of the rates of reactions and steps by which they occur.  
 19. The collection of one substance on the surface of another.