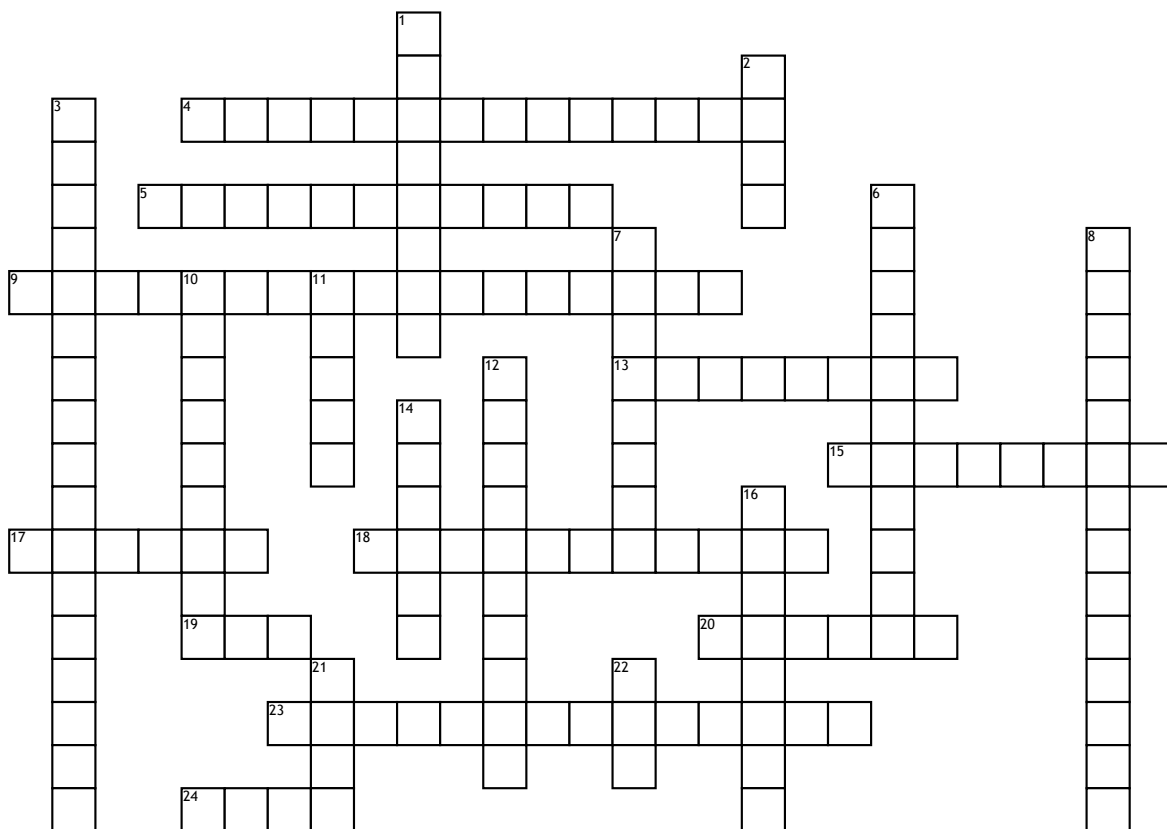


FOC LSA: Hybridisation and Functional Groups



Across

4. What principle states that no two electrons can have the same quantum numbers?
5. What do ketones, aldehydes and carboxylic acids all have in common?
9. What term is used to describe the position of the electrons in a molecule?
13. What is the most electronegative element?
15. What shape is a p orbital?
17. What group is CH3CH2CH2- called?
18. What is the geometry of CCl4?
19. What is the hybridisation around the carbon atoms in a benzene ring?

20. Is sulfonic acid a strong or weak acid?

23. What shape does an sp^2 hybridised atom make?

24. True or false? Ethers can be symmetrical and unsymmetrical

Down

1. What drug contains amides and is a β_1 selective blocker?
2. What is the functional group of an amine?
3. What shape has 106.7° bond angle?
6. What is a quaternary amine also known as?
7. What is a natural amide that is also in tea and coffee beans?

8. What drug contains amines and is used to treat nausea and vertigo?

10. What functional group do nucleophiles attack?

11. What bonds are amino acids linked together by?

12. Which antihistamine contains a hydrogen bond donor and acceptor?

14. What shape does an sp hybridised atom make?

16. What are cyclic esters called?

21. True or false? An sp^3 hybridised carbon atom has no non-hybridised atomic p orbitals remaining

22. What is the hybridisation around the sulphur atom in H2S?