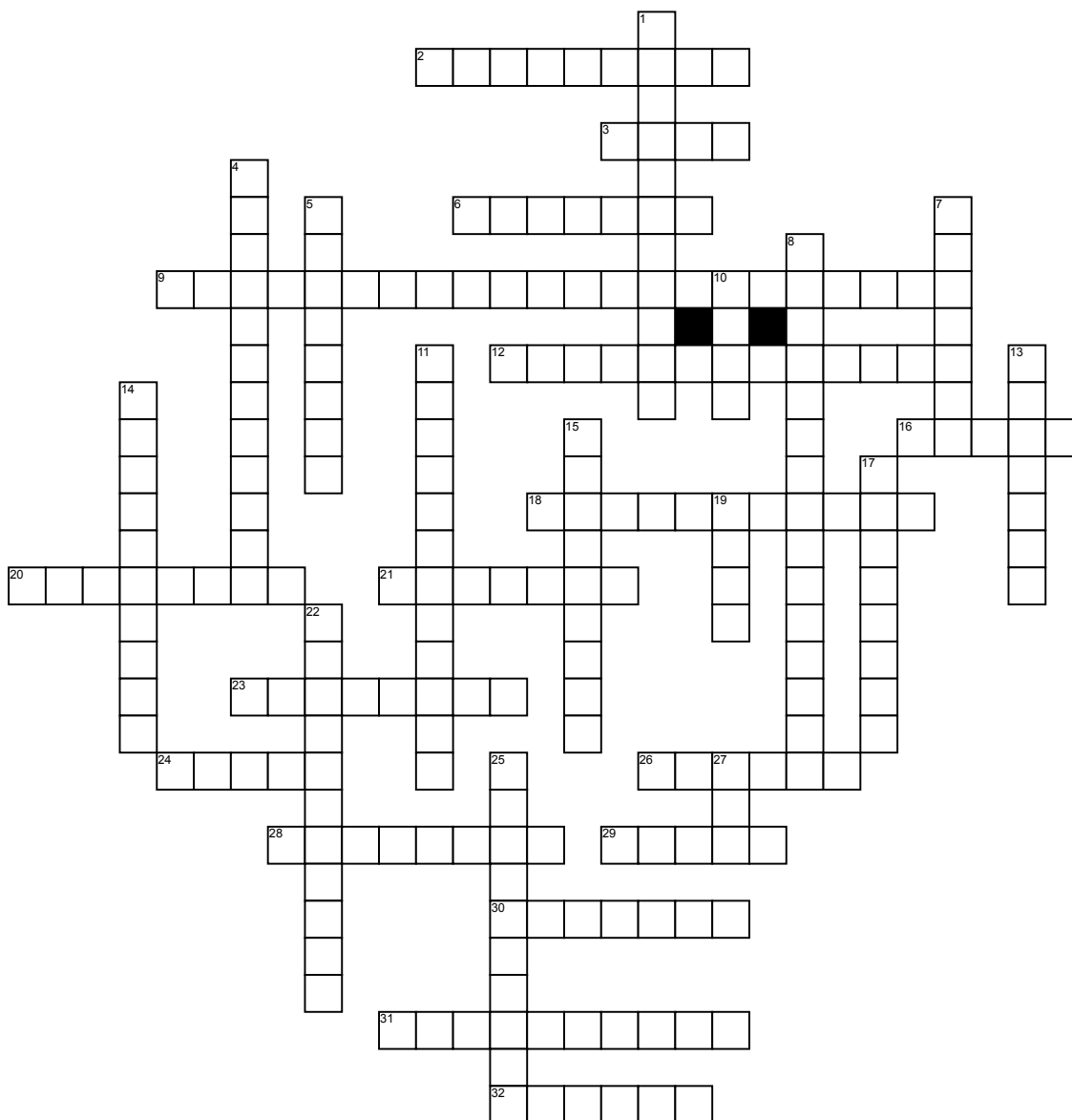


Name: _____

Date: _____

Stoichiometry, Rates of Reaction & Organic Chemistry



Across

2. The _____ formula gives the actual ratio of the atoms of each element present in a molecule of a compound. (9)
 3. A benefit of changing gases into harmless emissions: Reduce _____. (4)
 6. A Refinery Gas. (7)
 9. Refining process of crude oil. (10-12)
 12. Acid + _____ = salt + carbon dioxide + water. (8,4)
 16. _____ + acid = salt + hydrogen gas (5)
 18. A reaction in which heat has been removed from the surroundings. (11)
 20. A Carboxylic Acid can be reduced to a(n)... (8)
 21. C-C triple bond, organic compounds. (7)
 23. A reactant is said to be _____ if it is not present in excess in a reaction. (8)
 24. _____ = $y_2 - y_1$ divided by $x_2 - x_1$
 26. Acetylene. (6)

28. Alters the rate of a reaction without being used up. (8)

29. the percentage _____ = actual _____ divided by the theoretical _____ x 100. (5)

30. A catalyst used in the process of changing gases into harmless emissions. (7)

31. _____ energy is the minimum amount of energy required for two colliding particles to react. (10)

32. A catalyst associated with Hydrogen, used as a reducing reagent. (6)

Down

1. The dehydration of ethanol is an _____ reaction. (11)

4. CH3COOH. (8-4)

5. The oxidation of methanol to _____ using a hot platinum wire. (8)

7. C6H6. (7)

8. Name for the change in the concentration of either reactants or products per unit time. (4-2-1-8)

10. A catalytic poison. (4)

11. A factor affecting reaction rate. (8,4)

13. Structural formula is the _____ arrangement of atoms in one molecule of a compound. (7)

14. When reactants and catalysts are in the same phase. (10)

15. A catalytic _____ changes gases into harmless emissions. (9)

17. Unburned hydrocarbons react with oxides of _____ to form CO2, N2 and H2O.

19. _____ is a form of energy. (4)

22. Another factor affecting reaction rate (11)

25. Surface _____ theory. (10)

27. Hydrochloric Acid. (3)