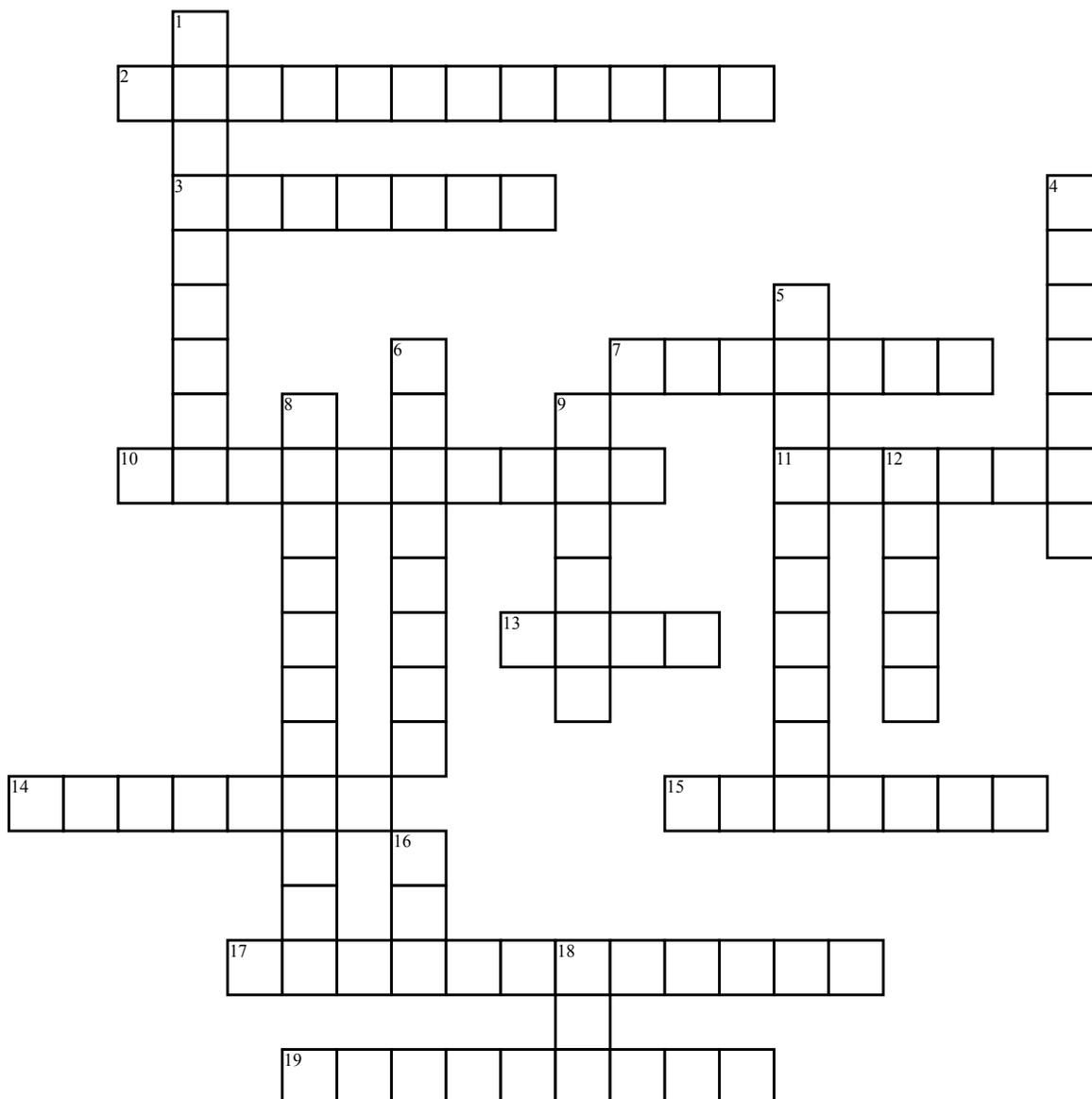


chemistry



Across

2. the process of evaporating or boiling a liquid and condensing its vapour
 3. the negative electrode in an electrolytic cell; the electrode by which electrons enter a device from an external circuit
 7. a colourless flammable liquid, the active principle of intoxicating drinks, produced by the fermentation of sugars, esp glucose, and used as a solvent and in the manufacture of organic chemicals. Formula: C₂H₅OH
 10. a chemical reaction in which a compound reacts with water to produce other compounds
 11. cylindrical container with a flat bottom
 13. A metallic chemical element with atomic number 30 and symbol Zn.
 14. type of a laboratory glassware used to transfer precise quantities of fluids
 15. An intensive property of a substance defined as mass per unit volume or $d = m/V$.

17. the temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid. 2 words

19. The scientific discipline that studies chemical substances, compounds, and molecules composed of atoms of various chemical elements, as well as their composition, structure, properties, behavior, and the changes they undergo during reactions with other substances.

Down

1. A measure of the resistance of a liquid to flow.
 4. a substance consisting of two or more substances mixed together without any chemical bonding between them
 5. a chemical process in which two compounds, such as sodium and chlorine, react together to produce heat and light
 6. a homogeneous mixture of two or more substances in which the molecules or atoms of the substances are completely dispersed. The constituents can be solids, liquids, or gases

8. The formation of a solid in a solution or inside another solid during a chemical reaction or by diffusion in a solid.

9. One of the four fundamental states of matter, characterized by nearly incompressible fluid particles that retain a definite volume but no fixed shape.

12. a metallic material, such as steel, brass, or bronze, consisting of a mixture of two or more metals or of metallic elements with nonmetallic elements.

16. any of a class of naturally occurring soft greasy solids that are esters of glycerol and certain fatty acids. They are present in some plants and in the adipose tissue of animals, forming a reserve energy source, and are used in making soap and paint and in the food industry

18. One of the four fundamental states of matter, characterized by high-energy particles which fill their container but have no definite shape or volume.