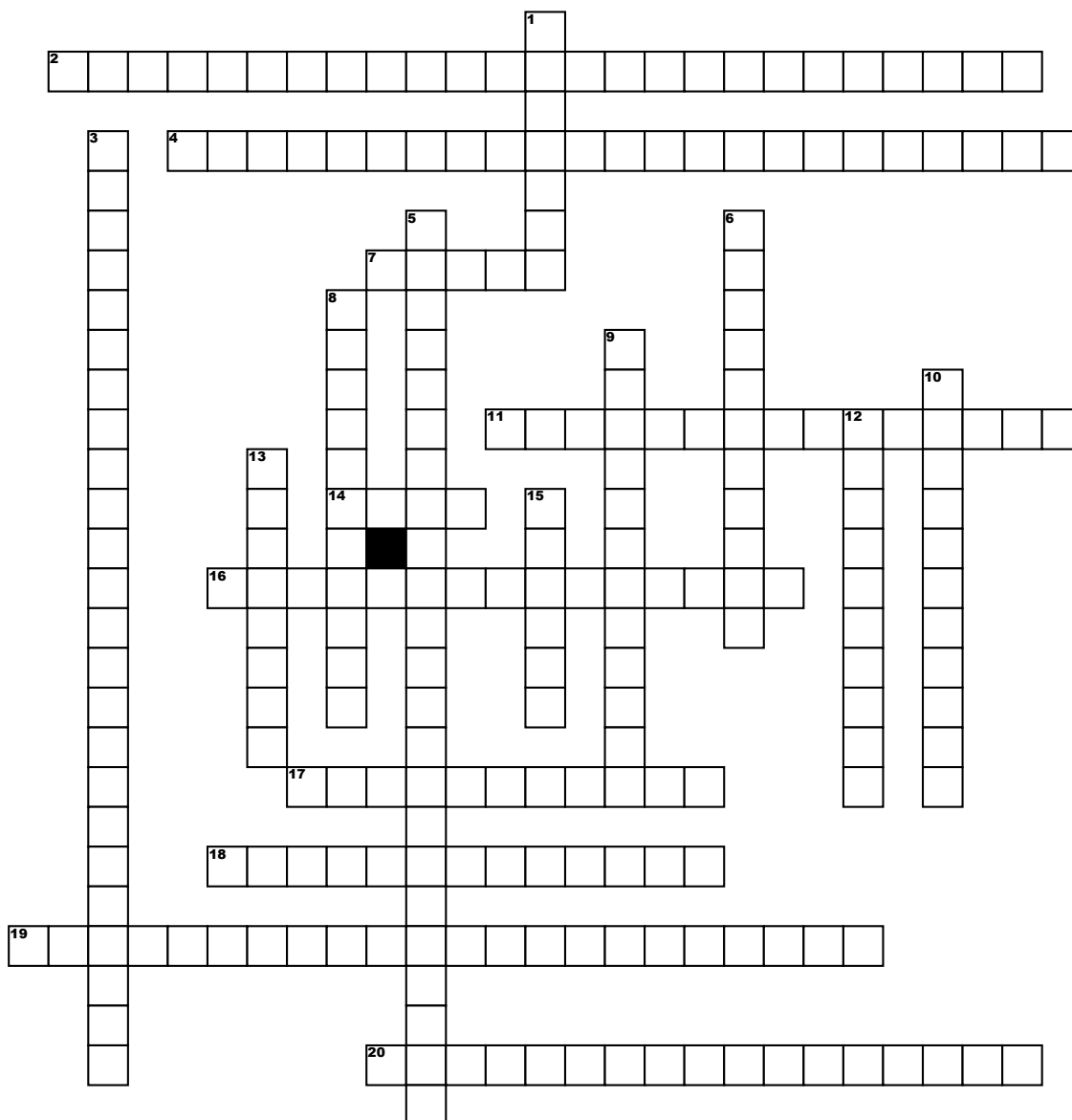


thermochemistry vocabulary



Across

2. states that in any chemical reaction or physical process, energy may change from one form to another, but it is neither created nor destroyed.

4. the energy stored in a substance because of its composition; most is released or absorbed as heat during chemical reactions or processes

7. is equal to the kinetic energy of a kilogram mass moving at the speed of one meter per second.

11. the energy possessed by a body by virtue of its position relative to others, stresses within itself.

14. the quality of being hot; high temperature.

16. the study of heat changes that accompany chemical reactions and phase changes.

17. is an object used for calorimeter, or the process of measuring the heat of chemical reactions or physical changes as well as heat capacity.

18. energy that a body possesses by virtue of being in motion.

19. is the change in the enthalpy of a chemical reaction that occurs at a constant pressure.

20. is the amount of energy needed to change one mole of a substance from the solid phase to the liquid phase at constant temperature and pressure.

Down

1. the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water from 14.5 C to 15.5 C

3. is the energy released as heat when a compound undergoes complete combustion with oxygen under standard conditions.

5. is the amount of energy needed to change one mole of a substance from the liquid phase to the gas phase at constant temperature and pressure.

6. is the process of measuring the amount of heat released or absorbed during a chemical reaction.

8. accompanied by or requiring the absorption of heat.

9. is the amount of heat energy required to raise the temperature of a body per unit in mass.

10. the degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object, especially as expressed according to a comparative scale and shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch

12. accompanied by the release of heat.

13. is a thermodynamic property of a system. it is the sum of the internal energy added to the product at the pressure and volume of the system.

15. the capacity to do work or produce heat; exists as potential energy, which is stored in an object due to this composition or position, and kinetic energy, which is the energy of motion.