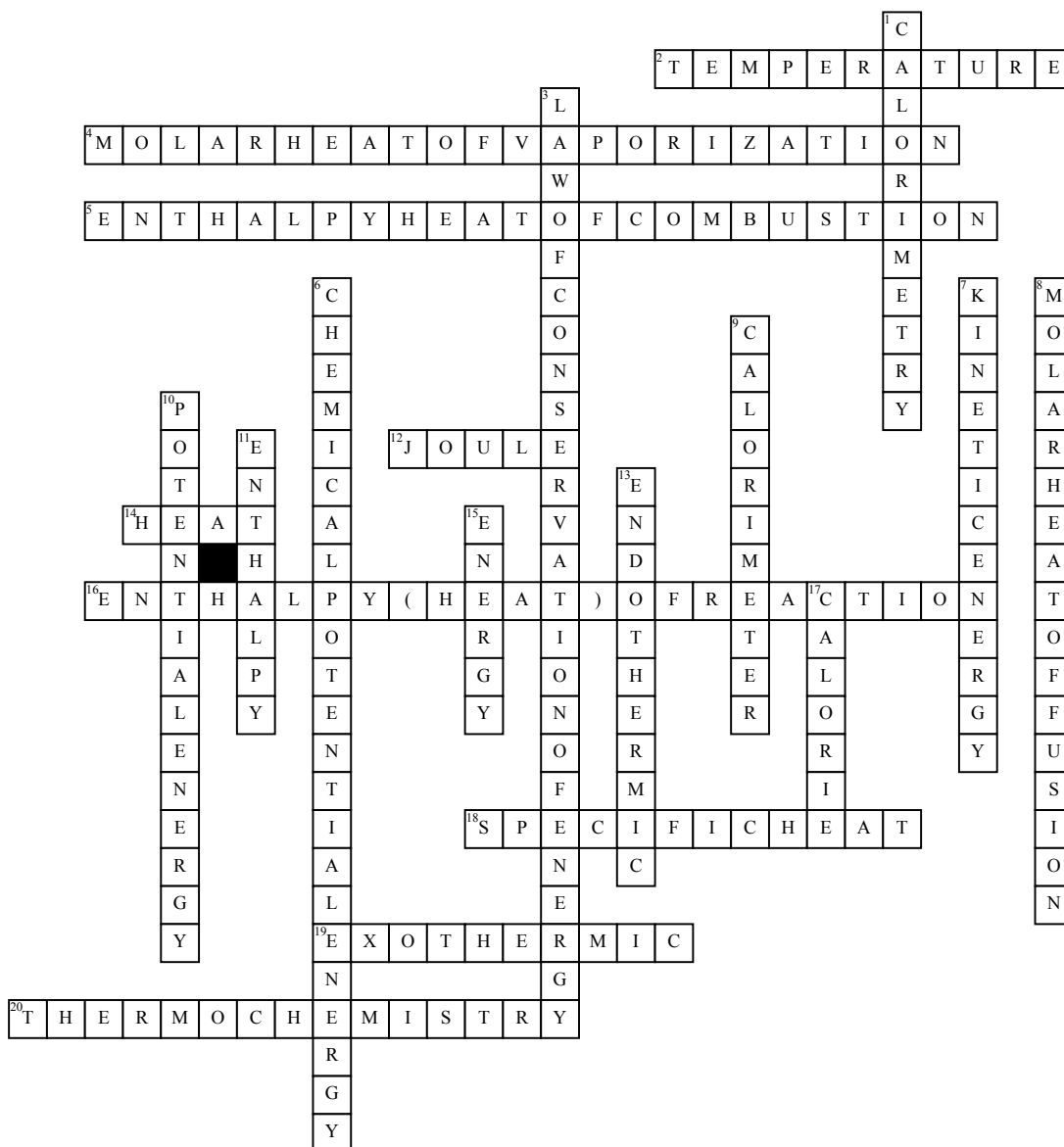


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Thermochemistry vocabulary



## Across

2. the degree of internal heat of a person's body.
4. the amount of heat necessary to boil (or condense) 1.00 mole of a substance at its boiling point. Note the two important factors: 1) It's 1.00 mole of a substance. ... The units for the molar heat of vaporization are kilojoules per mole
5. heat liberated when 1 mole of the substance undergoes complete combustion with oxygen at constant pressure.
12. the SI unit of work or energy, equal to the work done by a force of one newton when its point of application moves one meter in the direction of action of the force, equivalent to one 3600th of a watt-hour.
14. the quality of being hot; high temperature.
16. is the change in the enthalpy of a chemical reaction that occurs at a constant pressure. It is a thermodynamic unit of measurement useful for calculating the amount of energy per mole either released or produced in a reaction.

18. the heat required to raise the temperature of the unit mass of a given substance by a given amount (usually one degree).

19. formed from its constituent elements with a net release of heat.

20. the branch of chemistry concerned with the quantities of heat evolved or absorbed during chemical reactions.

## Down

1. the science or act of measuring changes in state variables of a body for the purpose of deriving the heat transfer associated with changes of its state due, for example, to chemical reactions, physical changes, or phase transitions under specified constraints.
3. Energy can neither be created nor destroyed; rather, it transforms from one form to another.
6. a form of potential energy that can be absorbed or released during a chemical reaction or phase transition.

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

8. the amount of heat necessary to melt (or freeze) 1.00 mole of a substance at its melting point. Note the two important factors: 1) It's 1.00 mole of a substance.

9. an apparatus for measuring the amount of heat involved in a chemical reaction or other process.

10. the energy possessed by a body by virtue of its position relative to others, stresses within itself, electric charge, and other factors.

11. the change in enthalpy associated with a particular chemical process.

13. accompanied by or requiring the absorption of heat.

15. the strength and vitality required for sustained physical or mental activity.

17. the energy needed to raise the temperature of 1 gram of water through 1