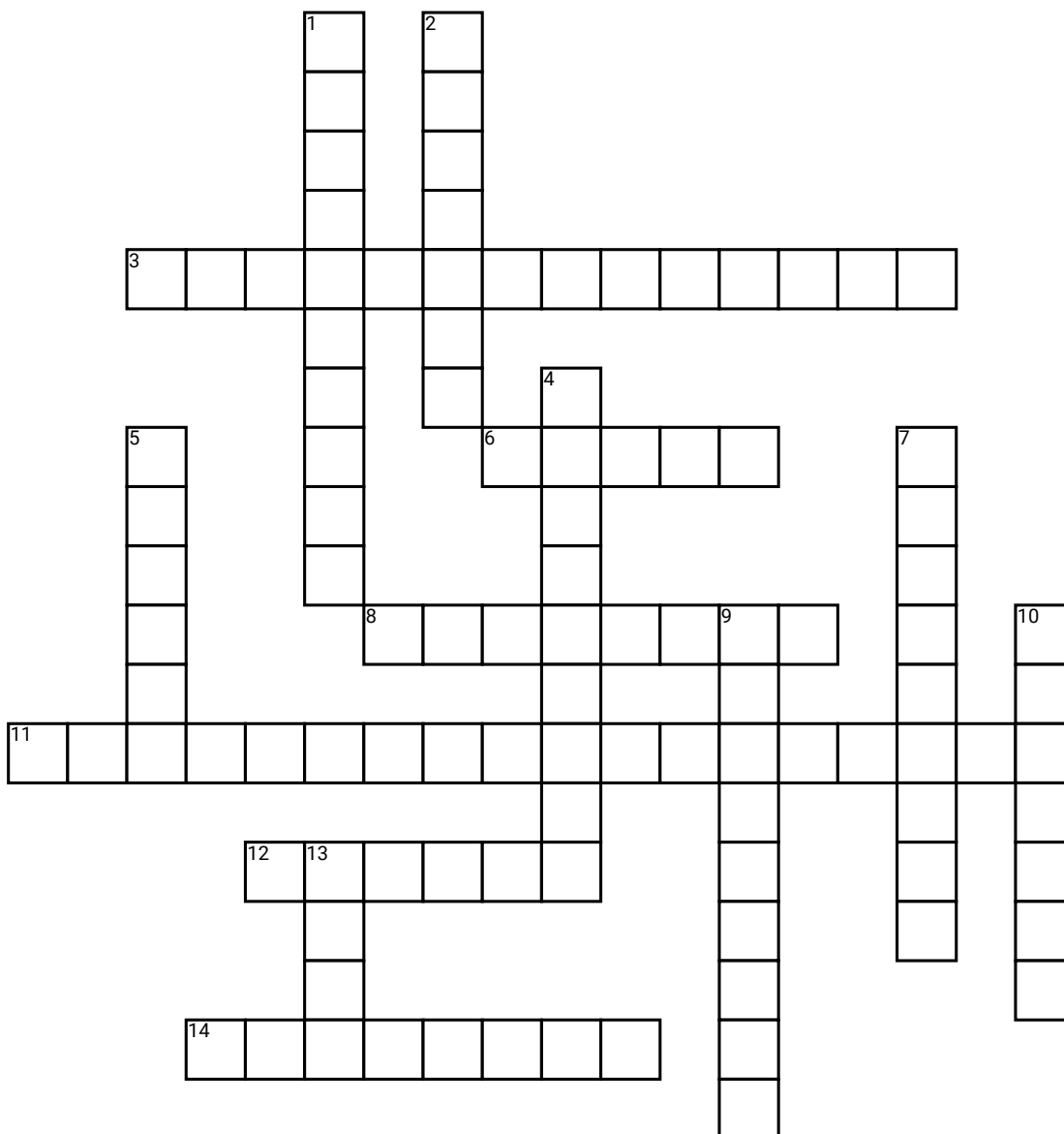


# C3 - Chemical Changes



## **Across**

**3.** Reaction to neutralise an acid

**6.** Solid material which is typically hard, shiny, malleable, and ductile and has good electrical and thermal conductivity

**8.** Subatomic particle with a negative charge and is found in all atoms.

**11.** Changes colour depending on the pH. It is commonly used to test for acids and alkalis.

**12.** Can be used to extract metals from ores. It is a non-metal element and is Solid State at room temperature

**14.** Acts as a metal when it ionically bonds but it is mostly known as a gas

## **Down**

**1.** Rate of a chemical reaction

**2.** Measure of acidic or alkaline of water soluble substances. Measures from 1 to 14 (1 to 6 is acidic, 7 is neutral, 8 to 14 is alkaline)

**4.** Another word for gaining electrons (OILRIG)

**5.** Compound with particular chemical properties such as neutralizing acids. It has a pH above 7.

**7.** Used to find out how much acid is used to neutralise an alkali. It forms a neutral pH

**9.** Another word for losing electrons (OILRIG)

**10.** Glass tube with a low resolution of 0.1ml

**13.** Has particular chemical properties such as neutralizing alkalis and dissolving some metals. It can be corrosive and has a pH below 7.