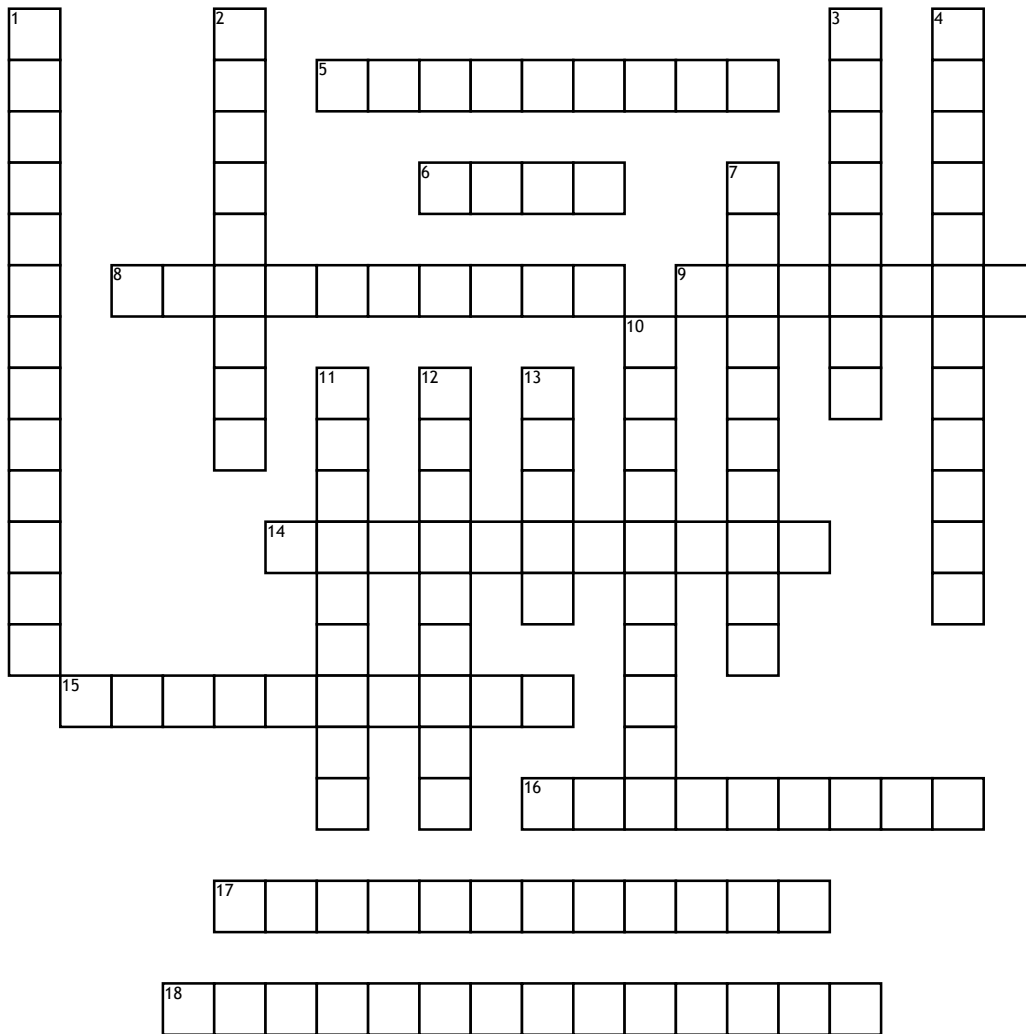


# final eee



## Across

5. a solution which contains as much dissolved solute as it can at a particular temperature

6. A loose, orange-brown layer found on the surface of iron or steel

8. A distillation technique used to separate a mixture of liquids that have different boiling points

9. the solid left behind in the filter paper after filtration has taken place

14. The ability to absorb water vapour from the atmosphere without forming solutions or changing state, for example, concentrated sulfuric acid

15. a substance used to stop the droplets that make up an emulsion joining back together again to form a separate layer

16. the process of removing a liquid from a solid which has settled or from an immiscible heavier liquid by pouring

17. the separation of the components of a mixture by rapid spinning.

18. The process in which the acidity or alkalinity of a substance is destroyed

## Down

1. The process during which a substance loses water of crystallisation to the atmosphere

2. A substance used to show whether a substance is acidic or alkaline (basic), for example phenolphthalein

3. The type of metals that are usually difficult to extract

4. the destruction of a colloidal suspension by bringing the dispersed particles together

7. The action of stopping rusting is called \_\_\_\_\_

10. A hydroxide which can behave as an acid or as a base

11. Reusing metals is called \_\_\_\_\_

12. A method of volumetric analysis in which a volume of one reagent is added to a known volume of another reagent slowly from a burette until an end-point is reached

13. A furnace for smelting iron ores to produce pig iron

## Word Bank

reactive

Indicator

decanting

amphoteric

fractional

Neutralisation

saturated

recycling

emulsifier

blast

rust

Hygroscopic

flocculation

Titration

prevention

centrifuging

Efflorescence

residue