

Name: _____ Date: _____

which takes place in the absence of oxygen

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| 1. which takes place in the presence of oxygen | A. Enthalpy |
| 2. which takes place in the absence of oxygen | B. Renewable energy |
| 3. An amount of energy associated with a particular bond in a molecular element or compound | C. Combustion |
| 4. A nuclear reaction which is self-sustaining as a result of one of the products causing further reactions | D. Enthalpy of neutralisation |
| 5. A system for converting chemical energy to electrical energy | E. Enthalpy of fusion |
| 6. A chemical reaction in which a substance reacts rapidly with oxygen with the production of heat and light. | F. Enthalpy of vaporisation |
| 7. A chemical reaction which absorbs heat energy from its surroundings | G. Exothermic reaction |
| 8. Energy stored in chemical bonds, given the symbol H. | H. Nuclear fission |
| 9. Given the symbol ΔH , it represents the difference between energies of reactants and products | I. Oil refining |
| 10. The enthalpy change which takes place when one mole of a substance is completely burned in oxygen | J. Enthalpy change |
| 11. The enthalpy change that takes place when one mole of a solid is changed to one mole of liquid at the same temperature. | K. Endothermic reaction |
| 12. The enthalpy change which takes place when one mole of hydrogen ions is completely neutralised. | L. Hydrocarbon |
| 13. The enthalpy change that takes place when one mole of liquid is changed to one mole of vapour at the same temperature. | M. Anaerobic decay |
| 14. A chemical reaction that releases heat energy into its surroundings. | N. Aerobic decay |
| 15. Fuels, such as coal, oil and natural gas, formed from the remains of plants and animals. | O. Fossil fuels |
| 16. A substance which contains atoms of carbon and hydrogen only | P. Bond energy |
| 17. Sources of energy, such as fossil fuels, which take millions of years to form and which we are using up at a rapid rate | Q. Enthalpy of combustion |

18. The disintegration of a radioactive nucleus into two or more lighter fragments. The energy released in the process is called nuclear energy.

R. Chain reaction

19. general process of converting the mixture that is collected as crude oil into separate fractions.

S. Chemical cell

20. Substances whose molecules contain one or more carbon atoms covalently bonded with another element (including hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, the halogens as well as phosphorus, silicon and sulfur).

T. Non-renewable energy sources

21. Sources of energy which cannot be used up or which can be made at a rate faster than the rate of use.

U. Organic compounds