

## **ACROSS**

3	An important group of oxidizing agents, thes are salts of chromic acid.	
8	Prepared by the reaction of sodium hydride on trimethylborate, sodium is a reducing agent often used to reduce	
	aldehydes and ketones into alcohols.	
9	The reverse of oxidative addition is elimination.	
10	is the name given to the negative ion of hydrogen. Although this ion does not exist except in extraordinary	
	conditions, the term is widely applied to describe compounds of hydrogen with other elements.	
11	' reagent is usually ammoniacal silver nitrate, an oxidizing agent, which is itself reduced to silver metal. It is used	
	as a test for aldehydes.	
12	is the cleavage of an alkene or alkyne with ozone to form compounds in which the multiple carbon-carbon bond	
	has been replaced by a double bond to oxygen.	
13	Used for the hydrogenation of alkynes to alkenes, catalyst is a heterogeneous catalyst that consists of palladium	
	deposited on calcium carbonate and treated with various forms of lead.	
14	Potassium contains manganese bonded to four oxygens. Often employed for laboratory redox, it is a strong	
	oxidizer with manganese in the +7 oxidation state.	
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	Employing harana in tatrahydrafyran in the first stan, the	
•	Employing borane in tetrahydrofuran in the first step, theoxidation reaction is a two-step organic chemical reaction that converts an alkene into a neutral alcohol by the net addition of water across the double bond.	
2	Lithium aluminium is a powerful reducing agent used in organic chemistry.	
	is a catalytic chemical reaction whereby a molecule of hydrogen is added over a carbon-heteroatom single bond	
-	effectively causing a lysis of the bond.	
5	is a class of chemical reactions which result in an addition of hydrogen molecule usually to unsaturated organic	
J	compounds.	
6	Oxidative is an important classes of reactions in organometallic chemistry in which a metal complex with vacant	
·	coordination sites and a relatively low oxidation state is oxidized by the insertion into a covalent bond.	
7	or burning is a complex sequence of exothermic chemical reactions between a fuel and an oxidant accompanied	
•	by the production of heat or both heat and light in the form of either a glow or flames.	
12	Manganese is the chemical compound in which manganese is bound to two oxygens. It is often used to oxidize	
_	allylic alcohols to the corresponding aldehydes.	