

ACROSS

2	A is defined as a sufficiently stable electrically neutral group of at least two atoms in a definite arrangement held together by
	strong chemical bonds.
5	Chemical is a concept in chemistry which describes how bonding electrons may or may not be equally shared between atoms.
6	A molecular is a region in which an electron may be found in a molecule.
9	A pair is a valence electron pair without bonding or sharing with other atoms.
14	The rule is a simple chemical rule of thumb that states that atoms tend to combine in such a way that they each have a noble
	gas configuration in their valence shells.
15	Molecular theory is a method for determining molecular structure in which electrons are not assigned to individual bonds
	between atoms, but are treated as under the influence of the nuclei in the whole molecule.
16	Bond is the number of bonds between a pair of atoms.
	structures, also called electron-dot structures or electron-dot diagrams, are diagrams that show the bonding between atoms of a
	molecule, and the lone pairs of electrons that may exist in the molecule.
19	bonding is a form of attraction-to-repulsion stability that forms between atoms when they share electrons.
20	electrons are the electrons contained in the outermost electron shell of an atom.
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	A bond (or electrovalent bond) is a type of chemical bond based on electrostatic forces between two oppositely-charged ions.
	A chemical is a substance consisting of two or more elements chemically-bonded together in a fixed proportion by mass.
	Bond energy is defined as the standard enthalpy change when a bond is cleaved by homolysis at 0K (absolute zero).
7	A chemical is the physical process responsible for the attractive interactions between atoms and molecules which confers
	stability to diatomic and polyatomic chemical compounds.
	bond theory explains the nature of a chemical bond in a molecule in terms of atomic valencies.
10	Bond is the enthalpy change involved with breaking up a neutral molecule into subtitutent neutral elements.
11	is a tool used to represent and model certain types of non-classical molecular structures arising when no single conventional
	model showing electrons shared exclusively by two atoms can actually represent the observed molecule.
12	is a measure of the number of chemical bonds formed by the atoms of a given element.
13	A charge is a partial charge on an atom in a molecule assigned by assuming that electrons in a chemical bond are shared
	equally between atoms, regardless of relative electronegativity.
47	The bond moment is a measure for the polarity of a chemical bond within a molecule.