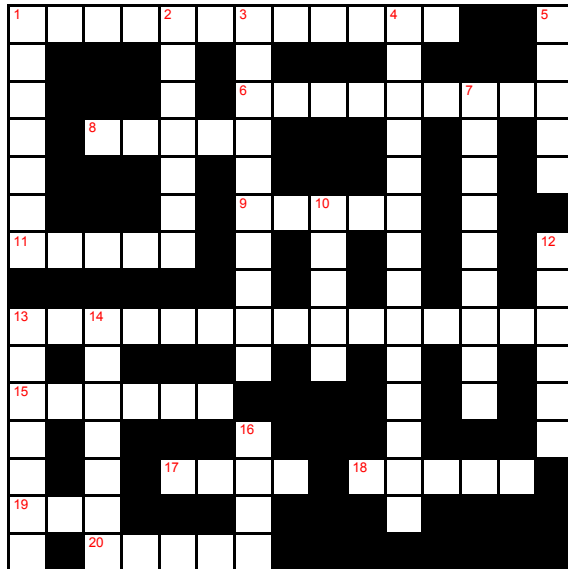


Market_Risk_Management_15x15_2008-10-19

B.B. Huria



Across

- 1 A primary interatomic bond that is formed by the sharing of electrons between neighboring atoms. (8,4)
- 6 Iron carbide; very hard and brittle. (9)
- 8 Any of several chemical elements that are usually shiny solids that conduct heat or electricity and can be formed into sheets etc. (5)
- 9 A metallic substance that is composed of two or more elements. (5)
- 11 A unit of radioactivity. (5)
- 13 Having a negative electric charge. (15)
- 15 Laminated shaeets with aluminium alloy core and outer layers of aluminum. (6)
- 17 Any of various water-soluble compounds having a sour taste and capable of turning litmus red and reacting with a base to form a salt. (4)
- 18 The electrode of an electrolyte cell at which oxidation occurs. (5)
- 19 An atom with a positive charge because it has had electrons removed or a negative charge because it has had electrons added. (3)
- 20 An individual crystal in a polycrystalline metal or ceramic. (5)
- 2 The regular geometrical arrangement of points in crystal space. (7)
- 3 The initial stage in a phase transformation. (10)
- 4 The solid state wherein there is no long-range atomic order; sometimes the terms amorphous, glassy, and vitreous are used synonymously. (14)
- 5 A slow longitudinal permanent deformation that occurs under stress and increases with time without increase in the load. (5)
- 7 Foreign particle present as an undesirable impurity in a material. (9)
- 10 A source of light that is coherent. (5)
- 12 To rapidly cool a material. (6)
- 13 Capable of resuming original shape after stretching or compression. (7)
- 14 Chemical surface corrosion, usually conducted in a controlled fashion on a polished surface of a material sample to reveal details of the microstructure. (7)
- 16 A furnace in which ceramics are fired. (4)

Down

- 1 Made of hard brittle material produced from nonmetallic minerals by firing at high temperatures. (7)