

1. <b>electrode</b>	a conductor, usually a metal or graphite, through which an electrical current can enter or leave a medium, such as a solution	20. <b>isomer</b>	a compound that contains the same numbers and kinds of atoms as another, but has a different structure
2. <b>electrolyte</b>	an aqueous solution or molten substance that contains ions that are free to move and allows charges to move between electrodes	21. <b>isotopes</b>	atoms of the same element that have the same atomic number but different mass number i.e. they have the same number of protons, but a different number of neutrons
3. <b>electromotive force (emf)</b>	the potential voltage difference across the electrodes of a galvanic cell when a negligibly small current is being drawn	22. <b>IUPAC nomenclature</b>	the system provided by the IUPAC for clearly naming chemicals with an explicit or implied relationship to the structure of compounds
4. <b>endothermic</b>	a reaction that proceeds by absorbing heat	23. <b>mass number</b>	the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom
5. <b>enzymes</b>	protein molecules that act as catalysts; found in all organisms	24. <b>molar heat of combustion</b>	the amount of heat generated when one mole of a substance is completely combusted
6. <b>feedstock</b>	a reactant used in an industrial process that is made from raw materials	25. <b>monomer</b>	the small chained chemical unit that must be linked over and over to form a larger chain
7. <b>fermentation</b>	the decomposition of carbohydrates by micro-organisms in the absence of air	26. <b>monosaccharides</b>	carbohydrates that cannot be hydrolysed into two or more simpler sugars, and are known as single sugar units
8. <b>fermenting</b>	the breaking down of complex molecules brought about by some state of activity, such as when grape sugar is changed into ethanol by yeast enzymes		
9. <b>fissionable</b>	a nucleus that is able to be split		
10. <b>fossil fuel</b>	a naturally occurring energy source formed within the Earth's crust from decomposing plant and animal matter		
11. <b>fraction</b>	a chemical compound separated from a large number of compounds within a mixture		
12. <b>fractional distillation</b>	a process by which substances are vaporised and then condensed by cooling		
13. <b>free radicals</b>	atoms or molecules that are reactive as they have unpaired electrons		
14. <b>fuel cell</b>	an electric cell that converts the chemical energy of a fuel, such as hydrogen, directly into electrical energy without the need to burn the fuel		
15. <b>functional group</b>	a number of connected atoms whose presence in a molecule gives rise to characteristic chemical properties		
16. <b>galvanic cell</b>	an electrochemical cell in which the spontaneous occurrence of electrode reactions produces electrical energy		
17. <b>glucose</b>	(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub> ) a naturally occurring six-carbon sugar		
18. <b>homologous series</b>	a family of similar carbon compounds with differing number of CH <sub>2</sub> groups and containing the same functioning group		
19. <b>hydrocarbon</b>	a carbon compound, also known as an organic compound, which is composed of only carbon and hydrogen atoms		