electrode	a conductor, usually a metal or graphite, through which an electrical current can enter or leave a medium, such as a solution
electrolyte	an aqueous solution or molten substance that contains ions that are free to move and allows charges to move between electrodes
electromotive force (emf)	the potential voltage difference difference across the electrodes of a galvanic cell when a negligibly small current is being drawn
endothermic	a reaction that proceeds by absorbing heat
enzymes	protein molecules that act as catalysts; found in all organisms

feedstock	a reactant used in an industrial process that is made from raw materials
fermentation	the decomposition of carbohydrates by micro-organisms in the absence of air
fermenting	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
fissionable	a nucleus that is able to be split
fossil fuel	a naturally occurring energy source formed within the Earth's crust from decomposing plant and animal matter

fraction	a chemical compound separated from a large number of compounds within a mixture
fractional distillation	a process by which substances are vaporised and then condensed by cooling
free radicals	atoms or molecules that are reactive as they have unpaired electrons
fuel cell	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
functional group	a number of connected atoms whose presence in a molecule gives rise to characteristic chemical properties

galvanic cell	an electrochemical cell in which the spontaneous occurrence of electrode reactions produces electrical energy
glucose	(C6H12O6) a naturally occurring six-carbon sugar
homologous series	a family of similar carbon compounds with differing number of CH2 groups and containing the same functioning group
hydrocarbon	a carbon compound, also known as an organic compound, which is composed of only carbon and hydrogen atoms
isomer	a compound that contains the same numbers and kinds of atoms as another, but has a different structure

isotopes	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
IUPAC nomenclature	the system provided by the IUPAC for clearly naming chemicals with an explicit or implied relationship to the structure of compounds
mass number	the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom
molar heat of combustion	the amount of heat generated when one mole of a substance is completely combusted
monomer	the small chained chemical unit that must be linked over and over to form a larger chain

monosaccharides	carbohydrates that cannot be hydrolysed into two or more simpler sugars, and are known as single sugar units