

accelerators	atomic research tools used to accelerate subatomic particles to high velocities
additional polymerisation	a method where simple monomer units unite together to form a long-chain polymer by simple addition
additional reaction	a reaction where a double or triple bond breaks open so that "new" atoms may be added to the primary compound
alkane	a hydrocarbon, such as propane $C_3H_8$ , that does not contain any double or triple bonds
alkanols	organic compounds derived from saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbons by replacing a hydrogen atom by a hydroxyl (- OH) group

anode	an electrode at which oxidation occurs; the negative terminal of a galvanic cell
atomic number	the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom
battery	a source of direct electric current made up of one or more galvanic cells
bioethanol	ethanol derived from plant material
biomass	the total mass, or weight, of living material in a particular area

biopolymers

polymers made totally,  
or in large part, by living  
organisms

calimetry

the measurement of the  
heat changes associated  
with chemical reactions  
and physical processes

catalyst

a chemical that can change  
the rate of a chemical reaction  
but remains unchanged at the  
end of the reaction

catalytic cracking

cracking using catalysts  
to sustain and  
perpetuate the reaction

cathode

an electrode at which a  
reduction occurs; the  
positive terminal of a  
galvanic cell

condensation  
polymerisation

a method where simple monomer units unite together to form a long-chain polymer with the elimination of some small molecule between the pairs of monomers

covalent bond

a type of chemical bond involving the sharing of pairs of electrons between atoms

cracking

a process in which heavy hydrocarbon molecules in petroleum are broken down into smaller, lighter molecules

cyclotron

a type of charged particle accelerator in which the particles travel in a spiral path in a strong magnetic field, thus achieving greater speeds

dehydration

the process of removing water

disaccharide

a carbon that can be hydrolysed into two simpler sugars

dispersion forces

weak attractive forces between molecules

displacement reaction

an oxidation-reduction reaction in which a more reactive metal displaces a less reactive metal from a solution of its ions

double bond

a bond formed by the sharing of two pairs of electrons between atoms