

Reactant

A substance that reacts together with another substance to form products during a chemical reaction.



Product

A substance formed in a chemical reaction.



Particle

A general term for a small piece of matter. For example, protons, neutrons, electrons, atoms, ions or molecules.

Activation energy

The minimum amount of energy that colliding particles must have for them to react.



Successful collision

A collision between reactant particles that has enough energy for a reaction to happen.



Surface area

The total area of all sides on a 3D shape.

Burette

Long glass tube with a tap and marked with volume measurements, used in titrations.



Catalyst

A substance that changes the rate of a chemical reaction without being changed by the reaction itself.



Frequency

The total number of times an event occurs.

Gradient

Another word for steepness. On a graph, the gradient is defined as being the change in the 'y' value divided by the change in the 'x' value. It defines how steep a line is.



Tangent

A straight line that just touches a point on a curve. A tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius which meets the tangent.



Enzyme

A protein which catalyses or speeds up a chemical reaction.

Reaction pathway

The sequence of reactions needed to produce a desired product from a particular set of raw materials.



Reversible reaction

A chemical reaction in which the products can change back into the reactants.



Equilibrium

In chemical reactions, a situation where the forward and backward reactions happen at the same rate, and the concentrations of the substances stay the same.