SC18a Rates of reaction

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| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| product |  | A substance formed in a reaction. |
| rate |  | How quickly something happens. |
| reactant |  | A substance used up in a chemical reaction. |
| variable | **vair**-ee-ab-el | A factor that can change. |

SC18b Factors affecting reaction rates

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| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| activation energy |  | The minimum amount of energy needed to start a reaction. |
| endothermic |  | A type of reaction in which energy from the surroundings is transferred to the products. The products have more stored energy than the reactants have. |
| exothermic |  | A type of reaction in which energy is transferred to the surroundings from the reactants. The products have less stored energy than the reactants have. |

SC18c Catalysts and activation energy

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| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| active site |  | The space in an enzyme where the substrate fits during an enzyme-catalysed reaction. |
| catalyst |  | A substance that increases the rate of a reaction without itself being used up. |
| denatured |  | An enzyme in which the shape of the active site has changed so much that its substrate no longer fits and the reaction can no longer happen. |
| enzyme |  | A protein produced by living organisms that acts as a catalyst to increase the rate of a reaction. |
| protein |  | A polymer made up of amino acids. |
| reaction profile |  | A diagram to show how the energy stored in substances changes during a chemical reaction. |
| substrate |  | A substance that is changed during a reaction. |