

ID,C,4	NAMESORT,C,80	NAME,M	PARENTIC
	chemistry		
#  F	table of contents		
#  F	careers chemistry		
;3f			
;3á			
;3í	biochemists		#  F
;3ó	colorist		#  F
;3ú	food chemist		#  F
;3ñ	perfume technologists		#  F
;3Ñ	wastewater technician		#  F
#  F	atoms elements and chemical reactions		
;3 <sup>a</sup>	bronze age sculpture		#  F
ç ç	analyzing elemental burning		#  F
;3 <sup>o</sup>	lavoisier antoine		ç ç
;3¿	combustion		ç ç
;3®			
;3¬	earths atmosphere		ç ç
#  F	applying math to chemical phenomena		#  F
;3¼			
;3i			
;3«			
#  F	weighing and counting atoms		#  F
;3»	niobium fuel rods		#  F
#  F	gases liquids and solids		#  F
;3	molecular compounds		#  F
;3	states of matter		#  F
#  F	gases		#  F
;3			
#  F	liquids		#  F
#  F	solids		#  F
;3	sodium chloride crystals		#  F
;3	carbon		#  F
#  F			
	chemical bonds		#  F
			#  F
;3Á	chemical bond		
#  F	the electron swarm		#  F
;3Â	helium airship		#  F
;3Â	neon signs		#  F
			#  F
#  F	valence electrons		
;3©	sodium chloride		#  F
#  F			#  F
	the hydrogen bond		
			#  F
;3	hydrogen bond		
			#  F
;3	ice crystal		
			#  F
#  F	the metallic bond		
;3	welding aluminum		#  F

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#  F	solutions acids and bases	#  F
;3J	bronze italian fountain	#  F
;3C	beer production	#  F
#  F	molarity	#  F
#  F	ionization	#  F
;3Y	set of electrodes	#  F
;3T		
;3L		
#  F	chemical reactions	#  F
;3L	faraday michael	#  F
;3T	potash mine	#  F
;3T	electrolysis of water	#  F
#  F	molecules and energy	#  F
;3—	chemical reaction	#  F
#  F	reversible reactions	#  F
;3+		
#  F	oxidationreduction reactions	#  F
;3ã	error	
;3Ã	error	
;3L		
;3F	voltaic cell	#  F
;3L		
;3F	electrolysis of molten sodium chloride	#  F
;3 F	electrolysis of brine	#  F
#  F	multiple oxidation states	#  F
;3=	nitrogen	#  F
;3 F	dynamite	#  F
;3α	spraying fertilizer	#  F
#  F	other chemical reactions	#  F
;3ö	elimination reactions	#  F
;3D	metal smelting	#  F
#  F	inside the atom	#  F
;3Ê	hydrogen bomb explosion	#  F
;3Ë	simple atoms	#  F
#  F	isotopes	#  F
#  F	electron shells	#  F
;3Ë	shell diagrams	#  F
#  F	electron orbitals	#  F
;3€	atomic orbitals	#  F
;3Í	hydrogen atoms	#  F
#  F	quantum numbers	#  F
#  F	major groups of elements	⊠
;3Î	unreactive metals	#  F
;3Ï	periodicity	#  F
çþó	regularities	#  F
;3J	periodic table	çþó
#  F	hydrogen	#  F
;3F	hydrogen	#  F
#  F	properties	#  F
;3■	hydrogenfilled airship	#  F
;3■	spacecraft	#  F
#  F	compounds and uses	#  F

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#  F!	isotopes	#  F
;3	fusion reaction	#  F!
#  F"	alkali metals	#  F
;3	alkali metals	#  F"
#  F#	lithium	#  F"
#  F\$	sodium and potassium	#  F"
;3■	streetlights	#  F\$
;3Ó	preserved meat	#  F\$
#  F%	rubidium cesium and francium	#  F"
#  F&	alkaline earth metals	#  F
;3ß	alkaline earth metals	#  F&
#  F'	beryllium and magnesium	#  F&
;3Ô	hang glider	#  F'
#  F(	calcium strontium and barium	#  F&
;3Ö	mollusk shells	#  F(
;3ö	fireworks	#  F(
;3Õ	xray photograph	#  F(
#  F)	radium	#  F&
#  F*	transition metals	#  F
;3µ	transition metals	#  F*
#  F+	first series scandium through zinc	#  F*
#  F,	second series yttrium through cadmium	#  F*
;3p	silver halide crystals	#  F,
#  F-	third series i lanthanum and the rare earths	#  F*
;3p	lanthanide contraction	#  F-
#  F.	third series ii hafnium through mercury	#  F*
;3Ú	tungsten carbide	#  F.
;3Û	pen nib	#  F.
;3Û	platinum seal	#  F.
;3ý	goldplated microchips	#  F.
#  F/	fourth series actinium through lawrencium	#  F*
#  F0	the boron group	#  F
;3Ý	boron group	#  F0
#  F1	aluminum	#  F0
;3 <sup>-</sup>	hydrangeas	#  F1
;3´	aluminium extraction	#  F1
#  F2	gallium indium and thallium	#  F0
;3	electronic components	#  F2
#  F3	carbon and silicon to lead	#  F
;3±	carbon to lead	#  F3
#  F4	carbon	#  F3
;3_	carbon cycle	#  F4
#  F5	silicon and germanium	#  F3
#  F6	tin	#  F3
;3¼	tin cans	#  F6
#  F7	lead	#  F3
;3¶	galena	#  F7
#  F8	nitrogen and phosphorus to bismuth	#  F
;3§	nitrogen to bismuth	#  F8
#  F9	nitrogen	#  F8
#  F:	nitrogen cycle	#  F8
;3÷	nitrogen cycle	#  F:

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#  F;	phosphorus	#  F8
;3,	phosphorus	#  F;
#  F<	arsenic antimony and bismuth	#  F8
#  F=	oxygen and sulfur to polonium	#  F
;3°	oxygen to polonium	#  F=
#  F>	oxygen	#  F=
;3`	oxygen preparation	#  F>
#  F?	sulfur	#  F=
;3·	solid sulfur	#  F?
;3 <sup>1</sup>	sulfur extraction	#  F?
;3 <sup>3</sup>	sulfuric acid	#  F?
#  F@	selenium tellurium and polonium	#  F=
#  FA	halogens	#  F
;3 <sup>2</sup>	halide lamps	#  FA
;3■	halogens	#  FA
#  FB	fluorine	#  FA
#  FC	chlorine	#  FA
;3	swimming pool	#  FC
#  FD	bromine and iodine	#  FA
;4 <sup>3x4</sup>	bromine and chlorine	#  FD
#  FE	rare gases	#  F
;4	noble gases	#  FE
#  FF	helium	#  FE
;4	helium balloons	#  FF
#  FG	neon to radon	#  FE
;4	neon sign	#  FG
#  FH	organic chemistry	#  FH
;4	oil drilling platform	#  FH
⊕p	carbons combining power	#  FH
#  FI	natural pigments	#  FH
;4	indigo	#  FI
#  FJ	improving on nature	#  FH
;4	azo dyes	#  FJ
;4	penicillin	#  FJ
;4	computergenerated simulation	#  FJ
#  FK	saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons	#  FH
#  FL	alkane production and uses	#  FK
#  FM	syngas and biogas	#  FK
#  FN	reactions	#  FK
;4	isomers	#  FN
#  FO	cyclic hydrocarbons	#  FK
#  FP	longchain hydrocarbons polymers	#  FK
;4	polymers	#  FP
#  FQ	unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons	#  FH
;4	alkenes	#  FQ
#  FR	reactions	#  FQ
#  FS	uses of alkenes	#  FQ
;4	theatrical makeup	#  FS
#  FT	acetylene and the alkynes	#  FQ
;4	alkynes	#  FT
;4	car tires	#  FT


Sheet1

#  FU	aromatic hydrocarbons	#  FH
#  FV	benzene	#  FU
;4	benzene	#  FV
#  FW	toluene	#  FU
#  FX	xylenes	#  FU
#  FY	condensed aromatic hydrocarbons	#  FU
;4	aromatic hydrocarbons	#  FY
#  FZ	cancercausing properties	#  FU
#  F[	halogenated hydrocarbons	#  FH
#  F\	halogenation reactions	#  F[
#  F]	reactions of organic halogen compounds	#  F[
#  F^	industrial uses	#  F[
;4	polyvinyl chloride	#  F^
;4	polyvinyl chloride containers	#  F^
#  F_	chlorinated pesticides	#  F[
;4	insecticide	#  F_
#  F`	alcohols	#  FH
#  Fa	structure	#  F`
;4	alcohol reactions	#  Fa
#  Fb	methanol and ethanol	#  F`
;4	alcohol boiling point	#  Fb
;4	alcohol fermentation	#  Fb
;4	motor vehicle	#  Fb
#  Fc	aldehydes and ketones	#  FH
#  Fd	preparation and uses	#  Fc
;4	aldehydes and ketones	#  Fd
#  Fe	methanal and other simple aldehydes	#  Fc
;4	aldehydes	#  Fe
;4	biological specimens	#  Fe
#  Ff	propanone and simple ketones	#  Fc
;4	cellulose thinner	#  Ff
#  Fg	acetals	#  Fc
#  Fh	organic acids	#  FH
;4	organic acids	#  Fh
#  Fi	carboxylic acids	#  Fh
;4	ant venom	#  Fi
;4	runners	#  Fi
#  Fj	esters	#  FH
#  Fk	formation	#  Fj
#  Fl	uses	#  Fj
;4	esters	#  Fl
;4	aircraft	#  Fl
;4!	wine cellar	#  Fl
#  Fm	nitrogen compounds	#  FH
;4"	ammonia	#  Fm
;4#	butterfly wing	#  Fm
#  Fn	structure and properties of amines	#  Fm
;4\$	dead fish	#  Fn
;4%	mouse	#  Fn
#  Fo	preparation and reactions amines and amides	#  Fm
#  Fp	heterocyclic nitrogen compounds	#  Fm

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;4&	aromatic nitrogen	#  Fp
;4'	chelating agents	#  Fp
#  Fq	nitriles	#  Fm
#  Fr	nitrogenoxygen compounds oximes	#  Fm
#  Fs	nitro compounds	#  Fm
;4(	explosives	#  Fs
#  Ft	nitroso compounds	#  Fm
#  Fu	organosulfur organophosphorus and organometal compounds	#  FH
;4)	organosulfur compounds	#  Fu
;4*	skunk	#  Fu
#  Fv	reactions of thiols	#  Fu
#  Fw	organophosphorus compounds	#  Fu
#  Fx	organometal compounds	#  Fu
;4+	ferrocene	#  Fx
#  Fy	complex organic compounds	#  FH
#  Fz	alkaloids	#  Fy
;4,	coffee plant	#  Fz
#  F{	synthetic pesticides	#  Fy
;4-	locusts	#  F{
#  F	synthetic and natural drugs	#  Fy
#  F}	artificial sweeteners and flavorings	#  Fy
;4.	monosodium glutamate	#  F}
#  F~	biochemistry	#  F~
;4/	digestion	#  F~
;40	starling feeding	#  F~
¢b	large and small molecules	#  F~
#  F <sup>DEL</sup>	control mechanisms	#  F~
;41	porphyrins	#  F <sup>DEL</sup>
#  FÇ	polysaccharides and sugars	#  F~
;42	polysaccharides	#  FÇ
#  Fü	structure	#  FÇ
#  Fé	common carbohydrates	#  FÇ
;43	bee hive	#  Fé
;44	silkworms	#  Fé
#  Fâ	lipids	#  F~
;45	lipids	#  Fâ
#  Fä	triglycerides	#  Fâ
#  Fà	phospholipids	#  Fâ
;46	phospholipids	#  Fà
#  Få	sphingolipids	#  Fâ
;47	nerve fibers	#  Få
#  Fç	lipids in the diet	#  Fâ
;48	palm nuts	#  Fç
;49	cholesterol	#  Fç
#  Fê	proteins and amino acids	#  F~
;4:	red deer	#  Fê
#  Fè	amino acids	#  Fê
;4;	amino acids	#  Fè
;4<	polypeptides	#  Fè
#  Fè	structures of proteins	#  Fê
#  Fî	specialized proteins	#  Fê
;4=	hemoglobin	#  Fî
#  Fî	enzymes	#  F~

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;4>	fungi	#  Fî
#  Fì	properties of enzymes	#  Fî
#  FÄ	controlling enzyme functions	#  Fî
;4?	lockandkey theory	#  FÄ
#  FÅ	enzyme systems	#  Fî
;4@	animal sexual reproduction	#  FÅ
#  FÉ	nucleic acids	#  F~
#  Fæ	structures of nucleic acids	#  FÉ
;4A	dna	#  Fæ
#  FÆ	the genetic code	#  FÉ
#  Fô	protein synthesis	#  FÉ
;4B	protein synthesis	#  Fô
#  Fö	mutations	#  FÉ
#  Fò	biochemical energy	#  F~
;4C	bacteria and algae	#  Fò
#  Fû	anabolism and catabolism	#  Fò
#  Fù	the role of atp	#  Fò
;4D	role of atp	#  Fù
#  Fÿ	hydrogen and electron carriers	#  Fò
;4E	hydrogen and electron carrier system	#  Fÿ
#  FÖ	glycolysis	#  Fò
;4F	glycolysis and krebs cycle	#  FÖ
#  FÜ	acetyl coenzyme a	#  Fò
#  Fø	krebs cycle or citric acid cycle	#  Fò
;4G	krebs cycle	#  Fø
#  F£	fatty acid oxidation	#  Fò
#  FØ	protein oxidation	#  Fò
#  F×	amino acid degradation and the urea cycle	#  Fò
#  Ff	photosynthesis	#  Fò
#  Fá	the light reaction	#  Fò
;4H	photosynthesis first part	#  Fá
#  Fí	the dark reaction	#  Fò
;4I	photosynthesis second part	#  Fí
#  Fó	biochemical messengers	#  F~
;4J	metamorphosis	#  Fó
;4K	plant shoots	#  Fó
#  Fú	types of hormones	#  Fó
;4L	ski jumper	#  Fú
;4M	steroids	#  Fú
#  FÑ	biotechnology	#  F~
;4P	breadmaking	#  FÑ
#  F <sup>a</sup>	industrial enzymes	#  FÑ
#  F <sup>o</sup>	genetic engineering	#  FÑ
;4Q	fruit flies	#  F <sup>o</sup>
;4R	dna strands	#  F <sup>o</sup>
#  F¿	largescale biotechnology	#  FÑ
;4S	singlecell protein	#  F¿
#  Fñ	special feature sending messages via pheromones	
;4N	error	
;4t	error	
;4O	error	

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#  F®	analytical chemistry	#  F®
;4T	laboratory technician	#  F®
;4U	collecting water sample	#  F®
;4V	analytical techniques	#  F®
¢P2	uses	¢P2
;4W	double helix	¢P2
;4X	forensic analysis	¢P2
;4Y	highaltitude balloon	#  F®
#  F¬	beginnings	#  F®
#  F½	separation	#  F½
;4Z	chemical analysis	#  F®
#  F¼	detection	#  F¼
;4[	quantitative techniques	#  F®
#  Fᵢ	analysis qualitative versus quantitative	#  Fᵢ
;4\	quality control testing	#  Fᵢ
#  F«	qualitative inorganic analysis	#  F«
;4]	qualitative inorganic analysis	#  Fᵢ
#  F»	qualitative organic analysis	#  F»
;4^	flame tests	#  Fᵢ
#  F█	quantitative inorganic analysis	#  F®
;4_	volumetric analysis	#  F█
#  F▒	spectroscopic analysis	#  F®
;4`	electromagnetic spectrum	#  F█
#  F■	emission spectroscopy and atomic absorption	#  F█
#  F	electronic spectra	#  F█
#  F	infrared and raman spectroscopy	#  F
;4a	infrared spectrometer	#  F█
#  FÁ	resonance spectroscopies	#  FÁ
;4b	nuclear magnetic spectrometer	#  F®
#  FÂ	advanced instrumental analysis	#  FÂ
;4c	spectrophotometer	#  FÂ
#  FÀ	mass spectrometry	#  FÀ
;4d	mass spectrograph	#  FÀ
;4e	mass spectrogram	#  FÂ
#  F©	surface analysis	#  FÂ
#  F	radiochemical analysis	#  F®
#  F	thermal analysis	#  F
#  F¬	thermogravimetry	#  F¬
;4f	thermal decomposition	#  F¬
;4g	thermal balance	#  F
#  F∟	differential analysis	#  F∟
;4h	differential thermal analysis	#  F®
#  F¢	chromatography	#  F¢
#  F¥	types of chromatography	#  F¥
;4i	twophase chromatography	#  F¢
;4j	lowpressure chromatography	#  F¬
#  F¬	column chromatography	#  F¢
;4k	column chromatography	#  F¬
#  F L	plate thinlayer chromatography tlc	#  F L
;4l	paper chromatography	#  F¢
#  F⊥	paper chromatography	#  F⊥
;4m	descending paper chromatography	#  F⊥



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;4n	ascending paper chromatography	#  F┘
#  F┘	gas chromatography	#  F☉
;4o	scientist analyzing fuel	#  F┘
;4p	gas chromatograph	#  F┘
#  F┘	gas chromatography and mass spectrometry	#  F☉
#  F—	high performance liquid chromatography	#  F☉
#  F┘	preparative chromatography	#  F☉
#  Fã	other methods of separation	#  F☉
#  FÃ	special feature beyond simple chemistry thresholds of discovery	#  FÃ
;4q	chemical researcher	#  FÃ
;4r	silver film image	#  FÃ
;4s	chlorophyll	#  FÃ
#  Fℓ	glossary	#  Fℓ
☉PR	absorption	#  Fℓ
#  F┘	acid	#  Fℓ
#  F┘	actinide	#  Fℓ
#  F┘	activation energy	#  Fℓ
#  F┘	addition reaction	#  Fℓ
#  F=	adenosine triphosphate	#  Fℓ
#  F┘	adsorption	#  Fℓ
#  Fα	alcohol	#  Fℓ
#  Fδ	aldehyde	#  Fℓ
#  FĐ	alicyclic	#  Fℓ
#  FÊ	aliphatic	#  Fℓ
#  FË	alkali	#  Fℓ
#  FÈ	alkaloid	#  Fℓ
#  F€	alkane	#  Fℓ
#  FÍ	alkene	#  Fℓ
#  FÎ	alkyl group	#  Fℓ
#  FÏ	alkyne	#  Fℓ
#  F┘	allotropy	#  Fℓ
#  F┘	alloy	#  Fℓ
#  F■	alpha particle	#  Fℓ
#  F■	amine	#  Fℓ
#  F¡	amino acid	#  Fℓ
#  Fì	analytical chemistry	#  Fℓ
#  F■	anion	#  Fℓ
#  FÓ	anode	#  Fℓ
#  Fß	antibiotic	#  Fℓ
#  FÔ	antibody	#  Fℓ
#  FÒ	argonon	#  Fℓ
#  FÕ	aromaticity	#  Fℓ
#  FÕ	asymmetry	#  Fℓ
#  Fμ	atom	#  Fℓ
#  Fþ	atomic number	#  Fℓ
#  Fþ	atp	#  Fℓ
#  FÚ	base	#  Fℓ
#  FÛ	beta particle	#  Fℓ
#  FÛ	biochemistry	#  Fℓ
#  Fý	bond	#  Fℓ
#  FÝ	carbohydrate	#  Fℓ

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#   F <sup>-</sup>	carbonyl group	#   F L
#   F'	carboxyl group	#   F L
#   F	carboxylic acid	#   F L
#   F <sup>±</sup>	catalysis	#   F L
#   F <sub>=</sub>	catalyst	#   F L
#   F <sup>3/4</sup>	cathode	#   F L
#   F <sup>+</sup>	cation	#   F L
#   F§	cellulose	#   F L
#   F÷	chain reaction	#   F L
#   F <sub>2</sub>	chelation	#   F L
#   F <sup>o</sup>	chlorophyll	#   F L
#   F <sup>·</sup>	chromatography	#   F L
#   F·	chromophore	#   F L
#   F <sup>1</sup>	codon	#   F L
#   F <sup>3</sup>	coenzyme	#   F L
#   F <sup>2</sup>	complex	#   F L
#   F■	compound	#   F L
#   F	concentration	#   F L
#   G <sup>3/4</sup>	condensation reaction	#   F L
#   G	conductivity	#   F L
#   G	coordinate bond	#   F L
#   G	coordination compound	#   F L
#   G	coordination number	#   F L
#   G	corrosion	#   F L
#   G	covalent bond	#   F L
#   G	cracking	#   F L
#   G	cyclic	#   F L
#   G	dalton	#   F L
#   G		
#   G	delocalized electron	#   F L
#   G	deoxyribonucleic acid	#   F L
#   G	dna	#   F L
#   G		
#   G	electrode	#   F L
#   G	electrolysis	#   F L
#   G	electromagnetic spectrum	#   F L
#   G	electron	#   F L
#   G	electroplating	#   F L
#   G	element	#   F L
#   G	endothermic reaction	#   F L
#   G	enzyme	#   F L
#   G	equilibrium	#   F L
#   G	esterification	#   F L
#   G	exothermic reaction	#   F L
#   G	fermentation	#   F L
#   G	fluorescence	#   F L
#   G	free radical	#   F L
#   G	gamma ray	#   F L
#   G	gene	#   F L
#   G	half-life	#   F L
#   G	halide	#   F L
#   G	halogen	#   F L
#   G	heterocyclic compound	#   F L

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#  G!	heteronuclear	#  F L
#  G"	hexose	#  F L
#  G#	homogeneous	#  F L
#  G\$	homonuclear	#  F L
#  G%	hormone	#  F L
#  G&	hydrocarbon	#  F L
#  G'	hydrogen bond	#  F L
#  G(	hydrogen ion concentration	#  F L
#  G)	hydrophilic	#  F L
#  G*	hydrophobic	#  F L
#  G+	hydroxyl group	#  F L
#  G,	inert gas	#  F L
#  G-	infrared radiation	#  F L
#  G.	inhibition	#  F L
#  G/	inorganic chemistry	#  F L
#  G0	intermediate state	#  F L
#  G1	ion	#  F L
#  G2	ionic bond	#  F L
#  G3	ionizing radiation	#  F L
#  G4	isomerism	#  F L
#  G5	isotope	#  F L
#  G6	ketone	#  F L
#  G7	lanthanide	#  F L
#  G8	ligand	#  F L
#  G9	lipid	#  F L
#  G:	lone pair	#  F L
#  G;	macromolecule	#  F L
#  G<	mass number	#  F L
#  G=	metal	#  F L
#  G>	microwave	#  F L
#  G?	molecular biology	#  F L
#  G@	molecule	#  F L
#  GA	monomer	#  F L
#  GB	monosaccharide	#  F L
#  GC	neutralization	#  F L
#  GD	neutron	#  F L
#  GE	noble gases	#  F L
#  GF	nuclear fission	#  F L
#  GG	nuclear fusion	#  F L
#  GH	nucleic acid	#  F L
#  GI	nucleotide	#  F L
#  GJ	nucleus	#  F L
#  GK	olefin	#  F L
#  GL	orbital	#  F L
#  GM	organic chemistry	#  F L
#  GN	oxidation	#  F L
#  GO	paraffin	#  F L
#  GP	pentose	#  F L
#  GQ	peptide	#  F L
#  GR	periodic table	#  F L
#  GS	ph	#  F L
#  GT	pheromone	#  F L
#  GU	phosphorescence	#  F L

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#-GV	photochemistry	#-FL
#-GW	photosynthesis	#-FL
#-GX	plastic	#-FL
#-GY	polymer	#-FL
#-GZ	polysaccharide	#-FL
#-G[	precipitate	#-FL
#-G\	protein	#-FL
#-G]	proton	#-FL
#-G^	quantum number	#-FL
#-G_	radiation	#-FL
#-G`	radical	#-FL
#-Ga	radioactivity	#-FL
#-Gb	rare earth	#-FL
#-Gc	rare gases	#-FL
#-Gd	reactant	#-FL
#-Ge	reaction	#-FL
#-Gf	reagent	#-FL
#-Gg	reduction	#-FL
#-Gh	ribonucleic acid	#-FL
#-Gi	ribosome	#-FL
#-Gj	rna	#-FL
#-Gk	salt	#-FL
#-Gl	saponification	#-FL
#-Gm	saturation	#-FL
#-Gn	shell	#-FL
#-Go	solute	#-FL
#-Gp	solution	#-FL
#-Gq	solvent	#-FL
#-Gr	spectroscopy	#-FL
#-Gs	spectrum	#-FL
#-Gt	starch	#-FL
#-Gu	stereoisomerism	#-FL
#-Gv	steroid	#-FL
#-Gw	sublimation	#-FL
#-Gx	sugar	#-FL
#-Gy	superconductivity	#-FL
#-Gz	synthesis	#-FL
#-G{	tautomerism	#-FL
#-G	titration	#-FL
#-G}	transition element	#-FL
#-G~	transition state	#-FL
#-G <del></del>	triglyceride	#-FL
#-GÇ	triose	#-FL
#-Gü	ultraviolet radiation	#-FL
#-Gé	unsaturated compound	#-FL
#-Gâ	unsaturation	#-FL
#-Gä	vaccine	#-FL
#-Gà	valence	#-FL
#-Gå	virus	#-FL
#-Gç	vitamin	#-FL
#-Gê	wavelength	#-FL
#-Gë	x ray	#-FL
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;Ü■ overview























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