**alkyl group**:

a functional group that consists only of hydrogen and carbon atoms. It is commonly abbreviated with **R** when drawing chemical structures. Methyl and ethyl groups are both alkyl groups.

Examples: -CH3 methyl, -CH2CH3 ethyl, -CH2CH2CH3 propyl

**aromatic hydrocarbon**:

 a hydrocarbon that has a cyclic structure (ring) instead of a carbon chain. It is more stable than the chain structure, due to the alternating bonding system.



Chemical structure of benzene (aromatic compound)

**isomer**: a chemical compound that has the same composition, but can vary in structure. The two main types of isomers are structural isomers and stereoisomers.

Example: C2H6O

 CH3CH2OH (Ethanol)

 CH3OCH3 (Dimethyl ether)

