

Vocabulary sheets – Organic chemistry

1 : Alkanes and cycloalkanes

Word	Meaning (<i>examples in brackets</i>)
aromatic	has smell
acyclic	in a line or chain but the chain is not attached to itself at any point, not circular
homologous series	a series that has similar properties and has one part that increase by 1
skeletal	has a back bone
condensed	shortened form (<i>this sheet is a shortened form of the vocabulary used, it can be said to be a condensed form</i>)
explicit	defined or shown (<i>explicitly written structures – all bonds are shown</i>)
implicit	taken to be there (<i>all numbers are positive unless a negative “-” is given before it, the “+” is implicit</i>)
structure	a shape (<i>linear structure – straight line, branched structure – linear back bone with branches like a tree coming off</i>)
differ by	change by (<i>an homologous series differs by one carbon each time</i>)
constitute	make up
isomer	a compound with the same formula, but a different structure
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemists
continuous	without a break
prefix	Added to the start of a word to change it's meaning (<i>unhappy (“un” is added to happy to change the meaning), tetrahydro (“tetra” is added to hydro to make it mean 4 hydro instead of 1 hydro)</i>)
suffix	Added to the end of a word to change it's meaning (<i>forming (“ing” is added to change it from a description of an action into the action)</i>)
precede	comes before
cyclic	in a circle or circular form
covalent	shared electrons
valence electrons	electrons able to be used in bonding
theory	idea
quantum	an amount
consistent	always or proves
geometric	position on a shape (<i>geometrically opposite – placed opposite to each other on a particular shape</i>)
spatial	positions in space
linear	straight
planar	on one line
VSEPR	Valence Shell Electron Repulsion Theory (<i>repulsion – to push away</i>)
immiscible	doesn't mix

electron distribution	how electrons are shared
functional group	a group with a particular property or function
orientation	how something is positioned
superimpose	put one object on top of another object so that the second object cannot be seen (<i>for example, if you place two rulers on top of each other, the second object cannot be seen. The first ruler has superimposed itself over the second ruler</i>)
optical	how something looks / seen with the eye
torsion	bend
strain	amount of force between two objects
attraction	force bringing two (or more) objects together
exothermic	gives out energy (heat usually)
catalyst	an object which reduces the amount of energy required for something to happen but at the end comes out unchanged.
Hetro	requires or uses more than one (<i>hetrolytic fussion – uses 2 electrons</i>)
homo	requires or uses only one (<i>homolytic fusion – uses 1 election</i>)
polar	has a charge
electronegative	has a negative electrical charge
initiation	to start
propagation	to make more of
termination	to end