

Term	Definition
Addition rxn	a halogen atom (or atoms) replaces a double or triple bond within an unsaturated hydrocarbon
Alcohol	an organic molecule that contains at least one –OH (hydroxyl) group attached to the carbon chain. Ex: CH ₃ OH (methanol), CH ₃ CH ₂ OH (ethanol)
Aldehyde	an organic molecule that contains a carbonyl group attached to a primary/terminal carbon. Ex: HCHO (methanal), CH ₃ CHO (ethanal)
Alkane	a saturated hydrocarbon; a hydrocarbon containing all single bonds; a hydrocarbon with no double or triple bonds
Alkene	an unsaturated hydrocarbon containing at least one double bond
Alkyne	an unsaturated hydrocarbon containing at least one triple bond
Amide	an organic molecule that contains a carbonyl group attached to a nitrogen within the carbon chain. Ex: HCONH ₂ (methanamide), CH ₃ CONH ₂ (ethanamide)
Amine	an organic molecule that contains a nitrogen which is attached to only carbon or hydrogen. Ex: CH ₃ NH ₂ (methylamine), CH ₃ NHCH ₃ (dimethylamine)
Amino acid	an organic molecule that contains one carboxyl group bonded to a primary/terminal carbon and at least one amine group bonded to either a primary or secondary carbon.
Condensation polymerization	a chemical reaction that involves linking two molecules together by eliminating a molecule of water
Dehydration synthesis	(see condensation polymerization)
Ester	an organic molecule containing a carboxyl group attached to a secondary/interior carbon
Esterification	a dehydration synthesis reaction that joins an organic acid and alcohol; a reaction that involves the removal of water to join an organic acid and an alcohol
Ether	an organic compound consisting of two hydrocarbon chains joined together by a single oxygen atom
Fermentation	a chemical reaction that involves breaking down glucose (sugar) in the absence of oxygen to produce ethanol, carbon dioxide, and water
Functional group	a substructure that determines the chemical properties of a molecule (Ex: carboxylic acid group)
Halide (halocarbon)	an organic molecule containing one or more halogens (F, Cl, Br, I, At)
Hydrocarbon	an organic molecule containing only carbon and hydrogen
Isomer	molecules that have the same molecular formula and different structural formulas
Ketone	an organic molecule with a carbonyl group attached to a secondary/interior carbon

Term	Definition
Monomer	a single molecule or subunit
Organic acid/Carboxylic acid	an organic molecule containing a carboxyl group bonded to a primary/terminal carbon
Organic chemistry	the study of molecules containing carbon AND hydrogen
Polymer	two or more monomers/molecules/subunits chemically combined
Polymerization	the joining together of monomer units by addition reactions or dehydration synthesis to form polymers
Primary	positional description referring to a carbon at the end of a hydrocarbon chain; terminal
Saponification	the process of making soap from the hydrolysis of an ester by a strong base (glycerol is also a byproduct)
Saturated hydrocarbon	an alkane; a hydrocarbon containing all single bonds; a hydrocarbon with no double or triple bonds
Secondary	positional description referring to an interior carbon that is bonded to exactly two other carbons
Substitution rxn	halogen atoms replace hydrogen atoms on an alkane/saturated hydrocarbon
Tertiary	positional description referring to an interior carbon that is bonded to exactly three other carbons
Unsaturated hydrocarbon	alkene or alkyne; an unsaturated hydrocarbon containing at least one double and/or triple bond