Nitrogen and sulfur

A-Level Chemistry · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
triple bond /ˈtrɪpl bɒnd/	A nitrogen molecule has a **triple bond**.
bond energy /bɒnd ˈenədʒi/	The C–H **bond energy** is about 413 kJ/mol. C–H 413 kJ/mol
polarity /pəʊˈlærɪti/	The **polarity** of water helps it dissolve salt.
basicity /beɪˈsɪsɪti/	The **basicity** of ammonia lets it react with acids.
lone pair /ləʊn peə/	Water has two **lone pair**s of electrons on its oxygen atom.
proton /ˈprəʊtɒn/	A **proton** has a positive charge.
ammonium ion /əˈməʊnɪəm ˈaɪɒn/	Ammonia gains H+ to form an **ammonium ion**. H+
coordinate bond /kəʊˈɔːdɪnət bɒnd/	In NH4+, one N–H bond is a **coordinate bond**. NH4+ N–H
displacement /dɪˈspleɪsmənt/	In a **displacement** reaction, chlorine pushes bromine out of a salt.
internal combustion engine /ɪnˈtɜːnl kəmˈbʌstʃn ˈendʒɪn/	A car has an **internal combustion engine**.
catalytic converter /ˌkætəˈlɪtɪk kənˈvɜːtə/	A **catalytic converter** cleans a car's exhaust.
exhaust gases /egˈzɔːst ˈgæsɪz/	**Exhaust gases** come out of the back of a car.
honeycomb	The catalyst coats a **honeycomb** shape to give a large surface area.

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photochemical smog /ˌfəʊtəʊˈkemɪkl smɒg/	**Photochemical smog** forms in sunny, busy cities.
acid rain /ˈæsɪd reɪn/	**Acid rain** damages trees and buildings.
sulfur dioxide /ˈsʌlfɜː daɪˈɒksaɪd/	Burning coal releases **sulfur dioxide**.

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