Carboxylic acids and derivatives

A-Level Chemistry · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
carboxylic acid /ˌkɑːbəkˈsɪlɪk ˈæsɪd/	Ethanoic acid is a **carboxylic acid**.
alkylbenzene /ˈælkɪlbenziːn/	Methylbenzene is an **alkylbenzene**.
benzoic acid /benˈzəʊɪk ˈæsɪd/	**Benzoic acid** is used to keep food fresh.
acyl chloride /əˈkɪl ˈklɔːraɪd/	Ethanoyl chloride is an **acyl chloride**.
acidity /æˈsɪdɪti/	Phenol has a higher **acidity** than ethanol.
phenol /ˈfenɒl/	**Phenol** is more acidic than ethanol.
alcohol /ˈælkəhɒl/	Ethanol is an **alcohol**.
electron-withdrawing /ɪˈlektrɒn wɪθˈdrɔːɪŋ/	Chlorine is an **electron-withdrawing** group.
inductive effect /ɪnˈdʌktɪv ɪˈfekt/	Alkyl groups push electrons towards a carbon: the **inductive effect**.
ester /ˈestə/	Fruity smells often come from an **ester**.
ammonia /æˈməʊnɪə/	**Ammonia** has a strong smell.
amide /əˈmaɪd/	Ethanamide is an **amide**.
amine /ˈæmaɪn/	Methylamine is an **amine**.
addition–elimination /əˈdɪʃn ɪˌlɪmɪˈneɪʃn/	Acyl chlorides react by **addition–elimination**.

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tetrahedral /ˌtetrəˈhiːdrəl/	Methane is **tetrahedral**.
hydrolysis /haɪˈdrɒləsɪs/	**Hydrolysis** uses water to break a large molecule into smaller ones.

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