Nitrogen compounds

A-Level Chemistry · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
amine /ˈæmaɪn/	Methylamine is an **amine**.
halogenoalkane /ˈhɛɪləʊdʒnəʊlkeɪn/	Bromoethane is a **halogenoalkane**.
reduction /rɪˈdʌkʃn/	**Reduction** is the gain of electrons.
amide /əˈmaɪd/	Ethanamide is an **amide**.
nitrile /ˈnaɪtraɪl/	Ethanenitrile is a **nitrile**: it has a C≡N group. C≡N
ammonia /əˈməʊnɪə/	**Ammonia** has a strong smell.
condensation /kɒndenˈseɪʃn/	In **condensation**, two molecules join and give off water.
acyl chloride /əˈkɪl ˈklɔːraɪd/	Ethanoyl chloride is an **acyl chloride**.
basicity /beɪˈsɪsɪti/	The **basicity** of ammonia lets it react with acids.
phenylamine /ˌfiːˈnaɪləmiːn/	**Phenylamine** is used to make dyes.
delocalised /dɪˈlɒkəlaɪzd/	Benzene's electrons are **delocalised** around the ring.
diazonium salt /ˌdaɪəˈzəʊnɪəm sɒlt/	A **diazonium salt** is used to make azo dyes.
phenol /ˈfiːnɒl/	**Phenol** is more acidic than ethanol.
azo compound /ˈɑːzəʊ ˈkɒmpaʊnd/	An **azo compound** is often brightly coloured.

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dye /daɪ/	Azo compounds are used as a **dye** for clothes.
amino acid /əˈmiːnəʊ ˈæsɪd/	Glycine is the simplest **amino acid**.
zwitterion /zwɪˈtɪərɪən/	In water, an amino acid exists as a **zwitterion**, with + and − charges. + −
isoelectric point /ˌaɪsəʊˈlektrɪk pɔɪnt/	At its **isoelectric point**, an amino acid has no overall charge.
peptide bond /ˈpeptaɪd bɒnd/	A **peptide bond** joins two amino acids.
dipeptide /ˈdaɪpptaɪd/	Two amino acids join to form a **dipeptide**.
electrophoresis /ɪˌlektrəʊfɔːˈriːsɪs/	**Electrophoresis** separates amino acids by their charge.