Reactivity 3.4 · Electron-pair sharing reactions

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Chemistry · SL · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
nucleophile /ˈnjuːklɪəfaɪl/	The hydroxide ion acts as a **nucleophile**.
electrophile /ɪˌlektrəʊˈfaɪl/	Bromine acts as an **electrophile** when it attacks a double bond.
heterolytic fission /ˌhetrəˈlɪtɪk ˈfɪʃn/	In **heterolytic fission**, one atom takes both electrons from the bond.
curly arrow /ˈkɜːli ˈærəʊ/	A **curly arrow** shows where a pair of electrons moves.
halogenoalkane /ˈheɪləʊdʒnəʊlkeɪn/	Bromoethane is a **halogenoalkane**.
nucleophilic substitution /ˌnjuːklɪəˈfɪlɪk ˌsʌbstɪˈtjuːʃn/	A halogenoalkane reacts with hydroxide ions by **nucleophilic substitution**.
leaving group /ˈliːvɪŋ gruːp/	A **leaving group** takes a bonding electron pair when it departs.
electrophilic addition /ɪˌlektrəʊˈfɪlɪk əˈdɪʃn/	Ethene reacts with bromine by **electrophilic addition**.
functional group /ˈfʌŋkʃənl gruːp/	The –OH **functional group** makes a compound an alcohol. –OH

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