



General Organic Chemistry Definitions

Alcohol- A molecule containing a hydroxyl (OH) group. A functional group.

Aldehyde- A molecule containing a terminal carbonyl (CHO) group. A functional group.

Alkane- A molecule containing only C-H and C-C, single bonds. A functional group

Alkene- A molecule containing 1 or more C=C, double bonds. A functional group.

Alkyne- A molecule containing 1 or more C≡C, triple bond. A functional group.

Carboxylic Acid- A molecule containing a carboxyl (COOH) group. A functional group.

cis- 2 identical substituents on the same side of a double bond or ring.

Cycloalkanes- An alkane that has a cycle or ring structure. No end carbons.

Ester- A molecule containing a carbonyl group adjacent to an oxygen (RCOOR). A functional group.

Ether- A molecule containing oxygen singly-bonded to 2 carbon atoms. A functional group.

Functional Group- A reactivity center.

Halide- Member of the VIIA column of the periodic table (like F, Cl, Br, I, ect.). Or a molecule that contains one of these atoms. A functional group.

Haloalkanes- When a halogen atom (Cl, Br) replaces a hydrogen atom of an alkane or Cycloalkanes.

Isomer- When a molecular formula can represent 2 or more condensed formulas

Ketone- A compound that contains a carbonyl group attached to 2 carbons. A functional group.

Meta- The positions of 2 substituents on a benzene ring that are separated by 1 carbon.

Organic Compound- A carbon containing compound. Have a low melting point and low boiling point. Are covalent bonds. Burn in Oxygen.

Ortho- Location of the first substituent after the functional group on a benzene ring.

Para- Describes 2 positions of 2 substituents on a benzene ring that are separated by 2 carbon.

Thiol- A molecule containing an SH group. A functional group.