

Need another word that means the same as “chemistry”? Find 2 synonyms and 30 related words for “chemistry” in this overview.

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The synonyms of “Chemistry” are: chemical science, alchemy

Chemistry as a Noun

Definitions of "Chemistry" as a noun

According to the [Oxford Dictionary of English](#), “chemistry” as a noun can have the following definitions:

- *The complex emotional or psychological interaction between people.*
- *The chemical composition and properties of a substance or object.*
- *The science of matter; the branch of the natural sciences dealing with the composition of substances and their properties and reactions.*
- *The way two individuals relate to each other.*
- *The chemical composition and properties of a substance or body.*
- *The branch of science concerned with the substances of which matter is composed, the investigation of their properties and reactions, and the use of such reactions to form new substances.*



Synonyms of "Chemistry" as a noun (2 Words)

alchemy

A seemingly magical process of transformation, creation, or combination.

*Finding the person who s right for you requires a very subtle **alchemy**.*

chemical science

Material produced by or used in a reaction involving changes in atoms or molecules.



Usage Examples of "Chemistry" as a noun

- *The chemistries of other galaxies.*
- *The patient's blood chemistry was monitored regularly.*
- *Their affair was triggered by intense sexual chemistry.*
- *The chemistry of soil.*
- *Their chemistry was wrong from the beginning — they hated each other.*



Associations of "Chemistry" (30 Words)

acetate	Cellulose acetate especially as used to make textile fibres or plastic. <i>Acetate</i> silk.
acid	Containing acid or having the properties of an acid having a pH of less than 7. <i>Acid</i> fruit.
alkali	A mixture of soluble salts found in arid soils and some bodies of water; detrimental to agriculture. <i>The reaction is followed by measuring the concentration of alkali at various times.</i>
ammonia	A solution of ammonia used as a cleaning fluid.
bromine	A nonmetallic heavy volatile corrosive dark brown liquid element belonging to the halogens; found in sea water.
calcium	The chemical element of atomic number 20, a soft grey metal.

carbonate	Convert into a carbonate.
carcinogen	Any substance that produces cancer.
cesium	A soft silver-white ductile metallic element (liquid at normal temperatures); the most electropositive and alkaline metal.
chloride	Any salt of hydrochloric acid containing the chloride ion. <i>The presence of sulphates chlorides and nitrates.</i>
chlorine dioxide	The chemical element of atomic number 17, a toxic, irritant, pale green gas.
hydrogen	An oxide containing two atoms of oxygen in its molecule or empirical formula.
hydroxide	A colourless, odourless, highly flammable gas, the chemical element of atomic number 1.
ion	A compound of a metal with the hydroxide ion OH as in many alkalis or the group OH. An atom or molecule with a net electric charge due to the loss or gain of one or more electrons. <i>Hydrogen ions.</i>
lithium metal	Lithium carbonate or another lithium salt used as a mood stabilizing drug. Make or mend a road with road metal. <i>Metallic luster.</i>
monoxide	An oxide containing just one atom of oxygen in the molecule.
nitrate	Treat with nitric acid so as to change an organic compound into a nitrate. <i>Preserved meat and vegetables contain nitrates.</i>
nitric	Of or containing nitrogen. <i>Nitric acid.</i>
nitrogen	The chemical element of atomic number 7 a colourless odourless unreactive gas that forms about 78 per cent of the earth's atmosphere. Liquid nitrogen made by distilling liquid air boils at 77.4 kelvins 195.8 C and is used as a coolant.
oxide	Any compound of oxygen with another element or a radical. <i>Nitrogen oxide.</i>
phosphorus	The chemical element of atomic number 15 a poisonous combustible non metal which exists in two common allotropic forms white phosphorus a yellowish waxy solid which ignites spontaneously in air and glows in the dark and red phosphorus a less reactive form used in making matches.
polymer	A substance which has a molecular structure built up chiefly or completely from a large number of similar units bonded together, e.g. many synthetic organic materials used as plastics and resins.

potassium

A light soft silver-white metallic element of the alkali metal group; oxidizes rapidly in air and reacts violently with water; is abundant in nature in combined forms occurring in sea water and in carnallite and kainite and sylvite.

saccharin

A crystalline substance 500 times sweeter than sugar; used as a calorie-free sweetener.

silicate

A salt or ester derived from silicic acid.

sodium

A silvery soft waxy metallic element of the alkali metal group; occurs abundantly in natural compounds (especially in salt water); burns with a yellow flame and reacts violently in water; occurs in sea water and in the mineral halite (rock salt).

sulfur

Treat with sulphur in order to preserve.

sulfuric

Of or relating to or containing sulfur.

