

NAME:

HONORS CHEMISTRY

SECTION:

Alcohols and Halogenated Alkanes

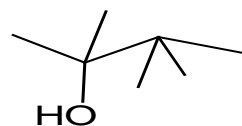
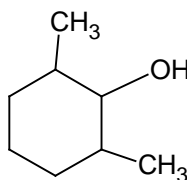
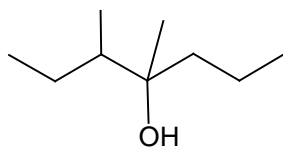
Alcohols

Alcohols are a very common class of organic molecules. They contain the hydroxyl functional group, -OH. Note that the hydroxyl group is not the same thing as the hydroxide ion. The presence of a hydroxyl group is indicated by changing the ending of the alkane parent chain to "-ol." The location of the parent chain is indicated by a number.

1. Draw the following molecules.
3-methyl-2-pentanol

2,2-dimethylcyclopentanol

2. Name the following molecules.



Halogenated Alkanes/Alkenes/Alkynes

Halogen atoms—F, Cl, Br and I—are common substituents in hydrocarbons. Use numbers to identify the location and use fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo for the radical name.

3. Draw the following molecules.
3,4-dichloro-4-octene

3,4,6-tribromo-1-methylcyclohexene

4. Name the following molecules.

