

# Alcohols

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# Foldable Instructions

\* Cut Here

1) Identify the number of carbons.

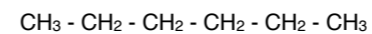
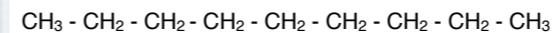
2) Use the appropriate IUPAC prefix with the ending \_\_\_\_\_.

1) Draw the number of \_\_\_\_\_ identified by the IUPAC prefix. Attach them each by a \_\_\_\_\_ bond.

2) \_\_\_\_\_ each carbon using a \_\_\_\_\_.

## EXAMPLES

Name:



## EXAMPLES

Draw:

pentane

octane

- Alkanes are characterized by a \_\_\_\_\_ carbon-carbon bond.
- Alkanes are \_\_\_\_\_ and contained no double or triple bonds.
- Alkanes always end with ' \_\_\_\_\_ '.

# Foldable Instructions

\* Fill in the  
Blanks  
Here

1) Identify the number of carbons.

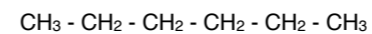
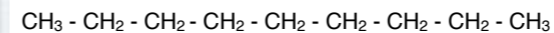
2) Use the appropriate IUPAC prefix  
with the ending \_\_\_\_\_.

1) Draw the number of \_\_\_\_\_  
identified by the IUPAC prefix. Attach  
them each by a \_\_\_\_\_ bond.

2) \_\_\_\_\_ each carbon using  
a \_\_\_\_\_.

## EXAMPLES

Name:



## EXAMPLES

Draw:

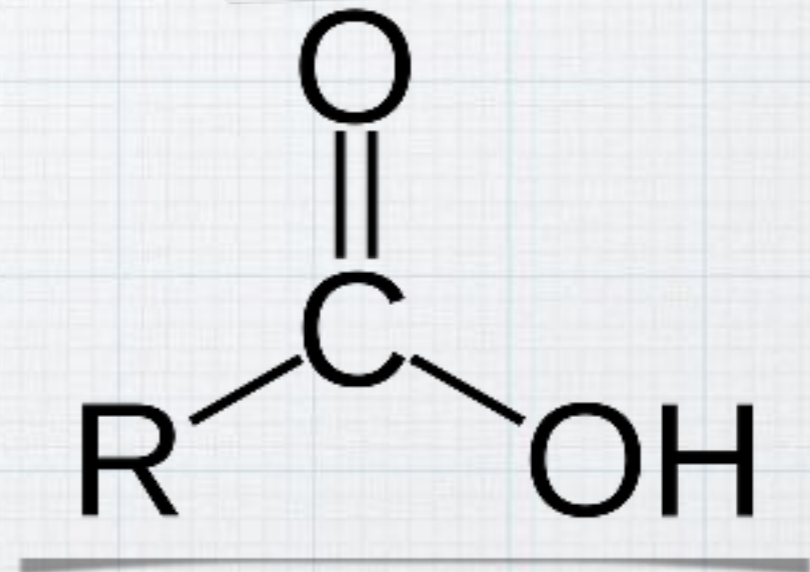
pentane

octane

- Alkanes are characterized by a \_\_\_\_\_ carbon-carbon bond.
- Alkanes are \_\_\_\_\_ and contained no double or triple bonds.
- Alkanes always end with ' \_\_\_\_\_ '.

# Carboxylic Acids

- \* Carboxylic acids are characterized by a carboxyl group.
- \* Carboxylic acids always end with 'OIC ACID'



# Foldable Instructions

\* Fill in the  
Blanks  
Here

1) Identify the number of carbons.

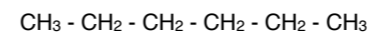
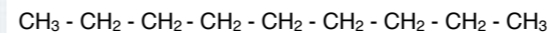
2) Use the appropriate IUPAC prefix  
with the ending \_\_\_\_\_.

1) Draw the number of \_\_\_\_\_  
identified by the IUPAC prefix. Attach  
them each by a \_\_\_\_\_ bond.

2) \_\_\_\_\_ each carbon using  
a \_\_\_\_\_.

## EXAMPLES

Name:



## EXAMPLES

Draw:

pentane

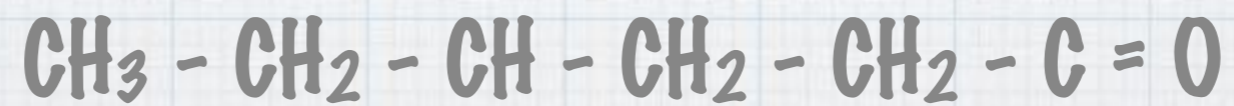
octane

- Alkanes are characterized by a \_\_\_\_\_ carbon-carbon bond.
- Alkanes are \_\_\_\_\_ and contained no double or triple bonds.
- Alkanes always end with ' \_\_\_\_\_ '

# Naming Carboxylic Acids

- \* Identify the number of carbons.
- \* Use the appropriate IUPAC prefix with the ending OIC ACID.
- \* Locate the carboxyl group. This will always be carbon 1.
- \* Name any additional side chains with the same numbering system.

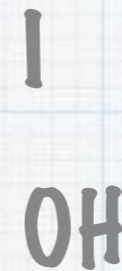
# Examples



# Examples



Butanoic acid



4-methylhexanoic acid



# Foldable Instructions

\* Fill in the  
Blanks  
Here

1) Identify the number of carbons.

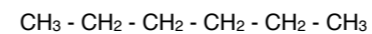
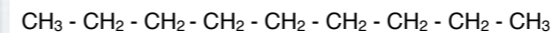
2) Use the appropriate IUPAC prefix  
with the ending \_\_\_\_\_.

1) Draw the number of \_\_\_\_\_  
identified by the IUPAC prefix. Attach  
them each by a \_\_\_\_\_ bond.

2) \_\_\_\_\_ each carbon using  
a \_\_\_\_\_.

## EXAMPLES

Name:



## EXAMPLES

Draw:

pentane

octane

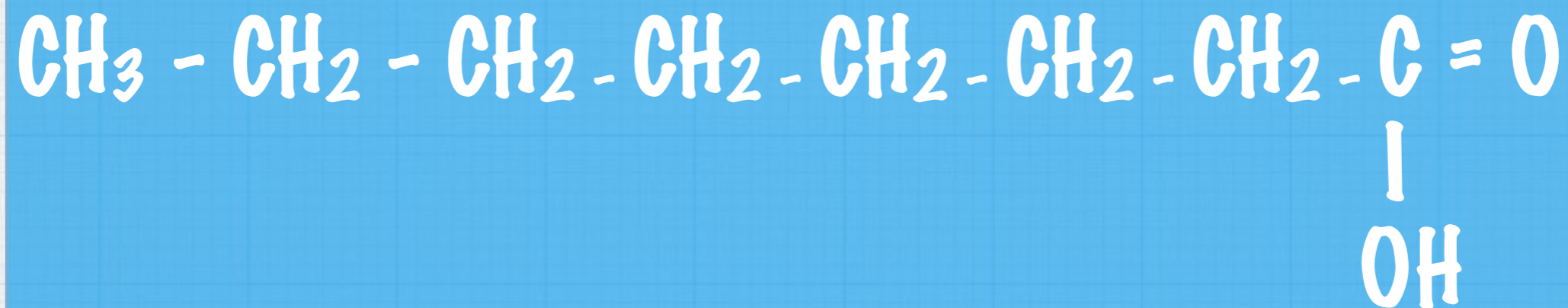
- Alkanes are characterized by a \_\_\_\_\_ carbon-carbon bond.
- Alkanes are \_\_\_\_\_ and contained no double or triple bonds.
- Alkanes always end with ' \_\_\_\_\_ '.

# Drawing Carboxylic Acids

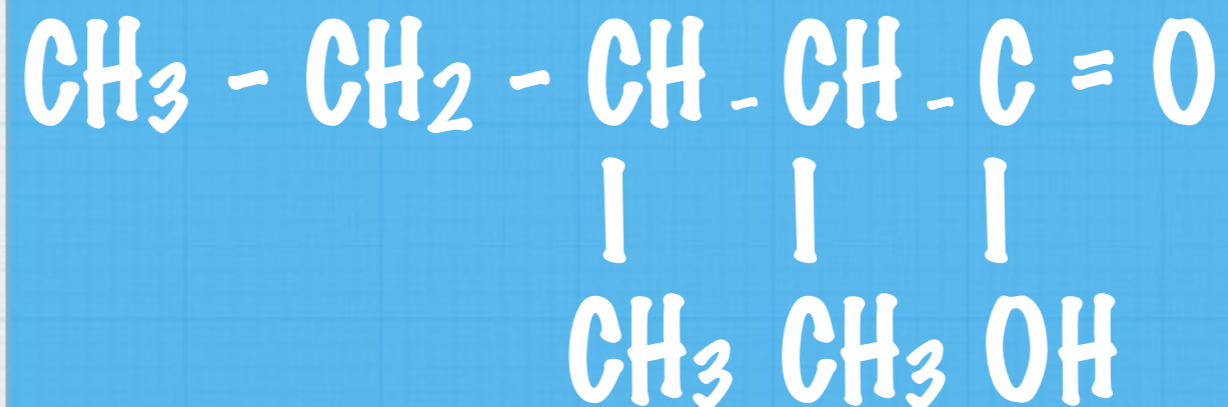
- \* Draw the number of carbons identified by the IUPAC prefix. Attach them each by a single bond.
- \* Draw the carboxyl as identified.
- \* Add any additional side chains.
- \* Saturate each carbon using a hydrogen.

# Examples

octanoic acid

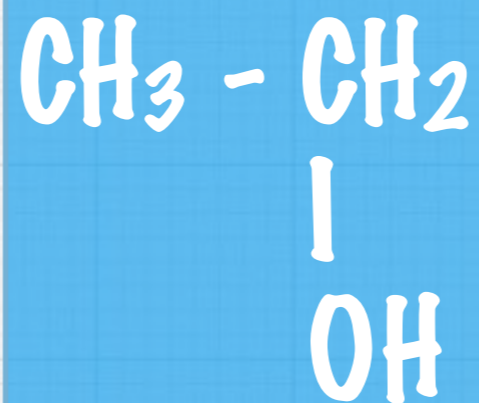


2,3-dimethylpentanoic acid



# Examples

ethan-1-ol



4-ethylheptan-2-ol

