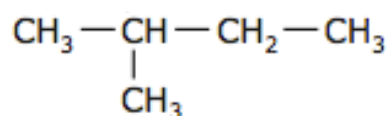


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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Naming & Drawing Alkanes2. Naming & Drawing Alkenes3. Naming & Drawing Alkynes4. Cis & Trans Isomers |
|--|

Alkanes

Steps to Naming Simple Alkanes:

1.

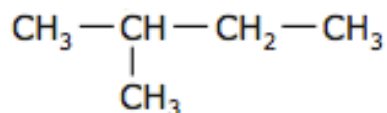


The longest continuous chain of carbon atoms
contains ____ carbon atoms

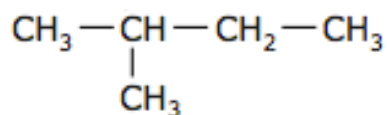
State the number of carbon atoms using the appropriate prefix and the ending "ane."

The appropriate prefix would be _____ and with the ending "ane" would be _____.

2.



3.

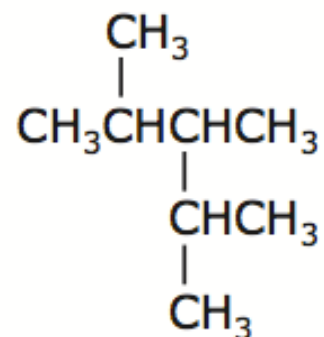


Circle the alkyl branch. The name of this branch is _____.

4.

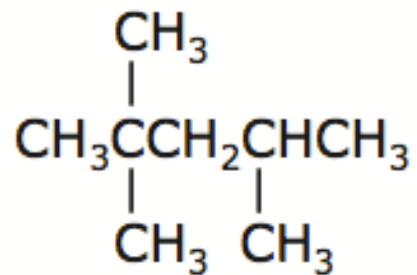
Practice #1.

1. Parent Chain.
2. Number the parent chain.
3. Name the branches.
4. Name the compound



Practice #2.

1. Parent Chain.
2. Number the parent chain.
3. Name the branches.
4. Name the compound



Complete Worksheet on Alkanes

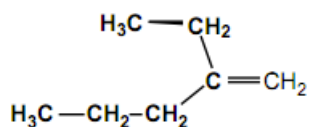
Alkenes

-
-
-

# of C Atoms	Prefix	Alkene	Formula
1	Meth-		
2	Eth-		
3	Prop-		
4	But-		
5	Pent-		
6	Hex-		
7	Hept-		
8	Oct-		
9	Non-		
10	Dec-		

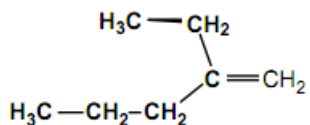
Steps to Naming Alkenes:

1.



The longest continuous chain of carbon atoms including the double bond contains ____ carbon atoms

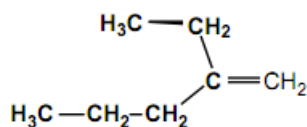
2.



The double bond follows carbon # ____.

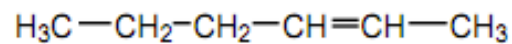
The parent chain is called _____.

3.



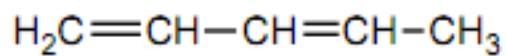
4.

Practice #1.



1. Parent Chain.
2. Number the parent chain.
3. Name the branches.
4. Name the compound

Practice #2.



1. Parent Chain.
2. Number the parent chain.
3. Name the branches.
4. Name the compound

Alkynes

-
-
-

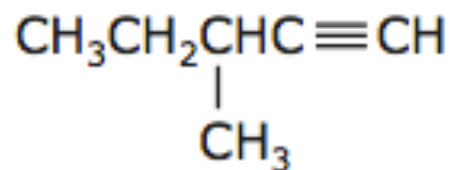
Steps to Naming Alkynes:

-

# of C Atoms	Prefix	Alkyne
1	Meth-	
2	Eth-	
3	Prop-	
4	But-	
5	Pent-	
6	Hex-	
7	Hept-	
8	Oct-	
9	Non-	
10	Dec-	

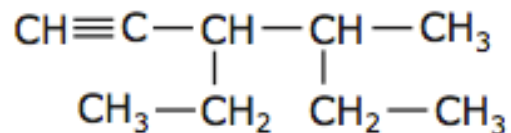
Practice #1.

1. Parent Chain.
2. Number the parent chain.
3. Name the branches.
4. Name the compound



Practice #2.

1. Parent Chain.
2. Number the parent chain.
3. Name the branches.
4. Name the compound



Complete Worksheet on Alkenes and Alkynes

Cis & Trans Isomers

What is an ISOMER?

- Same _____ but different _____.

- **Example:**

A special type of isomerism, called _____, occurs when a molecule has:

-
-

Cis:

-
- **Example:**

Trans:

-
- **Example:**

Let's practice!

