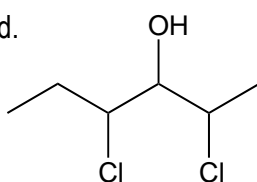## CONCEPT: NAMING ALCOHOLS

● **Recall:** Alcohols possess a _____ (OH) group connected to an sp^3 hybridized carbon.

● Set of rules for naming alcohols are similar to alkanes + *modifier* ending.

  □ **Modifier**: Change to the _____ because of the presence of a functional group.
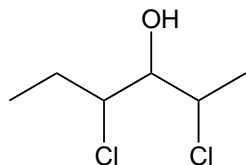
    - Modify the ending from -____ to -____.

location-substituent-location-parent-modifier

EXAMPLE: Name the following alcohol compound.

**STEP 1:** Find the _____ carbon chain (parent chain) and assign name according to the prefixes and _____.

  □ Parent chain should include the _____ group and have _____ number of carbons.

 □ If a tie between longest chains, choose chain with more substituents.

STEP 2: Assign name to all the substituents.

STEP 3: Start numbering the chain from the end closest to the _____ group.

  □ If a tie, then number from end closest to the next substituent.

  □ If still a tie, number in _____ order.

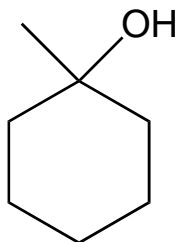 □ Assign numerical location to the carbon with the _____ group.
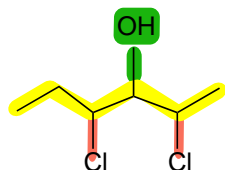
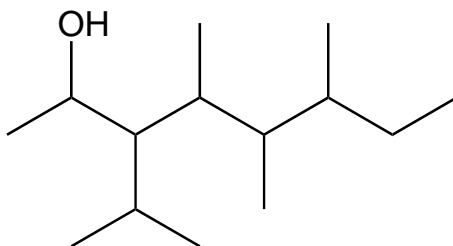**STEP 4 to 6:** Repeat steps from previous naming topics.
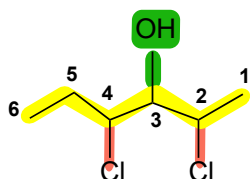
CONCEPT: NAMING ALCOHOLS

PRACTICE: Provide the systematic name for the following alcohol.

PRACTICE: Provide the formal name for the following alcohol.

PRACTICE: Which structure represents 2-bromo-2,3-dichloro-1-heptanol?

a)

b)

c)

d)