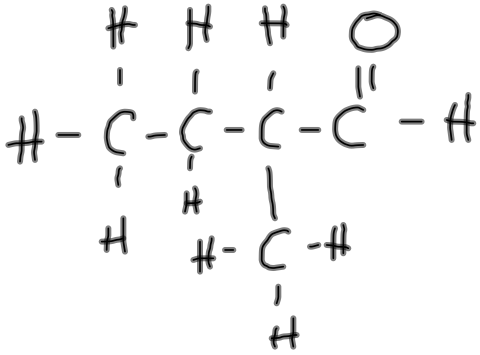
Ketones and Aldehydes Worksheet

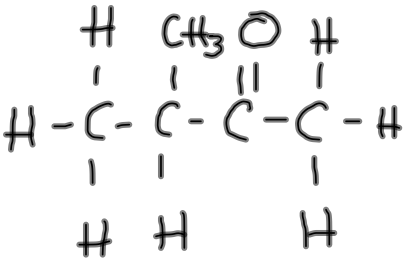
e)

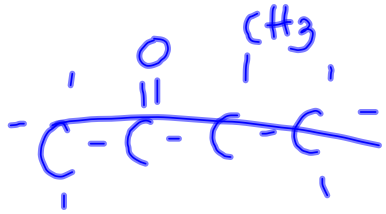


2-methylbutanal

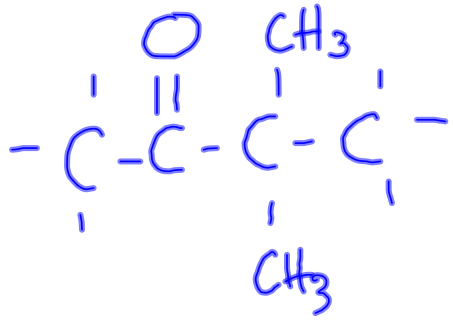
h)

methylbutanone

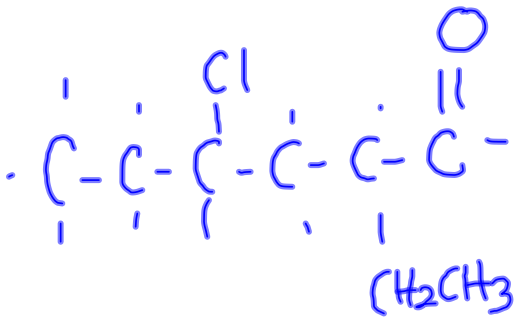


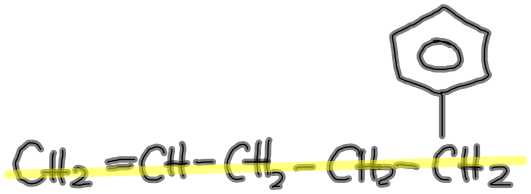


f)

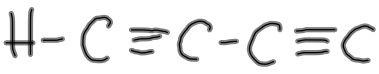


e)

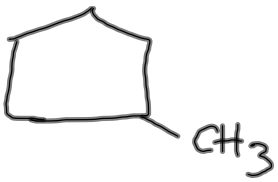




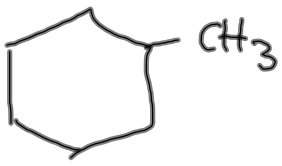
5-phenyl-1-pentene



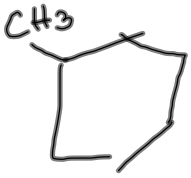
butadiyne



methyl cyclopentane



methyl cyclohexane



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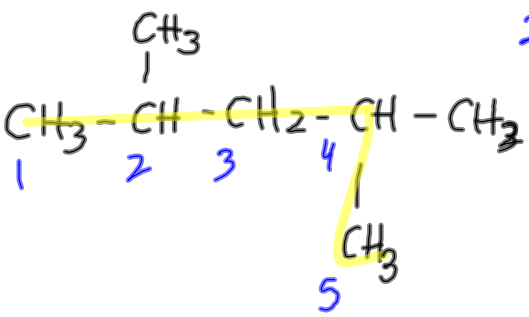
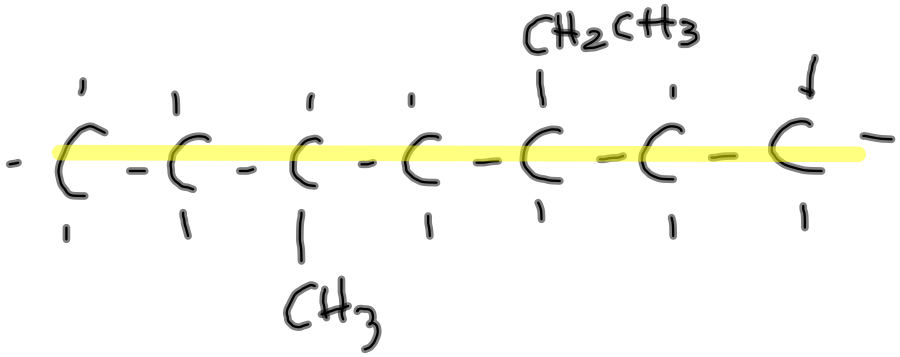
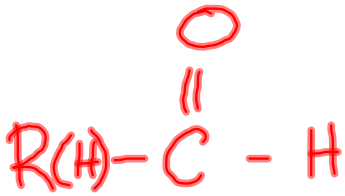


2,4-dimethylhexane


CH2CH3
CH3

Organic Halides

Aldehydes



Ketones

Alcohols

Ethers

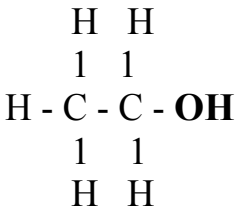
Alcohols

Alcohols
- hydrocarbon derivatives containing a hydroxide **(OH)** functional group

Naming

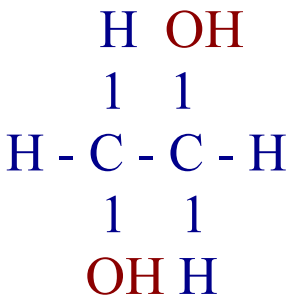
When naming alcohols, the -e is dropped from the name of the simple alkane, and it is replaced by an **-ol**.

Ex. ethan**ol**



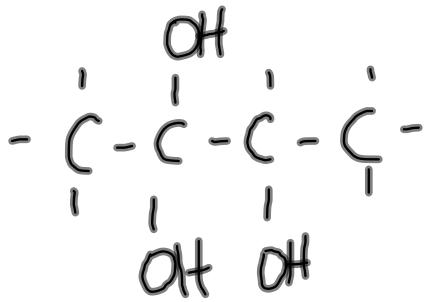
When there are multiple hydroxyl (-OH) groups, the alkane name is given, with the suffix indicating the number of -OH groups.

Ex.

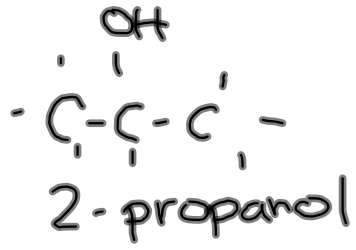


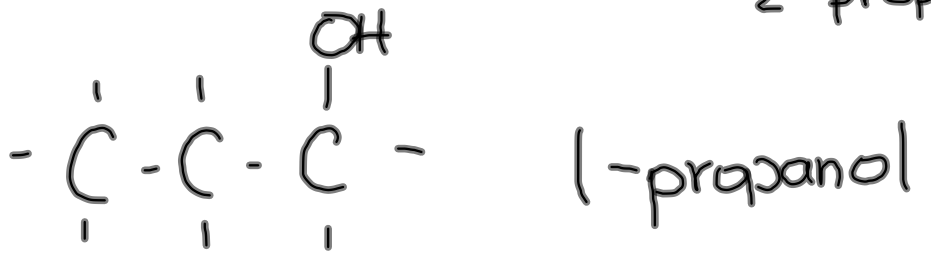
1,2-ethanediol

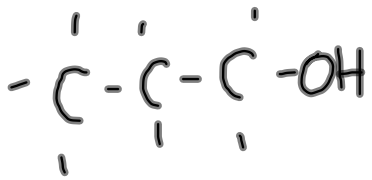
1,2-ethanediol



2,2,3-butanetriol


OH
2-propanol


OH
1-propanol

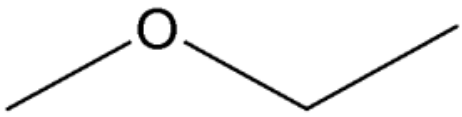

OH

Ethers

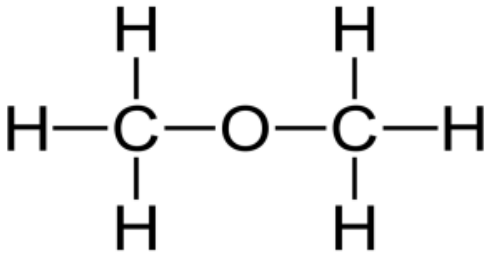
Ethers are organic molecules in which an oxygen is bonded to two carbon groups.

R - O - R'

The alkyl groups attached to the oxygen atom are named in alphabetical order and are followed by the word *ether*.

Ex. 

ethylmethyl ether

Ex. 

dimethyl ether