

# Naming Alcohols

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Alcohols are molecules in which an alkyl group is attached to a *hydroxy (OH)* group, which is the functional group for alcohols.

## Rule 1:

Locate the longest continuous chain of carbon atoms which contains the OH group. This will identify the parent compound

## Rule 2:

Number the chain so as to give the carbon atom with the OH group the lowest possible number

## Rule 3:

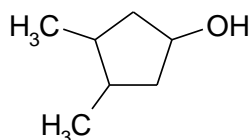
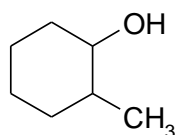
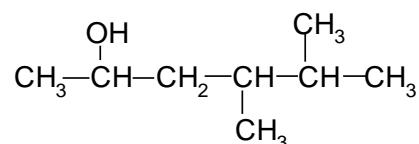
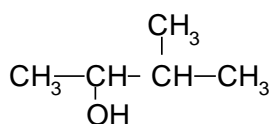
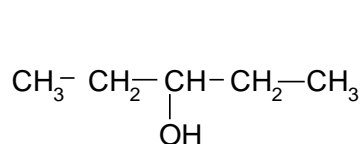
A number is included before the “-ol” to indicate the position of the OH group. No number is included for molecules with only 1 or 2 carbon atoms.

## Rule 4:

The suffix “-ol” is added to the name to indicate that the molecule is an alcohol

## Activity:

Name the alcohols below:



Draw the condensed structural formulas for the following:

a. 4,4 dimethyl hexan-2-ol

b. cyclopropanol

c. 2,3 diethylcyclohexanol

d. 3,4 diethyl heptan-2-ol