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Crash Course Chemistry #44: Nomenclature

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The organization responsible for setting the rules of chemical nomenclature is called _____.
2. IUPAC names allow a chemist to derive the _____ of a compound directly from its name.
3. The prefix 'pent-' in a compound name indicates that the longest carbon chain contains _____ carbon atoms.
4. In organic chemistry, a molecule with only single bonds between carbon atoms is named with the suffix _____.
5. Alcohols change the suffix of a hydrocarbon to _____.
6. Aldehydes are named by replacing the suffix with _____.
7. Ketones use the suffix _____ in their IUPAC names.
8. Carboxylic acids are named with the suffix _____.
9. When a molecule contains more than one functional group, the one that determines the suffix is called the _____ functional group.
10. Functional groups have a defined order of _____, which determines which group is used in the compound's name.
11. If the functional group is on carbon number one, the number is typically _____ from the compound's name.
12. Double bonds in carbon chains require additional descriptors such as _____ or _____ to indicate the molecule's geometry.
13. The IUPAC name for cinnamaldehyde is _____.
14. The parent chain must be numbered in a way that gives the _____ possible number to the suffix-defining functional group.
15. IUPAC nomenclature creates a system where every organic compound has one and only one _____ to prevent confusion.

Crash Course Chemistry #44: Nomenclature KEY

1. The organization responsible for setting the rules of chemical nomenclature is called **IUPAC**.
2. IUPAC names allow a chemist to derive the **structure** of a compound directly from its name.
3. The prefix 'pent-' in a compound name indicates that the longest carbon chain contains **five** carbon atoms.
4. In organic chemistry, a molecule with only single bonds between carbon atoms is named with the suffix **-ane**.
5. Alcohols change the suffix of a hydrocarbon to **-ol**.
6. Aldehydes are named by replacing the suffix with **-al**.
7. Ketones use the suffix **-one** in their IUPAC names.
8. Carboxylic acids are named with the suffix **-oic acid**.
9. When a molecule contains more than one functional group, the one that determines the suffix is called the **parent** functional group.
10. Functional groups have a defined order of **precedence**, which determines which group is used in the compound's name.
11. If the functional group is on carbon number one, the number is typically **omitted** from the compound's name.
12. Double bonds in carbon chains require additional descriptors such as **cis** or **trans** to indicate the molecule's geometry.
13. The IUPAC name for cinnamaldehyde is **trans-3-phenylprop-2-enal**.
14. The parent chain must be numbered in a way that gives the **lowest** possible number to the suffix-defining functional group.
15. IUPAC nomenclature creates a system where every organic compound has one and only one **name** to prevent confusion.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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