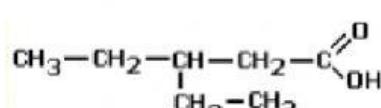
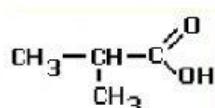
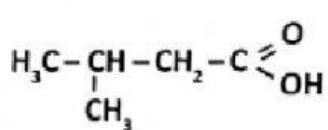
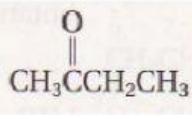
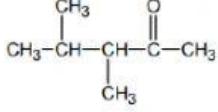
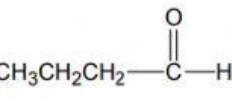
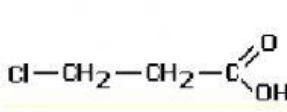
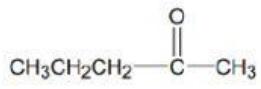
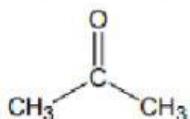
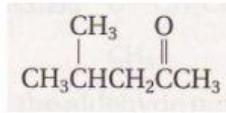
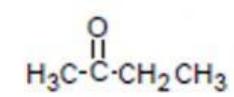
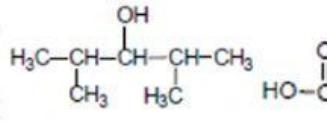
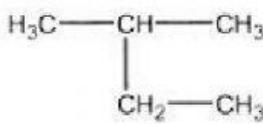
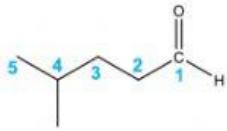
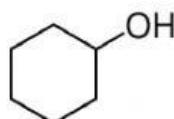
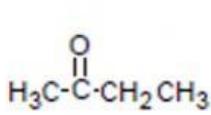
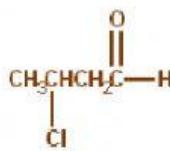
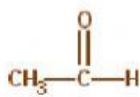
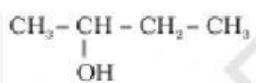


## Worksheet - ROH, Aldehydes and Ketones

1. Use systematic nomenclature to name the following structures.



2. For each pair of compounds on the left, select a correct structural characterization from the response list on the right. Responses on the right may be used more than once.

- 1-Butanol
  - 2-Butanol
  - 2-methyl propanol
  - Butanal
  - 3-Chlorophenol
  - 3-heptanol
  - Cyclohexanol
  - Phenol
  - 2-methylbutanal
  - 2,3-pentanediol

- a) are isomers
  - b) have the same number of carbon atoms and same number of oxygen atoms but are not constitutional isomers
  - c) have the same number of carbon atoms but a different number of oxygen atoms
  - d) have the same number of oxygen atoms but a different number of carbon atoms

3. True or False:

1. ethylene glycol contains two carbon atoms and two hydroxyl groups \_\_
  2. acetone is the second ketone \_\_
  3. 2-propanol is a secondary alcohol \_\_
  4. ethanol is more toxic than ethanal \_\_
  5. the simplest aldehyde is etanol \_\_
  6. the simplest ketone is acetone \_\_
  7. silver mirror is a test reaction for carbonyl group \_\_
  8. alcohol is a base \_\_
  - 9 test reaction for glycerol is interaction with Cu(OH) \_\_
  - 10 phenol is ketone