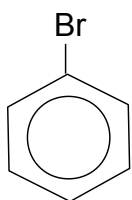


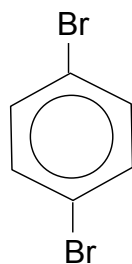
Chemguide – answers

NAMING ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: 3 (aromatic compounds)

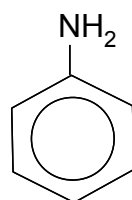
1. a)



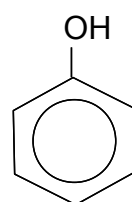
b)



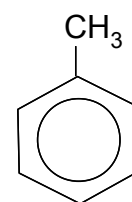
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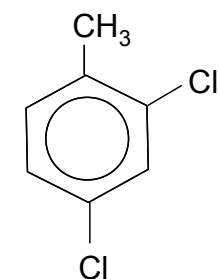
d)



e)

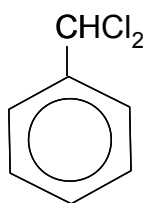


f)

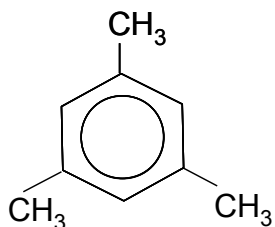


Chemguide – answers

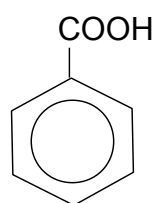
g)



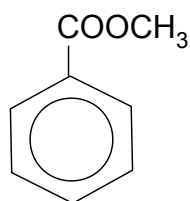
h)



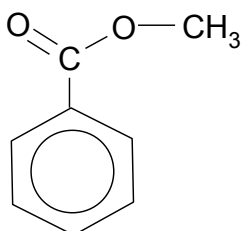
i)



j)

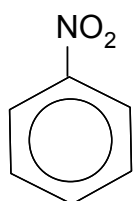


or better

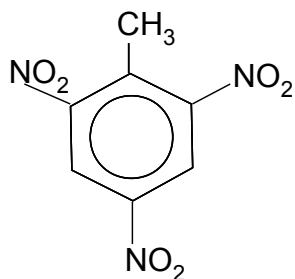


(In an exam, if you were asked for the structure, you would have to remember to give the full structure of the ester group. In this instance, where you are just practising naming things and writing structures from names, it is less important.)

k)



l)



Chemguide – answers

2. a) chlorobenzene
- b) 1,3-dichlorobenzene
- c) 1,2-dichlorobenzene (NOT 1,6-dichlorobenzene – you have to number in such a way as to get the lowest possible numbers in the name. In this case, the numbering would be anticlockwise. Alternatively, you could give the left-hand of the two chlorines the number 1. Number 1 doesn't necessarily have to be at the top.)
- d) phenol (You could also call it hydroxybenzene, except that, in my experience, hardly anybody does!)
- e) benzene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid
- f) phenyl benzoate (or phenyl benzenecarboxylate. Most people probably use the simpler name. Well done if you got this one. The two benzene rings are confusing, especially since one of them has been rotated to make it fit the diagram better. The right-hand one is in the same sort of situation as the methyl group in methyl benzoate from Q1(j) – hence, phenyl.)
- g) (chloromethyl)benzene
- h) 1,3-dinitrobenzene