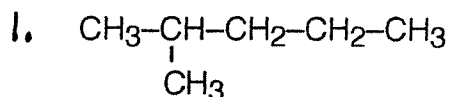
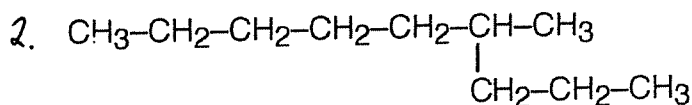


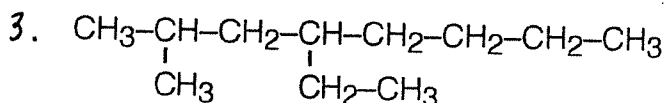
Name the following hydrocarbons.



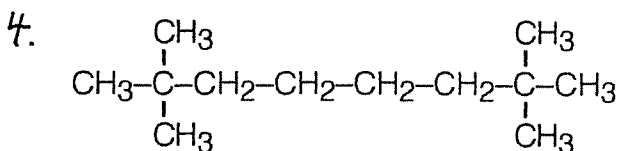
2-methylpentane



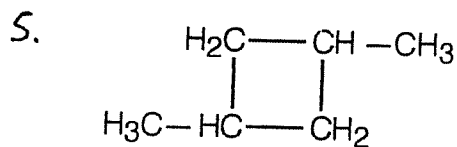
4-methylnonane



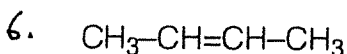
4-ethyl-2-methyloctane



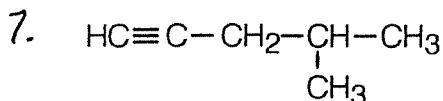
2,2,7,7-tetramethyloctane



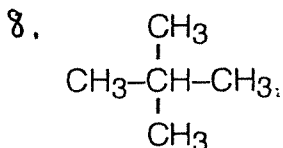
1,3-dimethylcyclobutane



2-butene



4-methyl-1-pentene

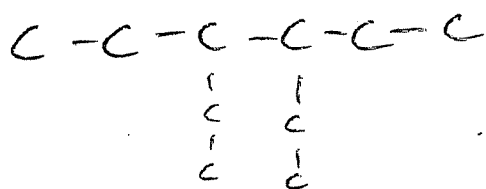


2,2-dimethylpropane

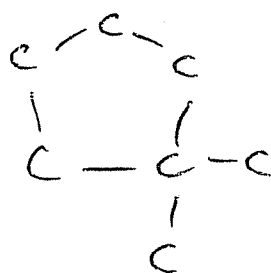
+1 for pent.

Sketch the following molecules.

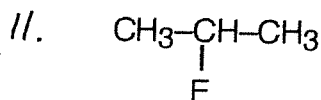
9.) 3,4-diethylhexane



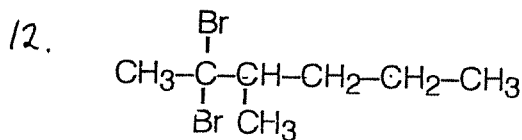
10.) 1,1-dimethylcyclopentane



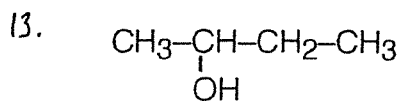
Name the following.



2-fluoropropane



2,2-dibromo-3-methylhexane



2-butanol

Short answer. Explain using scientific language.

14. a) What is a structural isomer?

— same formula but different structure ~~is~~

b) Give an example by drawing at least 2 isomers.

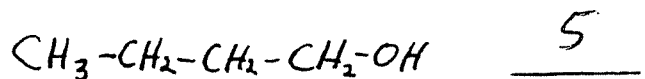
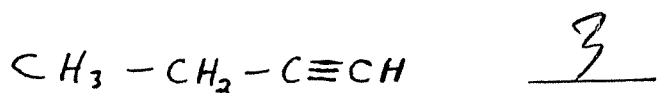
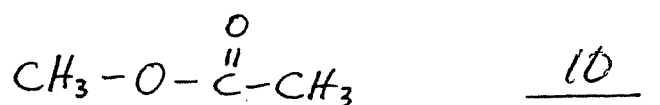
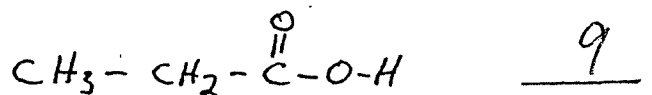
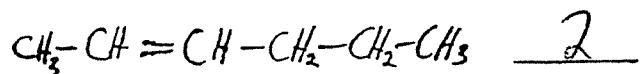
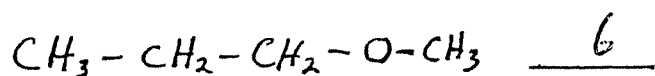
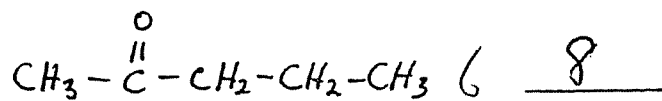
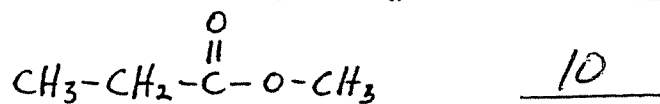
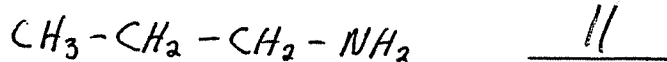
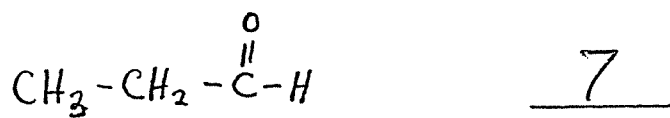
15. What do we mean when we say that a hydrocarbon is unsaturated?

16. Draw a) a benzene ring showing the "C"s and "H"s.

b) the "fast and easy" symbol for a benzene ring.

17. Match.

- 1) alkane
- 2) alkene
- 3) alkyne
- 4) cycloalkane
- 5) alcohol
- 6) ether
- 7) aldehyde
- 8) ketone
- 9) carboxylic acid
- 10) ester
- 11) amine
- 12) amide



211 Ex  
19.5 + 1.6  
17.57 G