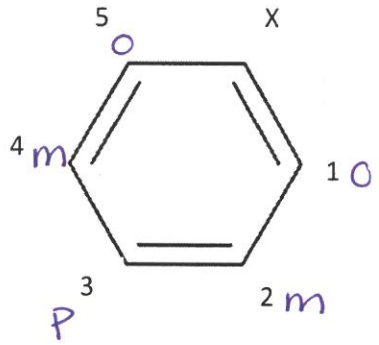
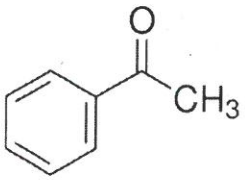
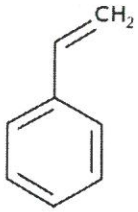
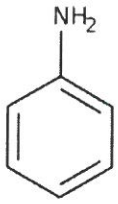
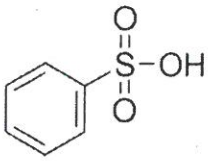
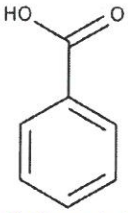
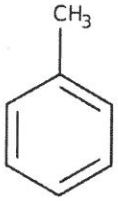
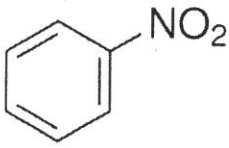
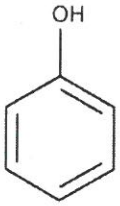
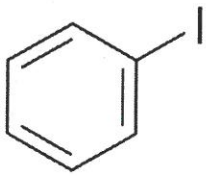
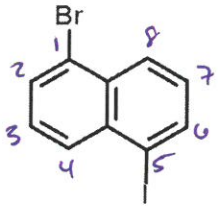
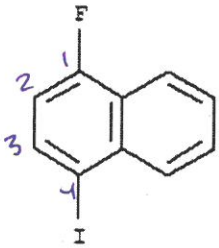
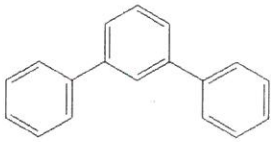
KEY

Review Sheet: Naming Aromatics

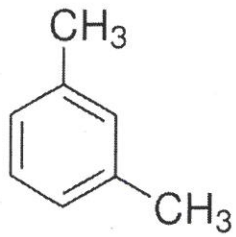
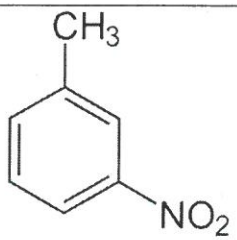
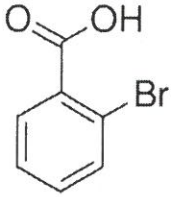
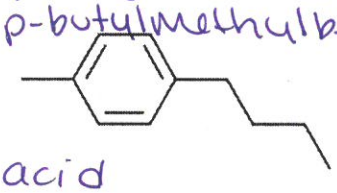
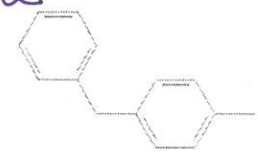
1. Which position(s) is/are para to X? #3



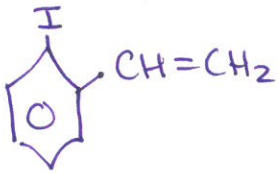
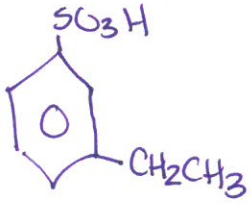
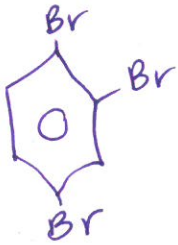
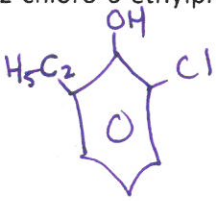
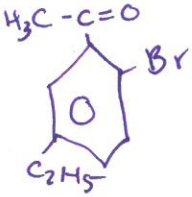
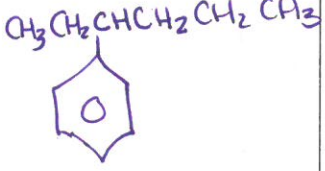
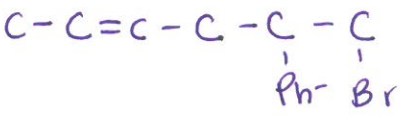
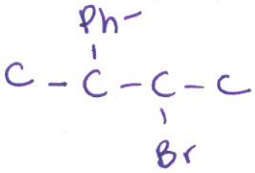
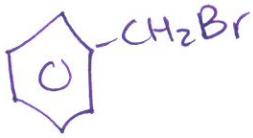
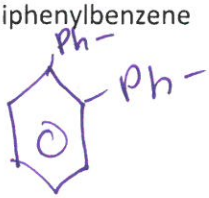
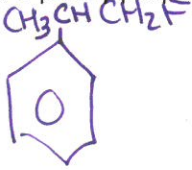
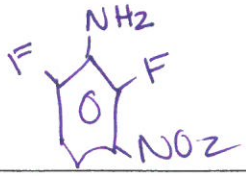
2. Name the following. Use common names when appropriate.

 acetophenone	 styrene	 aniline
 benzenesulfonic acid	 benzoic acid	 toluene
 nitrobenzene	 phenol	 iodobenzene
 1-bromo-5-iodo napthalene	 1-fluoro-4-iodo napthalene	 1,3-diphenylbenzene

3. Name the following at least 2 different ways.

 m-xylene m-methyltoluene	 m-nitrotoluene m-methylnitro benzene	 p-aminophenol p-hydroxyaniline
 o-bromobenzoic acid o-bromocarboxyl benzene	p-butyltoluene p-butylmethylbenzene 	 p-benzyltoluene p-benzylmethylbenzene

4. Draw the following molecules.

o-iodostyrene 	m-ethylbenzenesulfonic acid 	1,2,4-tribromobenzene 
2-chloro-6-ethylphenol 	2-bromo-5-ethylacetophenone 	3-phenylhexane 
6-bromo-5-phenyl-2-hexene 	2-bromo-3-phenylbutane 	benzylbromide 
o-diphenylbenzene 	1-fluoro-2-phenylpropane 	2,5-difluoro-3-nitroaniline 

5. Which of the following represents more than one compound? Why?
   a. o-iodostyrene
   b. iodostyrene → could be o, p, or m. All are different molecules
   c. 3,5-diiodostyrene
   d. m-iodostyrene

6. Which of the following represents more than one compound? Why?
   a. o-bromobenzoic acid
   b. benzenesulfonic acid
   c. chloroethylbenzene → you don't know the placement of Cl or C_2H_5 (could be o, p, or m.) and all are different molecules
   d. 2-nitro-4-propyltoluene

7. What is the abbreviation of Ph- used to denote?

A way to abbreviate benzene