



Jump Start Naming Hydrocarbons:

During class, draw reference sample structures for each hydrocarbon in the table below.

propane	propene	propyne
number of C =	number of C =	number of C =
pentane	pentene	pentyne
number of C =	number of C =	number of C =

1. Study the structural formulas in the sample table above. Study the number of carbon atoms in each structure and compare that information to Table P. Write the 'rule' for determining the first part of the name of a hydrocarbon.

The first part of a hydrocarbon name tells _____.

2. Compare the sample structural formulas in the table above to Table Q. Write the three rules for determining the last part of the name of a hydrocarbon.

Hydrocarbons with _____.

Hydrocarbons with _____.

Hydrocarbons with _____.

Jump Start Drawing Hydrocarbon Structures:

Using your reference tables, draw the following sample structures for future reference.

ethane	ethene	ethyne
hexane	heptene	octyne
methane	butene	hexyne
heptane	octene	butyne

Steps for drawing hydrocarbon structures:

1. Use Table P to determine how many carbon atoms for each chain. Draw the carbon chain connecting each carbon by single bonds.
2. For structures with names ending in 'ene' or 'yne,' convert any one of the single bond dashes to the appropriate multiple bond. (Convert any bond you choose.)
3. Add hydrogens connected by single bond dashes until each carbon has four bonds. Proof your work! Be sure no carbon has no more nor no less than four bonds.