Chapter 4

is the “backbone” of life.

What about the bonding of carbon makes it special?

Name four different variations that can arise in a carbon skeleton.

1.

2.

3.

4.

An isomer is:

Isomers have what properties in common?

3 types of isomers:

1.

2.

3.

Organic molecules: How to tell if they are –anes, -enes, or –ynes.

She had it on the projector so it may be tested on the test.

-anes: CnH2n+2

-enes: CnH2n

-ynes: CnH2n-2

Functional group flashcards (cut these out and we will go over them in class)

|  |
| --- |
| Hydroxyl |
| Carbonyl |
| Carboxyl |
| Amino |
| Sulfhydryl |
| Phosphate |
| Methyl |