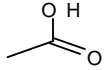
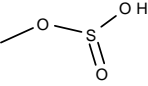
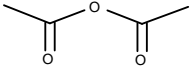
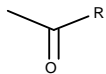
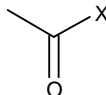
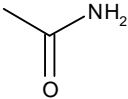
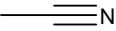
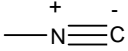

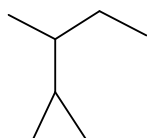


<u>Type</u>	<u>Formula</u>	<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Suffix</u>
<i>Carboxylic Acids</i>		Carboxy-	-oic acid
<i>Sulphonic Acids</i>		Sulpho-	-sulphonic acid
<i>Carboxylic Anhydrides</i>		-	-acid anhydride
<i>Carboxylic Esters</i>		--yloxy-carbonyl-	--yl alkanoate
<i>Acid Halides</i>		Halocarbonyl-	--oyl Halide
<i>Amides</i>		Carbomoyl-	-amide
<i>Nitriles</i>		Cyano-	-nitrile
<i>Isocyanides</i>		Isocyano-	-isocyanide
<i>Aldehydes</i>		Formyl-	-al
<i>Ketones</i>	$>C=O$	Oxo or Keto-	-one
<i>Alcohols</i>	-OH	Hydroxy-	-ol
<i>Phenols</i>	-OH	Hydroxy-	-ol
<i>Thiols</i>	-SH	Mercapto-	-thiols
<i>Amines</i>	-NH ₂	Amino-	-amine
<i>Imines</i>	=NH	Imino-	-imines
<i>Alkenes</i>	-C=C-	Alkenyl-	-ene
<i>Alkynes</i>	-C≡C-	Alkynyl-	-yne
<i>Alkanes</i>	-C-C-	Alkyl-	-ane
<i>Ethers</i>	-O-	Epoxy-	-
<i>Sulfides</i>	-SR	Alkylthio-	-
<i>Halides</i>	-F,-Cl,-Br,-I	Halo-	-

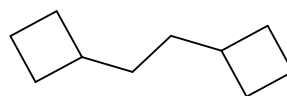
Nitro	$-\text{NO}_2$	Nitro-	-
Azides	$-\text{N}^+=\text{N}^-\text{N}^-$	Azido-	-
Diazo	$-\text{N}^+=\text{N}$	Diazo-	-

- When a cyclic ring is attached to a chain containing greater number of carbon atoms or more than one cyclic ring are attached to a single chain, the compound is named as cycloalkyl alkane.

e.g

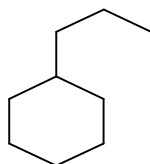


2-Cyclopropylbutane
NOT Butylcyclopropane



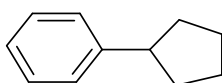
1,4-Dicyclobutane

- However, if the chain attached to a cyclic ring contains lesser carbon atoms the compound is named as a derivative of cycloalkane



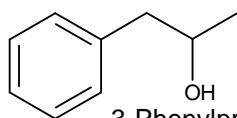
(1-propyl)cyclohexane

- When an aromatic ring is attached to a cycloalkane ring, the compound is named as the derivative of benzene.



Cyclopentyl benzene

- When a chain attached to the benzene ring possesses the functional group then the ring is regarded as the substituent of the chain.



3-Phenylpropan-2-ol