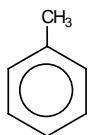


NAMING AROMATIC COMPOUNDS

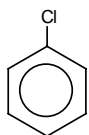


Name Form

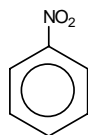
Aromatic compounds are often named as derivatives of benzene, so benzene forms the root of the name. Some aromatic compounds have old non-systematic names – some of these are shown underneath. However, chemists seem to deviate and break the rules when it comes to naming aromatic compounds, and at A level the crucial thing is to be able to work out the structure from the name.



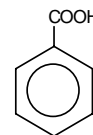
methylbenzene
(toluene)



chlorobenzene

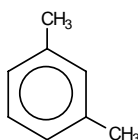


nitrobenzene

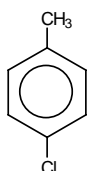


benzenecarboxylic acid
(benzoic acid)

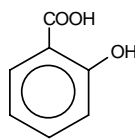
If two or more substituents are present on the benzene ring, their positions must be indicated by the use of numbers. This should be done to give the lowest possible numbers to the substituents. When two or more different substituents are present, they are listed in alphabetical order.



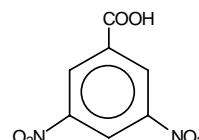
1,3-dimethylbenzene
(*m*-xylene)



4-methyl-1-chlorobenzene

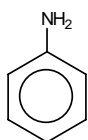


2-hydroxybenzenecarboxylic acid

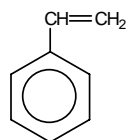


3,5-dinitrobenzenecarboxylic acid

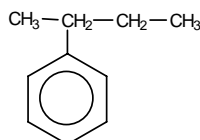
The benzene ring can be regarded as a substituent on another molecule, like alkyl groups are. The C_6H_5- group is known as the **phenyl** group.



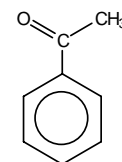
phenylamine
(aniline)



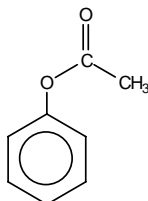
phenylethene



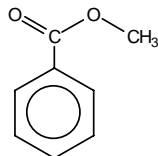
2-phenylbutane



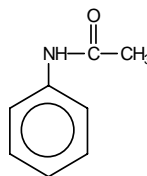
phenylethanone



phenyl ethanoate

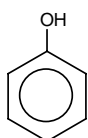


methyl benzenecarboxylate
(methyl benzoate)

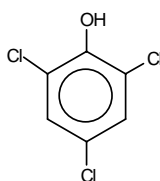


N-phenylethanamide

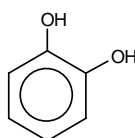
There are some other compounds to be aware of, such as phenol.



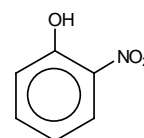
phenol



2,4,6-trichlorophenol
(TCP)



benzene-1,2-diol



2-nitrophenol