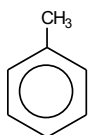


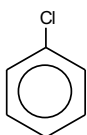


NAMING AROMATIC COMPOUNDS

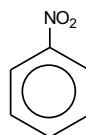
Aromatic compounds are often named as derivatives of benzene, so benzene forms the root of the name. Some aromatic compounds have old non-systematic names – some of these are shown underneath in brackets. Chemists are sometimes less systematic in naming aromatic compounds than other organic compounds.



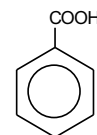
methylbenzene
(toluene)



chlorobenzene

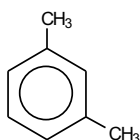


nitrobenzene

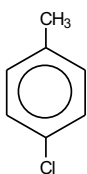


benzenecarboxylic acid
(benzoic acid)

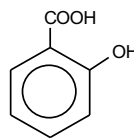
If two or more substituents are present on the benzene ring, their positions must be indicated by the use of numbers. This should be done to give the lowest possible numbers to the substituents. When two or more different substituents are present, they are listed in alphabetical order.



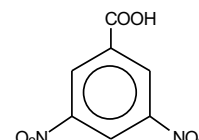
1,3-dimethylbenzene
(*m*-xylene)



1-chloro-4-methylbenzene

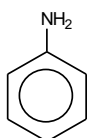


2-hydroxybenzenecarboxylic acid

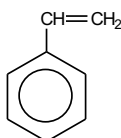


3,5-dinitrobenzenecarboxylic acid

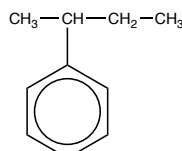
The benzene ring can be regarded as a substituent on another molecule, like alkyl groups are. The C₆H₅- group is known as the **phenyl** group.



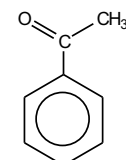
phenylamine
(aniline)



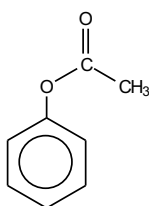
phenylethene



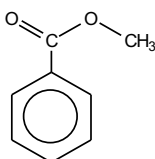
2-phenylbutane



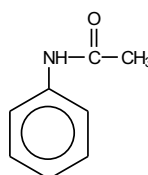
phenylethanone



phenyl ethanoate

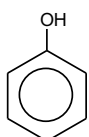


methyl benzenecarboxylate
(methyl benzoate)

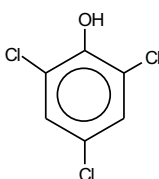


N-phenylethanamide

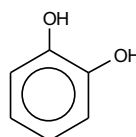
There are some other compounds to be aware of, such as phenol.



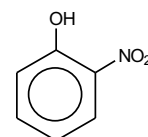
phenol



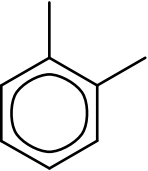
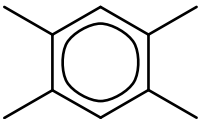
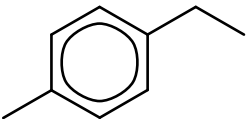
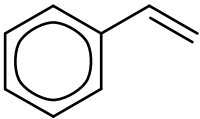
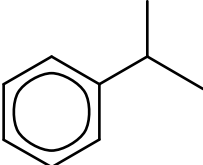
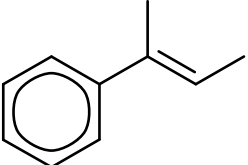
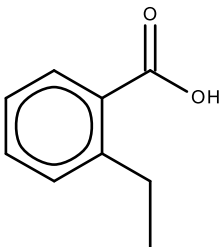
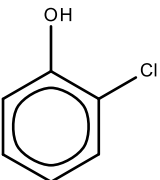
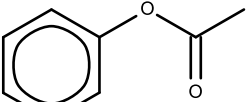
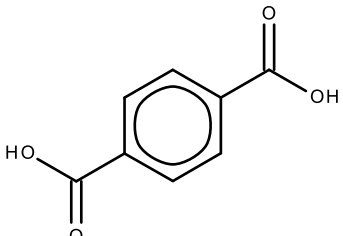
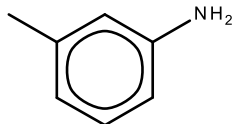
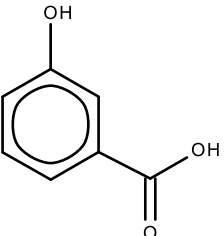
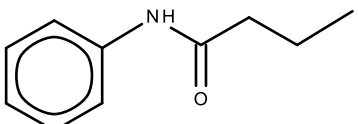
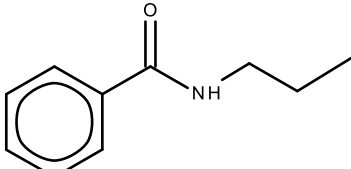
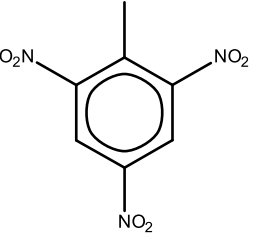
2,4,6-trichlorophenol
(TCP)



benzene-1,2-diol



2-nitrophenol

		
a	b	c
		
d	e	f
		
g	h	i
		
j	k	l
		
m	n	o