



Monday October 13th

- Review Acid and Base Test
- Look at final grades
- Organic Chemistry Notes
- Short Liver Lab
- Page 269 Questions 1-7
- Page 274 Questions 1-8
- Page 287 Questions 1-10
- Page 289 Questions 1-6



Organic Compounds

- A covalently bonded compound that always contains a carbon and hydrogen, often combined with oxygen and nitrogen (90% of all compounds)
- Carbon atoms require 4 bonds!!!!
- Combinations of carbon and hydrogen are called **Hydrocarbons**
 - Methane CH_4 is the simplest



Saturated Hydrocarbons

- **Saturated** – all bonds are single bonds
- **Unsaturated** – some of the bonds are double or triple bonds
- **Aromatic** Hydrocarbons – an unsaturated hydrocarbon with a ring structure (usually strong aromas)



Organic Compounds

- Alkanes – hydrocarbons that have only single bonds
- Alkenes – Hydrocarbons with 1 double bond
- Alkynes – Hydrocarbons with 1 triple bond



First 5 Alkanes

Alkane	Formula
Methane	CH ₄
Ethane	C ₂ H ₆
Propane	C ₃ H ₈
Butane	C ₄ H ₁₀
Pentane	C ₅ H ₁₂



First 4 Alkenes

Alkene	Formula
Ethene	C_2H_4
Propene	C_3H_6
Butene	C_4H_8
Pentene	C_5H_{10}



First 3 Alkynes

Alkyne	Formula
Ethyne	C_2H_2
Propyne	C_3H_4
Butyne	C_4H_6
Pentyne	C_5H_8



Organic Chemistry

- Alcohols – organic compounds made of oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen
 - Have hydroxyl –OH
 - Most names of alcohols end in “OL”
 - Isopropanol
 - Ethanol
 - Methanol
- Page 273 (Ethene vs. Ethanol)



Polymers

- Large molecules
- Formed by “monomers” linking together to form long chains
 - Monomers like C_2H_4 (ethene)
- “Poly” means many
- Polyethene means many ethenes
- Can be flexible or not depending on structure



Biochemical Compounds

- Carbohydrates – simple sugars
- Proteins – made of amino acids
- DNA

- These are polymers, made from monomers



Enzymes

- Enzymes – proteins that act as catalysts for reactions in cells
- Short Lab
 - Page 173 in Holt Textbook