Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Blk: \_\_\_\_

By the end of the unit, I will be able to:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Section** | **Learning Outcomes** | **Stoplight After** |
| Sec. 26.1 | * List four groups of hydrocarbons and draw the structural formula from each group—in this case the alkanes.
 |  |
| * Write the formulas and names of the first 10 members of the alkane series.
 |  |
| * Write the structural formula of an alkane given its IUPAC name.
 |  |
| * Give an example of structural isomerism in alkanes.
 |  |
| Sec. 26.2 | * List the four groups of hydrocarbons and draw the structural formula of an example from each group –in this case as applied to alkenes and alkynes.
 |  |
| * Write the structural formula of an alkene or alkyne, given its systematic IUPAC name.
 |  |
| * Name an alkene or alkyne, given its structural formula.
 |  |
| * Give an example of structural and geometric isomerism in alkenes and alkynes.
 |  |
| * Give examples of addition reactions of alkenes and alkynes, showing the structural formulas of reactants and products.
 |  |
| * Explain why aromatic hydrocarbons do not readily undergo addition reactions.
 |  |
| * Give two or three examples of substitution reactions of aromatic hydrocarbons.
 |  |
| Sec 26.3 | * Identify the groups or arrangement of atoms in a molecule that correspond to the following functional groups: alcohols, ethers, aldehydes and ketones, carboxylic acids, esters, amines, and amides.
 |  |
| * Give examples of the condensation reactions to alcohols to form ethers, of alcohols and carboxylic acids to form esters, and of amines and carboxylic acids to form amides.
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**Reflection:**

I feel I need to focus my studying on….