	Common use common prefix name (see p. 2)	IUPAC	Attached to a Phenyl Ring
Aldehyde	Add –aldehyde to common prefix name O II CH ₃ CH	Change –e to –al in base name O CH ₃ CH	-benzaldehyde O CH
Ketone	Name 2 groups on carbonyl & add – ketone O CH ₃ CCH ₂ CH ₃	Change –e to –one in base name. Indicate location of carbonyl with a number. O CH ₃ CCH ₂ CH ₃	Add <i>-ophenone</i> to common prefix name O CCH ₃
Carboxylic Acid	Add –ic acid to common prefix name O H HCOH	Change –e to –oic acid in base name O H HCOH	-benzoic acid O COH
Ester	Name alkyl group on carboxylate O + add –ate to common prefix name O CH ₃ COCH ₂ CH ₃	Name alkyl group on carboxylate O + change -e to -oate in base name O CH ₃ COCH ₂ CH ₃	Name alkyl group on carboxylate O + add suffix -benzoate O COCH ₃

Acid Halide	Add –yl halide to common prefix name O CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CCl	Change –e to –oyl halide in base name O CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CCl	-benzoyl halide O CC1
Amide	Add –amide (alkyl groups on N designated with N and named 1st) O CH ₃ CNHCH ₃	Change –e to –amide (alkyl groups on N designated with N and named 1st) O CH ₃ CN(CH ₃) ₂	-benzamide O II CNHCH ₂ CH ₃
Nitrile	Add <i>–onitrile</i> to common prefix name CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CN	Add <i>–nitrile</i> to base name (**carbon of –CN included when counting) CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CN	-benzonitrile CN
Numbering Substituents	Use Greek numbers starting from α -carbon	Use numbers. Carbonyl carbon gets a number	Number or use o, m, p O CI—CH
Common Prefix Names	$R \text{ in: } R-C-Z$ $R = H \text{ "form}$ $R = CH_3-\text{ "a}$ $R = CH_3CH_2$ $R = CH_3CH_2$	cet" $R = CH_3CH_2CH_2CH$	₂ CH ₂ - "capro" ur"

Priority: acid > anhydride > ester > acid halide > amide > nitrile > aldehyde > ketone > alcohol > amine > ether