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**Subject: chemistry 102**

**Course Title: General Chemistry ll**

**College: Medicine and Health Science**

**Department: Nursing**

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 **Covide19 Holiday Assignment**

1. Two major classification of alkanols and two examples are:

\*secondary alkanol: these are also classes as primary,secondary,tertiary. These are replaced by alkyl group which is typically represented by letter R in organic structure.

 Examples: 2propanol

\* primary alkanol: they are those alkanols where the carbon atom of the hydroxyl group (OH) is attached to only one single alkyl group.

Examples: ethanol, butanol

1. H3CH2CH2CH2CL CH3CH2CHCH3

1chlorobutane |

 CL

 2chlorobutane

CH3 CH3CHCH2CL

| |

 CH3CCH3 CH3

|

 CL

2chloro-2-methy\propane 1chloro-2-methyl propane

1. Ethanol is manufactured by reacting ethene with steam. The catalyst used in solid silicon dioxide coated with phosphoric(V)acid. The reaction Is reversible.

 H3PO4

 CH2=CH2 (g) + H2O(g) CH3CH2OH(g)

Only 5% of the ethene is coverted into ethanol at each pass through the reactor. By removing the ethanol from the equilibrium mixture and recycling the ethene, it is possible to achieve an overall 95% conversion.

1. \*Alkanone also known as keton. It give secondary alcohols the acidic work up converts an intermediate metal alkoxide salt into the desired alcohol via a simple acid base reaction. Example: Oxaloacetate - C4H4O5

\*Alkanal also known as aldehyde gives primary alcohols. Its (H) means hydrogen from a reducing agent. Any of a class of organic compounds in which a carbon atom shares a double bond with an oxygen atom, a single bond with a hydrogen atom, a single bond with another atom or group of atoms. Example: Benzaldehyde – C6H5CHO