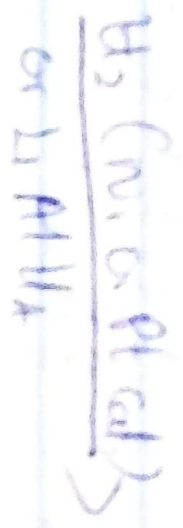
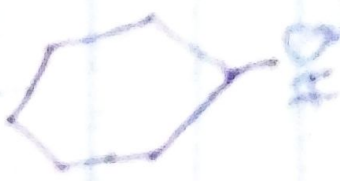


Numbers of hydrogen atom attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group are three or two. It is called a Primary alcohol ( $1^\circ$ ). If it is one hydrogen atom, it is called Secondary alcohol ( $2^\circ$ ) and if no hydrogen atom is attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group, it is called a tertiary alcohol ( $3^\circ$ ). Examples include  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  ( $1^\circ$ )  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  Ethanol ( $1^\circ$ )  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$  Propan- $2^\circ$   $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}-\text{OH}$  2-methylpropan- $2^\circ$  ( $3^\circ$ )

b) This is based on the number of hydroxyl groups present in the alcohol structure. Monohydric alcohols have one hydroxyl group present in the alcohol structure. Dihydric alcohols are also called dihydric alcohols and have two hydroxyl groups present in the alcohol structure. While trihydric alcohols or trihydric alcohols have three hydroxyl groups present in the structure of the alcohol.





$\text{RCH}_2\text{OH}$  alcohol.  
(Primary alcohol)