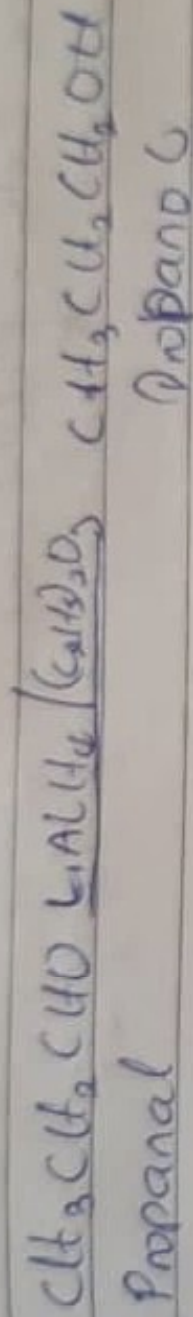
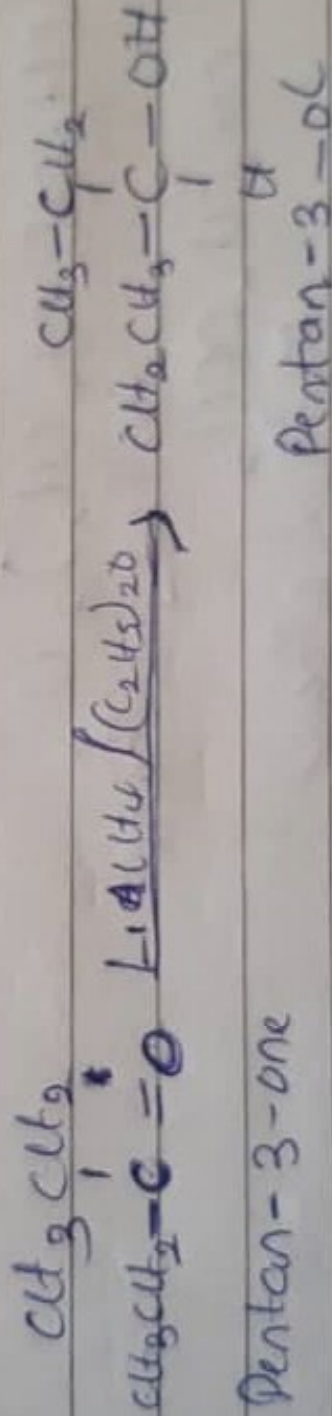


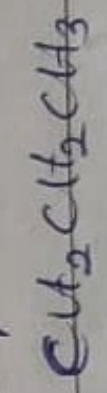
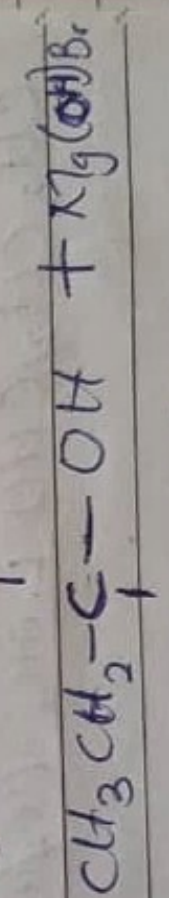
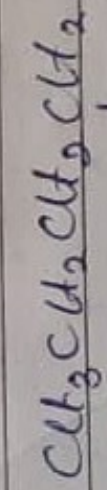
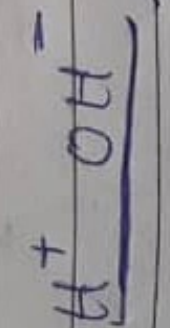
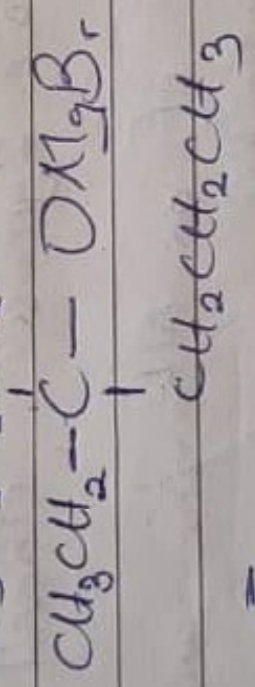
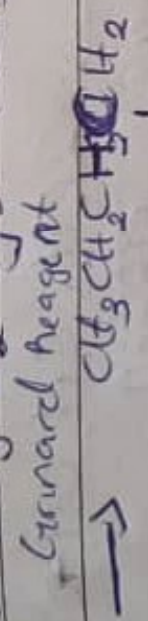
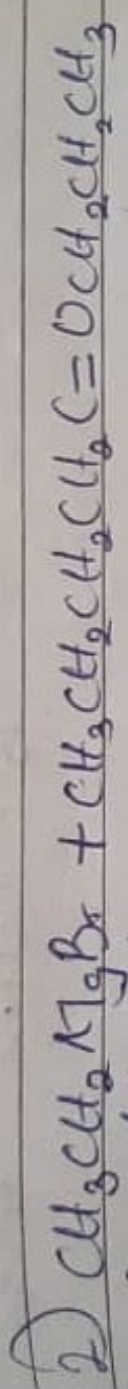
Reduction of an alkanal will give a primary alcohol



Reduction of an alkanone will give a secondary alcohol



monohydric alkanols, Alkanols with two hydroxyl group are dihydric alkanols and alkanols with three and above hydroxyl group are called polyhydric. Example, Butanol (monohydric), 1,2 - propanediol (Dihydric), 2,3,5 Pentan-triol (trihydric)



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Assignment

1)

a) Classification Based on Number of Hydrogen

atoms attached to the Carbon Carrying

the hydroxyl group. if there are two

hydrogen atoms attached or one alkyl group

attached to the carbon carrying the functional

group, then it is a primary Alkano. if there

is only one hydrogen or two alkyl

groups attached then it is a secondary alkano

if there is no hydrogen attached or three

alkyl groups attached to the carbon carrying

the hydroxyl group, then it is a tertiary alkano

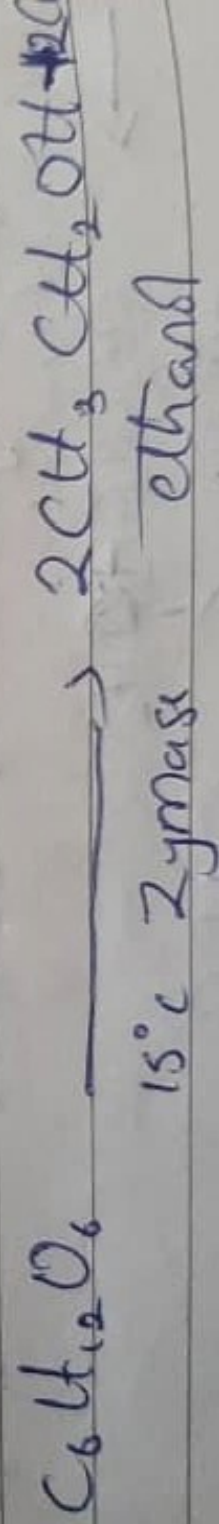
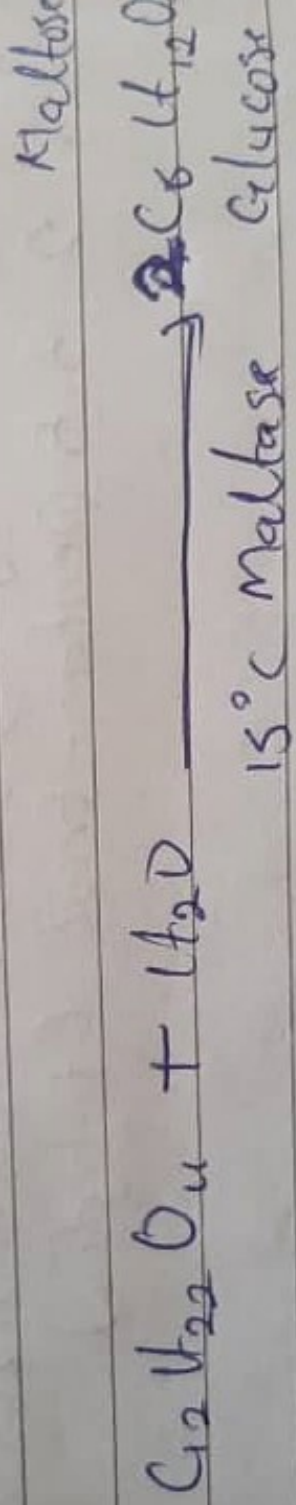
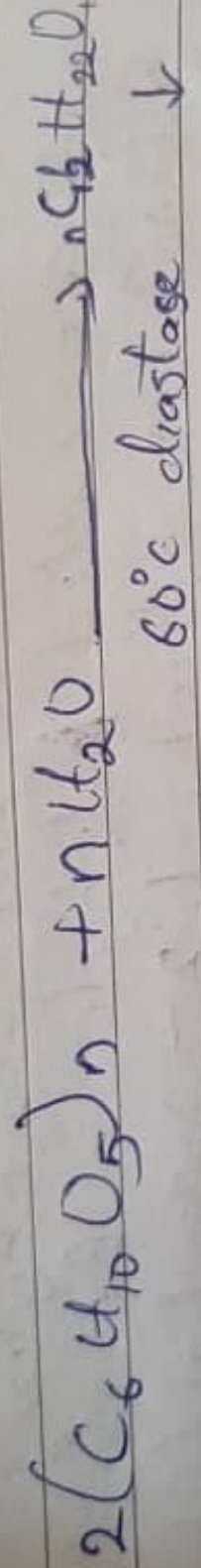
eg. Methanol (1°), Butan-2-ol (2°),

3-methyl, butan-3-ol (3°)

B) Classification Based on number of hydroxyl

group. Alcohols with one hydroxyl group are

3) Ethanol is produced by the fermentation of carbohydrates



4) Production of an Alkane will give a Secondary alcohol

