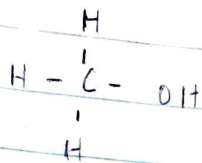


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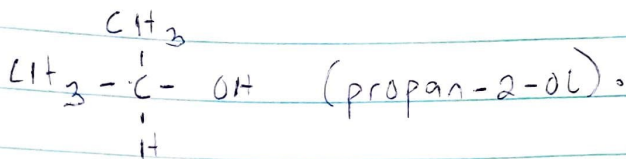
1) Classification based on the number of alkyl group or hydrocarbon atom.

1) Primary alcohol: They have only one alkyl group or three or two hydrogen atom attached to the carbon atom that carries it e.g.



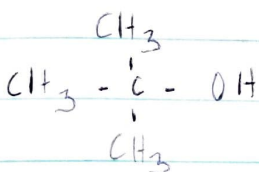
(methanol).

2) Secondary alcohol: They have only two alkyl groups or one hydrogen atom attached to the carbon that carries it e.g.



(propan-2-ol).

3) Tertiary alcohol: They have three alkyl groups and no hydrogen atom attached to the carbon atom that carries the hydroxyl group e.g.



(2-methyl propan-2-ol.)

2) Classification based on the number of hydroxyl group that possess:

1) Monohydric alcohol: They have only one hydroxyl group present e.g. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (Propanol).

20) Di-hydric: they have two hydroxyl group present in the alcohol structure e.g.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array} \quad \text{Ethane-1,2-diol.}$$

3) Trihydric alcohol: they have three hydroxyl group present in the alcohol structure e.g.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH} \\ | \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array} \quad \text{Propane-1,2,3-triol}$$

4) Polyhydric alcohols: they are those alcohols having more than three hydroxyl groups e.g. Talose.

20) In the Grignard synthesis:

