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DEPARTMENT; PHARMACY

COURSE; CHEMISTRY

MATRIC NUMBER; 19/MHS11/130

1. Alcohols are important in organic chemistry because they can be converted to and from other types of compound.

Classification Of Alkanol

A. It can be classified based on the number of hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom containing the hydroxyl group. If the number of hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group are three or two, it is called a primary alcohol (1°). If it is one hydrogen atom it is called secondary alcohol (2°) and if no hydrogen atom is attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group. It is called a tertiary alcohol (3°)

Example; $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ Ethanol 2H (primary 1°)

$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C-OH}$ 2-Methylpropan-2-ol 0H (3°)

B. It is classified based on the number of hydroxyl groups they possess when there is presence of one hydroxyl group is called Monohydric alcohol.

I. Dihydric/glycol alcohol- presence of two hydroxyl group

Ii. Trihydric/tricol alcohol- presence of three hydroxyl group

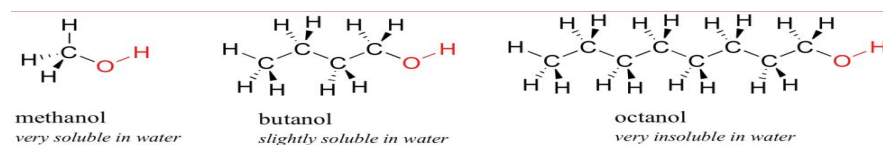
Iii. Polyhydric/polyol alcohol- more than three hydroxyl group

Examples; $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ propanol(monohydric alcohol)

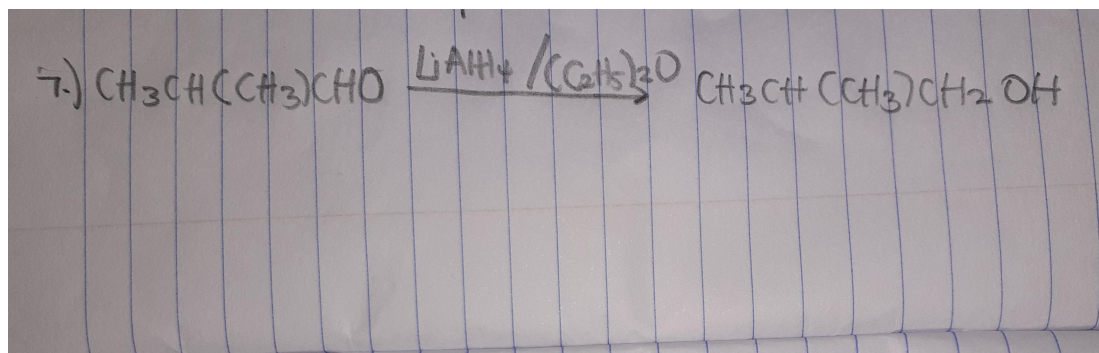
$\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ethane-1,2-diol(dihydric alcohol).

2.

2.



7.



8.

