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MATRIC NO: 19/MHS01/259

DEPARTMENT: MBBS/MHS

COURSE: CHM 102

TITLE: NEW ASSIGNMENT



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### Classification of Alcohols

There are two major ways of classifying alcohols  
⇒ This type of classification is based on the number of hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom containing the hydroxyl group. This classification divides alcohols into three:

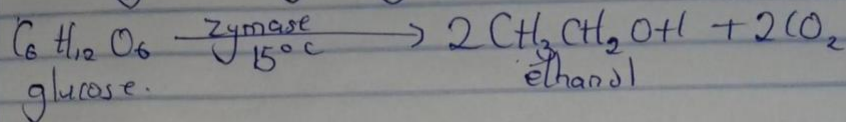
- **Primary alcohols:** Alcohols in which there are two or three hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon carrying the hydroxyl group. e.g.  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  (methanol).
- **Secondary alcohols:** Alcohols in which there is only one hydrogen atom attached to the carbon carrying the hydroxyl group. e.g.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$ .
- **Tertiary alcohols:** Alcohols in which there are no hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon bearing the hydroxyl group. e.g.  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}-\text{OH}$ .

⇒ The second type of classification is based on the hydroxyl groups present the alcohol possesses. This classification divides alcohols into four.

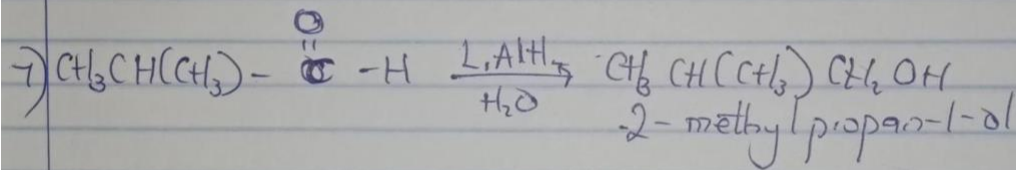
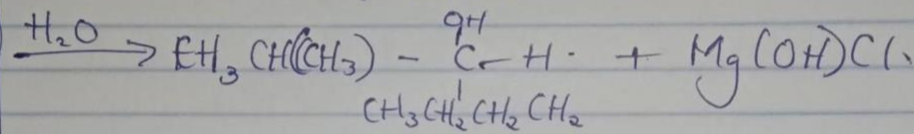
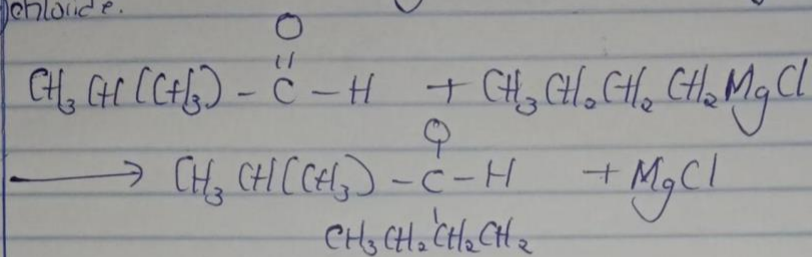
- **Monohydric alcohols:** Alcohols which have one hydroxyl group present in their alcohol structure. e.g.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ .
- **Dihydric alcohols:** Alcohols which have two hydroxyl groups present in their alcohol structure. e.g.  $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ .
- **Trihydric alcohols:** Alcohols which have three hydroxyl groups present in their alcohol structure. e.g.  $\text{OHCH}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ .



The glucose at constant temperature is then converted into alcohol by the enzyme zymase contained also in yeast.



4) Reaction between 2-methyl propanal and butyl magnesium chloride.



8) Propan-1-ol to propan-2-ol.

