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DEPARTMENT. - MBBS

1) Alcohol is classified into 2:-

a) This is based on the number of hydrogen atom on the carbon carrying OH group. If the carbon carrying the OH group has 3 or 2 hydrogen atoms attached to it, it is called primary alcohol (1°). If it is carrying one hydrogen atom it is called secondary alcohol (2°) and if it is not carrying any hydrogen atom on the carbon atom bearing the OH group, it is called tertiary alcohol (3°)

b) This is based on the number of OH group present in the alcohol structure. If the alcohol structure has one OH group present it is called monohydric alcohol. If it has two OH group present in alcohol structure, it is called dihydric alcohol or glycol. If it has three OH group present in the alcohol structure, it is called trihydric alcohol. If it has more than three OH group present in the alcohol structure, it is called polyhydric alcohol or polyol.  
E.g  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$  (COH)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$  (Glycol)

2) Lower alcohols with up to three carbon atoms in their molecules are soluble in water because they can form hydrogen bond with water molecules. The water solubility of alcohols decreases with increasing relative molecular mass. All monohydric alcohols are soluble in Organic solvent. Solubility of simple alcohols and polyhydric



