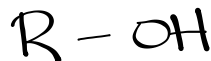


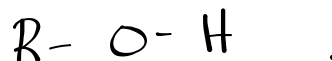
Alcohols

Alcohols

- hydrocarbon derivatives containing a hydroxide (**OH**) functional group

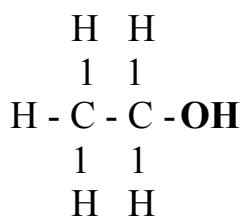


Naming

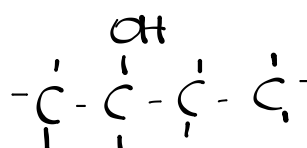


When naming alcohols, the -e is dropped from the name of the simple alkane, and it is replaced by an-**ol**.

Ex. ethanol

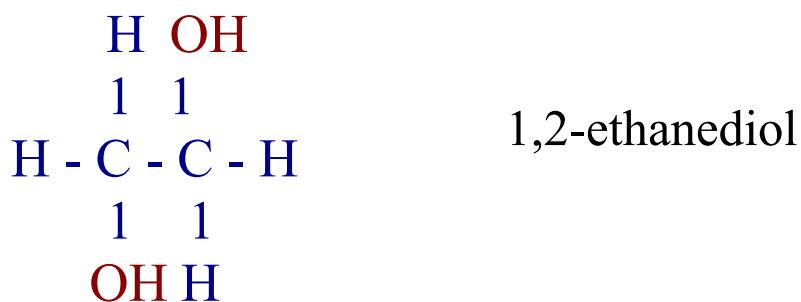


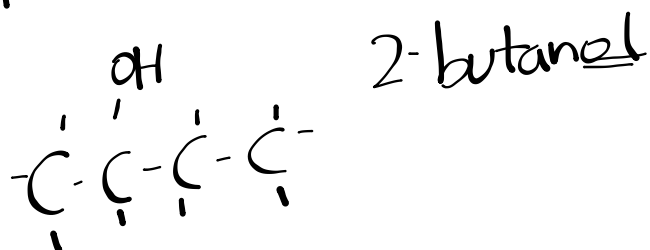
2-butanol



When there are multiple hydroxyl (-OH) groups, the alkane name is given, with the suffix indicating the number of -OH groups.

Ex.

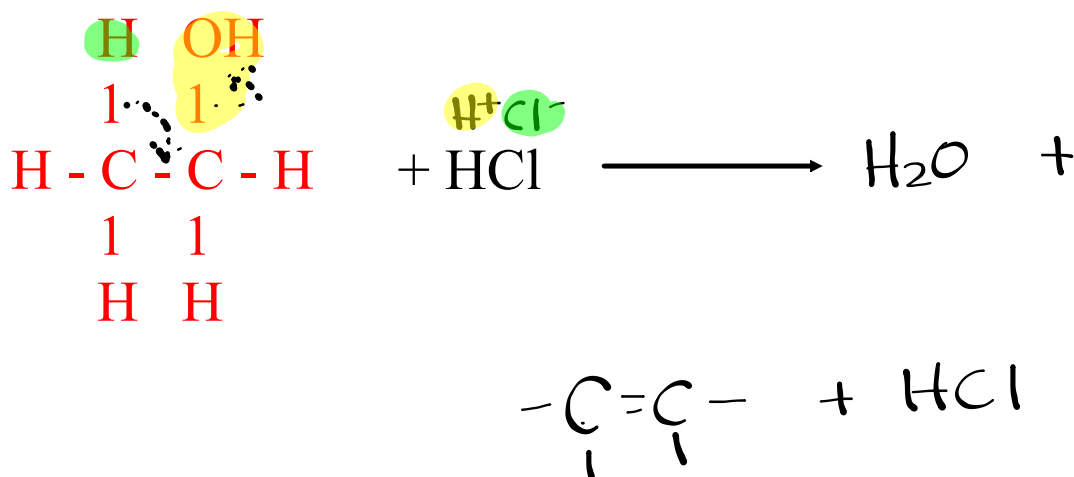




Reactions

Alcohols undergo **elimination** reactions, eliminating the hydroxyl group and a hydrogen atom.

Ex.

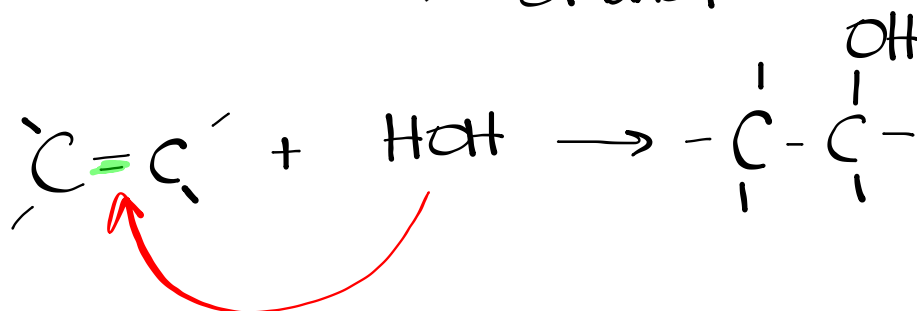


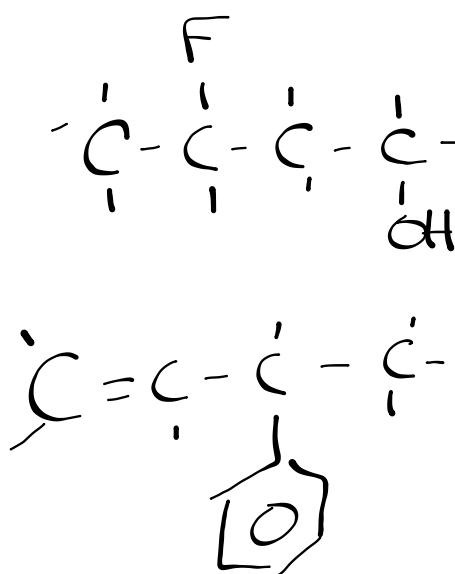
Reactions

Alcohols can be prepared through **addition (hydration)** reactions, adding water to an alkene

Ex.

ethene + water \Rightarrow ethanol





Ethers

Ethers are organic molecules in which an oxygen is bonded to two carbon groups.

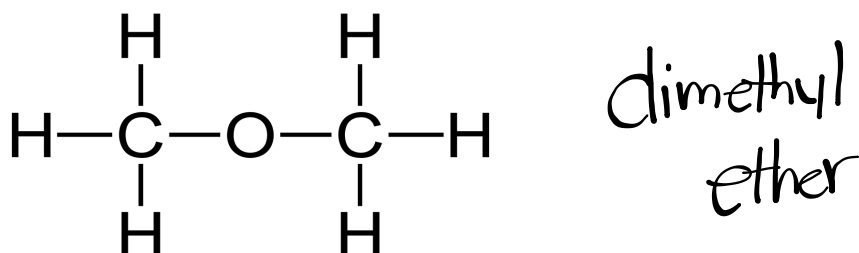


The alkyl groups attached to the oxygen atom are named in alphabetical order and are followed by the word *ether*.

Ex.



Ex.



Homework

Worksheet

Aldehydes and Ketones Worksheet