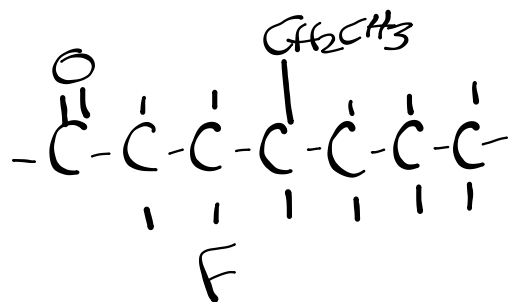
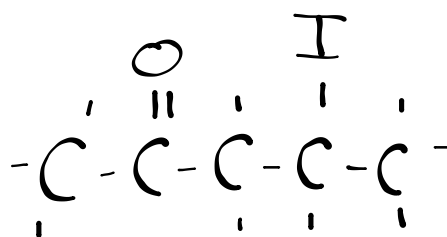


Warm Up

4-ethyl-3-fluoroheptanal

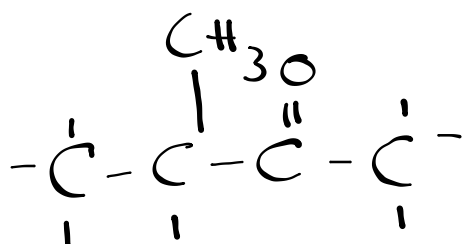


4-iodo-2-pentanone



Ketones and Aldehydes Worksheet

h)



methyl butanone

Alcohols

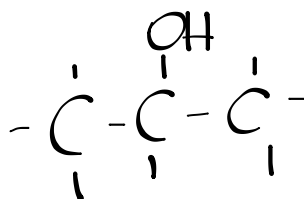
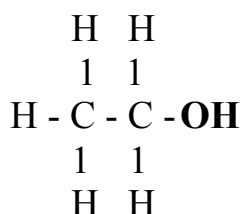
Alcohols

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

Naming

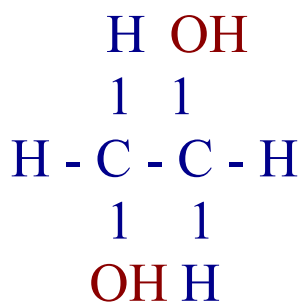
When naming alcohols, the -e is dropped from the name of the simple alkane, and it is replaced by an-**ol**.

Ex. ethanol



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

Ex.

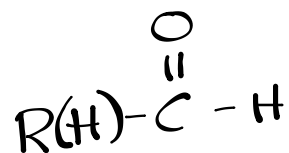


1,2-ethanediol

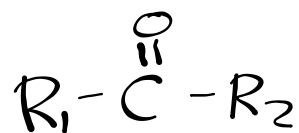
ORGANIC
HALIDES



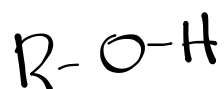
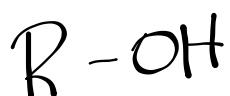
ALDEHYDES



KETONES



ALCOHOLS



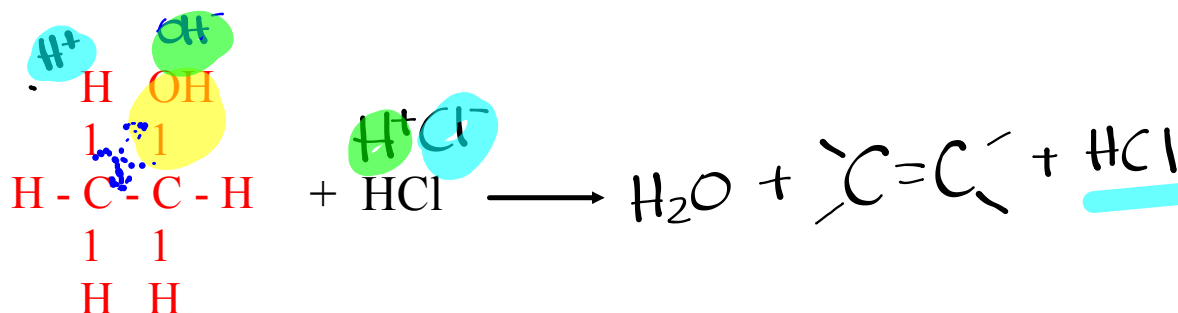
|

Reactions

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

Ex.

ethanol + acid \Rightarrow water + ethene + hydrogen chloride



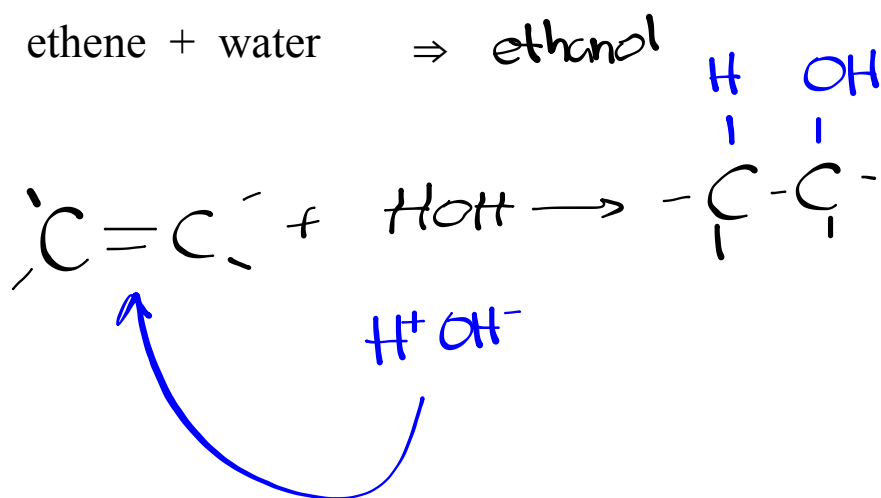
Reactions

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

Ex.

ethene + water

⇒ ethanol



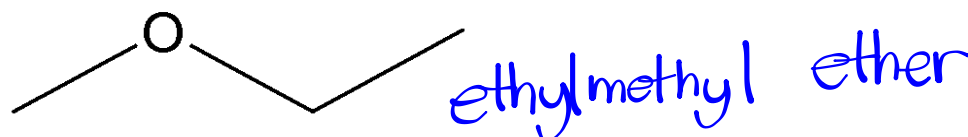
Ethers

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

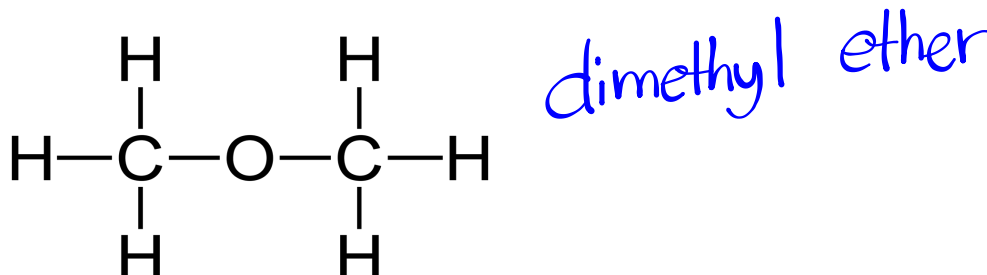


The alkyl groups attached to the oxygen atom are named in alphabetical order and are followed by the word *ether*.

Ex.



Ex.



Homework

Worksheet