Lesson 7 Primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols.

**Click** to revise oxidation reactions with alcohols

The diagram on the right summarises the structures of the primary secondary and tertiary alcohols.

A primary alcohol can undergo oxidation to produce an aldehyde. The aldehyde can be further oxidised into a carboxylic acid, according to the diagram on the right.

$$R - CH_{2} - O - H \xrightarrow{K_{2}Cr_{2}O_{7} \atop H^{+}} R - C - H$$
Primary alcohol
$$R - C - OH$$

$$R - C - OH$$
Carboxylic acid

A secondary alcohol can undergo oxidation to produce a ketone, as shown on the right.

Tertiary alcohols cannot be oxidised.

- 1) Identify the following as a primary, secondary or tertiary alcohol and name it.
  - a) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OH

secondary alcohol, butan-2-ol

b) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH

primary alcohol, butan-1-ol

c) CH<sub>3</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)OHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

tertiary alcohol, 2, methyl-butan-2-ol

- 2) Give the
  - i. semistructural formula for X CH<sub>3</sub>CHOHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>
  - ii. name X butan-2-ol

$$X \xrightarrow{K_2Cr_2O_7} CH_3CH_2 \xrightarrow{O}_{Ketone} CH$$

3)Name the product and the reactant of the reaction shown on the right.

Product = pentanoic acid Reactant = pentanal

A) Consider the reaction shown on

X

- a) What class of compound is X? *primary alcohol*
- b) Name X

the right.

hexan-1-ol

c) Give the semistructural formula for X

CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH

d) What class of compound is the product?

Aldehyde

- 5) Consider the reaction shown on the right.
- a) What class of compound is X? secondary alcohol
- b) Name X

hexan-3-ol

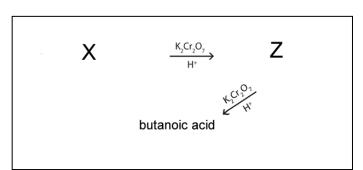
c) Give the semistructural formula for X

CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CHOHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

d) What class of compound is the product?

Ketone

- 6) Consider the reaction shown on the right.
- a) What class of compound is z? *aldehyde*
- b) Name X butan-1-ol



c) Give the semistructural formula for X and Z

 $X = CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH Z = CH_3CH_2CH_2CHO$ 

- 7) Retinal is formed from beta-carotene. Both molecules are shown on the right.
- a) To what class of compounds does retinal belong to? *Aldehyde*
- b) How many chiral centres are present in beta-carotene? *None*

$$X \xrightarrow{K_2Cr_2O_7} \longrightarrow OH$$