

Rates and Equilibrium

Organic Chemistry

Chemical Analysis

Chemistry of the Atmosphere

Using Resources

Alcohol

Hydrocarbons and Crude Oil

Alkanes

Fractional Distillation

Properties of Hydrocarbons

Cracking

Alkenes

Reaction of Alkenes

Alcohols

Carboxylic Acid

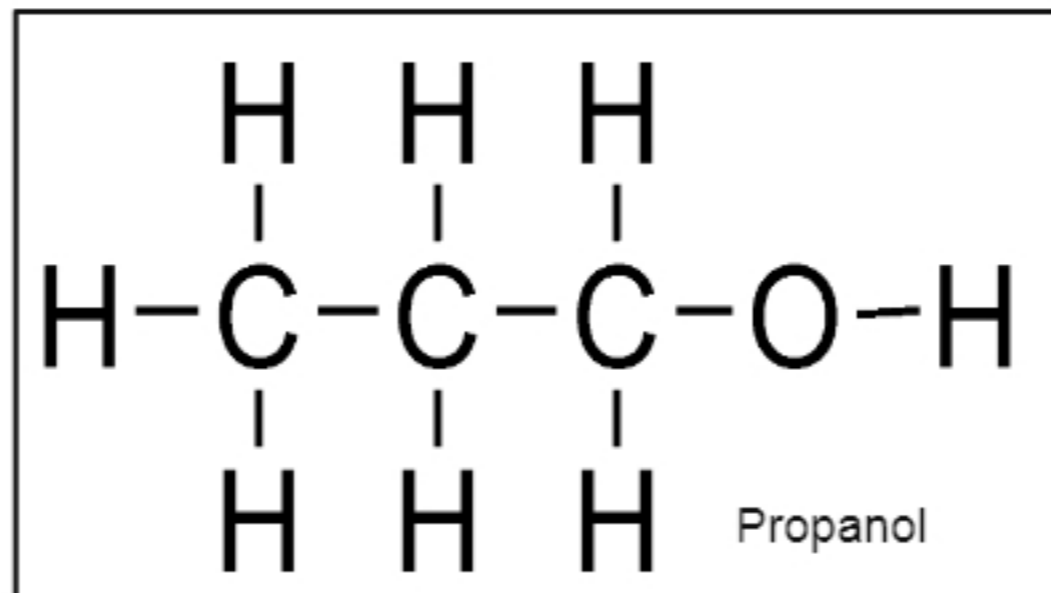
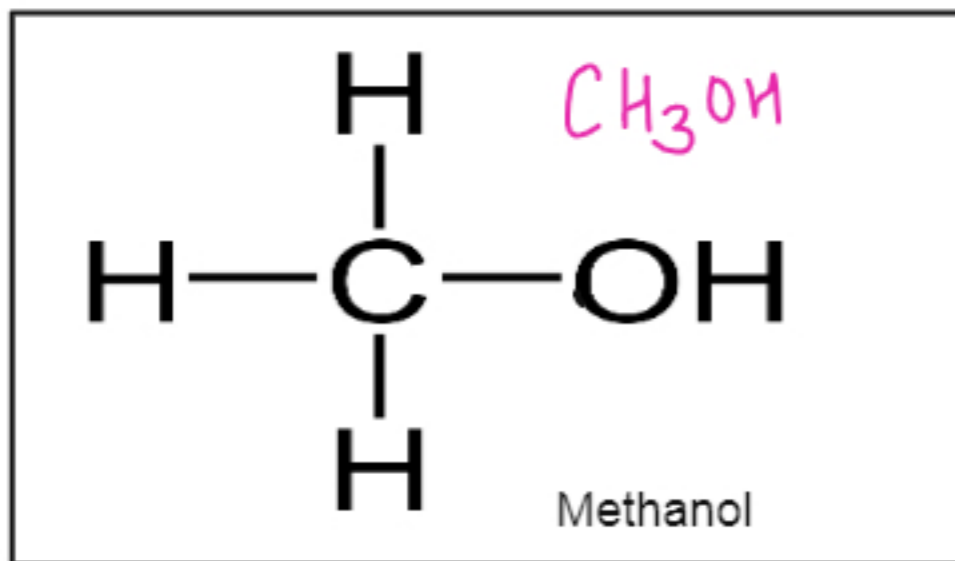
Addition Polymerization

Condensation Polymerization

Amino Acids

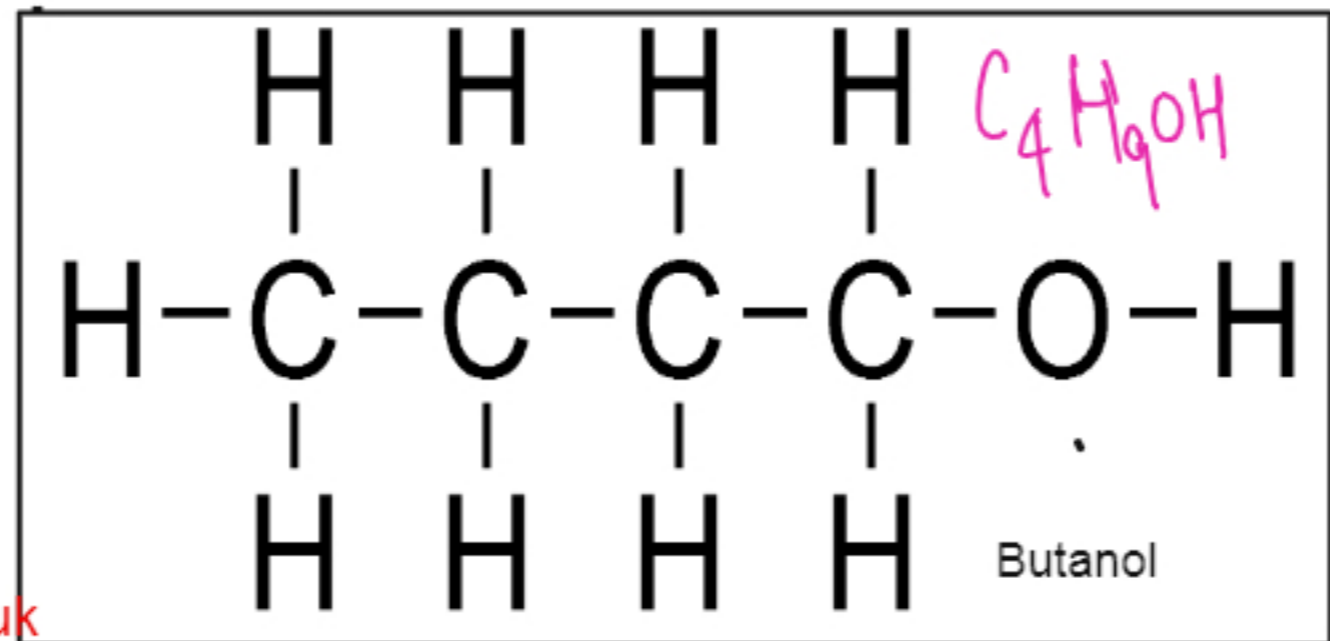
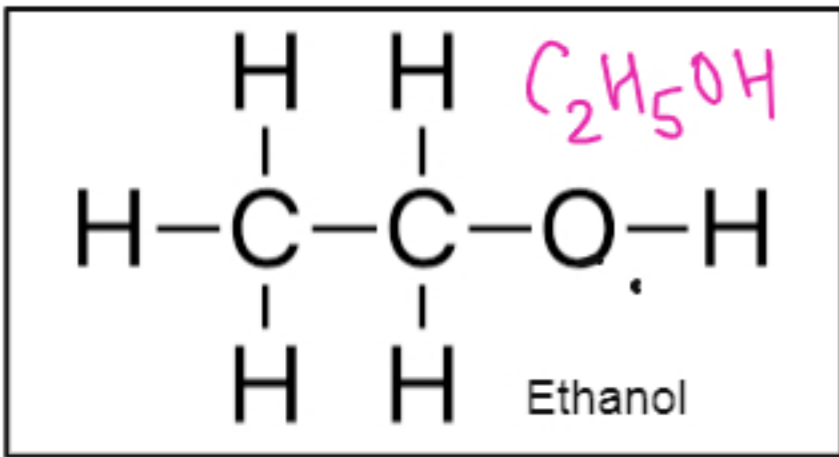
DNA

ALCOHOLS



Have functional Group
-OH ✓

General Formulae
 $C_nH_{2n+1}OH$ ✓



Formed by replacing
hydrogen of alkane
with OH group ✓

Used as fuel, solvents, spirits ✓

REACTIONS OF ALCOHOLS

COMBUSTION

It can undergo complete or incomplete combustion. Complete combustion produces carbon dioxide and water.

Ethanol + Oxygen = Carbon dioxide + water



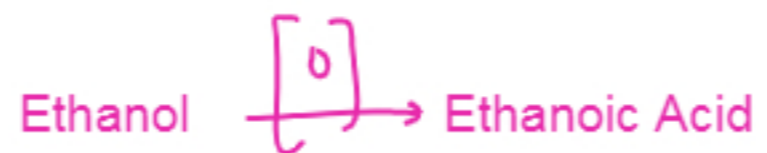
Incomplete combustion produces carbon monoxide and water.

Ethanol + Oxygen = Carbon monoxide + water



OXIDATION

Alcohols are oxidised to carboxylic acid in the presence of oxidising agent.



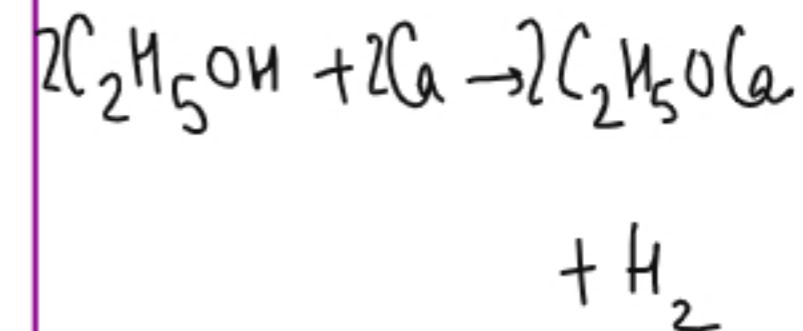
Oxidising agent used is acidified potassium dichromate solution

METAL

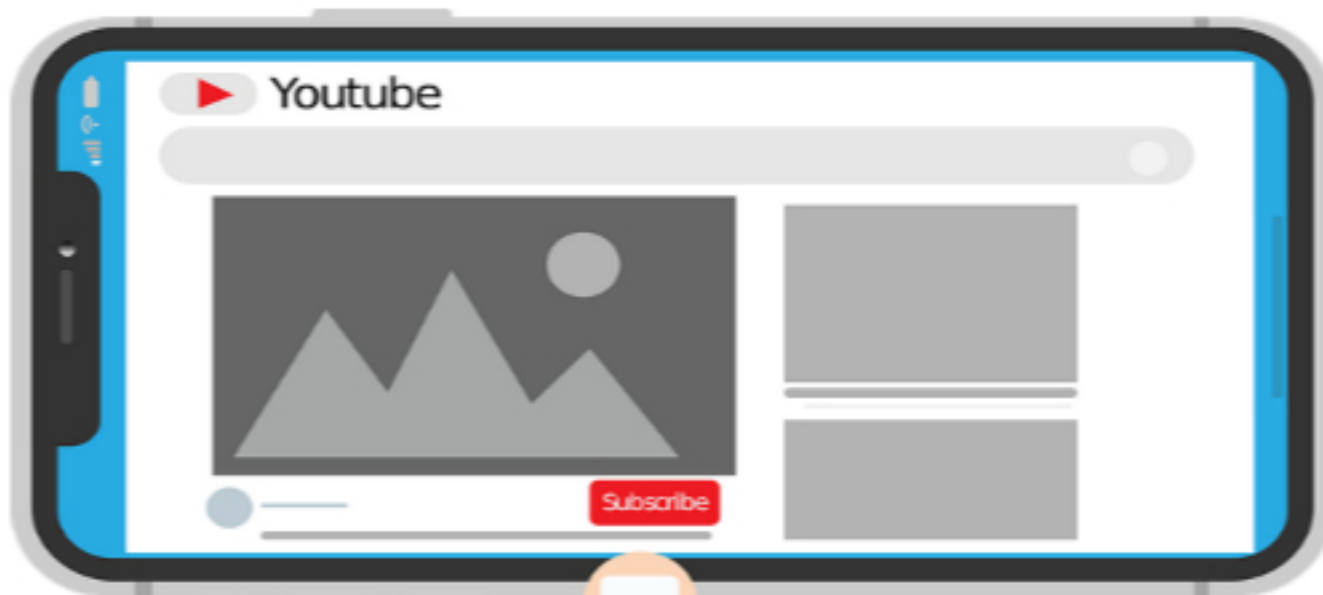
Alcohols react with

metals to form salt and

hydrogen.



NEXT STEP



CHECK SPECIFICATION



EXAM QUESTIONS ON THIS TOPIC

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