Hydroxy compounds

A-Level Chemistry · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
alcohol /ˈælkəhɒl/	Ethanol is an **alcohol**.
electrophilic addition /ɪˌlektrəʊˈfɪlɪk əˈdɪʃn/	Ethene reacts with bromine by **electrophilic addition**.
alkene /ˈælkiːn/	Ethene is an **alkene**.
diol /dɪˈɒl/	Ethane-1,2-diol is a **diol**: it has two –OH groups. -1,2- –OH
halogenoalkane /ˈheɪləʊdʒnəʊlkeɪn/	Bromoethane is a **halogenoalkane**.
reduction /rɪˈdʌkʃn/	**Reduction** is the gain of electrons.
aldehyde /ˈældɪhaɪd/	Ethanal is an **aldehyde**.
ketone /ˈketəʊn/	Propanone is a **ketone**.
carboxylic acid /ˌkɑːbəkˈsɪlɪk ˈæsɪd/	Ethanoic acid is a **carboxylic acid**.
hydrolysis /haɪˈdrɒləsɪs/	**Hydrolysis** uses water to break a large molecule into smaller ones.
ester /ˈestə/	Fruity smells often come from an **ester**.
oxidation /ˌɒksɪˈdeɪʃn/	**Oxidation** is the loss of electrons.
dehydration /ˌdiːhaɪˈdreɪʃn/	**Dehydration** of ethanol gives ethene and water.
primary /ˈpraɪməri/	In a **primary** alcohol, the –OH carbon is joined to one other carbon. –OH

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secondary /ˈsekəndəri/	In a **secondary** alcohol, the –OH carbon is joined to two other carbons. –OH
tertiary /ˈtɜːʃjəri/	In a **tertiary** alcohol, the –OH carbon is joined to three other carbons. –OH
distillation /dɪstɪˈleɪʃn/	**Distillation** separates ethanol from water.
reflux /ˈriːflʌks/	Heat under **reflux** so that nothing boils away.
tri-iodomethane /traɪ ˌaɪədəʊmθeɪn/	**Tri-iodomethane** is a yellow solid with an antiseptic smell.
acidity /æˈsɪdɪti/	Phenol has a higher **acidity** than ethanol.

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