# 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** /daɪˈɒl/ | Ethane-1,2-diol is a **diol**: it has two –OH groups.<br>-1,2- –OH |
| **halogenoalkane** /ˈheɪlədʒnəʊlkeɪn/ | 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.<br>–OH |



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