

16.1 Alcohols

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

Objective

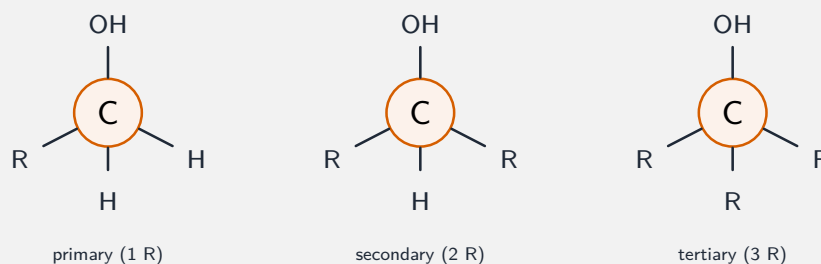
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **alcohols** 醇—their reactions, **oxidation** 氧化 by class, the **iodoform test** 碘仿反应, and their acidity.

You must be able to:

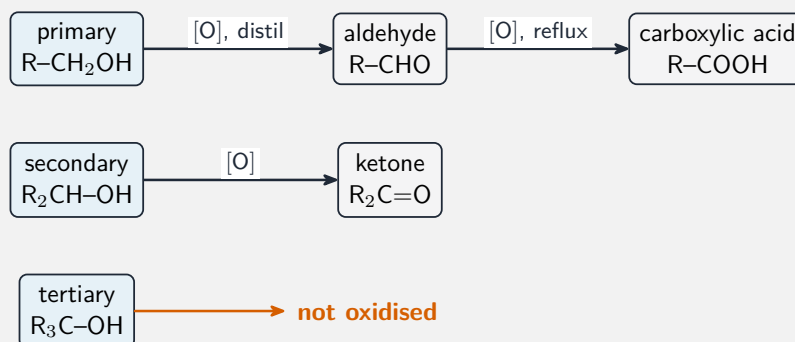
- describe the reactions of alcohols (combustion, substitution, Na, oxidation, dehydration, ester)
- classify alcohols and explain how oxidation distinguishes the classes
- describe the iodoform test and explain the acidity of alcohols

1 Worked examples

■ Classes and oxidation

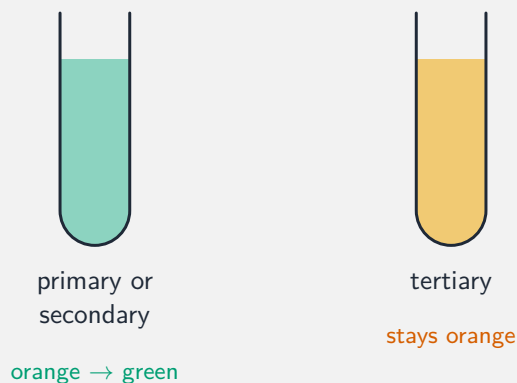


The class is set by the carbon holding the –OH



*Oxidation (acidified K Cr O): primary → aldehyde (distil) → acid (reflux);
secondary → ketone; tertiary not oxidised*

warm with acidified $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ (orange)



Acidified dichromate goes orange $\rightarrow$ green with primary/secondary; stays orange with tertiary

Distillation removes the aldehyde as it forms; **reflux** fully oxidises to the acid.

■ Other reactions and acidity

Alcohols also: burn; react with Na ($\rightarrow \text{H} + \text{alkoxide}$); dehydrate to alkenes (hot Al O or conc. acid); form esters with carboxylic acids (conc. H SO). The **iodoform test** (warm with alkaline I) gives a yellow CHI precipitate for a $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$ group. Alcohols are **less acidic** than water (the alkyl group destabilises RO).

2 Practice

2.1 State the oxidation product of (a) a primary alcohol (refluxed) and (b) a secondary alcohol. [2]

2.2 State the colour change when acidified K Cr O oxidises a primary alcohol. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Which alcohol is **not** oxidised by acidified K Cr O ? [1]

- A primary
- B secondary
- C tertiary
- D all are oxidised

3.2 To oxidise a primary alcohol only as far as the aldehyde, you should: [1]

- **A** reflux with excess oxidising agent
 - **B** distil off the aldehyde as it forms
 - **C** add sodium metal
 - **D** add concentrated sulfuric acid
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3.3 (a) Describe a chemical test to distinguish a secondary alcohol from a tertiary alcohol. [3]

(b) State the reagents and conditions to dehydrate ethanol to ethene. [2]

3.4 Explain why ethanol is a weaker acid than water. [2]

4 Go further

You are now ready for the real exam questions on this subtopic. Open the **16.1 Alcohols** past-paper sheet in the Library, or try these in **Practice mode**:

- 9701/11 N25 —Q33 (alcohols)
- 9701/12 N25 —Q35 (oxidation of alcohols)
- 9701/14 N25 —Q33 (alcohol reactions)

Solutions

2.1 (a) a carboxylic acid; (b) a ketone.

2.2 orange to green.

3.1 C. Tertiary alcohols are not oxidised.

3.2 B. Distil off the aldehyde before it is further oxidised.

3.3 (a) add acidified potassium dichromate(VI) and warm; the secondary alcohol turns it from orange to green (oxidised to a ketone); the tertiary alcohol leaves it orange (not oxidised).

(b) pass the ethanol vapour over hot Al_2O_3 (or heat with concentrated sulfuric/phosphoric acid).

3.4 the alkyl group pushes electron density onto the oxygen, making the ethoxide ion (RO^-) less stable than OH^- , so ethanol holds its H^+ more tightly —weaker acid.