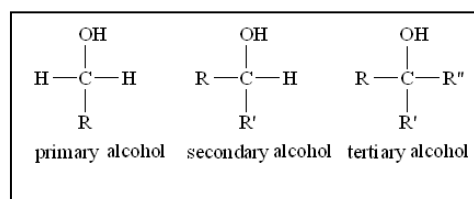


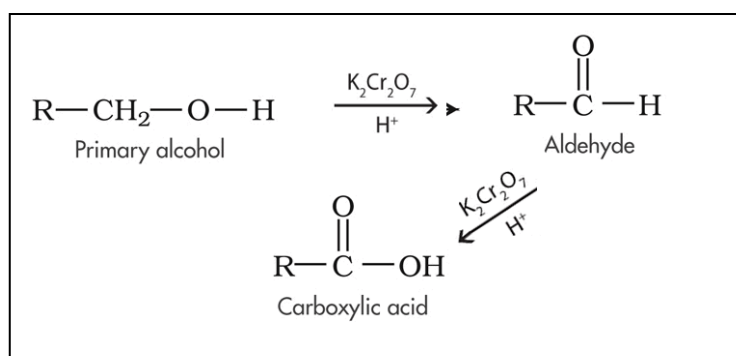
Lesson 7 Primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols.

[Click](#) to revise oxidation reactions with alcohols

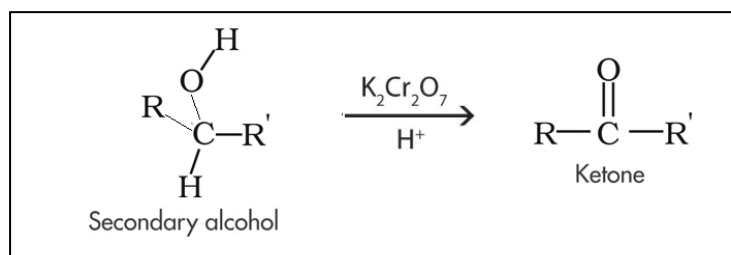
The diagram on the right summarises the structures of the primary secondary and tertiary alcohols.



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.

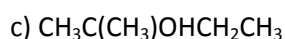
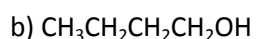
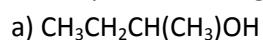


A secondary alcohol can undergo oxidation to produce a ketone, as shown on the right.



Tertiary alcohols cannot be oxidised.

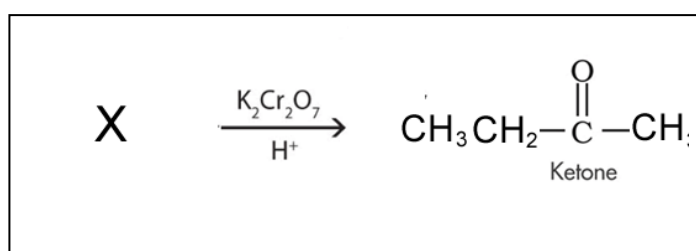
1) Identify the following as a primary, secondary or tertiary alcohol and name it.



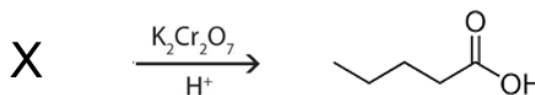
2) Give the

i. semistructural formula for X

ii. name X



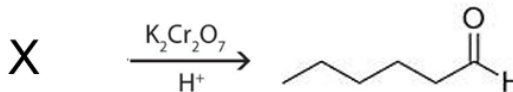
3) Name the product and the reactant of the reaction shown on the right.



4) Consider the reaction shown on the right.

a) What class of compound is X?

b) Name X



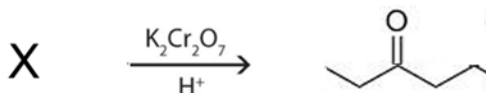
c) Give the semistructural formula for X

d) What class of compound is the product?

5) Consider the reaction shown on the right.

a) What class of compound is X?

b) Name X



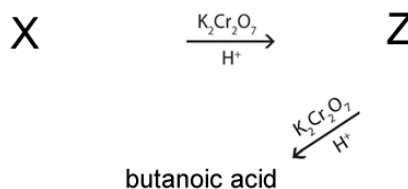
c) Give the semistructural formula for X

d) What class of compound is the product?

6) Consider the reaction shown on the right.

a) What class of compound is z?

b) Name X



c) Give the semistructural formula for X and Z