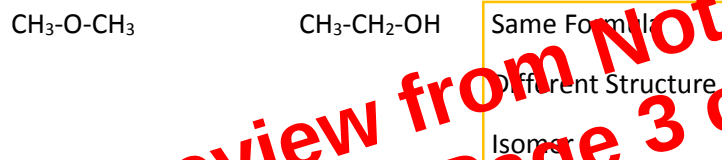
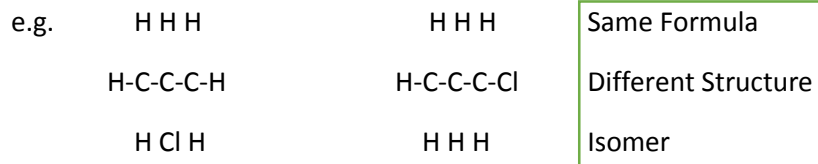


ISOMERS (II)

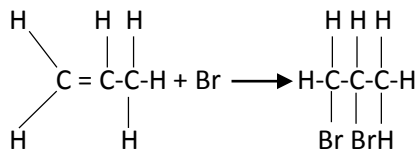
Many carbon compounds, other than hydrocarbons, have isomers.



REACTION OF ALKENES

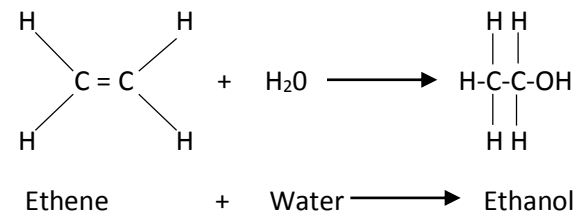
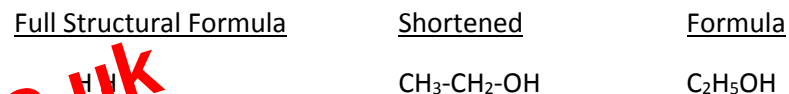
- Alkanes, Alkenes, Cycloalkanes are hydrocarbons.
- Alkanes and cycloalkanes are saturated; all the carbon bonds are single covalent bonds.
- Alkenes are unsaturated; the molecules contain a carbon to carbon double bond.
- When bromine (in solution) is added to an unsaturated hydrocarbon, the brown colour of the bromine 'disappears' i.e. the bromine is immediately decolourised.
- In this reaction, the carbon to carbon double bond breaks and the bromine atoms add themselves to either side of the double bond.

e.g. Propene with bromine



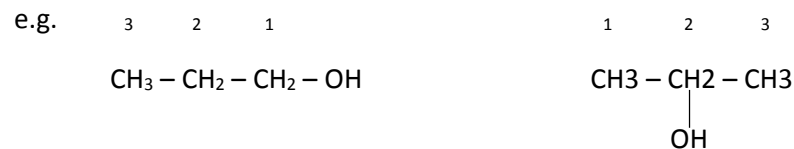
ALCOHOLS

The hydroxyl group (-OH) gives the characteristic properties to the alcohol.



NAMING ALCOHOLS

Isomerism can occur from only propanol onwards.



- Select longest carbon chain.
- Number the carbon atoms from end of carbon chain nearer to the functional group and indicate the position of the function group.
- Name any branch(es) and indicate the position(s) of the branch(es) on the chain.

Some alcohols have more than one hydroxyl group.

