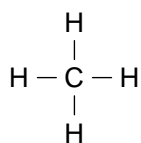


## Chemistry 90648

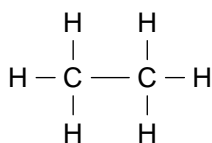
### Describe properties and reactions of carbon and its compounds

Alkanes: C1- C6 (names and structural formulae)  
Alkenes: ethene and propene (names and structural formulae)  
Carboxylic acid: ethanoic acid (name and structural formula)

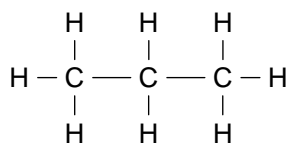
#### ALKANES $C_nH_{2n+2}$



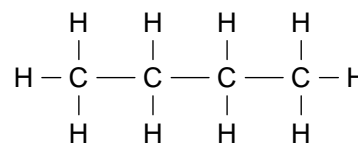
methane  
 $CH_4$



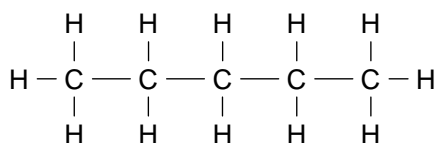
ethane  
 $C_2H_6$



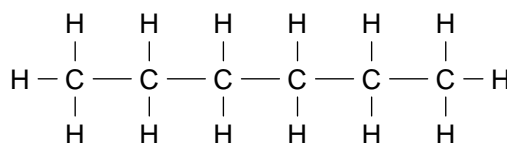
propane  
 $C_3H_8$



butane  
 $C_4H_{10}$

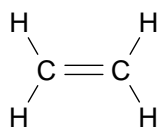


pentane  
 $C_5H_{12}$

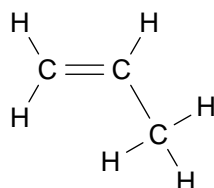


hexane  
 $C_6H_{14}$

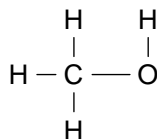
#### ALKENES $C_nH_{2n}$



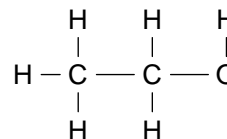
ethene  
 $C_2H_4$



propene  
 $C_3H_6$

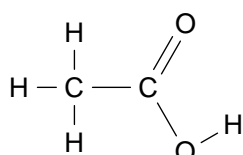


methanol  
 $CH_3OH$



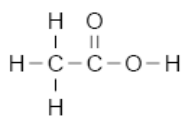
ethanol  
 $C_2H_5OH$

#### CARBOXYLIC ACID

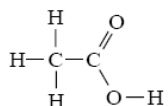


ethanoic acid  
 $CH_3COOH$

This may be drawn slightly differently, as shown below, but you can clearly see that it has the same structure.



and



are the same.

#### ALCOHOLS $C_nH_{2n+1}OH$

**Naming organic compounds:** No. of carbon atoms: 1 meth-; 2 eth-; 3 prop-; 4 but-; 5 pent-; 6 hex-.

#### HOMOLOGOUS SERIES

alkanes	single bonds between all carbon atoms
alkenes	double bond between one pair of carbon atoms
alcohols	have an -OH group

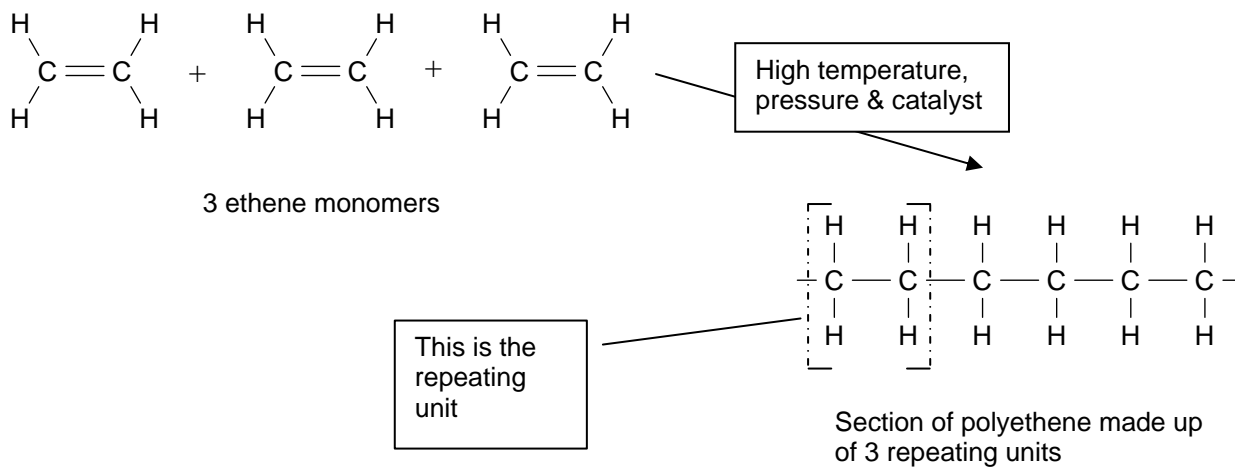
**Alkanes:** General formula  $C_nH_{2n+2}$ . Alkanes contain only single bonds between carbon atoms (called saturated hydrocarbons). Hydrocarbons are compounds containing carbon and hydrogen atoms only. For alkanes up to  $C_3H_8$  there is only one possible structure.

**Alkenes:** Contain one C=C double bond in each molecule. The general formula of the alkenes is  $C_nH_{2n}$ . They are unsaturated.

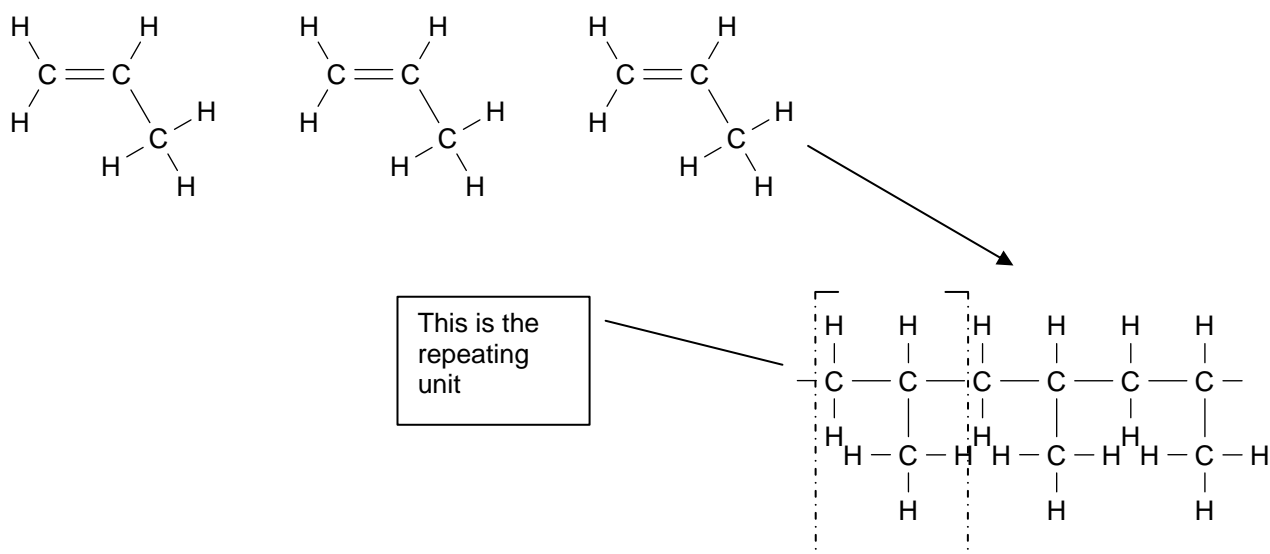
**Polymerisation:** E.g. ethene is polymerised to give polyethene (polythene), e.g.  $nC_2H_4 \rightarrow -(CH_2-CH_2)-n$  (where n is a very large number). Ethene is the simplest type of monomer (building block). This is an example of an "addition" reaction and can occur because the monomers are reactive (contain C=C).

## POLYMERISATION

Ethene monomers polymerise to form polyethene (which we usually just call polythene).

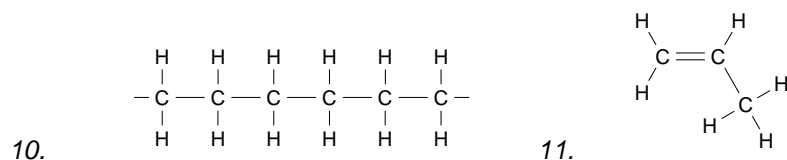
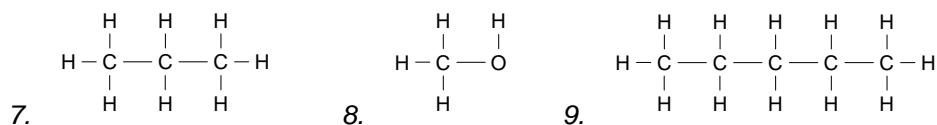


Propene monomers polymerise to form polypropene.



Answers to "Test Yourself"

1. butane 2. ethene 3. ethanoic acid 4. ethanol 5. propene 6. methane



### Test yourself

Name these organic compounds.

$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\   &   &   &   \\ \text{H}-\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C}-\text{H} \\   &   &   &   \\ \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cc} \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ & \text{C}=\text{C} \\ & \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \text{O} \\ & & / \quad \backslash \\ \text{H} & -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{H} \\   & & // \\ \text{H} & & \text{O} \end{array}$
1.	2.	3.
$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\   &   &   \\ \text{O}-\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C}-\text{H} \\   &   & \\ \text{H} & \text{H} & \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{H} & \\ &   & \\ \text{H} & -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{H} \\ &   & / \quad \backslash \\ & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}$
4.	5.	6.

Draw these organic compounds.

7. propane	8. methanol	9. pentane
10. a section of the <u>polymer</u> , polyethene showing 3 repeating units		
11. the <u>monomer</u> from which this polymer is formed.		
$\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\   &   &   &   &   &   \\ -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C}- \\   &   &   &   &   &   \\ \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ &   & &   & &   \\ & \text{H} & & \text{H} & & \text{H} \end{array}$		