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- for students to copy in their own hand-writing
  - ◆ in order to complete their class notes
  - ◆ if student did not have enough time in class
  - ◆ if student was away and missed this section
- for assistants and tutors to follow progress of the concepts taught

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## 5.3 Organic Compounds



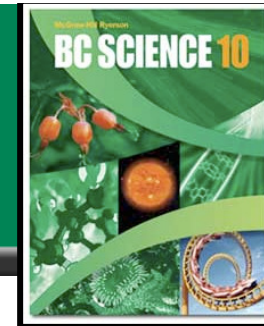
- **Organic compounds contain carbon, and usually hydrogen.**
  - ◆ “Organic” sounds like the compounds come from living things, but some do, and some don’t.
  - ◆ Inorganic compounds are compounds that do not have carbon.
  - ◆ Carbon has four electrons in its valence shell, which allows for more chemical bonding possibilities than any other element.
    - Long chains of carbons form petroleum and plastics
  - ◆ Organic molecules always have C before H in their formulas
    - This differentiates organic compounds from acids, which almost always start with H

**Table 5.7** Comparing Formulas of Organic Compounds and Inorganic Compounds

Organic: Must Contain Carbon		Inorganic Containing Carbon	
CH <sub>4</sub>	methane (a hydrocarbon)	CaCO <sub>3</sub> , Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (carbonates)	
CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	ethanol (an alcohol)	Al <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> , SiC (carbides)	
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> COOH	benzoic acid (an organic acid)	CO, CO <sub>2</sub> (oxides)	
K <sub>2</sub> HC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	potassium citrate (an organic salt)	Inorganic Not Containing Carbon	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	caffeine (a stimulant)	FeCl <sub>2</sub>	
CH <sub>3</sub> -(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>	polyethylene (a plastic) where n = 5000 and the CH <sub>2</sub> unit repeats about 5000 times	(NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>	
		PBr <sub>3</sub>	

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# Hydrocarbons and Alcohols



- **A hydrocarbon is an organic compound that contains only carbon and hydrogen.**
  - ◆ Hydrocarbons are based on a carbon “backbone”, or chain, with hydrogen atoms added on the sides.
  - ◆ The simplest hydrocarbon is methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ), followed by ethane ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$ ), propane ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ ), butane ( $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$ ), and pentane ( $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}$ )
  - ◆ All hydrocarbons are flammable, and most are liquids at room temperature
- **Alcohols are organic compounds with C, H and O.**
  - ◆ The simplest alcohols are methanol ( $\text{CH}_4\text{O}$ ), ethanol ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}$ ) and isopropyl alcohol ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$ ).
  - ◆ Alcohols are very good solvents (they dissolve other substances)
  - ◆ Alcohols are generally very flammable

See pages 246 - 247

[Take the Section 5.3 Quiz](#)

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