

## Taking it Further: Esters

**Answer the questions below.**

1. Name the functional group found in carboxylic acids.

**Carboxyl group**

2. State the chemical formula of methanoic acid.

**COOH**

3. Name the homologous series that contain a C=C double bond.

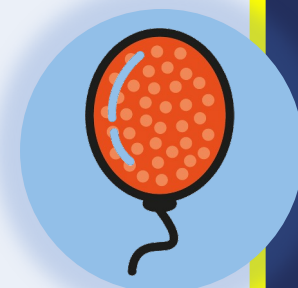
**Alkenes**

4. Name the alcohol that contains two carbon atoms.

**Ethanol**

5. Give a use of ethanol.

**In alcoholic drinks, as a fuel or a solvent**



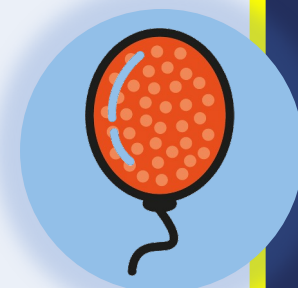
## Taking it Further: Esters

### Do Now:

1. Name the functional group found in carboxylic acids.
2. State the chemical formula of methanoic acid.
3. Name the homologous series that contain a  $C=C$  double bond.
4. Name the alcohol that contains two carbon atoms.
5. Give a use of ethanol.

### Drill:

1. Draw the structural formula of ethene.
2. Draw the structural formula of ethanol.
3. Draw the structural formula of ethanoic acid.

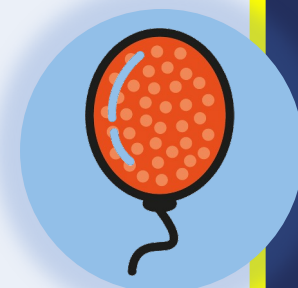


## Taking it Further: Esters

### Read Now:

If you look on the ingredients lists on many scented cleaning products or fragrances, you may see compounds with names like methyl butanoate. Esters are organic compounds that usually have fruity smells and can be used as solvents, making them useful in scented products. Esters are formed through the chemical reaction between alcohols and carboxylic acids. In any chemical reaction, the properties of the new substance or compound formed is different to the substances or compounds it is formed from. We can use the names of the alcohols and the carboxylic acids that react to determine the name of the ester and the number of carbon atoms that would be found in a molecule.

1. Explain why esters are useful in scented products.
2. Describe how an ester is formed.
3. Compare the properties of the product of a chemical reaction with the properties of the reactants.
4. Describe how we can determine the name of an ester.



# Taking it Further: Esters

C5.1.11

Science  
**Mastery**

C5.1.1 Prior Knowledge Review  
C5.1.2 Crude Oil and Hydrocarbons  
C5.1.3 Fractional Distillation  
C5.1.4 Combustion of Hydrocarbons  
C5.1.5 Cracking  
C5.1.6 Taking it Further: Alkenes  
C5.1.7 Taking it Further: Alcohols  
C5.1.8 Taking it Further: Producing Ethanol by Fermentation  
C5.1.9 Taking it Further: Producing Ethanol from Ethene

C5.1.10 Taking it Further: Carboxylic Acids

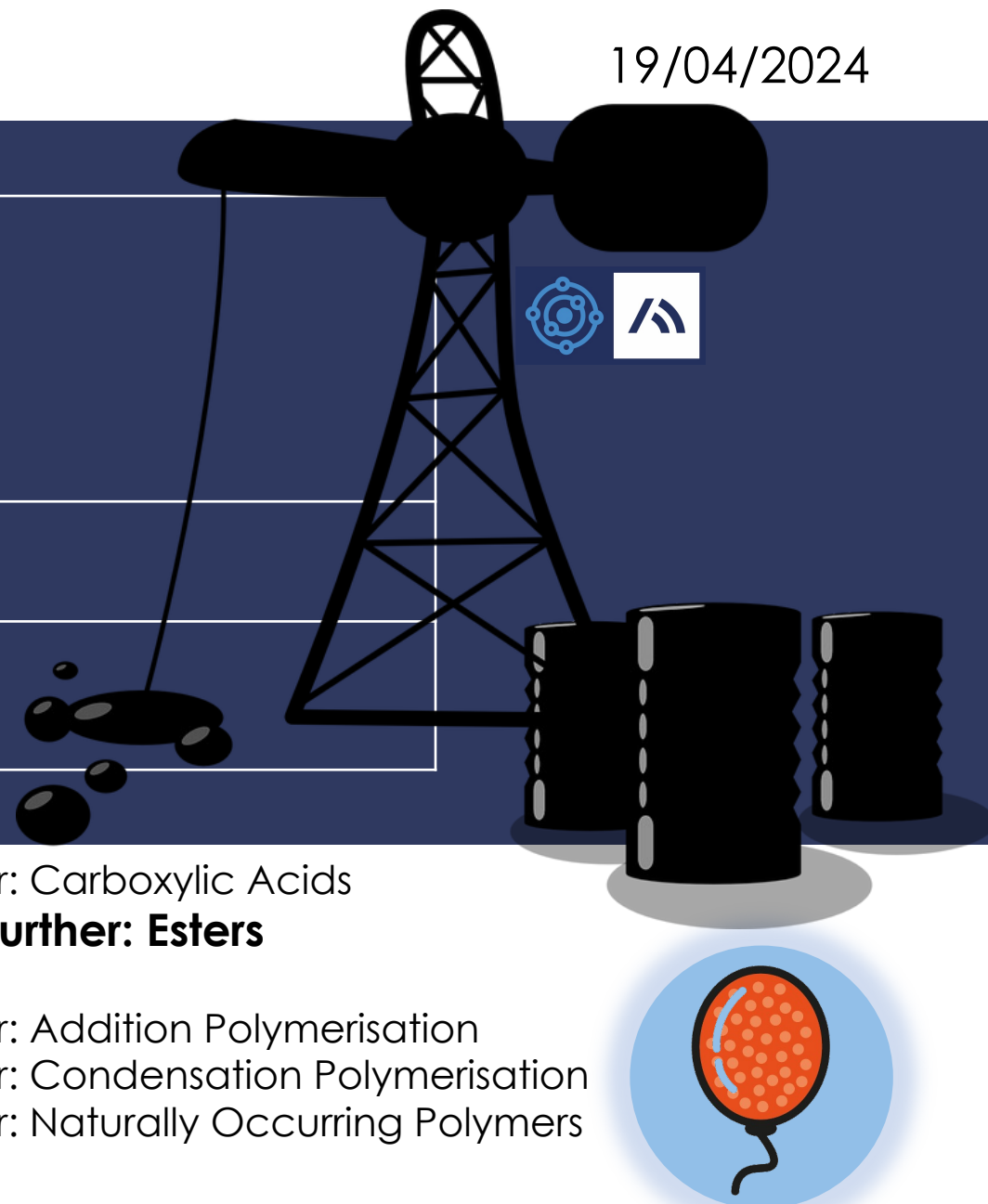
➤ **C5.1.11 Taking it Further: Esters**

C5.1.12 Polymers

C5.1.13 Taking it Further: Addition Polymerisation

C5.1.14 Taking it Further: Condensation Polymerisation

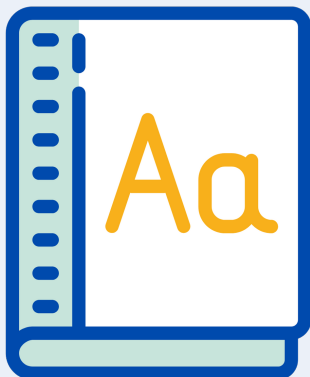
C5.1.15 Taking it Further: Naturally Occurring Polymers



## Following this lesson, students will be able to:

- Describe how esters are formed
- State the general equation for the formation of esters
- Describe uses of esters

## Key Words:



carboxylic acid

alcohol

ester

solvent

ethyl ethanoate

# This is the fix-it portion of the lesson

The **fix-it** is an opportunity to respond to gaps in knowledge, especially those identified by the **pre-unit quiz**.

- The teacher should customise this slide as needed, to facilitate
  - **reteach, explanation, demonstration** or **modelling** of ideas and concepts that students have not yet grasped or have misunderstood.
  - **practise** answering specific questions or of key skills.
  - **redrafting** or **improving** previous work.

## Answer the questions below.

1. Choose the functional group found in carboxylic acids.
  - ☐ A. Hydroxyl group
  - ☒ B. Carboxyl group
  - ☐ C. Carboxylate group
2. Which carboxylic acid has the formula  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ ?
  - ☐ A. Methanoic acid
  - ☒ B. Ethanoic acid
  - ☐ C. Propanoic acid
3. What are the products of a reaction between a carboxylic acid and a metal carbonate?
  - ☒ A. A salt, water and carbon dioxide
  - ☐ B. A salt, water and hydrogen
  - ☐ C. A salt and water

# Esters

**Carboxylic acids** can react with **alcohols** to form **esters**.

Esters have **fruity smells** and can be used as **solvents**.

The general equation for the formation of esters is:

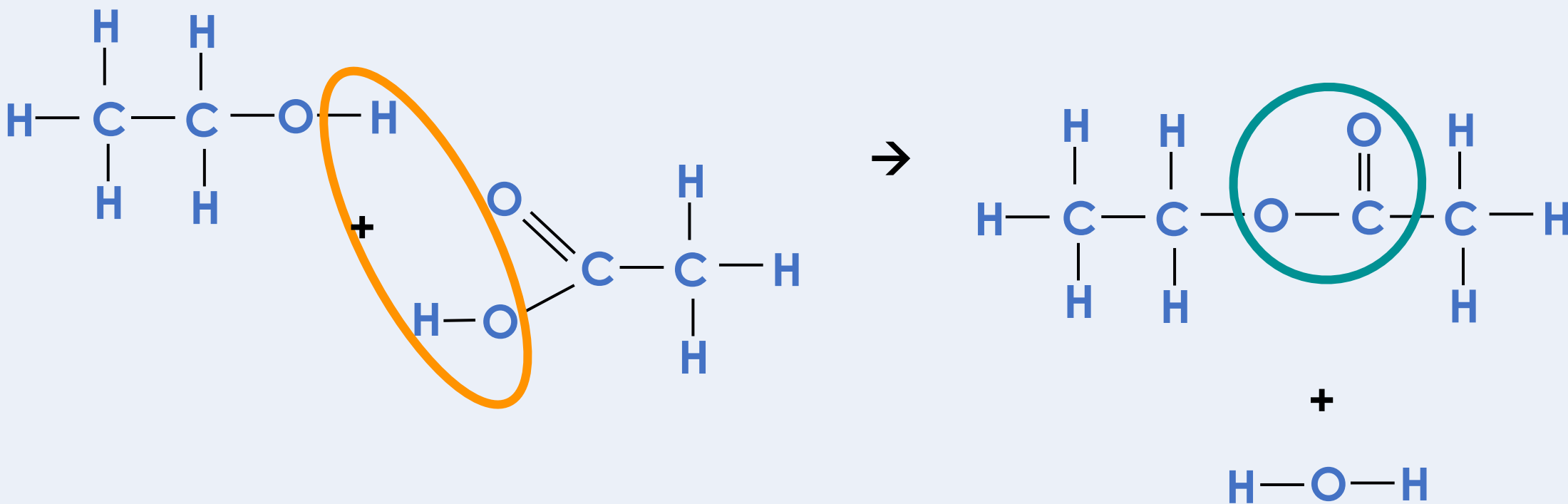


For example:



# Formation of Esters

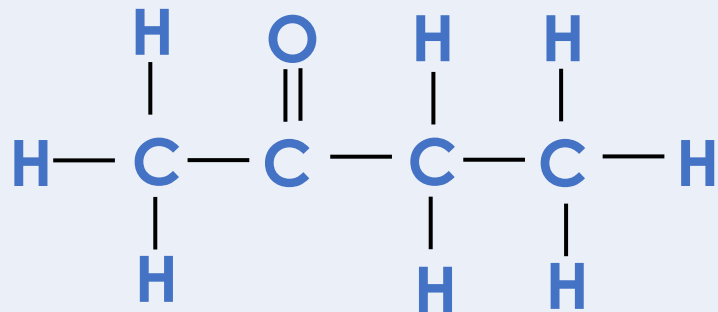
Ethanol + ethanoic acid → ethyl ethanoate + water



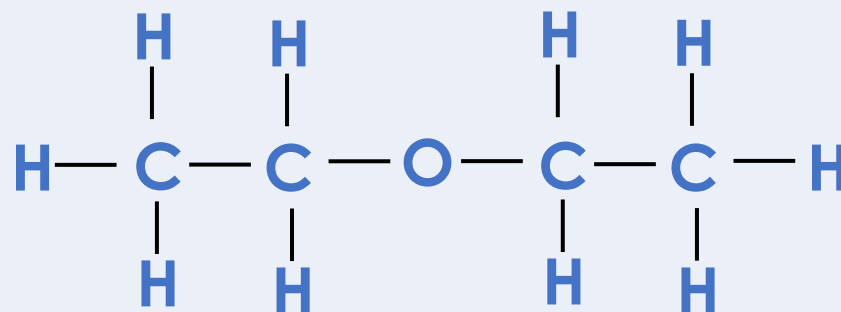


Which is the correct displayed formula of ethyl ethanoate?

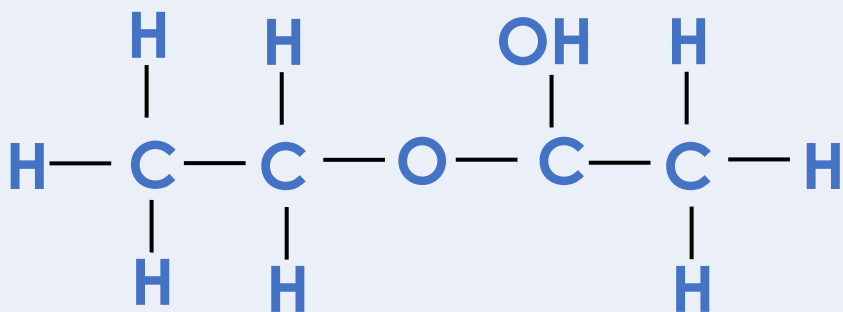
A



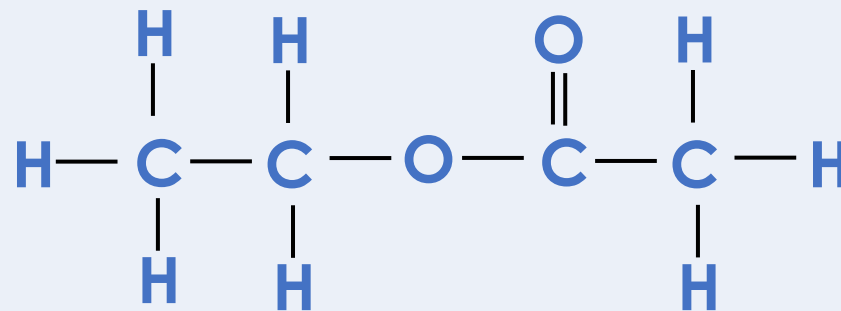
B



C



D

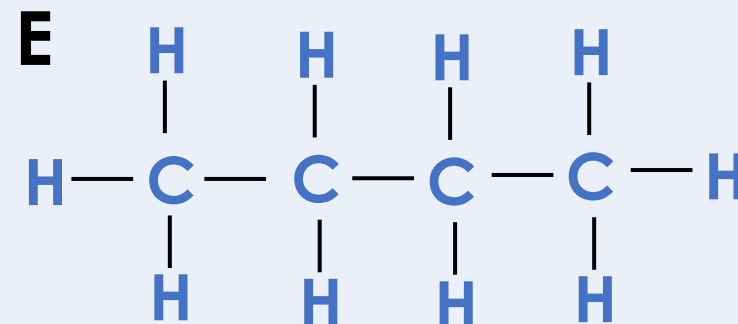
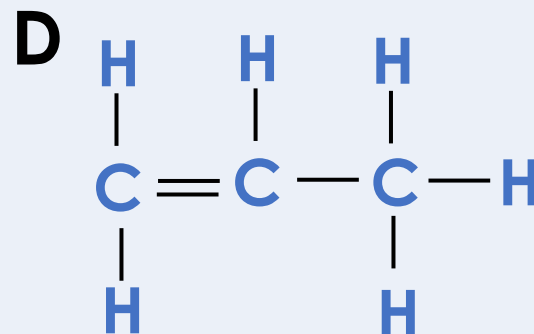
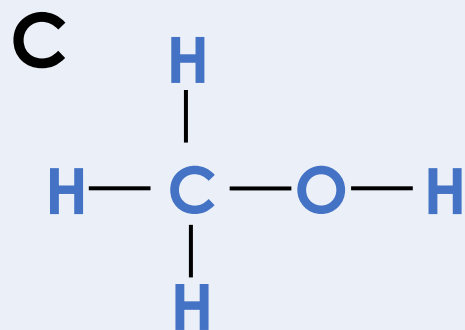
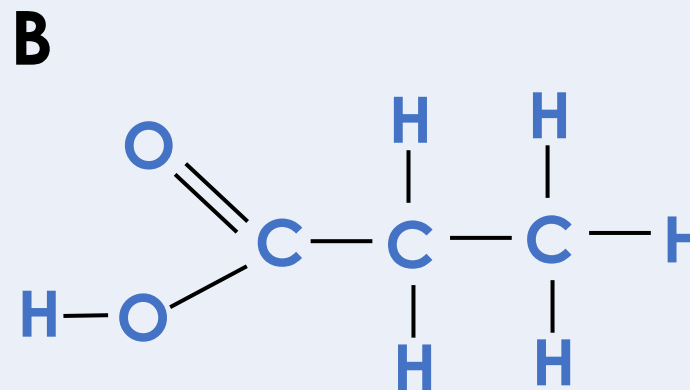
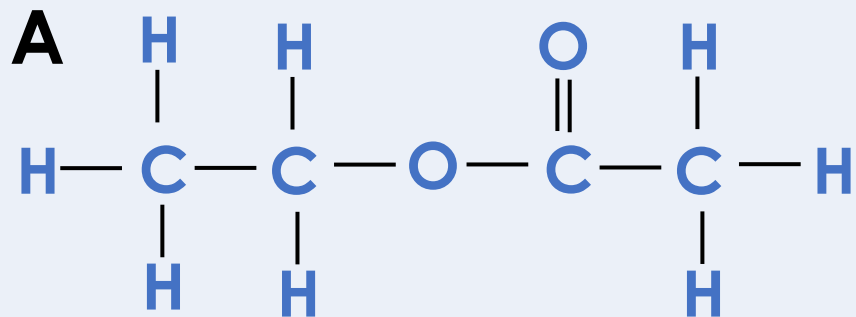


**How many carbon atoms are present in each of these esters?**

**Stretch: what reactants were used to make these esters?**

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Methyl butanoate | <b>5 carbons total</b><br><b>Methanol + butanoic acid</b> |
| <b>1</b> <b>4</b>   |   |
| 2. Propyl ethanoate | <b>5 carbons total</b><br><b>Propanol + ethanoic acid</b> |
| <b>3</b> <b>2</b>   |   |
| 3. Ethyl methanoate | <b>2 carbons total</b><br><b>Ethanol + methanoic acid</b> |
| <b>2</b> <b>1</b>   |   |
| 4. Butyl propanoate | <b>7 carbons total</b><br><b>Butanol + propanoic acid</b> |
| <b>4</b> <b>3</b>   |   |

Name each compound and the homologous series it belongs to



# Drill

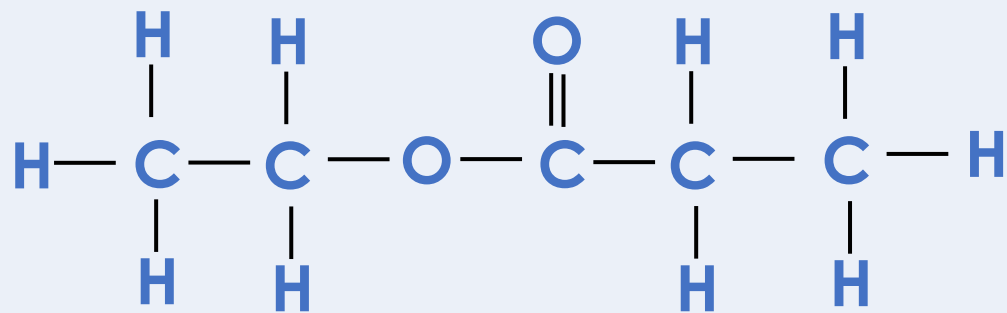
1. State the function group found in esters.
2. Give a use of esters.
3. Name the type of reactants needed to form an ester.
4. Explain why the formation of an ester is a condensation reaction.
5. State the general equation for the formation of an ester.
6. Name the ester made from ethanol and ethanoic acid.

# Drill answers

1. COO
2. In scented products or as a solvent
3. An alcohol and a carboxylic acid
4. It produces water
5. Alcohol + carboxylic acid  $\rightarrow$  ester + water
6. Ethyl ethanoate

# I: Reactions of organic compounds

The displayed formula below shows an organic compound.



*Stretch: suggest the name of this compound.*

**Ethyl propanoate**

*Identify the homologous series this compound belongs to.*

**Esters**

*Identify the functional group of this compound.*

**COO**

*Name the two types of organic compound that would have been used to make this compound.*

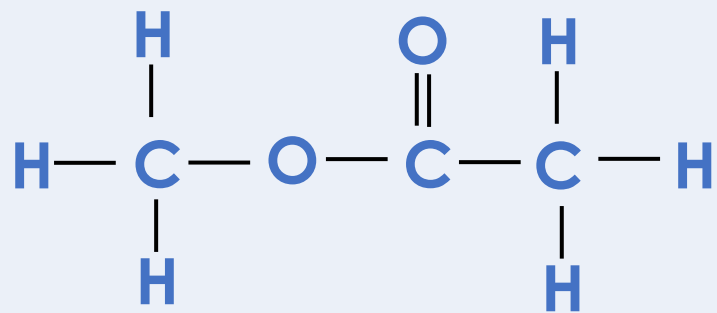
**Alcohol and carboxylic acid**

*Stretch: suggest the names of the reactants used to make this compound.*

**Ethanol and propanoic acid**

## We: Reactions of organic compounds

The displayed formula below shows an organic compound.



*Stretch: suggest the name of this compound.*

**Methyl ethanoate**

*Identify the homologous series this compound belongs to.*

**Esters**

*Identify the functional group of this compound.*

**COO**

*Name the two types of organic compound that would have been used to make this compound.*

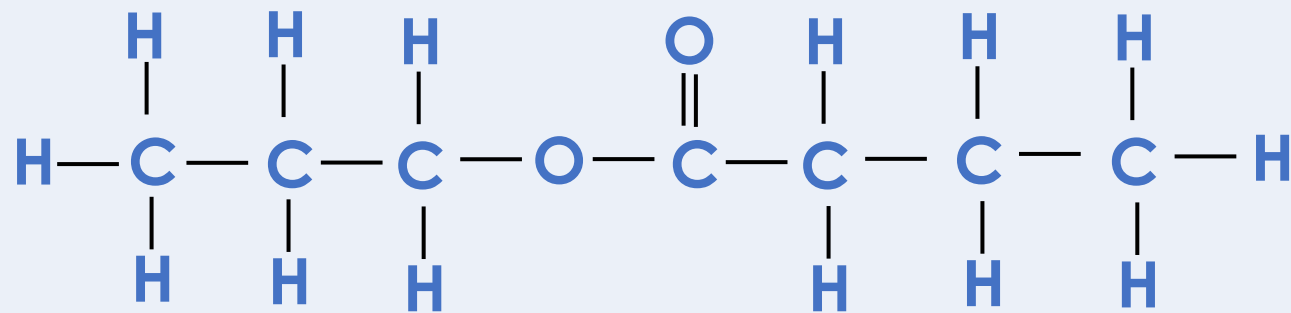
**Alcohol and carboxylic acid**

*Stretch: suggest the names of the reactants used to make this compound.*

**Methanol and ethanoic acid**

## You: Reactions of organic compounds

The displayed formula below shows an organic compound.



*Stretch: suggest the name of this compound.*

**Propyl butanoate**

*Identify the homologous series this compound belongs to.*

**Esters**

*Identify the functional group of this compound.*

**COO**

*Name the two types of organic compound that would have been used to make this compound.*

**Alcohol and carboxylic acid**

*Stretch: suggest the names of the reactants used to make this compound.*

**Propanol and butanoic acid**



## Answer the questions below.

1. What are the reactants needed to make an ester?
  - ☐ A. An alcohol and an alkene
  - ☐ B. A carboxylic acid and an alkene
  - ☒ C. An alcohol and a carboxylic acid
2. What is the name of the ester formed from ethanol and ethanoic acid?
  - ☐ A. Ethanol ethanoate
  - ☒ B. Ethyl ethanoate
  - ☐ C. Ethyl ethanoic
3. What is a use of esters?
  - ☐ A. As a fuel
  - ☐ B. In alcoholic drinks
  - ☒ C. In scented products

## Lesson C5.1.11

What was good about this lesson?

What can we do to improve this lesson?

[Send us your feedback by clicking this link](#)  
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Thank you!