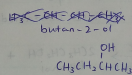
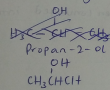


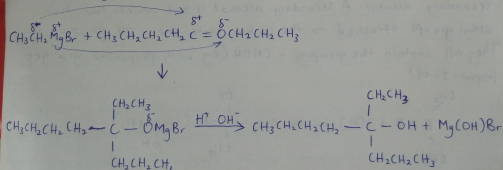
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1) Primary alcohol is an alcohol which has the hydroxyl group connected to a primary carbon atom. It can also be defined as a molecule containing a $-CH_2OH$ group. Examples of primary alcohols include ethanol and butanol.
Secondary alcohols are those where the carbon atom of the hydroxyl group is attached to two alkyl groups on either side. The two alkyl groups present may be either structurally identical or even different. Some of the examples of secondary alcohols are given below

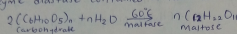


2) Grignard reagent
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{MgBr}$

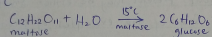


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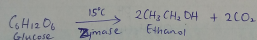
3) Carbohydrates such as starch are major group of natural compounds that can be made to yield ethanol by biological process of fermentation. Enzymes found in yeast break down the carbohydrate molecules into ethanol to give a yield of 95%. The starch containing materials like molasses, potato etc on warming with malt to 60°C for a specific period of time are converted into maltose by the enzyme diastase contained in the malt.



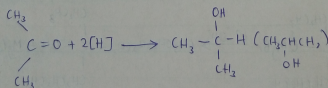
The maltose is broken down into glucose on addition of yeast which contains the enzyme maltase and at a temperature of 15°C.



The glucose at constant temperature of 15°C is then converted into alcohol by enzyme zymase contained also in yeast.



4) Reduction of alkanone also known as ketone leads to a secondary alcohol. A secondary alcohol is one which has two alkyl groups attached to the carbon with the -OH group on it. They all contain the grouping $-\text{CHOH}$ (e.g. with propanone you get propan-2-ol)



The reduction of an aldehyde: For example with ethanal you get ethanol

