

QBASEKI PRECIOUS OYINDAMOLA
 CHM 102 ASSIGNMENT
 NURSING SCIENCE.

M/MH302/082.

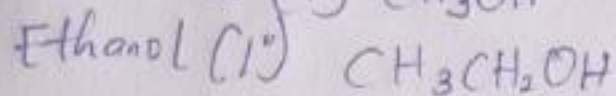
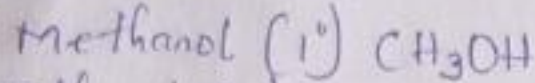
1. Major classifications of alcohol with examples each.

- Primary Alcohol (1°)

- Secondary Alcohol (2°)

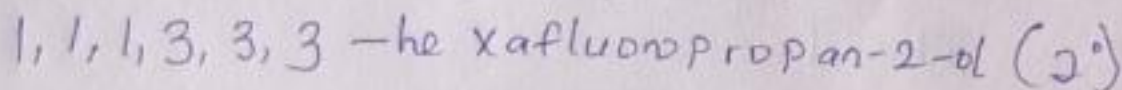
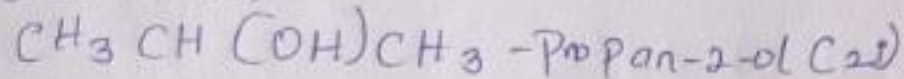
- Primary Alcohols: are those alcohols where the carbon atom of the hydroxyl group (OH) is attached to only one single alkyl group.

Examples are;

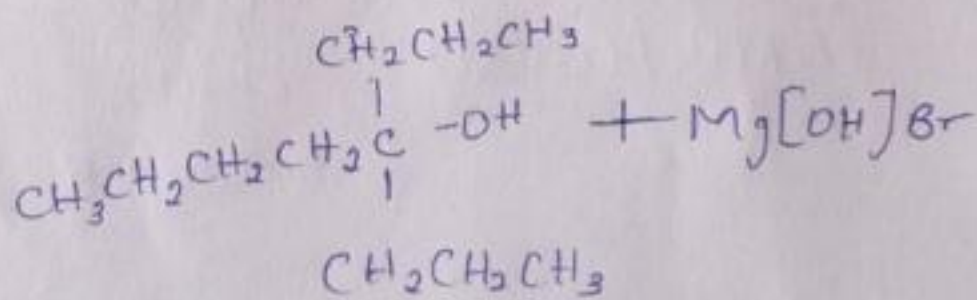
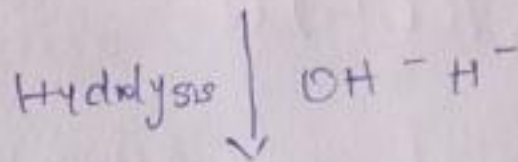
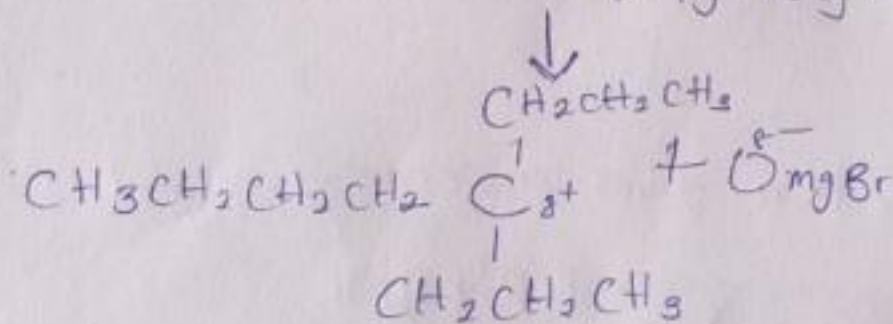
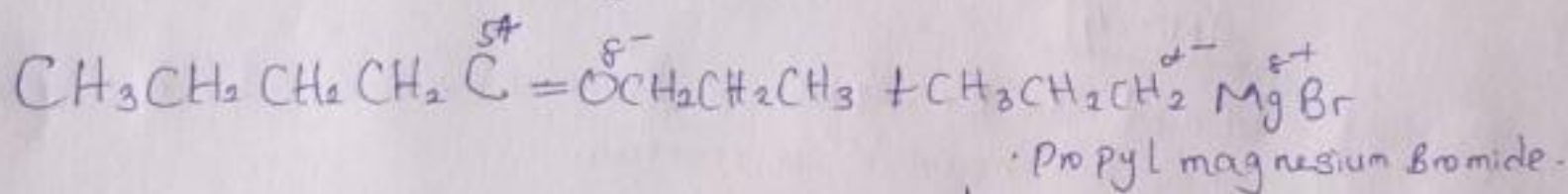


- Secondary Alcohol: is a compound in which a hydroxy group, OH is attached to a saturated carbon atom which has two other carbon atoms attached to it.

Examples;



(NO. 2)

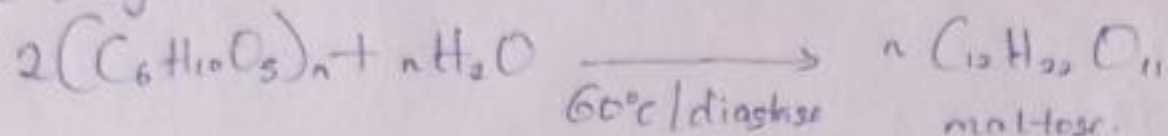


4 propyl Octan-4-ol

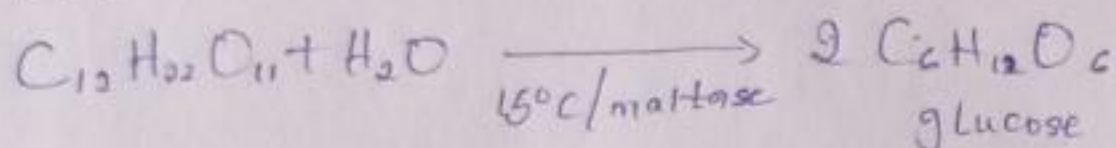
NO. 3

Industrial manufacture of ethanol showing all reaction equations and necessary enzymes and temperature reaction.

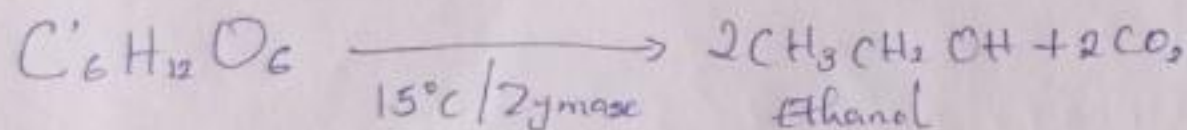
- Carbohydrate is converted into maltose at a temperature of 60°C and by the enzyme diastase contained in malt.



- The breakdown of 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 the enzyme zymase contained also in yeast.



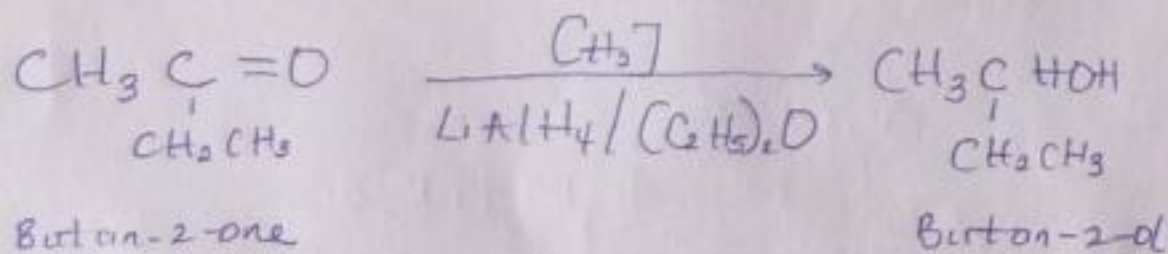
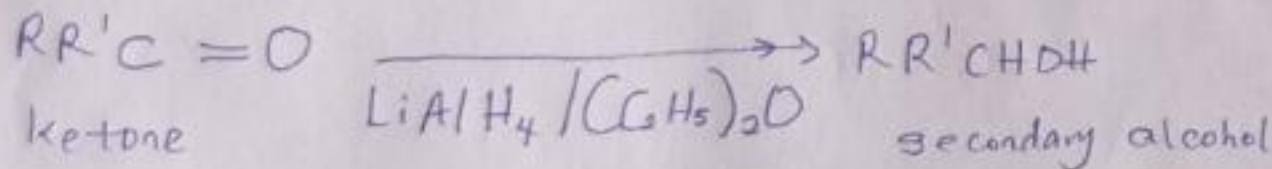
(NO. 4)

Determine the product obtained in the reduction of alkanone & alkanal. Use a specific example for each and show the equation or reaction.

Soln.

Reduction of Alkanone.

When alkanone is reduced it gives a secondary alcohol



Reduction of Alkonal.

When Alkonal (Aldehyde) is reduced it gives a primary Alcohol

