

Name: OTUBUSIN FLORENCE ADEOLA

No

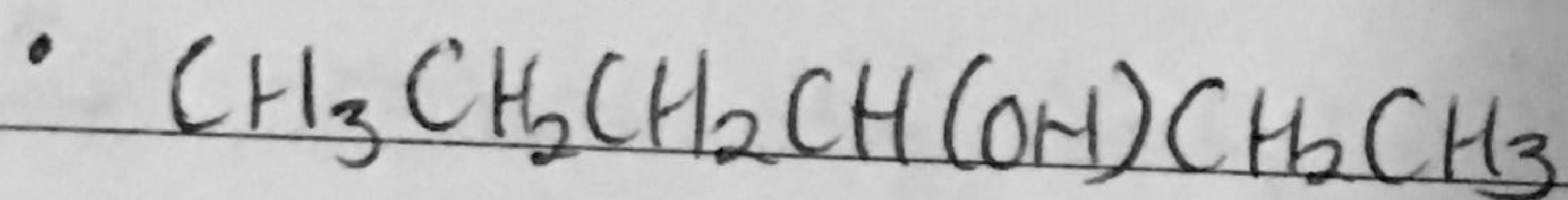
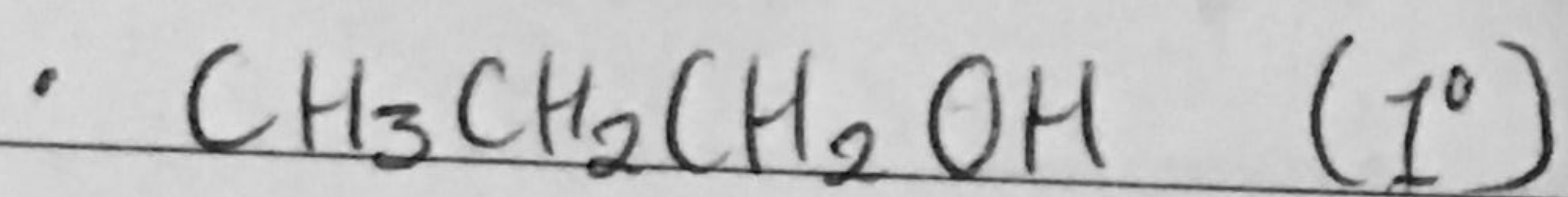
Date

Matric no: 19/MHS07(367)

Department: MBBS

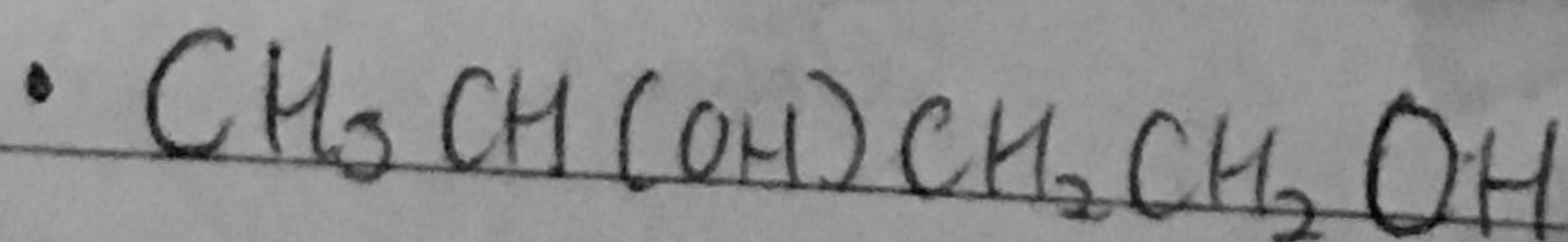
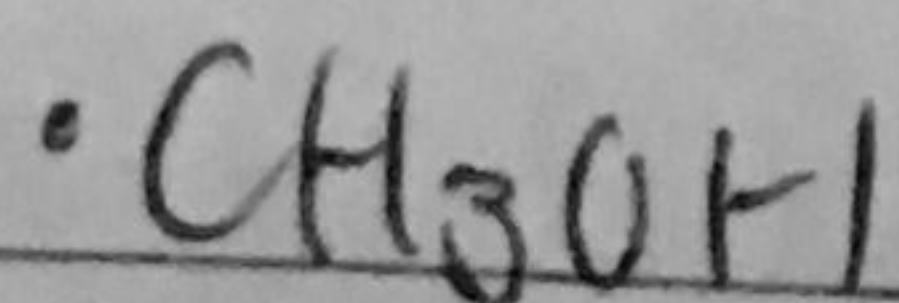
1) a) This depends on the number of hydrogen^{atom} on the carbon carrying the OH group; If the carbon carrying the hydroxyl group has 3 or 2 ~~hydroxyl~~ hydrogen atoms attached to it, it is called a primary alcohol (1°). If it is carrying one hydrogen atom it is called secondary alcohol (2°). If it is ^{not} carrying any hydrogen atom it is called tertiary alcohol (3°).

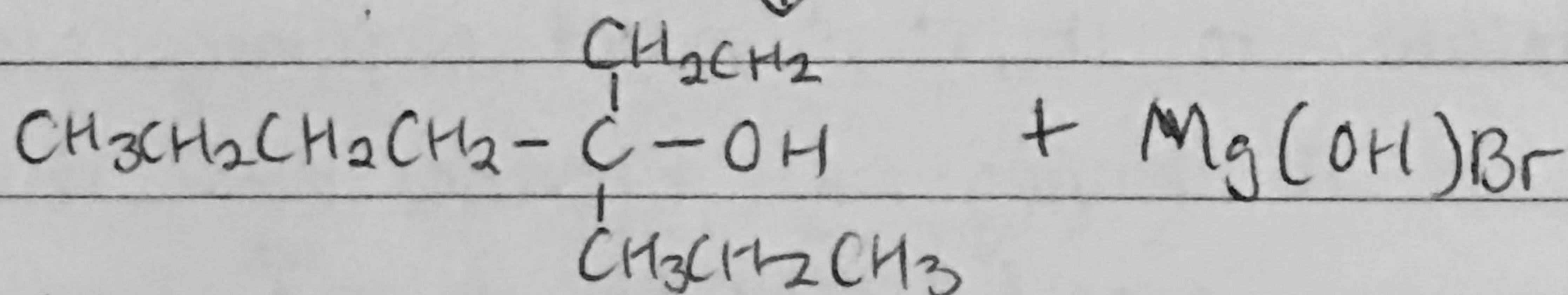
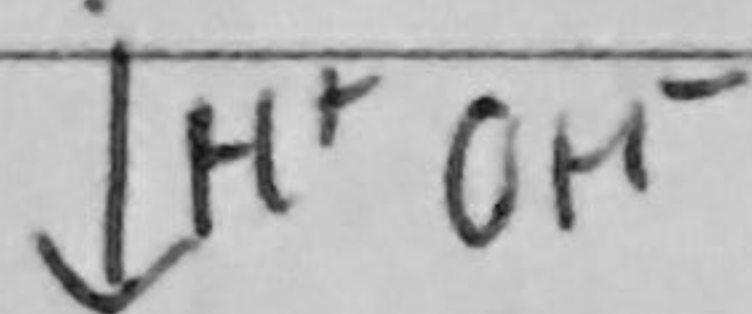
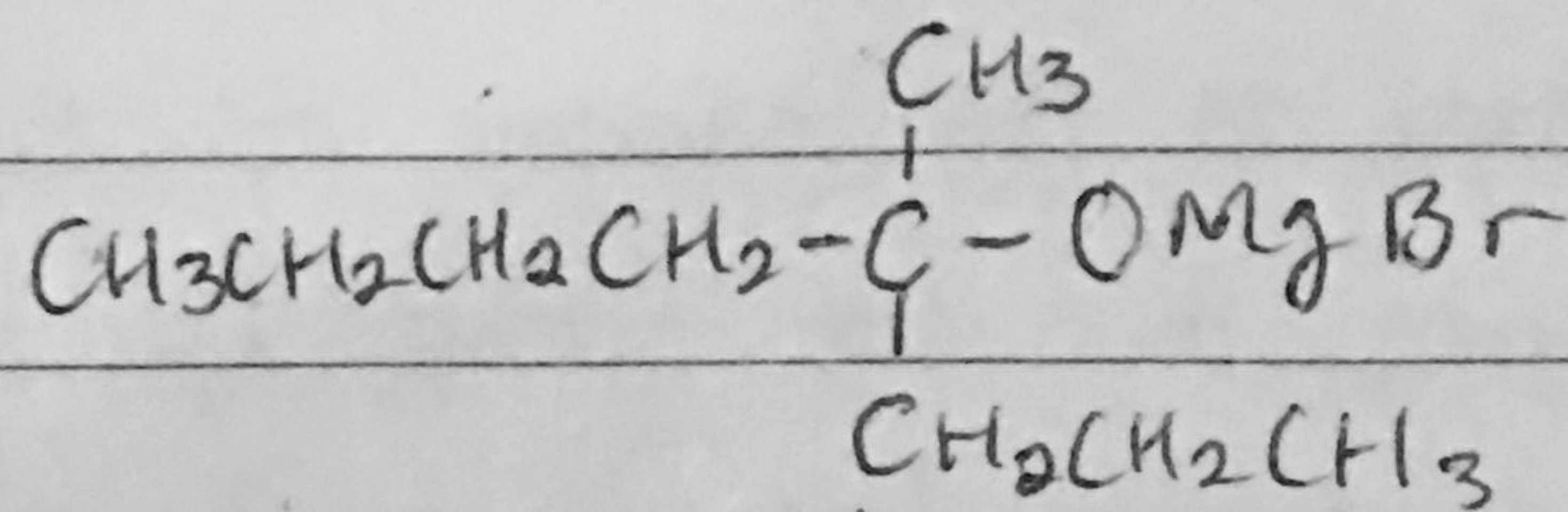
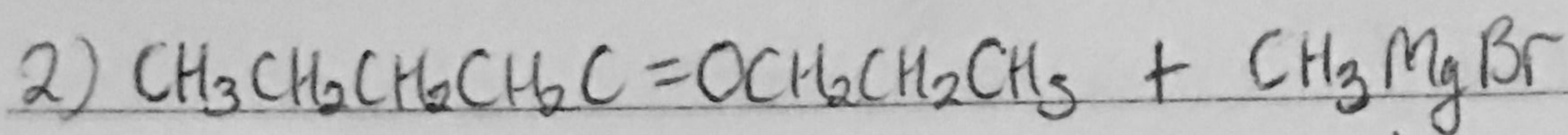
- Examples



b) This is based on the number of OH group present in the ~~compound~~ ^{alcohol} structure. If the alcohol structure has one hydroxyl group present it is called monohydric alcohol. If it has two hydroxyl group present it is called dihydric alcohol or glycols. If it three ~~etc~~ hydroxyl group present it is called triols or trihydric alcohol. If it has more than three hydroxyl groups present it is called polyhydric alcohol or polyols.

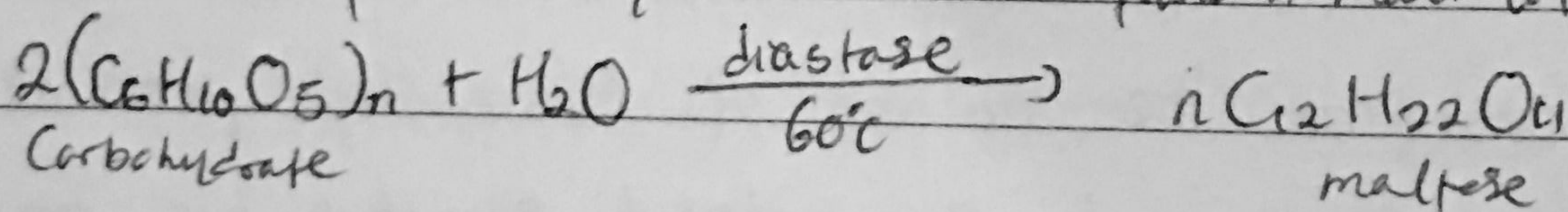
- Examples



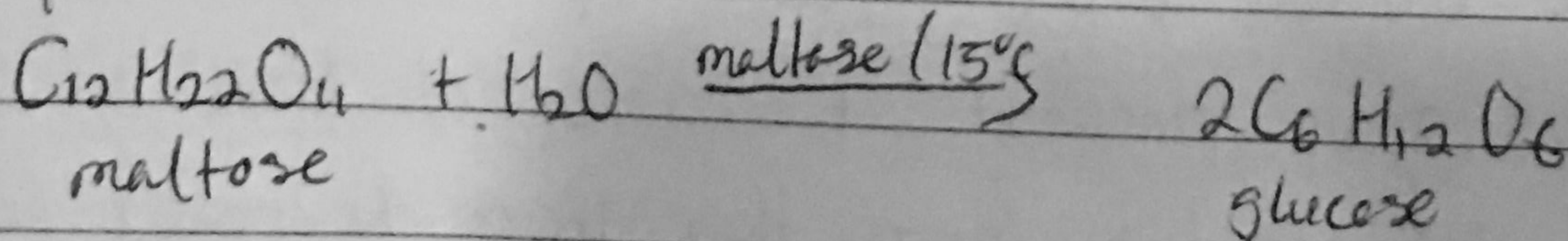


3) Carbohydrates such as starch produce ethanol via fermentation process.

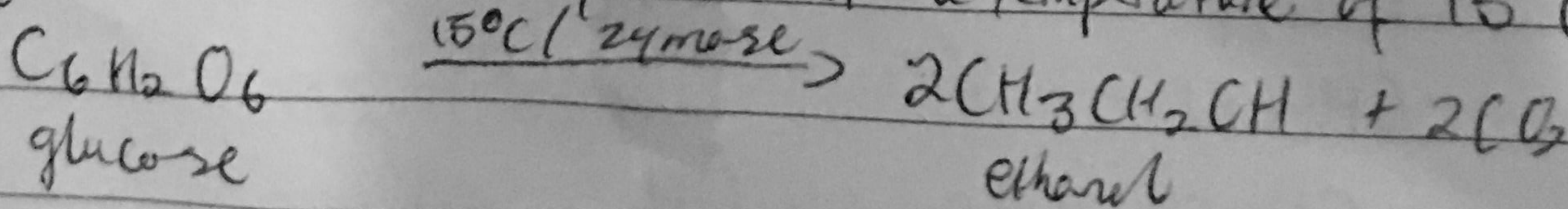
Step I: Breaking down of carbohydrate into maltose with the aid of the enzyme diastase found in malt at a temperature of 60°C .

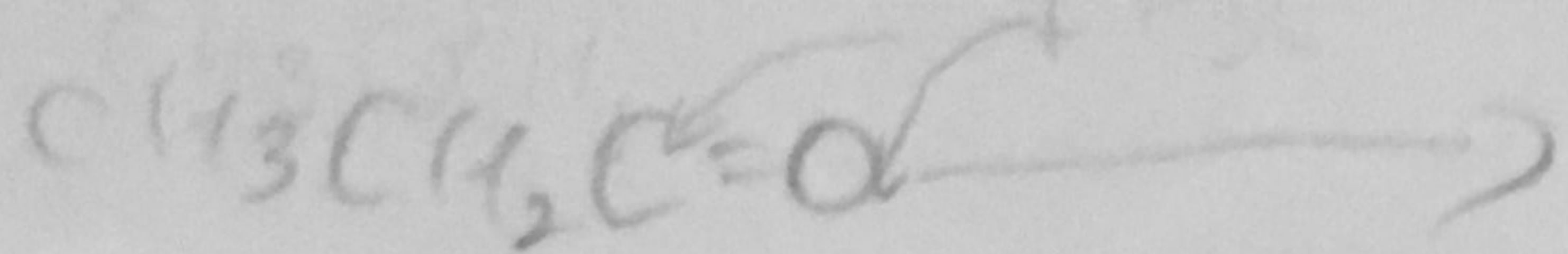


Step II: Breaking of maltose into glucose on addition of yeast which contains the enzyme maltase at a temperature of 15°C .



Step III: Conversion of glucose to ethanol by the enzyme zymase contained in yeast at a temperature of 15°C .

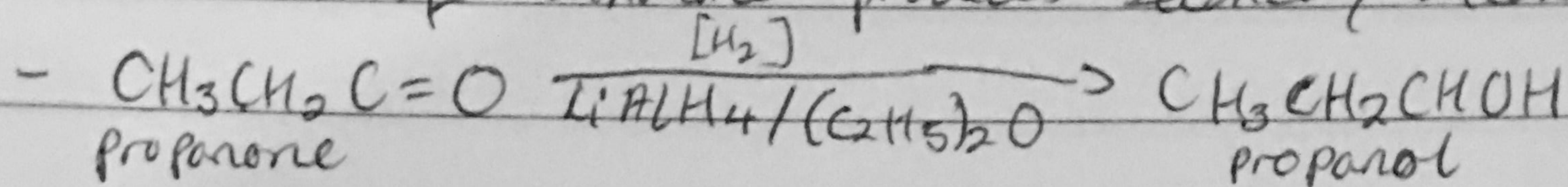




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4) Reduction of ketone produces secondary alcohol



- Reduction of alkanal gives primary alcohol

