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 DEPARTMENT: NURSING
 MATRIC. NO: 19/MHS 02/029
 COURSE: CHEM 102

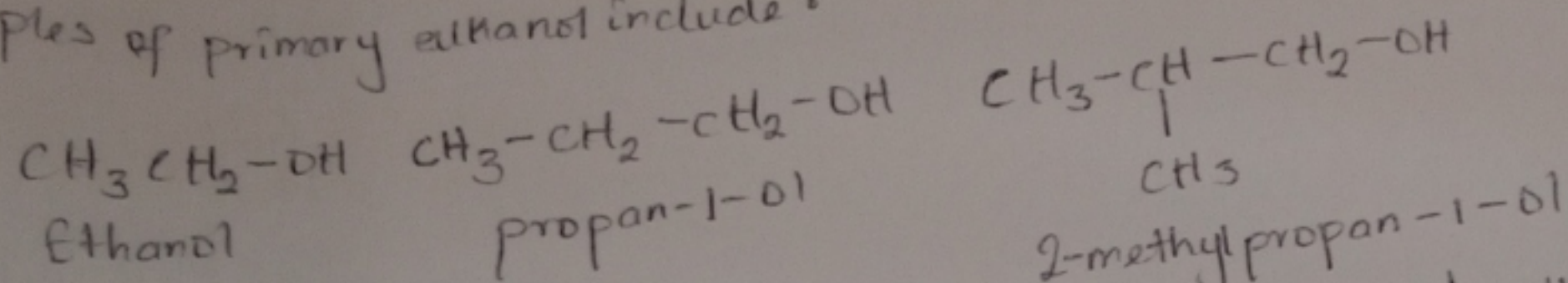
1. There are two major classification of alcohol. Alcohol is also known as alcohols.

* Primary alcohol (1°)

* Secondary alcohol (2°)

Primary alcohol

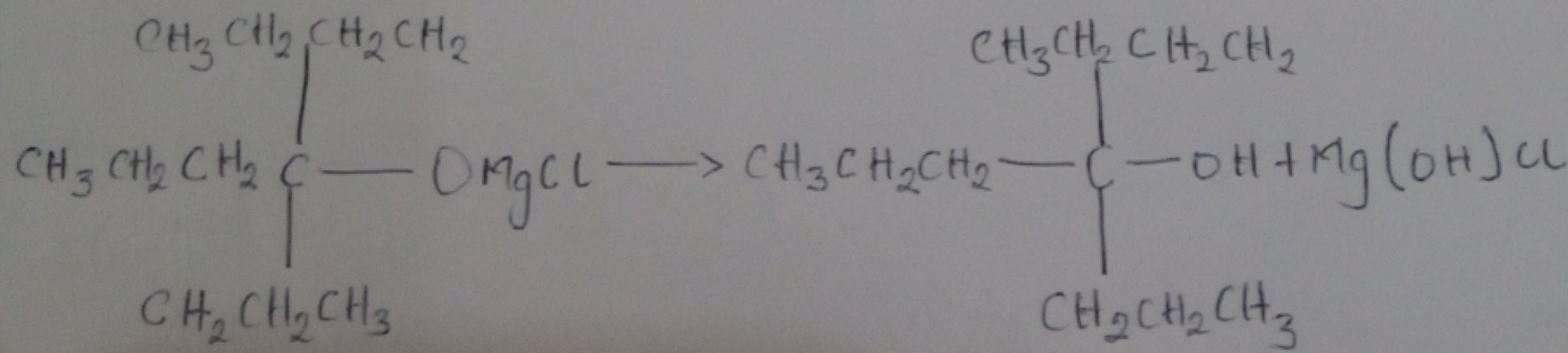
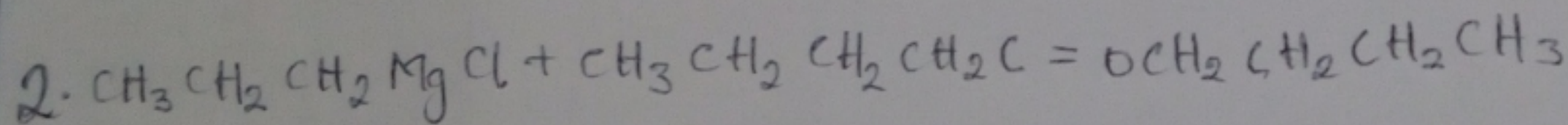
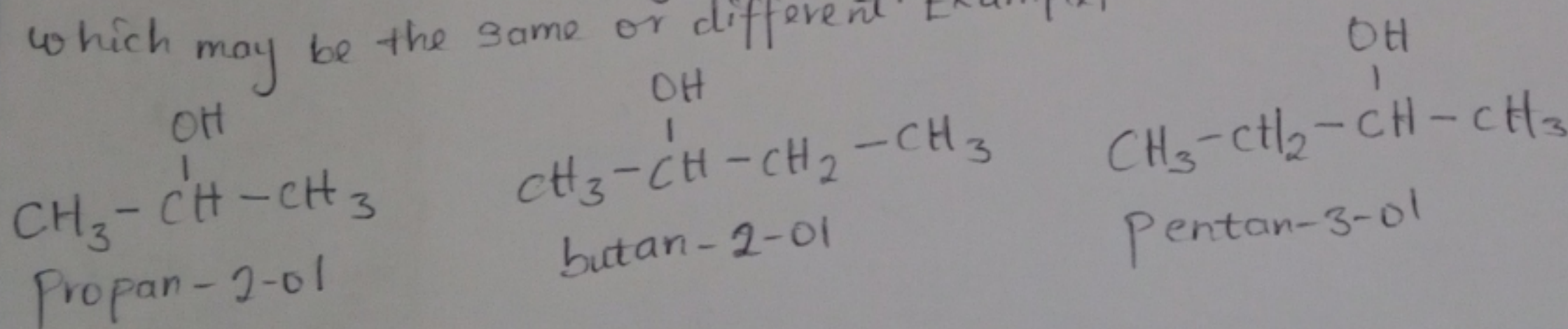
The carbon which carries the -OH group is only attached to one alkyl group. Some examples of primary alcohol include:



NOTE: It doesn't matter how complicated the attached alkyl group is in each case, there is only one linkage to an alkyl group from the CH_2 group holding the -OH group. There is an exception to this. Methanol, CH_3OH , is counted as a primary alcohol even though there are no alkyl group attached to the carbon with the -OH group on it.

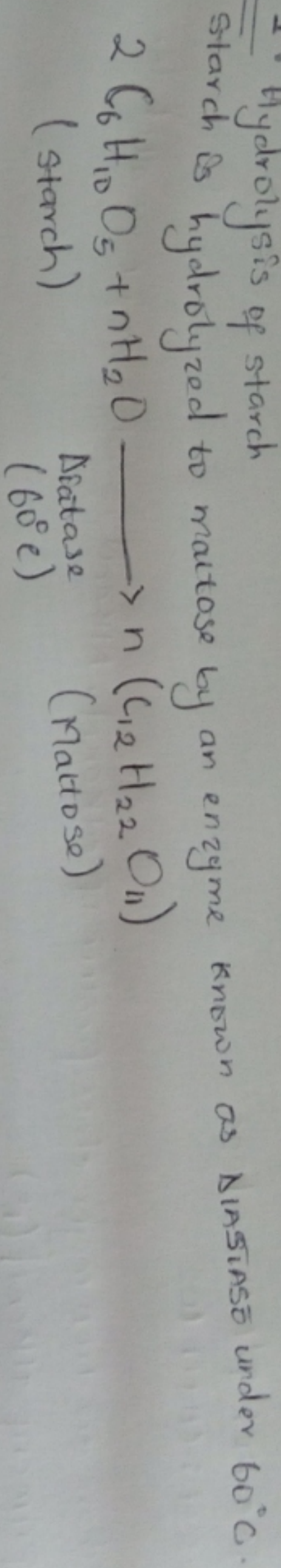
Secondary alcohol

The carbon with one -OH group attached is joined directly to two alkyl groups, which may be the same or different. Example;

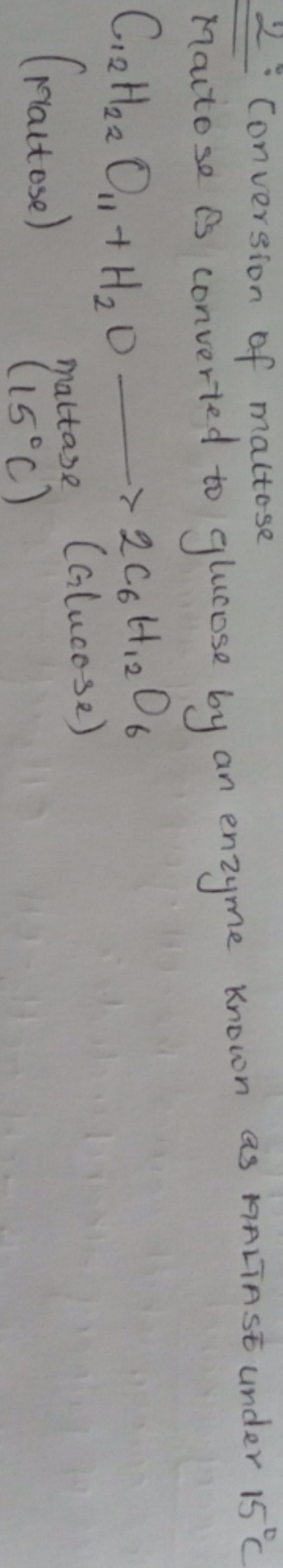


3. The industrial manufacturing of ethanol is carried out by the process of FERMENTATION

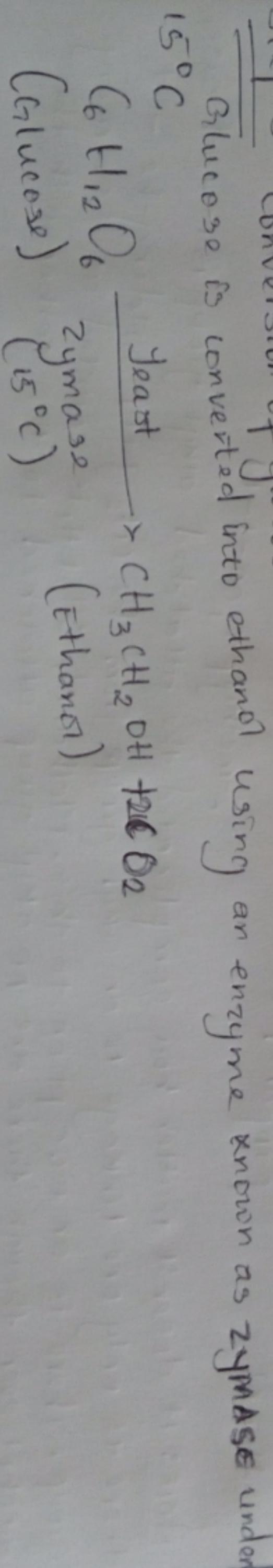
Step 1: Hydrolysis of starch



Step 2: Conversion of maltose



Step 3: Conversion of glucose



4. Alkanones and Alkanals can be reduced using LiAlH_4 or $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$

Alkanones: The reduction process of Propanone is propanol.



Alkanals: The reduction process of propanal to propanol

