

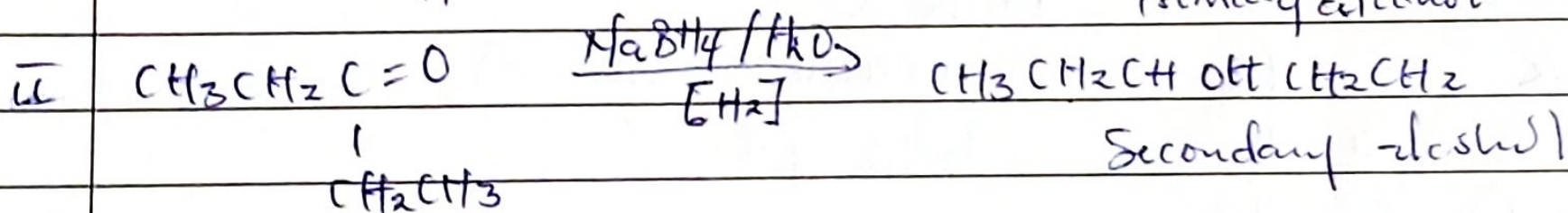
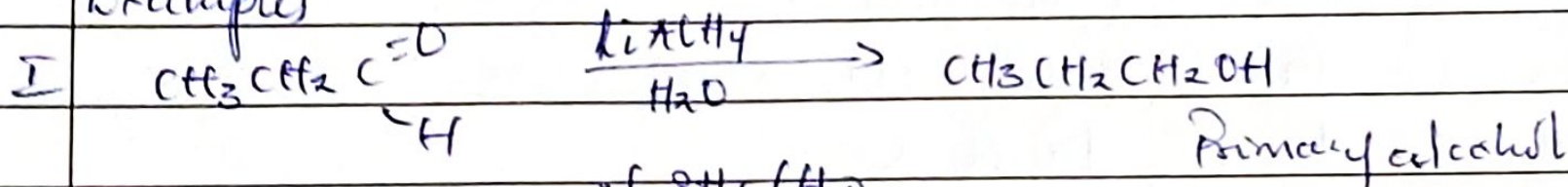
The glucose at constant temperature of 15°C is converted into alcohol by the enzyme zymase contained in yeast.

f Products obtained in the reduction of Alkane and Alkanol

i Reduction of Alkane produces primary alcohol

ii Reduction of Alkanol produces secondary alcohol

Examples



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17/MTE 01/211

1 Major classification of Alkanols and 2 examples each

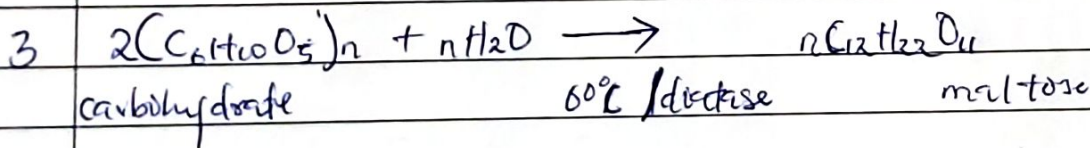
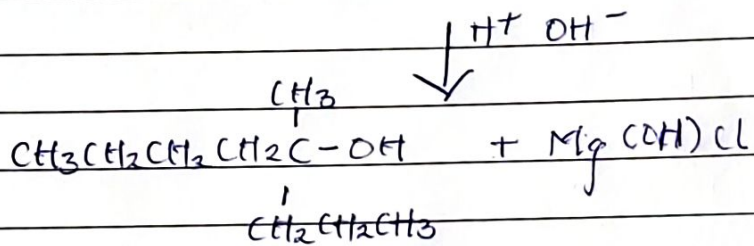
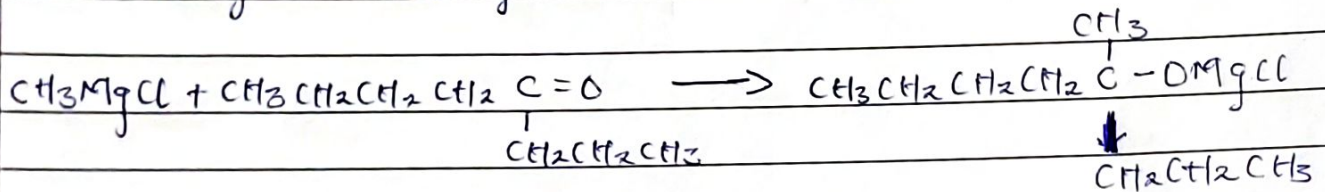
I Based on Number of Hydrogen atoms

II Based on Number of Hydroxyl groups

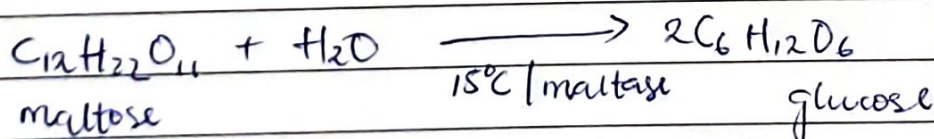
I $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ (Primary methanol)
 $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (Primary Ethanol)

II $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$ (Monohydric alcohol)
 $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (Dihydric alcohol)

2 Grignard Synthesis of Alkanols ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$)
 $\text{R.MgX} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{MgCl}$



The starch on warming with diastase (diastase is contained in malt) for a specific period of time are converted to maltose



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