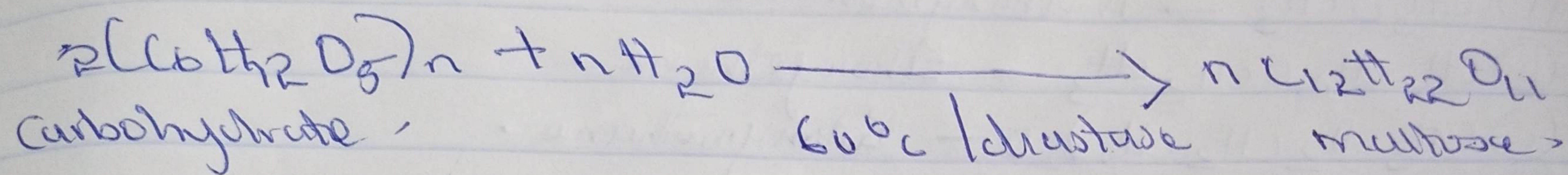
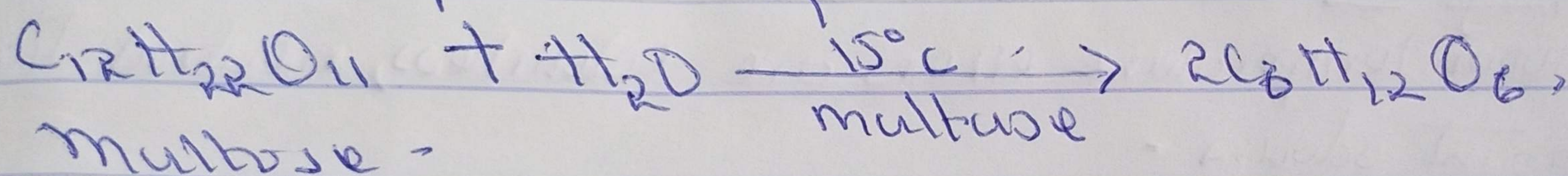


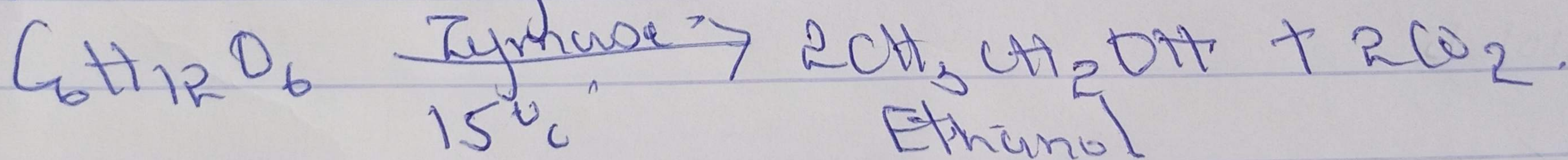
③ The starch containing materials include molasses, potatoes, cereals, rice and in warming with malt to  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$  for a specific period of time are converted to maltose by the enzyme diastase.



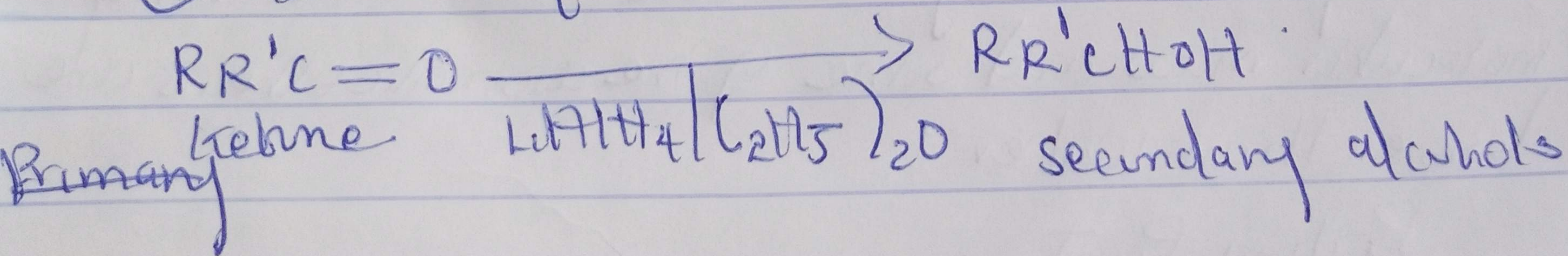
The maltose is broken down into glucose in cultivation of yeast which contains the enzyme maltase at a temperature of  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ .



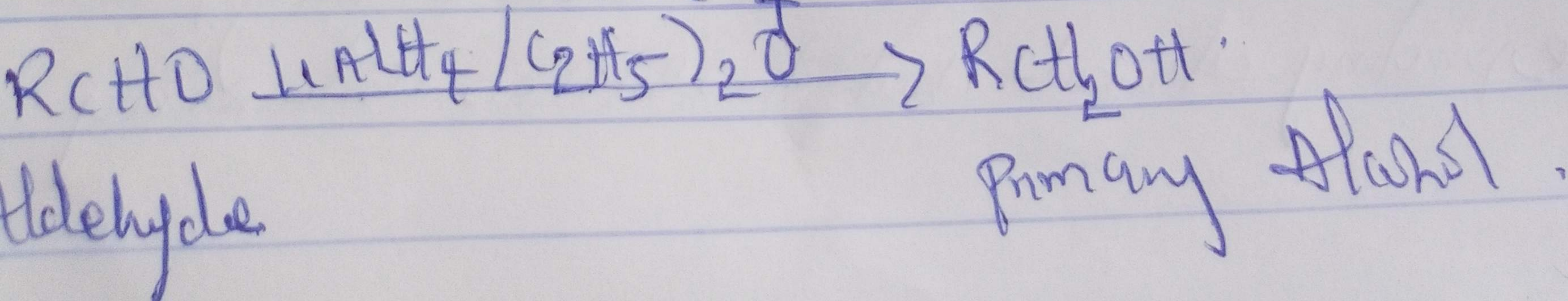
The glucose at constant temperature of  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  is then converted into alcohols by the enzyme zymase contained also in yeast.



#### ④ Reduction of Alkanone.



#### Reduction of Alkanal



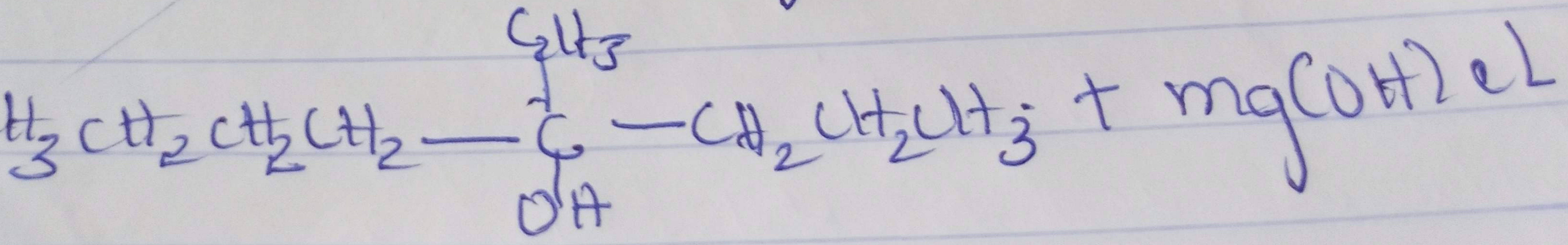
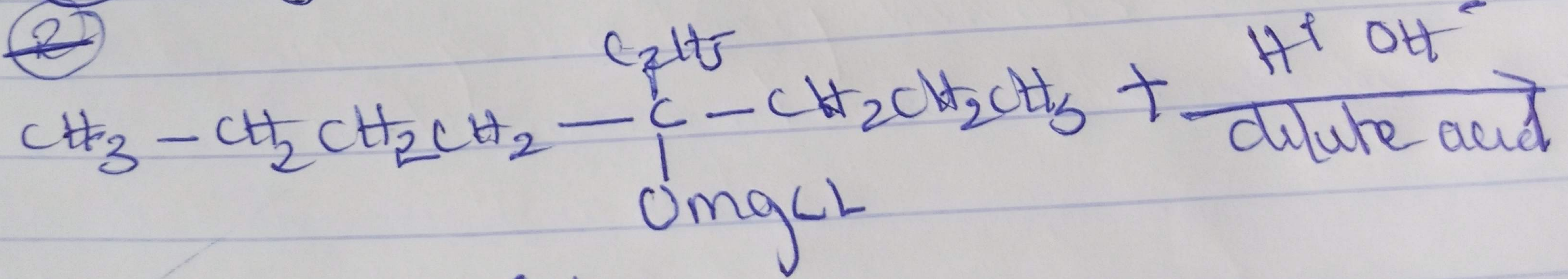
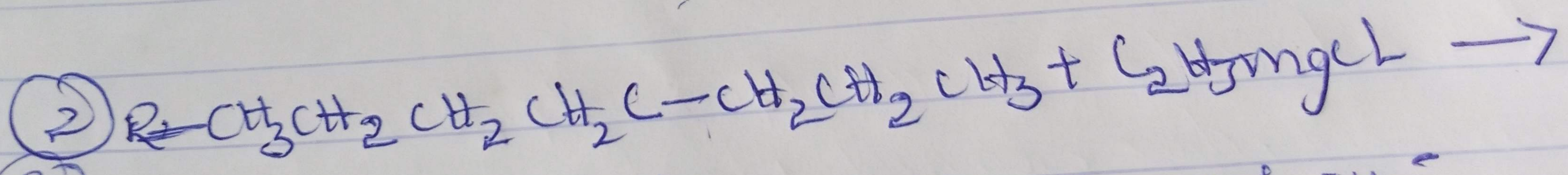


Osoba Damilola Egunmoghene.  
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MIBS -

① Classifications of Alcohol.

② This is based on the number of hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom containing the hydroxyl group. If the number — Examples:  $CH_3OH$  (methanol),  $CH_3CH(OH)CH_3$  propan-2-ol.

③ This is based on the number of hydroxyl groups they possess. Monohydric alcohols have one hydroxyl group present in the alcohol structure while dihydric have two hydroxyl groups and trihydric has three hydroxyl groups and polyhydric ~~alcohol~~ alcohols have more than three hydroxyl groups. Eg  $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH \rightarrow$  monohydric,  $OHCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH \rightarrow$  trihydric alcohols



4 ethyl Octan 4-ol.