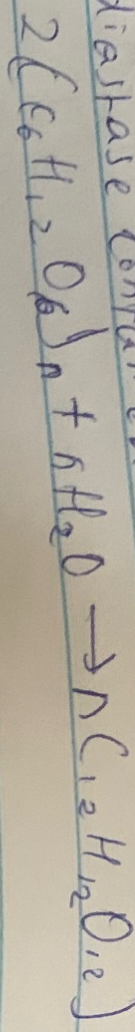
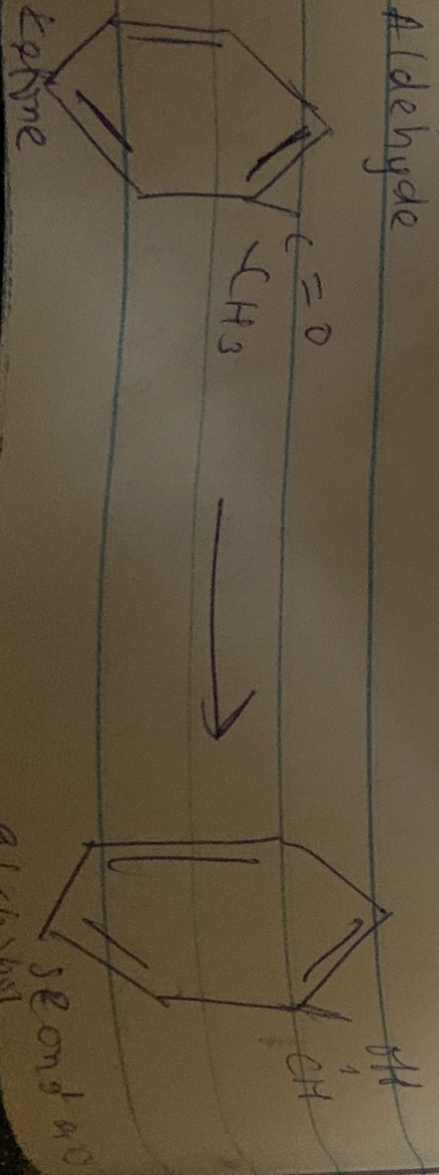
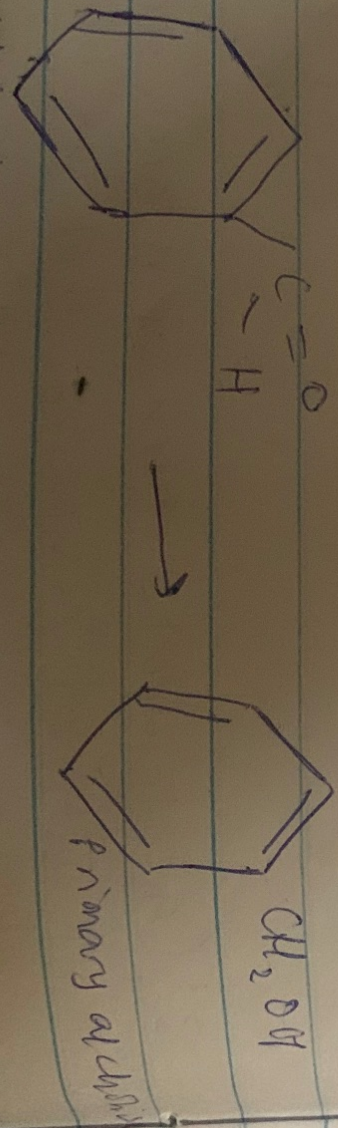


Malt to 60°C for a specific period of time are converted into maltose by the enzyme diastase contained in the malt.



4) Products obtained in the reduction of aldehyde and ketone

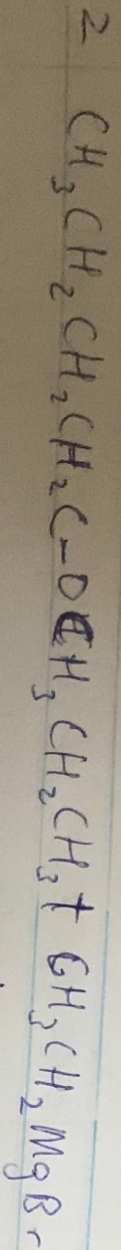
Aldehyde and ketone are reduced to primary and secondary alcohols respectively by reacting with hydrogen in the presence of a platinum or nickel catalyst or with aluminium isopropoxide or with complex metal hydride such as lithium trihydridoaluminate (iii) or sodium tetrahydridoaluminate (iii) or sodium tetrahydride



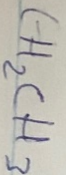


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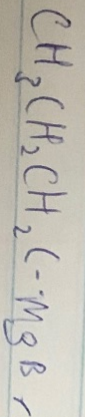
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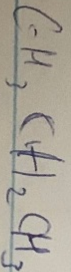
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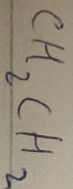
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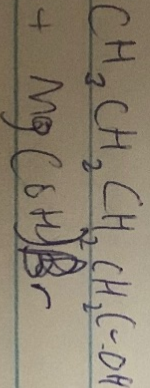
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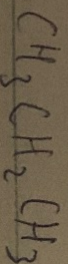
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3-Butylbenzene-5-ol

3 Carbohydrates such as starch are major groups of natural compounds that can be made of yield ether by the biological process of fermentation  
Step 1

The starch containing materials include molasses, potatoes, cereals, rice and on warming with



1a) Primary alcohol: In primary alcohol, the carbon atom that carries the OH group is only attached to one alkyl group. Examples are Ethanol ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ), 2-methylpropan-1-ol  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

1b) Secondary alcohol: In secondary alcohol, which is usually represented as  $2^\circ$ . The carbon atom with the -OH group attached is joined directly to two alkyl groups which may be the same or different. Examples include: propan-2-ol, pent-3-