

Assignment

1. Alkanols are also known as alcohols. Alkanols are classified into:
 - a. Primary alkanol (1°)
 - b. Secondary alkanol (2°)

Primary alkanol (1°)

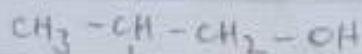
The carbon which carries the $-OH$ group is only attached / attached to one alkyl group. Example includes,



Ethanol



Propanol

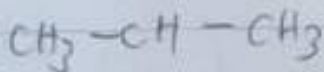


2-methyl propan-ol

Secondary alkanol (2°)

The carbon which carries the $-OH$ group, is attached to 2 alkyl groups which may be the same or different

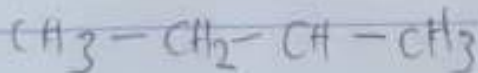
Examples:



Propan-2-ol

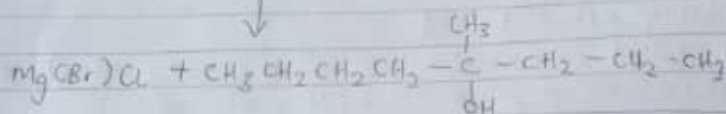
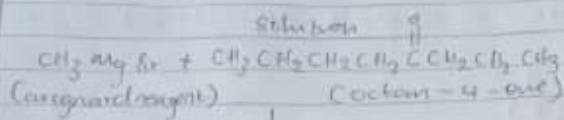
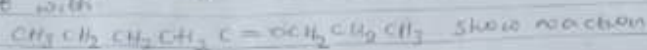


butan-2-ol



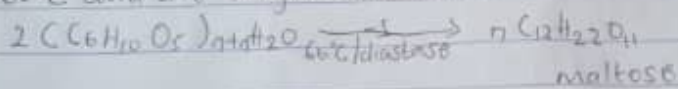
Propan-3-ol.

2. In the Grignard synthesis of alcohols, react a named reagent with

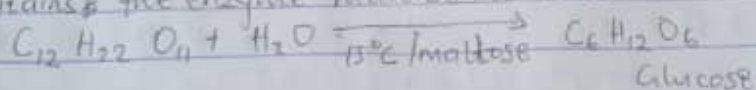


3. Industrial manufacture of ethanol

Carbohydrate is converted into maltose at a temperature of 60°C and the enzyme diastase.



Maltose is broken down into glucose on addition of yeast which contains the enzyme maltase at 15°C



Glucose at constant temp 15°C is converted into alcohol with enzyme zymase contained also in yeast.

