

Agughasi Chidindu Jude

19/MHS01/060

CHM 102

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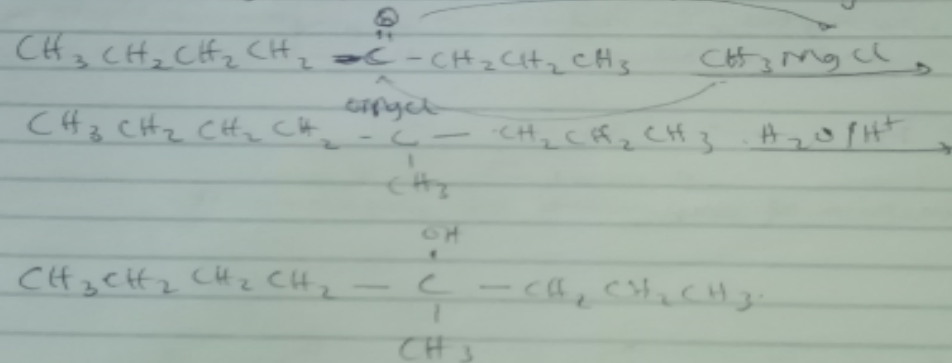
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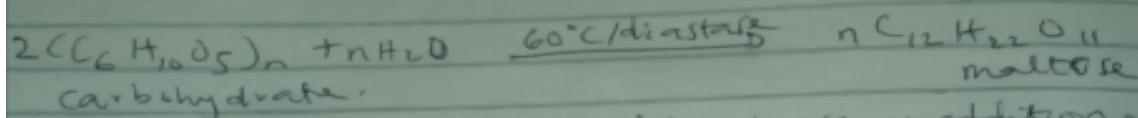
a. Primary alcohol: - In primary alcohol which is usually represented as  $1^\circ$ . The carbon atom that carries the  $-OH$  group is only attached to one alkyl group. Examples of primary alcohol are Ethanol ( $CH_3CH_2OH$ ), propan-1-ol ( $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ ).

b. Secondary alcohol: - In secondary alcohol, it is represented as  $2^\circ$ . The carbon atom with the  $-OH$  group attached is joined to two alkyl groups, which may be the same or different. Examples include; propan-2-ol ( $CH_3-CH(OH)-CH_3$ )  
butan-2-ol ( $CH_3-CH(OH)-CH_2-CH_3$ )

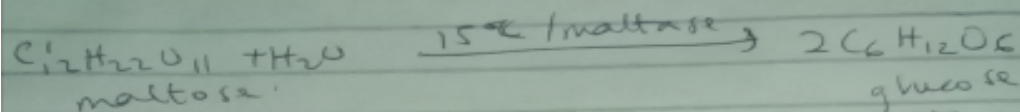
2. Using Methylmagnesium chloride ( $CH_3MgCl$ )



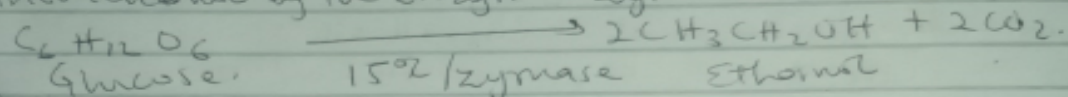
Production of ethanol:



The maltose is broken down into glucose on addition of yeast which contains the enzyme maltase and a temperature  $15^\circ C$



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



Reduction of alkanone leads to secondary alcohol and the reduction of alkanal leads to a primary alcohol. Hence the specific examples; The reduction of propanone leads to propan-2-ol and the reduction of ethanal leads to ethanol

