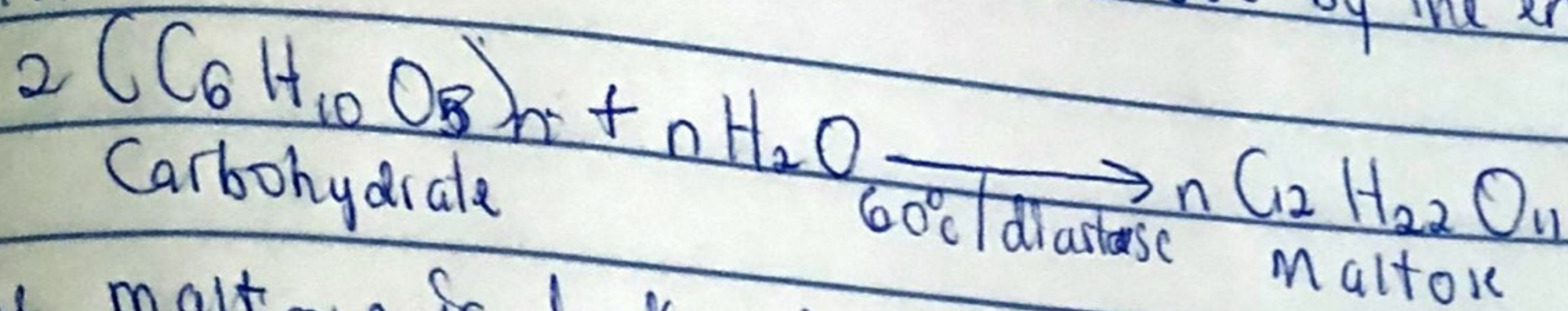
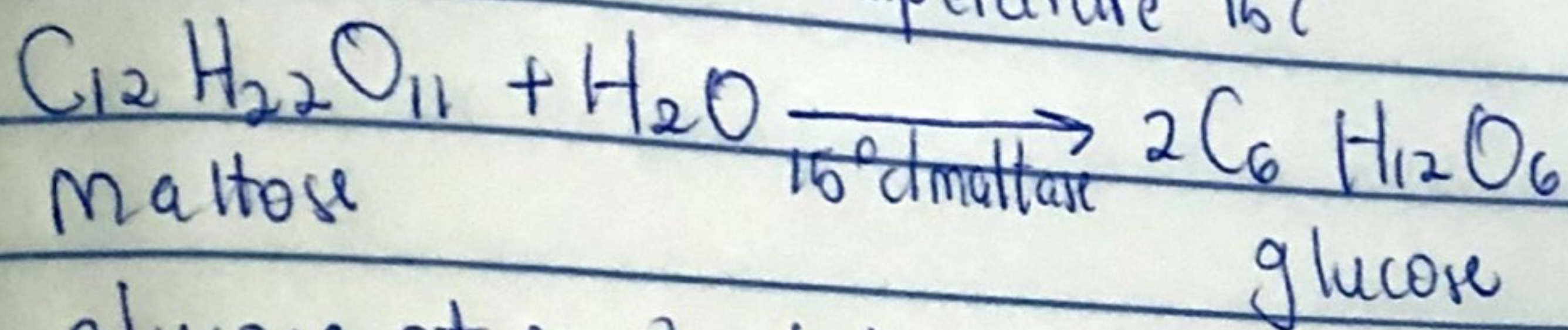


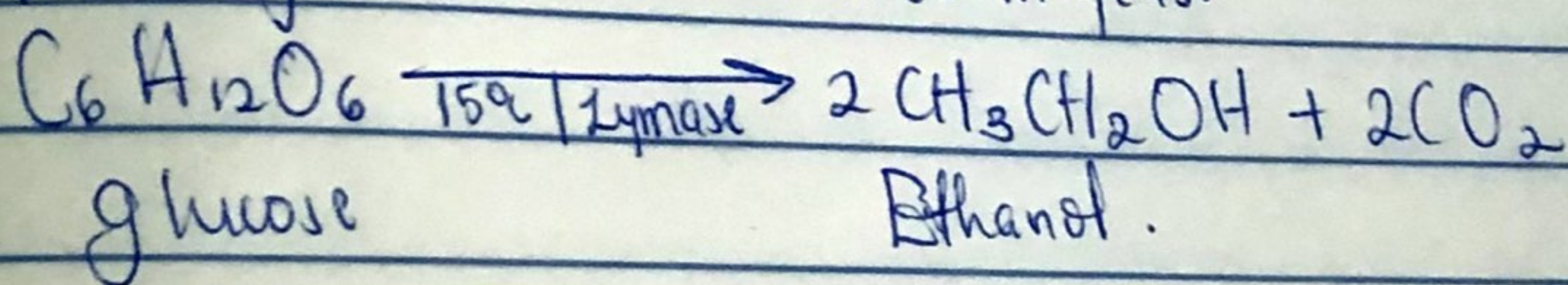
3) The starch containing materials by warming with malt to 60°C for a specific period of time are converted into maltose by the enzyme diastase contained in malt.



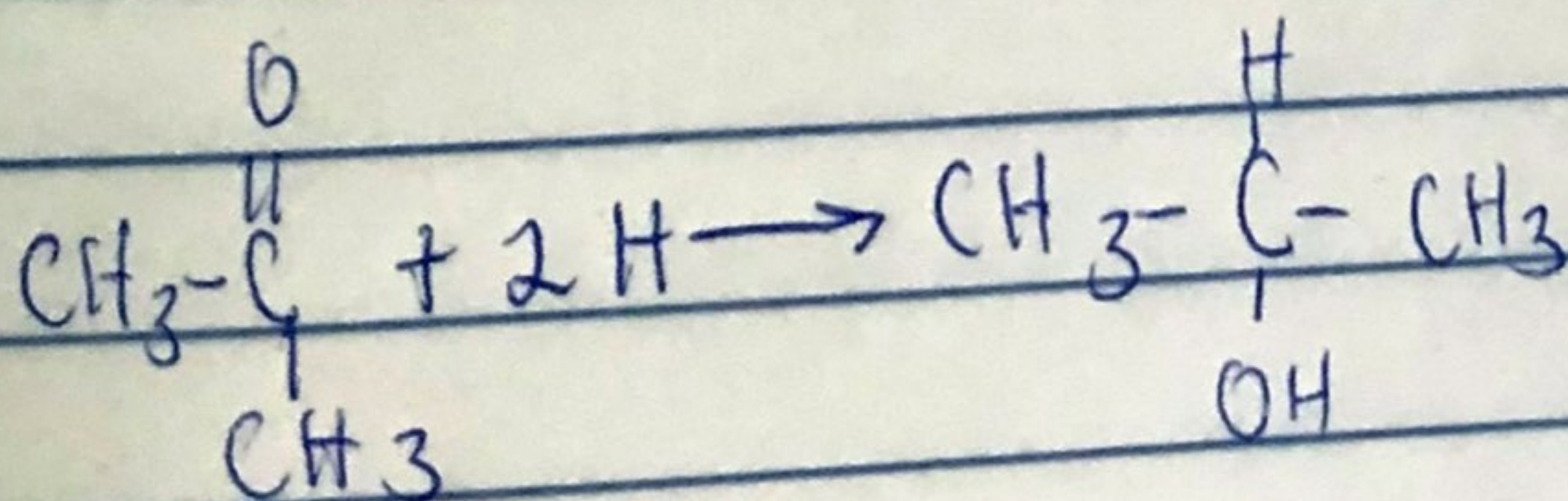
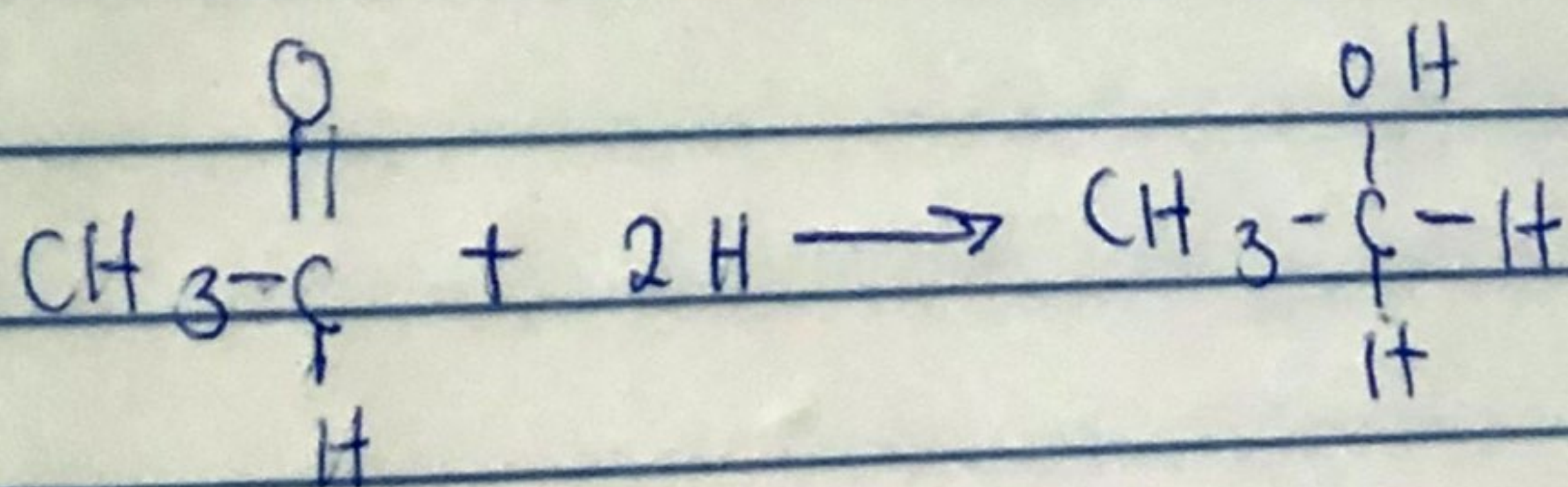
The maltose is broken down into glucose on addition of yeast which contains enzyme maltase at a temperature 15°C



The glucose at constant temperature of 15°C is then converted into alcohol by enzyme Zymase contained also in yeast



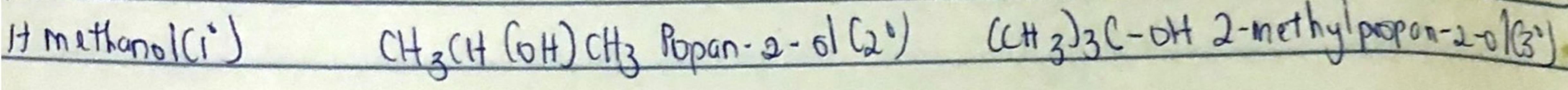
Reduction of alkanone leads to a secondary alcohol and the reduction of alkanal leads to a primary alcohol. Hence, the specific examples; the reduction of propanal to propan-2-ol and the reduction of ethanal leads to ethanol.



ATIONS

This is based on the number of hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom containing hydroxyl group. If the number of hydrogen atom attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl are three or two it is called Primary alcohol (1°), if it is one hydrogen atom, it is called Secondary (2°) if no hydrogen atom is attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group, it is a ~~tertiary~~ tertiary alcohol (3°)

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is based on the number of hydroxyl group. Monohydric alcohol which have one hydroxyl group. dihydric alcohol which has two hydroxyl group, while trihydric alcohol have three hydroxyl group while polyhydric alcohol have more than three hydroxyl group

