

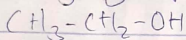
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19/Sci17/007
Biotechnology

1 Alcohols are classified into: Primary alcohol (1°)
Secondary alcohol (2°)

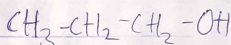
Primary alcohol (1°)

Carbon which contains the $-OH$ group is only attached

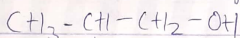
to alkyl group e.g



ethanol



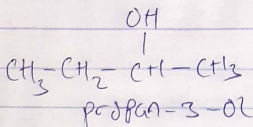
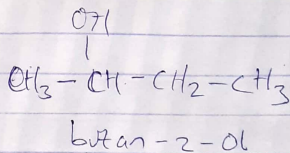
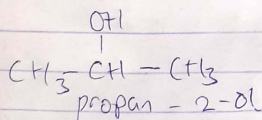
propanol



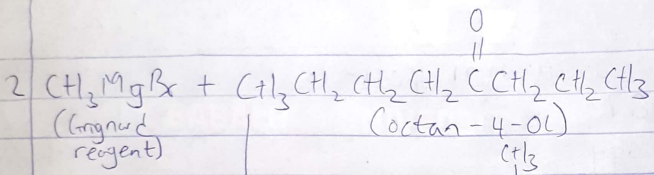
2-methylpropan-1-ol

Secondary alcohol (2°)

The carbon which contains the $-OH$ group is attached to two alkyl groups which may be the same or different

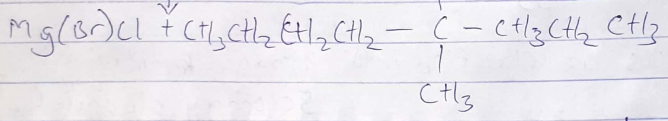


In the Grignard synthesis of alcohol, ^{it} reacts as named reagent with it.



(Grignard reagent)

(Octan-4-ol)

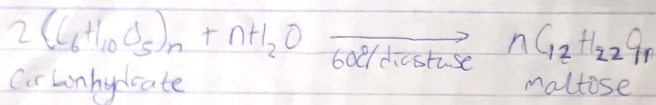


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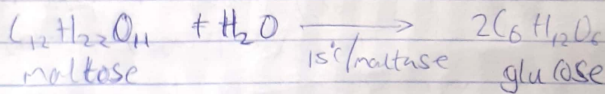
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Britechnology

3) Carbohydrates such as starch are a major group of natural compounds that can be made to yield ethanol by the biological process of fermentation.

The starch containing materials include molasses, potatoes, cereals, rice and on warming malt to 60°C for a period of time are converted into maltose by the enzyme diastase contained in the malt.



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



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

