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## This is based on the njmber of hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom contained in the hydroxyl group.examples; CH3OH 10(methanol)

## This is based on the number of hydroxyl group they possess.monohydric alcohol have one hydroxyl group present ,dihydric also known as glycol have two hydroxyl group present ,trihydric also known as triols have three hydroxyl group present and polyhydric or polyols have more than three hydroxyl groups.examples ;CH3CH2CH2OH propanol(monohydric alcohol).

## Lower alcohols with up to three carbon atoms in their molecules are soluble in water because these lower alcohols can form hydrogen bond with water molecules.the water solubility of alcohol decreases with increasing relative molecular mass.

## All monohydric alcohols are soluble in organic solvents.the solubility of simple alcohols and polyhydric alcohols is largely due to the ability to form hydrogen bonds with water molecules.

## 3)2(C6H10O5)n+nH2O 600/diastase nC12H22O11

## C12H22O11+H2O 150/maltase 2C6H12O6

## C6H12O6 150c/zymase 2CH3CH2OH +2CO2

## 4.Document 2_1

## 5.Document 5_1

## 6.Document 5_2

## 7.Document 2_3