

Alcohols are classified based on the following:

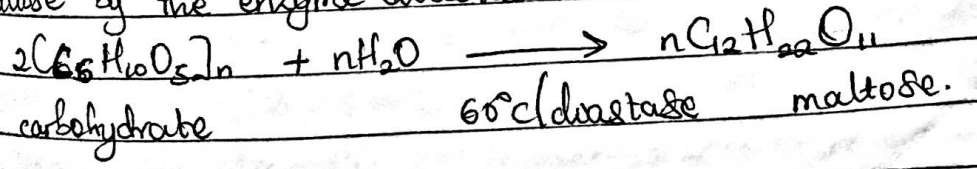
(a) based on the number of hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom containing the hydroxyl group. If the numbers of hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group are three or two, it is called a primary alcohol (1°). If it is one hydrogen atom, it is called secondary alcohol (2°) and if no hydrogen atom is attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group, it is called a tertiary alcohol (3°). An example is; $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ethanol (1°).

(b) based on the number of hydroxyl groups they possess. Monohydric alcohols have one hydroxyl group present in the alcohol structure. Dihydric alcohols are also called glycols and have two hydroxyl groups present in the alcohol structure while trihydric alcohols or triols have three hydroxyl groups present in the structure of the alcohol. Polyhydric alcohols or polyols have more than three hydroxyl groups. An example is: $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ Ethane-1,2-diol [dihydric alcohol]

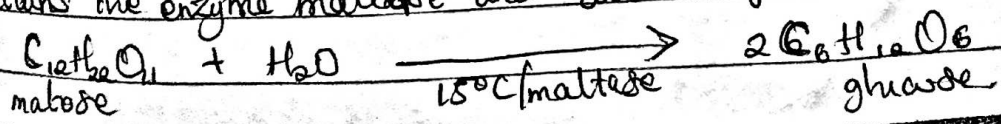
(c) Water: Lower alcohols with up to three carbon atoms in their molecules are soluble in water because these lower alcohols can form hydrogen bond with water molecules. The water solubility of alcohols decreases with increasing relative molecular mass.

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

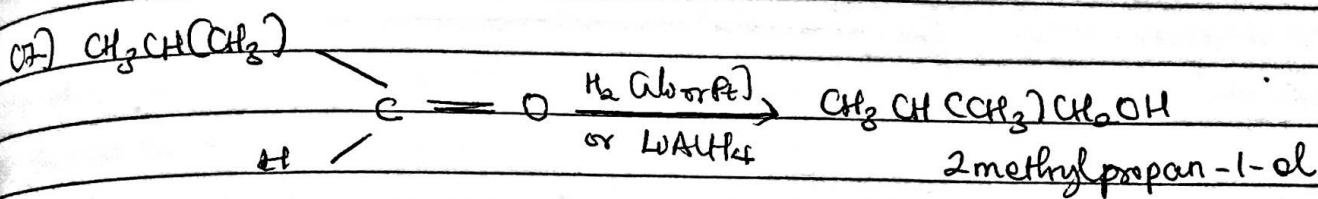
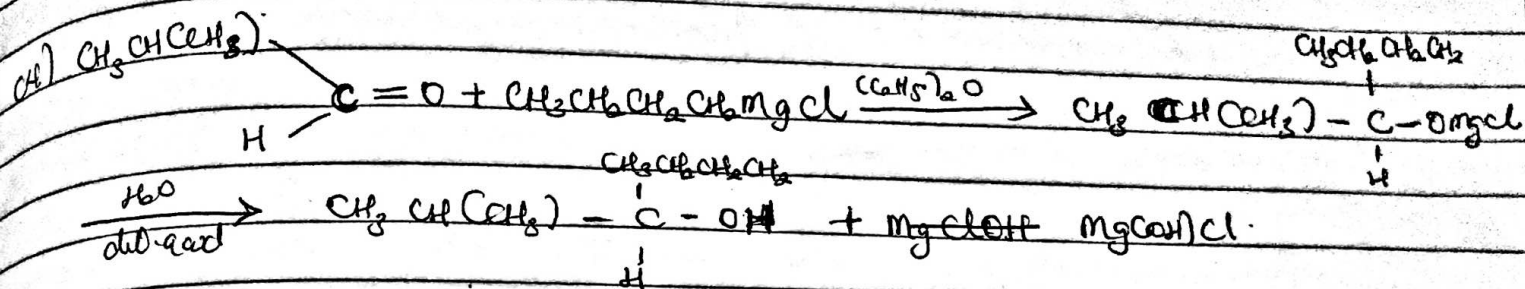
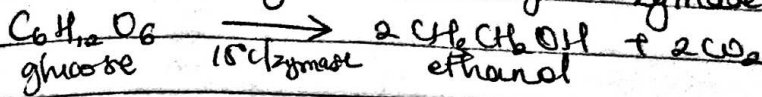
(d) Step 1: The starch containing materials include are rice, cereal and so on, on warming with malt to 60°C for a specific period of time are converted into maltose by the enzyme diastase contained in the malt.



Step 2: The maltose is broken down into glucose on addition of yeast which contains the enzyme maltase and at a temperature of 15°C



Step 3: The glucose at constant temperature of 15°C is then converted into alcohol by the enzyme zymase contained also in the yeast.



(C) Conversion of propan-1-ol to propan-2-ol.

