

UMDREN QUEEN FRÉDRICK

ASSIGNMENT

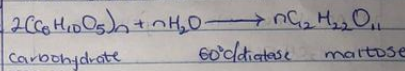
Cn-propanol and iso-propanol, carbon atoms are miscible with water and are great solvents for non-polar organic compounds.

a. Primary alcohol: the carbon which carries the -OH group is only attached to one alkyl group. Example is Ethanol (CH₃-CH₂-OH).

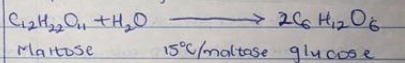
b. Secondary alcohol: the carbon with the -OH group attached is joined directly to two alkyl groups, which may be the same or different. An example is Propan-2-ol (CH₃-CH(OH)-CH₃).

c. Tertiary alcohol: the carbon atom holding the -OH group is attached directly to three alkyl groups, which may be any combination of same or different. Example: CH₃-C(OH)(CH₃)-CH₃ (2-methylpropan-2-ol).

3. step 1: The starch is converted to maltose by action of enzyme diastase contained in malt.



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



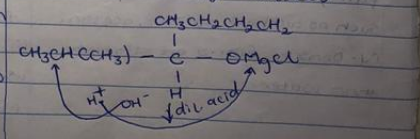
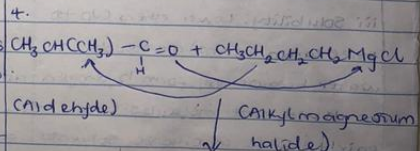
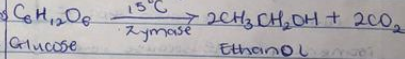
Alcohols contain two groups of different polarities. The alkyl group is a chain of one or more carbon atoms and some hydrogen atoms. This is a non-polar group of atoms.

The other group is an -OH, which is the polar end of the molecules.

The non-polar alkyl group enables alcohols to interact with non-polar organic molecules. The polar group interacts with polar water molecules and can also hydrogen bond with water. As the size of the alkyl group gets larger, alcohol becomes less soluble in water.

Alcohols with 2 (ethanol) or 3

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

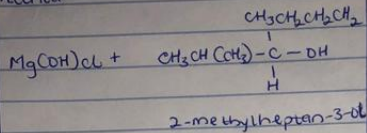


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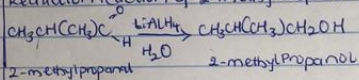
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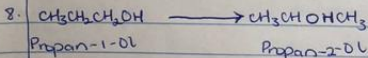
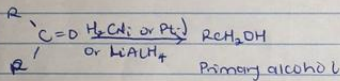
Acontd.

~~CH₃(OH)~~

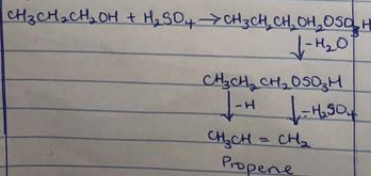
7. Reduction reaction of 2-methylpropanal



for Aldehydes



- Hydrate Propan-1-ol



- Hydrate alkene (Propene)

