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 CHM102 Assignment Answers

1) Classification of Alcohols

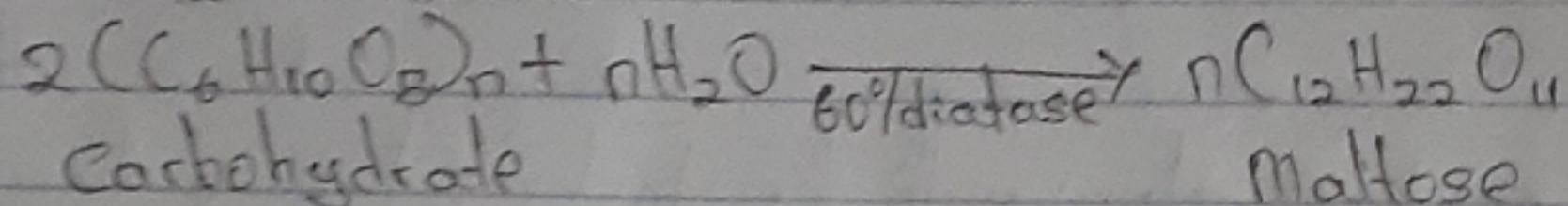
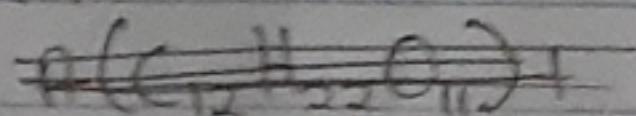
a) They are classified based on the number of hydrogen atoms attached the carbon atom with the hydroxyl group. If there are 3 or 2 hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom with the hydroxyl group then it is called a primary alcohol (1°), if there are two then it is called a secondary alcohol (2°). If there is only one hydrogen atom attached to the carbon atom then it is a tertiary alcohol (3°). E.g., $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$ - Propan-2-ol (2°)

b) They are classified based on the number of hydroxyl groups the alcohol contains. If it has only one then it is a ~~mono~~ monohydric alcohol, if two then it is Dihydric, if 3 it is called trihydric and those with more than three are called polyhydric alcohols. E.g $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ - Propan-1,2,3-triol (Trihydric alcohol)

2) Solubility of Alcohols

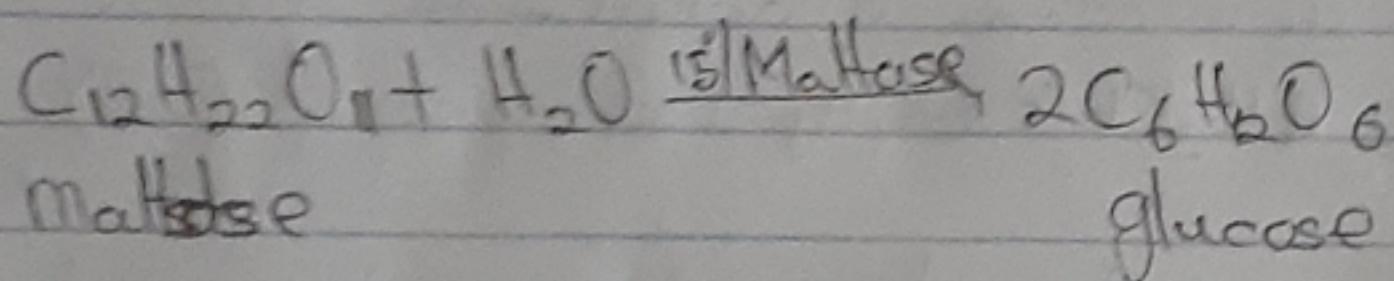
Lower alcohols with up to 3 carbon atoms are soluble in water because they can form hydrogen bonds with water molecules. Solubility of alcohols with ~~water~~ water decreases with increasing R.M.M. All monohydric alcohols are soluble in organic solvents.

3. Starch is converted to maltose by boiling with
~~salt~~ malt at 60°C by an enzyme, diastase, contained
in malt

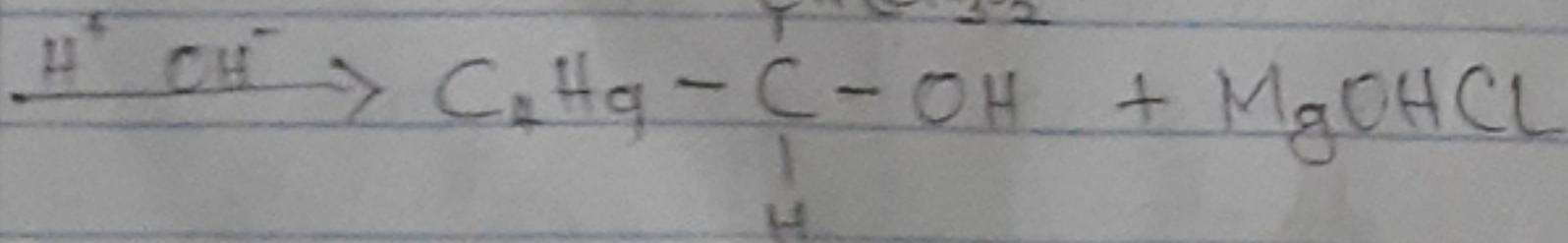
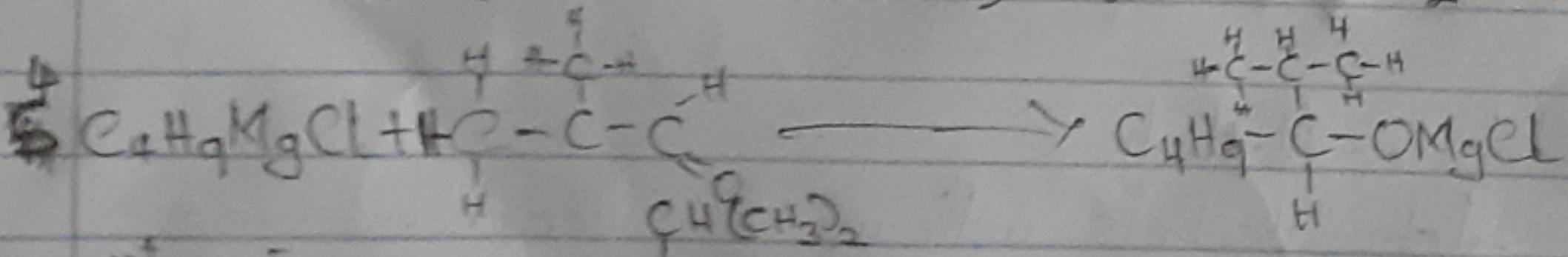
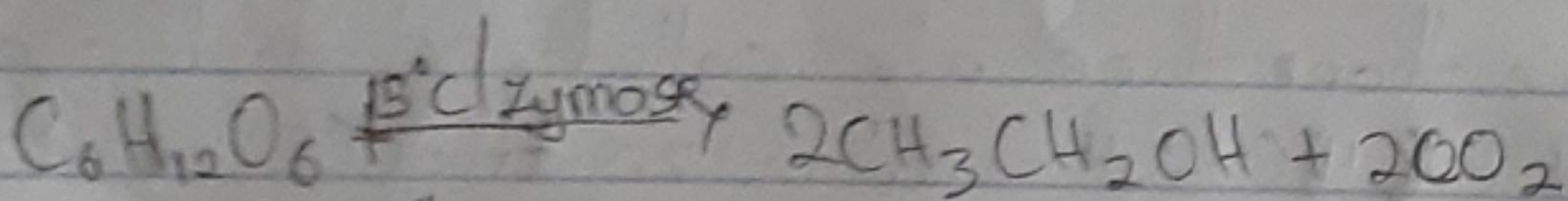


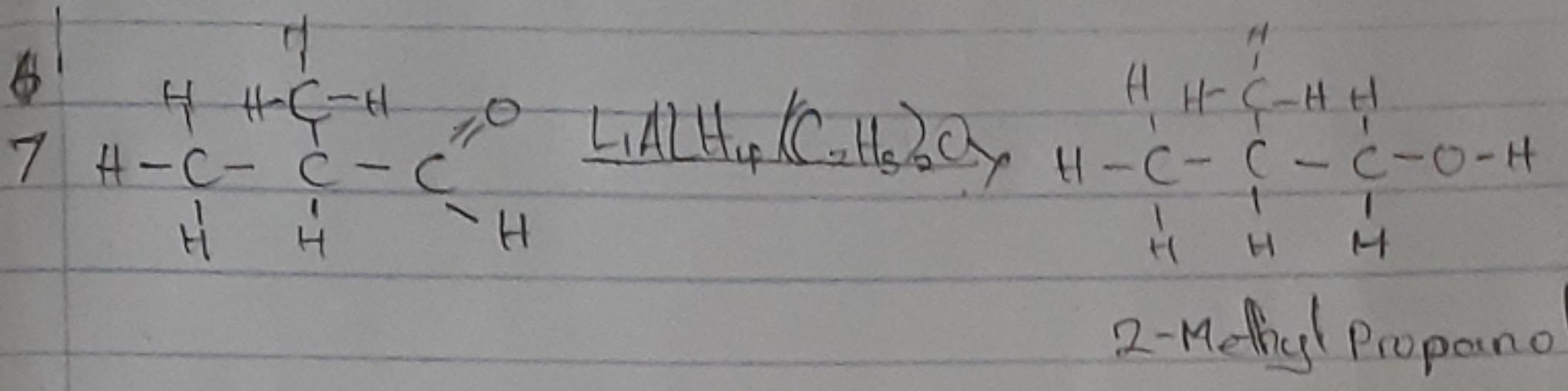
Then

Maltose is ~~baked~~, with yeast at 15°C ~~and~~, converted to glucose by an enzyme, Maltase, contained in ~~the~~ yeast.



The glucose at constant temperature of 15°C is
fully converted into alcohol by enzyme, Zymase, contained
in yeast.





8 Convert Propan-1-ol to propan-2-ol

