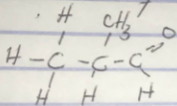
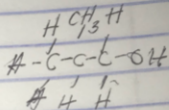
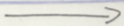


7 Reduction of 2 methyl propanal



2 methyl propanal



2 methyl propanol



The maltose is then broken down into glucose on addition of yeast which contains an enzyme called maltase at a temperature of 15 degree Celsius.



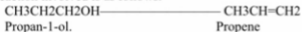
The glucose is then converted into alcohol at a constant temperature of 15 degree Celsius in the presence of an enzyme called zymase which is contained in the yeast.



8.a) Dehydration of propan-1-ol to propan-2-ol.

When propan-1-ol is treated with concentrated sulfuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) the phenomenon called dehydration occurs due to which a water molecule from propan-1-ol gets eliminated.

Due to this propan-1-ol gets converted into propene. The reaction involved is as follows.



b) Hydrolysis of propene to propan-2-ol.

Propene can be hydrolysed to propan-2-ol in accordance with mechanism called Markownikoff's reaction which states that when an unsymmetrical reagent the negative part of the reagent gets attached itself to the carbon atom of the alkene which has less number of hydrogen atoms.

In this case, the unsymmetrical reagents used in H<sub>2</sub>O which is composed of H positive and OH negative part. Due to hydrolysis of water, the negative part attaches itself to the propene and thus converts it as propan-2-ol. The reaction is as follows:



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1.a) Classification based on the number of hydrogen atom attached to the carbon atom containing the hydroxyl group. This can further be classified into:

- I. Primary alcohols.
- II. Secondary alcohols.
- III. Tertiary alcohols.

If there are two or three hydrogen atom attached the carbon atom containing the carboxyl group, it is called primary alcohol, if it is one hydrogen atom, it is called secondary alcohol and if no hydrogen atom is attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group, it is called tertiary alcohol. Eg, methanol

b) Classification based on the number of hydroxyl group they possess.

This can so be further classified into:

- I. Monohydric alcohols
- II. Dihydric alcohols
- III. Trihydric alcohols
- IV. Polyhydric alcohols

Monohydric alcohols have one hydroxyl group that are present in the structure. Dihydric alcohols which are also called glycols have he two hydroxyl groups present in the structure. Trihydric alcohols or triols have three hydroxyl groups present in the alcohols structure. Polyhydric alcohols or polyols have more than three hydroxyl group present in the alcohol structure.  
 $\text{CH}_3(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$

2. 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 and all monohydric alcohols are soluble in organic solvents. The water solubility of alcohols decreases with increasing relative molecular mass

3. Starch containing materials include molasses, potatoes, cereals, rice, etc. The starches are broken down on warming with malt to 60 degree Celsius for a specific period of time and are then converted to maltose by an enzyme called diastase containing in the malt.

