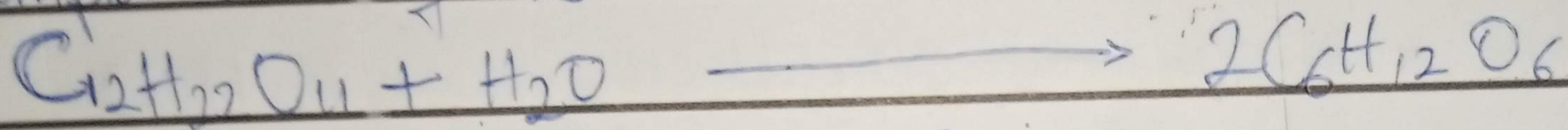


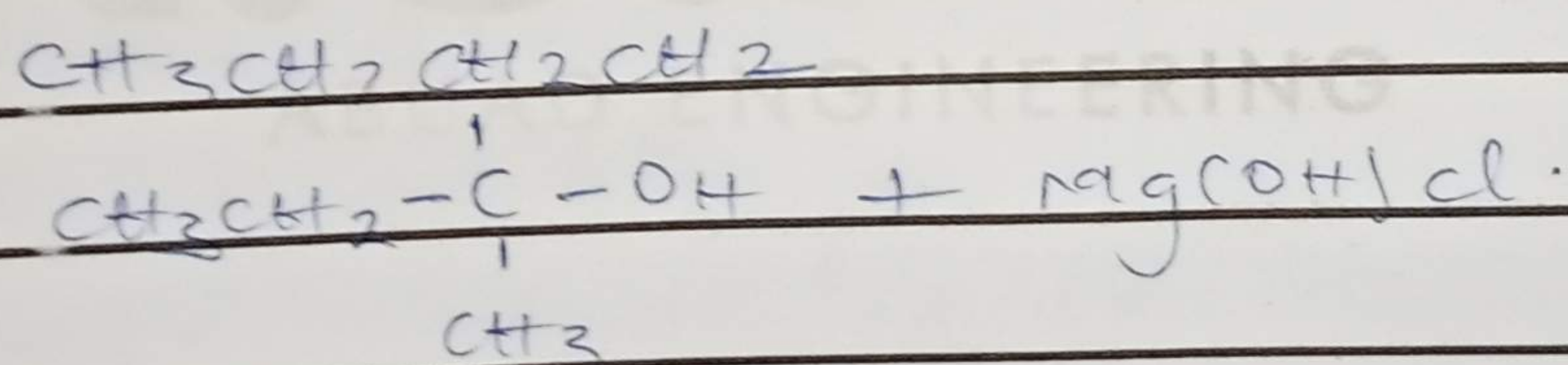
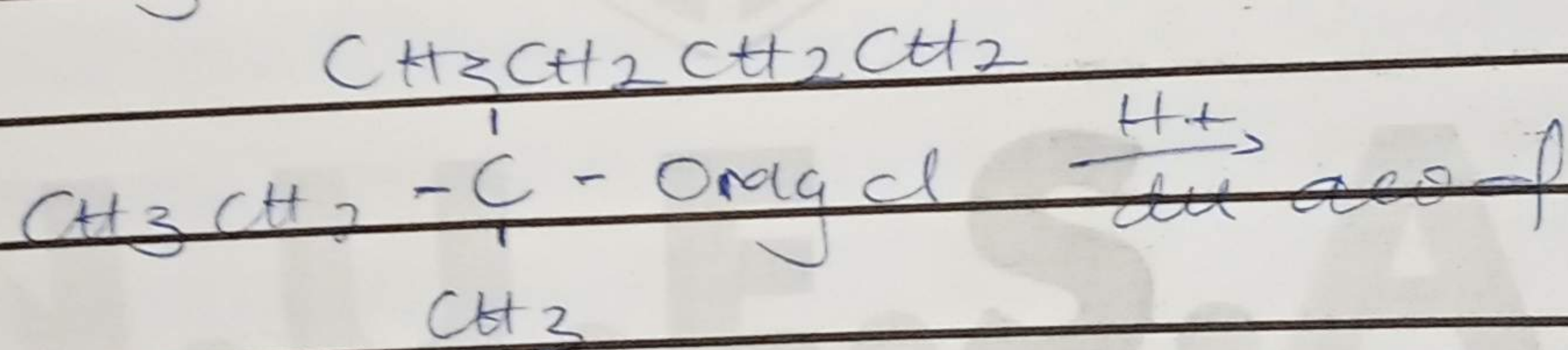
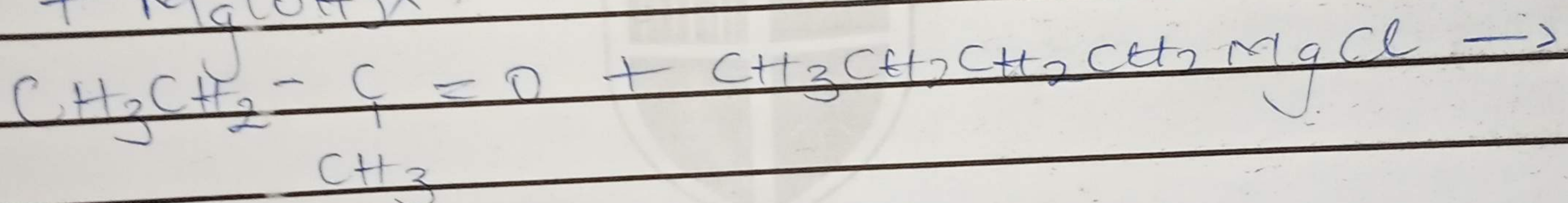
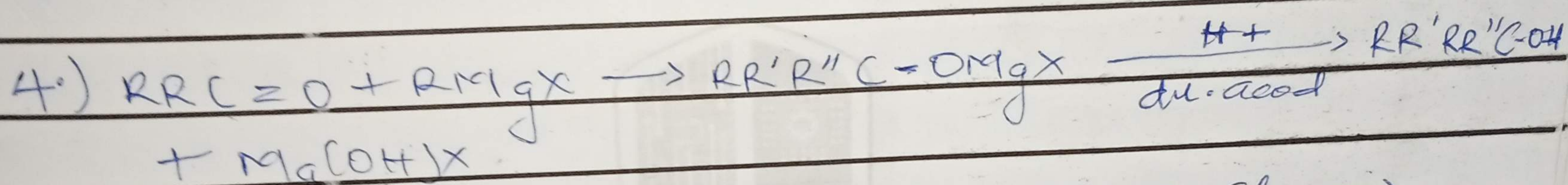
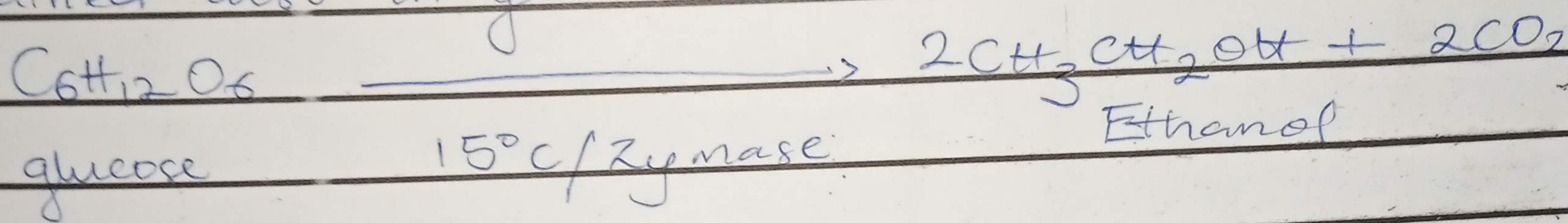
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temperature of 15°C

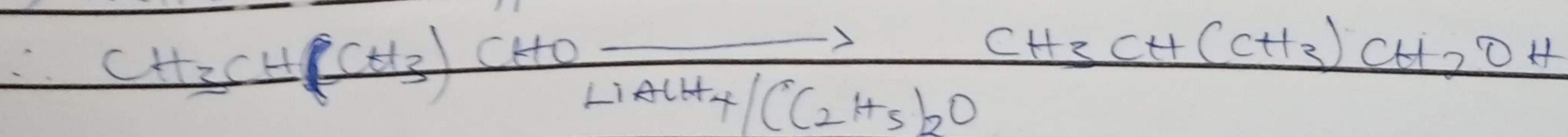
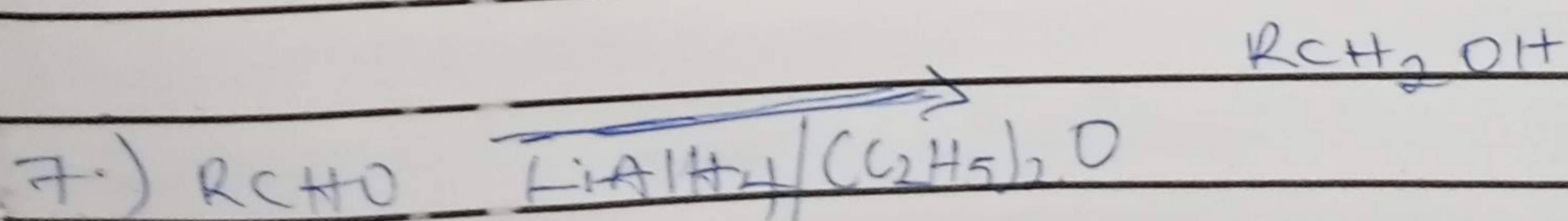


Maltose $\xrightarrow{15^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{maltase}}$ glucose

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



Octan-4-ol,



Aldehyde

primary alcohol (1°)
2-methylpropan-1-ol.

10/05/2020

NAME: Nwachukwu Chinemelum Nnamdi

DEPT: Elect/Elect Engineering

MATIC NO: 19/ENGG04/033

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1.) Classification of Alcohols

-: This is based on number of hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom containing the hydroxyl group.

Example: CH_3OH Methanol (1°)

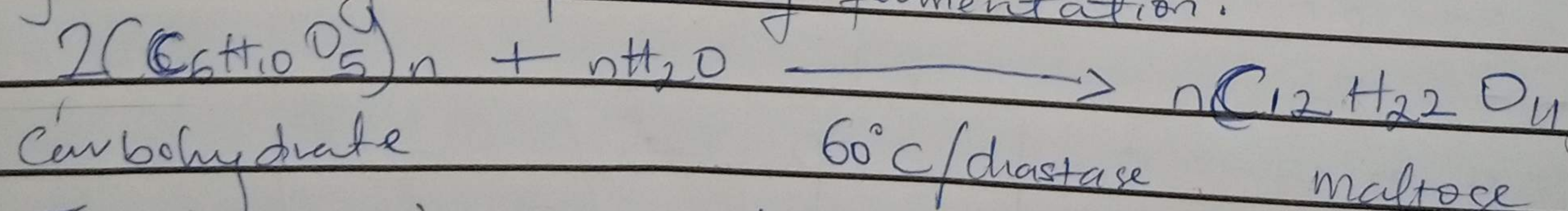
-: This is based on the number of hydroxyl groups they possess. Monohydric alcohols have one hydroxyl group present in the alcohol structure. Example:

- $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ propanol (Monohydric alcohol).

2.) In water: Lower alcohols with up to three carbon atoms in their molecules are soluble in water cause these lower alcohols can form hydrogen bond with water molecules.

In organic solvent: The solubility of simple alcohols and polyhydric alcohols is largely due to their ability to form hydrogen bond with water molecules.

3.) Carbohydrates such as starch are major group of natural compounds that can be made to yield ethanol by the biological process of fermentation.



The maltose is broken down into glucose on addition of yeast which contains the enzyme maltase and at a