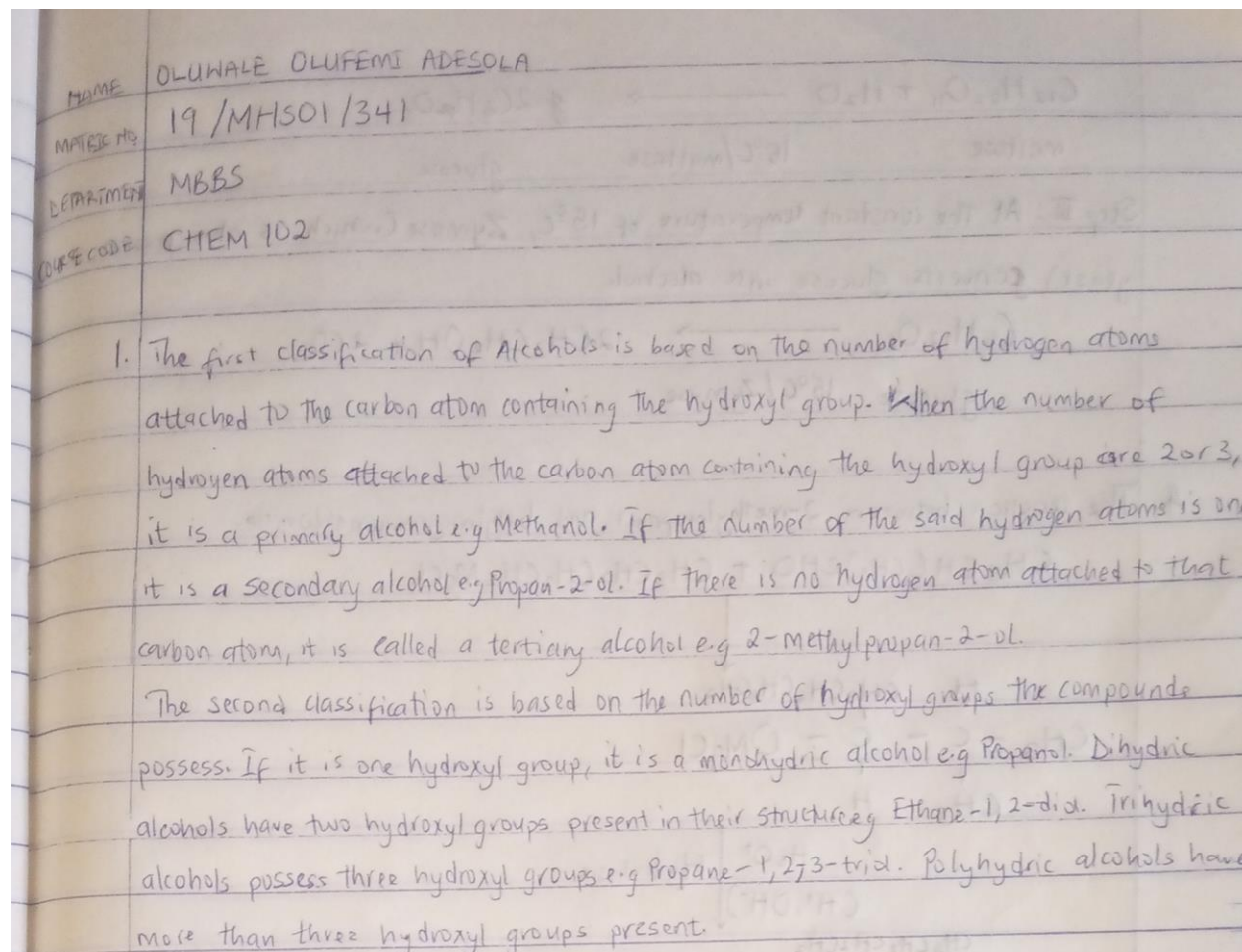


NAME: OLUWALE OLUFEMI ADESOLA

MATRIC NUMBER: 19/MHS01/341

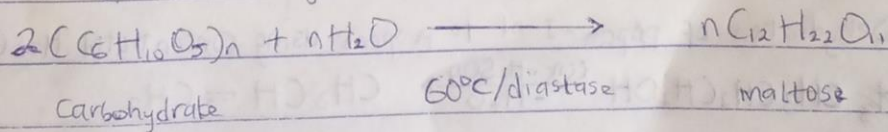
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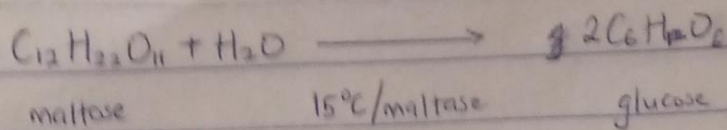


2. As a result of their ability to form hydrogen bond with water molecules, lower alcohols with 1-3 carbon atoms are soluble in water. With increase in relative molecular mass/hydrocarbon content, the solubility of alcohols in water decreases. Alcohols which possess only one hydroxyl group (monohydric alcohols) are all soluble in water. Simple and polyhydric alcohols are soluble mainly as a result of their ability to form hydrogen bonds with water molecules.

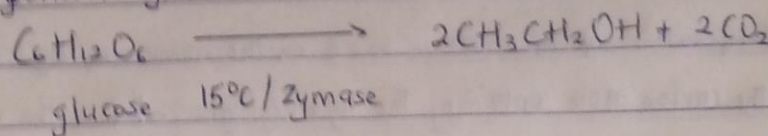
3 Step I: Starch (carbohydrate) is warmed with malt at 60°C at a specific time duration. Diastase (enzyme in malt) converts starch/carbohydrate to maltose.



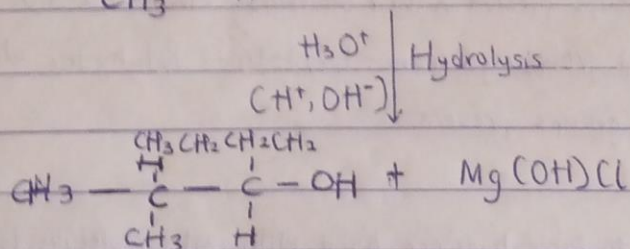
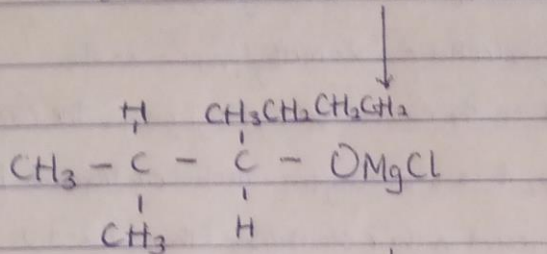
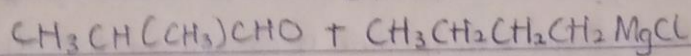
Step II: At 15°C, yeast which contains the enzyme maltase is added. Maltase breaks down maltose to glucose.



Step III: At the constant temperature of 15°C, Zymase (which is also present in yeast) converts glucose into alcohol.



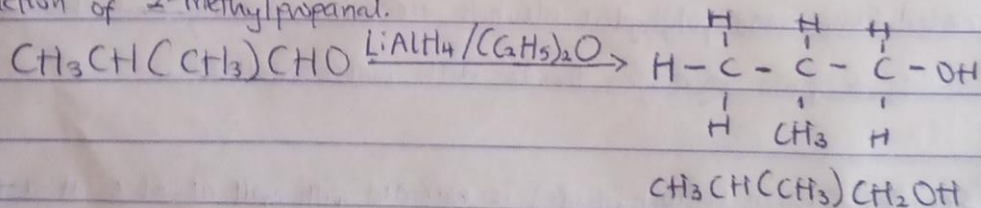
4. The reaction between 2-methylpropanal and butylmagnesium chloride.



5. Error.

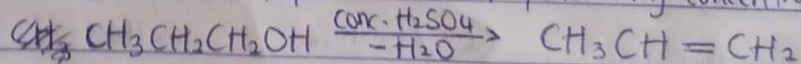
6. Error.

7. Reduction of 2-methylpropanal.



8. Conversion of Propan-1-ol to propan-2-ol.

Step I: Dehydration of propan-1-ol to propene using concentrated H_2SO_4 .



Step II: Hydrolysis of propene to propan-2-ol.

