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① Primary alcohol: Is an alcohol with the no of hydrogen atom attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group are two or three
eg $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ - Propan-1-ol

Secondary alcohol: Is an alcohol with the no of hydrogen atom attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group is one
eg $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$ - butan-2-ol

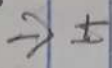
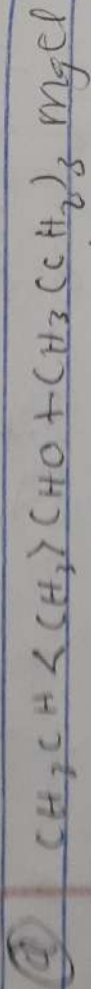
Tertiary alcohol: Is an alcohol with the no of hydrogen atom attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group is zero
eg $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ - 2-methylpropan-2-ol

① Solubility of alcohol

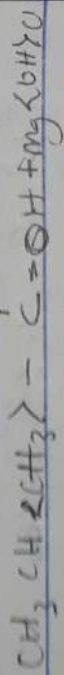
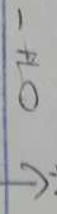
lower alcohol with up to three carbon atoms in their molecules are soluble in water because these lower alcohols to form hydrogen bond with water cleaves. With increases relative molecular mass.

② Carbohydrates: They yield

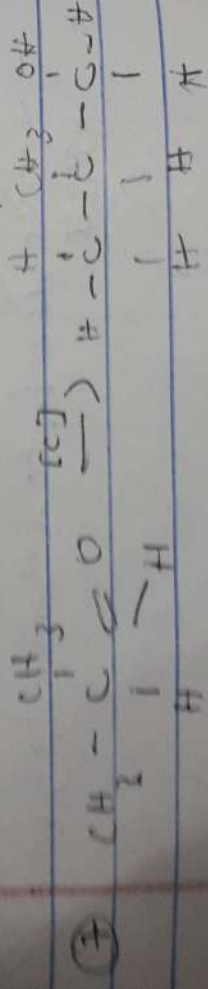
ethanol by biological process of fermentation. They can be found in yeast, bread, beer. The carbohydrate molecules in to ethanol to give yield to that.



hydrolysis

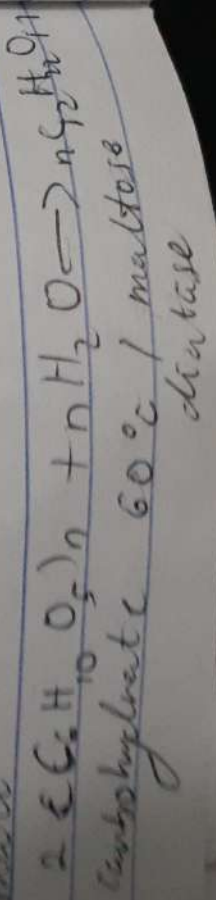


(2-methyl propan-2-ol)

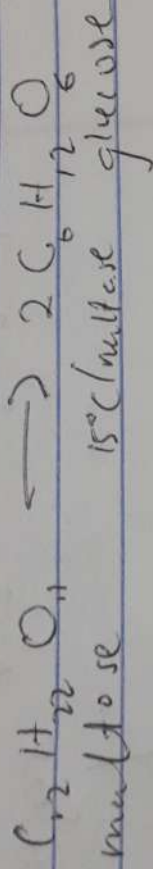


2-methyl propanal

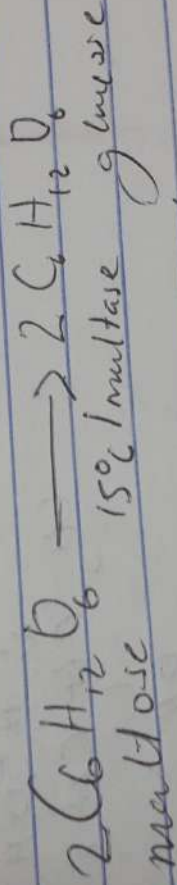
malt



Maltose turns to glucose when yeast is added which has maltase as the enzyme catalyst at 15°C



The glucose is broken down to ethanol with yeast as an addition to the enzyme.



The glucose is broken down into alcohol on addition of yeast which contains zymase

