

JACOB DEUMA

19/11/2014

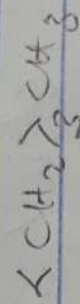
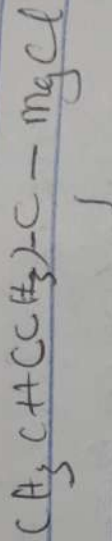
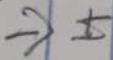
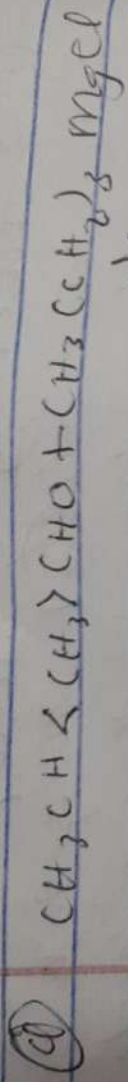
Primary alcohol: Is an alcohol with the no. of hydrogen atom attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group are two or three  
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  - Propan-1-ol

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

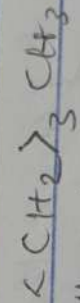
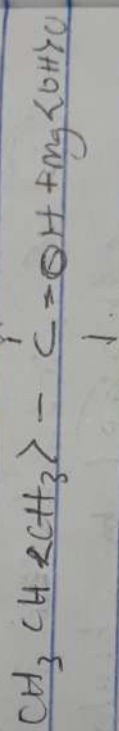
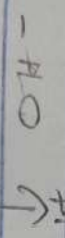
Tertiary alcohol: Is an alcohol with the no. of hydrogen atom attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group is zero  
 $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$  - 2-methyl propan-2-ol

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 bonds with water decreases  
with increases relative molecular  
mass.

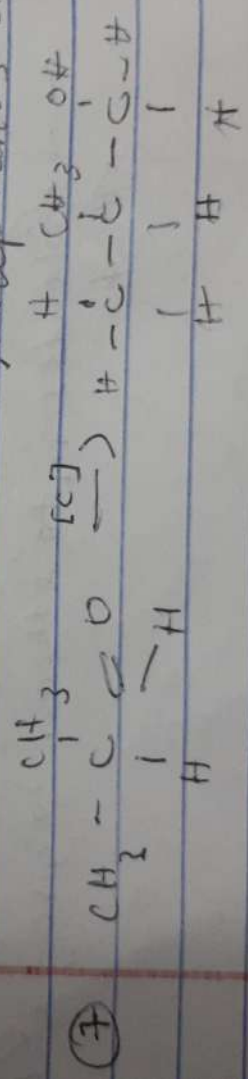
② Carbohydrates: They yield  
ethanol by biological process of  
fermentation. They can be found in  
yeast, bread, beer. The carbohydrate  
molecules in to ethanol to give yield to  
that.



hydrolysis

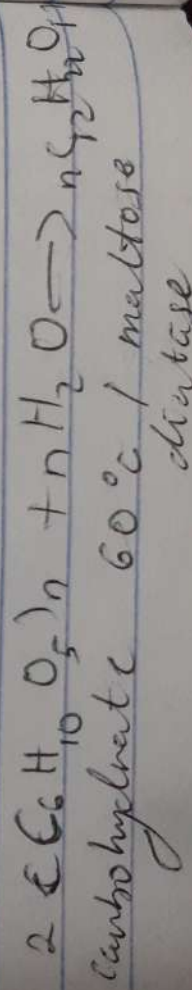


(2-methyl) heptan-3-ol

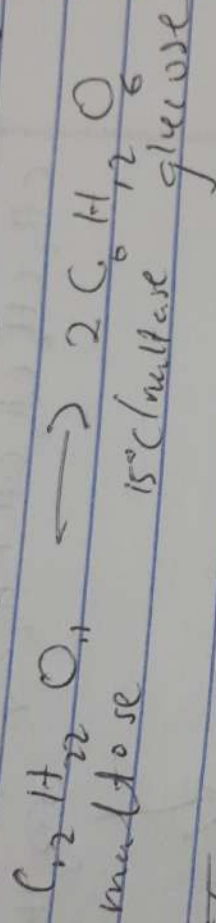


2-methyl propanol

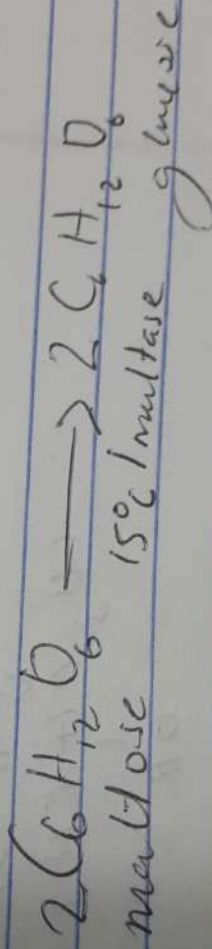
malt



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



The glucose is broken down to alcohol with yeast as an addition to the mixture



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

