Name of the Student:_____

Max. Marks : 27 Marks **Time : 27 Minutes**

Q1.

There are **four** isomeric alcohols with the molecular formula $C_4H_{10}O$

(a) Two of these are butan-l-ol ($CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$) and butan-2-ol.
The other two isomers are alcohol **X** and alcohol **Y**.

Draw the displayed formula for butan-2-ol.

Alcohol **X** does not react with acidified potassium dichromate(VI) solution.
Give the structure of alcohol **X**.

Name the fourth isomer, alcohol **Y**.

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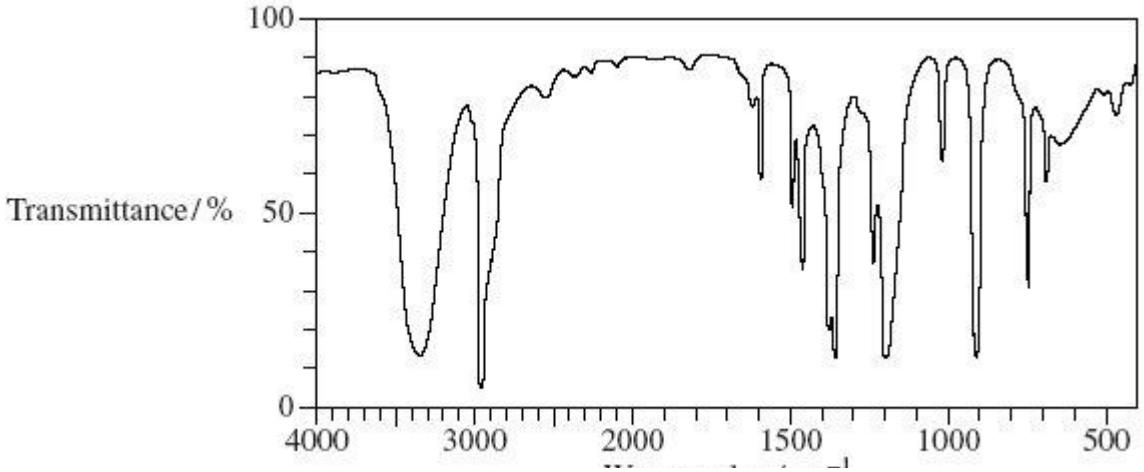
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(3)

(b) The infrared spectrum of one of these isomeric alcohols is given below.

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Identify **one** feature of the infrared spectrum which supports the fact that this is an alcohol. You may find it helpful to refer to **Table 1** on the Data Sheet.

Explain how infrared spectroscopy can be used to identify this isomeric alcohol.

(3)

(c) British scientists have used bacteria to ferment glucose and produce the biofuel butan-1-ol.

Write an equation for the fermentation of glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) to form butan-1-ol, carbon dioxide and water only.

State **one** condition necessary to ensure the complete combustion of a fuel in air.

Write an equation for the complete combustion of butan-1-ol and state why it can be described as a *biofuel*.

(4)

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(d) Butan-1-ol reacts with acidified potassium dichromate(VI) solution to produce two organic compounds.

State the class of alcohols to which butan-1-ol belongs.

Draw the displayed formula for **both** of the organic products.

State the type of reaction that occurs and the change in colour of the potassium dichromate(VI) solution.

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(5)

(Total 15 marks)

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Q2.

(a) Alcohols can be classed as primary, secondary or tertiary. Draw possible structures for a primary, a secondary and a tertiary alcohol which have the molecular formula C_4H_8O.
Which of the structures you have drawn cannot be oxidised by potassium dichromate in acid solution?

(4)

(b) Explain what is meant by the fingerprint region of an infra-red spectrum. State how it is used to confirm the identity of organic molecules such as the primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols of molecular formula C_4H_8O.

(2)

(c) Each of the parts below concerns a different pair of isomers. Deduce one possible structural formula for each of the species **A** to **F**. Use, where appropriate, the table of infra-red absorption data given on the data sheet.

(i) **A** and **B** have the molecular formula C_3H_8O. **A** has a broad absorption band at 3300 cm^{-1} in its infra-red spectrum, but **B** does not.

(2)

(ii) **C** and **D** have the molecular formula C_5H_{10}. **C** has a weak absorption band at 1650 cm^{-1} in its infra-red spectrum, but **D** does not.

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(2)

(iii) **E** and **F** have the molecular formula C_3H_6O and both have strong absorption bands at about 1700 cm^{-1} in their infra-red spectra. **E** reacts with Tollens' reagent but **F** does not.

_____

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(2)

(Total 12 marks)

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