# Alcohols & Carboxylic Acids

#### **Question Paper 4**

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Chemistry
ExamBoard	CIE
Topic	Organic Chemistry
Sub-Topic	Alcohols & Carboxylic Acids
Paper	(Extended) Theory
Booklet	Question Paper 4

TimeAllowed 84 minutes

: Score: /70

Percentage: /100

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1 Lactic acid can be made from corn starch.

lactic acid

It polymerises to form the polymer, polylactic acid (PLA) which is biodegradable.

(a)	Sug	ggest <b>two</b> advantages that PLA has compared with a polymer made from petroleu	m.
			[2]
(b)	The	e structure of PLA is given below.	
		CH <sub>3</sub> O CH <sub>3</sub>	
	(i)	What type of compound contains the group that is circled?	
	<i>(</i> )		[1]
	(11)	Complete the following sentence.	
		Lactic acid molecules can form this group because they contain both an	
		group and angroup.	[2]
•	(iii)	Is the formation of PLA, an addition or condensation polymerisation? Give reason for your choice.	a

[2]

(c) When lactic acid is heated, acrylic acid is formed.

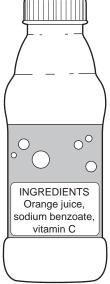
(i)	Complete the word equation for the action of heat on lactic acid.
	lactic acid $\rightarrow$ + [1]
(ii)	Describe a test that would distinguish between lactic acid and acrylic acid.
	test
	result for lactic acid
	result for acrylic acid [3]
(iii)	Describe a test, other than using an indicator, which would show that both chemicals contain an acid group.
	test
	result
	[2]

[Total: 13]

2 Butan-1-ol is used as a solvent for paints and varnishes, to make esters and as a Butan-1-ol can be manufactured from but-1-ene, which is made from petroleum.		·	
		nol is a fuel of the future. It can be made by the fermentation of almost any form cs - grain, straw, leaves etc.	of
	(a) But	-1-ene can be obtained from alkanes such as decane, C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>22</sub> , by cracking.	
	(i)	Give the reaction conditions.	
			[2]
	(ii)	Complete an equation for the cracking of decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$ , to give but-1-ene.	
		$C_{10}H_{22} \rightarrow$	[2]
	(iii)	Name the reagent that reacts with but-1-ene to form butan-1-ol.	
			[1]
	(b)	Balance the equation for the complete combustion of butan-1-ol.	
		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	[2
	(ii)	Write a word equation for the preparation of the ester butyl methanoate.	
			[2]

(c)		fermentation of biomass by bacteria produces a mixture of products which include outanol, propanol, hydrogen and propanoic acid.
	(i)	Draw the structural formula of propanol and of propanoic acid. Show all the bonds.
		propanol
		propanoic acid
		[2]
	(ii)	Why is it important to develop these fuels, such as biobutanol, as alternatives to petroleum?
		[1]
(d)		v could you show that butanol made from petroleum and biobutanol are the same mical?
		[1]
		[Total: 13]

Across the world, food safety agencies are investigating the presence of minute traces of the toxic hydrocarbon, benzene, in soft drinks. It is formed by the reduction of sodium 3 benzoate by vitamin C.



(a)		dium benzoate is a salt, it has the formula $C_6H_5COONa$ . It can be made by stralisation of benzoic acid by sodium hydroxide.	/ the
	(i)	Deduce the formula of benzoic acid.	
			[1]
	(ii)	Write a word equation for the reaction between benzoic acid and sodium hydrox	xide
			[1]
	(iii)	Name <b>two</b> other compounds that would react with benzoic acid to form sodium benzoate.	
			[2]
(b)	Ber	nzene contains 92.3% of carbon and its relative molecular mass is 78.	
	(i)	What is the percentage of hydrogen in benzene?	
			[1]
	(ii)	Calculate the ratio of moles of C atoms: moles of H atoms in benzene.	
			••
			[2]
	(iii)	Calculate its empirical formula and <b>then</b> its molecular formula.	
		The empirical formula of benzene is	
		The molecular formula of benzene is	[2]

(c) The structural formula of Vitamin C is drawn below.

(i)	What is its molecular formula?	
		[1]
(ii)	Name the two functional groups which are circled.	
		[2]

[Total: 12]

- The alcohols form a homologous series. The first four members are methanol, ethanol, propan-1-ol and butan-1-ol.
  - (a) One characteristic of a homologous series is that the physical properties vary in a predictable way. The table below gives the heats of combustion of the first three alcohols.

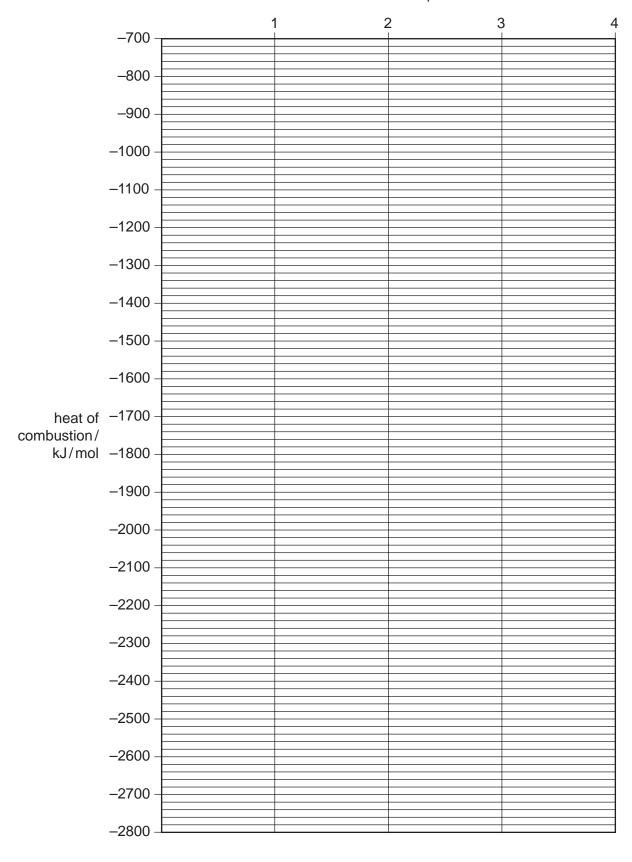
alcohol	formula	heat of combustion in kJ/mol
methanol	<sub>3</sub> OH	
ethanol	<sub>3</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -OH	
propan-1-ol	<sub>3</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> - <b>OH</b>	
butan-1-ol	<sub>3</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -OH	

(i)	The minus sign indicates that there is less chemical energy in the products that the reactants. What form of energy is given out by the reaction?	ı in
		[1]
(ii)	Is the reaction exothermic or endothermic?	
		[1]
(iii)	Complete the equation for the complete combustion of ethanol.	
	$C_2H_5OH + O_2 \rightarrow +$	[2]

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(iv) Determine the Inertoen of Community and I butters of the Inertoen of Manufacture of the Inertoen o of the first three alcohols against the number of carbon atoms per molecule.

number of carbon atoms per molecule



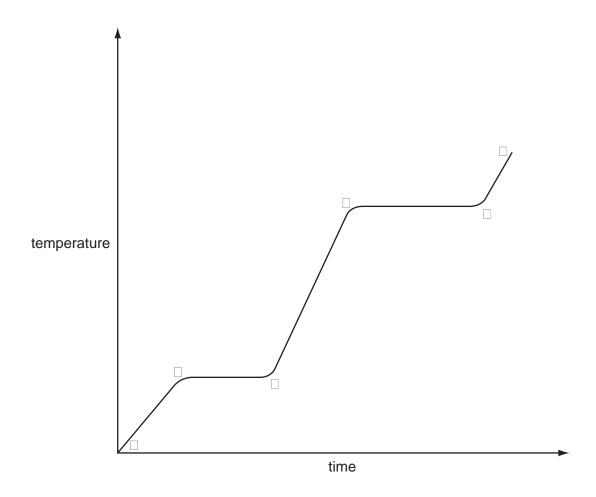
	(v)	Describe <b>two</b> other characteristics of homologous series.	
/I- \	0:		 [2]
(a)		e the name and structural formula of an isomer of propan-1-ol. uctural formula	
	nan	ne	[2]
(c)	Met	thanol is made from carbon monoxide.	
	С	$CO(g) + 2H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons CH_3OH(g)$ the forward reaction is exothermic	
	(i)	Describe how hydrogen is obtained from alkanes.	
			[2]
	(ii)	Suggest a method of making carbon monoxide from methane.	
			[2]
	(iii)	Which condition, high or low pressure, would give the maximum yield of methano Give a reason for your choice.	ol?
		pressure	
		reason	[2]
(d)	For	each of the following predict the name of the organic product.	
	(i)	reaction between methanol and ethanoic acid	
			[1]
	(ii)	oxidation of propan-1-ol by potassium dichromate(VI)	
			[1]
	(iii)	removal of H <sub>2</sub> O from ethanol (dehydration)	
			[1]

[Total: 20]

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- Ethanoic acid is a colourless liquid at room temperature. It has the typical acid properties and forms compounds called ethanoates.
  - (a) A pure sample of ethanoic acid is slowly heated from 0°C to 150°C and its temperature is measured every minute. The results are represented on the graph below.



(i)	Name the change th	at occurs in	the region <b>D</b>	to	E.
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[1]

(ii) What would be the difference in the region **B** to **C** if an impure sample had been used?

[1]

(iii) Sketch on the graph how the line would continue if the acid was heated to a higher temperature. [1]

(iv) Complete the following table that compares the separation and movement of the molecules in regions  ${\bf C}$  to  ${\bf D}$  with those in  ${\bf E}$  to  ${\bf F}$ .

	C to D	E to F
separation (distance between particles)		
movement of particles	random and slow	
Can particles move apart to fill any volume?		

		[5]
b)	Complete the word equations for the reactions of ethanoic acid.	
	calcium + ethanoic acid →	
	+	
	+ ethanoic acid → zinc ethanoate + water	[2]
c)	Write the symbol equation for the reaction between ethanoic acid and sod hydroxide.	ium
		[2]