

Q1.

High resolution mass spectrometry can be used to determine the precise relative molecular mass of compounds.

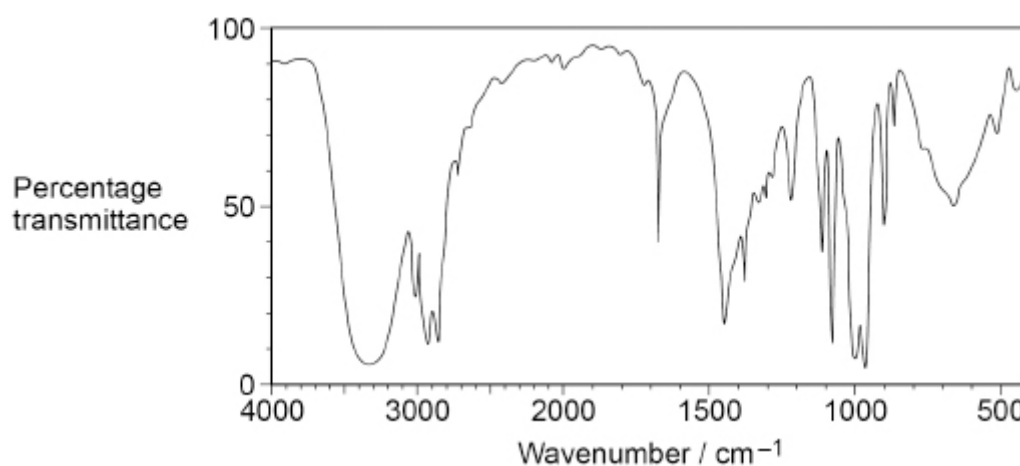
Which compound has a precise relative molecular mass that is different from the precise relative molecular mass of butanone?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A But-3-en-1-ol | <input type="radio"/> |
| B Cyclobutanol | <input type="radio"/> |
| C Methylpropanal | <input type="radio"/> |
| D Prop-2-enoic acid | <input type="radio"/> |

(Total 1 marks)

Q2.

The infrared spectrum of an organic compound is shown.



Which compound could produce this spectrum?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A but-1-ene | <input type="radio"/> |
| B but-2-en-1-ol | <input type="radio"/> |
| C butanoic acid | <input type="radio"/> |
| D butan-2-ol | <input type="radio"/> |

(Total 1 mark)

Q3.

The skeletal formulas of two compounds are shown.



Which method would distinguish between samples of these compounds?

A comparing fingerprint regions of their infrared spectra

☐

B obtaining molecular masses from their high resolution mass spectra

☐

C warming with acidified potassium dichromate(VI) solution

☐

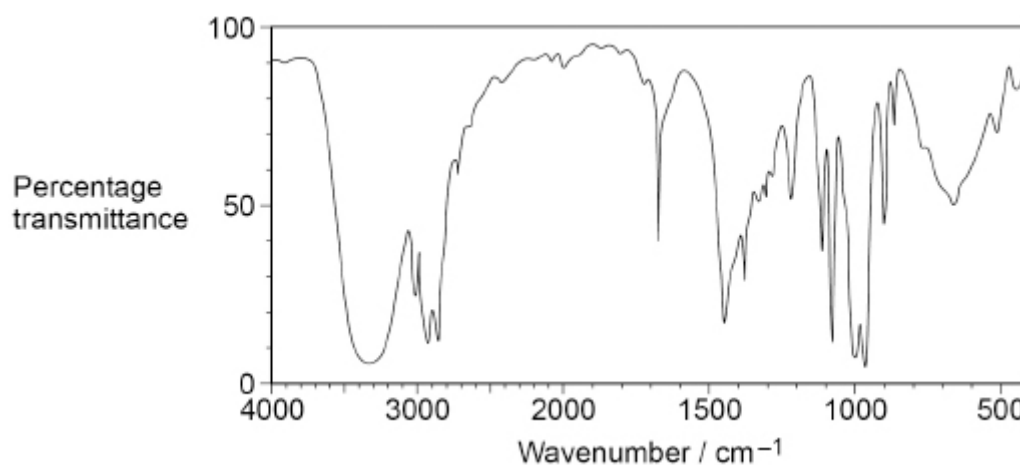
D warming with Tollens' reagent

☐

(Total 1 mark)

Q4.

The infrared spectrum of an organic compound is shown.



Which compound could produce this spectrum?

A but-1-ene

☐

B but-2-en-1-ol

☐

C butanoic acid

☐

D butan-2-ol

☐

(Total 1 mark)