(ii) total moles = 0.86 + 0.43 + 0.085 = 1.375 (1)  $\therefore$  mole fraction of H<sub>2</sub> =  $\frac{0.86}{1.375} = 0.625$  (1)

$$(0.62 - 0.63)$$

5

(b) (i) 
$$K_{p} = \frac{\frac{P_{CH30H}}{P^{2}_{H_{2}} \times P_{co}}}{Penalise [ ]}$$
 (1)

(ii) 
$$K_{p} = \frac{2710}{(12300)^{2} \times (7550)} = 2.37 (2.4) \times 10^{-9}$$
 (1)  
 $OR \ 2.37 \times 10^{-15}$   
Units: kPa<sup>-2</sup> (1)  
or Pa<sup>-2</sup>  
not conseq to wrong  $K_{p}$  expression

3



[10]

2

2

1

M3. (a) *R*: O- H (alcohols) (1) S: C=O or carbonyl (1)

(b) aldehyde (1) - CHO or RCHO (1)

 (c) (i) Reason 1: TMS inert or non-toxic or volatile / easily removed Reason 2: single (intense) peak peak of 12 protons has 12 equivalent protons all protons in same environment OR

peak / signal upfield of others highly shielded more shielded peak away from others or  $\delta = 0$  or low not solvent, not cheap any 2 reasons × (1)  (ii) Solvent: CDCl₃ or CCl₄ (NOT D₂O) Reason: proton free (1) allow no hydrogens (atoms) NOT H<sup>+</sup> / hydrogen ions

(iii) 
$$-CH_2-CH_2-(1)$$

(e) 
$$\begin{array}{c} CH_3 - C - CH_2 - CH_2 - OH \\ \begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$
(1)

[11]

4

3

1

M4.C

[1]