1	(a	(i)	rate at which methanol formed by forward reaction equals rate it is reacting in back reaction rate of forward reaction equals rate of back reaction allow [1]	[1] [1]
		(ii)	low/lower/decreased temperature high/higher/increased pressure Explanations not needed but if they are given they must be correct IGNORE values of temperature and pressure	[1] [1]
		(iii)	high pressure can be used / lower pressure due to expense or safety cannot use a low temperature as rate would be too slow the rate would not be econon	[1] nic [1]
	(b)	(i)	ester	[1]
		(ii)	soap/sodium stearate or any acceptable salt/glycerol	[1]
		(iii)	burning both fuels forms carbon	[1]
			growing plants to make biodiesel removes carbon dioxide from atmosphere	[1]
	(c)	(i)	correct SF of an octane	[1]
		(ii)	add bromine (water)/bromine in an organic solvent result octane remains brown/orange/yellow/red result octane goes colourless/decolourises <b>not</b> clear/discolours colour of reagent must be shown somewhere for [3] otherwise max [2] <b>accept</b> equivalent test using KMnO <sub>4</sub> in acid or alkali	[1] [1] [1]

2	(a	same general formula same chemical properties same functional group physical properties vary in predictable way common methods of preparation consecutive members differ by CH <sub>2</sub> any <b>two</b> <b>mark first two</b> <b>ignore</b> others unless it contradicts a point which has been awarded a mark	[2]
	(b)	2HCOOH + CaCO <sub>3</sub> → Ca(HCOO) <sub>2</sub> + CO <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O <b>not</b> balanced = [1]	[2
		<ul> <li>(ii) zinc + methanoic acid → zinc methanoate + hydrogen</li> <li>[1] for each prod</li> </ul>	[2]
		(iii) protected by <u>oxide</u> layer	[1]
	(c)	butanoic acid CH <sub>3</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -COOH / C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> / C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> COOH / C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>7</sub> OOH C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O mark <b>ecf</b> to molecular formula	[1] [1]

3 <b>(a)(i)</b>	general molecular formula same functional group physical properties show trend — bp increase with n same chemical properties common methods of preparation any <b>TWO</b>	[2]
(ii)	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub> OH Mass of one mole = 130 (g) if formula correct but mass wrong <b>[1]</b>	[2]
(b)	propan-1-ol <b>or</b> propan-2-ol corresponding structural formula name and formula must correspond for <b>[2]</b> if not <b>ONLY [1]</b>	[1] [1]
(c)(i)	structural formula of isomer	[1]
(ii)	carbon dioxide <u>and</u> water pentene pentanoic acid	[1] [1] [1]
		<b>TOTAL = 10</b>

4 (a)

		molecular formula Must be able to give isomers, need not be alkenes	[1]
		two <u>corresponding</u> isomers If do not correspond then MAX [2] out of [3]	[2]
(b)	(i)	ethanol structure	[1] [1]
	(ii)	ethane structure	[1] [1]
(c)	(i)	many simple molecules or monomers form one large one or macromolecule or chain	[1] [1]
	(ii)	addition polymer only one product- the polymer condensation - polymer and water etc	[1] [1]
	(iii)	correct unit COND evidence of polymer in structure eg shows continuation such as terminal bonds	[1] [1]
(d)	(i)	water proof or impervious or flexible or good adhesion or non-biodegradable or unreactive	[1]
	(ii)	steel in contact with water or air	[1]
	(iii)	zinc more reactive oxygen /water reacts with zinc not iron sacrificial protection zinc anodic steel receives electrons from zinc zinc forms cations cell	
		TWO valid points	[3]

TOTAL = 17