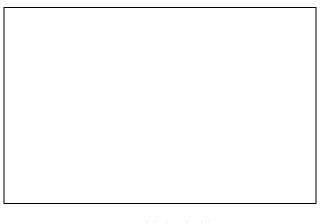
Carbonyls and carboxylic acids

1.

Mild oxidation of geraniol gives an aldehyde Y.

(i) Draw the skeletal formula of aldehyde Y below.



aldehyde Y

[2]

(ii) Complete the equation for the oxidation of geraniol to aldehyde Y.

$$C_9H_{15}CH_2OH + [O] \rightarrow$$

[2]

[Total 4 marks]

2. Chloral hydrate is broken down in the body after several hours. One reaction is oxidation to trichloroethanoic acid.

Complete the equation for this reaction below.

$$Cl_3CCH(OH)_2 + [O]$$

[Total 1 mark]

3.	Cinnamaldehyde can be reduced using sodium borohydride, NaBH4.						
	(i)	State which functional group reacts with the sodium borohydride.					
	(ii)	Complete and balance the equation for this reaction.					
		$C_6H_5CH=CHCHO$ + [H] \rightarrow					
			[1]				
		[Tot	al 2 marks]				

4. The reducing agent, NaBH₄, is used widely in organic chemistry. One example is for the reduction of diphenylethanedione, $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$, shown below.

diphenylethanedione

(i) Draw a displayed formula to show the structure of the organic product that would be formed by reducing diphenylethanedione with excess $NaBH_4$.

[1]

(ii) Complete and balance the equation for this reaction, using [H] to represent the reducing agent.

$$C_{14}H_{10}O_2$$

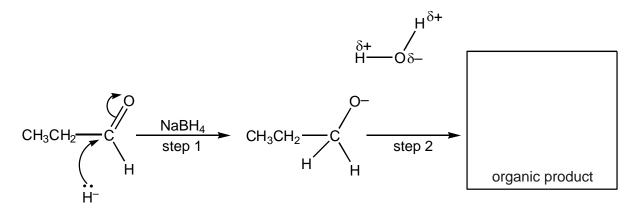
[1]

[Total 2 marks]

5.	But-2	2-enal,	, CH ₃ CH=CHCHO, is a pale yellow, flammable liquid with an irritating odour.	
	(a)	(i)	Describe a simple chemical test that would show that but-2-enal is an aldehyde.	
				[2]
		(ii)	Explain why this test gives a different result with aldehydes than it does with ketones.	
				[1]
	(b)	But-2	2-enal also reacts with sodium borohydride, NaBH ₄ .	
		(i)	Identify the organic compound formed in this reaction.	
				[1]
		(ii)	State the type of chemical reaction occurring.	
				[1]
	(c)	Preca	autions must be taken to prevent but-2-enal catching fire.	
		Cons C ₄ H ₆	struct a balanced equation for the complete combustion of but-2-enal, O.	

6. Propanal, CH₃CH₂CHO, can be used in the synthesis of organic compounds.

CH₃CH₂CHO reacts with NaBH₄ in a nucleophilic addition reaction. The nucleophile can be represented as a hydride ion, H⁻. A mechanism for the reaction is shown below.



- (i) Add 'curly arrows' to the mechanism to show how the intermediate reacts with the water molecule in **step 2**.
- (ii) Draw the structure of the organic product in the box above.

(iii) What is meant by the term *nucleophile*?

(iv) Describe, in words, exactly what is happening to the electron pairs and bonds in step 1 of the mechanism above.

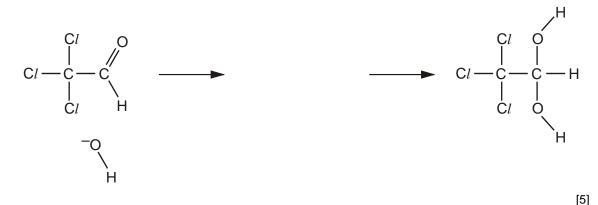
[Total 7 marks]

[3]

[2]

7. (a) The reaction of trichloroethanal with water is a nucleophilic addition reaction. It can be catalysed by small amounts of hydroxide ions, OH⁻.

Complete the diagram below to suggest a mechanism for this reaction. Show all the relevant dipoles and curly arrows.



(b) The recommended adult dose of chloral hydrate as a sedative is 250 mg, three times a day.

Calculate the mass of **trichloroethanal** you would need to react with water to make one week's supply of chloral hydrate for an adult, assuming a 60% yield.

M_r: chloral hydrate, 165.5; trichloroethanal, 147.5

mass of trichloroethanal = g

[3]

[Total 8 marks]

Toll C ₆ ⊢	ens' reagent can be used to identify the aldehyde group in cinnamaldehyde, $I_5\text{CH=CHCHO}$.
•	Describe how you would make Tollens' reagent and carry out this test in the laboratory.
•	Explain what happens to both the Tollens' reagent and the cinnamaldehyde this reaction. Identify the organic product.

In this question, one mark is available for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

8.