

4(a)(i)	reduction
4(a)(ii)	$PCl_5 / PCl_3 / SOCl_2$ OR $KCl / NaCl$ AND conc. H_2SO_4 / conc. H_3PO_4
4(a)(ii)	M1 $C_2H_5CH_2Cl + NaOH \rightarrow C_2H_6 + H_2O + NaCl$ M2 ethanol (solvent) AND heat / reflux
4(a)(iv)	conc. H_2SO_4 OR conc. H_3PO_4 OR Al_2O_3 AND heat
4(b)(i)	addition
4(b)(ii)	M1 (molecules that have the) same structural formula (and same molecular formula) M2 but different 3D / spatial arrangement of atoms / groups
4(b)(iii)	$ \begin{array}{cccc} H & CH_3 & H & CH_3 \\ & & & \\ -C & -C & -C & -C- \\ & & & \\ H & H & H & H \end{array} $ M1 M2 optical isomerism M3 the methylated carbon has four different groups attached
4(b)(iv)	M1 non-biodegradability M2 harmful combustion products
4(c)(i)	2,3-dimethylbut-1-ene
4(c)(ii)	(The spectrum is of) X AND 41 is $[CH_2=CCH_3]^+$ / 41 is $C_3H_5^+$ OR 43 is $[CH_3CHCH_3]^+$ / 43 is $C_3H_7^+$ OR X would NOT have significant peak at 54 / $[(CH_3)_2C=C]^+$ / $C_4H_6^+$ OR X would NOT have significant peak at 42 due to $[(CH_3)_2C]^+$ / $C_3H_6^+$
4(c)(iii)	$([M+1]^+ / 34.7 \times 100 / 1.1 = 6)$ $[M+1]^+ = 2.29$

4(a)(i)	free-radical substitution
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4(a)(ii)	M1 $C_3H_8 + Cl^\bullet \rightarrow CH_3CH_2CH_2^\bullet + HCl$ OR $C_3H_8 + Cl^\bullet \rightarrow C_3H_7^\bullet + HCl$ M2 $CH_3CH_2CH_2^\bullet + Cl_2 \rightarrow CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl + Cl^\bullet$ OR $C_3H_7^\bullet + Cl_2 \rightarrow C_3H_7Cl + Cl^\bullet$ etc M3 $CH_3CH_2CH_2^\bullet + Cl_2 \rightarrow CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl$ OR $C_3H_7^\bullet + Cl_2 \rightarrow CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl$
4(a)(iii)	homolytic
4(a)(iv)	1,2-dichloropropane
4(a)(v)	M1 (type of structural isomerism) positional M2 (type of stereoisomerism) optical
4(b)	sodium hydroxide AND water
4(c)(i)	orange to green
4(c)(ii)	$CH_3CH_2CH_2OH + 2[O] \rightarrow CH_3CH_2COOH + H_2O$
4(d)(i)	condensation
4(d)(ii)	M1 absorption labelled at approx. 1750 cm^{-1} identified as C=O M2 absorption labelled at approx. 1650 cm^{-1} identified as C=C M3 absorption labelled at approx. 1170 cm^{-1} identified as C—O
4(d)(iii)	$(0.31 / 4.7 \times 100 / 1.1) = 6$ carbon atoms