

# GCE 2004

## *June Series*



# Mark Scheme

## Chemistry

### *(Subject Code CHM4)*

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**CHM 4 Further Physical and Organic Chemistry****SECTION A****Question 1**

- (a) (i) Experiment 2  $2.60 \times 10^{-3}$  1  
 Experiment 3  $0.60 \times 10^{-2}$  1  
 Experiment 4  $11.4 \times 10^{-2}$  1
- (ii)  $k = \frac{10.4 \times 10^{-3}}{(4.80 \times 10^{-2})(6.60 \times 10^{-2})^2}$  1
- $= 49.7$  1  
*(Allow 49.8 and 50)*
- $\text{mol}^{-2} \text{dm}^6 \text{s}^{-1}$  1
- (b) No change 1
- Total 7

**Question 2**

- (a)  $K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]}$  1  
*(All three sets of square brackets needed, penalise missing brackets or missing charge once in the question)*  
*(Don't penalise extra  $[\text{H}^+]^2/[\text{HA}]$ )*
- (b)  $K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2}{[\text{HA}]}$  or  $[\text{H}^+] = [\text{A}^-]$  1
- $[\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{(1.45 \times 10^{-4}) \times 0.25}$  1
- $= 6.02 \times 10^{-3}$  1
- pH = 2.22 1  
*(must be to 2dp)*  
*(allow 4th mark consequential on their  $[\text{H}^+]$ )*

- (c) (i) pH (almost) unchanged 1  
*(Must be correct to score explanation)*
- H<sup>+</sup> removed by A<sup>-</sup> forming HA 1  
 or acid reacts with salt  
 or more HA formed
- (ii) [H<sup>+</sup>] = 10<sup>-3.59</sup> = 2.57 × 10<sup>-4</sup> or 2.6 × 10<sup>-4</sup> 1
- [A<sup>-</sup>] =  $\frac{K_a[\text{HA}]}{[\text{H}^+]}$  1
- =  $\frac{(1.45 \times 10^{-4}) \times 0.25}{2.57 \times 10^{-4}}$  1
- = 0.141 (mol dm<sup>-3</sup>) 1  
 (Allow 0.139 to 0.141 and allow 0.14)  
*(If not used 3.59, to find [H<sup>+</sup>] can only score M2 for working)*  
*(If 3.59 used but [H<sup>+</sup>] is wrong, can score M2 for correct method and conseq M4)*  
*If wrong method and wrong expression, can only score M1)*
- (ii) *Alternative scheme for first three marks of part (c)(ii)*
- pH = pK<sub>a</sub> - log  $\frac{[\text{HA}]}{[\text{A}^-]}$  (1)
- pK<sub>a</sub> = 3.84 (1)
- 3.59 = 3.84 - log  $\frac{0.250}{[\text{A}^-]}$  (1)

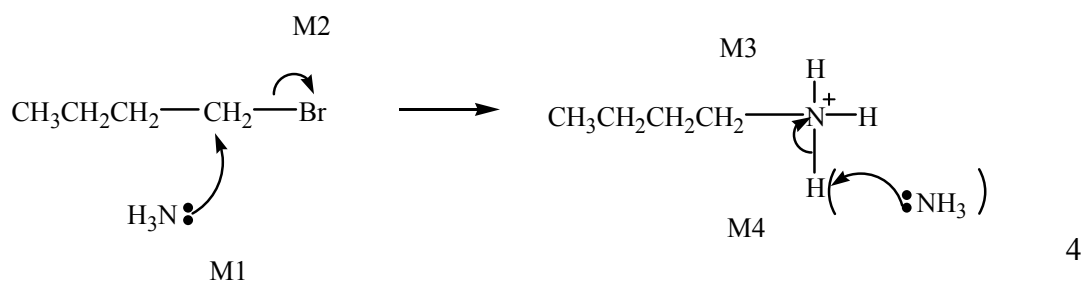
Total 11

**Question 3**

- (a) 12 (kPa) 1
- pp = mole fraction  $\times$  total pressure **or** mole fraction = 12/104 1
- = 0.115 1  
(allow 0.12)
- (b) 68 (kPa) 1
- (c) 
$$K_p = \frac{(p\text{SO}_3)^2}{(p\text{SO}_2)^2 \times (p\text{O}_2)}$$
 1  
(If  $K_p$  wrong, allow consequential units only)  
(penalise square brackets in expression but then mark on)
- =  $\frac{68^2}{24^2 \times 12}$  1
- = 0.669 1  
(Allow 0.67)  
(Allow full marks in calculation consequential on their values in (a) and (b))
- kPa<sup>-1</sup> 1
- (d) T<sub>2</sub> 1  
(Must be correct to score any marks in this section)
- Exothermic 1
- Reduce T to shift equilibrium to the right 1  
or forward reaction favoured by low T  
or K<sub>p</sub> increases for low T  
or low T favours exothermic reaction
- (e) Increase 1
- None 1
- Total 13

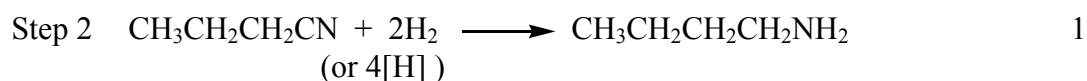
**Question 4**

- (a) Nucleophilic substitution 1



M1, M2 and M4 for arrows, M3 for structure of cation  
 (Allow M2 alone first, i.e.  $S_N1$  formation of carbocation)  
 (Penalise M4 if  $Br^-$  used to remove  $H^+$ )

- (b) Step 1  $CH_3CH_2CH_2CN$  1  
 $CH_3CH_2CH_2Br + KCN \longrightarrow CH_3CH_2CH_2CN + KBr$  balanced 1  
 (or  $CN^-$ ) (or  $Br^-$ )  
 (not  $HCN$ )



- (c) (i) Lone pair (on N) (in correct context) 1  
 R group increases electron density / donates electrons / pushes 1  
 electrons / has positive inductive effect

- (ii) Any strong acid (but not concentrated) 1  
 or any amine salt or ammonium salt of a strong acid

- (d)  $CH_3CH_2N(CH_3)_2$  1

Total 12

**Question 5**

- (a) (i) 
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ | \quad | \\ \text{---C---C---} \\ | \quad | \\ \text{H} \quad \text{CN} \end{array}$$
 1  
*(Ignore n or brackets, but trailing bonds are essential)*
- (ii) Addition or radical 1
- (b) (i) 2-aminobutanoic (acid) 1
- (ii) 
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+\text{---C---COOH} \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{array}$$
 1
- (c) (i)  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$  1
- (ii) 
$$\text{HO---C---CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{---C---OH}$$
  

$$\begin{array}{c} || \qquad \qquad \qquad || \\ \text{O} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{O} \end{array}$$
 1  
 (1,4-)butan(e)dioic (acid ) 1  
 (allow succinic, but not dibutanoic nor butanedicarboxylic acid)
- (iii) Can be hydrolysed / can react with acid or base or water /  
 can react with nucleophiles 1

Total 8

**Question 6**

(a) Pentan-2-one 1

(b) (i) 1680 – 1750 (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 1(ii) 3230 – 3550 or 1000 – 1300 (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 1

(iii) 4 1

(c)	Reagent	K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> /H <sup>+</sup>	KMnO <sub>4</sub> /H <sup>+</sup>	Na	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH/ H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1
	with <b>C</b>	no reaction	no reaction	no reaction	no reaction	1
	with <b>D</b>	goes green	goes colourless	effervescence	smell	1

*(penalise incomplete reagent e.g. K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> or Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub><sup>2-</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> then mark on)*

(d)	Reagent	Tollens	Fehlings or Benedicts	1
	with <b>E</b>	silver (mirror)	red ppt or goes red <i>(not red solution)</i>	1

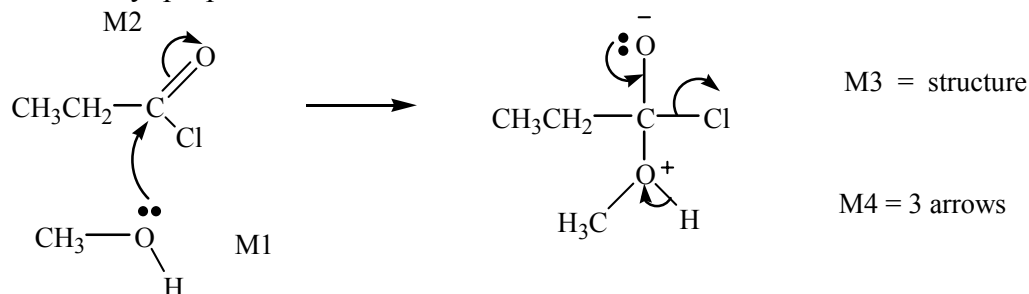
Total 9



## SECTION B

## Question 7

**X** is methyl propanoate 1



M1 for arrow and lone pair, 4  
 M2 for arrow  
 addition-elimination 1

Spectrum 2 1

*if thinks Spectrum 1 = X can only score for structure of Y*

**Y** is  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_3$  1

The two marks for explanation are awarded for discussing one or more of the four peaks (not those for the  $\text{CH}_3$  of the ethyl groups) 2

for stated  $\delta$  values the integration or the splitting should be related to the structure: e.g. structure of **X** shows that

at  $\delta$  3.7 – 4.1 (1) spectrum of **X** should have integration 3 / singlet (1)

or

at  $\delta$  2.1 – 2.6 (1) spectrum of **X** should have integration 2 / quartet (1)

Spectrum 2 has these

[OR Spectrum 1 has

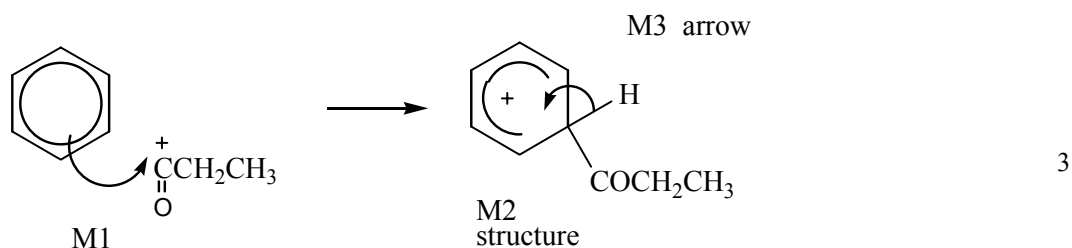
at 3.7 – 4.1 (1) quartet / integration 2 (1) so not **X**

at 2.1 – 2.6 (1) singlet / integration 3 (1) so not **X** ]

Total 10

## Question 8

- (a)  $[\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CO}]^+$  1  
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCl} + \text{AlCl}_3 \longrightarrow [\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CO}]^+ + \text{AlCl}_4^-$  1  
 (Penalise wrong arrows in the equation or lone pair on Al  
 In the equation, the position of the + on the electrophile can be on O or C or  
 outside square brackets,  
 Can score electrophile mark in mechanism if not previously gained)



(Arrow for M1 must be to C or to the + on C  
 penalize + in intermediate if too close to Cl ;  
 horseshoe should extend from C2 to C6 )

- (b)  $m/z = 105 \text{ C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}^+$  1  
 $m/z = 77 \text{ C}_6\text{H}_5^+$  (not Wheland intermediate) 1  
 (Penalise missing + once)  
 Allow position of + on O or C of CO or outside [ ] for the fragment ion  
 $[\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}]^+$   
 Allow position of + on H or C or outside [ ] for the fragment ion  $[\text{C}_6\text{H}_5]^+$   
 $[\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_3]^+ \longrightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}^+ + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\cdot$   
 (· must be on H or C of CH<sub>2</sub> or outside bracket)  
 [1] for molecular ion [1] for RHS 2  
 Allow molecular formulae, i.e.  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{10}\text{O}^+ \longrightarrow \text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}^+ + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\cdot$

- (c) Nucleophilic addition 1
- 1 Q contains asymmetric carbon or chiral centre or are chiral molecules
  - 2 with 4 different groups/atoms attached (stated) *not molecules attached*
  - 3 planar C=O
  - 4 attack from each side
  - 5 equally likely or equal amounts of each isomer formed
  - 6 Racemic mixture or racemate (Q of L)
  - 7 of mirror images or enantiomers or d/l or +/- or R/S or drawn max 6

- (d) Conc H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> or conc H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> or Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or iron oxides Not HCl or HBr 1  
 Geometrical or cis-trans 1  
 Double bond or C=C not just π cloud (stated not just drawn) 1  
 2 Different atoms/groups on each C (not molecules) (stated not just drawn) 1

Total 20