



RECOGNISING ACHIEVEMENT

A2

CHAINS, RIGGS + SPEL.

Mark Scheme 2814

January 2005

**Abbreviations,
annotations and
conventions used in the
mark scheme**

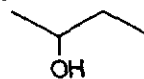
- / = alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point
 ; = separates marking points
 NOT = answers not worthy of credit
 () = words which are not essential to gain credit
 (underlining) = key words which must be used
 ecf = allow error carried forward in consequential marking
 AW = alternative wording
 ora = or reverse argument

**Marking structures in
organic chemistry**

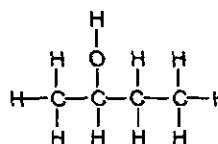
When a structure is asked for, there must be sufficient detail using conventional carbon skeleton and functional group formulae (e.g. CH₃, C₂H₅, OH, COOH, COOCH₃) to unambiguously define the arrangement of the atoms. (E.g. C₃H₇ would not be sufficient).

If not specified by the question, this may be given as either:

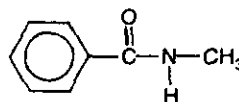
- a **structural formula** – e.g. CH₃CH(OH)C₂H₅,



- a **skeletal formula** – e.g.



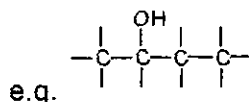
- a **displayed formula** – e.g.



or as a hybrid of these – e.g.

The following errors should be penalised – although each one only loses a maximum of one mark on the paper:

- clearly connecting a functional group by the wrong atom
- showing only 'sticks' instead of hydrogen atoms –



Benzene rings may be represented as

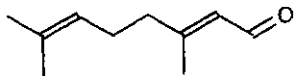


as well as



in any

of the types of formula above.

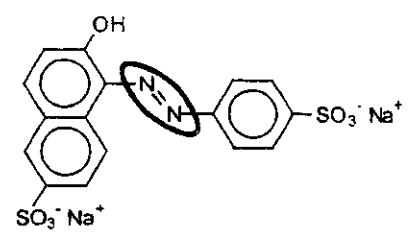
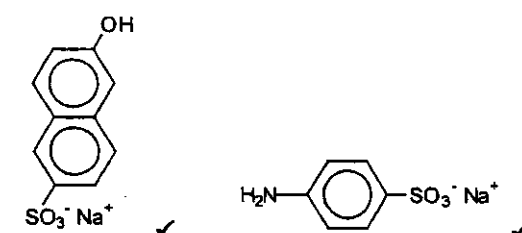
Qu.	Expected answers:	Marks:																
1 (a) (i)	alkene / C=C double bond (primary) alcohol / hydroxy(l) ✓	[1]																
(b) (i)	molecules with the same structure / order of bonds ... but different arrangements in space / 3-D arrangement ✓	[1]																
(ii)	cis-trans / geometric ✓	[1]																
(iii)	the double bond does not rotate ✓	[1]																
(iv)	same groups at one end / need different groups at both ends of the C=C ✓ AW	[1]																
(c) (i)	 a correct skeletal aldehyde is shown on C ₁ ✓ rest of the skeletal structure (C ₂ -C ₁₀) correct ✓	[2]																
(ii)	C ₉ H ₁₅ CH ₂ OH + [O] → C ₉ H ₁₅ CHO ✓ + H ₂ O ✓	NOT COH, allow C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O [2]																
(d) (i)	flavouring / fruity smell etc	NOT perfume or sweetener [1]																
(ii)	conc H ₂ SO ₄ ✓ reflux/ distil ✓	[2]																
(iii)	$\underset{\checkmark}{\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}} + \text{C}_9\text{H}_{15}\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_2\text{C}_9\text{H}_{15} + \underset{\checkmark}{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$	allow C ₂ H ₄ O ₂ and C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O ₂ but NOT wrong structures allow ecf on the wrong acid [3]																
(e)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>wavenumber range (cm⁻¹)</th> <th>3230-3550 (for OH)</th> <th>1680-1750 (for C=O)</th> <th>1000-1300 (for C-O)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>geraniol</td> <td>present ✓</td> <td>(absent)</td> <td>present ✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aldehyde Y</td> <td>(absent)</td> <td>present ✓</td> <td>(absent)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ester Z</td> <td>(absent)</td> <td>present ✓</td> <td>present ✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	wavenumber range (cm ⁻¹)	3230-3550 (for OH)	1680-1750 (for C=O)	1000-1300 (for C-O)	geraniol	present ✓	(absent)	present ✓	aldehyde Y	(absent)	present ✓	(absent)	ester Z	(absent)	present ✓	present ✓	[5]
wavenumber range (cm ⁻¹)	3230-3550 (for OH)	1680-1750 (for C=O)	1000-1300 (for C-O)															
geraniol	present ✓	(absent)	present ✓															
aldehyde Y	(absent)	present ✓	(absent)															
ester Z	(absent)	present ✓	present ✓															
		[Total: 20]																

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Qu.	Expected answers:	Marks:
2 (a)	any two of ... fibres / dyes / explosives / pharmaceuticals etc ✓✓	allow any specific examples as long as they do involve aromatic nitro or amine groups – eg NOT nylon, fertiliser etc [2]
(b)	temp 50-60° ✓ concentrated (acids) ✓	allow abbreviations for concentrated [2]
(c)	$C_6H_6 + HNO_3 \longrightarrow C_6H_5NO_2 + H_2O$ reactants ✓ products ✓	allow a balanced equation for multiple nitration at any positions [2]
(d) (i)	a pair of electrons ... ✓ ... (electrons) move / transferred / a (covalent) bond breaks/forms ✓	[2]
(ii)	it accepts a pair of electrons (from the benzene) ✓	NOT a 'lone' pair [1]
(iii)	H(+) (on the ring) is replaced by NO ₂ (+) ✓	allow 'substitutes' ignore + charges [1]
(iv)	it is not used up / reformed at the end AW ✓	[1]
(e)	π -bonding electrons are <u>delocalised</u> ✓ six π -electrons in benzene ✓ four π -electrons in the intermediate ✓ π -electrons are not over one carbon atom / over five carbon atoms / p-orbitals in the intermediate ✓ π -electrons are over the complete ring / all around the ring all six carbon atoms/ p-orbitals overlapping ✓	this must be stated in words to compare benzene and the intermediate
	Quality of written communication for at least two sentences/statements with legible text and correct spelling, punctuation and grammar ✓	[6]
		[Total: 17]

Qu.	Expected answers:	Marks:
3 (a)	<p>1st stage aromatic amine / named aromatic amine / structure ✓ sodium nitrite / nitrous acid ✓ HCl/H₂SO₄ (but not conc) /H⁺ ✓ at <10°C ✓</p> <p>which forms a <u>diazonium</u> salt / ion ✓</p> <p>2nd stage the product from the first stage mixed with the phenol AW ✓ (in excess) hydroxide / alkali ✓</p>	<p>if more than four are given, mark any wrong reagents, conditions first</p> <p>allow correct formulae for the reagents</p>
[7]		
(b) (i)		<p>allow any benzene rings as well as N=N circled, as long as no other groups are</p>
[1]		
(ii)	<p>...16... carbon and10..... hydrogen atoms</p>	[2]
(c)	<p>Na / NaOH / OH⁻ etc ✓</p>	[1]
(d)		<p>allow 1 mark if they are both correct, but in the wrong boxes</p> <p>only penalise a slip with SO₃⁻ Na⁺ once</p>
[2]		
[Total: 13]		

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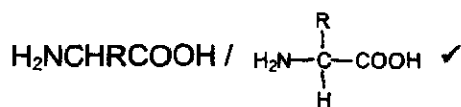
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arks:

Qu. Expected answers: Marks:

4 (a) (i)

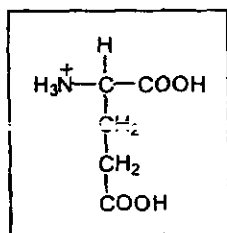
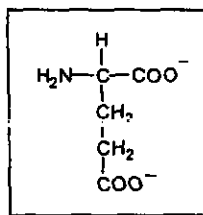
allow R CH NH₂
and COOH in
any order

[1]

(ii) they both have the $\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}-\text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ group / or in words \checkmark NOT just "they
both have NH₂
and COOH"R group is H in glycine and CH₂CH₂COOH in glutamic acid \checkmark

[2]

(b)

-NH₃⁺ \checkmark -COOH
and side
chain
unaffected
 \checkmark one -COO⁻ \checkmark both -COO⁻ \checkmark H₂N- and rest of
molecule \checkmark

[5]

(c) glutamic acid/molecule with optical isomers ...

... is chiral \checkmark ... has four different / distinguishable groups attached to a carbon \checkmark ... the mirror images/isomers cannot be superimposed AW \checkmark NOT just
"different
atoms"one diagram showing **two** 3-D bonds not opposite
each other, and not with angles looking like 90°3-D diagram of the other isomer (allow ecf on one 3-D error) \checkmark all groups correctly connected for glutamic acid in both diagrams \checkmark **glycine**only has three different groups / two groups are
the same / 3-D diagram used to show symmetry \checkmark

7 marks

quality of written communicationfor correct use and organisation of at least **one** technical term:*(in the correct place), non-superimposable, enantiomer,
stereoisomer(ism), tetrahedral, assymmetric \checkmark

[8]

[Total: 16]

[7]

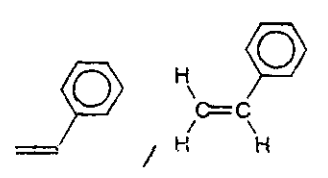
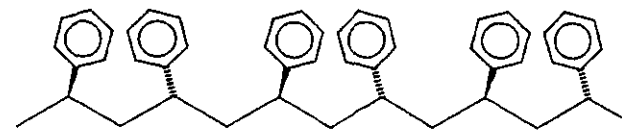
[1]

[2]

[1]

[2]

it: 13]

Qu.	Expected answers:	Marks:
5 (a) (i)	addition (polymerisation) ✓	NOT additional [1]
(ii)		[1]
(iii)	<p>π-bond breaks ✓</p> <p>many molecules join / a long chain forms / equation to show this using 'n' ✓</p>	[2]
(b)	<p>alternating ✓</p>  <p>all four side groups placed above the chain with an alternating arrangement clearly shown by use of 3-D bonds ✓✓</p> <p>where 1 mark is for an incorrect diagram, but "(alternating) 3-D /spacial arrangement of side chains" stated in words</p>	[3]
(c)	<p>atactic has side chains irregular / random(ly arranged in space/3-D) ✓ ora</p> <p>atactic has weaker intermolecular / Van der Waals' forces between the chains ✓ ora</p> <p>chemically sensible suggestion why irregular side chains could give weaker forces – eg because chains can't get as close / less surface contact ✓ AW ora</p>	<p>NOT just "weaker bonds"</p> <p>[3]</p>
		[Total: 10]

Qu. Expected answers:

Marks:

6 (a) (i) Find the m/e of ✓... the peak furthest to the right / with highest m/e or mass ✓allow attempts
to cater for the
 ^{13}C peak

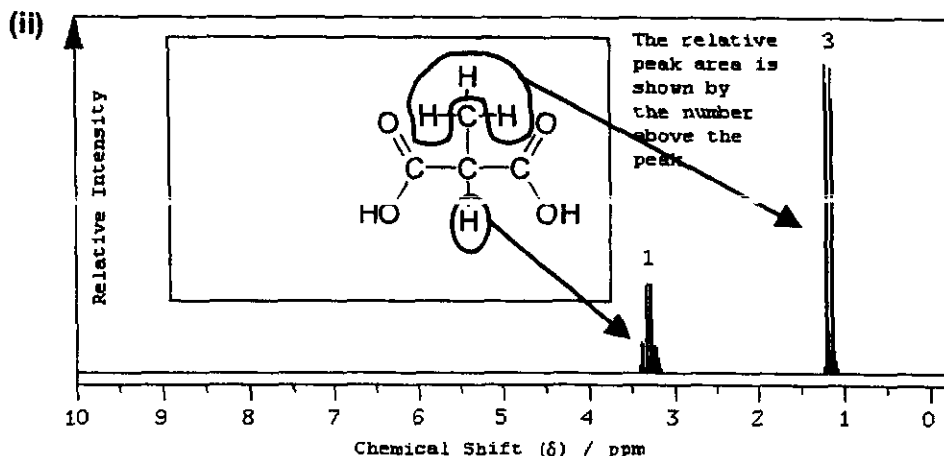
[2]

 $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ / empirical formula has $M_r = 59$ ✓so M_r of molecular formula is $^{118}/_{59} = 2$ / twice the empirical formula ✓

[2]

(b) (i) OH peak disappears (with D_2O / on the second spectrum)

[1]



peak at 3.3ppm identified as due to the CH ✓

peak at 1.2ppm identified as due to the CH_3 ✓assignment must
be for this structure
(not just R-CH_3 etc)

protons (and not the carbon) on the groups are identified ✓

can be by Ha, Hb
etc

relative peak areas / numbers above the peaks show ...

the number of (equivalent) protons in each group / three protons
on one carbon and one on the other carbon ✓ **AW**

quadruplet / 1:3:3:1 splitting (of the peak at 3.3ppm) shows...

three protons on the neighbouring/adjacent carbon ✓

doublet / 1:1 splitting (of the peak at 1.2ppm) shows ...

one proton on the neighbouring /adjacent carbon ✓

[6]

(iii) no of peaks: one ✓

splitting: none ✓

all four protons equivalent / in the same environment ✓

if the wrong structure
is chosen allow ecf
for:two peaks ✓,
splitting ✓✓ (as last
2 marks for part (ii)) [3]

[Total: 14]