

AS level Chemistry A

H032/02 Depth in chemistry

Question Set 16

- 1. This question is about 1-iodopentane, CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂I.
 - (a) 1-lodopentane can be hydrolysed by aqueous sodium hydroxide.
 - (i) Outline the mechanism for this reaction.

Include curly arrows, relevant dipoles and the final product(s).

$$\mathsf{CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2} \overset{\mathsf{H}}{\underset{\mathsf{H}}{\bigcup}} \overset{\mathsf{T}}{-} \mathsf{I} \overset{\mathsf{\longrightarrow}}{\longrightarrow}$$

(ii) 1-lodopentane can also be hydrolysed by water using aqueous silver nitrate, with ethanol as the solvent.

[3]

[1]

[2]

[1]

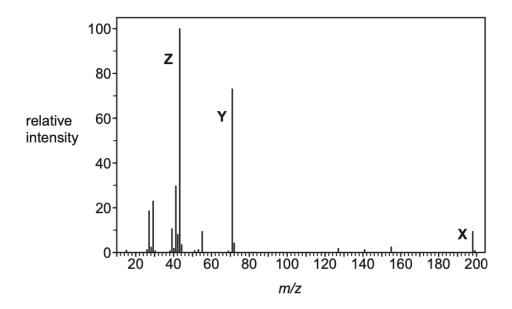
A student uses this method to compare the rates of hydrolysis of 1-iodopentane and 1-bromopentane.

What measurement and observation would allow the student to compare the rates of hydrolysis?

(iii) 1-lodopentane was found to react faster than 1-bromopentane.

Explain why.

(b) The mass spectrum of 1-iodopentane is shown below.



(i) What information is given by the peak labelled X (m/z = 198)?

	(ii)	Write the structural formulae of the ions responsible for the peaks labelled ${\bf Y}$ and ${\bf Z}$.	
		Y (<i>m</i> / <i>z</i> = 71)	
		Z (<i>m</i> / <i>z</i> = 43)	[2]
		2-lodo-2-methylbutane is an isomer of 1-iodopentane.	[4]
(c)	(i)	Draw the structure of 2-iodo-2-methylbutane.	[1]
	(ii)	Suggest one similarity and one difference between the mass spectra of 1-iodopentane and 2-iodo-2-methylbutane.	

Total Marks for Question Set 3: 12



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