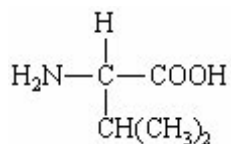


**Q1.** Fibres are made from natural and from synthetic polymers. Both types of polymer have advantages and disadvantages.

(a) Amino acids are the building blocks of naturally-occurring polymers called proteins.

Consider the following amino acid.



(i) Draw the structure of the amino acid species present in a solution at pH 12.

(ii) Use your understanding of amino acid chemistry to deduce the structure of the dipeptide formed from two molecules of this amino acid and illustrate your answer with a sketch showing the structure of the dipeptide.

(iii) Protein chains are often arranged in the shape of a helix. Name the type of interaction that is responsible for holding the protein chain in this shape.

.....

**(3)**

(b) Alkenes are the building blocks of synthetic addition polymers.

Consider the hydrocarbon **G**,  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{CHCH}_3$ , which can be polymerised.

(i) Draw the repeating unit of the polymer.

(ii) Draw the structure of an isomer of **G** which shows *E-Z* isomerism.

(iii) Draw the structure of an isomer of **G** which does not react with bromine water.

(3)

(c) Draw the repeating unit of the polymer formed by the reaction between butanedioic acid and hexane-1,6-diamine.

(2)

(d) Two plastic objects were manufactured, one from the polyalkene represented by the repeating unit in part (b)(i) and the other from the polyamide represented by the repeating unit in part (c).

After use it was suggested that both objects be disposed of as landfill.

- (i) Describe an experiment in which you could compare the biodegradability of these two objects.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)

- (ii) Describe an advantage or a disadvantage of a different method of disposal of such objects compared with landfill.

.....

.....

.....

.....

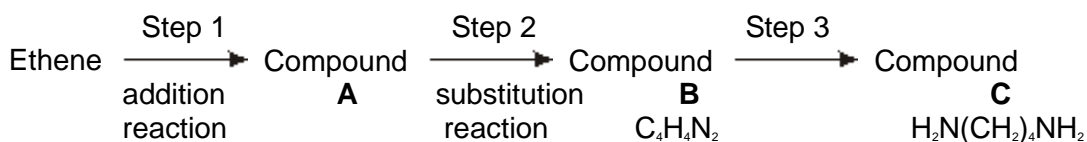
.....

.....

(3)

(Total 14 marks)

**Q2.(a)** Compound **C**,  $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{NH}_2$ , can be synthesised from ethene in three steps as shown below.



Name compound **C** and draw a structure for each of compounds **A** and **B**.  
State the reagent(s) required for each step and name the type of reaction involved in the conversion of **B** into **C**.

(7)

- (b) Draw the repeating unit of the polyamide formed when **C** reacts with hexanedioic acid. Discuss the interactions between the chains of the polyamide.

(4)

- (c) Explain why polyamides are degraded by sodium hydroxide whereas polymers such as poly(ethene) are not.

(3)

(Total 14 marks)