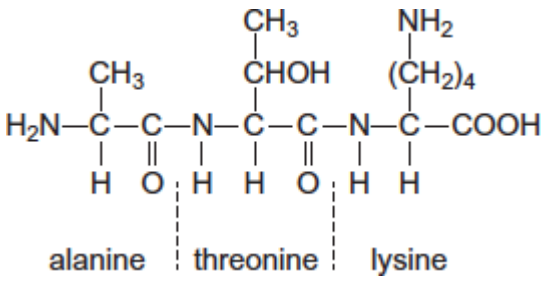
Q1.(a) The tripeptide shown is formed from the amino acids alanine, threonine and lysine.



(i) Draw a separate circle around **each** of the asymmetric carbon atoms in the tripeptide.

(1)

(ii) Draw the zwitterion of alanine.

(1)

(iii) Give the IUPAC name of threonine.

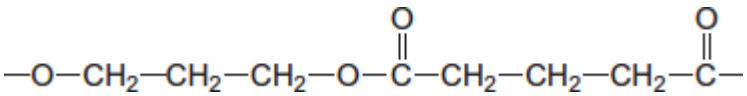
.....

(1)

(iv) Draw the species formed by lysine at low pH.

(1)

(b) The repeating unit shown represents a polyester.



(i) Name this type of polymer.

.....

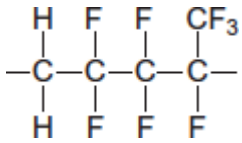
(1)

(ii) Give the IUPAC name for the alcohol used to prepare this polyester.

.....

(1)

(c) The repeating unit shown represents a polyalkene co-polymer. This co-polymer is made from two different alkene monomers.



(i) Name the type of polymerisation occurring in the formation of this co-polymer.

.....

(1)

(ii) Draw the structure of each alkene monomer.

Alkene monomer 1 Alkene monomer 2

(2)

(d) One of the three compounds shown in parts (a), (b) and (c) cannot be broken down by hydrolysis.

Write the letter **(a)**, **(b)** or **(c)** to identify this compound and explain why hydrolysis of this compound does **not** occur.

Compound .....

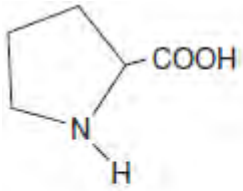
Explanation .....

.....

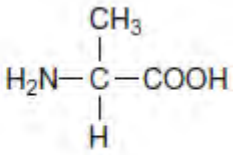
.....

(2)
(Total 11 marks)

Q2.(a) The structures and common names of two amino acids are shown.



proline



alanine

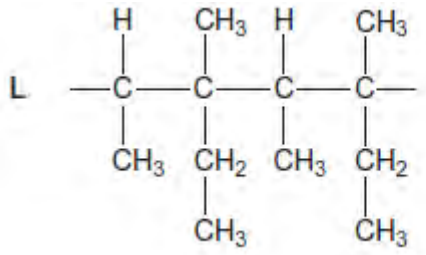
(i) Draw the structure of the zwitterion of proline.

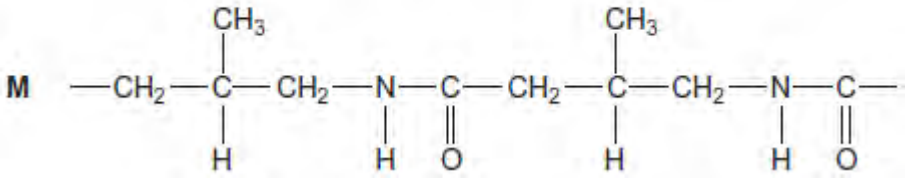
(1)

(ii) Draw the structure of the tripeptide formed when a proline molecule bonds to two alanine molecules, one on each side.

(2)

(b) Sections of two polymers, **L** and **M**, are shown.

L 

M 

(i) Give the IUPAC name of a monomer that forms polymer **L**.

.....

(1)

(ii) Give the IUPAC name of the monomer that forms polymer **M**.

.....

(1)

(iii) Draw the section of a polymer made from a dicarboxylic acid and a diamine that is isomeric with the section of polymer **M** shown.

(1)

(vi) Explain why polymer **L** is non-biodegradable.

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.....

(1)
(Total 7 marks)

Q3. (a) Name compound **Y**, $HOCH_2CH_2COOH$

.....

(1)

(b) Under suitable conditions, molecules of **Y** can react with each other to form a polymer.

(i) Draw a section of the polymer showing **two** repeating units.

(1)

(ii) Name the type of polymerisation involved.

.....

(1)

(c) When **Y** is heated, an elimination reaction occurs in which one molecule of **Y** loses one molecule of water. The organic product formed by this reaction has an absorption at 1637 cm^{-1} in its infrared spectrum.

(i) Identify the bond that causes the absorption at 1637 cm^{-1} in its infrared spectrum.

.....

(1)

(ii) Write the displayed formula for the organic product of this elimination reaction.

(1)

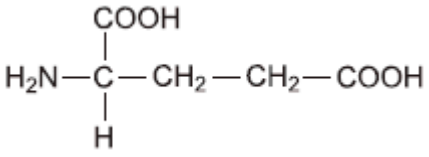
(iii) The organic product from part (ii) can also be polymerised.
Draw the repeating unit of the polymer formed from this organic product.

(1)

(d) At room temperature, 2-aminobutanoic acid exists as a solid.
Draw the structure of the species present in the solid form.

(1)

(e) The amino acid, glutamic acid, is shown below.



Draw the structure of the organic species formed when glutamic acid reacts with each of the following.

(i) an excess of sodium hydroxide

(1)

(ii) an excess of methanol in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid

(1)

(iii) ethanoyl chloride

(1)

(f) A tripeptide was heated with hydrochloric acid and a mixture of amino acids was formed. This mixture was separated by column chromatography.
Outline briefly why chromatography is able to separate a mixture of compounds.
Practical details are **not** required.

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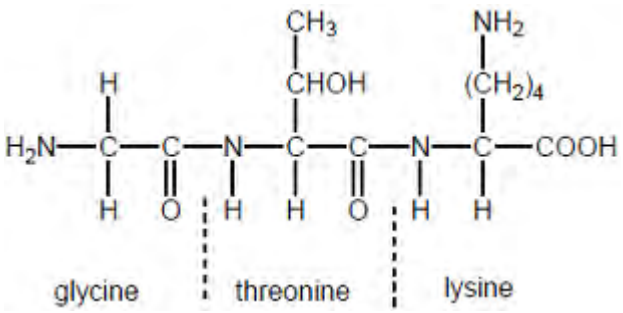
(3)
(Total 13 marks)

Q4. The tripeptide shown in the following figure is formed from the amino acids glycine, threonine and lysine.



(a) Draw a separate circle around **each** of the asymmetric carbon atoms in the tripeptide in the figure.

(1)

(b) Draw the zwitterion of glycine.

(1)

(c) Draw the structure of the species formed when glycine reacts with an excess of bromomethane.

(1)

(d) Deduce the IUPAC name of threonine.

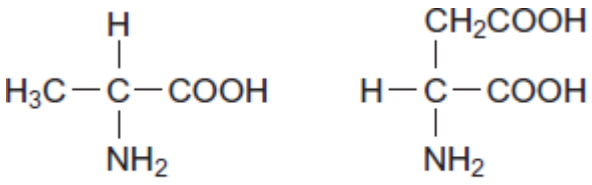
.....

(1)

(e) Draw the structure of the species formed by lysine at low pH.

(1)
(Total 5 marks)

Q5. Alanine and aspartic acid are naturally occurring amino acids.



alanine aspartic acid

(a) Draw the structure of the zwitterion formed by alanine.

(1)

(b) Draw the structure of the compound formed when alanine reacts with methanol in the presence of a small amount of concentrated sulfuric acid.

(1)

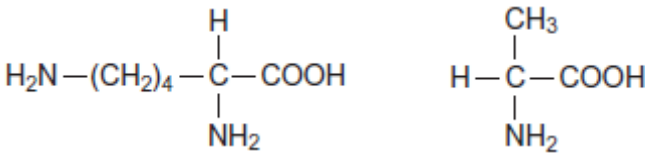
(c) Draw the structure of the species formed by aspartic acid at high pH.

(1)

(d) Draw the structure of a dipeptide formed by two aspartic acid molecules.

(1)
(Total 4 marks)

Q6. Lysine and alanine are two amino acids.



lysine

alanine

(a) Give the IUPAC name of lysine.

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(1)

(b) Draw structures to show the product formed in each case when lysine reacts with

(i) an excess of aqueous HCl

(1)

(ii) an excess of aqueous NaOH

(1)

(iii) methanol in the presence of a small amount of concentrated H_2SO_4

(1)

(c) The mass spectrum of alanine gives a major peak at $m / z = 44$

Write an equation for the fragmentation of the molecular ion of alanine to give an ion that produces this peak.
In your answer, draw the displayed formula for this fragment ion.

(2)

(d) Draw a dipeptide formed from one molecule of lysine and one molecule of alanine.

(1)

(e) The dipeptide in part (d) is hydrolysed in acid conditions and the mixture produced is analysed by column chromatography. The column is packed with a resin which acts as a polar stationary phase.

Suggest why lysine leaves the column after alanine.

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(2)
(Total 9 marks)

Q7. A peptide is hydrolysed to form a solution containing a mixture of amino acids. This mixture is then analysed by silica gel thin-layer chromatography (TLC) using a toxic solvent. The individual amino acids are identified from their R_f values.

Part of the practical procedure is given below.

1. **Wearing plastic gloves to hold a TLC plate**, draw a pencil line 1.5 cm from the bottom of the plate.
2. Use a capillary tube to apply a very small drop of the solution of amino acids to the mid-point of the pencil line.
3. Allow the spot to dry completely.
4. In the developing tank, add the developing solvent to **a depth of not more than 1 cm**.
5. Place your TLC plate in the developing tank.
6. Allow the developing solvent to rise up the plate **to the top**.
7. Remove the plate and quickly mark the position of the solvent front with a pencil.
8. Allow the plate to dry **in a fume cupboard**.

(a) Parts of the procedure are in bold text.

For each of these parts, consider whether it is essential and justify your answer.

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(4)

(b) Outline the steps needed to locate the positions of the amino acids on the TLC plate and to determine their R_f values.

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(4)

(c) Explain why different amino acids have different R_f values.

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(2)
(Total 10 marks)