### M1.(a) (i) (nucleophilic) addition-elimination

Not electrophilic addition-elimination Ignore esterification

 $H_2$ C  $H_2$ C

### M3 for structure

- If wrong nucleophile used or O–H broken in first step, can only score M2.
- M2 not allowed independent of M1, but allow M1 for correct attack on C+
- + rather than δ+ on C=O loses M2.
- If CI lost with C=O breaking lose M2.
- M3 for correct structure <u>with charges</u> but lone pair on O is part of M4.
- Only allow M4 after correct / very close M3.
- Ignore HCl shown as a product.

a 20-50 (ppm) or single value or range entirely within this range If values not specified as a or b then assume first is a.

b 50-90 (ppm) or single value or range entirely within this range

Must have trailing bonds, but ignore n.

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Condensation

(b)

Tollens'	Fehling's / Be nedicts	Acidified potassium dichromate
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Penalise wrong formula for Tollens or missing acid with potassium dichromate but mark on.

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J	No reaction / no (visible) change / no silver mirror		No reaction / no (visible) change / stays orange / does not turn green
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Ignore 'clear', 'nothing'.

Penalise wrong starting colour for dichromate.

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K	Silver <u>mirror</u> / grey <u>ppt</u>	Red <u>ppt</u>	(orange) turns green	
	9 y <u>121-1</u>	(allow brick red or red-orange)		

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J Two (peaks)

#### 1

K Four (peaks)

Ignore details of splitting.

If values not specified as J or K then assume first is J.

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(c) If all the structures are unlabelled, assume that the first drawn ester is L, the second ester is M; the first drawn acid is N, the second P. The cyclic compound should be obvious.

**L** ester

OR H<sub>2</sub>C=C(CH<sub>3</sub>)COOCH<sub>3</sub>

All C₅H<sub>8</sub>O₂ L to P must have C=C.

Allow CH3-.

Allow -CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> etc.

Allow CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)COOCH<sub>3</sub>.

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**M** ester

CH₃CH=CHCH₂OOCH

CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CHOOCH

Allow either E-Z isomer.

Allow  $CH_3$ - or  $C_2H_{5-}$  but not  $CH_2CH_3$ -.

Allow CH<sub>3</sub>CHCHCOOCH<sub>3</sub> etc.

**N** acid

$$H_3C$$
  $C=C$   $H$   $C=C$   $CH_2COOH$   $CH_2COOH$   $CH_2CH_3$   $CH_2CH_3$ 

(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C=CHCOOH

 $H_2C=C(CH_3)CH_2COOH$ 

 $H_2C=C(COOH)CH_2C$ 

 $H_3$ 

Allow  $CH_3$ - or  $C_2H_{5-}$  but not  $CH_2CH_3$ -.

Allow -CO<sub>2</sub>H.

Not cyclic isomers.

Not the optically active isomer.

Allow (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CCHCOOH etc.

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**P** acid

Allow -CO₂H.

CH<sub>3</sub>CH(COOH)CH=CH<sub>2</sub>

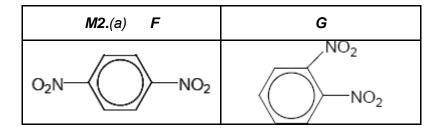
Allow CH<sub>3</sub>CH(CO<sub>2</sub>H)CHCH<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>3</sub>CH(CO<sub>2</sub>H)C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>.

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Q

Not cyclic esters.

[19]



Penalize –O<sub>2</sub>N once Penalise missing circle once Don't penalise attempt at bonding in NO<sub>2</sub>

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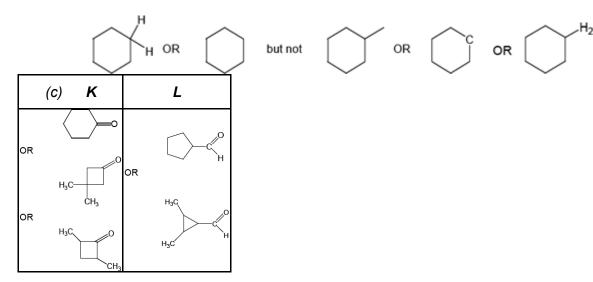
(b) <b>H</b>	J
H <sub>3</sub> C CH <sub>3</sub>	
H₃C CH₃	

If both H and J correct but reversed, award one mark

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A carbon in saturated ring structures should be shown as



Allow C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> but NOT allow C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub> or C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>

[8]

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$$(CH_3CH_2) \longrightarrow CH_3CH_2 \longrightarrow CH_2 \longrightarrow CH_2$$

M3.(a) methyl propanoate

(NO mark for name of mechanism)

- M2 not allowed independent of M1, but allow M1 for correct attack on C+
- + rather than  $\delta$ + on C=O loses M2
- If CI lost with C=O breaking, max1 for M1
- M3 for correct structure <u>with charges</u> but Ip on
- O is part of M4
- only allow M4 after correct/very close M3
- ignore CI⁻ removing H⁺

(b) (i) pentan<u>e</u>-<u>1,5</u>-diol

Second 'e' and numbers needed
Allow 1,5-pentanediol but this is not IUPAC name

Must show ALL bonds

(iii) All three marks are independent

M1 (base or alkaline) Hydrolysis (allow close spelling)

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Allow (nucleophilic) addition-elimination or saponification

M2  $\underline{\delta}$ +  $\underline{C}$  in polyester

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M3 reacts with OH or hydroxide ion

1

Not reacts with NaOH

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Allow CH<sub>3</sub>COOH or CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H

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(ii) (nucleophilic) addition-elimination

Both addition and elimination needed and in that order

OR

# (nucleophilic) addition followed by elimination Do **not** allow electrophilic addition-elimination / esterification Ignore acylation

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- (iii) any two from: ethanoic anhydride is
  - less corrosive
  - less vulnerable to hydrolysis
  - less dangerous to use,
  - less violent/exothermic/vigorous reaction OR more controllable rxn
  - does not produce toxic/corrosive/harmful fumes (of HCI) OR does not produce HCI
  - less volatile

**NOT** COST

List principle beyond two answers

2

Allow

1

(e) (i) ester

Do **not** allow ether Ignore functional group/linkage/bond

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(ii) 12 or twelve (peaks)

(iii) 160 – 185

Allow a number or range within these limits Penalize extra ranges given Ignore units

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(f)	(i)	sulfuric acid	sodium hydroxide	✓
	hydrod	chloric acid	ammonia	X or blank
ethanoic acid		noic acid	potassium hydroxide	✓
	nit	ric acid	methylamine	X or blank

4 correct scores 2
3 correct scores 1
2 or 1 correct scores 0

2

1

## (ii) Pink to colourless

Allow 'red' OR 'purple' OR 'magenta' instead of 'pink' Do **not** allow 'clear' instead of 'colourless'

[21]

**M4.**(a) (i) Single / one (intense) peak / signal **OR** all H or all C in same environment **OR** 12 equiv H or 4 equiv C

Do not allow non-toxic or inert (both given in Q)

Any 2 from three Ignore peak at zero

OR

Upfield / to the right of (all) other peaks **OR** well away from others **OR** doesn't interfere with other peaks

Ignore cheap Ignore non-polar Low bp **OR** volatile **OR** can easily be removed Ignore mention of solubility

2

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Ignore any group joined on other side of CO Ignore missing trailing bond Ignore charges

1

Ignore any group joined on other side of -O-Ignore missing trailing bond Ignore charges as if MS fragment

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Ignore missing trailing bonds
Ignore charges as if MS fragment

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$$CH_3-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-C-CH_3$$
 (iv)

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### (c) (i) Check structure has 6 carbons

Allow (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCOOCH<sub>3</sub> or (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

Allow CH<sub>3</sub>COOC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> or CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>

### (ii) Check structure has 6 carbons

(iii) Check structure has 6 carbons

H<sub>3</sub>C

OR

[11]

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