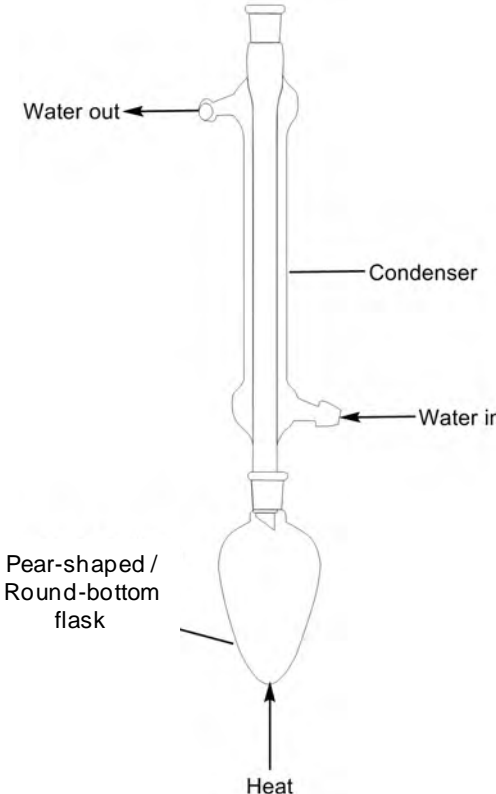


Mark Scheme

Question	Key	Marks	Guidance
1	A	1	

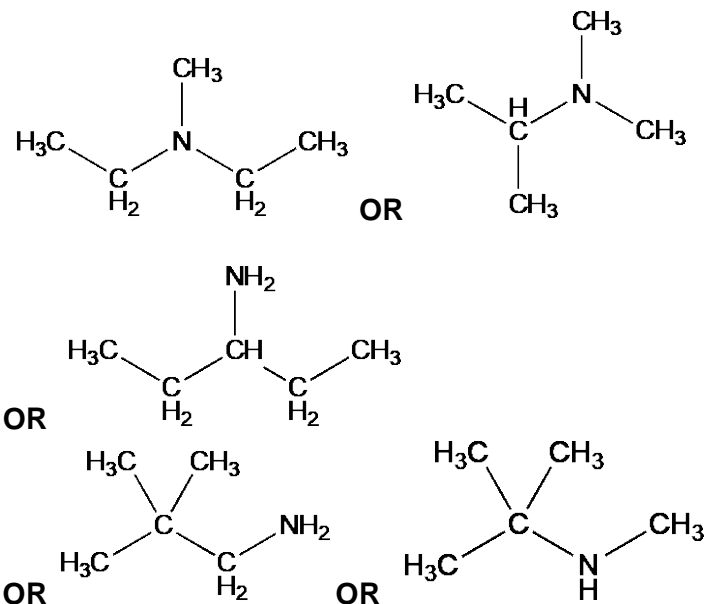
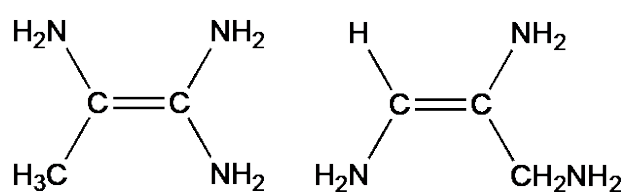
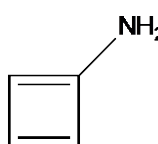
Mark Scheme

Question			Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
2	(a)	(i)	 <p>Water flow AND condenser Water in at bottom and out at top AND condenser ✓</p> <p>Flask and technique Pear-shaped/round-bottom flask AND reflux ✓</p>	2	1.2 × 2	DO NOT ALLOW conical flask, volumetric flask, beaker in place of round bottom/pear shaped flask

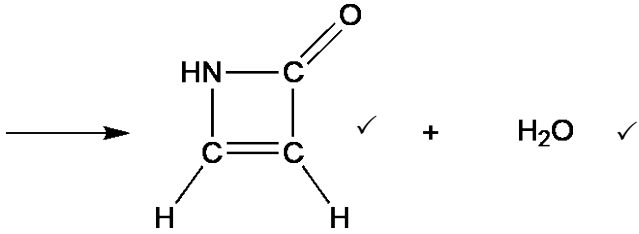
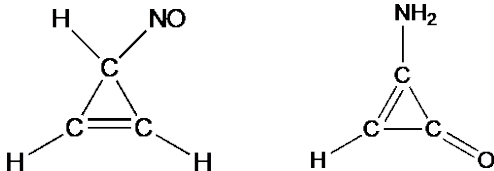
Mark Scheme

Question		Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
	(b) (i)	<p>Comparison of branching and points of contact e.g. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ has longer chain / straight chain / no branches AND e.g. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ has more points of contact / more surface interaction (between molecules) ✓</p> <p>Relative strength of force e.g. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ has stronger/more induced dipole(-dipole) interactions OR London forces ✓</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Hydrogen bonds $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ OR $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHNH}_2$ have hydrogen/H bonds OR $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$ has no hydrogen/H bonds ✓</p> <p>Relative strength of force Hydrogen bonds are stronger than London forces /permanent dipole interactions ✓</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Comparison of energy required to break force e.g. More energy to break/overcome London forces/intermolecular forces in $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ OR More energy is needed to break H bonds (than London forces) ✓</p>	5 → 4 max		<p>ANNOTATE WITH TICKS AND CROSSES, etc. -----</p> <p>ALLOW ORA throughout ALLOW 'The straighter the chain, the more points of contact'</p> <p>1.2 IGNORE comparison using 'primary', 'secondary' and 'tertiary'. <i>Comparison of branching is required.</i></p> <p>2.1 For London forces, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALLOW induced dipole(-dipole) interactions IGNORE IDID OR van der Waals' forces/VDW </p> <p>DO NOT ALLOW $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ has more electrons <i>(number of electrons are the same)</i></p> <p>1.2</p> <p>2.1 DO NOT ALLOW 'more energy to break covalent bonds' ALLOW little energy is required to break London forces (compared with H bonds)</p>

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
	<p>Structure of amine A from $C_5H_{13}N$ ✓</p>  <p>OR</p> <p>OR</p> <p>OR</p>		3.2	<p>ALLOW any combination of skeletal OR structural OR displayed formula as long as unambiguous</p> <p>ALLOW structures below from molecular formula = $C_3H_9N_3$</p>  <p>ALLOW ECF but only if structure has calculated M_r AND has 3 peaks in ^{13}C NMR spectrum.</p>
Use of 24000	<p>3 marks max possible for use of 72.0 cm^3 OR 0.720 dm^3 by ECF</p> <p>Calculation</p> <p>e.g. $n = \frac{72.0}{24000} = 3.00 \times 10^{-3}$ No mark (calculation much simpler)</p> <p>$M = \frac{0.202}{3.00 \times 10^{-3}} = 67.3$ OR 67 ✓ ECF</p> <p>Molecular formula = C_4H_5N ✓ ECF</p> <p>Structure</p>  ✓ ECF			

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Marks	AO element	Guidance
(c)	 <p>Organic product and water marked independently.</p> <p><i>1st mark</i> correct organic product OR water IGNORE balancing numbers</p> <p><i>2nd mark</i> BOTH products AND correctly balanced.</p>	2	3.2	<p>ALLOW any combination of skeletal OR structural OR displayed formula as long as unambiguous</p> <p>ALLOW</p>  <p>NOTE: For ECF, any structure must have correct number of bonds to C, H, O and N</p> <p>DO NOT ALLOW structure of dimer <i>Question states molecular formula = C₃H₃NO</i></p>
	Total	16		