1.	((i)	correct repeat unit	[1]
			COND evidence of polymer chain	[1]
		(ii)	glucose or maltose	[1]
		(iii)	addition (polymerisation) or no other product except polymer	[1]
			condensation (polymerisation) or polymer and water	[1]
	(b)		sodium hydroxide COND ammonia or alkaline gas or litmus red to blue If aluminium added wc =0	[1] • [1]
		(ii)	measure pH more than 1 and less than 7 or	[1]
			correct colour eg orange or yellow NOT red NOT green OR add magnesium or calcium carbonate weak acid reacts slowly	[1] [1]
	(c)		ethyl acrylate ester or alkene	[1] [1]
		(ii)	brown to colourless (NOT clear) correct formula for acid NOT ester	[1] [1]
				TOTAL = [13]

2	(a)	(i) (ii)	in which something dissolves correct formula CH ₃ COOC ₂ H ₅ or full structural formula		[1] [1]
			NOT C ₄ H ₈ O ₂		
		(iii)	steam or water or hydration heat or catalyst		[1] [1]
			OR bubble into (concentrated) sulphuric acid add water		[1] [1]
			oxidised by air or dichromate or manganate(VII)		[1] [1]
		(iv)	ethanoic acid and butanol		[1]
	(b)	(i)	CH₂OH CHOH CH₂OH		[1]
		(ii)	soap or detergent		[1]
	(c)	(i)	polyester or condensation polymer NOT terylene		[1]
		(ii)	ноос –соон		[1]
			HO-OH		[1]
		rong impo	way around [1] Point of attachment of functional grant	roup to "	box"
	(d)	(ii)	protein or poly peptide or polyamide peptide or amide		[1] [1]
			amino acids are colourless or become visible/colour or to develop it using colour or from position OR discussion of Rf OR compare with known amino acids	ONLY	[1] [1] [2] [2]
			1		

TOTAL = 17

3	(a)		molecular formula Must be able to give isomers, need not be alkenes	[1]
			two <u>corresponding</u> isomers If do not correspond then MAX [2] out of [3]	[2]
	(b)	(i)	ethanol structure	[1] [1]
		(ii)	ethane structure	[1] [1]
	(c)	(i)	many simple molecules or monomers form one large one or macromolecule or chain	[1] [1]
		(ii)	addition polymer only one product- the polymer condensation - polymer and water etc	[1] [1]
		(iii)	correct unit	[1]
			COND evidence of polymer in structure eg shows continuation such as terminal bonds	[1]
	(d)	(i)	water proof or impervious or flexible or	
			good adhesion or non-biodegradable or unreactive	[1]
		(ii)	steel in contact with water or air	[1]
		(iii)	zinc more reactive oxygen /water reacts with zinc not iron sacrificial protection zinc anodic steel receives electrons from zinc zinc forms cations cell	
			TWO valid points	[3]

TOTAL = 17

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	fractional distillation; cracking;	2 1 1
(b)(i)	add	1
(b)(ii)	2;	1
(b)(iii)	$\begin{array}{c} H \\ - C \\ -$	2
(c)		2
(d)(i)	(concentrated) sulfuric acid;	1
(d)(ii)	ethanoate;	1
(d)(iii)	H = C = C = O = C = H H = H = H M1 ester link; M2 rest of molecule;	2
(d)(iv)	te	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	more than enough to react (with all the hydrocarbon); OR	1
	(some) oxygen remaining;	
5(a)(ii)	cm ³ ;	1
5(a)(iii)	2 : 15 : 10;	1
5(a)(iv)	2 : 15 : 10 : 10; C ₅ H ₁₀ ;	2 1 1
5(b)(i)	₇ H ₁₆ ;	1
5(b)(ii)	contains a double bond/triple bond/multiple bond; OR not all bonds are single bonds;	1
5(b)(iii)	test: aqueous bromine/bromine (water)/Br ₂ ; result: (orange/yellow/brown) to colourless/decolourised/colour disappears;	2 1 1
5(c)(i)	add	1
5(c)(ii)	(kg);	1
5(c)(iii)	propene: CH ₂ ; polypropene: CH ₂ ;	2 1 1