(ii)	A	1
(iii)	D	1
(iv)	В	

1

1

# M1 Br<sub>2</sub> OR bromine (water) OR bromine (in CCl<sub>4</sub> / organic solvent) If M1, has no reagent or an incorrect reagent, CE=0 Ignore "acidified" For M1 penalise Br (or incorrect formula of other correct reagent), but mark on For M1, it must be a whole reagent and/or correct formulae

#### **Either order**

(b)

If oxidation state given in name, it must be correct.

- M2 <u>cyclohexane OR A or the alkane</u>: remains orange / red / yellow / brown / the same OR no reaction OR reference to colour going to cyclohexane layer For M2 credit "no change" Ignore "nothing" Ignore "nothing happens" Ignore "no observation"
- M3 cyclohexene OR D or the alkene: decolourised / goes colourless / loses its colour

For M3, ignore "goes clear"

Alternatives : potassium manganate(VII)

M1 KMnO<sub>4</sub> in acid M2 purple M3 colourless

M1 KMnO<sub>4</sub> in alkali / neutral M2 purple M3 brown solid

Give appropriate credit for the use of iodine and observations No credit for combustion observations

( )		For M1, it must be a whole reagent and/or correct formulae		
	OR	eg <u>H₂SO₄ / K₂Cr₂O</u> ₂ <b>OR</b> <u>H⁺/ K₂Cr₂O</u> ₂		
	OR	correct combination of formula and name If oxidation state given in name, it must be correct.		
	<b>M2</b> c	oxidation <b>OR</b> oxidised <b>OR</b> redox Do not penalise incorrect attempt at formula if name is correct or vice versa		
	М3	secondary / 2º (alcohol) Credit acidified potassium chromate(VI) / <u>H₂SO₄ + K₂CrO₄</u>		
(d)	<b>M</b> 1	(free-) <u>radical substitution</u> (mechanism) <i>M1 both words required</i>		
	M2	Br <sub>2</sub> $\longrightarrow$ 2Br• Penalise absence of dot once only.		
	М3	Br• + CH₄ → •CH₃ + HBr Penalise + or – charges every time		
	Μ4	Br₂ + •CH₃ → CH₃Br + Br• Accept dot anywhere on methyl radical Accept a <u>correct</u> termination step for 1 mark if neither M3 nor M4 are scored; otherwise ignore termination steps Mark independently NB If Cl₂ is used, penalise every time ( this may be for M2, M3 and M4) If cyclohexane is used, penalise every time (this may be for M3 and M4)		
	M5	Condition		
		ultra-violet / uv / sun light		
	OR	high temperature		
	OR	125 °C ≤ T ≤ 600 °C		
	OR	400 K ≤ T ≤ 870 K For M5 ignore "heat"		

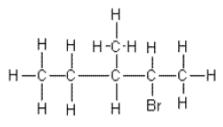
(c) M1 <u>acidified potassium or sodium dichromate</u>

3

[15]

<b>M2.</b> (a)	OH acid (present in acid not in ester) Allow absorption at 2500–3000 cm⁻¹ in acid.		1
(t	<ul> <li>C=O or (absorption at) 1680–1750 cm<sup>-1</sup> (present in acid not in alcohol)</li> <li>Allow correct distinction between 3230–3550 cm<sup>-1</sup> for OH alcohol and 2500–3000 cm<sup>-1</sup> for OH acid.</li> </ul>		1
(0	comparison with known spectrum		1
	(Exact) match (with known spectrum)		1
М3.	<ul> <li>(a) (i) <b>3</b>-bromo-<b>3</b>-methylpentane ONLY</li> <li><i>Must be correct spelling but ignore hyphens and commas</i></li> </ul>	1	
	(ii) <u>Electrophilic addition</u> (reaction) Both words needed Accept phonetic spelling	1	
	(iii) <b>M1</b> Displayed formula of 2-bromo-3-methylpentane		

[4]



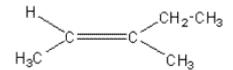
All the bonds must be drawn out but ignore bond angles

M2 Position(al) (isomerism) Do not forget to award this mark

2

1

(iv) Structure of (E)-3-methylpent-2-ene



The arrangement of groups around the double bond must be clear with the ethyl group attached in the correct order. Ignore bond angles. Accept  $C_2H_s$  for ethyl Be lenient on C - C bonds. The main issue here is whether they have drawn an (E) isomer. Accept "sticks" for C - H bonds and correct skeletal formula

(b) (i) M1 R is represented by Spectrum 2

M2 Spectrum 2 shows an infrared absorption/spike/dip/ trough/peak with any value(s)/range within the range 1620 to 1680 (cm<sup>-1</sup>) OR this range quoted/identified <u>and</u> this is due to <u>C=C</u> OR this information could be a correctly labelled absorption on the spectrum

OR Spectrum 1 does not have an infrared absorption in range 1620 to 1680 (cm<sup>-1</sup>) and does not contain <u>C=C</u>.

Award M1 if it is obvious that they are referring to the second spectrum (or the bottom one)

M2 depends on a correct M1

Ignore other correctly labelled peaks

Ignore reference to "double bond" or "alkene"

(iii) Cyclohexane

### OR

Methylcyclopentane etc.

Named correctly Ignore structures and ignore numbers on the methyl group of methylcyclopentane 1

1

M4.

### (a) (i) <u>Electron pair donor</u>

OR

Species which uses a pair of electrons to form a co-ordinate/covalent bond.

Credit "lone pair" as alternative wording Credit "electron pair donator"

1

1

### (ii) <u>Replacement of the halogen</u> (atom) (by the nucleophile)

OR

The <u>carbon-halogen bond/C-X</u> breaks and a bond forms with the nucleophile or between the carbon and the nucleophile

They must describe the idea of substitution in a haloalkane. Accept the idea that a nucleophile replaces the halogen which becomes a halide ion Penalise reference to "halogen molecule" and penalise the idea that the haloalkane contains a halide

(iii) Splitting molecules using/by water

OR

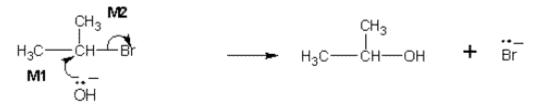
breaking/splitting/dissociating (C<sub>i</sub>VX) bond(s)/using/by water NOT simply the reaction with water or simply the addition of water. Ignore "compound"

(iv) (Heat) <u>energy/enthalpy required/needed/absorbed (at constant</u> pressure) <u>to break/split it/the</u> (carbon-halogen) <u>bond</u>

OR

(Heat) <u>energy/enthalpy required/needed/absorbed</u> (at constant pressure) for <u>homolysis</u> of <u>the</u> (C–X/the carbon-halogen) <u>bond</u> *Ignore bond formation Ignore "average"* 

(b)



M1 must show an arrow from the lone pair of electrons on the oxygen atom of the negatively charged hydroxide ion to the central C atom.

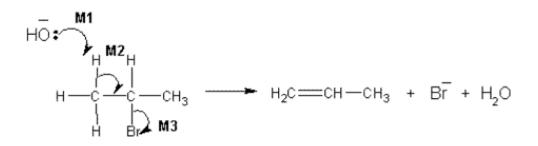
M2 must show the movement of a pair of electrons from the C-Br bond to the Br atom. Mark M2 independently.

Award full marks for an  $S_{\mathbb{N}}$ 1 mechanism in which M1 is the attack of the hydroxide ion on the intermediate carbocation.

Penalise M1 if covalent KOH is used Penalise M2 for formal charge on C or incorrect partial charges Penalise once only for a line and two dots to show a bond. Max 1 mark for the wrong reactant Accept the correct use of "sticks"

2

1



- M1 must show an arrow from the lone pair on oxygen of a negatively charged hydroxide ion to the correct H atom
- M2 must show an arrow from the correct C-H bond to the C-C bond and should only be awarded if an attempt has been made at M1

### M3 is independent provided it is from the original molecule

Award full marks for an E1 mechanism in which M2 is on the correct carbocation.

Penalise M1 if covalent KOH Penalise M3 for formal charge on C or incorrect partial charges Penalise once only for a line and two dots to show a bond. Max 2 marks for wrong reactant Accept the correct use of "sticks" for the molecule except for the C-H being attacked

3

(ii) M1 <u>Stated</u> that the spectrum has an <u>absorption/absorbance/</u> <u>peak in the range 1620 cm<sup>-1</sup> to 1680</u> (cm<sup>-1</sup>) or specified <u>correctly in this range</u> from the spectrum

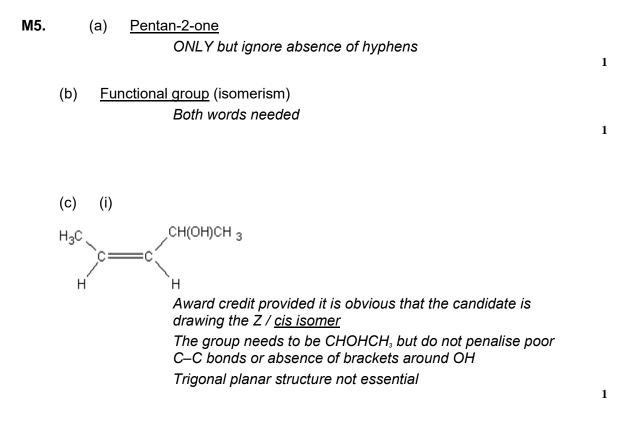
### M2 depends on correct range or wavenumber being specified

M2 (Infrared absorption) <u>due to C=C OR carbon-carbon double bond</u> *QoL for correct M1 statement which includes both the word absorption (or alternative)* <u>and</u> the correct range or *wavenumber* 

Allow "peak" OR "dip" OR "spike" OR "trough" OR "low transmittance" as alternatives for absorption. For M2 it is not sufficient simply to state that an alkene has C=C M2 could be on the spectrum

Ignore reference to other absorptions

[11]



(ii) Restricted <u>rotation</u> (about the C=C)

OR

No (free) rotation (about the C=C)

(d)

M1 Tollens' (reagent)	<b>M1</b> Fehling's (solution) / Benedict's
(Credit ammoniacal silver nitrate OR a description of making Tollens')	(Penalise Cu² (aq) or CuSO₄ but mark M2 and M3)
(Do not credit Ag⁺, AgNO₃ or [Ag(NH₃)₂⁺] or "the silver mirror test" on their own, but mark M2 and M3)	

M2 <u>silver mirror</u>	M2 Red solid/precipitate	
OR black solid or black precipitate	(Credit <u>orange</u> or <u>brown solid</u> )	
M3 (stays) colourless	M3 (stays) blue	
OR	OR	
no (observed) change / no reaction	no (observed) change / no reaction	

If **M1** is blank CE = 0, for the clip

Check the partial reagents listed and if M1 has a totally *incorrect* reagent, CE = 0 for the clip Allow the following alternatives **M1** (acidified) potassium dichromate(VI) (solution); mark on from incomplete formulae or incorrect oxidation state M2 (turns) green M3 (stays) orange / no (observed) change / no reaction OR M1 (acidified) potassium manganate(VII) (solution); mark on from incomplete formulae or incorrect oxidation state M2 (turns) colourless M3 (stays) purple / no (observed) change / no reaction In all cases for M3 Ignore "nothing (happens)" Ignore "no observation"

3

## (e) (i) Spectrum is for Isomer 1

or named or correctly identified

The explanation marks in (e)(ii) depend on correctly identifying Isomer 1.

The identification should be unambiguous but candidates should not be penalised for an imperfect or incomplete name. They may say "the alcohol" or the "alkene" or the "E isomer"

1

### (ii) If Isomer 1 is correctly identified, award <u>any two</u> from

 (Strong / broad) absorption / peak in the range <u>3230 to 3550</u> cm<sup>-1</sup> or specified value <u>in this range</u> or <u>marked correctly</u> on spectrum <u>and</u> (characteristic absorption / peak for) OH group /alcohol group

- No absorption / peak in range <u>1680 to 1750</u> cm<sup>-1</sup> or absence <u>marked correctly</u> on spectrum <u>and</u> (No absorption / peak for a) <u>C=O</u> group / <u>carbonyl</u> group / carbon-oxygen double bond
- Absorption / peak in the range <u>1620 to 1680</u> cm<sup>-1</sup> or specified value <u>in this range or marked correctly</u> on spectrum <u>and</u>

(characteristic absorption / peak for) <u>C=C</u> group / <u>alkene</u> / <u>carbon-carbon double bond</u> If 6(e)(i) is incorrect or blank, CE=0 Allow the words "dip" OR "spike" OR "trough" OR "low transmittance" as alternatives for absorption. Ignore reference to other absorptions e.g. C-H, C-O

2

[10]

M6.

(i) <u>More absorption/less transmittance</u> of infrared radiation by it/water vapour

**OR** broader absorption by OH

- *OR* less absorption/more transmittance of infrared radiation by carbon dioxide *Must be comparative This may be described and must not be contradictory Credit answers which refer correctly to "<u>transmittance</u>" (more absorption = less transmittance)*
- 1
- (ii) M1  $CO_2$  contains C=O (stated like this or in words or strongly implied) OR is O=C=O

### M2 depends on correct M1

OR expected absorption/peak (for C=O) is missing

OR expected absorption/peak (for C=O) is shifted to 2300 (cm<sup>-1</sup>)

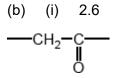
OR asymmetric stretching is occurring (due to C=O)
If M1 and M2 not scored, give one mark for either
No absorption/peak at 1700 (cm<sup>-1</sup>)/1715 (cm<sup>-1</sup>)
OR no absorption in the range 1680 – 1750 (cm<sup>-1</sup>)
Ignore "carbon-oxygen bonds", "C-O bonds"
Ignore reference to other absorptions
For M2
Allow "dip" OR "spike" OR "low transmittance" as alternatives for absorption.

[3]

2

1

M7.(a) OH alcohols



Ignore any group on RHS Must clearly indicate relevant **two** H on a C next to C=O

On LHS, penalise H or CH or CH<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>3</sub> Ignore missing trailing bonds or attached R groups

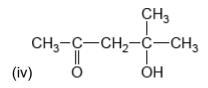
(ii) 2.2 CH<sub>3</sub>−C−−− 0

> Ignore all groups on RHS Must clearly indicate relevant **three** H on C next to C=O Ignore missing trailing bonds or attached R group

> > 1

Or in words: two <u>equivalent</u> CH<sub>3</sub> groups Must clearly indicate two <u>equivalent</u> methyl groups.

Penalise attached H Ignore missing trailing bonds or attached R groups



[5]

1