M1. (a) 3-hydroxypropanoic acid allow 3-hydroxypropionic acid must be correct spelling

1

(b) (i) must show trailing bonds

or can start at any point in the sequence, e.g.

not allow dimer

allow -O-CH2CH2COOCH2CH2CO-

or -CH₂CH₂COOCH₂CH₂COO-

ignore () or n

NB answer has a total of 6 carbons and 4 oxygens

1

(ii) condensation (polymerisation)

Allow close spelling

1

(c) (i) C=C or carbon-carbon double bond

1

(ii)

must show ALL bonds including O-H

1

(iii) must show trailing bonds

allow polyalkene conseq on their c(ii) ignore n

1

(d)

allow NH₃⁺ allow COO⁻

1

(e) (i)

In (e), do not penalise a slip in the number of carbons in the -CH₂CH₂- chain, but all must be bonded correctly NB two carboxylate groups
Allow COONa or COO- Na+ but not covalent bond to Na allow NH₂-

1

(ii)

OR

In (e), do not penalise a slip in the number of carbons in the -CH₂CH₂- chain, but all must be bonded correctly NB two ester groups

1

1

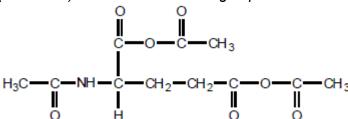
1

1

allow NH₂- or ⁺NH₃-

(iii)

In 4(e), do not penalise a slip in the number of carbons in the -CH₂CH₂- chain, but all must be bonded correctly allow anhydride formation on either or both COOH groups (see below) with or without amide group formation



(f) **M1** phase or eluent or solvent (or named solvent) is moving or mobile

M2 stationary phase or solid or alumina/silica/resin

M3 separation depends on balance between solubility or affinity (of compounds) in each phase OR

different adsorption or retention

M2.	(a	а)	M1 CH ₃ CH ₂ COOH	
			not C₃H₁COOH	1
		M2	CH ₃ CH ₂ OH or C ₂ H ₅ OH	
				1
		М3	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOCH ₂ CH ₃ + H ₂ O allow C ₃ H ₇ COOC ₂ H ₅	
			penalise M3 for wrong products and unbalanced equation	1
		M4	H₂SO₄ or HCl or H₃PO₄ conc or dil or neither	
			not HNO ₃	1
				1
	(b)	M1	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	1
			not C₄H₃OH	
		M2	(CH ₃ CO) ₂ O	1
		М3		1
		IVIO	→ CH₃COOCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃ + CH₃COOH allow CH₃COOC₄H₃ penalise M3 for wrong products and unbalanced equation	
			,	1

(amino acids) travel at different speeds or take different times

1

1

[13]

(c) (nucleophilic) addition-elimination

OR

(amino acids have) different R_r values

not acylation alone

M2 not allowed indep of M1 but allow M1 for correct attack on C+

+C=O loses M2

only allow M4 after correct or v close M3 ignore CF removing H⁻

5

(d)

$$\begin{pmatrix}
CH_{2}OOCC_{17}H_{31} \\
CH_{2}OOCC_{17}H_{33} \\
CH_{2}OOCC_{17}H_{29}
\end{pmatrix} + 3 CH_{3}OH$$

$$CH_{2}OH \\
CH_{2}OH \\
CH_{2}OH$$

$$CH_{2}OH \\
CH_{2}OH$$

$$C_{17}H_{29}COOCH_{3} \\
CH_{2}OCCH_{3}$$

$$C_{17}H_{29}COOCH_{3}$$

$$C_{17}H_{29}COOCH_{3}$$

$$C_{17}H_{29}COOCH_{3}$$

$$C_{17}H_{29}COOCH_{3}$$

ignore errors in initial triester First mark for 3CH₃OH Third mark for all three esters

3

(e)

First mark for correct ester link second mark for the rest including trailing bonds

If ester link wrong, lose second mark also

2

Adv reduces landfill saves raw materials lower cost for recycling than making from scratch reduces CO₂ emissions by not being incinerated not allow cost without qualification

ignore energy uses

Disad difficulty/cost of collecting/sorting/processing product not suitable for original purpose, easily contaminated not allow cost without qualification ignore energy uses

[19]

1

1

1

1

1

M3. (a) polyamide or nylon (2,4)

(allow nylon without numbers but if numbers are present they must be correct)

condensation 1

(b) $H_3 \stackrel{+}{N} \longrightarrow CH_2 \longrightarrow COO$

(c) ionic bonding in aminoethanoic acid

(can only score if includes that aminoethanoic is ionic)

stronger attractions than Hydrogen bonding in hydroxyethanoic acid
(e.g. stronger Hydrogen bonding in aminoethanoic acid
scores 0)
(mention of electrostatic forces between molecules scores 0)

[5]

M4. (a) (i) **W** 3

X 4

1

1

1

1

1

(ii)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} H & H \\ H & C \\ H & C \\ H & C \\ H & H \\ H & H \end{array}$$

displayed formula shows ALL bonds

(b) (i) NO₂+

allow + anywhere can score in equation

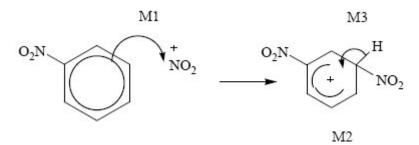
 $HNO_3 + 2H_2SO_4 \rightarrow NO_2^+ + 2HSO_4^- + H_3O_1^+$

OR

 $HNO_3 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow NO_2^+ + HSO_4^- + H_2O$ or use two equations via $H_2NO_3^+$

(ii) electrophilic substitution

Not Friedel Crafts



Allow Kekule structures
+ must be on N of 'NO₂ (which must be correct)
both NO₂ must be correctly positioned and bonded to gain M2

M1 arrow from circle or within it to N or to + on N
horseshoe must not extend beyond C2 to C6 but can be

smaller + not too close to C1 M3 arrow into hexagon unless Kekule allow M3 arrow independent of M2 structure ignore base removing H in M3

3

(c) (i) H₂/Ni or H₂/Pt or Sn/HCl or Fe/HCl (conc or dil or neither) allow dil H₂SO₄ ignore mention of NaOH

Not NaBH₄ Not LiAlH₄ Not Na/C₂H₅OH not conc H₂SO₄ or any HNO₃

 O_2N \longrightarrow NO_2 + 12[H] \rightarrow H_2N \longrightarrow NH_2 +

4H₂O Or 6H₂

> allow C₆H₄(NO₂)₂ etc , allow NO₂– NH₂– i.e. be lenient on structures, the mark is for balancing equ

> > 1

1

(ii)

H
O
O
O
C
O
C
O

allow –CONH ignore [], as in polymer

1st mark for correct peptide link 2nd mark for the rest correct including trailing bonds

2

(iii) **M1** Kevlar is <u>biodegradeable</u> but polyalkenes not allow Kevlar is <u>more</u> biodegradeable

1

M2 Kevlar has <u>polar</u> bonds/is a (poly) amide/has peptide link comment on structure of Kevlar

1

M3 can be hydrolysed/attacked by nucleophiles/acids/bases/enzymes

1

M4 polyalkenes <u>non polar</u>/has <u>non-polar</u> bonds comment on structure of polyalkenes but not just strong bonds

1

[18]