Question	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
Number			_
1 (a)	Each mark is a stand alone mark.		3
QVVC	First mark:		
	hydrogen bonds in both ethanoic acid and ethanol OR	any reference to hydrogen bonding in ethanal	
	no hydrogen bonds in ethanal (1)	iust references to	
		ethanol and ethanoic acid forming H bonds with water	
	Second mark:		
	hydrogen bonds are stronger than van der Waals'/ dipole-dipole/London/dispersion/ induced dipole / permanent dipole /intermolecular forces (in ethanal) OR hydrogen bonds are the strongest/strong intermolecular forces	references to breaking covalent bonds	
	(1)		
	Third mark:		
	ethanoic acid has more electrons/ethanoic acid has the most electrons OR ethanoic acid is dimeric OR ethanoic acid forms dimers OR description of ethanoic acid dimers (N.B. In the context of dimerisation, ignore statement that "ethanoic acid forms two hydrogen bonds per molecule") OR ethanoic acid is more polar because of having more oxygen atoms	Just "ethanoic acid has more hydrogen bonds than ethanol"	
	(1)		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (b)(i)	 (Test): 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine /Brady's reagent/2,4-dnp/ 2,4-DNP/2,4-DNPH (1) (Result):yellow precipitate /orange precipitate /red precipitate ALLOW: 'solid' or 'crystals' in lieu of precipitate 	1,2 -DNP etc/ hydrazine / /2,4- dinitrophenolhydrazine /2,4- dinitrophenylhydrazone	2
	(1)		
	(or a near miss reagent (e.g. 2,4-DHPN))		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (b)(ii)	(Warm with) Fehling's (solution) / Benedict's (solution) (1)	acidified potassium dichromate(VI) / manganate(VII) (0)	2
	red precipitate/brown precipitate/brick-red precipitate (1) ALLOW "solid" ALLOW "red Cu ₂ O"	iodoform reaction (0) just "red due to Cu ⁺ " / "red solid due to Cu ³⁺ "	
	ALLOW yellow/orange solid for Benedict's test Penalise omission of "solid" once only in parts (b)(i) and (b)(ii) OR	(0)	
	(Warm with) Tollens' (reagent) (1) silver (mirror)/black(solid) (1)		
	(N.B. here, solid not required)		
	OR (Warm with) ammoniacal silver nitrate (solution) (1)		
	silver (mirror)/ black / dark-grey (solid) (1)		
	(N.B. here, solid not required)		
	2nd mark CQ on correct reagent or a near miss		
	Penalise omission of "solid" once only in (b)(i) and (b)(ii)		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
Number 1 (c)(i)	Acceptable Answers $\begin{array}{c} CH_{3} \\ H \\ CH_{2} \\ H \\ CN \\ (1) both arrows (1) \\ CH_{3} \\ CH_{4} \\ CN \\ H \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CH_{4} \\ CN \\ H \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CH_{4} \\ CN \\ H \\ CN \\ CN \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CH_{4} \\ CN \\ H \\ CN \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CH_{4} \\ CN \\ H \\ CN \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CH_{4} \\ CN \\ H \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CH_{4} \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CH_{4} \\ CN \\ H \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CH_{4} \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CH_{4} \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CH_{4} \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CH_{4} \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CN \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CN \\ (1) \\ CN \\ CN \\ (1) $	arrow from N in CN-	3
	Accept: arrow to an H ⁺ instead of an H-CN for third mark. [It is not necessary to show the lone pairs.] <i>IGNORE</i> any equations which generate CN ⁻ ions		

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (c)(ii)	With HCN alone, insufficient CN ⁻ OR KCN provides (sufficient) CN ⁻ OR KCN increases the concentration of CN ⁻ <i>ALLOW</i> "nucleophile" instead of CN ⁻ <i>IGNORE</i> any subsequent comments about the role of the CN ⁻ ion	Just "HCN is a weak acid" OR HCN "is too weak a nucleophile"	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (c)(iii) QWC	These are stand alone marks		2
	First mark:	attack on a (planar) carbocation	
	attack from both sides OR	OR attack on a (planar) intermediate	
	attack from above and below	OR	
	(1)	S _N T OR	
		S _N 2	
	Second mark:		
	(gives) racemic mixture / (gives) equal amounts of each isomer / (gives) equal amounts of each enantiomer (1)	"planar product"	