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Detailed mark scheme

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2002

XVIII

1583

Time allowed
98 Minutes

Score

/82

Percentage

%

CHEMISTRY

**OCR
AS & A LEVEL**

Mark Scheme

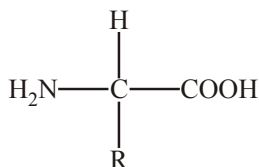
**Module 6: Organic chemistry
and analysis**

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F324: Rings, Polymers & Analysis

4.2.1 – Amino Acids & Chirality MARK SCHEME

1. (i)



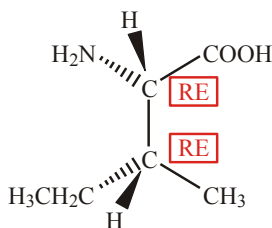
✓

ALLOW $\text{RCH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$ any order for R, NH_2 and COOH
but C must be next to H 'CH' must be shown
ALLOW CO_2H
brackets around NH_2 are **not** essential
ALLOW structure

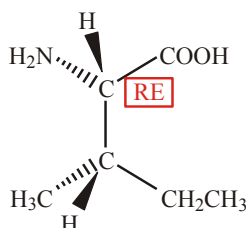
1

(ii) must attempt 3D

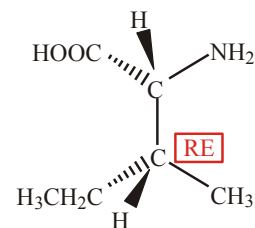
use RE symbol in the “tools” to denote whether or not each chiral C is a reflection of the one given in the question



both chiral Cs
are mirror images



top chiral C only
is a mirror image



bottom chiral C only
is a mirror image

each chiral C must have 2 — bonds, 1 wedge bond (**IGNORE** shading) & 1 dash bond (**IGNORE** wedge)
check the clockwise orientation of each C. For each C start with the H and if on the:

- top C the H is followed by COOH it is not a mirror image. If it is a mirror image annotate using RE.
- bottom C the H is followed by CH_3 it is not a mirror image. If it is a mirror image annotate using RE.

the four groups can be attached in any order. If the molecule is drawn upside down – clockwise becomes anti-clockwise.

MUST check that the drawn structure is non-superimposable irrespective of the orientation or the way it has been drawn.

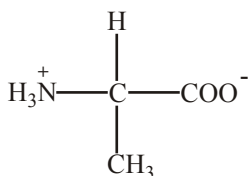
IGNORE bond linkage for all groups

3

[4]

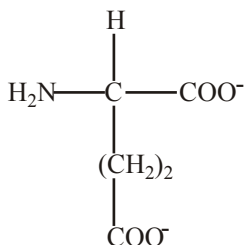


2.



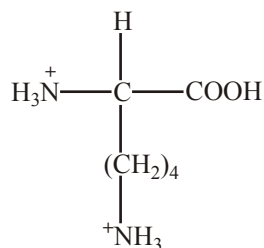
alanine at pH = 6.0

✓



glutamic acid at pH = 10

✓



lysine at pH = 2.0

✓

ALLOW CO_2^- **ALLOW** NH_3^+ *If NH_3 fully displayed **ALLOW** + charge on N or H**If COO fully displayed **ALLOW** – charge on O only*

[3]

3. valine–glycine–leucine ✓

ALLOW val–gly–leu**DO NOT ALLOW** structures

[1]

4. (i) one amide link shown correctly (1)
glycine and phenylalanine parts shown correctly (1)
proline linked correctly (1) 3
- (ii) 6 (1) 1
- (iii) gas/liquid chromatograph separates the tripeptides (1)
mass spectrometer produces a distinctive fragmentation pattern (1)
identification by computer using a spectral database (1) 3

[7]



5. General formula of an α -amino acid

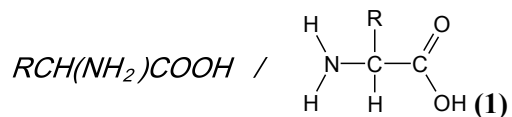
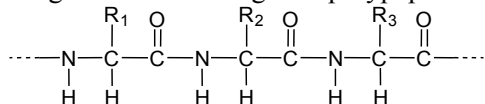


Diagram to show length of polypeptide / repeat unit – eg



with:

displayed peptide bond (1)

correct structure with a minimum of two amino acids joined (can be scored by a dipeptide) (1)

idea of polymerisation shown by 'end bonds' (1)

loss of water (1)

relate variety to different R groups / sequence of amino acids (1) AW

7

Quality of written communication:

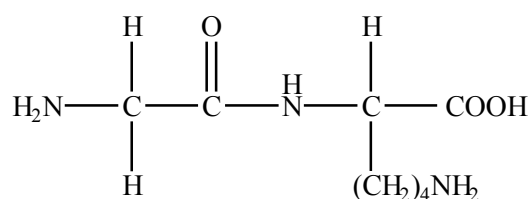
correct organisation and use of **both** of the terms:

condensation polymer(isation) and peptide bond/link (1)

1

[8]

- 6.



(1) for CONH and (1) for rest. Accept reverse order.

2

[2]

7. (a) (i) is an amine and a carboxylic acid / contains both NH₂ and COOH functional groups (1) AW

1

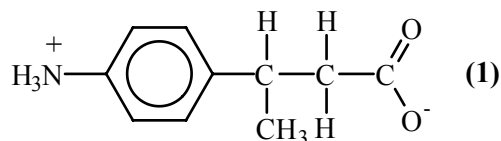
- (ii) RCH(NH₂)COOH (1)

Does not fit the formula because NH₂ and COOH are not attached to the same carbon (1) AW

2



(b) (i)

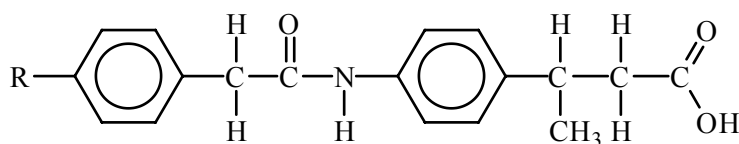


1

(ii) -COO^- becomes -COOH **(1)**
(rest of structure unaffected)
(allow ecf on rest of the structure)

1

(c)

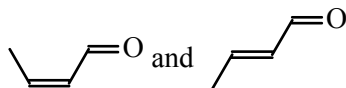


displayed peptide bond **(1)**
rest of the structure also correct **(1)**
(allow full marks for a correct anhydride structure)

2

[7]

8.



at least one correct skeletal formula **(1)**
correct *cis* and *trans* isomers of but-2-enal **(1)**

2

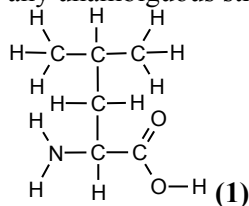
[2]

9. (a) (i) $\text{RCH(NH}_2\text{)COOH}$ **(1)**

1

allow groups *R*, *CH*, *NH*₂, *COOH* in any order₂

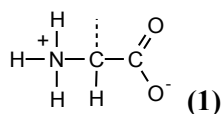
(ii) any unambiguous structure, e.g.:



1

(b) (i) molecule/ion/'it' has both + and – charges 1

(ii) description or diagram to show proton/ H^+ transfer from COOH to NH_2 (1)



NOT just 'hydrogen' transfer

2

(c) (i) heat/warm/reflux (1)

named strong acid/base

an enzyme (which need not be named) (1)

NOT conc HNO₃ or conc H₂SO₄

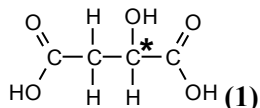
2

(ii) hydrolysis (1)

1

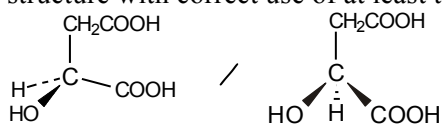
[8]

10. (i)



1

(ii) structure with correct use of at least two 3-D bonds (1) – e.g.



1

allow ecf if lactic acid is labelled in (i)

NOT if all four bond angles at 90°

[2]

11. (a) alkene / C=C double bond
(primary) alcohol / hydroxy(l) (1)

1

(b) (i) molecules with the same structure / order of bonds ... but different arrangements in space / 3-D arrangement (1)

1

(ii) cis-trans / geometric (1)

1

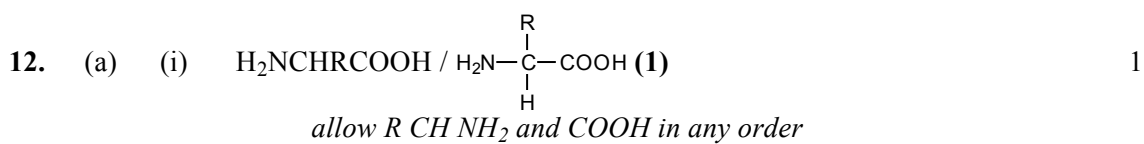
(iii) the double bond does not rotate (1)

1



- (iv) same groups at one end / need different groups at both ends of the C=C (1) AW 1

[5]



- (ii) they both have the $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\overset{\vdots}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}}-\text{COOH}$ group / or in words (1)
NOT just "they both have NH₂ and COOH"

R group is H in glycine and CH₂CH₂COOH in glutamic acid (1) 2

(b)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{N}^+-\text{C}-\text{COOH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$ | <p>-NH₃⁺ (1)</p> <p>-COOH and side chain unaffected (1)</p> | $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}-\text{COO}^- \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{COO}^- \end{array}$ | <p>one -COO⁻ (1)</p> <p>both -COO⁻ (1)</p> <p>H₂N- and rest of molecule (1)</p> |
|---|---|---|--|

5

(c) **glutamic acid/molecule with optical isomers ...**

... is chiral (1)

... has four different / distinguishable groups attached to a carbon (1)
NOT just "different atoms"

... the mirror images/isomers cannot be superimposed AW (1)

one diagram showing **two** 3-D bonds not opposite each other,
and not with angles looking like 90° (1)



3-D diagram of the other isomer (allow ecf on one 3-D error) (1)

all groups correctly connected for glutamic acid in both diagrams (1)

glycine

only has three different groups / two groups are the same /
3-D diagram used to show symmetry (1)

8

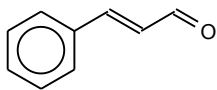
quality of written communication

for correct use and organisation of at least **one** technical term:

*(in the correct place), non-superimposable, enantiomer, stereoisomer(ism),
tetrahedral, asymmetric (1)

[16]

13. (a)



(1)

1

(b) C=C double bond does not rotate (1)

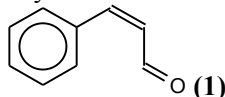
two different groups on each carbon (of the C=C) AW (1)
NOT on "each side" of the C=C

2

i. trans because H / groups are on opposite sides AW (1)

1

ii. any formula that shows the H on the same side – eg



(1)

1

[5]

14. (i) water / evidence of a solution in water – eg
(aq), 'dil', '6M' or 'conc' for HCl (1)

NOT conc HNO₃
or conc H₂SO₄

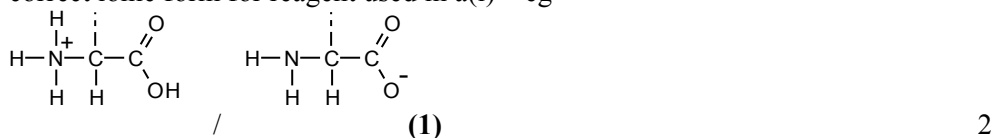
a named strong acid or alkali (heated under) reflux /
a suitable enzyme at around 37°C (1)

2



(ii) amino acids (1) 1

(iii) correct structure for one of the amino acids (1)
correct ionic form for reagent used in a(i) – eg

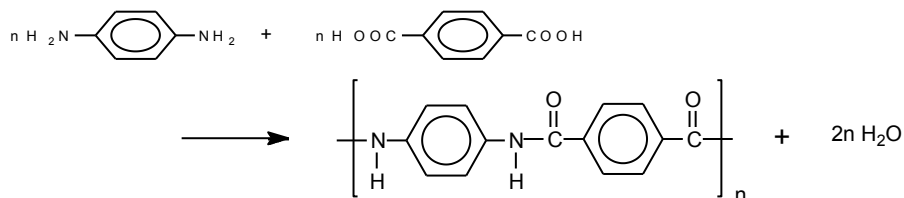


(iv) reaction with water to split/break down the compound (1)
peptide bond in the compound is broken / diagram to show AW (1) 2

[7]

15. (i) eg fire resistant / bullet proof clothing / cycle tyres / tennis rackets (1) 1
allow any use where a tough flexible material is needed

(ii) condensation (polymerisation) (1)



structure of benzene-1,4-dicarboxylic acid (1)

amide /peptide bond displayed (1)

repeat unit of correct polymer indicated (1)

formula of water shown as the product in an equation (1) 5

[6]