EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE

Boost your performance and confidence with these topic-based exam questions

Practice questions created by actual examiners and assessment experts

Detailed mark scheme

Suitable for all boards

Designed to test your ability and thoroughly prepare you

Time allowed
70 Minutes

Score /59

Percentage %

CHEMISTRY

AQA
AS & A LEVEL

Mark Scheme

3.3 Organic chemistry

1 (a) **Wear plastic gloves:**

Essential – to prevent contamination from the hands to the plate

1

Add developing solvent to a depth of not more than 1 cm^3:

Essential – if the solvent is too deep it will dissolve the mixture from the plate

1

Allow the solvent to rise up the plate to the top:

Not essential – the R_f value can be calculated if the solvent front does not reach the top of the plate

1

Allow the plate to dry in a fume cupboard:

Essential – the solvent is toxic

Allow hazardous

1

(b) Spray with developing agent or use UV

1

Measure distances from initial pencil line to the spots (*x*)

1

Measure distance from initial pencil line to solvent front line (*y*)

1

R_f value = *x* / *y*

1

(c) Amino acids have different polarities

1

Therefore, have different retention on the stationary phase or different solubility in the developing solvent

1

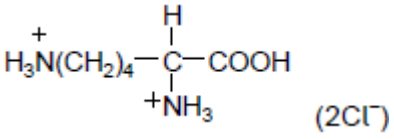
[10]

2 (a) 2,6-diaminohexanoic acid

Ignore additional , or – or spaces.

1

(b) (i)



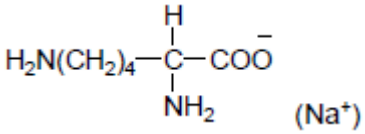
NB both N must be protonated.

Allow $-NH_3^+$ allow CO_2H Allow $-^+H_3N$.

Penalise – C_4H_8 – here.

1

(ii)



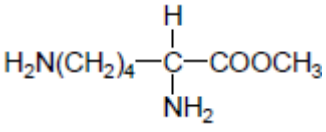
Allow CO_2^-.

Allow $-H_2N$.

Allow –COONa but penalise O–Na bond shown.

1

(iii)

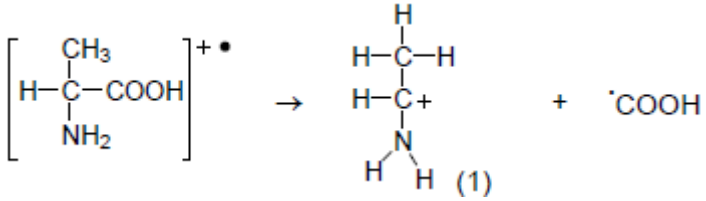


Allow CO_2CH_3.

Allow $-NH_3^+$ or $-H_2N$.

1

(c)



1 for displayed formula of fragment ion.

1 for molecular ion of alanine AND radical.

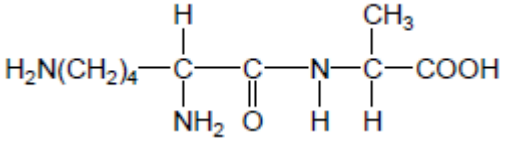
Allow molecular ion without brackets and fragment ion in brackets with outside +.

Allow dot anywhere on radical.

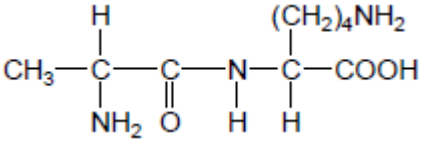
Allow $[C_3H_7NO_2]^{+\bullet}$ for molecular ion.

2

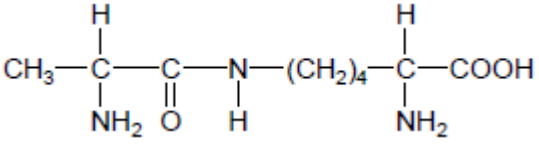
(d)



OR



OR



Dipeptide, not repeating unit /.

Allow CO_2H Allow $–H_2N$.

Allow –CONH–.

1

(e) M1 In acid lysine has double positive or more positive charge

1

M2 sticks (Lysine ion) has greater affinity / greater attraction / adheres better / better to polar / stationary phase

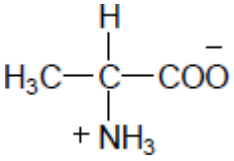
M2 only scores after a correct M1.

Ignore greater retention time.

1

[9]

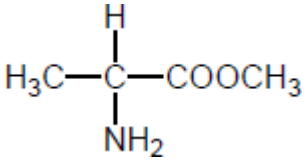
3 (a)



Allow $-NH_3^+$ and $^+NH_3-$

1

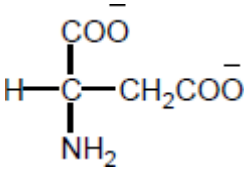
(b)



Allow protonated form, i.e. $-NH_3^+$ or $^+NH_3-$

1

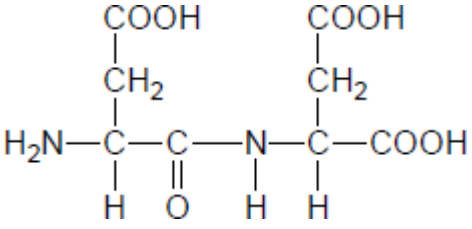
(c)



Allow – CO_2^-

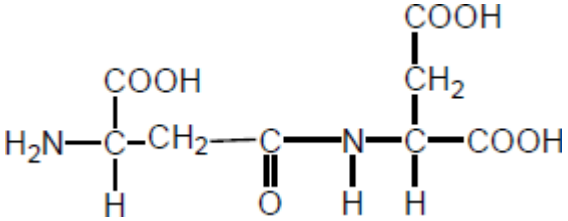
1

(d)



Allow zwitterion with any COO^-

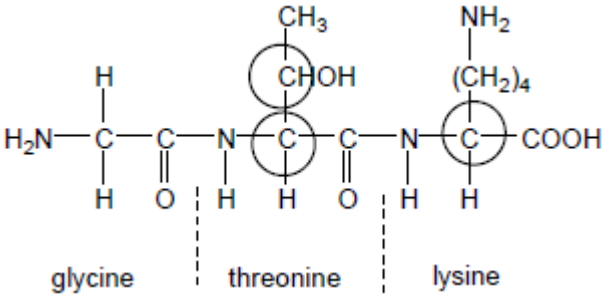
Allow use of "wrong" COOH



1

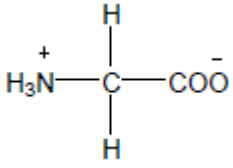
[4]

4 (a)



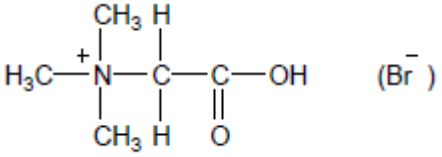
1

(b)

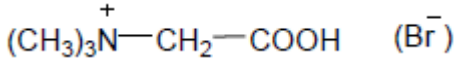


1

(c)



Allow

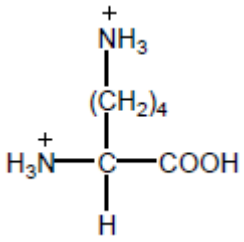


1

(d) 2-amino-3-hydroxybutanoic acid

1

(e)



1

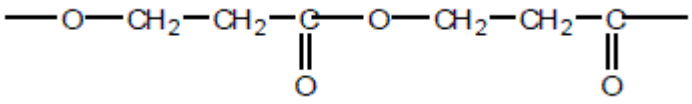
[5]

5 (a) 3-hydroxypropanoic acid

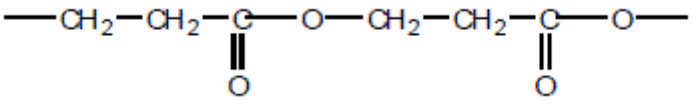
allow 3-hydroxypropionic acid
must be correct spelling

1

(b) (i) must show trailing bonds



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



not allow dimer
allow –O–$CH_2CH_2COOCH_2CH_2CO$–
or –$CH_2CH_2COOCH_2CH_2COO$–
ignore ( ) or n
NB answer has a total of 6 carbons and 4 oxygens

1

(ii) condensation (polymerisation)

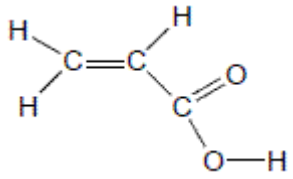
Allow close spelling

1

(c) (i) C=C or carbon-carbon <u>double</u> bond

1

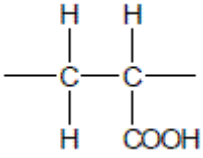
(ii)



*must show **ALL** bonds including O–H*

1

(iii) must show trailing bonds

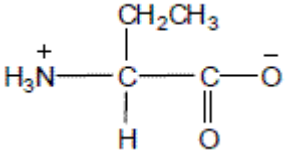


allow polyalkene conseq on their c(ii)

ignore n

1

(d)

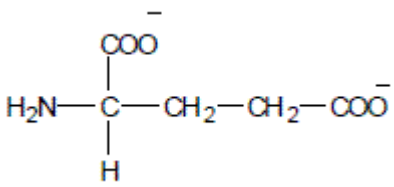


allow NH_3^+—

allow COO^-

1

(e) (i)



In (e), do not penalise a slip in the number of carbons in the -CH_2CH_2- chain, but all must be bonded correctly

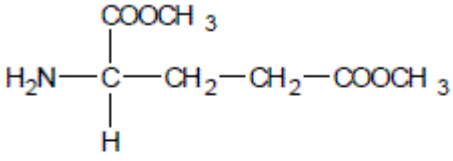
NB two carboxylate groups

Allow COONa or COO^- Na^+ but not covalent bond to Na

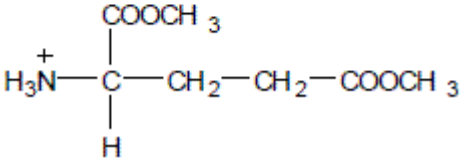
allow NH_2–

1

(ii)



OR



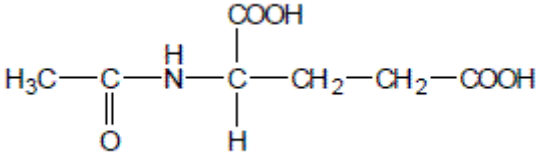
In (e), do not penalise a slip in the number of carbons in the -CH_2CH_2- chain, but all must be bonded correctly

NB two ester groups

allow NH_2– or $^+NH_3$–

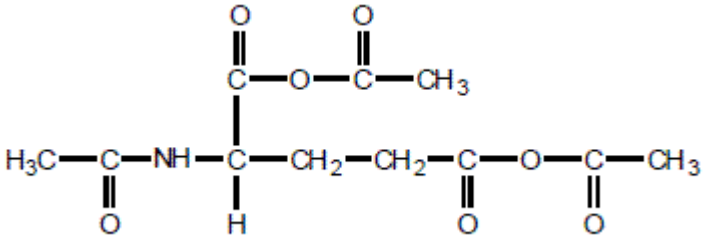
1

(iii)



In 4(e), do not penalise a slip in the number of carbons in the -CH_2CH_2- chain, but all must be bonded correctly

allow anhydride formation on either or both COOH groups (see below) with or without amide group formation



1

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

1

M2 stationary phase or solid or alumina/silica/resin

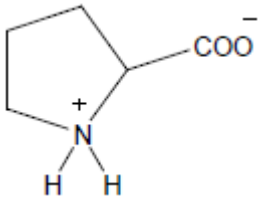
1

M3 separation depends on balance between solubility or affinity (of compounds) in each phase
OR
different adsorption or retention
OR
(amino acids have) different R_f values
OR
(amino acids) travel at different speeds or take different times

1

[13]

6 (a) (i)



Allow CO_2^- and NH_2^+

1

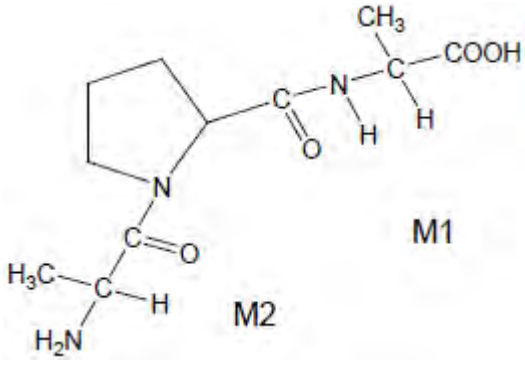
(ii) NOTE − **Two** marks for this clip

M1 for alanine section bonded through N

M2 for alanine section bonded through C

But penalise error in proline ring

1



Allow MAX 1 for correct tripeptide in polymer structure

1

(b) (i) 3-methylpent-2-ene

Ignore E-Z, commas, spaces or missing hyphens

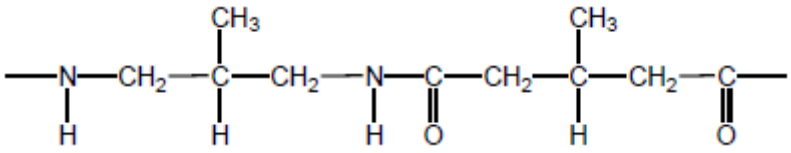
1

(ii) 4-amino-3-methylbutanoic acid

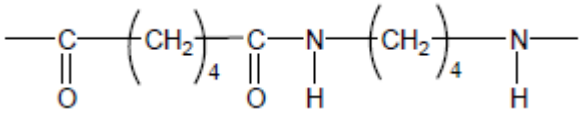
Ignore commas, spaces or missing hyphens

1

(iii)



or any polyamide section containing
8 carbons plus two C=O plus two N-H, such as



Trailing bonds are required

1

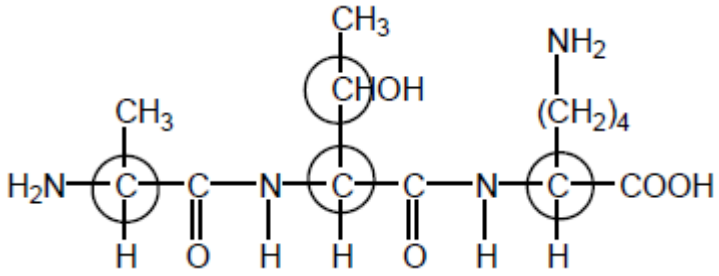
(iv) Non polar OR no polar groups / bonds (for attack by water / acids / alkalis / nucleophiles or for hydrolysis)

C-C bonds are strong

1

[7]

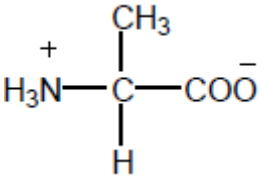
7 (a) (i)



These four only

1

(ii)



Allow − NH_3^+ and $^+NH_3^-$

1

(iii) 2-amino-3-hydroxybutanoic acid

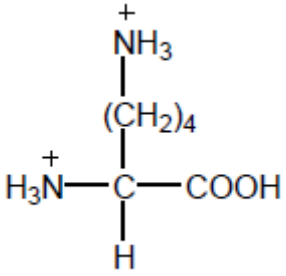
Ignore 1 in butan-1-oic acid

Do not penalise commas or missing hyphens

Penalise other numbers

1

(iv)



Allow –NH_3^+ and $^+NH_3^-$

1

(b) (i) Condensation

Allow polyester

1

(ii) propan**e**-1,3-diol

Must have e

*Allow 1,3-propan**e**diol*

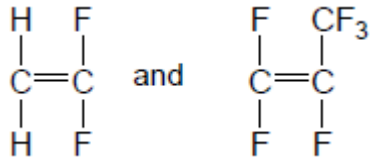
1

(c) (i) Addition

Not additional

1

(ii)

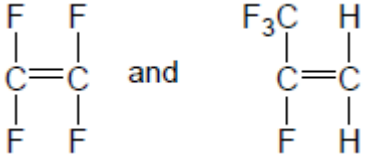


Allow monomers drawn either way round

Allow bond to F in CF_3

1

OR



1 for each structure within each pair

1

(d) c

If wrong, CE = 0

1

C-C or C-F bonds too strong

1

[11]