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Detailed mark scheme

Suitable for all boards

Designed to test your ability and thoroughly prepare you



Time allowed 31 Minutes

Score

/26

%

## **CHEMISTRY**

**OCR AS & A LEVEL** 

**Mark Scheme** 

**Module 6: Organic chemistry** and analysis

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## F324: Rings, Polymers & Analysis 4.3.1 – Chromatography MARK SCHEME

1.	(i)	adsorption 🗸		
		ALLOW partition OR adsorbtion IGNORE solubility OR desorption DO NOT ALLOW absorption		
		<b>DO ΝΟΙ ΑΕΕΟΝ</b> αυδοιρασί	1	
	(ii)	measure how far each spot travels relative to the solvent front or calculate the $R_{\rm f}$ value $\checkmark$		
		compare $R_{\rm f}$ values to those for known amino acids $\checkmark$		
		ALLOW compare $R_f$ values to database ALLOW compare to known amino acids DO NOT ALLOW retention times for first mark, but the 2nd mark would be available as $\checkmark$ ECF ALLOW alternative approach: on the same plate compare		
		position of spots ✓ with known amino acids ✓	2	
	(iii)	(amino acids won't separate because) similar compounds have similar $R_f$ (values) $\checkmark$		
		<b>ALLOW</b> spots often overlap <b>OR</b> don't (fully) separate <b>ALLOW</b> they have similar $R_f$ (values) or similar adsoptions or similar retention times ECF to (ii)		
			1	[4]
2.	(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	<b>171</b>
				[7]
3.	(a)	$R_{\rm f}$ value is distance moved by a component/spot/solute divided by distance moved by solvent. (1)		
		Retention time is the time between injection and emergence (or detection) of a component. (1)	2	



(b) (i) Partition / adsorption (1)

- 1
- (ii) Role of gas: carrier gas / mobile phase / to carry to sample through the chromatography column (1)
  - Role of liquid: stationary phase (1)

2

(iii) Trace with two peaks drawn (1)

1

3

(iv) Measure area under each peak (1)

Find total area (1)

% = (area of one peak/total area)  $\times$  100% (1)

[9]

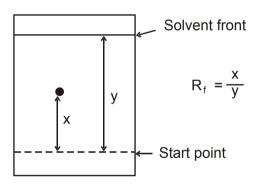
4. (i) Accept paper, column or thin-layer chromatography

1

(ii) The  $R_{\rm f}$  value

1

(iii)



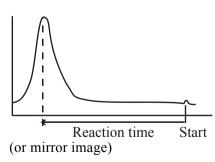
[3]

5. (a) (i) Retention time

1

1

(ii)



1

1

(b) Partition

[3]