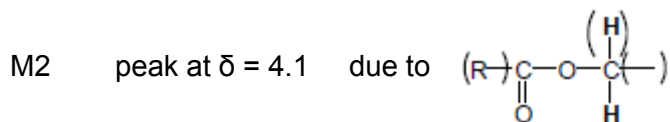


## Mark schemes

1

- (a) M1 Ester 1  
*If Ester 2, can score M3 only.*

1



*When marking M2 and M3, check any annotation of structures in the stem at the top of the page.*

1

- M3 ( $\delta = 4.1$  peak is) quartet as adjacent / next to / attached to CH<sub>3</sub>

1

- M4 Other spectrum quartet at  $\delta = 2.1-2.6$  (or value in this range)

1

- (b) M1 Quaternary (alkyl) ammonium salt / bromide

1

- M2 CH<sub>3</sub>Br or bromomethane

*Penalise contradictory formula and name.*

1

- M3 Excess ( CH<sub>3</sub>Br or bromomethane)

*Mention of acid eg H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> OR alkali eg NaOH loses both M2 and M3.*

1

- M4 Nucleophilic substitution

*Can only score M3 if reagent correct.*

*Ignore alcohol or ethanol (conditions) or Temp.*

1

(c)

	Bromine (penalise Br but mark on)	Acidified KMnO <sub>4</sub> (Penalise missing acid but mark on)
--	--------------------------------------	--

*Wrong reagent = no marks.*

*If bromine colour stated it must be red, yellow, orange, brown or any combination, penalise wrong starting colour.*

1

Benzene	no reaction / colour remains / no (visible) change	no reaction / colour remains / no (visible) change
---------	--	--

*Ignore 'clear', 'nothing'.*

*Allow colour fades slowly.*

*Allow 'nvc' for no visible change.*

1

cyclohexene	(Bromine) decolourised	(Acidified $\text{KMnO}_4$ ) decolourised
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1

[11]

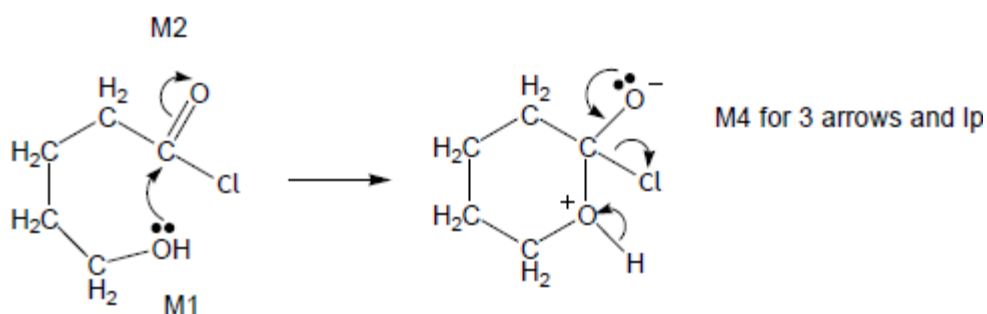
2

(a) (i) (nucleophilic) addition-elimination

*Not electrophilic addition-elimination*

*Ignore esterification*

1



M3 for structure

- *If wrong nucleophile used or O–H broken in first step, can only score M2.*
- *M2 not allowed independent of M1, but allow M1 for correct attack on C+*
- *+ rather than  $\delta+$  on C=O loses M2.*
- *If Cl lost with C=O breaking lose M2.*
- *M3 for correct structure with charges but lone pair on O is part of M4.*
- *Only allow M4 after correct / very close M3.*
- *Ignore HCl shown as a product.*

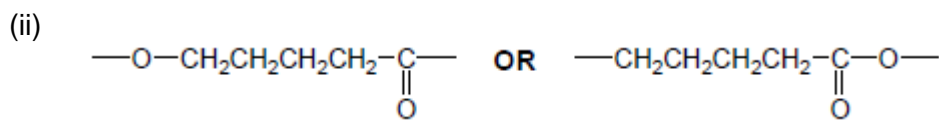
4

a 20-50 (ppm) or single value or range entirely within this range  
*If values not specified as a or b then assume first is a.*

1

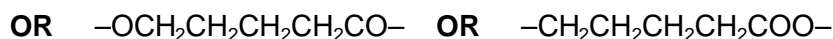
b 50-90 (ppm) or single value or range entirely within this range

1

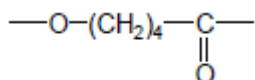


Must have trailing bonds, but ignore n.

1



Allow



but not  $\text{—C}_4\text{H}_8\text{—}$

one unit only

Condensation

1

(b)

	Tollens'	Fehling's / Benedict's	Acidified potassium dichromate
--	----------	------------------------	--------------------------------

Penalise wrong formula for Tollens or missing acid with potassium dichromate but mark on.

1

<b>J</b>	No reaction / no (visible) change / no silver mirror	No reaction / no (visible) change / stays blue / no red ppt	No reaction / no (visible) change / stays orange / does not turn green
----------	--	---	--

Ignore 'clear', 'nothing'.

Penalise wrong starting colour for dichromate.

1

<b>K</b>	Silver <u>mirror</u> / grey <u>ppt</u>	Red <u>ppt</u> (allow brick red or red-orange)	(orange) turns green
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1

**J** Two (peaks)

Allow trough, peak, spike.

1

**K** Four (peaks)

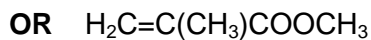
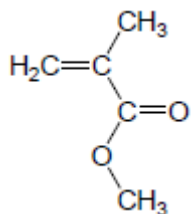
Ignore details of splitting.

If values not specified as J or K then assume first is J.

1

- (c) If all the structures are unlabelled, assume that the first drawn ester is L, the second ester is M; the first drawn acid is N, the second P. The cyclic compound should be obvious.

**L**  
ester



**All  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$  L to P must have  $\text{C}=\text{C}$ .**

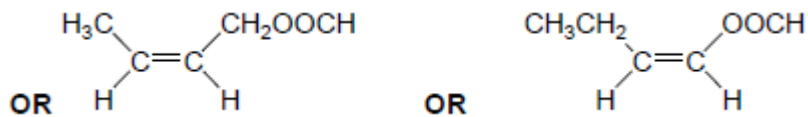
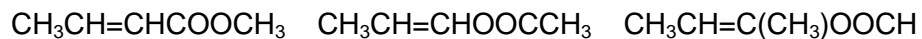
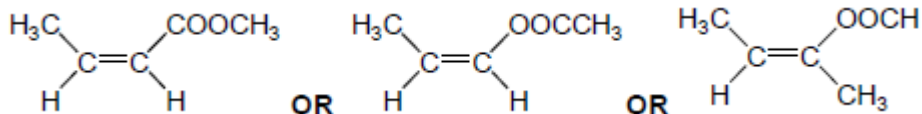
Allow  $\text{CH}_3^-$ .

Allow  $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_3$  etc.

Allow  $\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COOCH}_3$ .

1

**M**  
ester



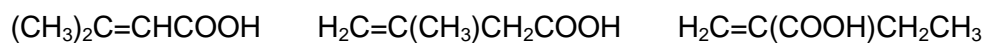
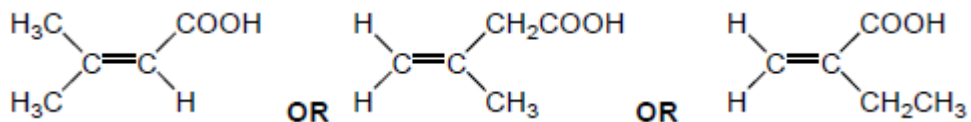
Allow either *E-Z* isomer.

Allow  $\text{CH}_3^-$  or  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5^-$  but not  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3^-$ .

Allow  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCHCOOCH}_3$  etc.

1

**N**  
acid

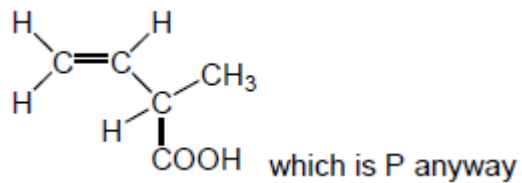


Allow  $\text{CH}_3$ - or  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ - but not  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ -.

Allow  $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ .

Not cyclic isomers.

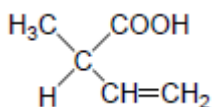
Not the optically active isomer.



Allow  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CCHCOOH}$  etc.

1

**P**  
acid



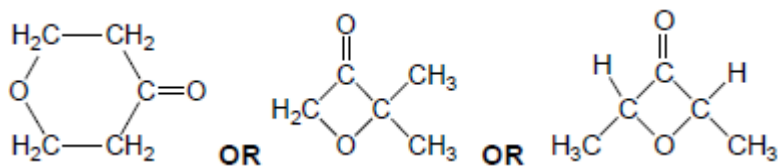
Allow  $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ .



Allow  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{CHCH}_2$  or  
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ .

1

**Q**



Not cyclic esters.

1

[19]

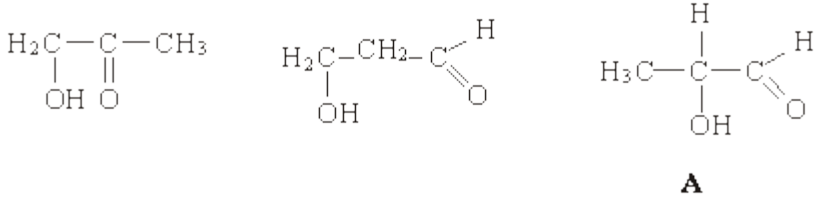
**3**

(a) **X (O-H) (alcohols)**  
*penalise acid or missing "alcohol"*

1

**Y C=O**  
*allow carbonyl*

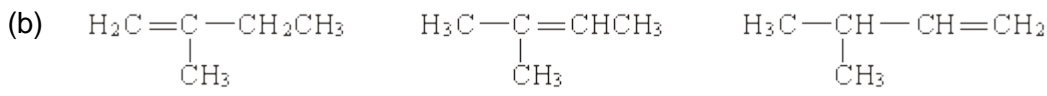
1



**A**

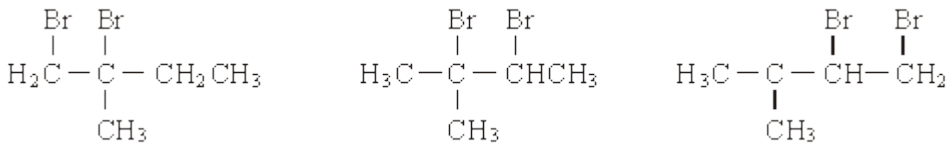
*NOT acid*

4



*Allow conseq dibromocompounds following incorrect unbranched alkenes*  
*NOT allow dibromocompound consequent on a duplicate alkene*  
*NOT allow monobromocompounds if HBr added*

3



3

6:3:1 either next to correct structure or to none

1

Allow a mark for identifying correct dibromocompound with three peaks even if integration ratio is wrong

1

if 6:3:1 missing or wrong, no marks for splitting

Only award a mark for splitting if it is clear which integration number it refers to

6 singlet or drawn

1

3 doublet or drawn

1

1 quartet/quadruplet or drawn

1

(max 10 marks)

[16]

**B**  
**4**

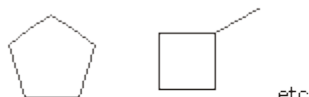
[1]

**5**

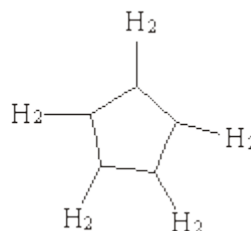
(a) **A** any C<sub>5</sub> alkene

1

**B**

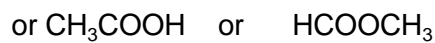
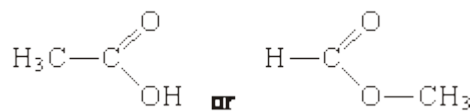


penalise



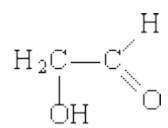
1

(b) **C**



1

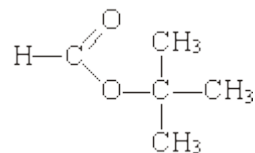
**D**



or HOCH<sub>2</sub>CHO

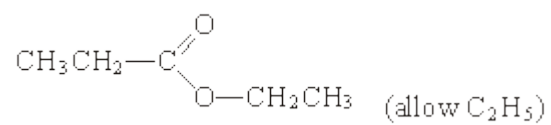
1

(c) **E**



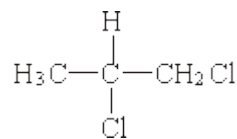
1

**F**



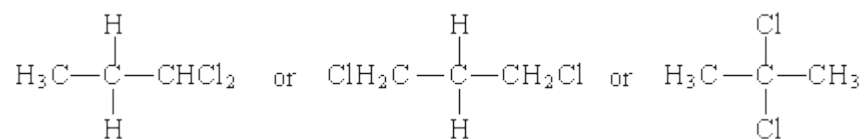
1

(d) **G**



1

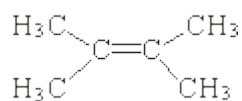
**H**



1

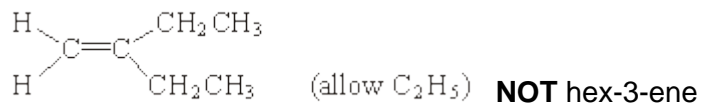


(e) I



1

J



1

[10]

6

(a) (i) An appropriate alkene;  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2$  or  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CCH}_2$

1

Isomer 1

1

Isomer 2

1

Position isomerism

1

Mechanism

electrophilic attack and electron shift to Br (Unless  $\text{H}^+$  used)

1

carbocation

1

reaction with carbocation

*[Allow mechanism marks for the alkene  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCHCH}_3$ ]*

*[Allow one mark if mechanism for minor product given]*

1

(ii)	An appropriate carbonyl; CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CHO	1
	Mechanism nucleophilic attack and electron shift to O	1
	anion intermediate	1
	reaction with anion	
	<i>[Allow mechanism marks for the carbonyl (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO]</i>	1
	Isomer 1	1
	Isomer 2	1
	Optical isomerism	
	<i>NB Isomer structures must be tetrahedral</i>	
	<i>NB Penalise "stick" structures once in part (a)</i>	1
(b)	QoL	
	Large charge on carbonyl carbon atom due to bonding to O and Cl	1
	Nucleophiles have electron pairs which can be donated	1
	Equation Species	1
	Balanced	1

**[18]**