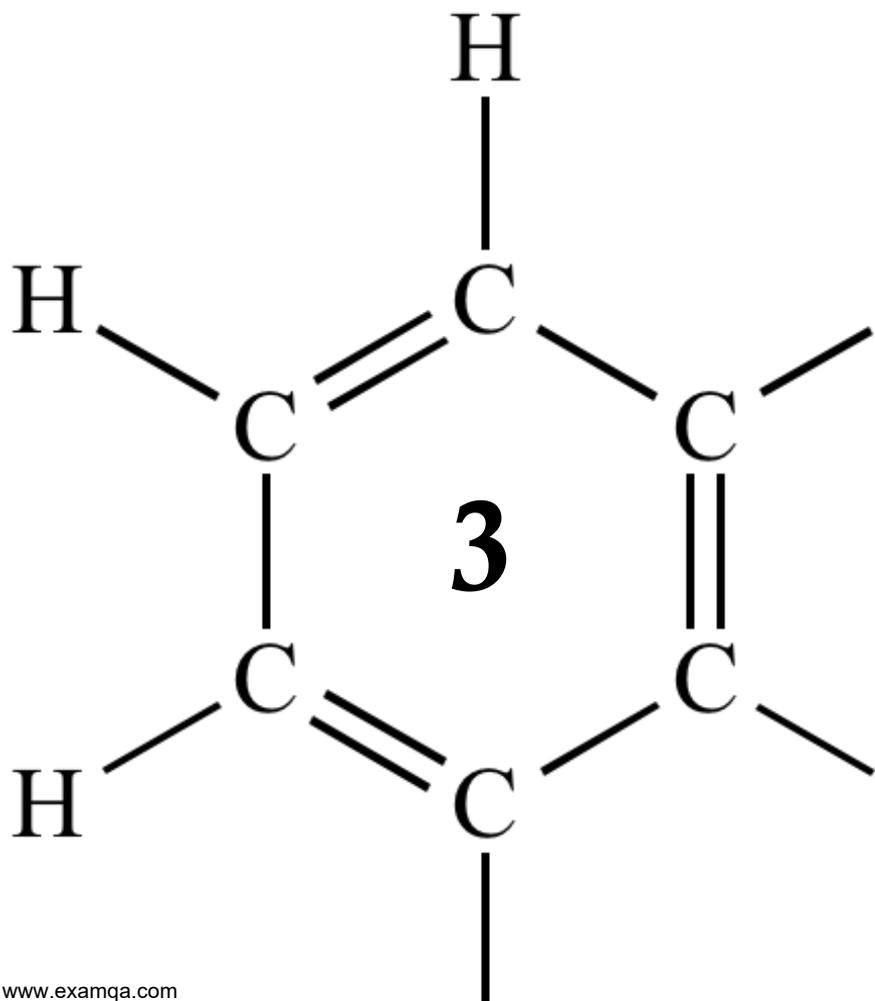


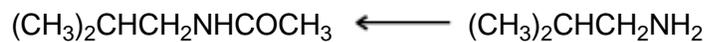
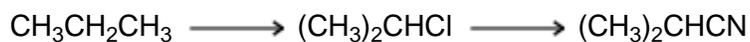
AQA A2 CHEMISTRY  
**SYNTHESIS ~ ANALYSIS**

ORGANIC SYNTHESIS



**1**

Which one of the following types of reaction is **not** involved in the above sequence?

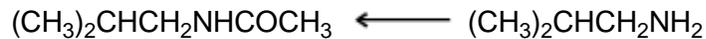
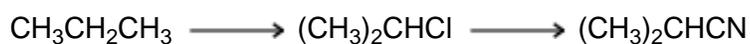


- A halogenation
- B acylation
- C reduction
- D oxidation

(Total 1 mark)

**2**

Which one of the following types of reaction mechanism is **not** involved in the above sequence?



- A free-radical substitution
- B nucleophilic substitution
- C elimination
- D nucleophilic addition-elimination

(Total 1 mark)

3

(a) **P**, **Q** and **R** have the molecular formula  $C_6H_{12}$

All three are branched-chain molecules and none is cyclic.

**P** can represent a pair of optical isomers.

**Q** can represent a pair of geometrical isomers.

**R** can represent another pair of geometrical isomers different from **Q**.

Draw one possible structure for one of the isomers of each of **P**, **Q** and **R**.

Structure of **P**

Structure of **Q**

Structure of **R**

(3)

(b) Butanone reacts with reagent **S** to form compound **T** which exists as a racemic mixture. Dehydration of **T** forms **U**,  $C_5H_7N$ , which can represent a pair of geometrical isomers.

(i) State the meaning of the term *racemic mixture* and suggest why such a mixture is formed in this reaction.

*Racemic mixture* .....

.....

*Explanation*.....

.....

.....

- (ii) Identify reagent **S**, and draw a structural formula for each of **T** and **U**.

Reagent **S** .....

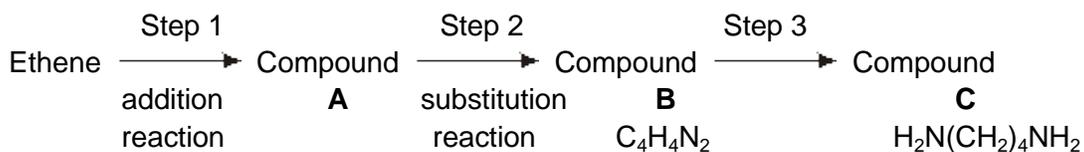
Compound **T**

Compound **U**

(6)  
(Total 9 marks)

4

- (a) Compound **C**,  $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{NH}_2$ , can be synthesised from ethene in three steps as shown below.



Name compound **C** and draw a structure for each of compounds **A** and **B**.  
State the reagent(s) required for each step and name the type of reaction involved in the conversion of **B** into **C**.

(7)

- (b) Draw the repeating unit of the polyamide formed when **C** reacts with hexanedioic acid.  
Discuss the interactions between the chains of the polyamide.

(4)

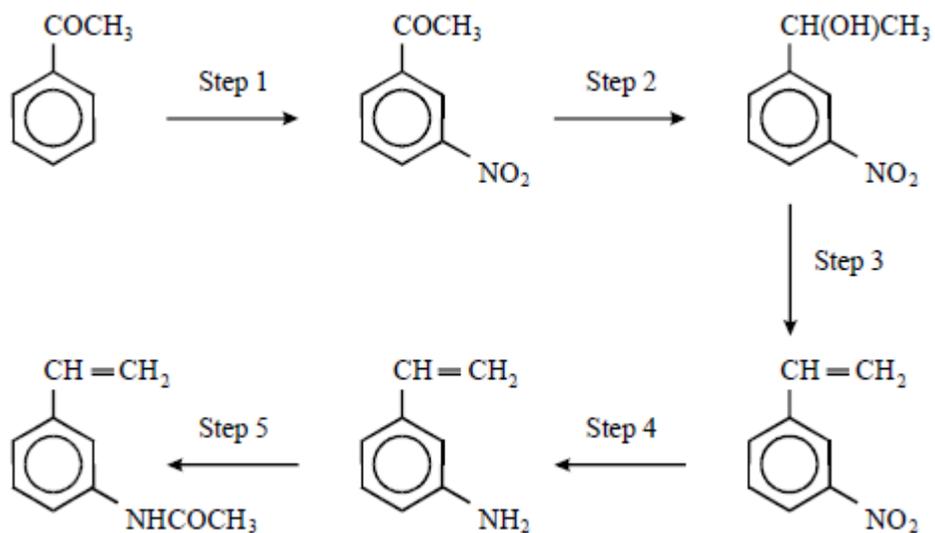
- (c) Explain why polyamides are degraded by sodium hydroxide whereas polymers such as poly(ethene) are not.

(3)

(Total 14 marks)

**5**

Refer to the following reaction sequence:

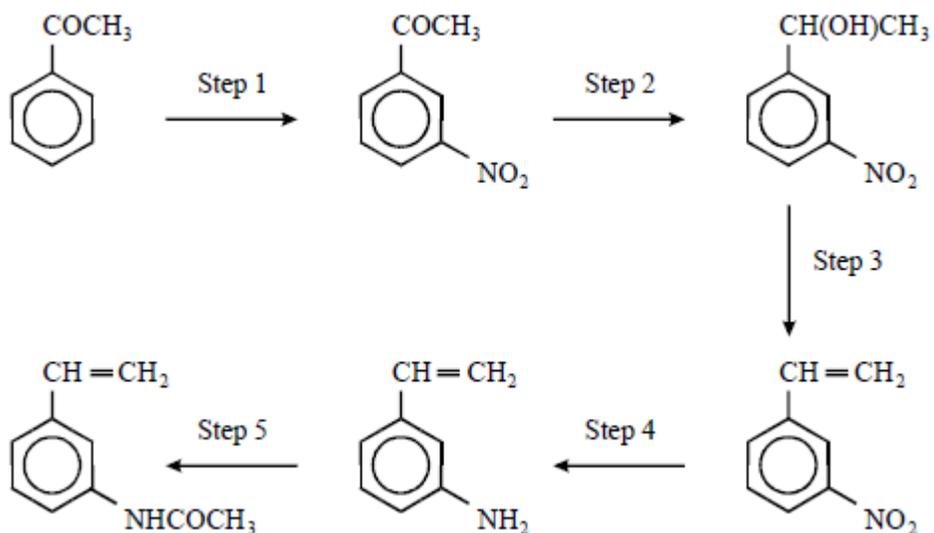
Which one of the following types of reaction is **not** involved in the above sequence?

- A acylation
- B oxidation
- C reduction
- D dehydration

**(Total 1 mark)**

6

Refer to the following reaction sequence:



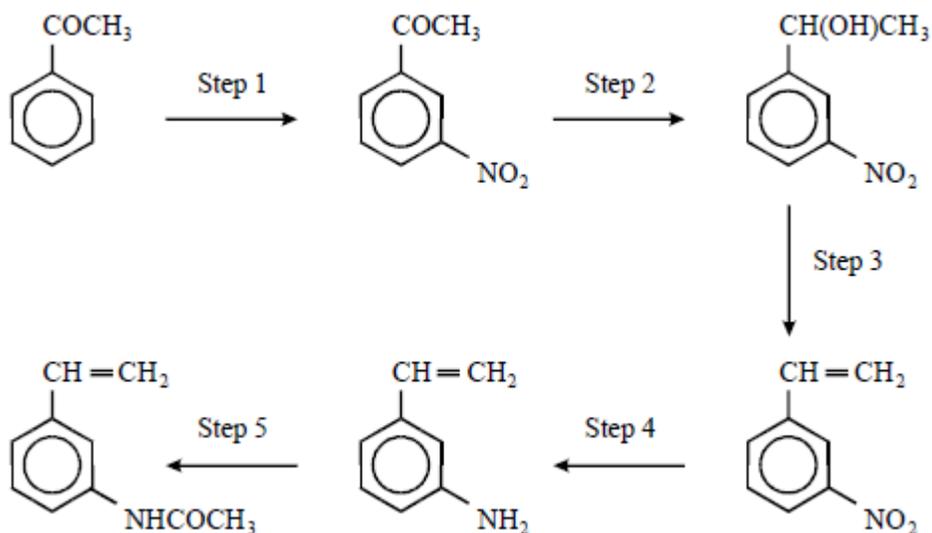
Which one of the following types of reaction mechanism is **not** involved in the above sequence?

- A electrophilic addition
- B electrophilic substitution
- C addition-elimination
- D elimination

(Total 1 mark)

7

Refer to the following reaction sequence:



Which one of the following would be the most appropriate to carry out Step 2?

- A  $\text{H}_2 / \text{Ni}$
- B  $\text{Sn} / \text{HCl}$
- C  $\text{NaBH}_4$
- D  $\text{Fe} / \text{HCl}$

(Total 1 mark)