

<b>M1.B</b>	[1]
<b>M2.B</b>	[1]
<b>M3.C</b>	[1]
<b>M4.B</b>	[1]
<b>M5.B</b>	[1]
<b>M6.C</b>	[1]
<b>M7.B</b>	[1]
<b>M8.D</b>	[1]
<b>M9.D</b>	

[1]

M10.A

[1]

M11.D

[1]

M12. (a) Pentan-2-one

1

(b) (i) 1680 – 1750 (cm<sup>-1</sup>)

1

(ii) 3230 – 3550 or 1000 – 1300 (cm<sup>-1</sup>)

1

(iii) 4

1

(c)

Reagent	K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> /H <sup>+</sup>	KMnO <sub>4</sub> /H <sup>+</sup>	Na	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH/ H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	
with C	no reaction	no reaction	no reaction	no reaction	1
with D	goes green	goes colourless	effervescence	smell	1

(penalise incomplete reagent e.g. K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> or Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub><sup>2-</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> then mark on)

(d)

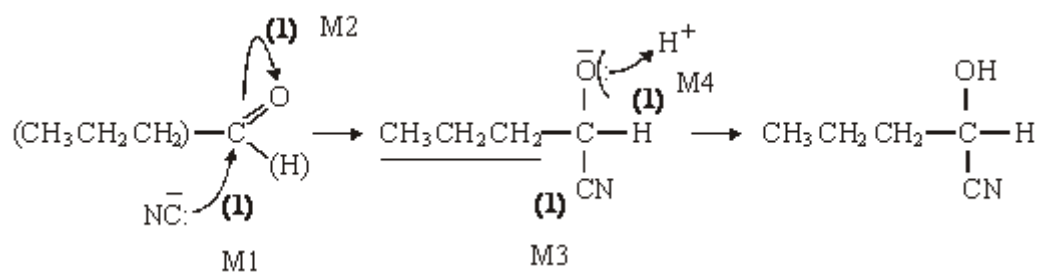
Reagent	Tollens	Fehlings or Benedicts	
with E	silver (mirror)	red ppt or goes red (not red solution)	1
			1

[9]

M13.B

[1]

M14.(a) Mechanism



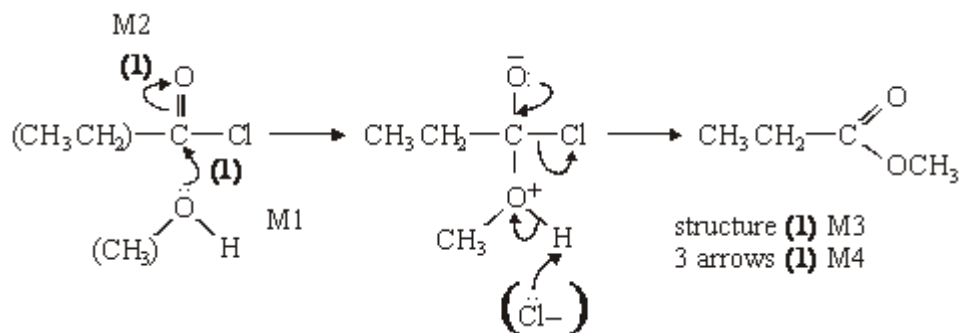
Allow  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$  if structure shown elsewhere  
penalise HCN splitting if wrong

Name of product: 2-hydroxypenta(neo)nitrile (1)

or 1-cyanobutan-1-ol

5

(b) Mechanism

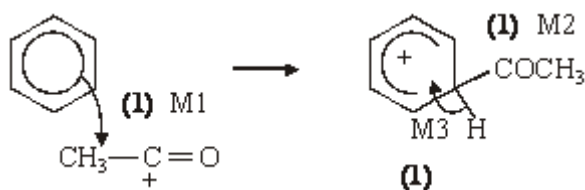


Name of organic product: methylpropanoate (1)

5

(c) (i)  $(\text{I}) \text{CH}_3\text{CO} (\text{I})^+$  (1)

(ii)



4

### Notes

(abc) extra curly arrows are penalised

(a) be lenient on position of negative sign on :CN<sup>-</sup> but arrow must come from lp

(a)/(b)  $\text{C}=\text{O}$  alone loses M2 but can score M1 for attack on C<sup>+</sup>, similarly  $\text{C}-\text{Cl}$

(a) allow 2-hydroxypentanitrile or 2-hydroxypenta(ne)nitrile ... pentyl nitrile

(b) in M4, allow extra: Cl<sup>-</sup> attack on H, showing loss of H<sup>+</sup>

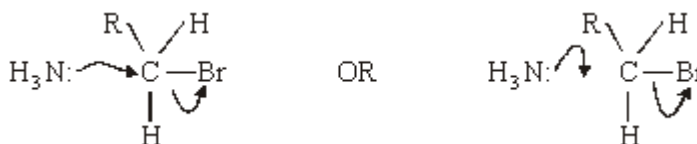
(c) (i) allow formula in an "equation" (balanced or not)  
be lenient on the position of the + on the formula

(ii) for M1 the arrow must go to the C or the + on the C  
don't be too harsh about the horseshoe, but + must not be close to the saturated C  
M3 must be final step not earlier; allow M3 even if structure (M2) is wrong

[14]

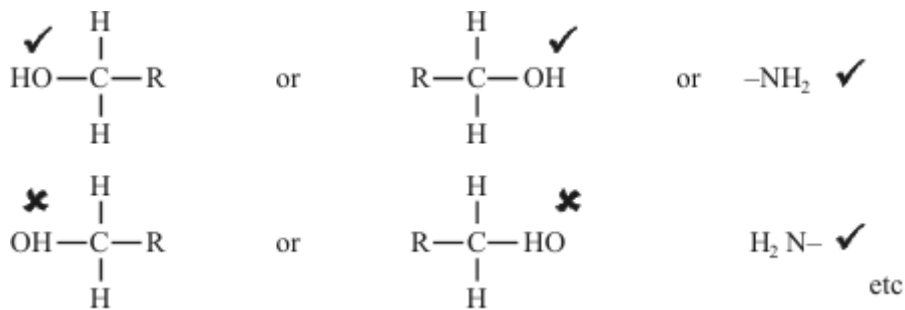
### Organic points

(1) Curly arrows: must show movement of a pair of electrons,  
i.e. from bond to atom or from lp to atom / space  
e.g.



(2) Structures

penalise sticks (i.e.  $\begin{array}{c} | \\ -\text{C}- \\ | \end{array}$ ) once per paper



Penalise once per paper

allow  $\text{CH}_3-$  or  $-\text{CH}_3$  or  $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \end{array}$  or  $\text{CH}_3$   
 or  $\text{H}_3\text{C}-$

**M15.** (a)  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  reduced by

$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  (1)

oxidised to  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CHO}$  (1)  
 and  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COOH}$  (1)

$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$  (1)

oxidised to  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COOH}$  (1)

Equation:  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 14\text{H}^+ + 6\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1)

*Note: Deduct one if all three compounds given as reducing agents.*

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(b) Tollens' reduced by  
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$  (1)

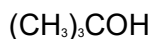
oxidised to  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COOH}$  (1)

Equation  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ag} + 2\text{NH}_3$  (1)

3

(c)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  (1)

Product  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OOCCH}_3$  (1)

Product  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COOCCH}_3$  (1)

4

(d)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  has five peaks (1) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COH}$  has two peaks (1)

2

[15]

**M16.** (a) (i) propyl methanoate (1)*not propanyl*

- *A wrong reagent or no reagent scores zero*
- *An incomplete reagent such as silver nitrate for Tollens, or potassium dichromate loses the reagent mark, but can get both observation marks*
- *penalise observations which just say colour change occurs or only state starting colour*

(ii) *Reagent: NaHCO<sub>3</sub>* (1)*Observation with C: no reaction* (1)*Observation with D: effervescence* (1)*for C and D NOT Tollens*

Test	an identified (hydrogen) carbonate	acidified $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$	acidified $\text{KMnO}_4$	correct metal	UI or stated indicator	$\text{PCl}_5$
Observation with C	no reaction	goes green	goes colourless	no reaction	no change	no reaction
observation with D	bubbles or $\text{CO}_2$	no change	no change	bubbles or $\text{H}_2$	red or correct colour pH 3 – 6.9	(misty) fumes

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- (b) (i) *Reagent: pentan-2-one (1)*  
*or 2-pentanone*  
*but not pent-2-one or pentyl*
- (ii) *Reagent: Tollen's or Fehling's (1)*  
*Observation with E: no reaction (1)*  
*Observation with F: silver mirror or red ppt (1)*  
 for **E** and **F**

Test	Tollens	Fehlings or Benedicts	iodoform or I <sub>2</sub> /NaOH	acidified K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	Schiff's
observation with E	no reaction	no reaction	yellow (ppt)	no change	no reaction
observation with F	silver or mirror or grey or ppt	red or ppt not red solution	no reaction	goes green	goes pink

4

- (c)
- $$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{H} \\
 | \\
 \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{CHO} \\
 | \\
 \text{CH}_3
 \end{array}
 \quad (1)$$
- must be aldehyde. Allow C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> for CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> otherwise this is the only answer*

1

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