A-Level Chemistry

Aldehydes and Ketones

Mark Scheme

Time available: 68 minutes
Marks available: 66 marks

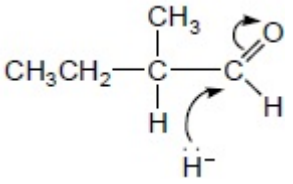
1.

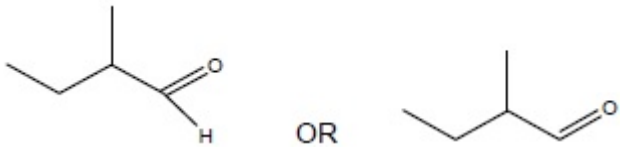
(a) **M1** for structure of 2-methylbutanal

Allow C_2H_5 for CH_3CH_2

1

M2 for **2** curly arrows and lp on hydride, i.e.





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Explanation:

*Penalise **M2** for wrong partial charges on C=O*

Ignore product

M3 H^- ion / nucleophile is attracted to δ+ C

1

M4 electron rich C=C

1

M5 H^- ion / nucleophile is repelled by C=C

OR

C=C only attacked by/reacts with electrophiles

1

(b) Tollens' (reagent) OR ammoniacal silver nitrate OR description of making Tollens'

1

Silver mirror/ppt OR black solid / precipitate / deposit

1

NOT dichromate

For Tollens' reagent:

*for **M1** ignore either $AgNO_3$ or $[Ag(NH_3)_2^+]$ or "the silver mirror test" on their own, or "Tolling's reagent", but mark on*

OR Fehling's/ Benedict's (solutions)

red solid / precipitate (allow orange or brown)

For Fehling's/Benedict's solution:

*for **M1** Ignore $Cu^{2+}(aq)$ or $CuSO_4$ or "Fellings" on their own, but mark on*

[7]

2. (a) $CH_3CH_2COCH_3 + 2[H] \longrightarrow CH_3CH_2CH(OH)CH_3$

1

(b) This question is marked using levels of response. Refer to the Mark Scheme Instructions for Examiners for guidance on how to mark this question.

All stages are covered and the explanation of each stage is generally correct and virtually complete.

Answer is communicated coherently and shows a logical progression from stage 1 to stage 2 then stage 3.

Level 3
5 – 6 marks

All stages are covered but the explanation of each stage may be incomplete or may contain inaccuracies OR two stages are covered and the explanations are generally correct and virtually complete.

Answer is mainly coherent and shows progression from stage 1 to stage 3.

Level 2
3 – 4 marks

Two stages are covered but the explanation of each stage may be incomplete or may contain inaccuracies, OR only one stage is covered but the explanation is generally correct and virtually complete.

Answer includes isolated statements but these are not presented in a logical order or show confused reasoning.

Level 1
1 – 2 marks

Insufficient correct chemistry to gain a mark.

Level 0
0 marks

Indicative Chemistry content

Stage 1: Formation of product
- Nucleophilic attack
- Planar carbonyl group
- H^- attacks from either side (stated or drawn)

Stage 2: Nature of product
- Product of step 1 shown
- This exists in two chiral forms (stated or drawn)
- Equal amounts of each enantiomer / racemic mixture formed

Stage 3: Optical activity
- Optical isomers / enantiomers rotate the plane of polarised light equally in
- With a racemic / equal mixture the effects cancel

6

[7]

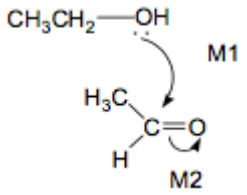
3. (a) (i) Nucleophilic addition

Any extra loses the mark

Allow minor spelling errors e.g. nucleophyllic

1

(ii)



M1 for arrow from lone pair on oxygen in ethanol to C of C=O (or to space half way between O and C)

M2 for arrow from C=O bond to oxygen in ethanal

Do not allow M2 as first step without nucleophilic attack, but can allow M1 for attack on C+ produced

+ rather than δ+ on C=O loses M2

Ignore any further steps

Mark independently

1

1

(b) (i) Equal mixture of enantiomers/optical isomers OWTTE

1

(ii) (Non-superimposable) mirror images

Ignore rotates light in opposite directions

Ignore stereoisomers

1

(c) (i) Ethan**al** 0.33

1

Ethan**ol** 4.16

Allow 4.2 for ethanol

1

(ii) $K_c = \dfrac{[acetal][H_2O]}{[CH_3CHO][CH_3CH_2OH]^2}$ or with names

$\dfrac{(0.37/0.31)(0.65/0.31)}{(0.58/0.31)(3.76/0.31)^2}$ **OR** $\dfrac{(0.37)(0.65)}{(0.58)(3.76)^2} \times 0.31$

Ignore slips in acetal structure or formula $C_6H_{14}O_2$

If K_c wrong, allow M4 only for units conseq to their K_c

If volume omitted (gives 2.93×10^{-2}) may only score M1 and M4

If volume used = 310 cm^3 allow M2 then award M3 for 9.08 – 9.23 only and M4 for mol^{-1} cm^3 only

Treat error in converting 310 cm^3 to dm^3 as AE

M1
M2

9.1×10^{-3}

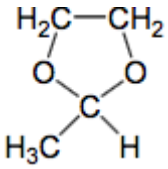
Allow range $9.08 \times 10^{-3} – 9.23 \times 10^{-3}$

M3

$mol^{-1}dm^3$

Not $moles^{-1}dm^3$

M4

(d) 

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[12]

4. (a) nucleophilic addition

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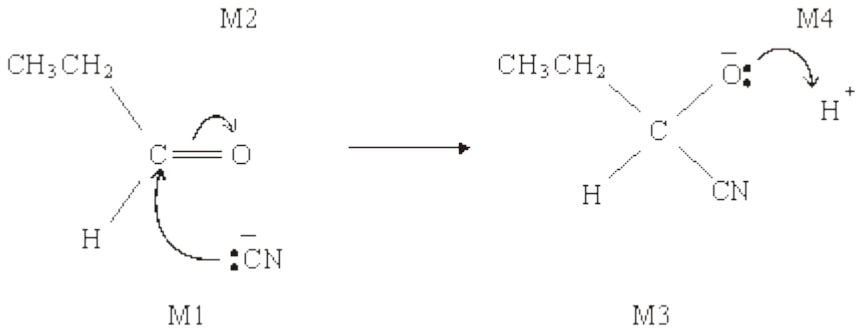

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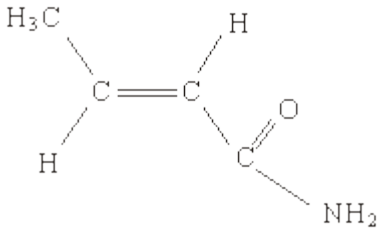
(b) (i) 2-hydroxybutanenitrile

1

(ii)

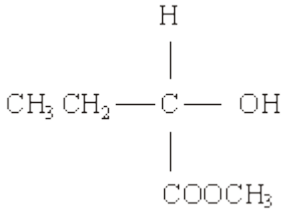


(allow 1 for amide even if not C_4H_7NO, i.e. $RCONH_2$)

(if not amide, allow one for any isomer of C_4H_7NO which shows geometric isomerism)

2

(c) (i)



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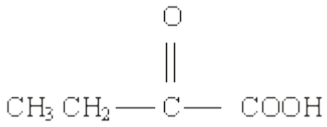
(ii)



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(iii) $CH_3CH=CHCOOH$

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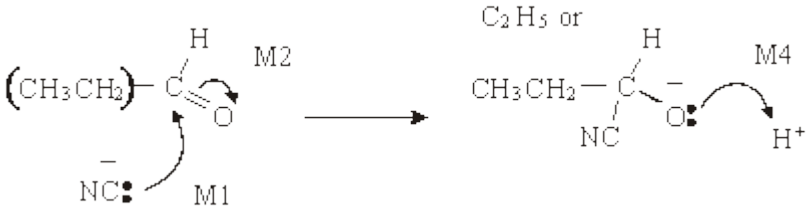
[11]

5. (a) necleophilic addition;



1

M3 structure;

(be lenient on position of charge on CN–)
(M2 not allowed independent of M1,
but allow M1 for correct attack on C+
if M2 show as independent first.)
(+on C of C=O loses M2 but ignore δ+ if correct)
(M4 for arrow and lone pair (only allow for correct M3 or close))

4

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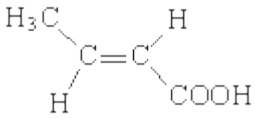
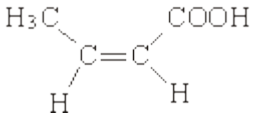
(b) (i) 2-hydroxybutanoic acid

1

(ii) 



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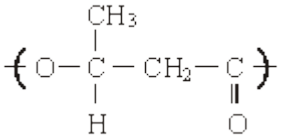
geometric(al) or cis-trans

1

(c) (i) 

(one unit only) (ignore brackets or n) (trailing bonds are needed)

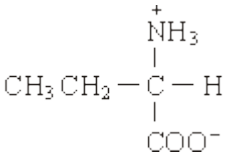
1

(ii) can be hydrolysed

OR

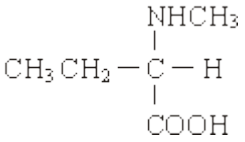
can be reacted with/attacked by acid/base/nucleophiles/H_2O/OH^-;

1

(d) (i) 

(allow $-NH_3^+$)

1

(ii) 

(or zwitterions product)

1

(iii) nucleophilic substitution;

1

[14]

6. (a) (i)

Reagent	Tollens	Fehlings or Benedicts	$K_2Cr_2O_7/H^+$ or acidified	$KMnO_4/H^+$	I_2/NaOH
Propanal	silver (mirror)	red ppt or goes red *(not red solution)*	goes green	goes colourless	No reaction
Propanone	no reaction	no reaction	no reaction	no reaction	Yellow (ppt)

(penalise incomplete reagent e.g. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ or $Cr_2O_7^{2-}/H^+$ then mark on)

3

(ii) propanal 3 peaks

ignore splitting even if wrong

1

propanone 1 peak

1

(b) **X** is CH_3CH_2COOH or propanoic acid if both name and formula given, both must be correct, but

1

Y is $CH_3CH(OH)CH_3$ or propan-2-ol allow propanol with correct formula

1

Mark the type of reaction and reagent/condition independently.
The reagent must be correct or close to score condition

Step 1 Oxidation

$K_2Cr_2O_7/H^+$ or other oxidation methods as above
allow $Cr_2O_7^{2-}H^+$ if penalised above (ecf)
reflux (not Tollens/Fehlings) or heat or warm

1

Step 2

reduction or nucleophilic addition	reduction or nucleophilic addition	reduction or hydrogenation
$NaBH_4$	$LiAlH_4$	H_2
in (m)ethanol or water or ether or dry	ether or dry	Ni / Pt etc

1

1

1

Step 3 esterification or (nucleophilic) addition-elimination or condensation

1

(conc) H_2SO_4 or HCl

1

warm (allow without acid reagent if **X** and **Y** given as reagents)

1

or reflux or heat

1

[15]