M1. (a)	Secondary	1	
(b)	Nitrogen and oxygen are very electronegative	1	
	Therefore, C=O and N–H are polar	1	
	Which results in the formation of a hydrogen bond between O and H	1	
	In which a lone pair of electrons on an oxygen atom is strongly attracted to the $\delta\text{+}H$	1	[5]
M2.	 (a) (i) hydrolysis not hydration (ii) 2-aminopropanoic acid ignore alanine QoL 		
	(iii) $ \begin{array}{c} $		



(ii)



allow –CO₂H allow –CONH– or –COHN– allow NH₂–



1

[6]

1

M3.(a)



1

(b)



1

1

(c)



(d)





M4.(a) Heating <u>speeds up</u> (hydrolysis / breaking of peptide bonds)

OR forms non-sweet (amino acids)

1

1

1

1

[4]

(b) (2-)aminobutan<u>e</u>dioic acid OR
 2 not necessary but penalise other numbers at start

(2-)aminobutane(-1,4-)dioic acid

1,4 not necessary but penalise other numbers and 1,4 must be in correct place (QoL)





 (e) (i) M1 Compounds/molecules with same structural formula Not just structure
 M2 But with bonds/atoms/groups arranged differently in space or in 3D Allow – with different spatial arrangement of atom/bond/group
 Independent marks
 (ii) (Plane) polarised light
 Rotated in opposite directions

Not bent or turned or twisted; not different directions (QoL)

[8]

1

nucleophilic addition M4 for lp and arrow to H⁺ M2 (CH₃ CH₃CH₂ CH₃CH₂ ٠H M1 CN M3 for structure **M5.**(a) allow :CN-M2 not allowed independent of M1, but allow M1 for correct attack on C+ + rather than δ + on C=O loses M2 M3 is for correct structure including minus sign but lone • pair is part of M4 Allow C₂H₅ M1 and M4 for lp and curly arrow •

1

(b) <u>2-bromobutanenitrile</u> Allow 2-bromobutane-1-nitrile

1

(c) **M1** ammonia or NH₃ Ignore temp or pressure

1

- M2 excess (ammonia) excess tied to NH₃ and may score in M1 unless contradicted Ignore concentrated or sealed container, Acid loses conditions mark
- M3 nucleophilic substitution Allow close spelling

1

1

1

 NH_3 CH₃CH₂-٠C CO0 (d) (i) Allow C_2H_5 Allow – CO₂-Allow ⁺NH₃-Don't penalize position of + on NH₃

(ii) **M1** electrostatic <u>forces between ions</u> in **X QOL** Allow ionic bonding.

Marks independent

 M2 (stronger than) <u>hydrogen bonding</u> between CH₃CH₂CH(OH)COOH
 CE mention of molecules of X or inter molecular forces between X loses both marks





(iii) $H_2N-CH_2CH_2CH_2-COOH$ or $H_2N-(CH_{2)3-COOH}$ Isomer of $C_4H_9NO_2$ allow NH_2-

OR

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{N}(\mathsf{CH}_3)_2\\ \mathsf{CH}_3\mathsf{CH}_2 & -\mathsf{C}_-\mathsf{H}\\ (f) & \mathsf{COOH}\\ & Answer has \ 6 \ carbons \ so \ \textbf{NOT} \ isomer \ of \ \textbf{X}\\ & Allow \ C_2H_5\\ & Must \ have \ bond \ from \ \mathsf{C} \ to \ \mathsf{N} \ not \ to \ methyl \ group\end{array}$$

[16]

1

1

1

1

M6.(a) (i)



1

1

1

(ii)



(iii) <u>2-amino-3-hydroxybutanoic acid</u> Ignore 1 in butan-1-oic acid

> Do not penalise commas or missing hyphens Penalise other numbers

(iv)



1

1

1

1

1

1

1

(b) (i) Condensation Allow polyester

> (ii) <u>propane-1,3-diol</u> Must have e Allow 1,3-propan<u>e</u>diol

(c) (i) Addition Not additional

(ii)



Allow monomers drawn either way round Allow bond to F in CF_3

OR



1 for each structure within each pair

(d)

С

If wrong, CE = 0

C-C or C-F bonds too strong

ı [11]