Name of the Student:_____
Max. Marks : 26 Marks **Time : 26 Minutes**

Mark Schemes

Q1.

(a)

This question is marked using levels of response. Refer to the Mark Scheme Instructions for Examiners for guidance on how to mark this question.	
Level 3 5-6	**All stages are covered and each stage is generally correct and virtually complete.** (6 v 5) Answer is well structured, with no repetition or irrelevant points, and covers all aspects of the question. Accurate and clear expression of ideas with no errors in use of technical terms.
Level 2 3-4	**All stages are covered but stage(s) may be incomplete or may contain inaccuracies OR** **two stages are covered and are generally correct and virtually complete.** (4 v 3) Answer has some structure and covers most aspects of the question. Ideas are expressed with reasonable clarity with, perhaps, some repetition or some irrelevant points. If any, only minor errors in use of technical terms.
Level 1 1-2	**Two stages are covered but stage(s) may be incomplete or may contain inaccuracies OR** **only one stage is covered but is generally correct and virtually complete.** (2 v 1) Answer includes statements which are presented in a logical order and / or linked.
Level 0 0	Insufficient correct chemistry to gain a mark.

Stage 1 - **What stereoisomers are (1 'covered' or 'virtually complete')**
1a same structure/structural formula
1b different arrangement of atoms/bonds in space

Stage 2 - **E-Z isomerism occurs (1 'covered ', 2 'virtually complete')**
2a lack of rotation around C=C
2b each C atom of C=C has (two) different groups attached
2c this is *E*

Stage 3 - **Justify *E*/*Z* (2 'covered", 3 'virtually complete')**
3a indicates in some way that CH_3CH_2 is higher priority than H on RHS C
3b as atomic number of C is higher than H or C = 6 v H = 1

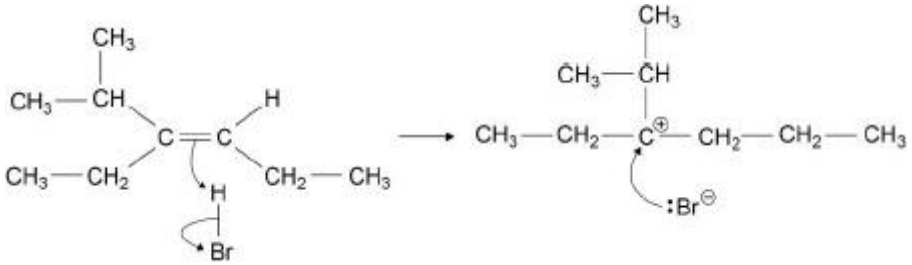
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3c indicates in some way that $(CH_3)_2CH$ is higher priority than CH_3CH_2 on LHS C
3d as atomic numbers of atoms joined to C (joined to C=C) are higher for $(CH_3)_2CH$ than CH_3CH_2 or 6,6,1 v 6,1,1
3e highest priority groups on opposite sides (of C=C)

6

(b) **M1**Electrophilic addition

M2-5



M2Arrow from C=C bond towards H of HBr

M3Breaking of H-Br bond

M4Correct carbocation

M5Arrow from lone pair of Br^- to positively charged C of their carbocation

All arrows are double-headed. Penalise one mark from the total for **2-5** if half headed arrows are used. Do not penalise the "correct" use of "sticks"

Penalise only once in any part of the mechanism for a line and two dots to show a bond

M2 Ignore partial negative charges on the double bond

M3 Penalise incorrect partial charges on the H-Br bond and penalise formal charges

Penalise M4 if there is a bond drawn to the positive charge

Max 3 of 4 marks (M2-5) for wrong organic reactant or wrong carbocation (ignore structure of product); for example, correct mechanism for compound **L** would score 3/4 for **M2-5**)

For M5, credit attack on a partially positively charged carbocation structure, but penalise M4 for the structure of the carbocation

5

(c) **M1**Idea that **K** is formed <u>from/via/has/by</u> the <u>more stable carbocation</u> (intermediate)

M1 and M2 must refer to stability of carbocations (ignore reference to stability of products). M1 and M2 are penalised if answer suggests that the products are carbocation.

M2Idea that major product from tertiary carbocation rather than secondary carbocation

M2 Allow descriptions in terms of number of alkyl groups attached to positive C atom

M3Idea of stability from <u>greater</u> (positive) inductive effect (from more alkyl/C groups) or <u>more</u> electron-releasing alkyl/C groups

M3 Must be a comparison; could refer to 3 v 2 electron-releasing alkyl/R/C groups (but allow ECF from M2 for number of alkyl groups)

3

[14]

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Q2.

(a) **M1** Electrophilic Addition

M2 HBr

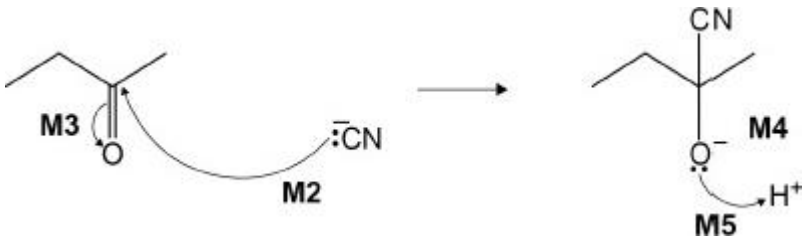
2

(b) **M1** Butan-2-ol or correct structure eg $CH_3CH(OH)CH_2CH_3$

M2 NaOH AND (warm) aqueous (Allow cold if stated)

2

(c) **M1** HCN or KCN/H_2SO_4



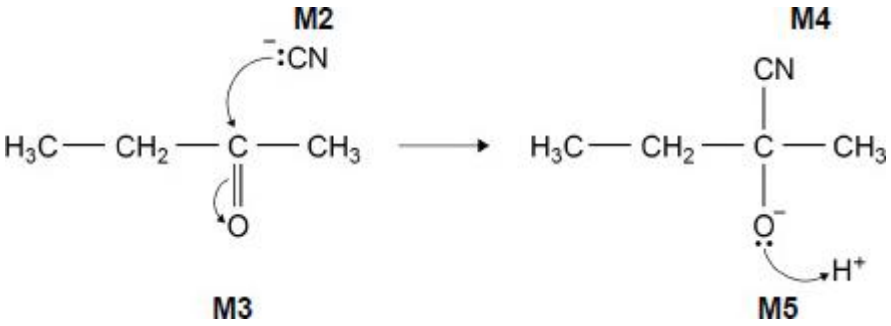
M2 Arrow from lone pair on C to C of C=O

M3 Arrow from C=O to O

M4 Structure of intermediate including negative on O

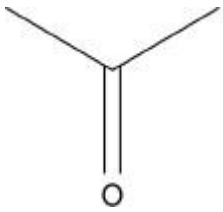
M5 Arrow from lone pair on O to H^+

OR



5

(d)



Allow planar carbonyl group

M2 Equal chance (50/50) attack from above/below OWTTE

Either side

M3 Giving equal amounts of both optical isomers/enantiomers

3

[12]

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