

Chapter 23 – answers



Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO Spec reference
1(a)(i)	Molecules with the same structure/structural formula But with bonds/atoms arranged differently in (3D) space		1 1	4.1.3
1(a)(ii)	Two compounds which have the same chemical formula but different spatial arrangement of atoms, and are non super-imposable mirror images of each other.		1	6.2.2
1(a)(iii)	$\begin{array}{c c} H & H \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \text{HOOC} & \begin{matrix} C^* \\ \swarrow \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} H_2 N \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} C^* \\ \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} C \\ \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$	Either enantiomer is acceptable. Must use dots and wedges. Chiral carbon must have an asterisk for M2.	2	6.2.2, M4.2, M4.3
1(b)(i)	2-aminopropanoic acid		1	4.1.1
1(b)(ii)	RCH(NH ₂)COOH	Accept CH ₃ CH(NH ₂)COOH	1	6.2.2
1(c)(i)	Nitrogen lone pair can accept a proton (to form a salt)		1	6.2.1
1(c)(ii)	CH ₃ CH(NH ₂)COOH + HCl → CH ₃ CH(NH ₄ ⁺)COOH + Cl ⁻	Both sides of the equation need to be correct for the mark. Ignore state symbols	1	6.2.1
2(a)	CH ₃ Br OR CH ₃ Cl AND FeBr ₃ OR FeCl ₃ OR Fe OR AlBr ₃ OR AlCl ₃	Either answer and its corresponding halogen carrier is acceptable	1	6.1.1
2(b)	Electrophilic substitution		1	6.1.1

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2(c)	Reagents: (Conc) H_2SO_4 , AND (conc) HNO_3 Mechanism: CH_3 $CH_$	Both needed for the mark Must show delocalisation over half the ring in the intermediate	1 1 1 1	6.1.1, 6.2.1
2(d)	Sn AND conc HCl		1 1	6.2.1
2(e)	Reduction		1	6.2.1
3(a)	or N H		1 1	6.2.2, M4.1, M4.2
3(b)(i)	1 peak		1	6.3.2
3(b)(ii)	As all hydrogens are in the same environment.		1	6.3.2

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3(c)(i)	H H H / H—C—C—N \ H H H		1	6.2.2, 6.2.3,
3(c)(ii)	Ethylamine		1	4.1.1
4(a)	HOOC CH ₃		1	6.2.2, M4.2, M4.3
4(b)(i)	$H_2N_{A_3C}$ COOH	Check that this is not the same isomer drawn rotated	1	6.2.2, M4.2, M4.3
4(b)(ii)	Two compounds which have the same chemical formula but different spatial arrangement of atoms, and are non super-imposable mirror images of each other .		1 1	6.2.2
4(c)(i)	$HOCH_2CH(NH_2)COOH + NaOH \rightarrow HOCH_2CH(NH_2)COO^-Na^+ + H_2O$	Serine can be shown as C ₃ H ₇ NO ₃	1	6.2.1
4(c)(ii)	$HOCH_2CH(NH_2)COOH + CH_3OH \rightarrow HOCH_2CH(NH_2)COOCH_3 + H_2O$		1	6.2.2
4(c)(iii)	HO E NH ₂	—COO— functional group must be shown clearly	1	6.2.2, 6.1.3, M4.2
5(a)(i)	RCH(NH ₂)COOH		1	6.2.2, M4.2, M4.3

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5(a)(ii)	H ₃ C OH NH ₂	Either chiral centre can be circled.	1	6.2.3, M4.2, M4.3
5(a)(iii)	H_3C OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH	Make sure there are no repeats of structures	1 1 1	6.2.2
5(b)	$RCH(NH_2)COOH + HA \rightarrow RCH(NH_3)COOH^+ + A^-$		1	6.2.2
6(a)(i)	$(C_2H_5NH_3^+)_2SO_4^{2-}$	Compounds can be written without charges	1	6.2.2
6(a)(ii)	C ₂ H ₅ NH ₃ +CH ₃ COO ⁻	Compounds can be written without charges	1	6.2.2
6(b)(i)	Excess ethanolic ammonia/ concentrated solution of ammonia in ethanol		1	6.2.1
6(b)(ii)	Nucleophilic substitution		1	6.2.1
6(b)(iii)	KCN/NaCN in ethanol	Either KCN or NaCN	1	6.2.4
6(b)(iv)	H ₂ with Ni catalyst		1	6.2.4

Skills box answers:

- a) As $[H^+] \uparrow$, pH \downarrow
- **b)** As $p(H_2) \uparrow$, $K_p \downarrow$
- c) As $p(H_2) \uparrow$, $K_p \uparrow$
- **d)** As $[H^+] \uparrow$, rate \uparrow
- e) As $[H^+] \uparrow \text{ (from 0 to 0.5)}, K_a \uparrow \text{}$

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