## Nitrogen compounds - 2022 June A2 Chemistry 9701

1.

		2/Paper_41/No.6(a, c, d, e, )	
(a)	Des	scribe what is meant by a racemic mixture.	
			1]
(c)	The	isoelectric point of asparagine, asn, is at pH 5.4.	
	(i)	Describe the meaning of the term isoelectric point.	
		[1]	1
	/ii\	Draw the structure of asparagine at pH 1.0.	•
	(ii)	Draw the structure of asparagine at pri 1.0.	
		[1]	1
			,

(d) Asparagine can polymerise to form poly(asparagine).

Draw the structure of poly(asparagine), showing **two** repeat units. The peptide linkage should be shown displayed.

(e) The isoelectric point of lysine, lys, is at pH 9.8.

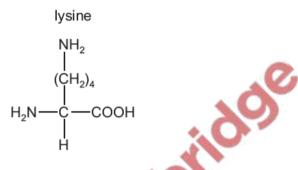


Fig. 6.2

A mixture of the dipeptide lys-asn and its two constituent amino acids, asparagine and lysine, is analysed by electrophoresis using a buffer at pH 5.0. The results obtained are shown in Fig. 6.3.

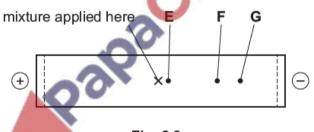


Fig. 6.3

Suggest identities for the species responsible for spots E, F and G. Explain your answers.

spot	identity
E	
F	
G	

10.

[2]

## 2. June/2022/Paper\_42/No.6(d)

(d) The azo compound Congo Red is used as an acid-base indicator and can be made by the route shown in Fig. 6.2.

In step 3 of this synthesis, compound  $\mathbf{Y}$  reacts with compound  $\mathbf{Z}$ . Compound  $\mathbf{Z}$  is made from compound  $\mathbf{X}$ . Assume that the  $-SO_3^-Na^+$  groups do not react.

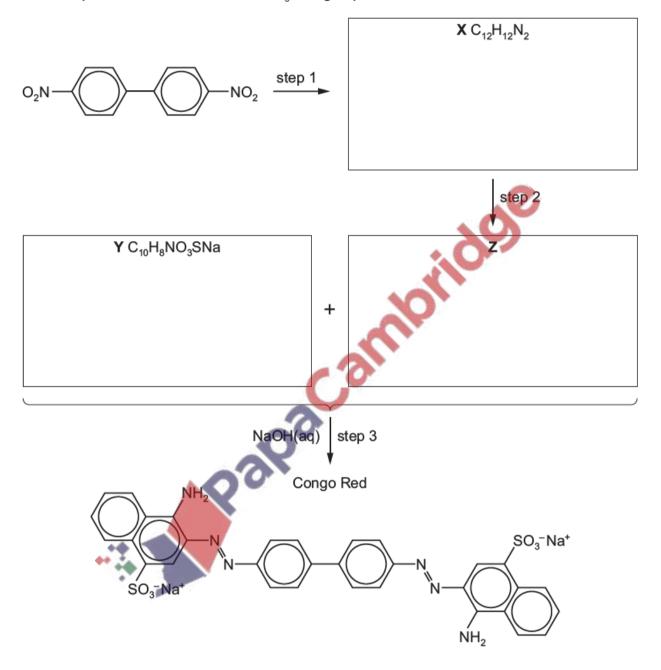


Fig. 6.2

- (i) Suggest structures for compounds X, Y and Z and draw them in the boxes in Fig. 6.2. [3]
- (ii) Give the reagents and conditions for step 1 and step 2.

[3]

3. June/2022/Paper\_42/No.9

The structure of cyclohexylamine is shown in Fig. 9.1.

cyclohexylamine

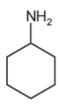


Fig. 9.1

(a)	ompare the relative basicities of ammonia, cyclohexylamine and phenylamine.  splain your reasoning.			
	most basic	least basic		
		<u>;(0'</u>		
	Palpa	[3]		

(b) Cyclohexylamine reacts with ethanoyl chloride to form the corresponding amide, L.

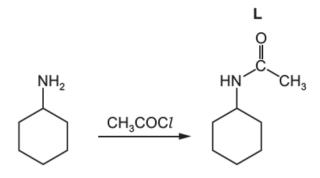


Fig. 9.2

(i) Name the mechanism for the reaction shown in Fig. 9.2.

.....[1]

(ii) Complete the mechanism of the reaction between cyclohexylamine and CH<sub>3</sub>COC1.

R-NH<sub>2</sub> is used to represent cyclohexylamine.

Include all relevant lone pairs of electrons, curly arrows, charges and partial charges.



[4]

(iii) The reaction between cyclohexylamine and an excess of CH<sub>3</sub>COC1 forms compound M. Compound M has the molecular formula C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>.

Suggest and draw the structure of M.