

1. Nov/2022/Paper_11/No.5

How many σ bonds are present in one $\text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)$ molecule?

- A** 5 **B** 11 **C** 13 **D** 16

2. Nov/2022/Paper_11/No.35

Structural isomerism and stereoisomerism should be considered when answering this question.

How many isomeric compounds with molecular formula $\text{C}_5\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$ contain two $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ groups and one $\text{C}=\text{C}$ double bond?

- A** 5 **B** 6 **C** 7 **D** 8

3. Nov/2022/Paper_12/No.28

Which pair includes a hydrocarbon without a chiral centre?

- A** $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
B $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_3$ $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
C $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$
D $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_3$ $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$

4. Nov/2022/Paper_12/No.30

cis-but-2-ene reacts with cold dilute acidified potassium manganate(VII) solution to give product X.

cis-but-2-ene reacts with hot concentrated acidified potassium manganate(VII) solution to give product Y.

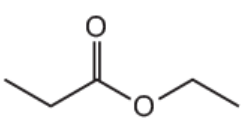
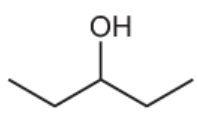
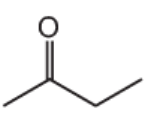
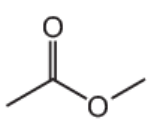

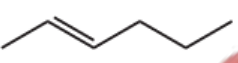
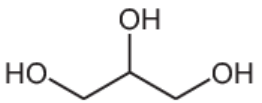
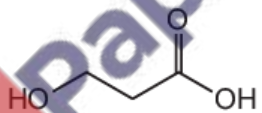
Which row describing the reactions of X and Y is correct?

| | when sodium metal is added to separate samples of X and Y | when sodium hydroxide solution is added to separate samples of X and Y |
|----------|---|--|
| A | both X and Y will react | neither X nor Y will react |
| B | both X and Y will react | only one of X and Y will react |
| C | only one of X and Y will react | neither X nor Y will react |
| D | only one of X and Y will react | only one of X and Y will react |

5. Nov/2022/Paper_21/No.4

Organic compounds can be distinguished using chemical tests.
Table 4.1 shows four pairs of compounds.

Table 4.1

| organic compounds | | reagent | positive result of chemical test on identified compound |
|--|--|---------|---|
| <p>A1</p>  | <p>A2</p>  | | |
| <p>B1</p>  | <p>B2</p>  | | |
| <p>C1</p>  | <p>C2</p>  | | |
| <p>D1</p>  | <p>D2</p>  | | |

(a) Complete Table 4.1 to:

- identify a reagent that could distinguish between the compounds in each pair
- give the positive result of the chemical test and identify which compound shows this result.

Use a different reagent for each test.

[8]

(b) C1 has melting point -94°C and boiling point $+49^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Explain these properties by referring to the type of van der Waals' forces between molecules.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(c) Draw the structure of the cis isomer of **C2**.

[1]

(d) **C2** forms a polymer when heated gently.

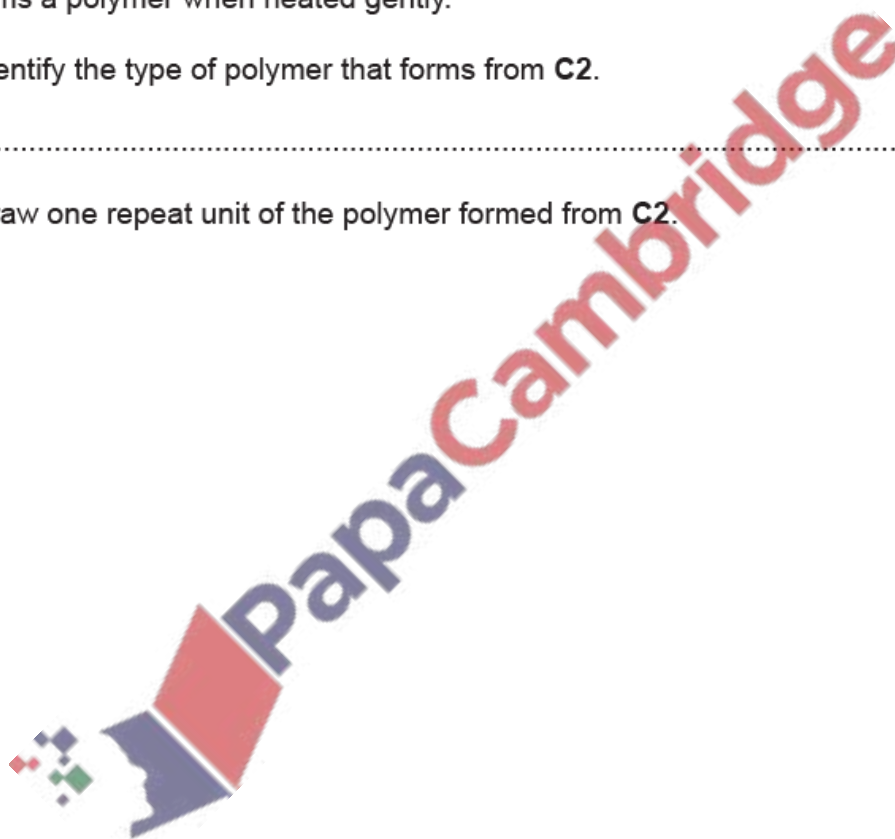
(i) Identify the type of polymer that forms from **C2**.

..... [1]

(ii) Draw one repeat unit of the polymer formed from **C2**.

[2]

[Total: 14]

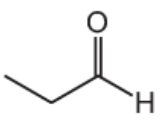
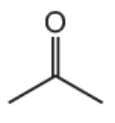
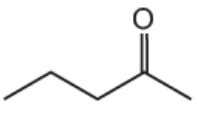
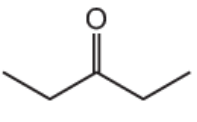
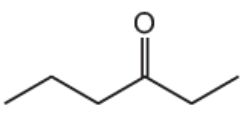
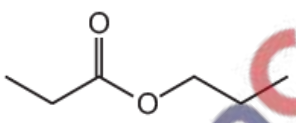
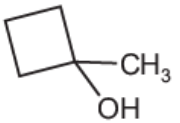



6. Nov/2022/Paper_22/No.3(a, b)

Organic compounds can be distinguished using chemical tests and analytical techniques.

(a) Table 3.1 shows four pairs of organic compounds.

Table 3.1

| organic compounds | | reagent | positive result of chemical test on identified compound |
|--|--|---------|---|
| A1  | A2  | | |
| B1  | B2  | | |
| C1  | C2  | | |
| D1  | D2  | | |

- (i) Complete Table 3.1 to:
- identify a reagent which can distinguish between the compounds in each pair
 - give the **positive** result of the chemical test **and** identify which compound shows this result.

Use a different reagent for each test.

[8]

- (ii) **A1** and **A2** are structural isomers.

Define structural isomers.

.....

..... [1]

(iii) Give the systematic name of **B2**.

..... [1]

(iv) Deduce the molecular formula of **D1**.

..... [1]

(b) **D2** forms polymer **Z** when heated gently.

(i) Identify the type of polymer that forms from **D2**.

..... [1]

(ii) Draw one repeat unit of polymer **Z**.

[2]

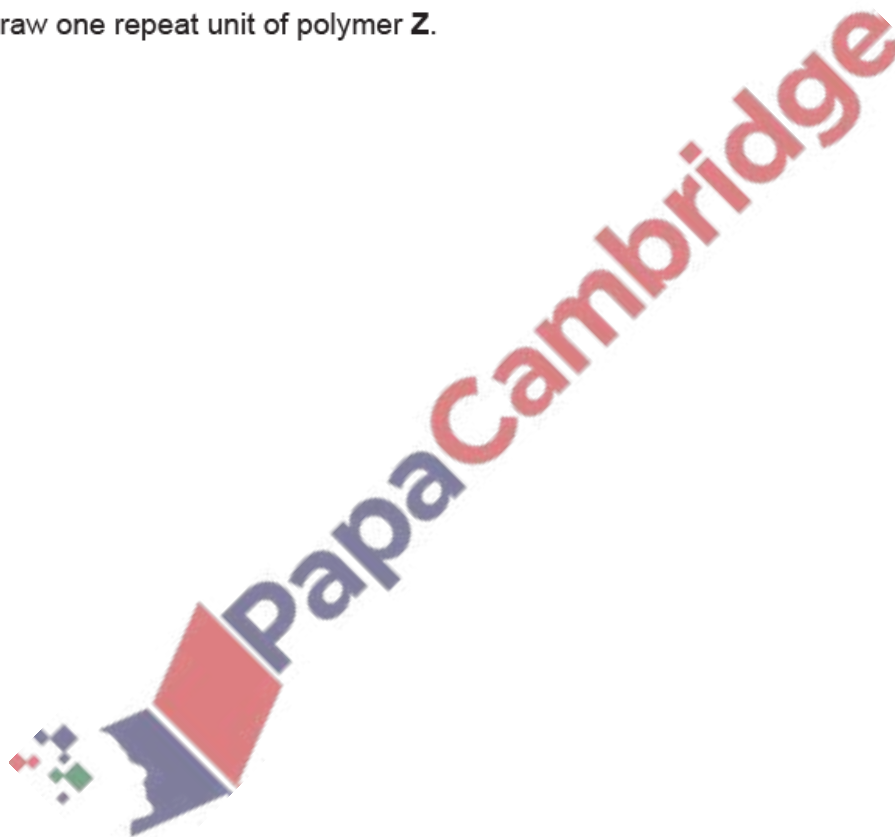


Table 3.2

| bond | functional group containing the bond | characteristic infrared absorption range (in wavenumbers)/ cm^{-1} |
|------|--------------------------------------|--|
| C–O | hydroxy, ester | 1040–1300 |
| C=C | aromatic compound, alkene | 1500–1680 |
| C=O | amide carbonyl, carboxyl ester | 1640–1690 1670–1740 1710–1750 |
| C≡N | nitrile | 2200–2250 |
| C–H | alkane | 2850–3100 |
| N–H | amine, amide | 3300–3500 |
| O–H | carboxyl hydroxy | 2500–3000 3200–3650 |

Both spectra show absorptions between 2850 and 2950 cm^{-1} owing to C–H bonds in each molecule.

- (i) Use the two infrared spectra and Table 3.2 to identify the functional group present only in **E**.

Explain your answer, referring only to absorptions at frequencies greater than 1500 cm^{-1} .

functional group

explanation

[1]

- (ii) Use the infrared spectrum of **F** to identify the functional group formed when **E** reacts with cold dilute acidified $\text{KMnO}_4(\text{aq})$.

Explain your answer, referring only to absorptions at frequencies greater than 1500 cm^{-1} .

functional group

explanation

[1]

- (iii) The mass spectrum of **E** shows a molecular ion peak and an M+2 peak of approximately equal abundance at $m/e = 120$ and 122.

Deduce the relative molecular mass, M_r , of **E**.

$M_r = \dots\dots\dots$ [1]