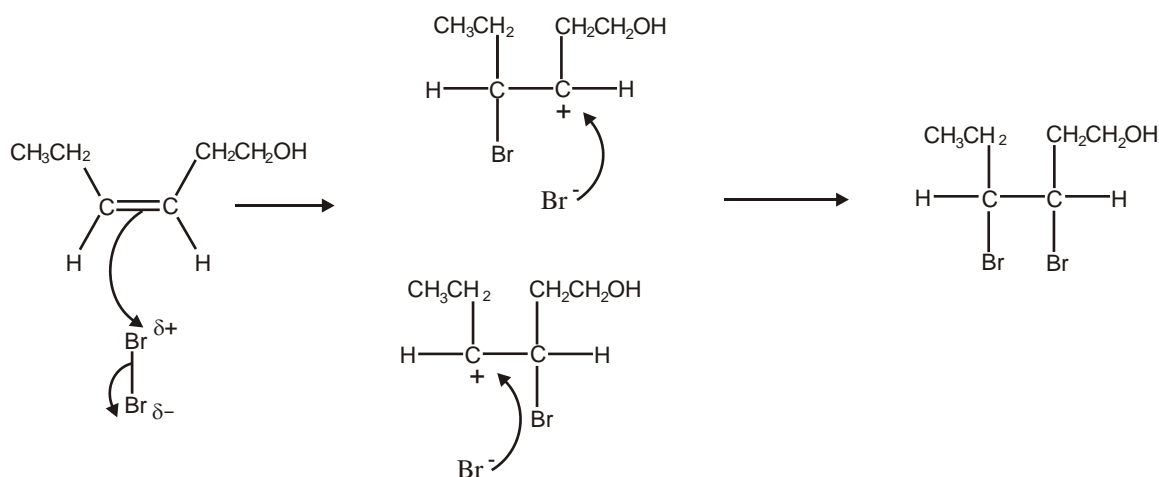


ALKENES MS

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|------------|
| 1. | H ₂ | 1 | |
| | Ni/Pt/Pd (catalyst) | 1 | |
| | | | [2] |

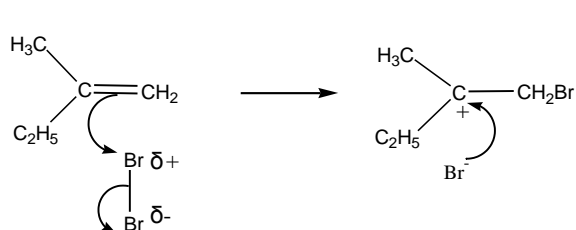
- | | | | |
|----|------------------|---|--|
| 2. | (i) decolourises | 1 | |
| | (ii) | | |



- | | |
|--|---|
| curly arrow from C=C bond to bromine | 1 |
| dipoles on Br ₂ or curly arrow to show movement of bonded pair of electrons | 1 |
| intermediate carbonium ion/carbocation | 1 |
| curly arrow from lone pair on the Br ⁻ ion to carbonium ion (Br ^{δ-} loses 1 mark) | 1 |

[5]

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 3. | (i) electron/lone pair acceptor | 1 | |
| | (ii) | | |



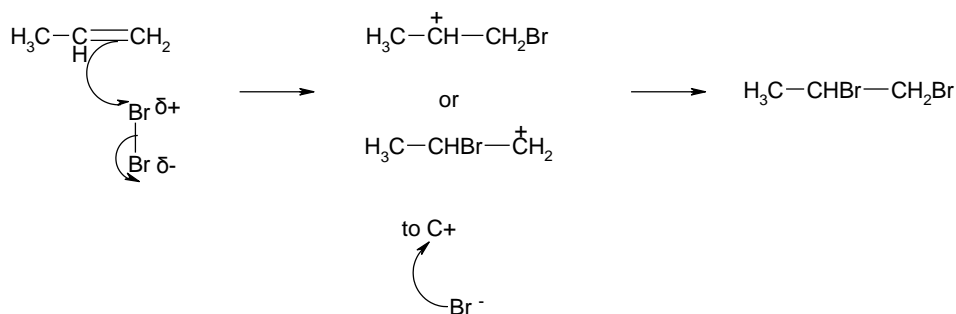
curly arrow from π -bond to Br^{δ+}

Dipoles on the Br-Br bond
and
 curly arrow from Br-Br bond to Br^{δ-} }
 Curly arrow from Br⁻ to C⁺

1
1
1

[4]

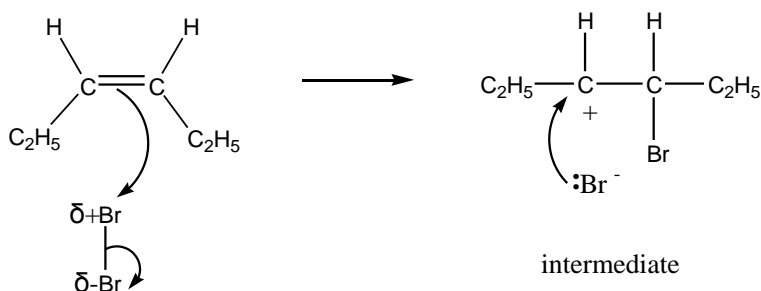
4. (i) decolourises/not clear/not discolours 1
(ii)



- curly arrow from C=C to Br^{δ+} 1
dipole on Br-Br **and** curly arrow showing movement of bonded pair of electrons 1
correct intermediate/carbonium ion/carbocation **and** curly arrow from Br⁻ to C⁺ 1
1, 2-dibromopropane as product 1

[5]

5. (a)

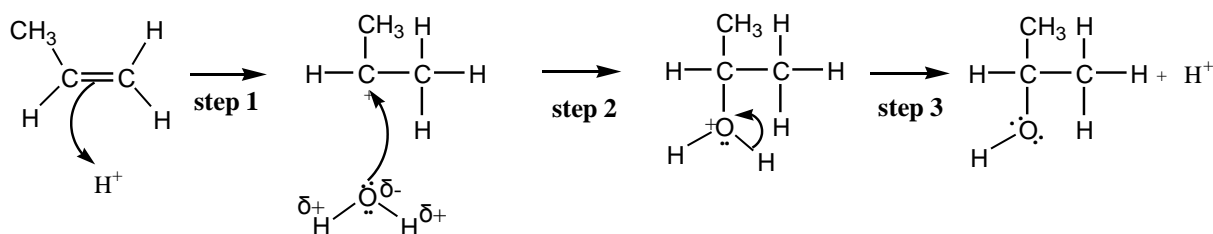


- curly 1
dipoles shown correctly on the Br-Br and curly arrow from the Br-Br bond towards the Br^δ 1
correct intermediate shown 1
curly arrow from the lone pair or the negative charge on the Br⁻ to the C⁺ 1
(b) (i) Hs are diagonal to each other in the *trans*/ difference clearly shown in a diagram 1
(ii) (the product is saturated hence) there is no restricted rotation/single bonds allow rotation/because C=C prevents rotation 1

[6]

6. (a) (i) phosphoric acid/ H^+ /sulphuric acid 1
(ii) lone/electron pair of electrons acceptor 1

(b) (i)

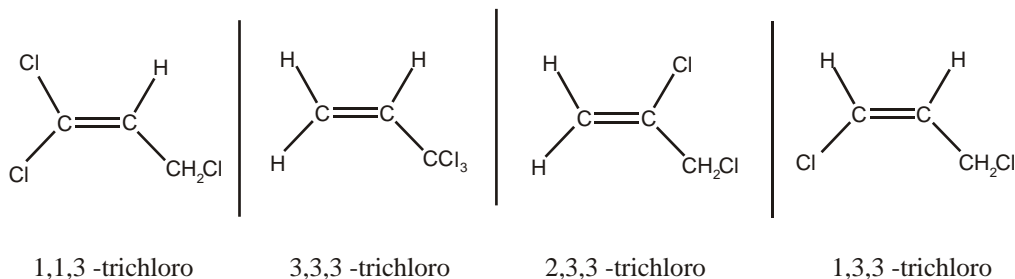


- Step 1 curly arrow from π -bond to H^+ 1
Step 2 curly arrow from lone pair on the $\text{O}^{\delta-}$ to C^+ 1
Step 3 curly arrow from $\text{O}-\text{H}$ bond to O^+ 1
(ii) catalyst ... no marks because it is **not** consumed/used up in the reaction/owtte 1

[6]

7. (a) (i) 24.7/12 : 2.1/1 : 73.2/35.5
2.06 : 2.1 : 2.06 1
 CHCl 1
(ii) $(\text{CHCl} = 12 + 1 + 35.5 =) 48.5$ 1
 $48.5 \times 3 = 145.5$ 1

- (b) (i) Any two from 2



- (ii) 1, 2,3-trichloropropene
(trichloropropene scores 1 mark ✓)

3 marking points:

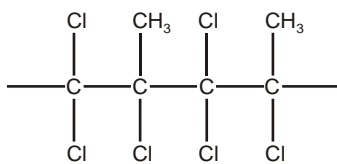
- correct numbers 1, 2,3
- trichloro
- propene/prop-1-ene

any two gets 1 mark

(c) (i)

2

2



*1 mark if backbone contains 4 carbons with 'end-bonds' and a reasonable attempt has been made
e.g used the wrong isomer.... max = 1 mark*

(ii) non-biodegradable

1

toxic fumes evolved when burnt

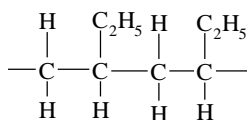
1

HCl or Cl• or chlorinated organic compounds such as COCl₂ also evolved when burnt

1

[13]

8.



1 mark is available if the backbone consists of 4 C atoms and a reasonable attempt has been made ✓✓

[2]

9. **margarine**

Ni catalyst

1

hydrogen/ hydrogenated

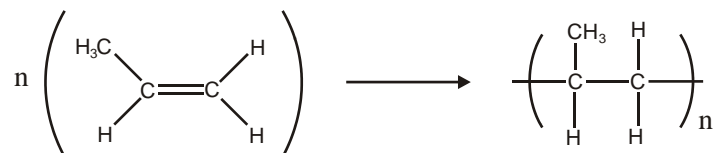
1

unsaturated vegetable oil/fat

1

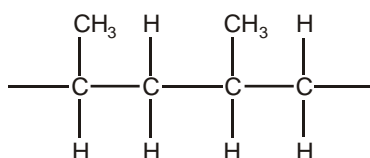
poly(propene)

equation



1

two repeat units



1

(Ziegler) catalyst / high temp/heat/use of an initiator

Problems with disposal

non-biodegradable/don't decompose/not broken down by bacteria etc

1

when burnt produces toxic fumes

1

Future methods of disposal

recycling (to produce new polymers)

1

incineration for energy (production)

1

cracking/owtte (to produce useful organic molecules)

use gas scrubbers to reduce toxic fumes

any two

max = 9

QWC

Answer is well organised/structure and using at least three of:

catalyst, hydrogenation, addition polymerisation, Ziegler, incineration, feedstock, recycling, non-biodegradable, initiator, monomer, unsaturated.

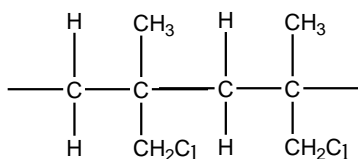
in the correct context.

1

[10]

10. (a) 3-chloro(-2-)methylprop-1-ene/1-chloro(-2-)methylprop-2-ene 1

(b)



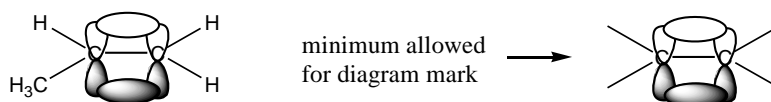
Backbone of 4 carbons and a reasonable attempt gets 1 mark.

2

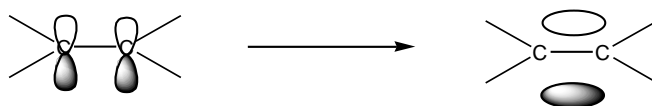
[3]

11. **Bonding:** π -bond formed by overlap of (adjacent) p-orbitals/ π -bond labelled on diagram 1

diagram to show formation of the π -bond 1



or



Shape/bond angles:

tetrahedral around the CH_3 1

bond angle = $109^\circ 28'$ / (109 - 110°) 1

trigonal planar around each C in the $\text{C}=\text{C}$ 1

bond angle = 120° (118 - 122°) 1

Cis-trans

cis & *trans* correctly labelled eg but-2-ene 1

require a double bond because it restricts rotation 1

each C in the $\text{C}=\text{C}$ double bond must be bonded to two different atoms or groups 1

QWC

Allow mark for well constructed answer and use of **three** terms like: orbital, tetrahedral, trigonal, planar, rotation, spatial, stereoisomers, geometric 1

[10]

