

Assessment Schedule – 2006

Chemistry: Describe the structural formulae and reactions of compounds containing selected organic functional groups (90309)

Evidence Statement

Q	Evidence	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
1(a) (b) (c) (d)	$\text{CH}_3\text{—CH=CH—CH}_2\text{—CH}_3$ $\text{HO—CH}_2\text{—CH}_2\text{—CH}_2\text{—Cl}$ $\text{CH}_3\text{—CH}_2\text{—CH}_2\text{—O—C—H}$ O CH_3 $\text{CH}_3\text{—CH—CH—C—OH}$ Br O	Three correct answers.		
2(a) (b) (c)	$\text{CH}_3\text{—C—OH}$ OR CH_3COOH OR $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ O $\text{CH}_3\text{—CH—CH}_2$ Cl Cl $\text{CH}_3\text{—CH—CH—CH}_2\text{—CH}_3$ OH OH	Two correct answers.	Three correct answers.	
3(a) (b)	circled one of the $\text{C}=\text{C}$, and the —OH $\text{C}=\text{C}$ alkene —OH hydroxyl or alcohol	Two different functional groups circled or named.	Both functional groups circled and named.	

4(a)	<p>A methylbutane or 2-methylbutane</p> <p>B 3-chlorobutan-2-ol</p> <p>C methyl ethanoate</p> <p>D 2-bromopropene</p> <p>E pentanoic acid</p>	Three correct answers.	Five correct answers showing correct numbering of substituents.	
(b)	Secondary	Correct answer.		
(c)	<p>When Br₂(aq) is added to both substances:</p> <p>D – the orange colour of bromine disappears or goes from orange to colourless.</p> $ \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 - \text{C} = \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{Br} \end{array} + \text{Br}_2 \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{Br} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{C} - \text{CH}_2 \\ \quad \\ \text{Br} \quad \text{Br} \end{array} $ <p>E – the orange colour remains as no reaction occurs.</p>	<p>One valid observation identifying one compound.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Equation of addition reaction of bromine.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Clear description of the difference in both reactions.</p>	<p>Observation for both compounds correct.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>One compound identified with observation and correct addition equation.</p>	Both compounds clearly distinguished with valid observations, and correct equation.
5(a)(i)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{OH} \end{array} $	One correct answer.	Two correct answers.	
(ii)	$ \begin{array}{cccc} \text{CH}_3 & \text{H} & \text{CH}_3 & \text{H} \\ & & & \\ -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C} & -\text{C}- \\ & & & \\ \text{CH}_3 & \text{H} & \text{CH}_3 & \text{H} \end{array} $			

(b)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{C} - \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{Cl} \end{array} \quad + \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{Cl} \end{array} $ <p>major product minor product</p>	One product correct.	Two products correct, with the major or minor products identified correctly.	
(c)	Conc. sulfuric acid / conc. H ₂ SO ₄	Correct answer.		
6(a)	1,2-dichloroethene circled.			
(b)	$ \begin{array}{cc} \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{C} = \text{C} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{Cl} \quad \text{Cl} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{Cl} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{C} = \text{C} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{Cl} \quad \text{H} \end{array} \\ \text{cis isomer} & \text{trans isomer} \end{array} $	Both <i>cis-trans</i> isomers of 1,2-dichloroethene correctly drawn and identified		
(c)	<p><i>Cis-trans</i> (geometric) isomers exist where there is a C=C which cannot freely rotate.</p> <p>If there are two different groups bonded to the Cs of the double bond, two arrangements are possible.</p> <p>1,2-dichloroethene meets these requirements since each C of the double bond has –H and –Cl, ie different groups.</p> <p>However, 1,1-dichloroethene does not meet these requirements since the two groups on the Cs of the double bond are the same, ie one C has two –H and the other two –Cl.</p>	One general requirement described.	One general requirement linked to 1,2-dichloroethene and/or 1,1-dichloroethene.	Clear explanation of requirements for <i>cis-trans</i> isomers, and reference to both molecules.

7	A propyl ethanoate	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	Four correct structures or names.	Four correct structures and names.	All correct.
	B ethanoic acid	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{O} \end{array}$			
	C propan-1-ol	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$			
	D ethanoate ion (sodium ethanoate)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{O}^- \\ \\ \text{O} \end{array}$			
	E propanoic acid	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{O} \end{array}$			

Judgement Statement

Chemistry: Describe the structural formulae and reactions of compounds containing selected organic functional groups (90309)

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
SEVEN questions answered correctly. Minimum of $7 \times \text{A}$	NINE questions answered correctly, including at least FIVE at Merit level. Minimum of $5 \times \text{M} + 4 \times \text{A}$	TEN questions answered correctly, including at least FOUR at Merit level and at least TWO at Excellence level. Minimum of $2 \times \text{E} + 4 \times \text{M} + 4 \times \text{A}$