

90698



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 NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
 MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA


For Supervisor's use only

## Level 3 Chemistry, 2009

### 90698 Describe aspects of organic chemistry

Credits: Five

9.30 am Tuesday 17 November 2009

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should answer ALL the questions in this booklet.

A periodic table is provided on the Resource Sheet L3–CHEMR.

If you need more space for any answer, use the page(s) provided at the back of this booklet and clearly number the question.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–10 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

For Assessor's use only		Achievement Criteria	
Achievement		Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Describe aspects of organic chemistry.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Explain and apply aspects of organic chemistry.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overall Level of Performance		<input type="checkbox"/>	

You are advised to spend 45 minutes answering the questions in this booklet.

### QUESTION ONE

$C_5H_{11}OH$  is an example of an alcohol that can exist as a number of different isomers.

- (a) Draw structures of the isomers of  $C_5H_{11}OH$  that satisfy the requirements below.

A branched-chain <b>secondary</b> alcohol ( <b>A</b> )	A branched-chain <b>tertiary</b> alcohol ( <b>B</b> )

- (b) The structures of the three branched-chain **primary** alcohols with the formula  $C_5H_{11}OH$  are given below.

- (i) Write systematic names for the three isomers in the spaces provided in the table.

Isomer	Name
<b>C</b> $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH} \end{array}$	
<b>D</b> $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH} \end{array}$	
<b>E</b> $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH} \\   \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	

- (ii) Explain why **D** is the only primary alcohol isomer drawn above that is able to exist as a pair of enantiomers (optical isomers).

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- Investigations of this liquid show the following features:

- Use the features listed to determine which of the alcohols **A** to **E** is the colourless liquid. Justify your answer.

[illegible]

(a) Draw the structural formula for each of the organic compounds below.

(b) Identify the compound from those given in part (a) that will react as described below, and draw the structural formula for each organic product formed.

Compound: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

Compound: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

Compound: \_\_\_\_\_

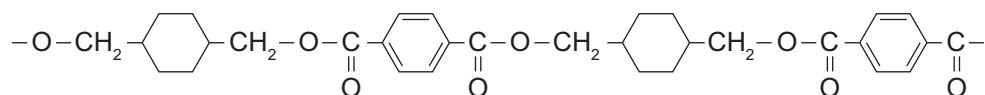
[illegible][illegible]

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### QUESTION THREE

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- (a) Kodel is a polymer with the following structure:



- (i) Identify TWO monomers for this structure.

- (ii) Explain why this type of polymer is known as a **condensation polymer**.

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- (b) Compound **X** is a polymer which can be hydrolysed to give a single monomer, Compound **Y**, which has the molecular formula  $C_3H_6O_3$ .

Compound **Y** will turn blue litmus red, and can exist as enantiomers (optical isomers). It will react with acidified potassium dichromate to form Compound **Z**, which has the molecular formula  $C_3H_4O_3$ .

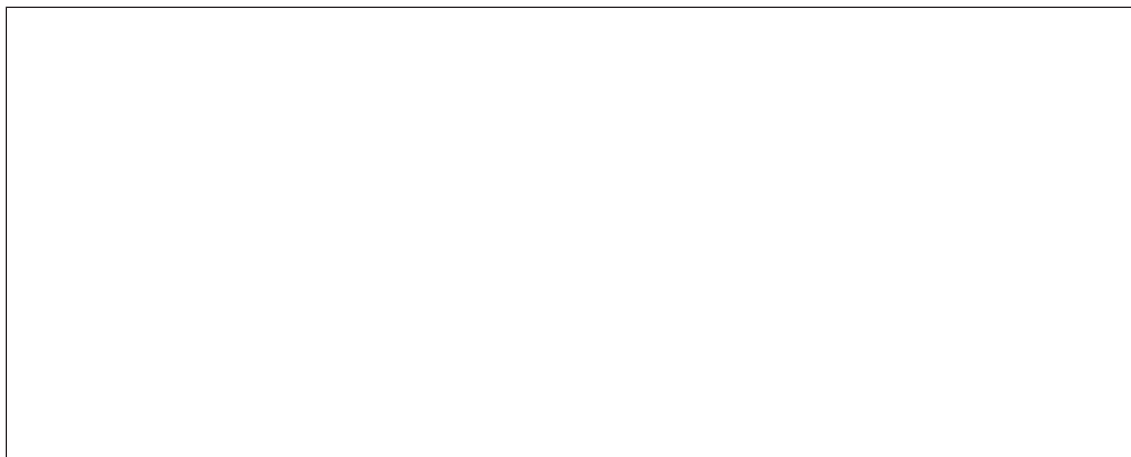
Compound **Z** does not react with Tollens' reagent.

- (i) Draw the structures of Compounds **Y** and **Z**.

Compound **Y**

Compound **Z**

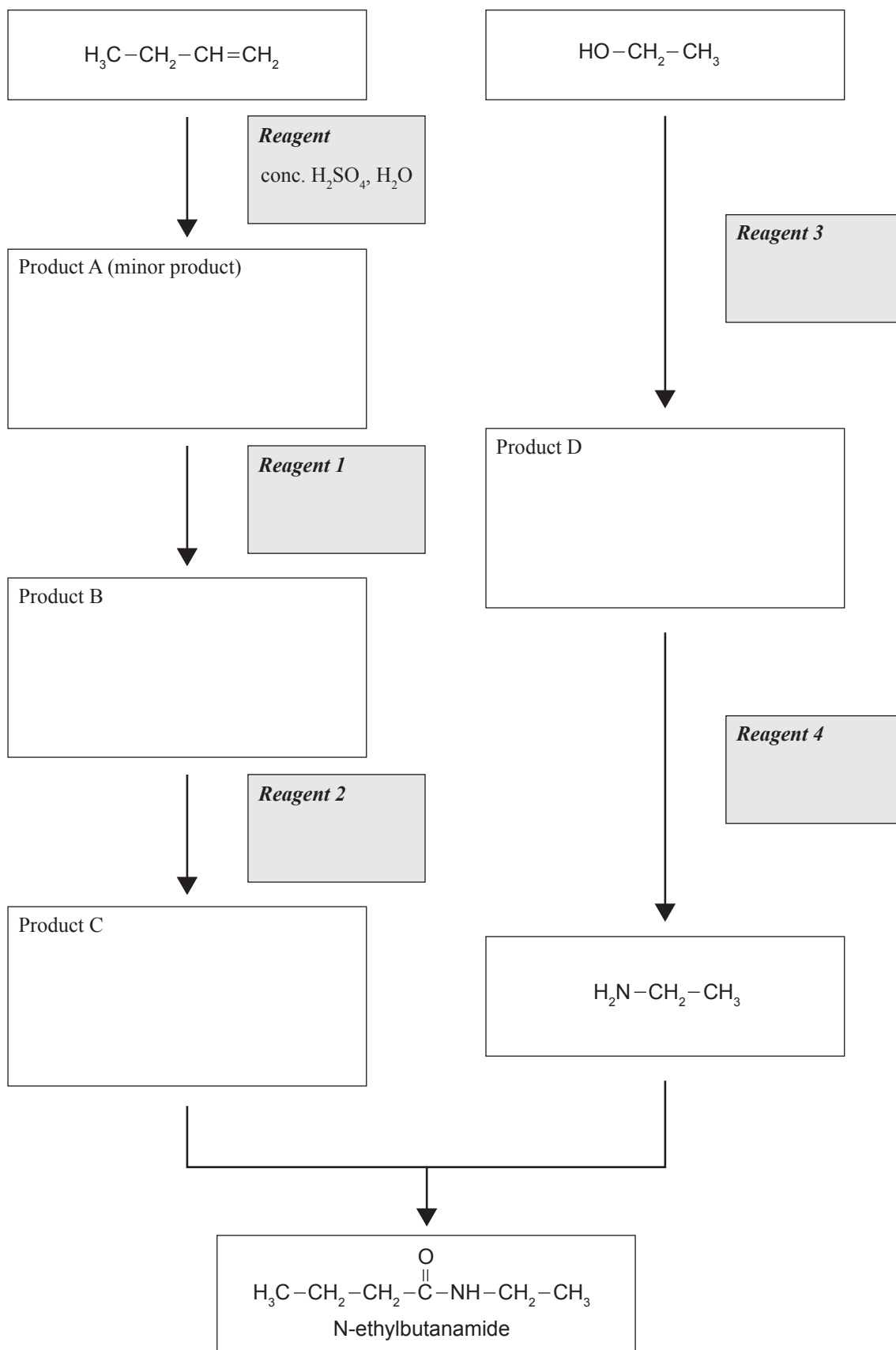
- (ii) Draw a section of the polymer, Compound **X**, showing at least two repeating units.





# QUESTION FOUR

Complete the reaction scheme by giving the formulae for reagents 1 to 4 and the **structural formulae** for the organic products A to D.



**Extra paper for continuation of answers if required.  
Clearly number the question.**

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Question  
number