# **Alkenes**

# **Question Paper 5**

Level	International A Level
Subject	Chemistry
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Hydrocarbons
Sub-Topic	Alkenes
Paper Type	Theory
Booklet	Question Paper 5

Time Allowed: 68 minutes

Score: /56

Percentage: /100

#### **Grade Boundaries:**

A*	Α	В	С	D	E	U
>85%	777.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

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1 (a) Polymers can be formed by addition or condensation polymerisation. Complete the table.

polymer	method of polymerisation
nylon	
PVC (polychloroethene)	
Terylene	

[1]

**(b)** *Nomex* is a polymeric material with excellent flame-resistant properties. It contains a polymer made from the two monomers shown below.

$$H_2N$$
  $NH_2$ 

Draw the structure of the polymer showing **two** repeat units. The linkages between monomer units should be shown fully displayed.

(c) Proteins are natural polymers. Explain what is meant by the *primary structure* of a protein.

[1]

[2]

	the diagram to show an example of how the $\alpha$ -helix secondary structure in proteins is bilised.
	[2]
	tertiary structure of a protein is destroyed during the process of denaturation.
(i)	the addition of alkali,
(ii)	the addition of Hg <sup>2+</sup> ions,
(iii)	heating to 70 °C.
	[3]
	[Total: 9]
	The Exp

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- 2 Crotonaldehyde, CH<sub>3</sub>CH=CHCHO, occurs in soybean oils.
  - (a) In the boxes below, write the **structural formula** of the organic compound formed when crotonaldehyde is reacted separately with each reagent under suitable conditions. If you think no reaction occurs, write 'NO REACTION' in the box.

reaction	reagent	product
A	Br <sub>2</sub> in an inert organic solvent	
В	$PCl_3$	
С	H <sub>2</sub> and Ni catalyst	
D	NaBH <sub>4</sub>	
E	K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> /H <sup>+</sup>	

[5]

(b) Crotonaldehyde exists in more than one stereoisomeric form.
Draw the displayed formulae of the stereoisomers of crotonaldehyde.
Label each isomer.

(c)	Draw th	ne <b>skeletal formula</b> of crotonaldehyde.	
(d)	acidifie	oduct of reaction E in the table opposite will react with a solution d manganate(VII) ions.  The structural formulae of the organic products when the reagent is	[1] containing
		d, dilute;	
	(ii) hot	t, concentrated.	
			[3]
			[Total: 12]

3	onio	unds containing the allyl group, $\mathrm{CH_2=CHCH_2-}$ , have pungent smells and are found and garlic. ohol, $\mathrm{CH_2=CHCH_2OH}$ , is a colourless liquid which is soluble in water.	ıd in	
	(a)	Ally	l alcohol behaves as a primary alcohol and as an alkene.	
			e the structural formula of the organic compound formed when allyl alcohol is read arately with each of the following reagents.	cted
		(i)	acidified potassium dichromate(VI), heating under reflux	
	(	(ii)	bromine in an inert organic solvent	
	(	iii)	cold, dilute, acidified potassium manganate(VII)	
	(1	iv)	hot, concentrated, acidified potassium manganate(VII)	
				[5]
	(b)	Ally	l alcohol undergoes the following reactions.	
		(i)	When reacted with concentrated HCl at 100 °C, CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCH <sub>2</sub> Cl is formed.	
			State as fully as you can what type of reaction this is.	
	(	(ii)	When reacted with $MnO_2$ at room temperature, $CH_2$ =CHCHO is formed.	
			What type of reaction is this?	
				 [2]

(c)	Ally	alcohol can be converted into propanal in two steps.						
		$CH_2 \!\!=\!\! CHCH_2OH \xrightarrow{step  I} CH_3CH_2CH_2OH \xrightarrow{step  II} CH_3CH_2CHO$						
	(i)	What reagents and conditions would be used for <b>each</b> step?						
	step I							
		reagent(s)						
		condition(s)						
		step II						
		reagent(s)						
		condition(s)						
	(ii)	Allyl alcohol and propanal are isomers.						
	What form of isomerism do they display?							
		[5]						
(d)	Ally wat	rl alcohol may also be converted into propanal by using a ruthenium(IV) catalyst inter.						
		ruthenium(IV) catalyst  CH₂=CHCH₂OH						
	Suggest what is unusual about this single step reaction.							
		[1]						
		[Total: 13]						

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**4** The compound *trans-*4-hydroxy-2-nonenal (HNE) is thought to lead to infections of the lung when cigarettes are smoked.

observation .....

[5]

HNE is a reactive compound.

(c)	Give the structural formulae of all of the carbon-containing compounds formed in each
	case when HNE is reacted separately with the following reagents.

(i) hot concentrated manganate(VII) ions in acid solution

(ii) hot phosphorus trichloride,  ${
m PC}l_3$ 

(iii) sodium tetrahydridoborate(III),  $NaBH_4$ 

[4]

[Total: 10]

5

The structural formulae of six different compounds, <b>P – U</b> , are given below.							
CH	CH <sub>3</sub> CH=CHCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>		CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> =CHC	H <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>		
	F	P	Q	I	R		
CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	<sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	HOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH(OH)CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH	H <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>		
	5	S	Т	ı	IJ		
(a) (i)	What	is the empirical	formula of compound <b>T</b> ?				
(ii)	Draw	the skeletal forn	nula of compound <b>S</b> .				
					[2]		
(b) (i)	Comp	ounds <b>S</b> and <b>U</b>	are isomers.				
	What type of isomerism do they show?						
(ii)		f the six formula	e <b>P – U</b> can <b>each</b> be drawı	n in two forms	which are known as		
	Which	n two compound	s have formulae that can be	e drawn in two	forms?		
	What	type of stereois	omerism does each show?				
	Identif	fy each compou					
		compound	type of stereoisom	nerism			

(c)	Cor	mpound <b>S</b> can be converted into compound <b>R</b> .	
	(i)	What type of reaction is this?	
	(ii)	What reagent would you use for this reaction?	
(	(iii)	Write the structural formula of the compound formed when <b>T</b> undergoes the reaction using an excess of the reagent you have used in <b>(c)(ii)</b> .	same
			[3]
(d)	Cor	mpound <b>P</b> may be converted into compound <b>Q</b> in a two-step reaction.	
		CH <sub>3</sub> CH=CHCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> step 1 intermediate step 2 CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> Q	
	(i)	What is the structural formula of the intermediate compound formed in this seque	nce?
	(ii)	Outline how step 1 may be carried out to give this intermediate compound.	
(	(iii)	What reagent would be used for step 2?	
			[4]
		[Total	J. 401

[Total: 12]