Polymerisation

Question Paper 2

Level	International A Level
Subject	Chemistry
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Polymerisation
Sub-Topic	
Paper Type	Theory
Booklet	Question Paper 2

Time Allowed: 60 minutes

Score: /50

Percentage: /100

Grade Boundaries:

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

1	Pol	ymer	s consist of monomers joined by either addition or condensation reactions.	
	(a)	Nan	ne an example of a synthetic addition polymer and a synthetic condensation polymer.	
		add	ition polymer	
		cond	densation polymer[2]
	(b)		lition polymers are long-term pollutants in the environment but condensation polymers and biodegradable.	re
		(i)	What type of reaction occurs when condensation polymers biodegrade?	
		(ii)	Identify two functional groups that could undergo this type of reaction.	
			[2]
	(c)	prod	roleum is a non-renewable resource from which a wide range of useful polymers is current duced. Current polymer research is looking at renewable plant material as a potenti rce of monomers.	•
		Two	monomers obtained from plants are shown.	
			CH ₃ CH(OH)COOH HOCH ₂ COOH	
		Drav	w the displayed formula of the repeat unit of a polymer using both monomers.	
				2]
	(d)		nomers obtained from plant sources do not usually form addition polymers. gest why this is.	
			[1]

(e) The diagrams show sections of two polymers \boldsymbol{Y} and $\boldsymbol{Z}.$

(i)	What would be the main force between the chains in each polymer?
	Υ
	Z
(ii)	Which is likely to be the more hydrophilic of these two polymers? Explain your answer.

[Total: 10]

[3]

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2	There are two important polymerisations that occur within living organisms – protein synthesis
	and the formation of DNA.

(a) Complete the table placing a tick (✓) in the correct column to indicate in which process each substance could be used.

substance	protein synthesis	formation of DNA
adenine		
alanine		
aspartate		
phosphate		

[3]

(a)	maintains the shape of each of these helical structures.
	protein
	DNA
	[4
(c)	Describe the differences in bonding in the <i>primary</i> and <i>tertiary</i> structures of proteins Your answer should include reference both to the nature of the bonding and the types o amino acid causing it.
	[3

[Total: 10]

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In recent years there has been a lot of interest in polymers in the form of gels that absorb aqueous materials. One of the largest uses of these polymers is in disposable nappies (diapers). The gel which is used in this case is a polymer of propenoic acid.

(2)	/i\	Draw a se	action (of tha r	olymor (of propor	ania ania	chowing	two	ropost	unita
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	(11)	By what type of chemical reaction is this polymer formed?
	(iii)	By what type of bonding is water held on the polymer?
		[3]
(b)	sod	some disposable nappies (diapers), the monomer is a mixture of propenoic acid and ium propenoate. The properties of the polymer are influenced by the proportion of ium salt in the monomer mixture.
	(i)	Suggest and explain how the difference in the structure of this polymer compared to one formed only from propenoic acid might affect the water absorbing properties of the polymer.
	(ii)	Suggest a property the polymer should have in order to be used in disposable
	` '	products.

[3]

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Total: 10]
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4	There are two important polymerisations that occur within living organisms – protein synthesis
	and the formation of DNA.

(a)	Complete the table by placing a tick (\checkmark) in the correct column to indicate in which process
	each substance could be used.

substance	protein synthesis	formation of DNA	
cysteine			
cytosine			
glutamine			
guanine			

(i) Describe the bonding between the two strands in DNA and state which part of each strand is joined by it.

(ii) How does the strength of this bonding relate to the mechanism of the replication of DNA?

[4]

(c) Some diseases are caused by changes in the structure of proteins. Explain the genetic basis of these changes.

[Total: 10]

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- In recent years there has been considerable interest in a range of polymers known as 'hydrogels'. These polymers are hydrophilic and can absorb large quantities of water.
 - (a) The diagram shows part of the structure of a hydrogel.

The hydrogel is formed from chains of one polymer which are cross-linked using another molecule.

- (i) Draw the structure of the monomer used in the polymer chains.
- (ii) State the type of polymerisation used to form these chains.
- (iii) Draw the structure of the molecule used to cross-link the polymer chains.

(iv)	During the cross-linking, a small molecule is formed as a by-product. Identify the molecule.	ıis
		5]
		2]
		of
(i)	The amount of cross-linking has little effect on the ability of the gel to absorb water Suggest why this is the case.	∍r.
(ii)		
(,	place. Explain how the increased cross-linking brings about this change.	50
		[3]
	Ond Exp	Once a hydrogel has absorbed water, it can be dried and re-used many times. Explain why this is possible, referring to the structure on the opposite page. [Not every available side chain in the polymer is cross-linked, and the amount cross-linking affects the properties of the hydrogel. [i) The amount of cross-linking has little effect on the ability of the gel to absorb wate Suggest why this is the case. [ii) Suggest one property of the hydrogel that will change if more cross-linking take place. Explain how the increased cross-linking brings about this change.

[Total: 10]