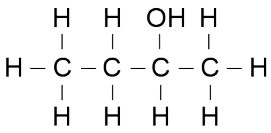
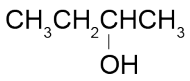
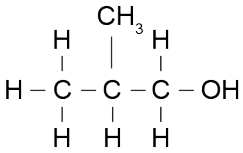
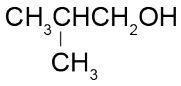
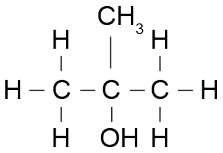
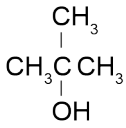
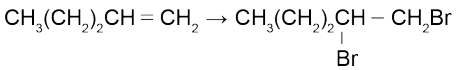
Assessment Schedule – 2012

Chemistry: Demonstrate understanding of the properties of selected organic compounds (91165)

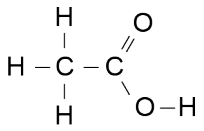
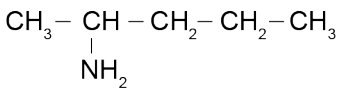
Assessment Criteria

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding involves naming and / or drawing structural formulae of selected organic compounds (no more than eight carbons in the longest chain) and giving an account of their chemical and physical properties. This requires the use of chemistry vocabulary, symbols and conventions.	*Demonstrate in-depth understanding* involves making and explaining links between structure, functional groups and the chemical properties of selected organic compounds. This requires explanations that use chemistry vocabulary, symbols and conventions.	*Demonstrate comprehensive understanding* involves elaborating, justifying, relating, evaluating, comparing and contrasting, or using links between the structure, functional groups and the chemical properties of selected organic compounds. This requires the consistent use of chemistry vocabulary, symbols and conventions.

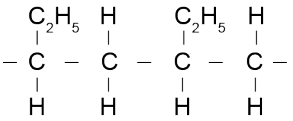
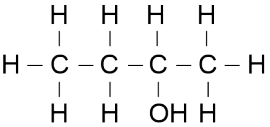
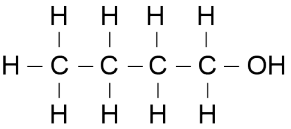
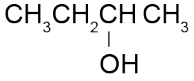
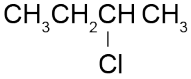
One	Expected Coverage	Achievement	Merit	Excellence
(a)	butan-2-ol  or  methylpropan-1-ol  or  methylpropan-2-ol  or 	• In (a) TWO names or structural formulae correct. • In (b) correct reagent with condition. • In (b) correct colour change. • In (b) correct isomer identified. OR • Identifies a 1° alcohol. • In (c) identifies one type of reaction. • Correctly describes observation for one reaction. • Correctly describes product for one reaction.	• In (b) correctly identifies alcohol from (a) as a 1° alcohol and links 1° alcohols to formation of carboxylic acid. For any of the three reactions that occur in (c): • Correctly identifies TWO types of reactions and links them to the correct observations or products. OR • Correctly identifies ONE type of reaction and correctly links it to the correct observations and organic product. OR For TWO reactions, links the correct observations to the organic products.	In (c) use of both reagents fully discussed with: appropriate reaction types described; necessary conditions given where appropriate; observations given; and correct equations. Evaluation of the use of the reagents, e.g. MnO_4^-/H^+ reacts with only one of the substances or Br_2 requires UV light to react with the alkane.
(b)(i) (ii) (iii)	MnO_4^- / H^+ or $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ / H^+ purple → colourless, or orange → green 2-methylpropan-1-ol. Since it is a 1° alcohol it can be oxidised to a carboxylic acid / since the others are secondary or tertiary alcohols and can't be oxidised to a carboxylic acid.			
(c)	Either of the two reagents could be used. Br_2 will react with both substances, but the reaction with hexane is slow and requires UV light. Permanganate will only react with pent-1-ene. Br_2 reacts with pent-1-ene in an addition reaction. Br_2 changes colour from orange to colourless. Reaction is:  Br_2 reacts with hexane in a substitution reaction, UV light is required for the reaction			

	/ Br_2 does not react with hexane. Br_2 changes colour from orange to colourless / no colour change. Reaction is: $CH_3(CH_2)_4CH_3 \rightarrow CH_3(CH_2)_4CH_2Br$ MnO_4^- / H^+ will react only with pent-1-ene. The reaction is an oxidation / addition reaction. Acidified MnO_4^- changes from purple to colourless. (MnO_4^- changes colour from purple to brown). Reaction for permanganate is: $CH_3(CH_2)_2CH = CH_2 \rightarrow CH_3(CH_2)_2\underset{\displaystyle OH}{\underset{|}{CH}} - CH_2OH$			

NØ	N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
No response or no relevant evidence.	1a	2a	3a	4a	1m	2m	e with one minor error / minor omission / additional irrelevant information	e with one minor error

Two	Expected Coverage	Achievement	Merit	Excellence
(a)	2,2-dichloropropane  Or CH_3COOH 5-bromo-2-methylpentanoic acid Methanamine or aminomethane 	• In (a) THREE names or structural formulae correct. • In (b) butanamine turns litmus blue OR butanoic acid turns litmus red. • In (c) acid-base reaction OR CO_2 produced. • Sodium salt correct. • In (d) one type of reaction correct. • In (d) one type of functional group / product correct.	In (d): • For the elimination reaction forming ethene: The type of reaction plus THREE of: reason, the functional group, or the organic product correct. • For the substitution reaction forming ethanol: The type of reaction plus THREE of: reason, the functional group, or the organic product correct. • For the substitution reaction forming ethanamine: The type of reaction plus THREE of: reason, the functional group, or the organic product correct.	In (d) compares and contrasts THREE reactions fully with equations.
(b)	Butanamine (aminobutane) is basic, so will turn red litmus paper blue. Butanoic acid is acidic, so will turn blue litmus paper red.			
(c)(i) (ii) (iii)	Acid-base / neutralisation CO_2 gas is a product of the reaction and so bubbles of gas are given off. $CH_3CH_2CH_2COONa$			
(d)	Chloroethane reacts with KOH(aq) to form an alcohol in a substitution reaction; Cl is replaced by OH. $CH_3CH_2Cl \rightarrow CH_3CH_2OH$ Chloroethane reacts with KOH(alc) to form an alkene in an elimination reaction; H and Cl removed / HCl formed. $CH_3CH_2Cl \rightarrow CH_2 = CH_2$ Chloroethane reacts with NH_3(alc) to form an amine in a substitution reaction; Cl is replaced by NH_2 $CH_3CH_2Cl \rightarrow CH_3CH_2NH_2$			

NØ	N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
No response or no relevant evidence.	1a	2a	3a	4a	1m	2m	e with ONE error	e with ONE minor error

Three	Expected Coverage	Achievement	Merit	Excellence
(a)(i)		• In (a) polymer structure is correct. • In (a) reagent 4 (H_2) is correct. • In (a) reagent 3 (PCl_3 / PCl_5 / $SOCl_2$) is correct. • In (b) correct answer (no) **with** some reason. OR • In (b) incorrect answer (yes) however recognises requirement for double bond in geometric isomers. • In (c) identifies major (or minor) product. • Draws an alcohol structure.	• In (b) No. The carbons of the double bond need two different atoms. This has two atoms that are the same. • For **C** and **D** explains why there are two products OR • Explains placement of structure in **C** linked to structure **E**.	In (c) correct structures with full justification for BOTH products and placement of products.
(ii)	H_2 (/Pt)			
(iii)	PCl_3 / PCl_5 / $SOCl_2$			
(b)	No; for a molecule to exist as geometric isomers, it must contain a double bond, and each carbon (involved in the double bond) must have two different atoms / groups attached to it. Compound **A** has a double bond, but the atoms attached to one carbon are both the same (two hydrogen atoms) so it does not form a geometric isomer.			
(c)(i)	 **C**  **D**			
(ii)	**C** is the major product and **D** is the minor product. There are 2 possible products because when the double bond is broken, an H (or –OH) will bond to one C (and a –OH group (or H) will bond with the other C). The product will depend on which (C) the H (or the –OH) bond to. **C** must be  since product **E** is  i.e. both functional groups are on the second carbon atom. If $CH_3CH_2CH_2\ CH_2OH$ was **C** then **E** would be $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Cl$.			

NØ	N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
No response or no relevant evidence.	1a	2a	3a	4a	1m	2m	e with one error / omission /irrelevant information, e.g. C only considered	e with one minor error

Judgement Statement

	Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Score range	0 – 7	8 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24