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CHEMISTRY INORGANIC CHEMISTRY II

Level & Board	AQA (A-LEVEL)
TOPIC:	ORGANIC SYNTHESIS
PAPER TYPE:	QUESTION PAPER - 3
FAFER TIFE.	QUESTION PAPER - 5
TOTAL QUESTIONS	10
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TOTAL MARKS	49

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Organic Synthesis - 3

- **1.** An azo dye can be made from benzenediazonium chloride.
 - (a)State the reagents and conditions needed to make benzenediazonium chloride from phenylamine.

(3)

(b)Write an equation, using structural formulae, to show the reaction between benzenediazonium ions and phenol to give the azo dye.

(2)

2. When hydrogen cyanide, HCN, is added to ethanal, CH₃CHO, the resulting solution has no effect on the plane of polarisation of plane polarised light.

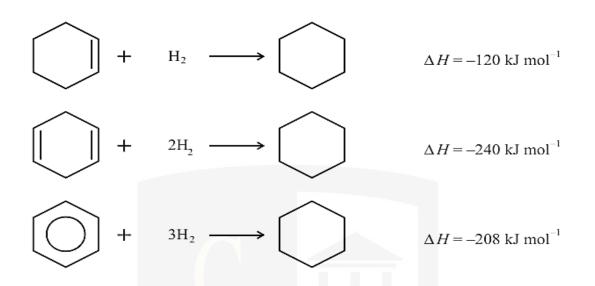
This is because

- A. ethanal is not chiral
- **B.** the product is not chiral
- C. the intermediate is planar
- D. the product is a racemic mixture

(1)

3. Equations for the hydrogenation of three compounds are given below, together with the corresponding enthalpy changes.

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Explain, in terms of the bonding in benzene, why the enthalpy change of hydrogenation of benzene is not -360 kJ mol^{-1} .

4. The rate equation for the reaction between aqueous sodium hydroxide and 2-chloro-2-methylpropane is

Rate = k[2-chloro-2-methylpropane]

The first step in the mechanism of this substitution reaction is

- A. nucleophilic attack by OH⁻ ions on the carbon atom in the C–CI bond
- B. electrophilic attack by OH⁻ ions on the carbon atom in the C–CI bond
- C. the breaking of the C–Cl bond to form a carbocation
- **D.** the simultaneous making of a O–C bond as the C–CI bond breaks

(1)

(3)

5. Benzene can be converted into phenylamine, C₆H₅NH₂, in two stages.

Give the reagents needed for each step and identify the intermediate compound formed.



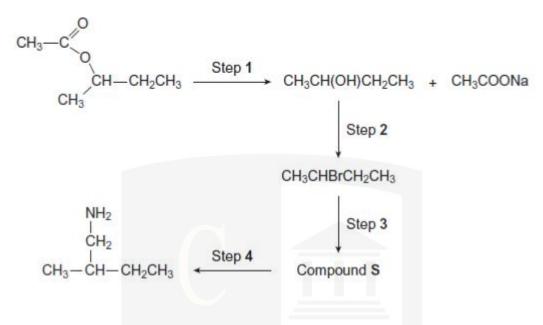
- 6. The optical isomers of alanine, CH₃CH(COOH)NH₂
 - A. have different melting points
 - **B.** rotate the plane of plane polarised light in opposite directions
 - C. react at different rates with ethanoyl chloride, CH₃COCI
 - D. both occur naturally in protein molecules

(1)

7. A four-step synthesis of compound T is shown.



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(a) Give the reagent and conditions for Step 1.

State how you could obtain a sample of the alcohol from the reaction mixture formed in Step 1.

(3)

(b)Draw the structure of compound S.

For each of Steps 3 and 4, give a reagent and one condition, other than heat.

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(5)

(1)

- **8.** Benzene, C₆H₆, reacts with bromoethane, CH₃CH₂Br, in the presence of a catalyst, to form ethylbenzene, C₆H₅CH₂CH₃, and hydrogen bromide.
 - (a) Give the formula of a catalyst for this reaction.

(b)Give the mechanism for the reaction between benzene and bromoethane, including the formation of the species that reacts with the benzene molecule.

(4)

(1)

(c)Name the type of mechanism involved in this reaction.

9. The Friedel-Crafts reaction enables an alkyl group to be attached to an arene ring.

(a)Suggest the reagent and catalyst you would need to make $CH(CH_3)_2$ from naphthalene.

(2)

(b)Name the type of reaction and its mechanism.

(2)

10. A two-step preparation of propylamine is shown.

bromoethane $\rightarrow X \rightarrow$ propylamine

What is X?

- A. $CH_3CH_2CH_2NH_2$ B. CH_3CH_2CN C. $CH_3CH_2CH_2Br$
- D. CH₃CH₂NH₂

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(1)



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