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## CHEMISTRY INORGANIC CHEMISTRY II

Level & Board	AQA (A-LEVEL)	
ТОРІС:	POLYMERS	
PAPER TYPE:	QUESTION PAPER - 3	
TOTAL QUESTIONS	10	
TOTAL MARKS	32	

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## Polymers - 3

1. Synthetic polyamides have structures similar to those found in proteins.

(a) Draw the structure of 2-aminopropanoic acid.

(b)Draw the organic product formed by the condensation of two molecules of 2-aminopropanoic acid.

2. Compounds like H<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> are also used to make ionic compounds such as X, shown below.

$$\begin{bmatrix} CH_3 & CH_3 \\ I & I \\ H_3C - N^+ - (CH_2)_6 - N^+ - CH_3 \\ I & I \\ CH_3 & CH_3 \end{bmatrix} 2Br^-$$

(a)X belongs to the same type of compound as (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>N<sup>+</sup>Br<sup>-</sup> Name this type of compound.

(b)State a reagent which could produce X from H<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> and give a necessary condition to ensure that X is the major product.

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(1)

(1)

(c)Name the mechanism involved in this reaction to form X.

- **3.** Synthetic polyamides are produced by the reaction of dicarboxylic acids with compounds such as H<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
  - (a)Name the compound H<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
  - (1) (b) Give the repeating unit in the polyamide nylon 6,6.
    - (1)

(1)

**4.** The compound  $H_2C=CHCN$  is used in the formation of acrylic polymers.

(a) Draw the repeating unit of the polymer formed from this compound.

- (1)
- (b)Name the type of polymerisation involved in the formation of this polymer.

(1)

**5.** This question is about isomers of  $C_6H_{10}O_2$ 

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(a) Give the full IUPAC name of isomer P.

(1)

(b)A sample of P was mixed with an excess of oxygen and the mixture ignited.

After cooling to the original temperature, the total volume of gas remaining was 335 cm<sup>3</sup>

When this gas mixture was passed through aqueous sodium hydroxide, the carbon dioxide reacted and the volume of gas decreased to 155 cm<sup>3</sup> Both gas volumes were measured at 25 °C and 105 kPa

Write an equation for the combustion of P in an excess of oxygen and calculate the mass, in mg, of P used. The gas constant R =  $8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ 



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(5)

6. Explain why polyamides are degraded by sodium hydroxide whereas polymers such as poly(ethene) are not.

(3)

7. When the dipeptide shown below is heated under acidic conditions, a single amino acid is produced.

 $\begin{array}{cccc} CH_{2}CH_{3} & CH_{2}CH_{3} \\ | & | \\ H_{2}N - C - C - N - C - COOH \\ | & | & | \\ H & O & H \end{array}$ 

(a)Name this amino acid.

(1)

(b)Draw the structure of the amino acid species present in the acidic solution.

(1)

8. There are several isomers with the molecular formula  $C_6H_{16}N_2$ 

(a)One isomer is shown.

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$$\begin{array}{c} H_{3}C-CH_{2} \\ H_{3}C-CH_{2} \end{array} N - \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} a \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ \end{array} N + \begin{array}{c} c \\ CH_{2} - CH_{2} \\ N + CH_{2} \\$$

Give the number of peaks in the <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of this isomer.

State and explain the splitting pattern of the peak for the hydrogens labelled a in its <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum.

(3)

(b)Draw the structure of the isomer of  $C_6H_{16}N_2$  used to make nylon 6,6.

### (1)

(c)Draw the structure of the isomer of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub> that contains two primary amine groups and has only two peaks in its <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum.

#### (1)

(1)

(d)Draw the structure of the isomer of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub> that contains two tertiary amine groups and has only two peaks in its <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum.



**9.** The structure of part of a polyester chain is shown. Which statement correctly explains why plastics made from this polyester only soften at high temperatures?



- A. Hydrogen bonds and van der Waals' forces exist between polyester chains.
- **B.** Permanent dipole-dipole forces and van der Waals' forces exist between polyester chains.
- C. The carbon-carbon bonds in the chain are strong.
- D. The carbon-oxygen bonds in the chain are strong.

(1)

**10.** The repeating unit of a polyester is shown below.



(a) Deduce the empirical formula of the repeating unit of this polyester.

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(b)Draw the structure of the acid which could be used in the preparation of this polyester and give the name of this acid.

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(2)

(c) Give one reason why the polyester is biodegradable.

(1)



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