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# CHEMISTRY ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Level & Board	AQA (A-LEVEL)
TOPIC:	INTRODUCTION TO ORGANIC CHEMISTRY
PAPER TYPE:	QUESTION PAPER - 3
TOTAL QUESTIONS	10
TOTAL MARKS	31

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### **Introduction to Organic Chemistry - 3**

**1.** Chlorination of ethane follows a free-radical substitution mechanism. This mechanism is similar to that which occurs when methane is chlorinated.

The overall equation for the reaction of ethane to form chloroethane is given below.

 $C_2H_6 + CI_2 \rightarrow C_2H_5CI + HCI$ 

State the conditions and outline a mechanism for this reaction. Show how butane can be formed in this reaction.

(5)

- 2. Propanone can be reduced to form an alcohol. A functional group isomer of the alcohol formed is
  - A. CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH
  - **B.** CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CHO
  - **C.**  $CH_3OCH_2CH_3$
  - **D.** CH<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub>

(1)

**3.** Chlorine can be used to make chlorinated alkanes such as dichloromethane.

(a)Write an equation for each of the following steps in the mechanism for the reaction of chloromethane (CH<sub>3</sub>Cl) with chlorine to form dichloromethane (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>).

Initiation step

First propagation step

Second propagation step

The termination step that forms a compound with empirical formula CH<sub>2</sub>CI.

(4)

(b)When chlorinated alkanes enter the upper atmosphere, carbonchlorine bonds are broken.

This process produces a reactive intermediate that catalyses the decomposition of ozone.

The overall equation for this decomposition is  $2O_3 \rightleftharpoons 3O_2$ 

Name the type of reactive intermediate that acts as a catalyst in this reaction.

Write two equations to show how this intermediate is involved as a catalyst in them decomposition of ozone.

- **4.** How many structural isomers, which are aldehydes, have the molecular formula  $C_5H_{10}O$ ?
  - **A.** 2
  - **B.** 3
  - **C.** 4
  - **D.** 5

(1)

- **5.** Two stereoisomers of but-2-ene are formed when 2-bromobutane reacts with ethanolic potassium hydroxide.
  - (a) Explain what is meant by the term stereoisomers.

(2)

(b)Draw the structures and give the names of the two stereoisomers of but-2-ene.

I am Sorry !!!!!

(2)

(c)Name this type of stereoisomerism.

(1)

(1)

- 6. Which does not contain an asymmetric carbon atom?
  - A.  $CH_3CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$ B.  $CH_3CH_2CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_2CH_3$ C.  $CH_3CH(OH)CH_2OH$ D.  $CH_3CH_2CHCICH_3$
- **7.** Branched chain alkanes are often preferred as fuels. Draw the structure of two branched chain isomers of hexane and name the first isomer.

(3)

- 8. Which compound is not an isomer of the following compound?
  - **A.** CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub>
  - B. CH<sub>3</sub>CH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>OH
  - C. (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CHCHO
  - D. CH<sub>2</sub>=CHCH<sub>2</sub>CHO

(1)

**9.** Bromomethane reacts with the nucleophile ammonia according to the following equation.

 $CH_3Br + 2NH_3 \rightarrow CH_3NH_2 + NH_4Br$ 

(a)Explain what is meant by the term nucleophile.

(b)Name the organic product of this reaction.

(c)Outline a mechanism for this reaction.

**10.** How many isomers are there of C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N?

- **A.** 2
- **B.** 3
  - **C.** 4
  - **D.** 5

(1)

(2)

(1)

(3)



## **DR. ASHAR RANA** M.B.B.S / MS. CHEMISTRY



- Founder & CEO of Chemistry Online Tuition Ltd.
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