## **CHEMISTRY**

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Answer all questions provided on the Question Paper.

The use of an approved scientific calculator is expected, where appropriate.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question, or part question.

This document consists a total of 9 printed pages

		This document consists a total of 3 printed pages.	
1	(a)	It is observed that there were many products formed when liquid bromine was added to 2,3-dimethylpentane in the presence of sunlight.	
	(i)	Describe the mechanism where 2-bromo-3,4-dimethylpentane was formed.	[4]
	(ii)	State the number of different monosubstituted 5-carbon products that can be formed from 1 stereoisomer of 2,3-dimethylpentane, including stereoisomers.	[2]
	(iii)	State the expected ratio of products formed, assuming that the reactivity for all hydrogen atoms is the same.	[2]
	(iv)	Explain why the reactivity of all hydrogen atoms in 2,3-dimethylpentane, in reality, is <b>not</b> the same.	[1]



(b)	2-bromo-3,4-dimethylpentane can also be formed from an appropriate alkene under suitable reaction conditions.	
(i)	Draw the structure of all alkenes, including stereoisomers, such that when reacted with HBr, will form 2-bromo-3,4-dimethylpentane.	[2]
(ii)	Describe the mechanism of the reaction where one of your structures in (i) leads to 2-bromo-3,4-dimethylpentane being formed.	[3]
(iii)	Explain why this reaction can be conducted in the absence of sunlight, while the reaction in (a) must be conducted under sunlight.	[2]



(c) When cyclohexene is reacted with Br<sub>2</sub>, only 1 product, **A**, is formed, shown below.

(i) Suggest why the proposed structure below **cannot** be the intermediate in the reaction. [1]

- (ii) Suggest how it would have been possible to tell that
  - there is only 1 product formed; and
  - A, not B, is the product. [3]

You can assume that the product formed has the molecular formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>.

[Total: 20]

2 (a) Squalene is an unsaturated hydrocarbon found in shark liver oil.

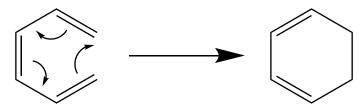
Squalene

(i)	Write a balanced chemical equation when squalene undergoes oxidative cleavage. State the reactants and conditions for oxidative cleavage.				
	You may use [O] to represent the oxidising agent.				
(ii)	To determine the degree of unsaturation of squalene, a titration of squalene against an electrophilic reagent is conducted.				
	One such reagent is ICI.				
	Explain why IC $l$ reacts faster with squalene compared to $Cl_2$ .	[1]			

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(b) A class of reactions that can occur between alkenes is the electrocyclic reaction.

A new ring is formed after a conjugated system of double bonds undergo an electrocyclic reaction.



The above shows a 6-pi electron electrocyclic reaction.

In this part, you should ignore stereochemistry.

- (i) Draw curly arrows to show how 2-methylbuta-1,3-diene forms a cyclobutene. [1]
- (ii) Electrocyclic reactions are reversible.

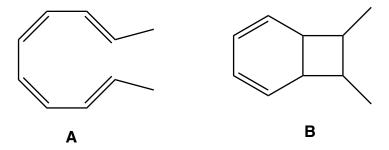
Show how 7-dehydrocholestrol forms pre-vitamin D<sub>3</sub> via an electrocyclic reaction using curly arrows to represent electron movement. [1]

7-dehydrocholestrol

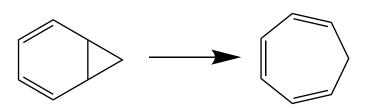
pre-vitamin D<sub>3</sub>

[3]

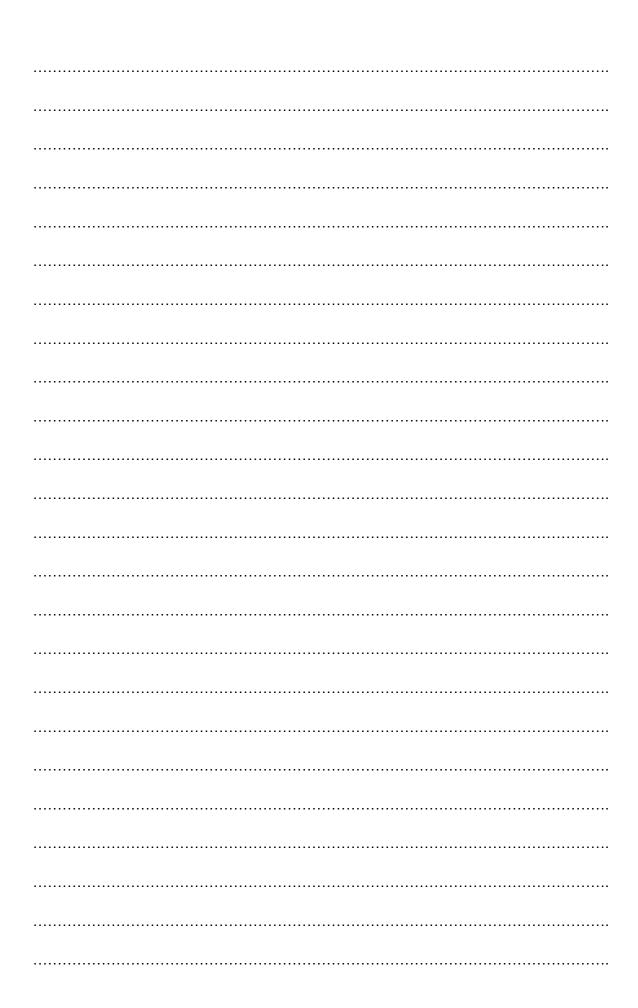
(iii) **B** is formed from **A** through 2 electrocyclic reactions. Draw curly arrows, and the intermediate, to show how **B** is formed from **A**.



(iv) Suggest why this electrocyclic reaction takes place so readily, even at extremely low temperatures.



[1]

 	 	 •••••	 [Total: 10]