See back cover for an English translation of this cover



91391M



Te Mātauranga Matū, Kaupae 3, 2014

91391M Te whakaatu māramatanga ki ngā āhuatanga o ngā pūhui whaiwaro

2.00 i te ahiahi Rātū 11 Whiringa-ā-rangi 2014 Whiwhinga: Rima

Paetae	Kaiaka	Kairangi
Te whakaatu māramatanga ki ngā āhuatanga o ngā pūhui whaiwaro.	Te whakaatu māramatanga hōhonu ki ngā āhuatanga o ngā pūhui whaiwaro.	Te whakaatu māramatanga matawhānui ki ngā āhuatanga o ngā pūhui whaiwaro.

Tirohia mehemea e ōrite ana te Tau Ākonga ā-Motu (NSN) kei tō pepa whakauru ki te tau kei runga ake nei.

Me whakautu e koe ngā pātai KATOA kei roto i te pukapuka nei.

He taka pūmotu kua whakaritea ki te Pukaiti Rauemi L3-CHEMMR.

Ki te hiahia koe ki ētahi atu wāhi hei tuhituhi whakautu, whakamahia te (ngā) whārangi kei muri i te pukapuka nei, ka āta tohu ai i ngā tau pātai.

Tirohia mehemea kei roto nei ngā whārangi 2–25 e raupapa tika ana, ā, kāore hoki he whārangi wātea.

HOATU TE PUKAPUKA NEI KI TE KAIWHAKAHAERE HEI TE MUTUNGA O TE WHAKAMĀTAUTAU.

TAPEKE

PĀTAI TUATAHI

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

(a) Whakaotihia te tūtohi i raro nei mā te tuhituhi i te ingoa nahanaha IUPAC mō ia pūhui, tāna ture tātai hanganga rānei.

Ture tātai hanganga	Ingoa nahanaha IUPAC
CI O II CH ₃ -CH-C-CH ₃	
	amiti pōwaro (propanamide)
CH ₃ -O-C-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₃ II O	

(b) Ina tauhohe ai te waihā-2-pūwaro ki te H_2SO_4 kukū, e toru ngā momo hua whaiwaro ka puta pea, \bar{a} , he poinanaha tētahi ki tētahi.

$$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH - CH_3 \xrightarrow{H_2SO_4 kuk\bar{u}} hua whaiwaro$$
 OH

(i) Ki ngā pouaka i raro, tātuhia ngā poinanaha e toru ka puta i tēnei tauhohenga.

1	2	3

QUESTION ONE

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

(a) Complete the table below giving the IUPAC systematic name or the structural formula for each compound.

Structural formula	IUPAC systematic name
CI O II CH ₃ -CH-C-CH ₃	
	propanamide
$\begin{array}{c} CH_3 - O - C - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3 \\ II \\ O \end{array}$	

(b) When butan-2-ol undergoes a reaction with concentrated $\rm H_2SO_4$, three possible organic products form, which are isomers of each other.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \operatorname{CH_3-CH_2-CH-CH_3} & \xrightarrow{\operatorname{conc.\,H_2SO_4}} & \operatorname{organic\,products} \\ & \operatorname{OH} & \end{array}$$

(i) In the boxes below, draw the three isomers formed during this reaction.

1	2	3

Whakamāramahia tō wha	iuiigu (i) te iuii	inga iti rawa ka	pata.	

Explain your answer.		

6 E whakaaturia ana te hākawa toru nonireka (triglyceride) ki te āhua tōtā. (c) $\begin{array}{c|c} & O \\ H_2C-O-C-(CH_2)_{16}-CH_3 \\ & O \\ HC-O-C-(CH_2)_{16}-CH_3 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c|c}
 & O \\
 & | \\
 & | \\
 & H_2C - O - C - (CH_2)_{16} - CH_3
\end{array}$ (i) Porohitatia tētahi rōpū mahinga kei te hoahoa o runga ka homai i te ingoa. Ingoa ropū mahinga: Whakatauritehia te tauhohenga o te hākawa toru nonireka i runga ina whakapāheko (ii)ā-wai mā te waikawa, mā te kawakore hoki. I tō tuhinga me whakauru e koe: ngā tātuhinga o ngā hanganga tōtā o ngā hua whaiwaro ngā whakahohe me ngā āhuatanga e hiahiatia ana kia haere tonu te tauhohenga.

He wāhi anō mō tō whakautu ki tēnei pātai kei te whārangi 8.

(c) The triglyceride below is shown in condensed form.



$$\begin{array}{c|c} & O \\ H_2C-O-C-(CH_2)_{16}-CH_3 \\ & O \\ HC-O-C-(CH_2)_{16}-CH_3 \\ & O \\ H_2C-O-C-(CH_2)_{16}-CH_3 \end{array}$$

((i)	Circle a functional	group on t	he diagram	above and	give its	s name
١,	/	Chiefe a ranethonar	Stoup on t	iio aiagiaiii	acc to alla	51,010,	, 1141110

Functional group name:

(ii) Compare and contrast the reaction of the above triglyceride when it undergoes both acidic and basic hydrolysis.

In your answer you should include:

- drawings of condensed structures of the organic products
- any reagents and conditions required for the reaction to proceed.

There is more space for your answer to this question on page 9.

8	
	MĀTE
	MĀ TE KAIMĀK. ANAKE

6	
	ASSESSOR USE ONLY

Tautohua ngā whakahohe, ngā āhuatanga e hiahiatia ana, me ngā kitenga e hāngai ana ki ngā

PĀTAI TUARUA

(a)

MĀ TE
KAIMĀKA
ANAKE

(i)	Ngā mehanga waiwai o te amini pōwaro me te amiti pōwaro.
(ii)	Hāparo-rua-pōwaro me te hāparo-tahi pōwaro.
(iii)	Waikawa pōwaro waihā-kore pūhaumāota (propanoyl chloride) me te pōhakawa pōwar (propyl propanoate).
	raro nei ngā tohutohu mō te whakarite i te 2-pūhaumāota-2-mewaro-pōwaro.
1.	Rurerurehia he 10 mL o te 2-mewaro-waihā-2-pōwaro ki te 30 mL waikawa pūhaumāota kukū ki roto i tētahi kōrere tātari.
2.	Tukuna haerehia te apa waikawa o raro ka waiho. Tāpirihia te konutai hauwai pākawawaro pūhake ki te hua whaiwaro. Rurerurehia, me te tuku haere tonu i te kati ētahi hēkona kia tukuna haerehia ai te pēhanga.
3.	Tukuna haerehia te apa waiwai i raro ka waiho. Whakawhitia ki tētahi puoto koeko ka tāpiri i ētahi konutai pākawa pungatara waikore, ā, kia kaha tonu te kaurori.

e koropupū ana i roto i te 2°C o te pae koropupū o te 2-pūhaumāota-2-mewaro-

pōwaro.

Whakawhitia te hua whaiwaro ki roto i tētahi puoto tou porohita, ka kohi i te wāhanga

QUESTION TWO

3.

ASSE	sso	R'S
HISE	ONI	v

(i)	Aqueous solutions of propanamine and propanamide.
(ii)	Propanone and propanal.
(iii)	Propanoyl chloride and propyl propanoate.
Insti	ructions for the preparation of 2-chloro-2-methylpropane are given below.
Read	d the instructions carefully and answer the questions that follow.
1.	Shake 10 mL of 2-methylpropan-2-ol with 30 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid in a separating funnel for 10 minutes.
2.	Run off the bottom acid layer and discard it. Add saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate to the organic product. Shake, releasing the tap every few seconds to relieve the pressure.

4. Transfer the organic product into a round-bottom flask, and collect the fraction boiling within 2°C of the boiling point of 2-chloro-2-methylpropane.

some anhydrous sodium sulfate, and stir thoroughly.

Run off the bottom aqueous layer and discard it. Transfer into a conical flask and add

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

(i)	Whakamāramahia he aha i tāpirihia ai te mehanga konutai hauwai pākawawaro i ng tohutohu 2.						
	Whakaingoahia te haurehu ka puta i tēnei upane.						
	Ingoa o te haurehu ka puta:						
	Whakamāramatanga:						
(ii)	Whakamāramahia he aha i tāpihiria ai te konutai pākawa pungatara waikore i ngā tohutohu 3.						
(::: <u>)</u>	Wileday a state to tulog as he whalegrabiling to butchy 4 bei berei i to bue wheiver						
(iii)	Whakaingoatia te tukanga ka whakamahi i ngā tohutohu 4 hei horoi i te hua whaiwaro.						
	Te tukanga ka whakamahia: Tuhia te tau o ngā utauta ka whakamahia e tētahi ākonga ki te whakahaere i tēnei tukanga mai i ngā hoahoa i raro.						
	Tau hoahoa:						

3

2

1

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)	Explain why the solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate is added in instruction 2. Name the gas produced in this step.						
		Name of gas formed:					
	Explanation:						
i)	Explain why anhydrous sod	ium sulfate is a	added in instructio	on 3.			
ii)	Name the process used in in	struction 4 to p	purify the organic	product.			
	Process used:						
	Write the number of the equ from the diagrams below.	ipment that a s	student would use	to perform this process			
	Diagram no:		T	Г			

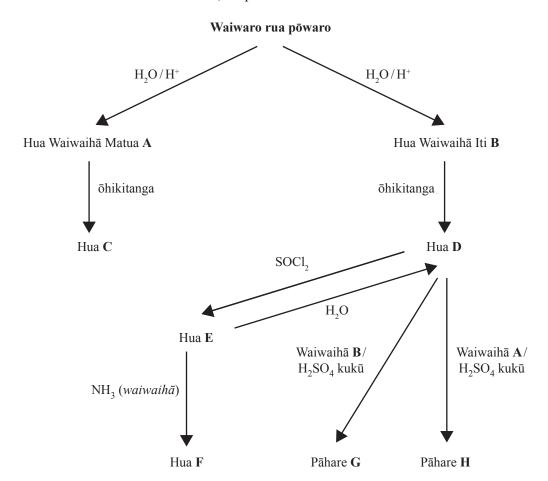
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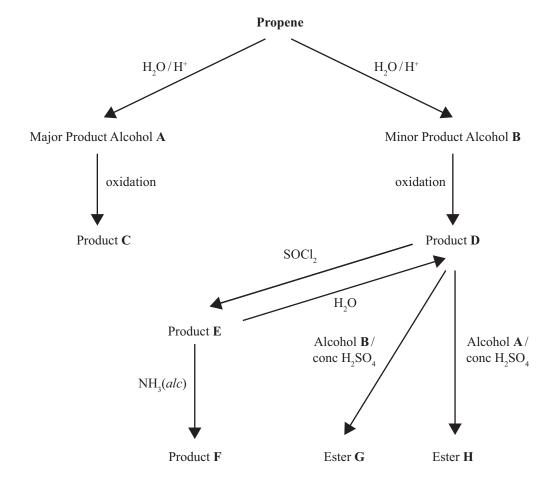
	14	
(iv)	Matapakihia te tukanga ka whakahaerehia i roto i ngā tohutohu 4 kei te whārangi 10. Me whakauru ki tō whakautu:	MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE
	• te kaupapa o tēnei tukanga	
	• he whakamārama he pēhea te mahi a tēnei.	

	15	
(iv)	Discuss the process carried out in instruction 4 on page 11.	ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY
	Include in your answer:	
	• the purpose of this process	
	• an explanation of how it works.	
		_
		_
		_
		_
		_
		_
		_
		1

- (a) Ka taea te whakahohe i te waiwaro rua pōwaro ki te wai i roto i te waikawa kia puta ai tētahi hua matua (A) me tētahi hua iti (B).
 - Ka ōhikitia a **A** kia puta te hua **C**.
 - Ka ōhikita a **B** kia puta te hua **D**.
 - Ina whakahohea a **D** ki te SOCl₂, ka puta te hua **E**.
 - Ina whakahohea a **D** ki te waiwaihā **B**, ka puta te **pāhare G**.
 - Ina whakahohea a **D** ki te waiwaihā **A**, ka puta te **pāhare H**, arā, he poinanaha o **G**.
 - Ina whakahohea a E ki te waiwaihā haukini, ka puta te hua F.
 - Ina whakahohea a **E** ki te wai, ka puta te hua **D**.



- (a) Propene can be reacted with water in the presence of acid to form a major product (**A**) and a minor product (**B**).
 - **A** is oxidised to form product **C**.
 - **B** is oxidised to form product **D**.
 - When **D** is reacted with SOCl₂, it forms product **E**.
 - When **D** is reacted with alcohol **B**, it forms an **ester G**.
 - When **D** is reacted with alcohol **A**, it forms **ester H**, which is an isomer of **G**.
 - When E is reacted with alcoholic ammonia, it forms product F.
 - When **E** is reacted with water, it forms product **D**.



Whakaingoatia ng \bar{a} p \bar{u} hui A ki G, ka t \bar{a} tuhi i ng \bar{a} ture t \bar{a} tai hanganga m \bar{o} ng \bar{a} p \bar{u} hui A ki H.

Ingoa Ture Tātai Hanganga A В \mathbf{C} D E F \mathbf{G} \mathbf{H}

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE Name compounds ${\bf A}$ to ${\bf G}$, and draw structural formulae for compounds ${\bf A}$ to ${\bf H}$.

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

	Name	Structural Formula
A		
В		
C		
D		
E		
F		
G		
Н		

(b) Ka whakapāheko ā-wai te waerau e whai ake ana i raro i ngā āhuatanga tika.

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA ANAKE

(ii) Matapakihia te whakapāheko ā-wai o te waerau.

I tō whakautu me whakauru e koe:

- ngā āhuatanga e taea ai te whakapāheko ā-wai i tēnei waerau
- ngā hanganga o ngā hua whaiwaro nā te whakapāheko ā-wai.

He wāhi anō mō tō whakautu ki tēnei pātai kei te whārangi 22.

The following polymer will, under the correct conditions, hydrolyse. (b)

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

(i)	Draw the monomer(s)	france	rrrhigh	thia	10 a 1x x 100 a 10		formand
(1)	Draw the monomens)	пош	WIIICH	uns	DOIVINE	-18	TOTHEU
(-)					P J		

(ii) Discuss the hydrolysis of the polymer.

In your answer you should include:

- the conditions under which it can be hydrolysed

	structures of the organic products formed as a result of hydrolysis.		
_			
		There is more space for your	

answer to this question on page 23.

MĀ TE KAIMĀKA
KAIMĀKA ANAKE
]
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	ASSESSOR'S
	ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

	He puka anō mēnā ka hiahiatia.	
TAU PĀTAI	Tuhia te (ngā) tāu pātai mēnā e hāngai ana.	

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

		Extra paper if required.	
QUESTION		Write the question number(s) if applicable.	
QUESTION NUMBER	l	, .,	

English translation of the wording on the front cover

Level 3 Chemistry, 2014

91391 Demonstrate understanding of the properties of organic compounds

2.00 pm Tuesday 11 November 2014 Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of the properties of organic compounds.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of the properties of organic compounds.	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of the properties of organic compounds.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

A periodic table is provided on the Resource Sheet L3–CHEMMR.

If you need more space for any answer, use the page(s) provided at the back of this booklet and clearly number the question.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–25 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.