



# higher education & training

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Department:  
Higher Education and Training  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## **MARKING GUIDELINE**

**NATIONAL CERTIFICATE**

**CHEMISTRY N5**

**4 December 2023**

**This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.**

**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 1.1.1 True, ✓ they have the same molecular formula. ✓  
 1.1.2 True, ✓ the functional group participates in chemical reaction. ✓  
 1.1.3 False, ✓ it contains chlorine and fluorine atoms only. ✓  
 1.1.4 True, ✓ they differ only in the number of neutrons ✓ **OR** they differ in mass number.  
 1.1.5 False, ✓ the condensed formula of pentane is  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$  ✓ **OR** pentane has 5 carbon atoms, not six.

(5 × 2) (10)

- 1.2 1.2.1



- 1.2.2



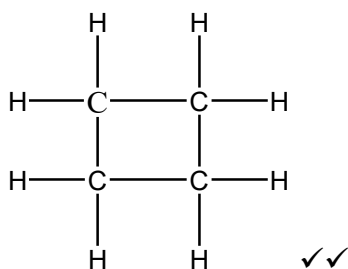
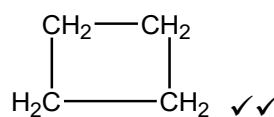
(2 × 2) (4)

- 1.3 Sp

(1)

**[15]****QUESTION 2: ALKANES**

- 2.1

**OR** $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8$  ✓

(4)

- 2.2 Pentane is non-polar, benzene is non-polar and polar. ✓ Non-polar compounds ✓ dissolve non-polar ✓ compounds and polar compounds dissolve ✓ polar compounds. (4)
- 2.3 4-ethyl-2,2-dimethyl hexane  
 ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ (3)

- 2.4
- Initiation
  - Propagation
  - Termination

(3)  
[13]**QUESTION 3: ALKENES**

- 3.1
- 1-butene
  - 2-butene
  - Isobutene

(3)

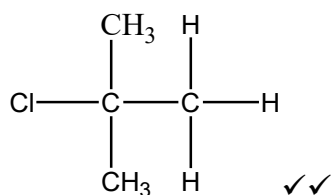
- 3.2 With the addition of a hydrogen halide<sup>✓</sup> to an unsymmetrical alkene,<sup>✓</sup> the hydrogen atom<sup>✓</sup> attaches to the less substituted<sup>✓</sup> carbon

**OR**

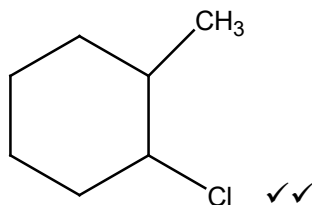
In the addition of a polar molecule<sup>✓</sup> to an unsymmetrical alkene,<sup>✓</sup> the hydrogen<sup>✓</sup> atom attaches itself to the carbon with the greater<sup>✓</sup> number of hydrogen atoms.

(2)

- 3.3 3.3.1



- 3.3.2



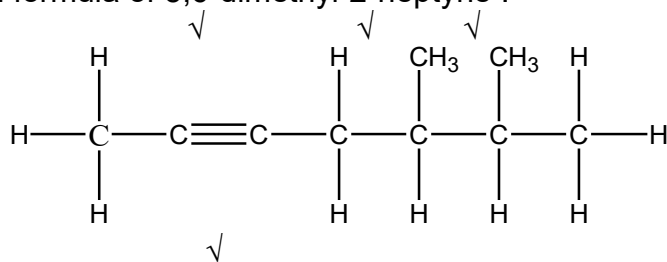
(2 × 2) (4)

- 3.4
- $$\overset{\checkmark}{\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_3} \xrightarrow{\overset{\checkmark}{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4}} \overset{\checkmark}{\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2} + \overset{\checkmark}{\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_3}$$
- Minor product<sup>✓</sup>      Major product<sup>✓</sup>

(4)  
[13]

### QUESTION 4: ALKYNES

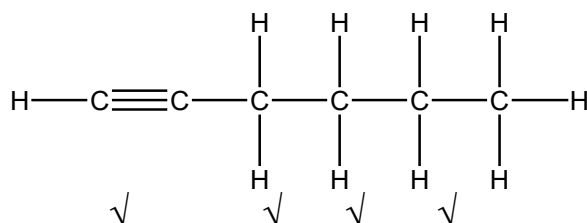
4.1 Structural formula of 5,6-dimethyl-2-heptyne .



C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>16</sub>✓

(3)

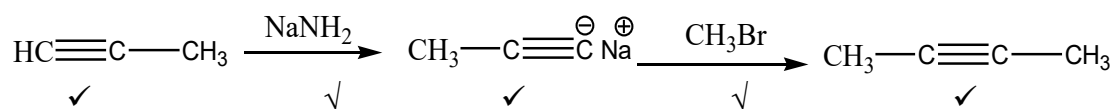
4.2



1-hexane✓

(3)

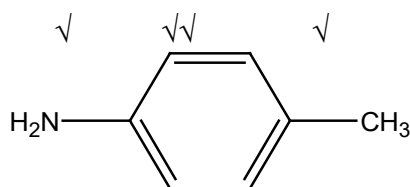
4.3



(4)  
[10]

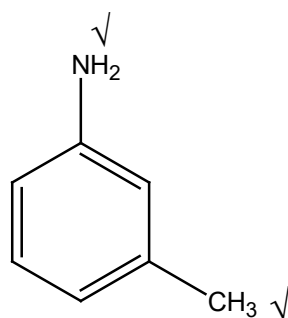
### QUESTION 5: AROMATIC COMPOUNDS

5.1 5.1.1



p-amino toluene

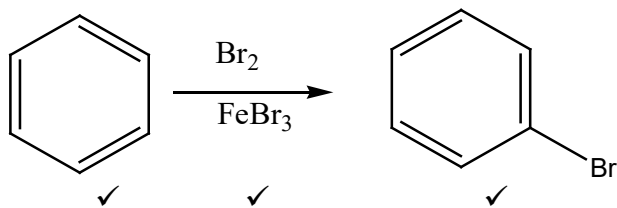
5.1.2



m-methylaniline

(2 × 2) (4)

5.2



Bromobenzene✓

(4)

5.3

5.3.1 4-nitrotoluene ✓✓  
OR 1-methyl-4-nitro benzene  
OR p-nitrotoluene

5.3.2 1-bromo-3-nitrobenzene ✓✓  
OR m-nitro bromobenzene

(2 × 2)

(4)  
[12]

### QUESTION 6: ALCOHOLS

6.1

6.1.1 2-butanol ✓  
OR butan-2-ol ; secondary ✓

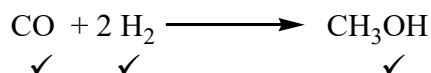
6.1.2 2-methyl-2-butanol ✓ ; tertiary ✓

6.1.3 1-propanol ✓  
OR propan-1-ol ; primary ✓

(3 × 2)

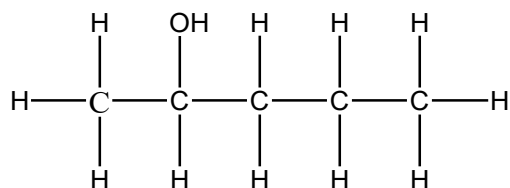
(6)

6.2



(3)

6.3

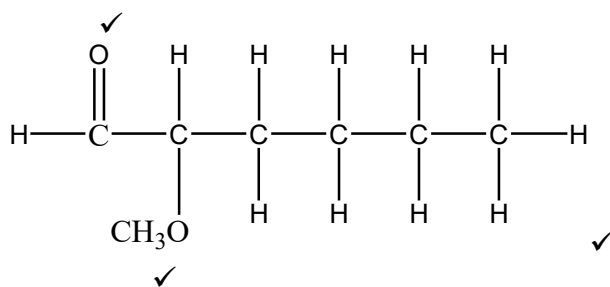


2-pentanol ✓ OR pentan-2-ol

(2)  
[11]

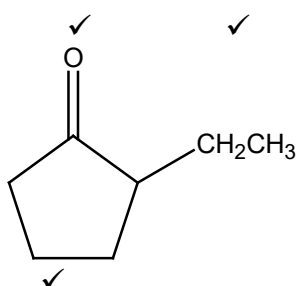
### QUESTION 7: ALDEHYDES AND KETONES

7.1 7.1.1



(3)

7.1.2



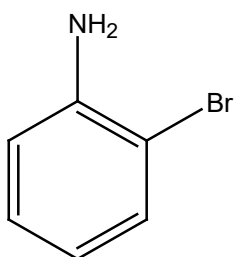
(3)

7.2 Aldehyde✓; carboxylic acid✓

(2)  
[8]

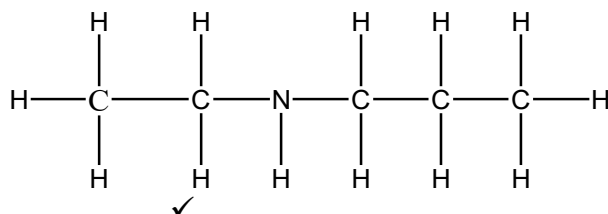
### QUESTION 8: AMINES

8.1 8.1.1



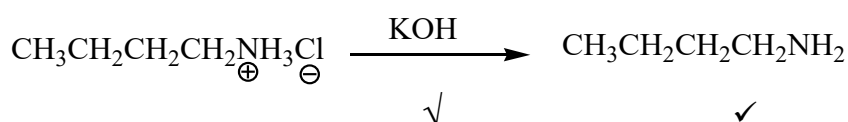
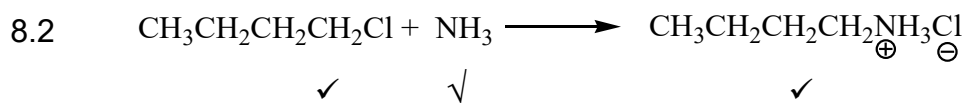
Primary✓

8.1.2



Secondary✓

(2 × 2) (4)



(4)  
[8]

