



1. Bacterial and viral infections require different types of medication.

(a) Outline **two** differences between bacteria and viruses.

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(2)

(b) Antiviral drugs are used for the treatment of HIV and other viral infections. Describe **two** ways in which antiviral drugs work.

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(2)

(c) Discuss why viral infections are generally harder to treat than bacterial infections.

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(3)

(Total 7 marks)



2. Describe and explain difficulties associated with solving the AIDS problem.

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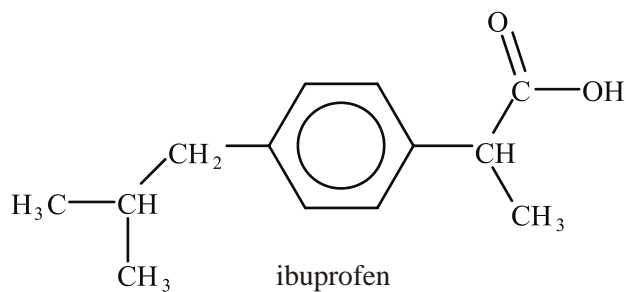
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(Total 4 marks)

3. Ibuprofen is an analgesic with the following structure:



- (a) Identify the chiral carbon atom in the structure of ibuprofen using an asterisk (\*).

(1)



- (b) Describe how chiral auxiliaries can be used to synthesize only the desired enantiomeric form of a drug from a non-chiral starting compound. Explain why it is important to use only the desired enantiomeric form of a drug and state an example of what can happen if a racemic mixture is used.

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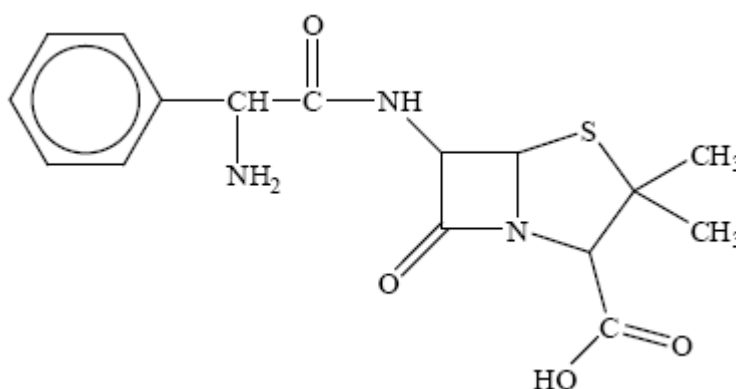
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(5)

(Total 6 marks)

4. Ampicillin is a semi-synthetic penicillin used to treat lung infections. The structure of the antibiotic is shown below.





- (i) Identify **two** functional groups present in the side chain (R) of ampicillin by comparing its structure to that of penicillin in Table 20 in the Data Booklet.

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(2)

- (ii) Explain why it is important to continue to develop semi-synthetic penicillins.

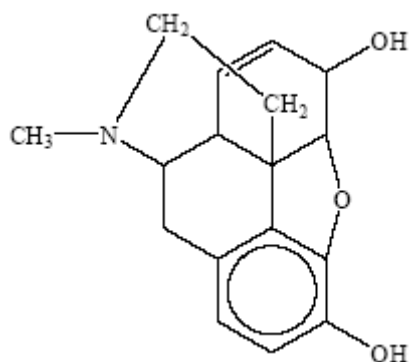
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(2)

(Total 4 marks)

5. The structures of the strong analgesics morphine and heroin (diamorphine) can be found in Table 20 of the Data Booklet.

- (i) Identify the amine functional group in the morphine molecule below by drawing a ring around it.



(1)

- (ii) Classify the type of amine present in morphine.

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(1)



(iii) State the name of the functional group found in heroin but not in morphine.

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**(1)**

**(Total 3 marks)**