



Section A

1. Choose the correct words from the box to complete the sentences.

compound	mixture	hydrocarbons	mud	plankton	rocks	finite	infinite
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Crude oil is a _____ resource found deep underground. It is made from the biomass of ancient _____, which was buried under _____.

2. Choose the correct definition of a hydrocarbon.

Tick (✓) **one** box.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A. A compound made of hydrogen and carbon atoms | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. A compound made of water and carbon atoms | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. A mixture made of hydrogen and carbon atoms | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D. A mixture made of water and carbon atoms | <input type="checkbox"/> |

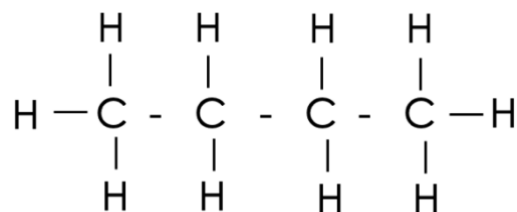
3. State the general formula of the alkanes.

4. Choose the name of the alkane that contains three carbon atoms.

Tick (✓) **one** box.

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| A. Ethane | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Propane | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Butane | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5. Name the alkane shown by the structural formula below.

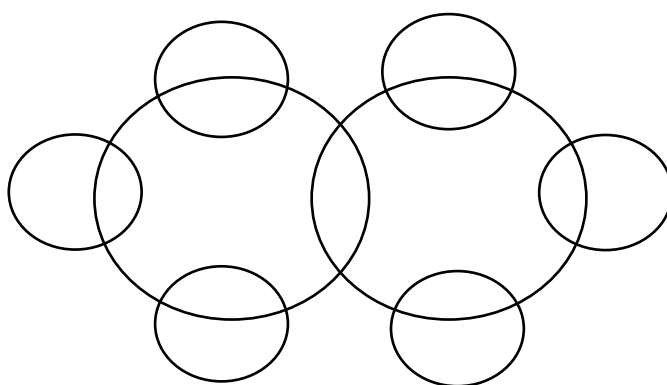


Section B



6. Methane and ethane are both alkanes.
- a. Draw the structural formulae for methane and ethane.

- b. Complete the dot and cross diagram to show the bonding in a molecule of ethane.



- c. Compare the structures of methane and ethane.

- d. The alkanes is a large family of compounds.
Determine the chemical formula of an alkane with:
- i. 8 carbons

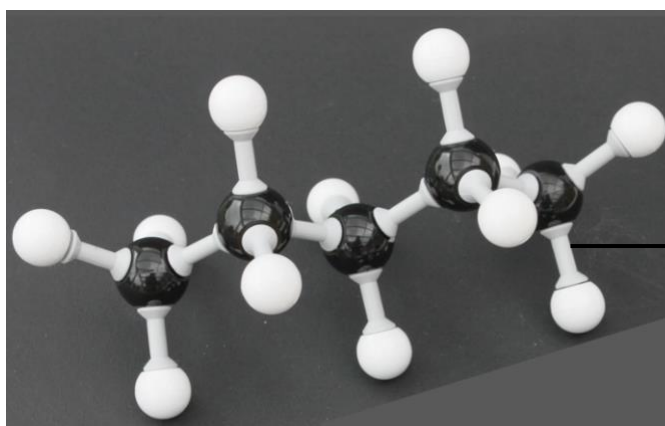
- ii. 24 carbons

- iii. 36 hydrogens



iv. 20 hydrogens

7. The image below shows a model of an alkane.



A

a. Determine the chemical formula of this alkane.

b. Give an advantage of this model.

c. What is represented by the letter A?

d. Explain why this alkane is a compound and a molecule.

Section C

8. Carbon has an atomic number of 6 and a mass number of 12.

a. State the number of protons, neutrons and electrons in an atom of carbon.





- b. Draw the electronic configuration of a carbon atom.
- c. Explain why a carbon atom is neutral.
- d. Carbon's mass number is usually rounded to 12 but the relative atomic mass is actually 12.02. Explain why this is not a whole number.
- e. Compare the atomic structures of carbon-12 and carbon-14.

