

Section A

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

compound	mixture	hydrocarbons	mud	plankton	rocks	finite	infinite
-----------------	----------------	---------------------	------------	-----------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------

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
- B. A compound made of water and carbon atoms
- C. A mixture made of hydrogen and carbon atoms
- D. A mixture made of water and carbon atoms

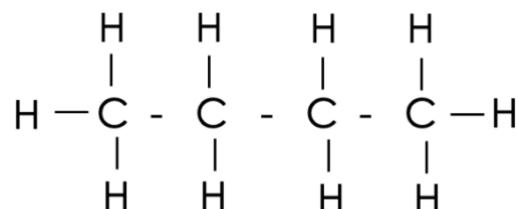
3. State the general formula of the alkanes.
-

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

Tick () **one** box.

- A. Ethane
- B. Propane
- C. Butane

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

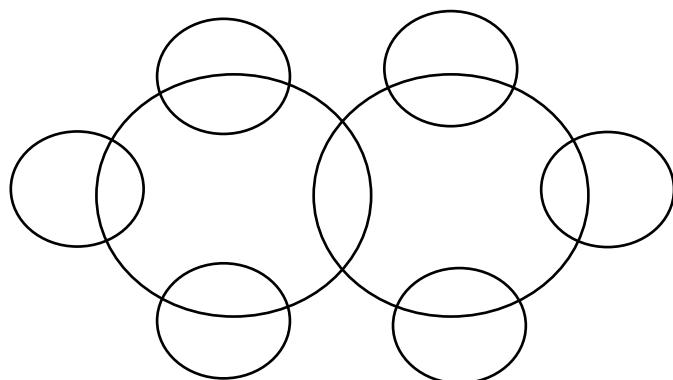


Section B



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

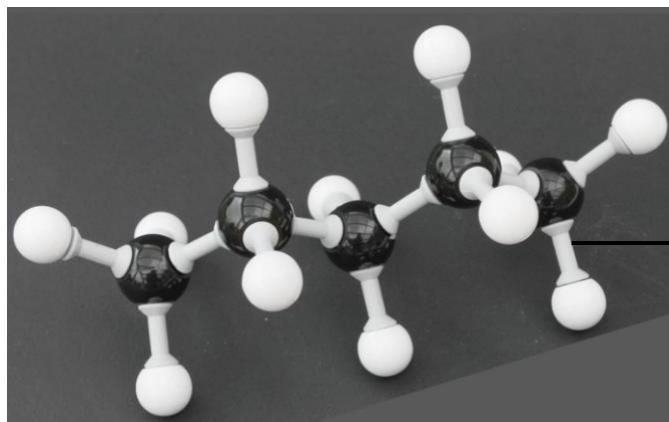
- ii. 24 carbons

- 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.

