

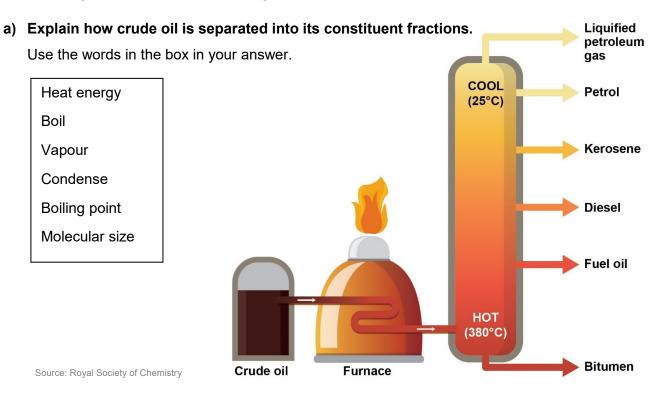


In context

Subject area: Organic chemistry Level: 14–16 years (Foundation)

Topic: Crude oil Source: rsc.li/311PrTF

1) The diagram shows a fractionating tower used to separate crude oil.



b) Crude oil is a finite energy resource.

What does 'finite resource' mean?





c) Products from crude oil are of crucial importance to us, and our lives would be very different without these.

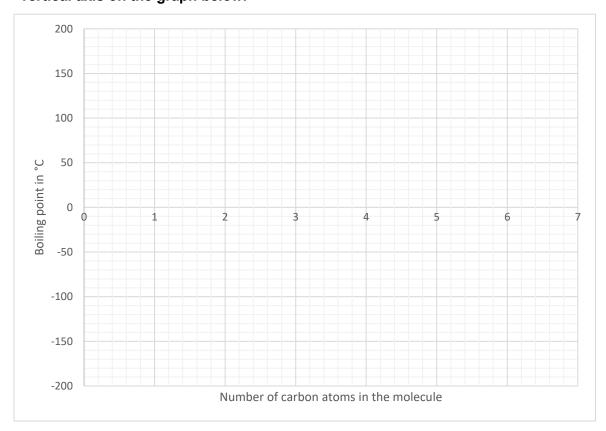
State two important products made from crude oil that are not mentioned in the above diagram.

2) Crude oil is a complicated mixture of hydrocarbons, many of which are alkanes.

The boiling points of the first six members of the alkane homologous series are shown in the table below.

Number of carbon atoms in alkane	Boiling point in °C
1	-162
2	-89
3	-42
4	-0.5
5	36
6	69

a) Plot the number of carbon atoms on the horizontal axis and the boiling point on the vertical axis on the graph below.





3)



b)	Draw a line of best fit through these points.		
c)	Use your graph to describe how the boiling point change to six carbon atoms.	ges from two carbon atoms	
d)	d) Use your graph to determine the boiling point of the alkane with seven carbo atoms.		
e) Which of the hydrocarbons are gases at room temperature, 20 °C?			
A s	ample of petrol (gasoline) was analysed by a chemist.		
Sh	e recorded a mass of petrol of 5.20 g.		
The analysis found a substance called decane in the petrol.			
	e percentage of decane in the petrol sample was 4.8%, by ass.		
	ecane is an alkane containing ten carbon atoms in its blecule.	Source: Envato Elements	
a)	Which two elements are present in alkanes?		
b)	What is the general formula for an alkane?		
c)	Use your answer to part b) to work out the molecular fo	ormula for decane.	



d) Complete the structure to show a decane molecule.

e) Explain why a decane molecule is described as 'saturated'.

f) Calculate the mass of decane in the petrol sample.

Give your answer to 3 significant figures. Show your working.