



1 Complete this table with the names and structures of some hydrocarbons.

Displayed formula	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \text{H} & \text{H} & & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ &   &   & &   &   &   \\ \text{H} & - \text{C} & = \text{C} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{H} \\ & & & &   &   &   \\ & & & & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \text{H} & & \text{H} & & \text{H} & \\ &   & &   & &   & \\ \text{H} & - \text{C} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{C} & - & \text{H} \\ &   & &   & &   & \\ & \text{H} & & \text{H} & & \text{H} & \end{array}$	
Name			propene

2 a Hexane is an alkane containing 6 carbon atoms. Give its molecular formula. ....

b Hexene is an alkene containing 6 carbon atoms. Give its molecular formula. ....

3 Ethene can be made by cracking alkanes such as dodecane ( $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{26}$ ) in the kerosene fraction.

a Why are fractions containing larger alkanes cracked? .....

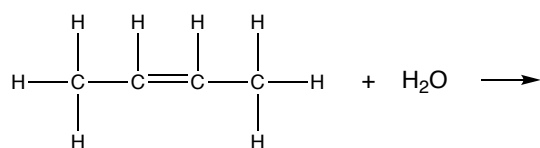
.....  
.....  
.....

b Write a balanced equation for this reaction. ....

4 Butene reacts with steam at high temperature and pressure and with concentrated phosphoric acid as catalyst.

a Name the type of reaction taking place. ....

b Complete the equation for this reaction.



5 The alkanes in crude oil are separated into fractions by fractional distillation.

a Is each fraction a pure substance or a mixture? Explain how you can tell. ....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

b Describe and explain how this separation is done at an oil refinery.