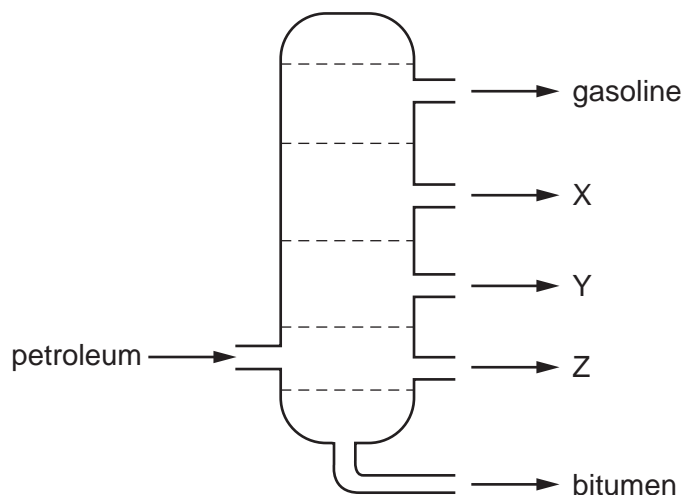


- 1 The diagram shows the separation of petroleum into fractions.



What could X, Y and Z represent?

	X	Y	Z
<b>A</b>	diesel oil	lubricating fraction	paraffin
<b>B</b>	lubricating fraction	diesel oil	paraffin
<b>C</b>	paraffin	lubricating fraction	diesel oil
<b>D</b>	paraffin	diesel oil	lubricating fraction

- 2 What is **not** the correct use for the fraction named?

	name of fraction	use
<b>A</b>	fuel oil	making waxes
<b>B</b>	gas oil	diesel engines
<b>C</b>	kerosene	fuel
<b>D</b>	naphtha fraction	making chemicals

3 Which row shows the correct use of a fraction obtained by the fractional distillation of petroleum?

	fraction	use
<b>A</b>	bitumen	making waxes and polishes
<b>B</b>	fuel oil	aircraft fuel
<b>C</b>	kerosene	fuel for ships
<b>D</b>	naphtha	making chemicals

4 Which statement about petroleum is **not** correct?

- A** It can be separated into useful substances by fractional distillation.
- B** It consists mainly of hydrocarbons.
- C** It is found underground in many parts of the world.
- D** Its main use is for making lubricants and polishes.

5 Petroleum is separated into useful fractions by fractional distillation.

Separation occurs in a fractionating column.

Some properties of three of these fractions are shown.

fraction	boiling point range/°C	number of carbon atoms in the molecules
1		5–10
2	320–35	16–24
3	120–21	

Which statement is correct?

- A** Fraction 1 has a higher boiling point range than fraction 2.
- B** Fraction 2 is removed from a higher point in the fractioning tower than fraction 1.
- C** Molecules in fraction 3 have shorter chains than those in fraction 2.
- D** None of the fractions is liquid at room temperature.

6 Which process does **not** involve oxidation?

- A burning a fossil fuel
- B conversion of iron from the blast furnace into steel
- C distillation of crude oil
- D rusting of iron

7 The table shows the composition of four different types of petroleum (crude oil).

fraction	Arabian Heavy / %	Arabian Light / %	Iranian Heavy / %	North Sea / %
gasoline	18	21	21	23
kerosene	11.5	13	13	15
diesel oil	18	20	20	24
fuel oil	52.5	46	46	38

Which type of petroleum is best for the motor vehicle industry?

- A Arabian Heavy
- B Arabian Light
- C Iranian Heavy
- D North Sea

8 Petroleum is a mixture of hydrocarbons which can be separated into fractions using fractional distillation.

Which fraction is used as fuel in jet engines?

- A bitumen
- B gasoline
- C kerosene
- D naphtha

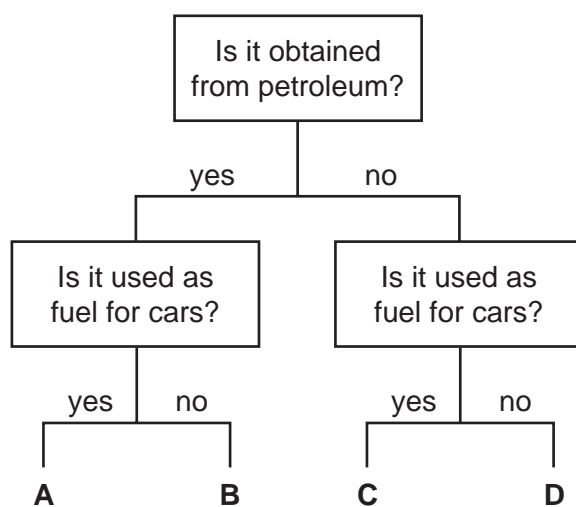
- 9 The table shows some fractions that are obtained from petroleum by fractional distillation, together with some of their uses.

fraction	use
refinery gas	cooking
gasoline	fuel for cars
1	making chemicals
2	jet fuel
3	fuel for ships
bitumen	making roads

Which row correctly identifies fractions 1, 2 and 3?

	1	2	3
A	diesel oil	fuel oil	lubricating fraction
B	fuel oil	diesel oil	kerosene
C	kerosene	naphtha	diesel oil
D	naphtha	kerosene	fuel oil

- 10 In the flow chart, which fuel could be gasoline?



11 Which properties of the different compounds in petroleum enable its separation into fractions?

- 1 boiling point
- 2 chain length
- 3 chemical reactivity
- 4 solubility in water

**A** 1 and 2      **B** 1 and 3      **C** 2 and 4      **D** 3 and 4

12 Bitumen is a substance obtained from the fractional distillation of petroleum.

Which row describes its boiling point and the size of its molecules?

	boiling point	size of molecules
<b>A</b>	high	large
<b>B</b>	high	small
<b>C</b>	low	large
<b>D</b>	low	small

13 Which properties of the different compounds in petroleum enable its separation into fractions?

- 1 boiling point
- 2 chain length
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**A** 1 and 2      **B** 1 and 3      **C** 2 and 4      **D** 3 and 4

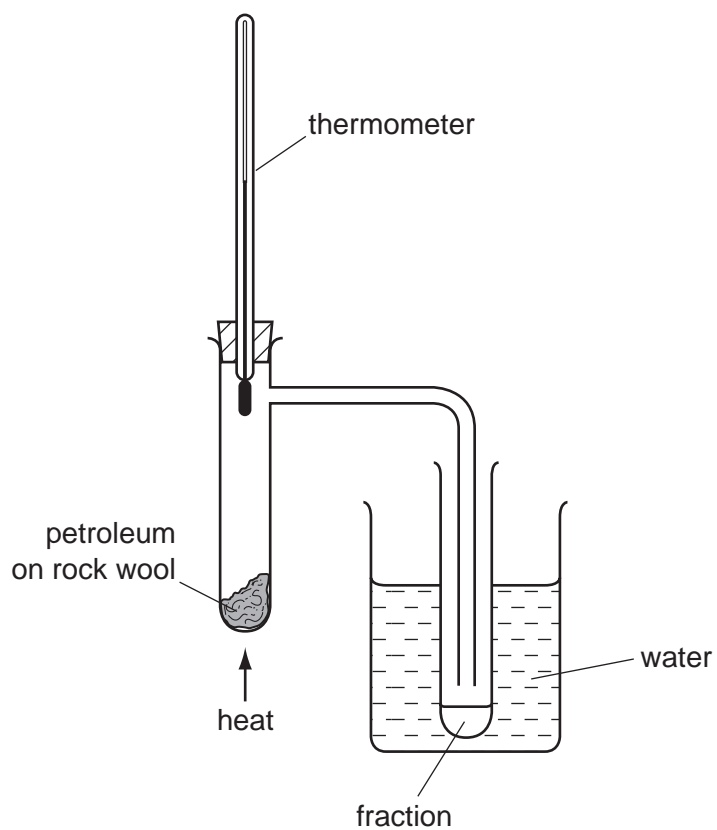
14 Which method is used to obtain petrol from petroleum?

- A** crystallisation
- B** diffusion
- C** filtration
- D** fractional distillation

15 Which fraction from the fractional distillation of petroleum does **not** match its correct use?

	fraction	use
<b>A</b>	fuel oil	domestic heating
<b>B</b>	kerosene	jet fuel
<b>C</b>	naphtha	making roads
<b>D</b>	refinery gas	for heating and cooking

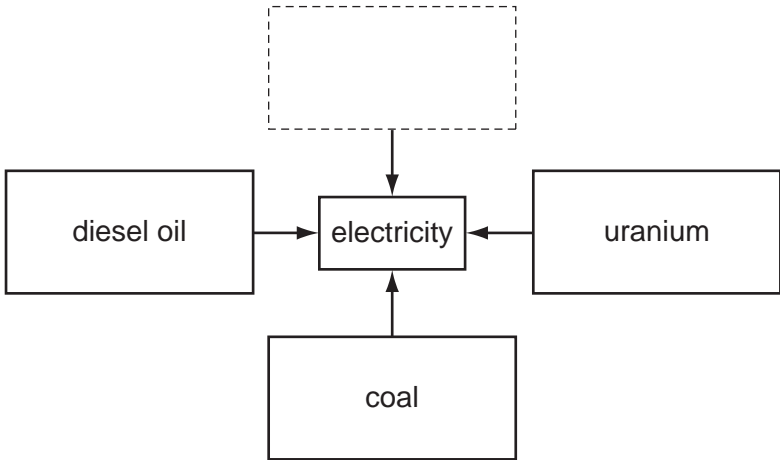
16 The diagram shows apparatus used to separate petroleum into four fractions.



Which fraction contains the smallest hydrocarbon molecules?

fraction	boiling point range / °C
<b>A</b>	up to 70
<b>B</b>	70 to 120
<b>C</b>	120 to 170
<b>D</b>	over 170

17 The diagram shows different fuels from which electricity can be generated.



Which box completes the diagram?

A	B	C	D
ammonia	bitumen	natural gas	steam

18 Petroleum is a very important raw material that is separated into more useful products.

Which terms describe petroleum and the method used to separate it?

	petroleum is a	method used to separate petroleum
A	compound	cracking
B	compound	fractional distillation
C	mixture	cracking
D	mixture	fractional distillation



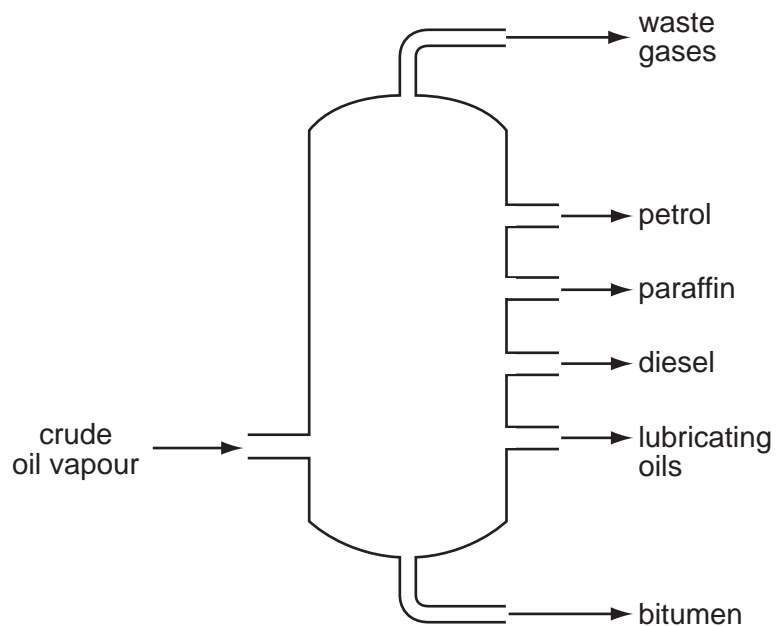
19 The table shows the composition of four different types of petroleum (crude oil).

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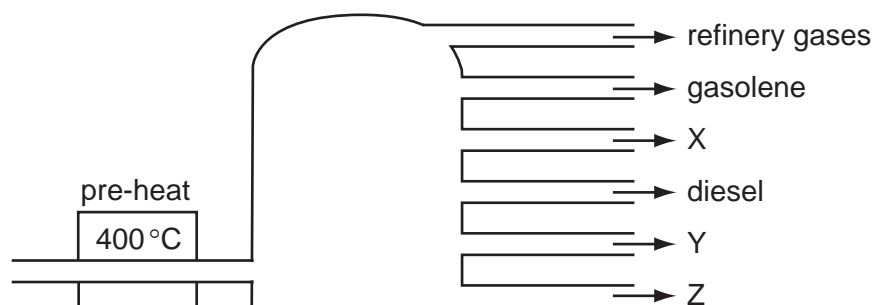
20 Which industrial process is shown in the diagram?



- A** cracking
- B** fermentation
- C** fractional distillation
- D** polymerisation

21 In an oil refinery, crude oil is separated into useful fractions.

The diagram shows some of these fractions.



What are fractions X, Y and Z?

	X	Y	Z
A	fuel oil	bitumen	paraffin (kerosene)
B	fuel oil	paraffin (kerosene)	bitumen
C	paraffin (kerosene)	bitumen	fuel oil
D	paraffin (kerosene)	fuel oil	bitumen

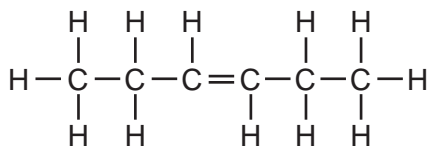
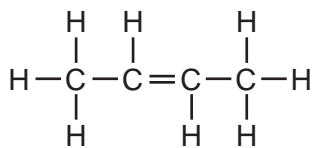
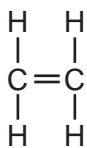
22 Diesel, petrol and bitumen are all

- A fuels.
- B hydrocarbons.
- C lubricants.
- D waxes.

23 Which statement about petroleum is **not** correct?

- A It can be separated into useful substances by fractional distillation.
- B It consists mainly of hydrocarbons.
- C It is found underground in many parts of the world.
- D Its main use is for making lubricants and polishes.

24 The structures of three compounds are shown.



Why do these substances all belong to the same homologous series?

- A** They all contain an even number of carbon atoms.
- B** They all contain the same functional group.
- C** They are all hydrocarbons.
- D** They are all saturated.