

<p>Name the first four alkanes</p>	<p>What is a hydrocarbon?</p>
<p>What conditions are used in cracking?</p>	<p>In fractional distillation of crude oil, what order are the fractions collected in from coolest at the top to hottest at the bottom?</p>
<p>Which three of these terms describe crude oil—finite, fossil fuel, infinite, non-renewable, renewable?</p>	<p>What happens to the boiling points of hydrocarbons as the number of carbons increases and why?</p>
<p>Why is cracking necessary?</p>	<p>What is cracking?</p>

<p>A compound that only contains carbon and hydrogen atoms</p>	<p>Methane, ethane, propane, butane</p>
<p>LPG, petrol, paraffin, diesel, heating oil, fuel oil, bitumen</p>	<p>High temperature (600 to 700 degrees) Hot catalyst of alumina or silica</p>
<p>It increases as the intermolecular forces get stronger</p>	<p>Finite, fossil fuel, non-renewable</p>
<p>Turning a larger hydrocarbon into smaller alkanes and an alkene</p>	<p>There are more longer chain alkanes than we need and not enough of the short chain alkanes</p>

<p>What is the main ore for iron?</p>	<p>What is the main ore for aluminium?</p>
<p>In extraction of metals using electrolysis at which electrode is the metal formed?</p>	<p>What is an ore?</p>
<p>How does the reactivity of a metal determine how it is extracted?</p>	<p>What is aluminium oxide dissolved in before it is electrolysed?</p>
<p>Why are bioleaching and phytoextraction used?</p>	<p>What is a life cycle assessment?</p>

Bauxite	Haematite
A rock that contains enough metal to make extracting it economically worthwhile	Cathode
Cryolite	If it is less reactive than carbon then displacement is used, otherwise electrolysis is used
An assessment of the impact of making, using and disposing of a manufactured product	To extract metals from low grade ores