- 1. Cracking hydrocarbon molecules will result in
  - A) larger molecules with lower boiling points
  - B) larger molecules with higher boiling points
  - C) smaller molecules with lower boiling points
  - D) smaller molecules with higher boiling points
- 2. Which equation represents a cracking reaction?
  - A)  $C_{22}H_{44} + HBr \rightarrow C_{22}H_{45}Br$
  - B)  $C_{22}H_{46} \rightarrow C_{8}H_{18} + C_{14}H_{28}$
  - C)  $C_5H_{10} + Br_2 \rightarrow C_5H_{10}Br_2$
  - D)  $C_5H_{12} + 8 O_2 \rightarrow 5 CO_2 + 6 H_2O$
- 3. Which equation represents a simple example of cracking?
  - A)  $S + O_2 \rightarrow SO_2$
  - B)  $CH_4 + 2 O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2 H_2O$
  - C)  $N_2 + 3 H_2 \xrightarrow{600^{\circ} \text{C}} 2 NH_3$
  - D)  $C_{14}H_{30} \xrightarrow{600^{\circ}C} C_7H_{16} + C_7H_{14}$
- 4. Which balanced equation represents a cracking reaction?
  - A)  $2 \text{ C}_3\text{H}_6 + 9 \text{ O}_2 \rightarrow 6 \text{ H}_2\text{O} + 6 \text{ CO}_2$
  - B)  $C_{14}H_{30} \rightarrow C_{7}H_{16} + C_{7}H_{14}$
  - C)  $C_{14}H_{28} + Cl_2 \rightarrow Cl_4H_{28}Cl_2$
  - D)  $C_2H_6 + Cl_2 \rightarrow C_2H_5Cl + HCl$
- 5. One of the main products of the cracking of crude oil is
  - A) glycerol
- B) gasoline
- C) natural gas
- D) nylon
- 6. The process of cracking large hydrocarbon molecules produces
  - A) smaller molecules with higher boiling points
  - B) smaller molecules with lower boiling points
  - C) polymer molecules with higher boiling points
  - D) polymer molecules with lower boiling points
- 7. Cracking is a process used to increase the yield of both
  - A) gasoline and asphalt
  - B) gasoline and fuel oil
  - C) fuel oil and asphalt
  - D) fuel oil and grease

- 8. Which balanced equation represents a cracking reaction?
  - A)  $C_4H_{10} \rightarrow C_2H_6 + C_2H_4$
  - B)  $C_4H_8 + 6 O_2 \rightarrow 4 CO_2 + 4 H_2O$
  - C)  $C_4H_{10} + Br_2 \rightarrow C_4H_9Br + HBr$
  - D)  $C_4H_8 + Br_2 \rightarrow C_4H_8Br_2$
- 9. Petroleum is a complex mixture of
  - A) hydroxides
- B) hydrocarbons
- C) esters
- D) ethers
- 10. Which substance is the primary source of many textiles and plastics?
  - A) coal
- B) wood
- C) mineral ore
- D) petroleum
- 11. Petroleum is primarily a mixture of
  - A) alcohol molecules
  - B) ester molecules
  - C) hydrocarbon molecules
  - D) organic acid molecules
- 12. Which of these gases obtained from petroleum is also known as bottled gas?
  - A) ethane
- B) ethene
- C) propane
- D) propene
- 13. A common gaseous fuel that is often found with petroleum is
  - A) carbon monoxide B) carbon dioxide
  - C) methane
- D) ethene
- 14. The process of separating petroleum into components based on differences in their boiling points is called
  - A) cracking
  - B) hydrogenation
  - C) destructive distillation
  - D) fractional distillation

- 15. Petroleum can be separated into different fractions by the process of fractional distillation because the fractions have
  - A) the same boiling point
  - B) different boiling points
  - C) the same melting point
  - D) different melting points
- 16. Which process is used to separate a mixture of hydrocarbons with different boiling points?
  - A) cracking
  - B) oxidation
  - C) fractional distillation
  - D) dehydration synthesis
- 17. Which products are obtained from the fractional distillation of petroleum?
  - A) esters and acids
  - B) alcohols and aldehydes
  - C) soaps and starches
  - D) kerosene and gasoline

- 18. Common bottled gases obtained from petroleum are
  - A) propane and butane
  - B) propane and carbon dioxide
  - C) butane and ammonia
  - D) butane and nitrogen
- 19. Kerosene is a mixture of compounds called
  - A) esters
- B) alcohols
- C) aldehydes
- D) hydrocarbons
- 20. Which substance is obtained primarily by the fractional distillation of petroleum?
  - A) glycerine
- B) kerosene
- C) ethanol
- D) acetone