hydrocarbons	This is a hydrocarbon, taking millions of years to make from dead animals and plants.
crude oil	This process enables the different fractions of crude oil to be separated due to their different boiling points.
fractional distillation	Used as aircraft fuel.
kerosene	Used as a fuel in cars and trains.
diesel oil	Used as a fuel in large ships and power stations.
fuel oil	Used to surface roads and roofs.
bitumen	High boiling points, high viscosity and hard to ignite.
properties of long chain hydrocarbons	Easy to ignite, low viscosity and low boiling points.
properties of short chain hydrocarbons	The products of this type of combustion are water and carbon dioxide.
complete combustion	This type of combustion results in carbon monoxide being produced.
incomplete combustion	A very poisonous gas that prevents the cells from carrying oxygen.
carbon monoxide	Causes acid rain, which can kill trees and damage limestone buildings.

sulphur dioxide	A process that splits up long chain hydrocarbons and produces alkenes.

cracking	These share similar chemical properties and have the same general formula.

homologous series	Relights a glowing splint.

test for oxygen	These are examples of greenhouse gases.

carbon dioxide and methane	Released by volcanoes.

steam, methane, ammonia and carbon dioxide	This gas was formed by ammonia reacting with oxygen and released by denitrifying bacteria.

nitrogen	The chopping down of trees to use the land for other purposes.

deforestation	These contain the elements carbon and hydrogen.

Edexcel Fuels and Earth Science Answers

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