Quizlet NAME _____

21 Multiple choice questions

1. an element that has an atomic number greater than 92; made in nuclear reactors
   a. polysaccharides
   b. qualitative test
   c. transuranic element
   d. thermal cracking

2. a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbons, usually crude oil, but sometimes also including natural gas
   a. zeolites
   b. petroleum
   c. polymer
   d. reflux

3. becoming soft and being capable of being moulded when heated
   a. thermal cracking
   b. zeolites
   c. yeast
   d. thermoplastic

4. the potential, measured in volts, of an electrode in its standard state relative to the standard hydrogen electrode
   a. standard electrode potential
   b. salt bridge
   c. qualitative test
   d. transuranic element

5. a process in a chemical reaction where the products and remaining reactants are returned to the reaction in order to increase conversion or recovery
   a. yeast
   b. zeolites
   c. zein
   d. reflux

6. a bridge of salt solution placed between two half-cells of a galvanic cell so that charge neutrality is preserved as the reaction proceeds
   a. radioisotope
   b. salt bridge
   c. polysaccharides
   d. polymer

7. a chemical that causes another chemical to lose electrons and is known as an electron acceptor
    a. salt bridge
    b. oxidant or oxidising agent
    c. transuranic element
    d. reductant or reducing agent

8. an abbreviation of (ox)idation-(re)duction reactions where electrons have been gained and lost
    a. ruminants
    b. redox reactions
    c. thermal cracking
    d. radioisotope

9. a chemical that causes another species to be reduced and itself oxidised; is known as an electron donor
    a. redox reactions
    b. oxidant or oxidising agent
    c. salt bridge
    d. reductant or reducing agent

10. testing something to find out about it, such as the presence of double bonds, without calculating such things as concentration
    a. polylactic acid
    b. qualitative test
    c. ruminants
    d. zeolites

11. a substance composed of very large molecules (macromolecules) built up by repeated links of small molecules (monomers)
    a. zeolites
    b. petroleum
    c. polymer
    d. zein

12. complex aluminosilicates consisting of large lattices of aluminium, silicon and oxygen atoms
    a. polymer
    b. reflux
    c. zeolites
    d. zein

13. a carbon compound in which fewer than four atoms of hydrogen are attached to one or more of the carbon atoms; each molecule containing at least one double or triple bond
    a. unsaturated hydrocarbon
    b. salt bridge
    c. saturation hydrocarbon
    d. redox reactions

14. a biodegradable bioplastic that has biomedical applications such as for sutures, dialysis media etc.
    a. polysaccharides
    b. polymer
    c. polylactic acid
    d. thermal cracking

15. a carbon compound in which exactly four atoms of hydrogen are attached to each of the carbon atoms; each molecule containing only single bonds
    a. saturation hydrocarbon
    b. redox reactions
    c. unsaturated hydrocarbon
    d. salt bridge

16. a single celled fungus used in baking, brewing and wine making
    a. zein
    b. yeast
    c. reflux
    d. zeolites

17. a protein found in corn used for coating items such as paper cups
    a. zeolites
    b. yeast
    c. reflux
    d. zein

18. animals, such as cows, that regurgitate and re-chew their food once having swallowed it
    a. yeast
    b. reflux
    c. zein
    d. ruminants

19. carbohydrates that consist of a large number of monosaccharide molecules linked together in a long chain e.g. starch, cellulose and glycogen
    a. salt bridge
    b. polylactic acid
    c. polysaccharides
    d. polymer

20. cracking using high temperatures, sometimes involving pressure
    a. redox reactions
    b. thermal cracking
    c. thermoplastic
    d. polylactic acid

21. an isotope of an element that emits radioactive particles
    a. yeast
    b. salt bridge
    c. radioisotope
    d. ruminants