

1. <b>oxidant or oxidising agent</b>	a chemical that causes another chemical to lose electrons and is known as an electron acceptor	16. <b>thermoplastic</b>	becoming soft and being capable of being moulded when heated
2. <b>petroleum</b>	a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbons, usually crude oil, but sometimes also including natural gas	17. <b>transuranic element</b>	an element that has an atomic number greater than 92; made in nuclear reactors
3. <b>polylactic acid</b>	a biodegradable bioplastic that has biomedical applications such as for sutures, dialysis media etc.	18. <b>unsaturated hydrocarbon</b>	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
4. <b>polymer</b>	a substance composed of very large molecules (macromolecules) built up by repeated links of small molecules (monomers)	19. <b>yeast</b>	a single celled fungus used in baking, brewing and wine making
5. <b>polysaccharides</b>	carbohydrates that consist of a large number of monosaccharide molecules linked together in a long chain e.g. starch, cellulose and glycogen	20. <b>zein</b>	a protein found in corn used for coating items such as paper cups
6. <b>qualitative test</b>	testing something to find out about it, such as the presence of double bonds, without calculating such things as concentration	21. <b>zeolites</b>	complex aluminosilicates consisting of large lattices of aluminium, silicon and oxygen atoms
7. <b>radioisotope</b>	an isotope of an element that emits radioactive particles		
8. <b>redox reactions</b>	an abbreviation of (ox)idation-(re)duction reactions where electrons have been gained and lost		
9. <b>reductant or reducing agent</b>	a chemical that causes another species to be reduced and itself oxidised; is known as an electron donor		
10. <b>reflux</b>	a process in a chemical reaction where the products and remaining reactants are returned to the reaction in order to increase conversion or recovery		
11. <b>ruminants</b>	animals, such as cows, that regurgitate and re-chew their food once having swallowed it		
12. <b>salt bridge</b>	a bridge of salt solution placed between two half-cells of a galvanic cell so that charge neutrality is preserved as the reaction proceeds		
13. <b>saturation hydrocarbon</b>	a carbon compound in which exactly four atoms of hydrogen are attached to each of the carbon atoms; each molecule containing only single bonds		
14. <b>standard electrode potential</b>	the potential, measured in volts, of an electrode in its standard state relative to the standard hydrogen electrode		
15. <b>thermal cracking</b>	cracking using high temperatures, sometimes involving pressure		