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## Marks Answer 1. a. Any three from: 3 marks -respiratory substrates - provides energy - stores energy - Glycoproteins/ receptors - builds macromolecules 1 mark b. Monosaccharide c. When two monomers become 1 mark bonded together through the removal of a molecule of water i) 1 mark Glycosidic bond ii) - glucose -galactose 3 marks -sucrose 2. a) i) $\beta$ – glucose (do not accept 1 mark glucose) ii) CH<sub>2</sub>OH 2 marks OH н OH Н OH

## **Carbohydrates**

iii) -β-glucose monomers arranged in straight chains. -Chains are joined together by hydrogen bonds. -Provides strength and structure.	3 marks
b) i) Stored as <u>glycogen</u> in the <u>liver/muscles</u>	2 marks
<ul> <li>c)         <ul> <li><u>i) Any two from:</u> <ul> <li>both made of α-glucose monomers</li> <li>both contain branched chains</li> <li>insoluble, do not affect osmotic potential</li> <li>Compact - maximum storage</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	2 marks
ii) - Amylose -Straight Chain polymer -Forms a helix for maximum compact storage -Amylopectin -Branched polymer -Maximum surface area for enzyme action	6 marks
<b>3. a</b> . Benedict's test	1 mark
b. -Sample must be in solution -Benedict's reagent is added -Test tube is heated in a water bath -Contents should turn (brick) red if a reducing sugar is present.	4 marks

c. -Glucose, galactose, fructose, Lactose. Maltose (2 required)	2 marks
d. Sucrose	1 mark