Q1. (June 2021 v1)

9 Which element is found in proteins but **not** carbohydrates?

A carbon

B hydrogen

C nitrogen

D oxygen

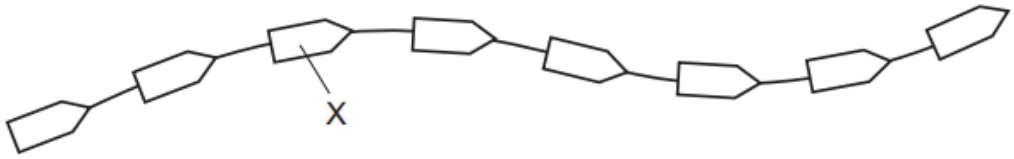
Q2. (June 2022 v1)

7 What are the smaller basic units of starch and glycogen molecules?

	starch	glycogen
A	amino acids	fatty acids and glycerol
B	amino acids	glucose
C	glucose	fatty acids and glycerol
D	glucose	glucose

Q3. (June 2023 v1)

7 The diagram shows part of a protein molecule.



What does X represent?

A amino acid

B fatty acid

C glycerol

D sugar

Q4. (June 2023 v3)

7 The table shows the results of food tests carried out on a fruit.

test	Benedict's solution	biuret	ethanol emulsion	iodine solution
result	positive	positive	negative	negative

What did the fruit contain?

A fat and reducing sugar

B fat and starch

C protein and reducing sugar

D protein and starch

Q5. (June 2024 v1)

8 A test was performed on a food substance. A positive result was shown by a colour change to blue-black.

What solution was used for the test?

A biuret solution

B DCPIP solution

C iodine solution

D Benedict's solution

Q6. (June 2024 v3)

8 Which row shows the chemical elements contained in fats?

	carbon	hydrogen	nitrogen	oxygen
A	✓	✓	✗	✓
B	✓	✗	✓	✗
C	✗	✓	✓	✓
D	✓	✓	✗	✗

key

✓ = present

✗ = absent

Q7. (June 2024 v3)

9 Glycogen is a large molecule made from smaller molecules.

Which smaller molecules is glycogen made from?

A amino acids

B fatty acids

C glucose

D glycerol

Q8. (June 2025 v1)

6 What is the test for protein?

	name of the test	heat	colour change
A	Benedict's	yes	blue to purple
B	biuret	yes	blue to red
C	biuret	no	blue to purple
D	Benedict's	no	blue to red

Q9. (Nov 2022 v3)

9 A doctor tested the urine of four patients for both glucose and protein. The colours of the urine samples after testing are shown in the table.

Which patient's urine contained both protein and glucose?

	colour after testing with biuret solution	colour after testing with Benedict's solution
A	blue	brick red
B	blue	blue
C	purple	brick red
D	purple	blue

Q10. (Nov 2023 v1)

8 What is the colour change shown by Benedict's solution when heated with a reducing sugar?

A blue to purple

B blue to red

C brown to blue-black

D red to yellow

Q11. (Nov 2023 v2)

8 Which row identifies the chemical elements in proteins?

	carbon	hydrogen	oxygen	nitrogen
A	✓	✓	✓	✓
B	✓	✗	✓	✗
C	✗	✓	✓	✓
D	✓	✓	✗	✗

key

✓ = present

✗ = absent

Q12. (Nov 2023 v2)

9 The table shows some large biological molecules and some small biological molecules.

	large biological molecules	small biological molecules
1	cellulose	glucose
2	oil	amino acids
3	glycogen	glucose
4	protein	ethanol

Which rows correctly pair large molecules with the smaller molecules used to make them?

A 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 3 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 3 and 4

Q13. (Nov 2023 v3)

8 Which row shows the chemical elements contained in fats?

	carbon	hydrogen	nitrogen	oxygen
A	✓	✓	✗	✓
B	✓	✗	✓	✗
C	✗	✓	✓	✓
D	✓	✓	✗	✗

key

✓ = present

✗ = absent

Q14. (Nov 2023 v3)

9 Glycogen is a large molecule made from smaller molecules.

Which smaller molecules is glycogen made from?

A amino acids

B fatty acids

C glucose

D glycerol