

CHEMISTRY 2021 Unit 4 Key Topic Test 4 – Macronutrients

Recommended writing time*: 50 minutes Total number of marks available: 50 marks

SOLUTIONS

2021 CHEMISTRY KEY TOPIC TEST

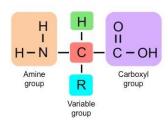
SECTION A: Multiple-choice questions (1 mark each)

Question 1

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A is the only one that has the general structure of an amino acid.



Question 2

Answer: A	NH3 ⁺
Explanation:	ĊH ₂
Lysine has two amine groups which gain a proton at a pH of 7 to give both a positive	ĊH ₂
charge. The carboxyl group will lose a proton to get a negative charge, resulting in a -	CH
charge overall.	ĊH ₂
	H ₃ N ⁺ —CH—CO ₂ ·

Question 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

Hydrogen Bonding in the secondary structure of proteins occurs between carboxyl and amine groups.

Question 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

The tertiary structure of a protein is held together by covalent, ionic, Hydrogen, dipole –dipole bonding and dispersion forces.

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Question 5

Answer: C

Explanation:

The double bonds in fatty acids have a cis arrangement which puts a kink in the chain that results in the chains being further apart.

Question 6

Answer: D

Explanation:

A triglyceride is formed when one glycerol molecule joins with 3 fatty acid molecules. The bond between the glycerol and each fatty acid is known as an ester linkage.

Question 7

Answer: A

Explanation:

Aspartame is much sweeter than glucose per gram.

Question 8

Answer: C

Explanation:

Each glucose molecule has a relative molecular mass of 180. When 100 glucose molecules join, 99 water molecules are produced, so the relative molecular mass of the polysaccharide is $(180 \times 100) - (18 \times 99) = 18\ 000 - 1782 = 16\ 218$

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Question 9

Answer: B

Explanation:

Vitamin D is non-polar so will dissolve in body fat. It is non-essential as the body can produce it. While sunlight can cause the formation of vitamin D it does not contain vitamin D. Vitamin D has polar groups but the majority of the molecule is non-polar.

Question 10

Answer: A

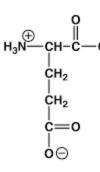
Explanation:

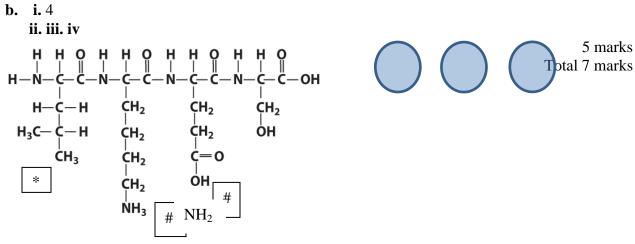
Cysteine contains sulfur which can form a disulfide link with another cysteine amino acid.

SECTION B: Short-answer questions

Question 1

a.

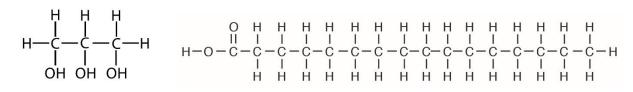




2 marks

Question 2





4 marks

- **b. i.** The triglyceride would be a solid* as the fatty acid is saturated. The chains are relatively straight and are able to pack closely together.*
 - **ii.** As the length of the hydrocarbon chain is lengthened, the dispersion forces between the chains increase* and so the melting point increases.*

2 + 2 = 4 marks Total 8 marks

Question 3

- a. i. Amylopectin has a more branched structure than amylose* which creates gaps in the structure that the water is able to reach and therefore enable the amylopectin to dissolve*.
 ii. Glucose has a lot of hydroxyl groups creating a highly polar molecule.* Hydrogen Bonds from between the hydroxyl groups and water.*
 - **iii.** Vitamin C is water soluble* so it is easily eliminated by the body.* Vitamin D is insoluble in water but highly soluble in fat tissue* and can be produced by the body using sunlight.*

2 + 2 + 4 = 8 marks

b. All 3 molecules are polymers of glucose.* Cellulose is a polymer of β -glucose with alternating CH₂OH groups*. Starch is a polymer of α -glucose with all CH₂OH groups orientated in the same direction.* Glycogen is a polymer of α -glucose with many side chains.*

4 marks Total 12 marks

Question 4

a. i. $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$ ii. $C_3H_8O_3$ iii. $C_6H_{12}O_6$ iv. $C_6H_{12}O_6$, $C_3H_8O_3$ v. $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$ vi. $C_2H_5NO_2$ vii. $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$, $C_{15}H_{30}O_2$

7 marks

b. i. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ ii. $C_6H_{12}N_2O_3S$ iii. H_2O

3 marks

c. i. An omega-6 acid has a double bond on the 6th carbon starting at the hydrocarbon end.
ii. nuts, seeds, eggs. (any one)
iii. glycerol

3 marks Total 13 marks