


# Multiple-choice test

## Chapter 4: The chemicals of life

Click on the correct answer to each question.

- 1 What term is used to describe all of the chemical reactions that take place in living organisms?  
  - A digestion
  - B metabolism
  - C photosynthesis
  - D respiration
- 2 Which reagent is used to test for reducing sugars?  
  - A Benedict's
  - B biuret
  - C ethanol
  - D iodine solution
- 3 Which nutrients can provide the body with energy?  
  - A carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins
  - B minerals, vitamins and proteins
  - C vitamins, proteins and fats
  - D proteins, fats and carbohydrates
- 4 A food sample turned blue-black when tested with iodine solution, and purple when tested with biuret reagent. Which nutrients did it contain?  
  - A fats and sugars
  - B starch and protein
  - C sugars and starch
  - D protein and fats
- 5 What is the name of the smaller molecules that join together in long chains to form protein molecules?  
  - A amino acids
  - B enzymes
  - C fatty acids
  - D glucose

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- 6 Which nutrient helps to make haemoglobin, which transports oxygen in the blood?
- A calcium
  - B carbohydrates
  - C iron
  - D vitamin C
- 7 What are the smaller molecules from which a fat molecule is made?
- A amino acids and oxygen
  - B fatty acids and glycerol
  - C glucose and proteins
  - D vitamin D and calcium
- 8 What is the name of the polysaccharide that is used for the storage of energy in the liver?
- A cellulose
  - B glucose
  - C glycogen
  - D starch
- 9 Which element is found in all proteins, but not in carbohydrates or fats?
- A carbon
  - B hydrogen
  - C oxygen
  - D nitrogen
- 10 In what form is carbohydrate transported in human blood?
- A glucose
  - B glycerol
  - C starch
  - D sucrose