Theme	Торіс	You should be able to:	Checklist	Comments
B. Biological molecules	Structure of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins and their roles in living organisms Water and living organisms	 *carry out tests for reducing and non-reducing sugars (including semi-quantitative use of the Benedict's test), the iodine in potassium iodide solution test for starch, the emulsion test for lipids and the biuret test for proteins; describe the ring forms of α-glucose and β-glucose (candidates should be familiar with the terms <i>monomer</i>, <i>polymer</i> and <i>macromolecule</i>); describe the formation and breakage of a glycosidic bond with reference both to polysaccharides and to disaccharides including sucrose; describe the molecular structure of polysaccharides including starch (amylose and amylopectin), glycogen and cellulose and relate these structures to their functions in living organisms; describe the molecular structure of a triglyceride and a phospholipid and relate these structures to their functions in living organisms; describe the structure of an amino acid and the formation and breakage of a peptide bond; explain the meaning of the terms <i>primary structure</i>, <i>secondary</i> <i>structure</i>, <i>tertiary structure</i> and <i>quaternary structure</i> of proteins and describe the types of bonding (hydrogen, ionic, disulfide and hydrophobic interactions) that hold the molecule in shape; describe the molecular protein, and of collagen as an example of a fibrous protein and relate these structures to their functions (the importance of iron in the haemoglobin molecule should be emphasised). A haemoglobin molecule is composed of 2 alpha (α) chains and 2 beta (β) chains, although when describing the chains the terms α-globin and β-globin may be used. There should be a distinction between collagen molecules and collage fibres); describe and explain the roles of water in living organisms and as an environment for organisms. 		