

Most Q. on test will be easy, Shane

Unlike Q. 3

- DISCOVERING SCIENCE -

Chapter 4

The Digestive System

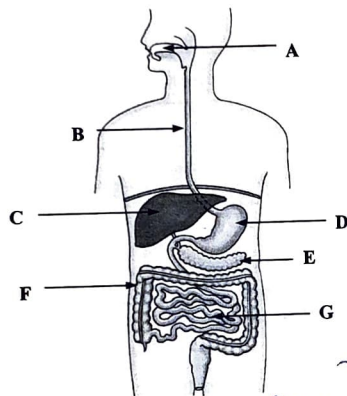
Biology

Your Name: Shane Carroll

Q.1 (a) The digestive system is a group of organs, working together to break down our food into tiny molecules particles

(b) Fill in the labels on the diagram below, and answer the questions that follow:

A = Mouth
B = oesophagus
C = Liver
D = Stomach
E = Pancreas
F = Large Intestine
G = Small Intestine



(c) Give the functions of the parts labelled C, D, F, and G:

C: Removes toxins, makes bile, stores vitamins
D: Stores food, acid kills bacteria and softens food
F: Reabsorbs water into bloodstream *Has good bacteria*
G: most absorption of nutrients

(d) The 5 stages of nutrition are: 1. Ingestion; 2. Digestion; 3. Absorption; 4. Assimilation; 5. Egestion

(e) What happens in stage 3 and 4?

Stage 3: Products of digestion enter blood

Stage 4: When nutrients absorbed, converted

into molecules for growth, defence + repair of cells

Carroll

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Q.2 (a) The two types of digestion are chemical and physical digestion.

(b) The four types of teeth are: incisors

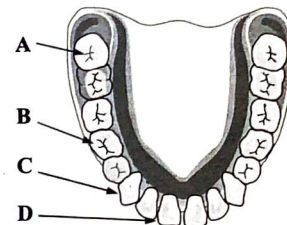
A = molars used to chew the food.

B = premolars used to crush the food.

incisors C = incisors used to tear the food

D = canines used to slice the food.

(c) An adult has a full set of 16 teeth.



Q.3 (a) The second stage in digestion involves the use of chemicals, called enzymes.

(b) Digestive enzymes are made in the pancreas, stomach, small intestine and salivary glands / mouth

(c) Enzymes are chemicals because they are substances that change the rate speed of a chemical reaction, but are not used up in the reaction.

(d) The substance acted on by an enzyme is called the substrate, which is broken down into the product. ** Not In Test*

(e) In the diagram, the enzyme A

is amylase, which is found in the saliva / mouth. It acts on the carbohydrate starch, to give maltose. ** Don't need for test*

(f) Maltose is acted on by the enzyme maltase, which breaks it down into single glucose molecules.

(g) The final breakdown process of starch are single sugar molecules.

