

Exercise walk-through

Digestive system ■ 7.2

eXercise

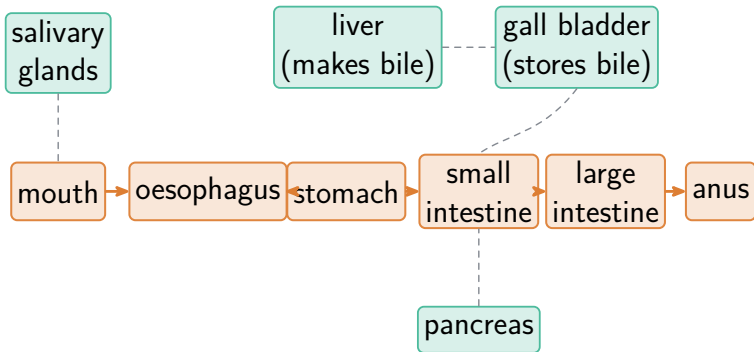
You must be able to

- name the parts of the alimentary canal in order
- name the organs that add digestive juices
- define ingestion, digestion, absorption, assimilation and egestion

Method — The alimentary canal

- **helper organs** (food doesn't pass through): salivary glands, pancreas, liver, gall bladder.
- **processes:** ingestion → digestion → absorption → assimilation → egestion.

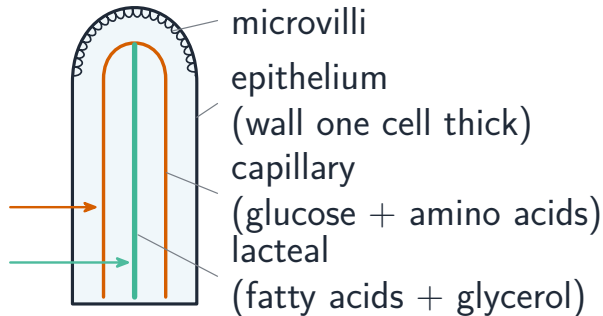
Method — The alimentary canal



→ food's path - - juices added

A flow diagram of the digestive system

Method — The alimentary canal



a villus (huge surface area for absorption)

Digested food is absorbed at the villi

Practice 2.1 ■ 3 marks

Name the parts of the alimentary canal that food passes through, in order.

Solution 2.1

Method: The alimentary canal

Worked steps

mouth → oesophagus → stomach → small intestine → large intestine → anus

M1 **A1** **A1** *mostly correct, all correct, order correct.*

Practice 2.2 ■ 1 mark

Define egestion.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

undigested food leaving the body as faeces **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Which organ adds digestive juice but food does **not** pass through it?

- A** stomach
- B** small intestine
- C** pancreas
- D** oesophagus

Solution 3.1

Method: The alimentary canal

- A stomach
- B small intestine
- C pancreas
- D oesophagus



Worked steps

C. The pancreas adds juice; food does not pass through it.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Food is taken in and later leaves the body.

- (a) Name the process of taking food into the body.
- (b) Explain the difference between egestion and excretion.

Solution 3.2

Method: The alimentary canal

Worked steps

(a) ingestion **B1**.

(b) egestion removes undigested food (faeces), which was never absorbed **M1**;
excretion removes the waste products of metabolism made inside cells **A1**.