

1(a)	the breakdown of food into smaller, pieces / AW ; without chemical change (to the food molecules) ;
1(b)	B ; C ; F ;
1(c)	<i>ref. to</i> emulsification of fat ; <i>ref. to</i> increased surface area (of fat) ; (<i>idea of</i> increased surface area / more droplets) for, action of enzymes / action of lipase / chemical digestion ;
1(d)	<i>any two from:</i> incisor for, grabbing / piercing / cutting / tearing / slicing / biting / AW ; canine for, grabbing / piercing / cutting / tearing / slicing / biting / AW ; premolar for, grinding / chewing / crushing / AW ; molar for, grinding / chewing / crushing / AW ;
1(e)	X are microvilli ; (X) increased / provides large, surface area for absorption (of nutrients) OR (X) for, attachment of / release of / contains, enzymes / maltase ; Y is the lacteal ; (Y) absorption of, products of fat digestion / AW ;

Question 11 (Answer: **B**)

- Physical digestion is the mechanical breaking up of food, without enzymes.
- That happens in the mouth, by the teeth, and in the stomach, by the churning muscles.
- Further down the gut the digestion is chemical, done by enzymes.

Question 13 (Answer: **D**)

- Incisors cut, canines tear, and premolars and molars grind.
- The grinding teeth are the broad ones at the back with ridged surfaces.
- So the last two of the four types shown are the grinders.