

10 What is a role of bile?

- A It contains enzymes that digest starch.
- B It emulsifies fats, increasing their surface area.
- C It kills bacteria in food.
- D It provides the optimum pH for pepsin activity.

11 Where in the alimentary canal is the enzyme trypsin found and what are the products of the reaction trypsin catalyses?

	where trypsin is found	products
A	duodenum	amino acids
B	duodenum	fatty acids
C	ileum	proteins
D	stomach	amino acids

7 Which function is performed in the duodenum?

- A assimilation
- B digestion
- C egestion
- D ingestion

9 Which row names a small molecule and where that molecule is absorbed in the digestive system?

	name of the small molecule	small intestine	colon
A	amino acid	x	✓
B	glucose	x	✓
C	maltose	✓	x
D	water	✓	✓

key

✓ = molecule is absorbed

x = molecule is **not** absorbed

11 What is an example of chemical digestion?

- A** breaking down starch into reducing sugars
- B** churning of food by muscular contractions of the stomach wall
- C** grinding of food by teeth
- D** mixing of food with bile

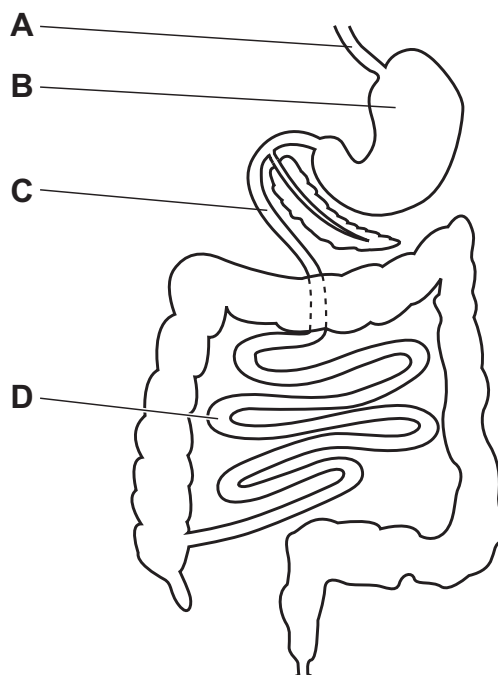
12 The table shows the substrates and end products in four enzyme-controlled chemical reactions.

Which reaction was controlled by lipase?

	substrate	end product
A	maltose	starch
B	oil	fatty acids and glycerol
C	protein	amino acids
D	starch	maltose

12 The diagram shows part of the human digestive system.

In which part does protein digestion **begin**?



1 (a) Fig. 1.1 is a diagram of the human digestive system.

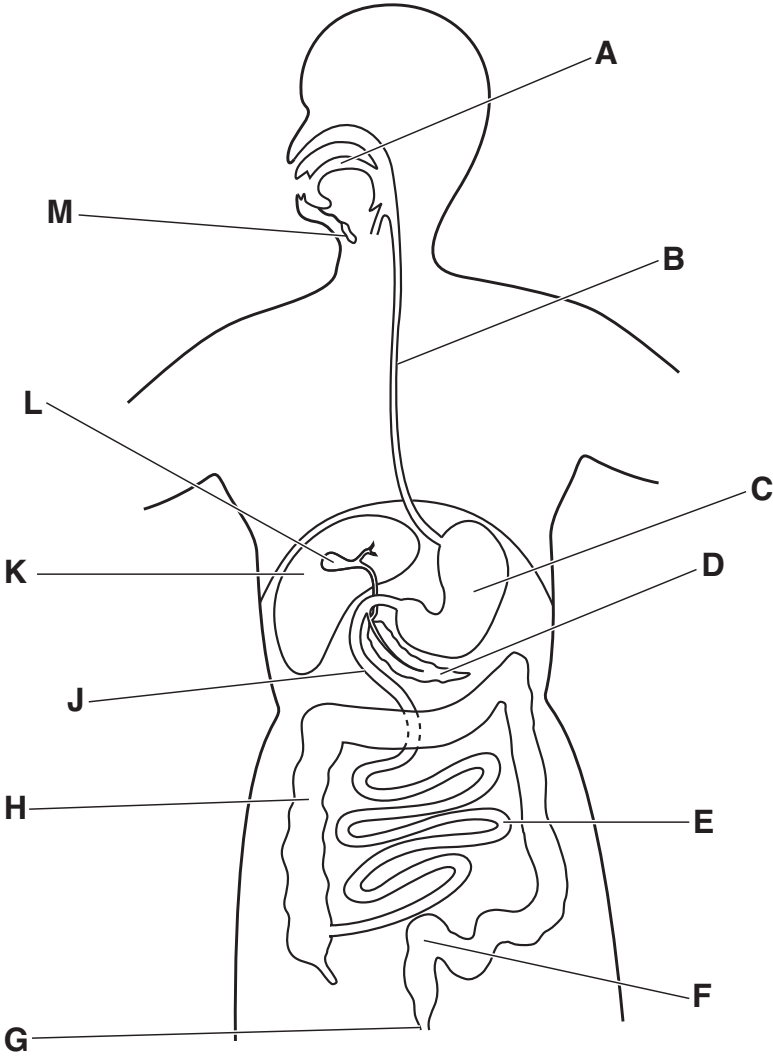


Fig. 1.1

Table 1.1 shows information about some of the structures shown in Fig. 1.1.

Complete Table 1.1, using Fig. 1.1.

Table 1.1

name of the structure	function	letter in Fig. 1.1
		G
	produces amylase	
gall bladder		
	transports food to the stomach	

(b) (i) Describe the role of chemical digestion.

[3]

(ii) Maltose is digested by maltase.

State the name of the product of this reaction.

[1]

(iii) Describe where maltose is digested in the small intestine.

[1]

[6]

14 Which substance causes the change in pH when food enters the small intestine?

- A** amylase
B bile
C gastric juice
D trypsin