

IGCSE Biology

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Which nutrient is mainly needed for growth and repair?
 - ☐ protein
 - ☐ carbohydrate
 - ☐ fat
 - ☐ water
2. Food is moved along the gut by waves of muscle contraction called:
 - ☐ peristalsis
 - ☐ digestion
 - ☐ absorption
 - ☐ diffusion
3. Which teeth are used for cutting?
 - ☐ incisors
 - ☐ molars
 - ☐ premolars
 - ☐ canines
4. Amylase digests:
 - ☐ starch into sugars
 - ☐ protein into amino acids
 - ☐ fat into fatty acids
 - ☐ sugar into starch
5. Most absorption of digested food happens in the:
 - ☐ small intestine
 - ☐ stomach
 - ☐ mouth
 - ☐ large intestine
6. Which nutrients are major energy sources? (Select all that apply.)
 - ☐ carbohydrates
 - ☐ fats

☐ vitamins

☐ minerals

Tick every correct option.

7. Egestion is the removal of undigested food (faeces).

☐ True ☐ False

8. Bile neutralises stomach acid so enzymes in the small intestine work at their optimum pH.

☐ True ☐ False

9. Which adaptations of a villus speed up absorption? (Select all that apply.)

☐ a thin (one-cell) wall

☐ a rich blood supply

☐ a large surface area

☐ a thick, waxy coating

Tick every correct option.

10. The organ that produces bile is the _____.

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1. **protein**

Protein builds and repairs tissues.

2. **peristalsis**

Peristalsis squeezes food along the gut.

3. **incisors**

Incisors cut; canines tear; molars and premolars grind.

4. **starch into sugars**

Amylase is a carbohydrase acting on starch.

5. **small intestine**

The small intestine, lined with villi, absorbs digested food.

6. **carbohydrates; fats**

Carbohydrates and fats provide energy; vitamins and minerals do not.

7. **True**

Egestion removes the waste food that was never absorbed.

8. **True**

The small intestine is alkaline; bile raises the pH.

9. **a thin (one-cell) wall; a rich blood supply; a large surface area**

A thick coating would slow absorption; the others speed it up.

10. **liver**

The liver makes bile; the gall bladder stores it.