

The digestive system

**Name the parts of the large intestine.**

The digestive system

**Name the four associated organs of the digestive system.**

The digestive system

**Define assimilation.**

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**Define egestion.**

The digestive system

**Define absorption.**

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**What is physical digestion?**

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**Why does physical digestion help chemical digestion?**

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**What are the functions of incisors, canines, premolars and molars?**

Salivary glands, pancreas, liver and gall bladder.

Colon, rectum and anus.

The removal of undigested food from the body as faeces.

Uptake and use of nutrients by cells.

The breakdown of food into smaller pieces without chemical change to the food molecules.

The movement of nutrients from the intestines into the blood.

Incisors bite and cut; canines tear; premolars and molars crush and grind.

It increases the surface area of food for enzymes to act on.

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**List the parts of a tooth.**

The digestive system

**How does the stomach carry out physical digestion?**

The digestive system

**Give two functions of hydrochloric acid in gastric juice.**

The digestive system **Supplement**

**What does bile do to fats and oils?**

The digestive system **Supplement**

**Why is it important that bile is alkaline?**

Its muscular walls churn the food and mix it with gastric juice.

Enamel, dentine, pulp (with nerves and blood vessels) and cement. The tooth is embedded in the jawbone and gums.

It emulsifies them into small droplets, increasing the surface area for chemical digestion.

Kills harmful microorganisms in food and provides an acidic pH for optimum enzyme activity.

To neutralise the acidic food and gastric juice entering the duodenum, giving a suitable pH for enzymes.