

Digestive system and heart recall questions

1. Cells → ? → ? → ? → ?
2. Describe how an enzyme works?
3. Why must food molecules be broken down by enzymes
4. What two factors affect enzyme action?
5. Why do enzymes not work at high temperatures.
6. Write down the change each enzyme makes: Amylase, protease, lipase.
7. Write down three (or two) different places each enzyme is produced.
8. Where is bile made and where is it stored?
9. What are two important functions of bile?
10. What are the two function of stomach acid?
11. Explain the three ways the small intestine is adapted for absorbing food molecules.

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1. Cells → tissues → organs → organs system → organism
2. The complimentarily shaped substrate fits into a uniquely shaped active site.
3. So that small soluble food molecules can be absorbed.
4. Temperature, pH
5. The enzyme is denatured so the substrate cant bind to it.
6. Amylase starch to glucose, protease proteins to amino acids, lipase lipids to 3 x fatty acids and 1 x glycerol.
7. Amylase – salivary gland, pancreas, small intestine. Protease – stomach, pancreas, small intestine. Lipase - pancreas, small intestine
8. Liver, gall bladder
9. Neutralises stomach acid, emulsifies lipids to increase surface area for lipase action
10. Lower pH for pepsin action, kill bacteria
11. Large surface area – more space for absorption, once cell thick lining – short pathway for absorption, good blood supply – high concentration gradient.