## GENERAL HUMAN BIOLOGY – YEAR 11 TASK 6 – DIGESTION, NUTRITION AND EXCRETION TEST

It is eliminated by the rectum

It is absorbed in the small intestine.



NAM	E:	Marking Key		WEIGH	stern Goldfields TING: 1	College 10%
DATE	•	MA	ARK:	/ 57 :	=	_%
		OICE SECTION  ect answer (ie. a, b, c, or d) next to each question below:		ì	[10 MAI	RKS]
1.		the job of the digestive system.				
	a.	To give the body shape				
	(b.)	To take in and break down food for use in the body				
	c.	To take in oxygen and give off carbon dioxide				
	d.	To excrete metabolic wastes.				
2.	What o	organ produces bile in the digestive system?				
	(a.)	Liver				
	b.	Pancreas				
	C.	Small intestine				
	d.	Stomach				
3.	Most fo	ood is absorbed in the:				
	(a.)	Small intestine				
	b.	Large intestine				
	c.	Mouth				
	d.	Pancreas				
4.	A long t	tube that carries food from the mouth to the stomach.				
	a.	Urethra				
	b.	Trachea				
	c.	Aorta				
	d.	Oesophagus.				
5.	In the s	stomach which of the following statements is INCORRECT?				
	a.	Protein is digested				
	<b>b</b> .	Mucous allows the acid to act on the stomach wall.				
	C.	Chyme is formed.				
	d.	Acid kills the bacteria which enters the stomach.				
6.		gestive system processes food into usable and unusable ma the body's cells as food. What happens to unusable mater It goes into the pancreas to await disposal.		e usable i	materia	ls are
	h h	It is excreted via the kidney				

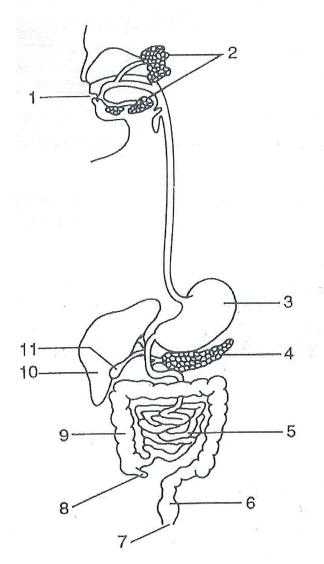
- 7. Which list of functions describes those of the large intestine
  - a. Absorb bile and useful enzymes, egest wastes, absorb amino acids and fatty acids
  - b. Remove water, absorb bacteria that produce vitamins, digest cellulose and starch
  - c. Break down indigestible substances, digest fats and cellulose, absorb useful substances especially water
  - d. Reabsorption of water, temporary storage of faeces, habitat for bacteria and breakdown of cellulose (plant material) by bacteria.
- 8. Examples of macromolecules that we ingest are:
  - a. protein, amino acids, carbohydrates
  - b. Carbohydrates, simple sugar, glucose
  - (c) Carbohydrates, proteins, lipids
  - d. Amino acids, glucose, fatty acids
- 9. What is the role of the kidney in the urinary system of mammals?
  - a. To remove sugar from the body and to keep water in the body.
  - b. To remove water from the body and keep salt in the body.
  - (c) To remove nitrogenous waste from the body and maintain water levels in the body.
  - d. To remove water from the body and maintain levels of nitrogenous substances in the body.
- 10. Why is there a large amount of protein found in the blood but none in the Bowman's capsule or urine?
  - a. The proteins are converted to amino acids before they enter the capsule.
  - b. The proteins are too large to move through the capsule membrane.
  - c. The proteins are needed by the body and so are not filtered.
  - d. The proteins are converted by the capsule into amino acids.

## **SHORT ANSWER SECTION**

Write your answers in the spaces provided below

## You can use diagrams to support your answer

1. Label the following diagram in the spaces provided.



(3 marks)

1.	Mouth	9	large Intestine	1/2 each
3.	Stomach	10	Liver	re tuen
4.	Pancreas	11	Gall bladder	

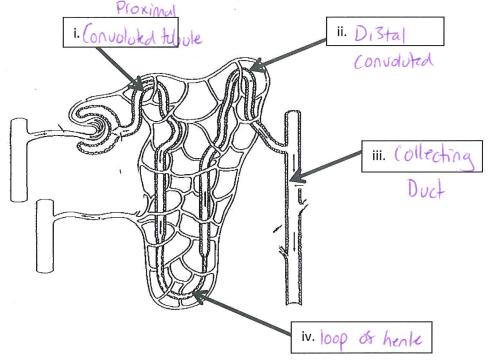
2. Below is a table with three different foods. Complete the table with the information required about each of the foods. (6 marks)

Food	Food group	What is the simplest form it is broken down into	Enzyme that breaks it down	Where in the body does it <b>BEGIN</b> to chemically digest
Meat	Protein	AA	Protease/pepsin	StomacL
Butter	Fat /lipid	Fathy acid/ glycerol	lipase	Small Int
Fruit	Carb	Monosaccarides	Amylase	Mouth

3.		e body uses both mechanical and chemical digestion to release nutrients from our food entually be absorbed by our cells.	which will
	a.	Name three locations where mechanical digestion occurs.	(3 marks)
		Mouh Usophagus Stongah	
		Ocsophagus	
		Stonach	
		Small Int	
	b.	Explain how mechanical digestion helps chemical digestion to occur?	(2 marks)
		Dbreak down 3 or Drawn	
		Of SA	
	C.	Explain how enzymes function in the digestive system.	(4 marks)
		1) lock + Kan >	
		O Substrate bind for Drawn	
		1) Active Site	
		(1) Product Somed	-

d.	State <b>one</b> factor and explain how it impacts enzyme function. (	2 m
	One Schange Shape Active Sik	
	(o-Sactors)	
	e are 5 essential nutrients that we get from the foods we eat. List the 5 essential nutrients e below.	in t 3 m
1-	Water 4- Fat	
2-	Carl 5- Uit & minerals	
3-	Protein	
5 Fort	wo of any of the above listed essential nutrients, state what their function in the human b	odv
J. 101 t		4 ma
I.	1) State notifient 1) Function	
,	1) TOTICITON	
П		
II.		

6. Below is a diagram of a structure found inside the kidney



a.	Name the above structure and explain the function of 1 of the above structures.	(1 marks
	Nephron	
b.	Label <b>two</b> structures on the above diagram	(2 marks
C.	Explain the three processes that occur in the above structure.	(3 marks
	Filtration - Glomerus D	
	-> wask from blood	
	reabsorption - convolled, loop of cottering	1
	-> nelessary materials	
	Secretion - toxic material (1)	
	or large materials	

7. The table below shows the concentrations of dissolved substances in the urine of a healthy person and the urine of a person with one type of kidney disease.

Substance	Concentration in grams per dm <sup>3</sup>				
Substance	Urine of a healthy person	Urine of a person with kidney disease			
Protein	0	6			
Glucose	0	0			
Amino acids	0	0			
Urea	21	21			
Mineral ions	19	19			

(	D healthy	Capsule	Stop	protein	en	tring	nephron
	1) Unhealth	y-capsule	not	work	ng,	prot	an let
		Trough			7		
	-						
		7	.0				
	on with the kidney		pe treated	either by u	sing a di	alysis ma	ochine or by a
	on with the kidney ansplant operatior		oe treated	either by u	sing a di	alysis ma	achine or by a
kidney tra			pe treated	either by u	sing a di		chine or by a
kidney tra	ansplant operation	).		^			(2 marks)
kidney tra	ansplant operatior	).		^			(2 marks)
Describ	e each treatment.	F.Thration	os l	rlooch	3	1	(2 marks)
Describ	ansplant operation	F.Thration	os l	rlooch	3	1	(2 marks)

Give 2 advantages and 2 disadvantages for one	treatment.	(4 marks)	
D-Adu	Dis Fixed Schedule		
-> Sacilities au	travel		long time
- professionals	Start Diet		J
- other patient	medization		
- no partner or egathone	hours to Seel	better	
T			ii
- Normal 1. Se	-need good	4350e	match
-Dialysis exp	-expension		
-extra years	- rejection		
	- religious - last 10-15uis		
	- last 10-15uis		

**END OF SHORT ANSWERS** 

	have been given a separate piece of paper that contains the suggested servings per day of ea e Five Food Groups and examples of what is considered one serving.
	g the information on the sheet, create a healthy food plan for a 14-18 year old male student.
ine	plan is for one day only.
	6 - correct Serves
	yacithe Frank
	Variety Food healthy (orect age + gender
	healthy
	Correct age + gender
	4 - Slighty incorrect
	4 - Slighty incorrect
	Z - attempted w variety + healthy
	6- not attempted / no variety thealthy
	U-10+ aftenfred The variety meaning
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9.

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