Define the following terms and give an example of each:
Cells –

Tissues –

Organs –

Organ system -

What is the role of:
Pancreas –

Liver –

Small intestine –

Large intestine –

Rectum –

Anus –

Describe how you would use:
Benedict's reagent to test for sugar –

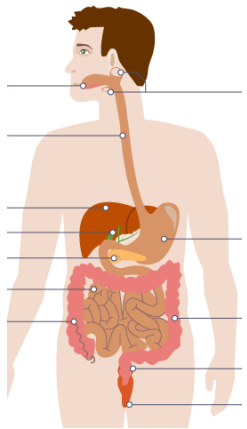
Iodine to test for starch –

Biuret solution to test for protein –

Draw a diagram here to show how enzymes work:

Topic 2 Organisation

Label the digestive system



Digestive enzymes				
Enzyme	What it breaks down	What it breaks down into	Where it is produced	Where it works
Amylase				
Carbohydrase				
Protease				
Lipase				

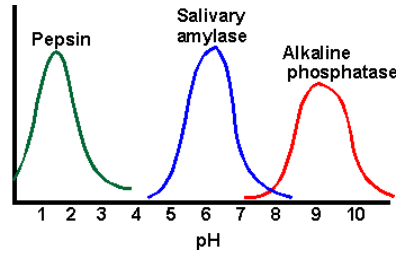
Where is bile produced:

Where is bile stored:

Describe the 2 jobs of bile:

1)

2)



Using the graph

What is the optimum pH of:

Pepsin:

Salivary amylase:

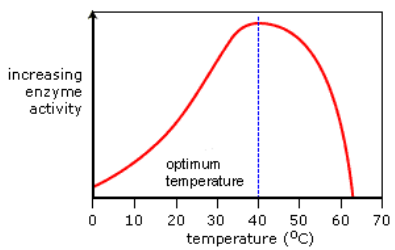
Alkaline phosphatase:

What is the role of the small intestine?

How is the small intestine adapted for it's role?

Enzymes are made of _____. These are made up of _____ _____. Enzymes are _____ _____. They _____ up reactions by lowering the _____ _____. Enzymes have an _____ _____. This is where the substrate joins. The active site is _____ and _____ to the corresponding substrate. Enzymes speed a reaction up but do not _____ it.

Words: Protein, specific, active site, change, complementary, biological catalysts, amino acids, activation energy, speed.



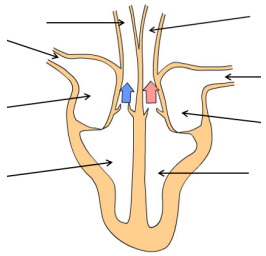
Describe this graph:

Explain this graph:

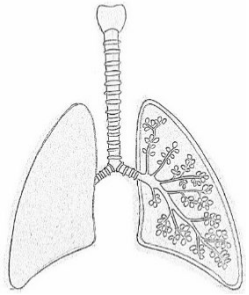
What is meant by the term 'optimum temperature'?

What is meant by the 'lock and key theory'?

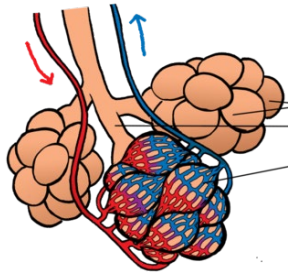
Label the left atrium, left ventricle, right atrium, right ventricle, aorta, vena cava, pulmonary artery and pulmonary vein on the diagram



Label the trachea, bronchi and alveoli



Label the capillary network



What is a coronary artery and where would you find them?

What is the job of the heart?

Where does the left ventricle pump blood to?

Where does the right ventricle pump blood to?

What is the job of the pacemaker?

Why might someone have an artificial pacemaker fitted?

What is coronary heart disease?

In what ways can a heart valve become faulty?

How can a faulty heart valve be treated?

How does smoking and alcohol consumption effect unborn babies?

What is the function of an artery?

How is an artery adapted for its function?

What is the function of a vein?

How is a vein adapted for its function?

What is the function of a capillary?

How is a capillary adapted fro its function?

What is cancer?

What is the difference between a benign and a malignant tumour?

Name some risk factors for the following diseases:

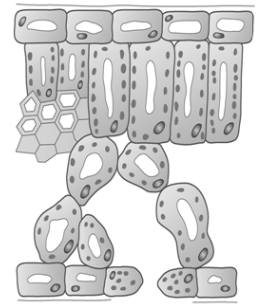
Type 2 diabetes –

Cardiovascular disease –

Cancer –

Lung cancer/ lung disease –

Label the epidermis, spongy mesophyll, palisade mesophyll, xylem, phloem, guard cells and stomata.



What is transpiration?

What factors affect the rate of transpiration?

What is translocation?

What is the function of the xylem?

What the function of the phloem?

What is the function of:
Epidermis tissue –

Palisade mesophyll –

Spongy mesophyll –

Meristem tissue –