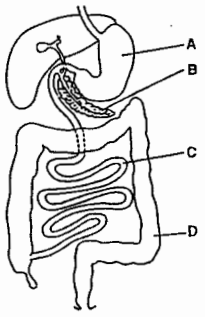
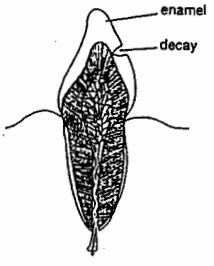
1. The diagram shows part of the human alimentary canal.



Which part absorbs digested food?

2. The diagram shows a tooth which shows signs of decay.

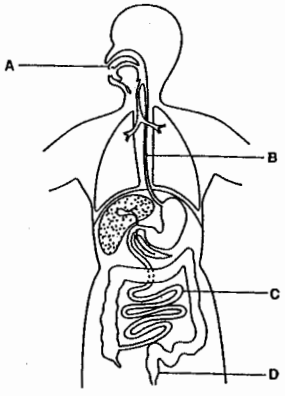


What has made the hole in the enamel of the tooth?

A acid
B saliva
C sugar
D toothpaste

3. The diagram shows the human alimentary canal.

In which region is digested food absorbed?



4. The table shows the percentage of students from two schools who have one or more decayed teeth.

	percentage of students with decayed teeth
school X	30
school Y	60

What might explain these results?

A There is less calcium in the diet at school X than at school Y.
B There is less fluoride in drinking water at school X than at school Y.
C There is less sugar in the diet at school X than at school Y.
D There is less vitamin D in the diet at school X than at school Y.

5. From which disease is a child likely to suffer, if she never eats any fresh fruit?

A diabetes
B heart disease
C rickets
D scurvy

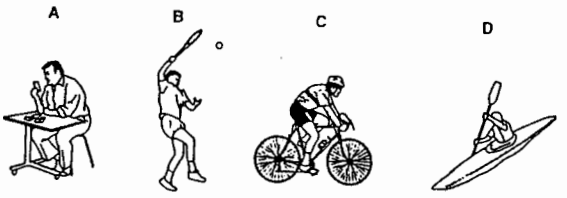
6. A person ate food X. Food X was not affected by enzymes in the mouth, but was digested by enzymes in the stomach.

What was food X?

A carbohydrate
B fat
C mineral salt
D protein

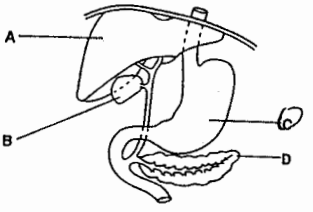
7. The diagrams show how four people often spend their leisure time.

Which person is most at risk from heart disease?

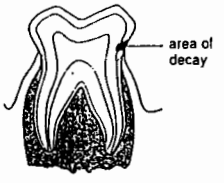


8. The diagram shows part of the alimentary canal and associated organs.

Which structure secretes an enzyme that will help in the digestion of carbohydrates?



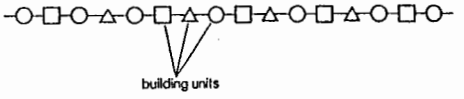
9. The diagram shows a human tooth with an area of decay.



What is likely to have caused the decay?

A acids released by bacteria
B digestion of the tooth by bacteria
C excess of fat in the food
D lack of protein in the food

10. The diagram shows the structure of a protein molecule.



What are the building units of a protein molecule?

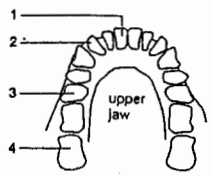
A amino acids
B fatty acids
C mineral salts
D simple sugars

11. The table shows the composition of four foods.

	food	% composition		
		carbohydrate	protein	fat
A	bread	47	10	3
B	butter	0	1	82
C	fish	8	20	10
D	fried rice	37	4	19

Which one would provide the most energy, if the foods were eaten in equal quantities?

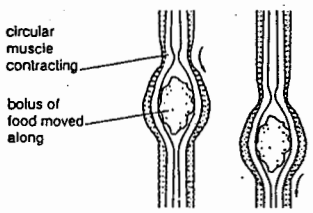
12. The chart shows the human teeth of the upper jaw.



Which teeth are used mainly for cutting pieces of food?

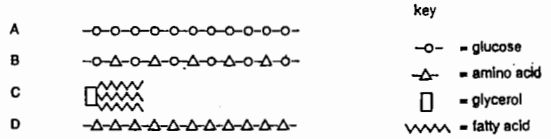
A 1 and 2 B 1 and 3 C 2 and 4 D 3 and 4

13. Which process is shown in the diagrams of the oesophagus?



A assimilation
B chewing
C egestion
D peristalsis

14. Which of the following shows the structure of a fat?



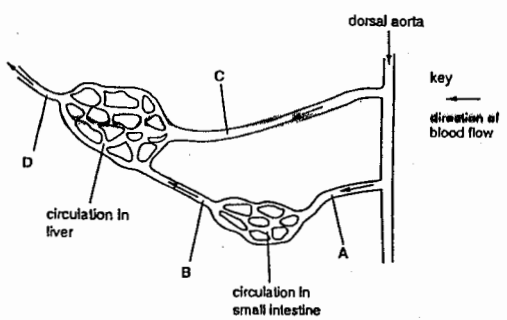
15. The four symbols represent different chemicals which can link up to form larger molecules.

symbol	*chemical*
+	amino acid
o	fatty acid
#	glucose
*	glycerol

Which molecule could be a protein?

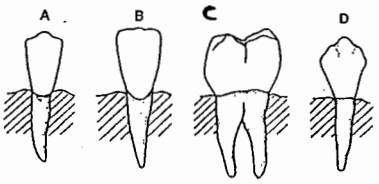
symbol	*chemical*
A	# — # — # — # — # — # — # — # — # — # — # —
B	+ — + — + — + — + — + — + — + — + — + — + —
C	* — * — * — * — * — * — * — * — * — * — * —
D	o — o — o — o — o — o — o — o — o — o — o —

16. The diagram shows the blood vessels associated with the liver and small intestine.

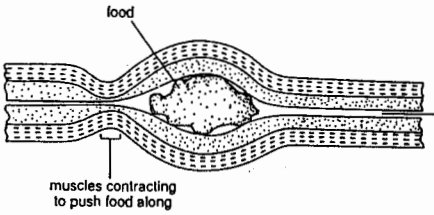


After a meal, which blood vessel will contain the greatest concentration of sugar?

17. Which type of tooth is found near the centre at the front of the human jaw?



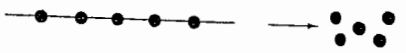
18. The diagram shows how food is moved along the human intestine.



What is this process called?

A accommodation
B absorption
C digestion
D peristalsis

19. The diagram shows how a large molecule may be broken into simpler units.



How is this change best described?

A absorption
B digestion
C egestion
D ingestion

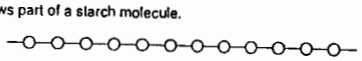
20. Where is bile made?

A duodenum
B liver
C pancreas
D stomach

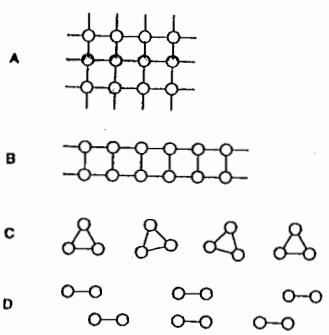
21. Which organ in the human body contains alveoli?

A heart
B kidney
C lung
D ovary

22. The diagram shows part of a starch molecule.



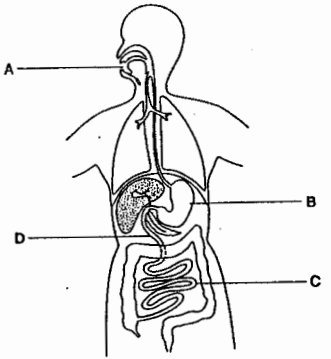
Which diagram shows the effect of the enzyme amylase on this molecule?



23. The diagram shows the human digestive system.

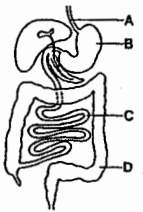
Pepsin is an enzyme that works in acid conditions.

In which part of the gut does this enzyme work?



24. The diagram shows the human alimentary canal.

In which structure is most digested food absorbed?



25. Which chemical element is found only in proteins?

A carbon

B hydrogen

C nitrogen

D oxygen

26. What is used to show that beans contain starch?

A Benedict's solution

B biuret test

C ethanol and water

D iodine solution

27. The results of food tests carried out on four substances are listed.

Which substance was a reducing sugar, e.g. glucose?

substance	*iodine test*	*Benedict's reagent*	*biuret reagent*	*ethanol*
A	blue-black	blue	blue	clear
B	brown	brick-red	blue	clear
C	brown	blue	violet	clear
D	brown	blue	blue	milky