

Organisation Digestive System

GCSE Biology · Written to the shared content for AQA, Edexcel and OCR

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Explain why the stomach is described organ. (2 marks)

Step 1 · Definition

An organ is made of several different tissues working together to perform a specific function.

Step 2 · Apply

The stomach contains muscular tissue (churns food), glandular tissue (makes acid and enzymes) and epithelial tissue (covers the inside and outside).

Answer: It is made of different tissues working together for one function (digestion)

Check: Name at least two tissues.

2. Now try one with the steps

Describe what happens to a protein from the moment it is eaten until it reaches the blood. (4 marks)

Step 1 · Stomach

Step 2 · Small intestine

Step 3 · Product

Step 4 · Absorption

Answer:

3. Practice

Show your working. The marks tell you how much is expected.

1. Put these in order of size, smallest first: organ, cell, organ system, tissue. [1]

2. Define the term tissue. [1]

3. Name the organ that produces bile. [1]
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4. Name the small molecules that proteins are broken down into. [1]
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5. Name the two products of lipid digestion. [2]
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6. Describe the role of the stomach in digestion. [3]
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7. Name the organ where most absorption of digested food takes place. [1]
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8. State the main function of the large intestine. [1]
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9. Give two ways the body uses the products of digestion. [2]
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10. A sandwich contains 30 g of carbohydrate out of a total mass of 120 g. Calculate the percentage that is carbohydrate. [1]
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11. Explain why chewing food helps digestion. [2]
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12. Explain how the pancreas is involved in digestion even though food never passes through it. [2]
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13. Some people have their gall bladder removed. Suggest why they are advised to eat low-fat meals. [2]
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14. Describe how the digestive system works with the circulatory system.

[2]

4. Before you hand it in

"Food passes through the liver and pancreas."

Food goes mouth → oesophagus → stomach → small intestine → large intestine → rectum → anus. The liver and pancreas add secretions through ducts.

"Digestion happens in the large intestine."

Digestion is completed in the small intestine. The large intestine absorbs water.

Calling bile an enzyme

Bile emulsifies fats (makes small droplets) and neutralises acid. Lipase does the digesting.