

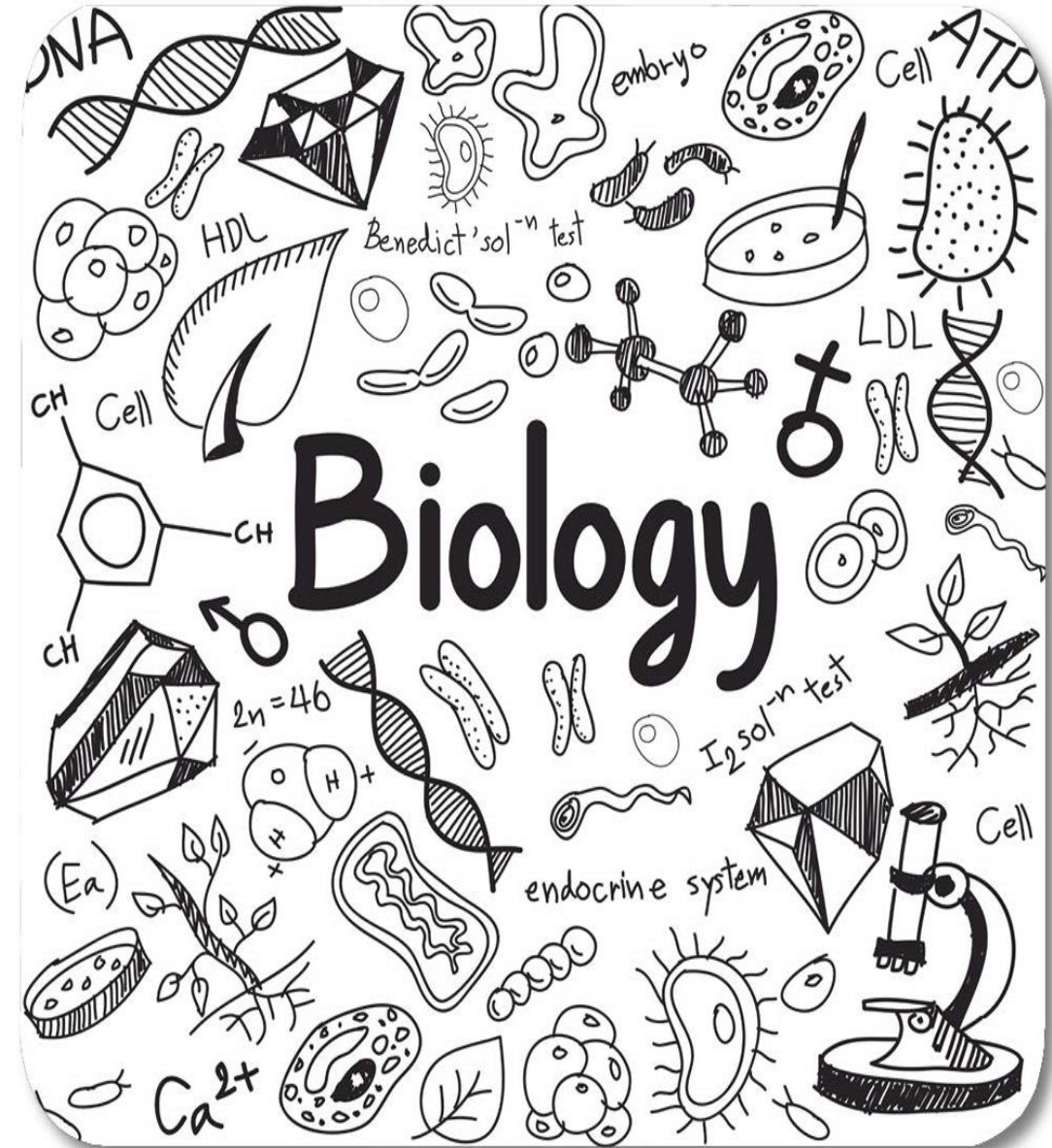


The National
Orthodox School
Shmaisani

Lesson: **Workbook**

Scholastic Year: 2022-2023

Grade: 7CS



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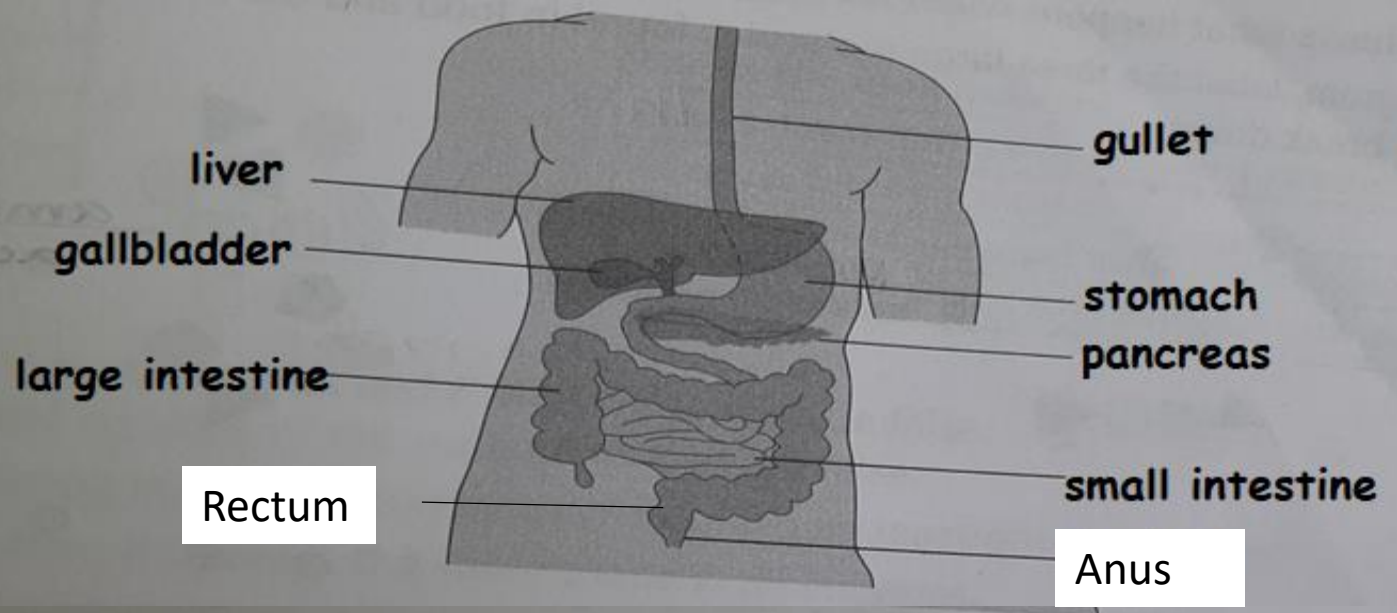


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digestive system.



2 Read the following paragraph and fill in the gaps with words from the box below.

Digestion breaks down food into small **molecules** that can enter your **blood**. It happens in your gut (**alimentary canal**). Teeth begin the process. They crush food into smaller **pieces**. Then **enzymes** help the large molecules in food to **break** down. These enzymes are produced in your mouth, stomach, **pancreas**, and **small intestine** intestine. The small intestine **absorbs** digested food and the large **intestine** removes **water** from the waste products left behind.

- | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| water | alimentary canal | blood | intestine | molecules |
| small | enzymes | pancreas | break | absorbs |

3 Decide whether statements a–f refer to **mechanical digestion**, **chemical digestion** or **both**.

a Digestion begins in your mouth.

..... **both**

b Teeth chew food to break up large pieces.

..... **mechanical**

c Chewing increases the surface area of solid foods.

..... **Mechanical**

d Enzymes help large molecules to break down.

..... **chemical**

e Saliva contains an enzyme which breaks down starch.

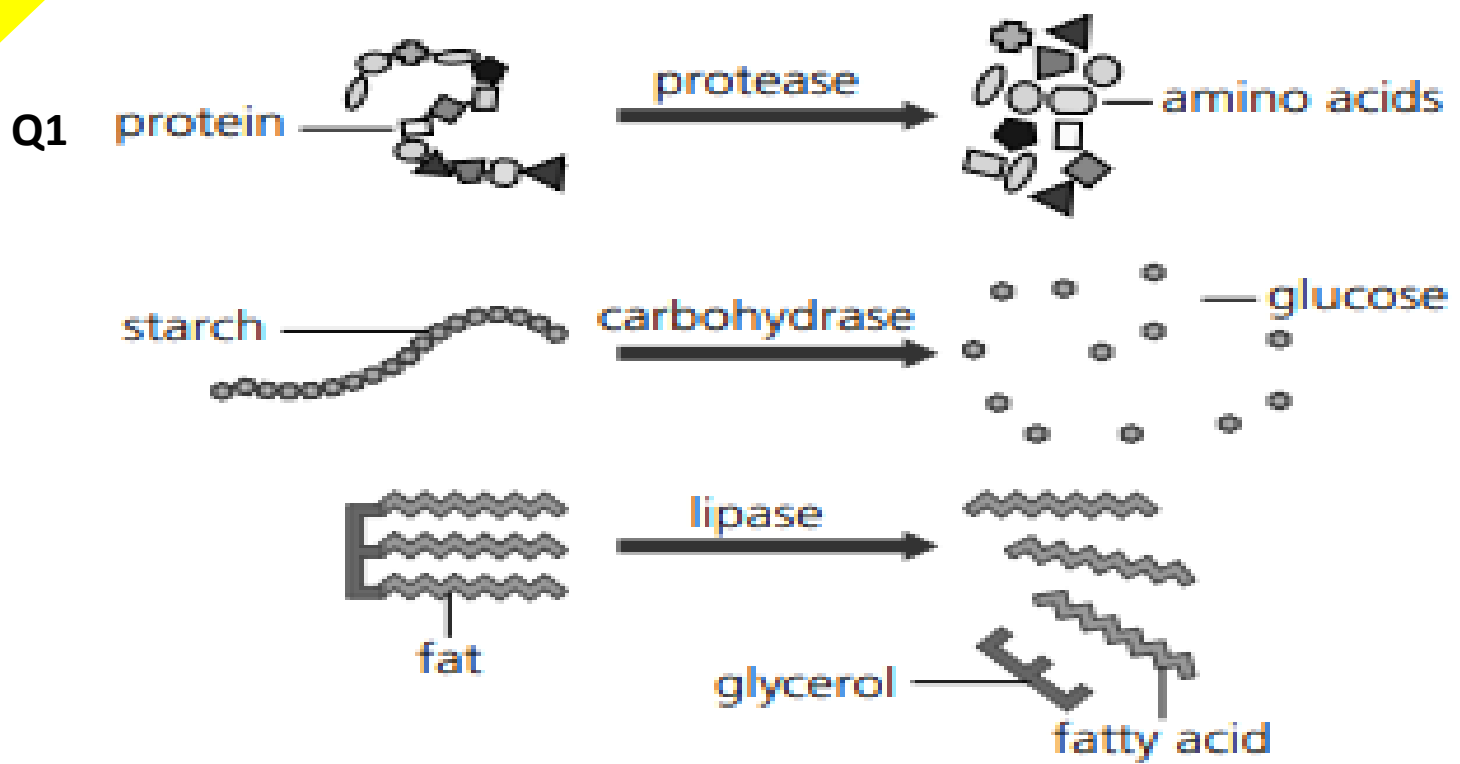
..... **chemical**

f Digestion ends in your small intestine.

..... **chemical**

4 We cannot digest fibre. Explain why we still need to eat it.

.....
fibre prevents constipation



- Q2 **Enzyme – biological catalyst used to speed up reactions.**
Carbohydrase – enzyme such as amylase which breaks down carbohydrates.
Emulsify – break fats into smaller droplets which can mix with water.
Bile – substance that emulsifies fats to increase their surface area.

Sucrose approaches the active site on the enzyme.



The enzyme makes sucrose react with water more easily.



The products leave the enzyme.



- b** Enzymes are only needed in small amounts because they are left unchanged at the end of the reaction. This means that one enzyme can speed up many reactions.