B3- digestion	Answer
1. What is digestion?	It is the breaking down of large insoluble molecules into smaller soluble molecules.
2. Why does digestion have to take place?	So that the small soluble molecules can pass from the small intestine wall and into the blood stream.
3. Name the enzymes that break down: a) Carbohydrates b) Proteins c) fats	 a) carbohydrases b) proteases c) lipases
4. Name a carbohydrase found in saliva	amylase
5. What is the product of digestion of carbohydrates e.g starch	Simple sugars e.g glucose
6. What is the product of digestion of proteins?	Amino acids
7. What are the products of the digestion of fats?	Fatty acids and glycerol
8. Where is bile made and stored?	Made in the liver, stored in the gall bladder
9. What are the 2 functions of bile?	To emulsify fats (break them into smaller droplets) To neutralise the acid from the stomach
10. What is the function of the pancreas	To produce enzymes for digestion. Food does NOT pass through it.
11. Name a protease found in the stomach	pepsin
12. Where are carbohydrates digested?	Mouth, stomach, small intestine
13. Where are proteins digested?	Stomach, small intestine
14. Where are fats digested?	Small intestine
15. What is the function of the large intestine?	It removes water from the undigested waste and sends faeces to the rectum
16. Where do faeces leave the body?	Through the anus.
17. What are enzymes?	They are biological catalysts that speed up reactions in living things.
18. What are enzymes made from?	protein
19. Enzymes are specific. What does this mean?	They work for one type of reaction only.
20. When are enzymes denatured?	High temperatures and extreme pH due to changes in the shape of the active site
21. What theory is used to explain how enzymes work?	Lock and key theory.