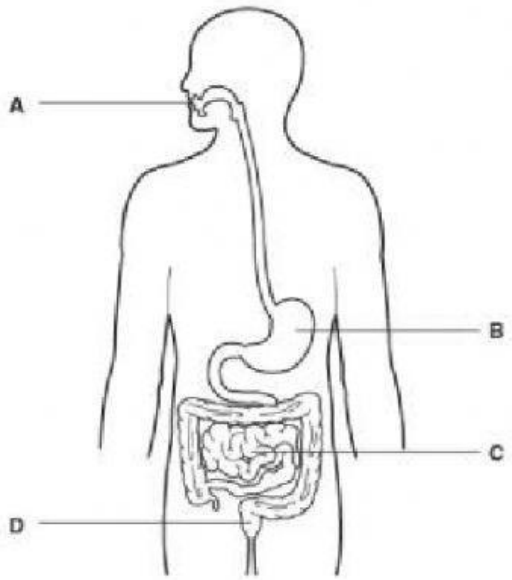
1) Starch is broken down into smaller molecules called:

A- salts. C- proteins.

B- sugars. D- amino acids.

2) Which label shows the place where digested food passes into the blood?



3) Digested food mainly passes into the blood by the process of:

A- diffusion. C- digestion.

B- diffraction. D- dilution.

4) The process in question 3 is speeded up because the part of the body where it occurs:

A- has a much higher temperature than the rest of the body.

B- has a very large surface area.

C- contains blood.

D- contains faeces.

5) How is the small intestine adapted to its function? Choose two.

a- Absorbs food b- Small surface area c- Large surface area

d- Contains cells e- Wall is only one-cell thick

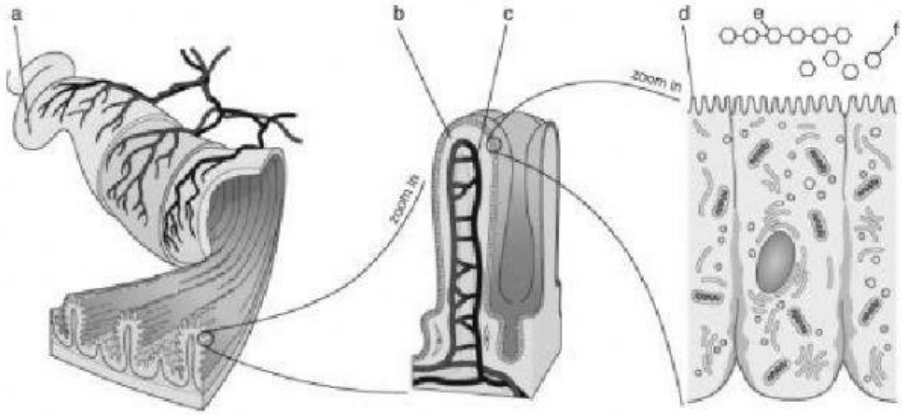
f- Very short and narrow g- Hard and rigid

6) In what part of the blood is digested food transported? Choose one.

a- Red blood cells b- Digestive juice c- Plasma

d- Platelets e- White blood cells

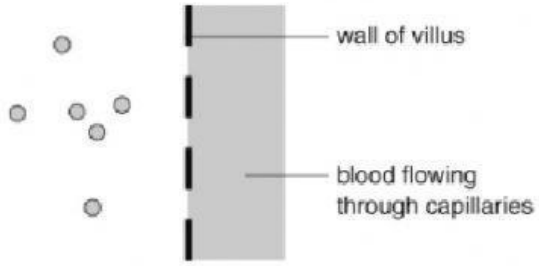
7) The diagram shows how food gets into the body.



From the words in the box, choose one to match each label **a–f**.

Capillary	Glucose molecule	Microvillus	Small intestine
Starch molecule	Villus		

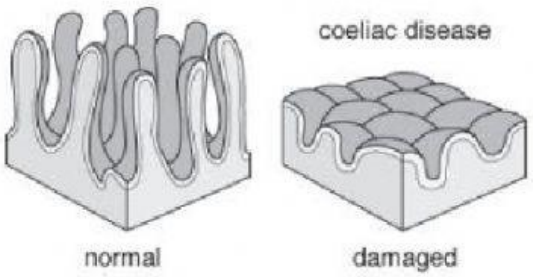
8) The circles in this diagram represent soluble food molecules in the small intestine.



a- What will happen to the number of food molecules in the blood in the diagram?

b- Why will this happen?

9) The drawing shows villi in the small intestine of a healthy person and villi in the small intestine of a person with coeliac ('see-lee-ack') disease.



(a) Suggest why the man with coeliac disease was underweight.

(b) Explain why people with coeliac disease may develop conditions such as anaemia even though they eat a healthy diet.