

1(a)	the breakdown of food into smaller, pieces / AW ; without chemical change (to the food molecules) ;
1(b)	B ; C ; F ;
1(c)	<i>ref. to</i> emulsification of fat ; <i>ref. to</i> increased surface area (of fat) ; (<i>idea of</i> increased surface area / more droplets) for, action of enzymes / action of lipase / chemical digestion ;
1(d)	<i>any two from:</i> incisor for, grabbing / piercing / cutting / tearing / slicing / biting / AW ; canine for, grabbing / piercing / cutting / tearing / slicing / biting / AW ; premolar for, grinding / chewing / crushing / AW ; molar for, grinding / chewing / crushing / AW ;
1(e)	X are microvilli ; (X) increased / provides large, surface area for absorption (of nutrients) OR (X) for, attachment of / release of / contains, enzymes / maltase ; Y is the lacteal ; (Y) absorption of, products of fat digestion / AW ;

1(a)	name of structure	function	letter in Fig. 1.1
	anus	egestion / removal of, undigested food / faeces	G
	salivary glands / pancreas	produce amylase	M / D
	gall bladder	stores bile	L
	oesophagus	transports food to the stomach	B
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1(b)(i)	(the breakdown) of large molecules into small molecules ; idea of (only) small molecules can be absorbed ; idea of insoluble (molecules) to soluble (molecules) ;		
1(b)(ii)	glucose ;		
1(b)(iii)	(the membranes of the) <u>epithelium</u> lining, <u>epithelial</u> cells (of, small intestine / villi) ;		
1(b)(iv)	<i>any six from:</i> 1 stomach produces, gastric juice / hydrochloric acid / HCl ; 2 acidic / low pH, in stomach ; 3 (acid) <u>denatures</u> , amylase / enzyme ; 4 changes shape of the active site ; 5 (active site) no longer complementary (shape) to, substrate / starch ; 6 cannot form enzyme-substrate complexes ; 7 bile is released into the, small intestine / duodenum ; 8 bile is an alkaline mixture ; 9 neutralises the acidic mixture ; 10 <i>idea of</i> suitable pH for amylase to work in small intestine ;		