QUESTION	ANSWER

Quiz Cards: Organisation

How to use the quiz cards to learn the key facts

1) Take 6 quiz cards at a time and read through them

2) Cover up the answer side of the page.

Question	Answer

3) Take the first quiz card and ask yourself the question. Either write the answer down or say it out loud.

4) Check your answer using the answer side of the card.

5) Do this question again until you get it right.

6) Repeat the process for the second question.

7) Before going onto the third question repeat question one and two.

8) When you have gone through all of the questions try and do them in a random order to really test your knowledge.

ONCE YOU HAVE LEARNT THEM ALL ….

9) Complete some exam questions to apply your knowledge.

10) Check your answer with the mark scheme and correct any errors in green pen.

11) Repeat steps 9-10 until you get the answers correct all of the time.

QUESTION	ANSWER
What is a tissue?	**A group of cells of the same type all working together.**
What is an organ?	A group of different tissues working together.
What three types of tissues make up the stomach?	Glandular, muscular and epithelial.
What is an enzyme?	A biological catalyst.
Which enzyme breaks down starch molecules into glucose molecules?	Amylase
What does the enzyme protease do?	Breaks down protein molecules into amino acids.

QUESTION	ANSWER
What does the enzyme lipase do?	Breaks down fat molecules into fatty acids and glycerol.
Which organ produces bile and which organ stores it?	Liver produces bile and gall bladder stores it.
What is the function of bile?	Neutralises stomach acid so lipase enzyme can work. Emulsifies fats so lipase enzyme has a larger surface area to digest the fat.
Where is food absorbed into the bloodstream?	Small intestine
Which organ produces all three of the digestive enzymes?	Pancreas (and small intestine).
'Enzymes are specific' what does that mean?	Each enzyme molecule is a particular shape that allows one particular substrate molecule to fit into the active site.

QUESTION	ANSWER
How do cold temperatures affect enzyme action?	Cold temperatures slow reactions down as the enzyme and substrate molecules are moving slowly as they do not have a lot of energy. They do not collide very frequently and the rate of reaction is slow.
How do hot temperatures affect enzyme action?	If the temperature gets too hot the enzyme will denature. The active site becomes a different shape and the substrate can no longer fit.
How does pH affect enzyme action?	Enzymes have an optimum pH which they work best at and will denature at a different pH.
How many chambers does the heart have?	**4**
What are the top two chambers of the heart called?	Atria
What are the bottom two chambers of the heart called?	Ventricles

QUESTION	ANSWER
What is meant by a double circulation?	The right ventricle pumps blood to the lungs. This blood then comes back to the heart and the left ventricle pumps the blood around the body.
What are the valves in the heart for?	To prevent the backflow of blood
State the 4 components of blood and describe their function.	Red blood cells – transport oxygen White blood cells – destroy pathogens Platelets – involved in blood clotting Plasma – transports substances e.g. glucose and carbon dioxide.
What are the three types of blood vessels?	Arteries, veins and capillaries.
How are arteries different from veins?	Arteries carry blood away from the heart. Veins carry blood into the heart. Arteries have thick muscular walls which contract to help push the blood along, veins do not have much muscle. Veins have valves to prevent backflow. Arteries do not have valves.
What is coronary heart disease?	Fatty deposits from in the arteries leading to the heart. This slows blood flow and the delivery of oxygen to the heart.

QUESTION	ANSWER
Describe what a stent is.	Stents are used to treat coronary heart disease by widening the artery to allow the blood to flow freely.
Statins are drugs used to treat coronary heart disease. How do they work?	They lower cholesterol. High levels of cholesterol are linked to heart disease.
What chemical tests food for sugar and what is the positive result?	Benedicts is a blue solution which turns orange/red if sugar is present.
What chemical tests for starch and what is the positive result?	Iodine is an orange solution which turns black if starch is present.
What chemical tests for protein and what is the positive result?	Biuret is a pale blue solution which turns lilac if protein is present.