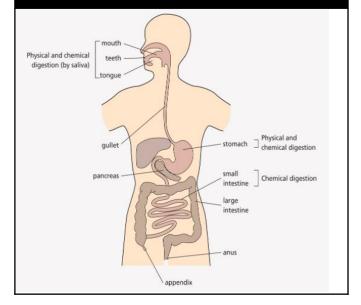
Breathing and digestion

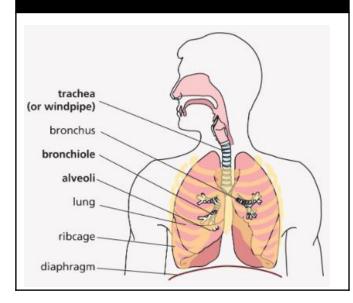
Keywords			
Enzyme	A biological catalyst.		
Bacteria	Bacteria are microscopic single-celled organisms.		
Carbohydrates	The body's main source of energy.		
Lipids	Fats and oils. A source of energy.		
Protein	Nutrient your body uses to build new tissue for growth and repair.		
Stomach	Where food is mixed with acidic juices and churned.		
Small intestine	Where digestion is completed and nutrients are absorbed by the blood.		
Large intestine	Where water is absorbed and faeces are formed.		
Breathing	The inflation and deflation of the lungs by the contraction of the diaphragm and intercostal muscles.		
Lung volume	Measure of the volume of air breathed in or out.		
Gas exchange	Process involving gases moving in and out of our blood.		

1. Food tests			
Molecule for testing	Food test	Positive result	Negative result
Starch	lodine	Blue / black	Stays orange
Glucose	Benedict's solution & heat	Red	Stays blue
2. Effects of unl	oalanced diet		
Obesity	'Obese' is a term used to describe a person with a high excess of body fat.		
Starvation	Starvation is when people do not eat the right amounts of nutrients.		
Vitamin Deficiency	Vitamins are only needed in small amounts. A lack of vitamins in the diet leads to deficiency symptoms		
2 Enzymos			
3. Enzymes Enzymes break I for absorption	ong food molecules	s into smaller pa	articles reac
large starch molecule	enzyme bre bonds in mouth a small intest		maller glucose molecules

4. Structure of the digestive system

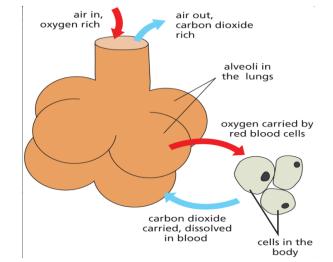


5. Structure of the Lungs



6. Gas Exchange

Gas exchange takes place in the alveoli. 1. Oxygen molecules diffuse from the alveolus into the blood in the capillary. 2. Carbon dioxide molecules diffuse from the blood in the capillary into the alveolus.



7. Smoking and asthma Smoking Smoking is the act of inhaling and exhaling the fumes of burning plant material, most commonly tobacco in a cigarette. A section through a A section through a smoker's lungs, blackened by tar normal lung Asthma Asthma is a condition that affects the airways carrying air into and out of 10110 the lungs. inflamed bronchiole normal bronchiole of an asthmatic