Mammalian digestion

1. Fill in the cloze passage

In _____ organisms the _____ system provides the means by which _____ are taken in and broken down. Large _____ food molecules are converted into small _____ ones that can be _____ and made available to the body _____.

2. There are 5 steps involved in obtaining nutrients:

Ingestion:

Digestion:

Absorption:

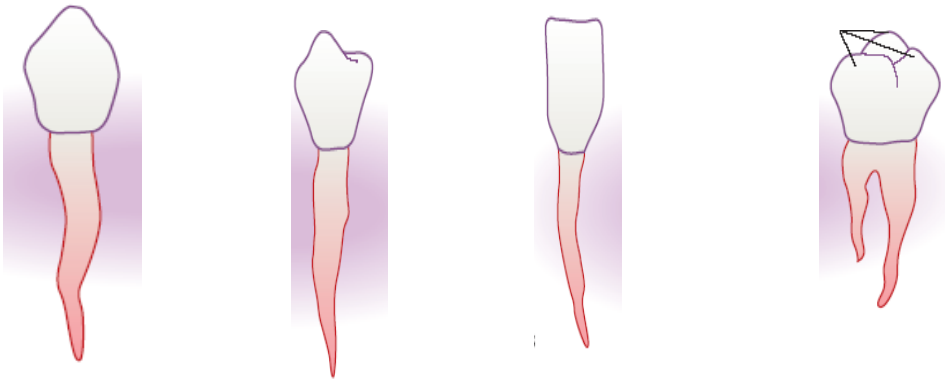
Assimilation:

Egestion:

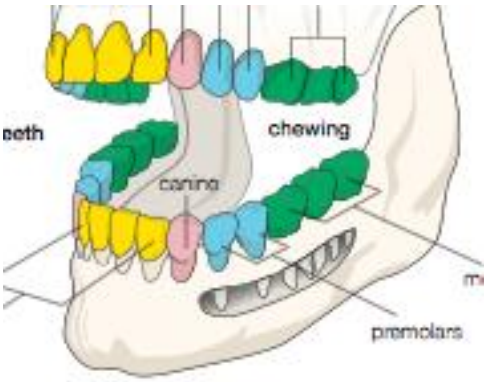
3. What is the function of teeth?

4. Match up the following types of teeth with what they look like.

Incisors Molars Premolars Canines



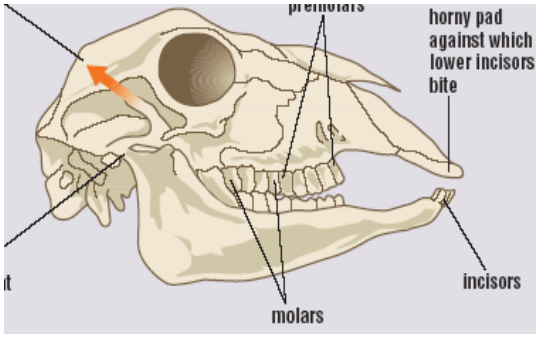
5. Label the top teeth.

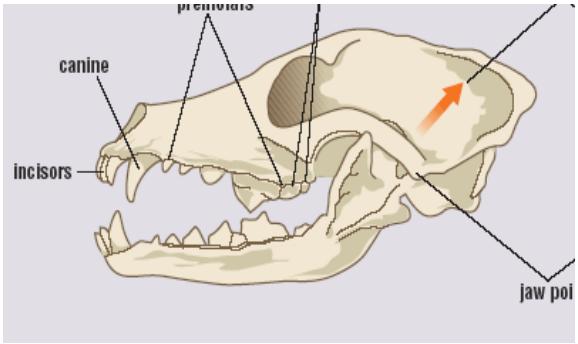


6. Describe how herbivores teeth help them to obtain nutrients.

7. Describe how carnivores teeth help them to obtain nutrients.

8. Label the animal skulls below as a herbivore or a carnivore.





9. Explain how the design of herbivores gut is suitable for what and how much they eat.

10. How does the diet differ in large herbivores and small nectar feeding herbivores? Explain how the design of the nectar feeding animals gut is suitable to their diet.

11. Answer true or false to the following statements.

Carnivores eat food that is easier to digest than herbivores. _____

Carnivores diet is high in fibre and contains the same amount of energy as plant material. _____

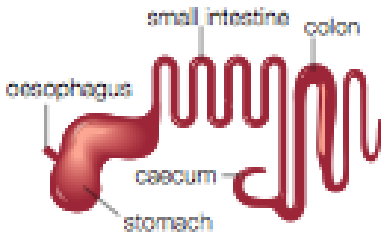
Carnivores consume more food than herbivores because they exercise more. _____

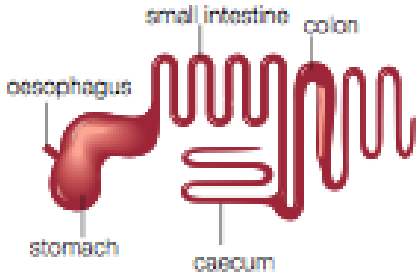
Carnivores gut is short as food can be easily digested. _____

12. Explain what fore-gut fermentation is using the example of cattle.

13. Explain why rabbits, which are hind-gut fermenters, eat their faecal pellets.

13. Label the diagrams below as the digestive systems of hind gut or fore-gut fermenters.





14. Answer the following two questions as true or false.

Humans are omnivores. _____

Humans have a caecum. _____