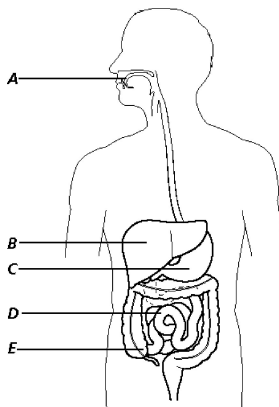


Bio12-Q4W4-Digestive and Endocrine.-H.W.**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

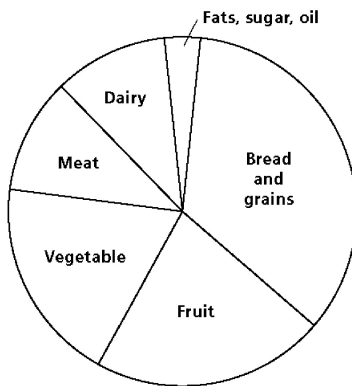
- _____ 1. Which hormone causes an increase in blood glucose?
a. glycogen c. glucagon
b. gastrin d. sucrase
- _____ 2. The hormone _____ stimulates the liver to release glucose into the blood when glucose levels are low.
a. glucagon c. bile
b. insulin d. gastrin
- _____ 3. The hormone that causes a decrease in blood glucose is _____.
a. glucagon c. gastrin
b. insulin d. nuclease
- _____ 4. The liver reacts to a high level of glucose in the blood by converting some of the glucose to _____.
a. insulin c. galactose
b. glucagon d. glycogen
- _____ 5. Food is moved through the digestive tract through a series of involuntary muscular contractions called _____.
a. mechanical digestion c. peristalsis
b. chemical digestion d. stimuli
- _____ 6. What controls the release of food from the stomach to the small intestine?
a. villus c. epiglottis
b. larynx d. muscular valve
- _____ 7. The first section of the small intestine is called the _____.
a. appendix c. duodenum
b. rectum d. villus
- _____ 8. Cellulose is important in the diet as a source of _____.
a. energy c. fat
b. protein d. fiber
- _____ 9. As a result of digestion, proteins are broken down to _____.
a. monosaccharides c. triglycerides
b. amino acids d. glycerol
- _____ 10. The body's preferred energy source is _____.
a. carbohydrates c. proteins
b. fats d. minerals
- _____ 11. What is the most abundant substance in the body?
a. fat c. sugar
b. water d. protein
- _____ 12. Vitamins are used by the body to _____.
a. provide energy c. supply building materials
b. regulate processes in the body d. digest proteins
- _____ 13. Which of the following occurs in the large intestine as the work of anaerobic bacteria?
a. absorption of water
b. synthesis of vitamin K and some B vitamins
c. change of glucose to glycogen
d. elimination of indigestible matter

- ____ 14. Which of the following is part of the digestive tract?
- a. liver
 - b. small intestine
 - c. gallbladder
 - d. pancreas
- ____ 15. The surface area of the small intestine is greatly increased by ____.
- a. a large number of villi
 - b. chemical digestion
 - c. peristalsis
 - d. mechanical digestion
- ____ 16. Which of the following is not mechanical digestion?
- a. chewing food
 - b. contractions in small intestine
 - c. churning of the stomach
 - d. action of pepsin on proteins
- ____ 17. Starches are large ____.
- a. fats
 - b. proteins
 - c. complex carbohydrates
 - d. simple carbohydrates
- ____ 18. Which hormone keeps both the fluid level of the body and blood pressure from decreasing?
- a. antidiuretic hormone
 - b. aldosterone
 - c. cholesterol
 - d. plaque
- ____ 19. ____ is a hormone produced by the hypothalamus that stimulates the reabsorption of water in kidney cells.
- a. Aldosterone
 - b. Insulin
 - c. Antidiuretic hormone
 - d. Glucagon

**Figure 35-1**

- ____ 20. In Figure 35-1, where is bile produced?
- a. A
 - b. B
 - c. C
 - d. D
- ____ 21. In Figure 35-1, where does digestion first take place?
- a. A
 - b. B
 - c. C
 - d. D
- ____ 22. In Figure 35-1, when does food normally cease being liquid?
- a. A
 - b. B
 - c. D
 - d. E
- ____ 23. In Figure 35-1, where is stomach acid neutralized?
- a. B
 - b. C
 - c. D
 - d. E

24. In Figure 35-1, which part has the lowest pH?
- a. B c. D
b. C d. E



The Food Groups

Figure 35-2

- ☐ 25. Which of the main nutrients is most represented in the food groups shown in Figure 35-2?
- a. carbohydrates c. proteins
- b. fats d. vitamins
- ☐ 26. Which of the main nutrients is least represented in the food groups shown in Figure 35-2?
- a. carbohydrates c. proteins
- b. fats d. vitamins
- ☐ 27. What is not easily accounted for in Figure 35-2?
- a. sugar c. proteins
- b. oils d. water

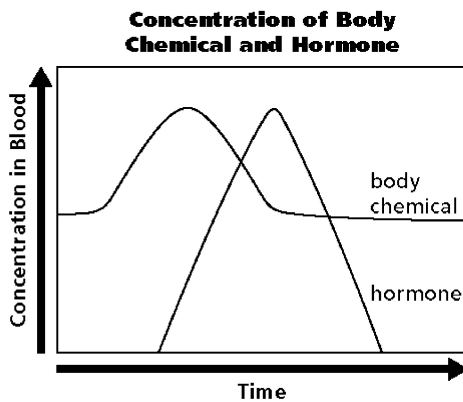


Figure 35-3

28. What type of system is shown in Figure 35-3?
- a. reverse feedback c. negative feedback
b. positive feedback d. anti feedback

Name: _____

ID: A

- ____ 29. What is likely to have triggered hormone production shown in Figure 35-3?
- a. the presence of the body chemical
 - b. a decrease in the body chemical
 - c. a total lack of the body chemical
 - d. an increase in the body chemical

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a. small intestine | h. epiglottis |
| b. liver | i. esophagus |
| c. bile | j. target tissue |
| d. thyroid gland | k. pepsin |
| e. amylase | l. peristalsis |
| f. stomach | m. Calorie |
| g. endocrine gland | n. rectum |

- ____ 30. Organ that produces bile
- ____ 31. Ductless organ that releases hormones into the bloodstream
- ____ 32. Narrow, muscular tube in which digestion is completed
- ____ 33. Specific cells in the body to which hormones convey information
- ____ 34. Responsible for metabolic control, energy balance, and growth
- ____ 35. Chemical that breaks down fats into small droplets and helps neutralize stomach acids
- ____ 36. Muscular, pouchlike enlargement of the digestive tract
- ____ 37. Flap of skin that covers the opening to the windpipe during swallowing
- ____ 38. Series of involuntary muscle contractions along the walls of the digestive tract
- ____ 39. Muscular tube that connects the mouth to the stomach
- ____ 40. Digestive enzyme that breaks down starch into sugar molecules called disaccharides

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