

Digestive Syst. Test**Multiple Choice**

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

- _____ 1. Which of the following is not mechanical digestion?
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. chewing food | c. contractions in small intestine |
| b. churning of the stomach | d. action of pepsin on proteins |
- _____ 2. What is amylase used to break down?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. Vitamins | c. Lipids |
| b. Starches | d. Proteins |
- _____ 3. Where is bile stored?
- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| a. Gallbladder | c. Stomach |
| b. Pancreas | d. Liver |

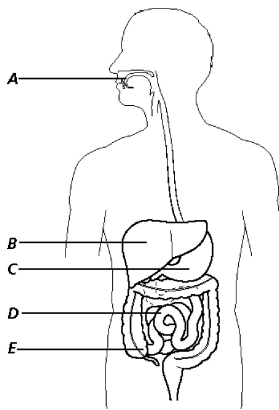


Figure 35-1

- _____ 4. In Figure 35-1, which part has the lowest pH?
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. D | c. B |
| b. E | d. C |
- _____ 5. In Figure 35-1, where is bile produced?
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. B | c. D |
| b. C | d. A |
- _____ 6. In Figure 35-1, where is stomach acid neutralized?
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. B | c. D |
| b. C | d. E |
- _____ 7. In Figure 35-1, where does digestion first take place?
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. A | c. B |
| b. D | d. C |
- _____ 8. In Figure 35-1, when does food normally cease being liquid?
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. E | c. A |
| b. B | d. D |
- _____ 9. Which of the following is involved in mechanical digestion?
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a. Teeth | c. Pepsin |
| b. Amylase | d. Saliva |

- _____ 10. What are organic substances needed in small quantities to maintain growth and metabolism called?
- a. Fats
 - b. Minerals
 - c. Vitamins
 - d. Proteins
- _____ 11. What covers the opening of the respiratory tract to prevent food from entering the lungs?
- a. Tongue
 - b. Epiglottis
 - c. Tonsils
 - d. Mucus
- _____ 12. What type of system is shown in Figure 35-3?
- a. reverse feedback
 - b. anti feedback
 - c. negative feedback
 - d. positive feedback
- _____ 13. Starches are large _____.
- a. proteins
 - b. fats
 - c. simple carbohydrates
 - d. complex carbohydrates
- _____ 14. What is the most abundant substance in the body?
- a. protein
 - b. sugar
 - c. fat
 - d. water
- _____ 15. Cellulose is important in the diet as a source of _____.
- a. energy
 - b. fiber
 - c. protein
 - d. fat
- _____ 16. Vitamins are used by the body to _____.
- a. provide energy
 - b. regulate processes in the body
 - c. digest proteins
 - d. supply building materials
- _____ 17. Which of the following occurs in the large intestine as the work of anaerobic bacteria?
- a. synthesis of vitamin K and some B vitamins
 - b. elimination of indigestible matter
 - c. change of glucose to glycogen
 - d. absorption of water
- _____ 18. The first section of the small intestine is called the _____.
- a. duodenum
 - b. appendix
 - c. villus
 - d. rectum
- _____ 19. Which of the following is part of the digestive tract?
- a. small intestine
 - b. pancreas
 - c. gallbladder
 - d. liver
- _____ 20. The body's preferred energy source is _____.
- a. fats
 - b. minerals
 - c. proteins
 - d. carbohydrates
- _____ 21. The surface area of the small intestine is greatly increased by _____.
- a. chemical digestion
 - b. peristalsis
 - c. a large number of villi
 - d. mechanical digestion
- _____ 22. What controls the release of food from the stomach to the small intestine?
- a. larynx
 - b. muscular valve
 - c. epiglottis
 - d. villus
- _____ 23. Where does food move right after passing through the stomach?
- a. Esophagus
 - b. Pancreas
 - c. Large intestine
 - d. Small intestine

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- ____ 24. As a result of digestion, proteins are broken down to ____.
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a. glycerol | c. amino acids |
| b. monosaccharides | d. triglycerides |
- ____ 25. Food is moved through the digestive tract through a series of involuntary muscular contractions called ____.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. peristalsis | c. stimuli |
| b. mechanical digestion | d. chemical digestion |

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