

Class: **import**
Description:

Test: **Digestive**
Test Points: **178**
Test Number: **16007**
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1) What serves as a link between the mouth and the stomach?

- A The Larynx
- B The Common Bile Duct
- C The Eppiglottis
- D The Esophagus

2) Which of these is not one of the regions of the pharynx?

- A Oropharynx
- B Nasopharynx
- C Senopharynx
- D Laryngiopharynx

3) Check all of the functions of Goblet Cells.

- A Protection of Stomach from Acids
- B Mucus Production
- C Production of Digestive Enzymes
- D Absorption of Nutrients into the Blood

4) Mastication is the process of what?

- A chewing
- B puking
- C spitting
- D swallowing

5) Name the 3 sections of the small intestine.

- A palate, villi, serosa
- B nasopharynx, pharynx, esophagus
- C duodenum, jejunum, ilium
- D goblet cells, circular muscle, mucosa

6) Name the phase of digestion that reduces food into smaller pieces of the same material.

- A Egestion

- B _____ Absorption
- C _____ Chemical
- D _____ Mechanical

7) This is an Ordering question.

Put these organs in the order that they are used in the digestive process.

- A _____ Sigmoid Colon
- B _____ Esophagus
- C _____ Stomach
- D _____ Pancreas

8) What is another name for the material as you are swallowing it.

- A _____ chyme
- B _____ bolus
- C _____ degulation
- D _____ mastication

9) What is the process that alters the molecules of the food you have eaten?

- A _____ Mechanical
- B _____ Chemical
- C _____ Absorption
- D _____ Egestion

10) What tissue is the mouth lined with?

- A _____ Simple Squamous
- B _____ mastication
- C _____ Connection Muscle
- D _____ Stratified Squamous

11) What tissue is the mucosa of the stomach made out of?

- A _____ mucus
- B _____ simple squamous
- C _____ smooth muscle
- D _____ simple columnar

12) What is the name of the "punching bag" structure that blocks your nose when you swallow?

- A _____ Palate
- B _____ Ova
- C _____ Uvula
- D _____ Lips

13) What is the name of the process of breaking down food with your teeth?

- A ____ Deglutation
- B ____ Chewing
- C ____ Mastication
- D ____ Salivation

14) What is the function of the pyloric sphincher?

- A ____ Opens when food enters duodenum
- B ____ Produces gastric secretions
- C ____ opens when you vomit
- D ____ Produces insulin

15) what kind of acid is held in the stomach?

- A ____ Hydrochloric
- B ____ Sulfuric
- C ____ amino acid
- D ____ none of they above

16) What is a function of the acid in your stomach?

- A ____ Block absorption of Alcohol
- B ____ Emulsify Fats
- C ____ Activate Enzymes
- D ____ Digest Lipids

17) Where does your body perform the first digestion of what you eat?

- A ____ Large Intestine
- B ____ Esophagus
- C ____ Mouth
- D ____ Stomach

18) Which of the following phases of digestion happens first?

- A ____ Mechanical- breaking large chunks to small ones.
- B ____ Absorption- passage of digested food from lumen to blood in submucosa.
- C ____ chemical - enzymes break large molecules into small molecules.
- D ____ egestion- removal of undigested food.

19) Which of these allow your mucosa to stretch?

- A ____ serosa

- B goblet cells
- C rugae
- D submucosa

20) Which of these is a source of unsaturated fat?

- A almonds
- B steak
- C peanuts
- D chicken

21) what is the end product of the digestion done by salivary amylase?

- A caseine
- B disaccharides
- C proteins
- D starch

22) This is a Checkboxes question. There can be more than one answer.

Check all of the molecules that are small enough to be absorbed into the bloodstream.

- A Glycogen
- B Peptides
- C Amino Acids
- D Fatty Acid

23) Trypsin breaks down proteins into what molecule?

- A The Loveboat season 1 DVD (I never liked that show.)
- B Peptides
- C Nucleic acids
- D Glucose

24) Where is pepsin converted into amino acids so that it can be absorbed?

- A Stomach
- B Small Intestine
- C Pancreas
- D Large Intestine

25) What is the digested product of lipids that are small enough to be absorbed?

- A Monosaccharides & Peptides
- B Peptides & Amino Acids
- C Fatty Acids & Glycerol

D ____ Amino Acids & Glycerol

26) What is the function of the bile released by the liver?

A ____ Breaking down proteins into peptides

B ____ Emulsification

C ____ Sterilizing food

D ____ Activating enzymes in the stomach

27) What is the function of bile?

A ____ Activate enzymes

B ____ Sterilize enzymes

C ____ All of the above

D ____ Break up fat

28) Which of the following are molecules that contribute to blood sugar?

A ____ Glucose

B ____ Sucrose

C ____ Maltose

D ____ Lactose

29) Which of these enzymes all digest protein?

A ____ amylolytic amylase, rennin, trypsin

B ____ carboxypolypeptidase, pepsin, trypsin

C ____ pepsin, maltase, peptidase

D ____ nuclease, sucrase, gastric lipase

30) Which is the end product made by the actions of lipolytic enzyme from the pancreas?

A ____ Peptides

B ____ Fatty acid and glycerol

C ____ Nucleotides

D ____ Dissacchorides

31) Which of the following enzymes can break down nutrients completely (small enough to be absorbed) in only one step?

A ____ Lypolytic Enzyme

B ____ Rennin

C ____ Amolytic Amylase

D ____ Nuclease

32) All carbohydrates are made up of what units?

- A amino acids
- B fatty acids / glycerol
- C nucleotides
- D monosaccharides

33) This is a CheckBoxes question. There is more than one possible answer.

Which of these are polysaccharides that you CAN digest?

- A Sucrose
- B Glycogen
- C Starch
- D Cellulose

34) How does the body use Iron?

- A important role in metabolic reactions
- B synthesis of thyroid glands
- C production of hemoglobin
- D contraction of blood coagulation

35) How many essential amino acids are there in an adult?

- A 2
- B 6
- C 8
- D 10

36) Based on what you know about digestion, which carbohydrate below would contain the fewest calories?

- A Fructose
- B Starch
- C Glucose
- D Cellulose

37) Scurvy is a lack of which vitamin?

- A Vitamin A
- B Vitamin B12
- C Vitamin C
- D Vitamin Awesome

38) What are the sub units of proteins?

- A _____ nitrogen
- B _____ disaccharides
- C _____ monosaccharides
- D _____ amino acids

39) What are the two uses of lipids in the body?

- A _____ give off oxygen and swallow foods
- B _____ store energy and build cells
- C _____ store fat and destroy cells
- D _____ kill blood cells and store energy

40) What disease does Vitamin K protect you from?

- A _____ Scurvy
- B _____ Cancer
- C _____ Parkinson's Disease
- D _____ Bleeding Disorders

41) What does one of your cells use glucose for?

- A _____ Production of collagen
- B _____ Carry oxygen
- C _____ Cellular Respiration
- D _____ Dancing

42) This is a CheckBoxes question. There can be more than 1 correct answer. Check all that apply.

What does Vitamin A help your body build and maintain?

- A _____ teeth
- B _____ retina
- C _____ bones
- D _____ skin

43) This is a CheckBoxes question. There can be more than 1 correct answer. Check all that apply.

What does calcium help your body build and maintain?

- A _____ skin
- B _____ teeth
- C _____ bones
- D _____ retina

44) What is an example of a Polysaccharide?

- A _____ Glycerol
- B _____ Amino Acids
- C _____ Plant Starch
- D _____ Glucose

45) Which of these is something that the mineral potassium is used for?

- A _____ Thyroid hormone production
- B _____ Bone Growth
- C _____ Nerve Function
- D _____ Muscle Development

46) Which of these is something that the mineral iodine is used for?

- A _____ Nerve Function
- B _____ Muscle Development
- C _____ Bone Growth
- D _____ Thyroid hormone production

47) Which of these is something that the mineral phosphorus is used for?

- A _____ Bone Growth
- B _____ Nerve Function
- C _____ Metabolic reactions
- D _____ Thyroid hormone production

48) What is a natural source of saturated fats?

- A _____ Veggie Oil
- B _____ Plants
- C _____ Starch
- D _____ Animal Meat

49) What isn't a common disaccharide?

- A _____ fructose
- B _____ lactose
- C _____ maltose
- D _____ sucrose

50) What makes something organic?

- A _____ Has carbon atoms.

- B** _____ Must have both Carbon and Hydrogen atoms.
- C** _____ Is a living organism.
- D** _____ Made on a farm with no harmful chemicals.

51) What monosaccharide is preferred by our bodies for respiration?

- A** _____ Galactose
- B** _____ Glucose
- C** _____ Xylose
- D** _____ Fructose

52) What vitamin is essential for the production of collagen?

- A** _____ B-12
- B** _____ K
- C** _____ C
- D** _____ D

53) Where are most minerals stored in your body?

- A** _____ arms
- B** _____ kidneys
- C** _____ bones and teeth
- D** _____ stomach

54) Which chemical element is present in proteins that is absent in lipids and carbohydrates?

- A** _____ amino acids
- B** _____ glucose
- C** _____ nitrogen
- D** _____ lipids

55) Which of these has the most calories?

- A** _____ Polysaccharides
- B** _____ Disaccharides
- C** _____ Water
- D** _____ Monosaccharides

56) Why is water considered a nutrient?

- A** _____ Water is needed regularly
- B** _____ keeps you hydrated
- C** _____ gives you strong bones
- D** _____ it quenches your thirst

57) Amylolytic Amylase breaks down what into disaccharide?

- A ____ Starch and Glycogen
- B ____ Starch only
- C ____ Monosaccharides
- D ____ Proteins

58) How is your chewing different from a dogs?

- A ____ Because we're superior
- B ____ Dogs have bigger mouths and we don't
- C ____ We can move our jaws side to side
- D ____ Nothing we chew the same

59) How long does it take food to digest in the small intestine?

- A ____ 10-12 hours
- B ____ 3-4 hours
- C ____ 12-24 hours
- D ____ 5-6 hours

60) In the small intestine, where are the most digestive enzymes secreted?

- A ____ At the Spyncter of Oti in the Duodenum
- B ____ At the Pyloric Spyncter
- C ____ In the jejumum
- D ____ In the Illium

61) Peristalsis is...

- A ____ The act of chemical digestion in the stomach
- B ____ The secretion of bile in the liver and its path through the common bile duct
- C ____ The best Foreign Film Award winner in 2002
- D ____ The forward of motion of food through the digestive system

62) What is rhythmic segmentation?

- A ____ pinching movement of chyme back and forth in the small intestine
- B ____ forward movement of food in the small intestine
- C ____ thorwing up food from the small intestine
- D ____ backs up of food in the small intestine

63) What is the correct word for a swallow

- A _____ Feces
- B _____ Amylase
- C _____ Bolus
- D _____ Mastication

64) What is the meaning of Chyme?

- A _____ chewing
- B _____ food/gastric juice mixture
- C _____ "a swallow"
- D _____ its another word for Bolus

65) What protects your esophagus when you are about to vomit?

- A _____ chyme
- B _____ amino acids
- C _____ mucus
- D _____ saliva

66) What is typically the main physical difference between a bolus and chyme?

- A _____ bolus is in the stomach chime is in the colon
- B _____ chime is full of stomach fluids
- C _____ organ placement
- D _____ bolus is a solid but chime is a liquid

67) Which mineral is most widely used for metabolism in your cells?

- A _____ potassium
- B _____ iodine
- C _____ phosphorus
- D _____ calcium

68) which of the following two make the color of poo?

- A _____ carb, bilirubin
- B _____ mucus, chyme
- C _____ bilirubin, biliverdin
- D _____ bile, diarrhea

69) Describe the difference between the characteristics of food in chyme and a bolus?

70) Explain the difference between Alimentary canal and the accessory organs.

71) Explain the difference between the Alimentary canal and the Accessory Organs.

72) Name the alimentary organs.

73) What is the advantage of having villi in our intestines?

74) What is the difference between an alimentary canal and an accessory organ?

75) What's the difference between bolus and chyme?

