

Science Reviewer (4th Quarter Exams)

- ____ 1. What is the primary function of the mouth in the digestive system?
 - a. To eliminate waste
 - b. To absorb nutrients
 - c. To produce hormones
 - d. To break down food mechanically and chemically
- ____ 2. Which organ produces bile to aid in the digestion of fats?
 - a. Liver
 - b. Pancreas
 - c. Gallbladder
 - d. Stomach
- ____ 3. What is the primary function of the small intestine in the digestive system?
 - a. To absorb nutrients
 - b. To break down food
 - c. To eliminate waste
 - d. To produce hormones
- ____ 4. Which organ stores and concentrates bile produced by the liver?
 - a. Liver
 - b. Pancreas
 - c. Gallbladder
 - d. Stomach
- ____ 5. What is the primary function of the large intestine in the digestive system?
 - a. To absorb water and electrolytes
 - b. To break down food
 - c. To eliminate waste
 - d. To produce hormones
- ____ 6. Which organ produces enzymes that aid in the digestion of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats?
 - a. Liver
 - b. Pancreas
 - c. Gallbladder
 - d. Stomach
- ____ 7. Why is fiber important for digestive health?
 - a. It helps regulate bowel movements
 - b. It helps control blood sugar levels
 - c. It helps lower cholesterol levels
 - d. All of these
- ____ 8. How does the body prevent stomach acid from damaging the stomach lining?
 - a. By producing mucus to protect the stomach lining
 - b. By neutralizing stomach acid with bicarbonate
 - c. By releasing hormones to regulate acid production
 - d. All of the above
- ____ 9. Why do people with lactose intolerance have difficulty digesting dairy products?
 - a. They lack the enzyme lactase, which breaks down lactose
 - b. They have an allergy to dairy proteins
 - c. They have an overgrowth of bacteria in their intestines
 - d. None of the above
- ____ 10. How does the body regulate the movement of food through the digestive system?
 - a. By contracting and relaxing muscles in the digestive tract
 - b. By releasing hormones to control the speed of digestion
 - c. By adjusting the pH of the digestive tract
 - d. All of the above
- ____ 11. What is the function of the esophagus in the digestive system?
 - a. To eliminate waste
 - b. To absorb nutrients
 - c. To produce hormones
 - d. To transport food from the mouth to the stomach

- ____ 12. What is the function of the pancreas in the digestive system?
- a. To absorb nutrients
 - b. To produce hormones
 - c. To eliminate waste
 - d. To produce enzymes that aid in digestion
- ____ 13. What is the function of the gallbladder in the digestive system?
- a. To absorb nutrients
 - b. To eliminate waste
 - c. To produce hormones
 - d. To store and concentrate bile produced by the liver
- ____ 14. What is the function of the rectum and anus in the digestive system?
- a. To absorb nutrients
 - b. To produce hormones
 - c. To eliminate waste
 - d. To break down food
- ____ 15. What is the function of the salivary glands in the digestive system?
- a. To produce saliva that moistens food
 - b. To eliminate waste
 - c. To absorb nutrients
 - d. To produce enzymes for digestion
- ____ 16. What is peptic ulcer disease?
- a. A condition in which sores develop in the lining of the stomach or small intestine
 - b. An inflammatory bowel disease that affects the large intestine
 - c. A condition in which stomach acid flows back into the esophagus
 - d. A condition in which the gallbladder becomes inflamed
- ____ 17. What is the function of the tongue in the digestive system?
- a. To aid in chewing and swallowing
 - b. To eliminate waste
 - c. To absorb nutrients
 - d. To produce hormones
- ____ 18. What is the function of the epiglottis in the digestive system?
- a. To prevent food from entering the windpipe during swallowing
 - b. To absorb nutrients
 - c. To eliminate waste
 - d. To produce hormones
- ____ 19. What is the difference between indigestion and heartburn?
- a. Indigestion is a general term for discomfort in the upper abdomen, while heartburn is a specific symptom of a burning sensation in the chest
 - b. Indigestion is caused by stomach acid flowing back into the esophagus, while heartburn is caused by overeating
 - c. Indigestion is a symptom of GERD, while heartburn is not
 - d. None of the above
- ____ 20. What is the difference between anorexia and bulimia?
- a. Anorexia is characterized by self-starvation and excessive weight loss, while bulimia is characterized by binge eating followed by purging
 - b. Anorexia is more common in men, while bulimia is more common in women
 - c. Anorexia is treated with medication, while bulimia is treated with therapy
 - d. None of the above
- ____ 21. What is the difference between constipation and diarrhea?
- a. Constipation is characterized by infrequent bowel movements and difficulty passing stool, while diarrhea is characterized by frequent, loose, watery stools
 - b. Constipation is caused by a lack of fiber in the diet, while diarrhea is caused by an infection
 - c. Constipation is treated with laxatives, while diarrhea is treated with antibiotics
 - d. None of the above

- ____ 22. What are hemorrhoids?
- Swollen veins in the lower rectum or anus
 - Inflammation of the large intestine
 - A condition in which stomach acid flows back into the esophagus
 - Inflammation of the gallbladder
- ____ 23. What is hepatitis?
- Inflammation of the liver
 - Inflammation of the large intestine
 - Inflammation of the gallbladder
 - A condition in which stomach acid flows back into the esophagus
- ____ 24. What are gallstones?
- Hardened deposits of digestive fluid that can form in the gallbladder
 - A condition in which stomach acid flows back into the esophagus
 - Inflammation of the large intestine
 - Inflammation of the liver
- ____ 25. What is appendicitis?
- Inflammation of the appendix
 - A condition in which acid flows back
 - Inflammation of the gallbladder
 - Inflammation of the large intestine
- ____ 26. Salivary amylase, which breaks down starch into sugars, is also called ____.
- Mucus
 - Pepsin
 - Ptyalin
 - Saliva
- ____ 27. Stored energy found in food is called ____.
- calories
 - kinetic energy
 - nutrients
 - potential chemical energy
- ____ 28. The building blocks of proteins essential to the formation of protoplasm, and for growth and repair of worn-out body cells are called ____.
- Amino acids
 - Fatty acids
 - Starch
 - Sugar
- ____ 29. Which is not a fat-soluble vitamin?
- Vitamin A
 - Vitamin B
 - Vitamin D
 - Vitamin E
- ____ 30. Carotene, which is found in rich amounts in carrots, is a form of ____.
- Vitamin A
 - Vitamin B
 - Vitamin D
 - Vitamin E
- ____ 31. Which disease is caused by a deficiency in Vitamin B1?
- Anemia
 - Beriberi
 - Pellagra
 - Scurvy
- ____ 32. At which stage do the cells of an organism gain nutrients?
- absorption
 - digestion
 - elimination
 - ingestion
- ____ 33. Which of the following digestive system diseases is preventable through vaccination?
- appendicitis
 - gallstones
 - hemorrhoids
 - hepatitis
- ____ 34. Which of the following parts of the digestive tract is NOT directly involved in digestion?
- colon
 - mouth
 - small intestine
 - stomach

- ____ 35. Where does mechanical digestion begin?
 A. esophagus C. stomach
 B. mouth D. small intestine
- ____ 36. Which of the following nutrients is a major source of energy for the body?
 A. carbohydrates C. proteins
 B. mineral D. vitamins
- ____ 37. Which digestive part is best paired with its functions?
 A. pancreas; digests carbohydrates C. small intestine; absorbs water
 B. gall bladder; stores bile D. stomach; digests fats
- ____ 38. Which of the following is an accessory organ?
 A. Esophagus C. Liver
 B. Large Intestine D. Stomach
- ____ 39. Which of the following is a water-soluble vitamin?
 A. Vitamin A C. Vitamin K
 B. Vitamin C D. Vitamin D
- ____ 40. These are inorganic substances that do not provide energy but are needed by the body as building materials.
 A. minerals C. vitamins
 B. nutrients D. fats
- ____ 41. Carbohydrates must be converted into this before the cells can use it for energy.
 A. Simple sugar C. Amino acids
 B. Vitamins D. Fatty acids
- ____ 42. This vitamin is necessary for good vision and growth of skin cells.
 A. Vitamin A C. Vitamin K
 B. Vitamin E D. Vitamin D
- ____ 43. This vitamin is essential for the formation of bones.
 A. Vitamin A C. Vitamin K
 B. Vitamin E D. Vitamin D
- ____ 44. This is the building block of proteins.
 A. Simple sugar C. Amino acids
 B. Vitamins D. Fatty acids
- ____ 45. The vitamin E in meat, dairy products, whole grain, liver and green leafy vegetables is mainly ____.
 A. calciferol C. retinol
 B. carotene D. tocopherol