

Part 2. Multiple Choice. Write the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

_____ 1. Salivary amylase, which breaks down starch into sugars, is also called _____.
A. Mucus C. Ptyalin
B. Pepsin D. Saliva

_____ 2. Stored energy found in food is called _____.
A. calories C. nutrients
B. kinetic energy D. potential chemical energy

_____ 3. The building blocks of proteins essential to the formation of protoplasm, and for growth and repair of worn-out body cells are called _____.
A. Amino acids C. Starch
B. Fatty acids D. Sugar

_____ 4. Which is not a fat-soluble vitamin?
A. Vitamin A C. Vitamin D
B. Vitamin B D. Vitamin E

_____ 5. Carotene, which is found in rich amounts in carrots, is a form of _____.
A. Vitamin A C. Vitamin D
B. Vitamin B D. Vitamin E

_____ 6. Salivary amylase, which breaks down starch into sugars, is also called _____.
A. Mucus C. Ptyalin
B. Pepsin D. Saliva

_____ 7. Which disease is caused by a deficiency in Vitamin B1?
A. Anemia C. Pellagra
B. Beriberi D. Scurvy

_____ 8. At which stage do the cells of an organism gain nutrients?
A. absorption C. elimination
B. digestion D. ingestion

_____ 9. Which of the following digestive system diseases is preventable through vaccination?
A. appendicitis C. hemorrhoids
B. gallstones D. hepatitis

_____ 10. Which of the following parts of the digestive tract is NOT directly involved in digestion?
A. colon C. small intestine
B. mouth D. stomach

_____ 11. Where does mechanical digestion begin?
A. esophagus C. stomach
B. mouth D. small intestine

_____ 12. Bile is produced by which organ?
A. Large intestine C. Pancreas
B. Liver D. Small intestine

_____ 13. Which of the following nutrients is a major source of energy for the body?

_____ 14. Which digestive part is best paired with its functions?

A. carbohydrates	C. proteins
B. mineral	D. vitamins

_____ 15. Which of the following is an accessory organ?

A. Esophagus	C. Liver
B. Large Intestine	D. Stomach