

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