

## Science Reviewer (4<sup>th</sup> 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?

- To absorb nutrients
- To produce hormones
- To eliminate waste
- To produce enzymes that aid in digestion

13. What is the function of the gallbladder in the digestive system?

- To absorb nutrients
- To eliminate waste
- To produce hormones
- To store and concentrate bile produced by the liver

14. What is the function of the rectum and anus in the digestive system?

- To absorb nutrients
- To produce hormones
- To eliminate waste
- To break down food

15. What is the function of the salivary glands in the digestive system?

- To produce saliva that moistens food
- To eliminate waste
- To absorb nutrients
- To produce enzymes for digestion

16. What is peptic ulcer disease?

- A condition in which sores develop in the lining of the stomach or small intestine
- An inflammatory bowel disease that affects the large intestine
- A condition in which stomach acid flows back into the esophagus
- A condition in which the gallbladder becomes inflamed

17. What is the function of the tongue in the digestive system?

- To aid in chewing and swallowing
- To eliminate waste
- To absorb nutrients
- To produce hormones

18. What is the function of the epiglottis in the digestive system?

- To prevent food from entering the windpipe during swallowing
- To absorb nutrients
- To eliminate waste
- To produce hormones

19. What is the difference between indigestion and heartburn?

- Indigestion is a general term for discomfort in the upper abdomen, while heartburn is a specific symptom of a burning sensation in the chest
- Indigestion is caused by stomach acid flowing back into the esophagus, while heartburn is caused by overeating
- Indigestion is a symptom of GERD, while heartburn is not
- None of the above

20. What is the difference between anorexia and bulimia?

- Anorexia is characterized by self-starvation and excessive weight loss, while bulimia is characterized by binge eating followed by purging
- Anorexia is more common in men, while bulimia is more common in women
- Anorexia is treated with medication, while bulimia is treated with therapy
- None of the above

21. What is the difference between constipation and diarrhea?

- Constipation is characterized by infrequent bowel movements and difficulty passing stool, while diarrhea is characterized by frequent, loose, watery stools
- Constipation is caused by a lack of fiber in the diet, while diarrhea is caused by an infection
- Constipation is treated with laxatives, while diarrhea is treated with antibiotics
- None of the above



\_\_\_\_\_ 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