

### 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?
- 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