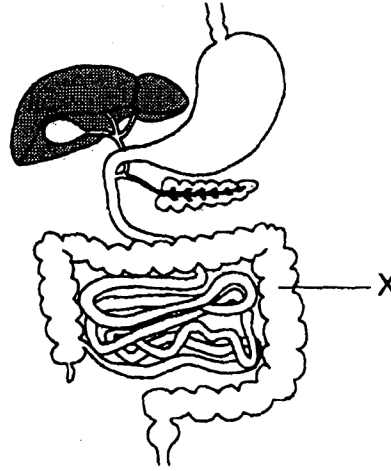


Digestion practice questions

Answer Key

- 1 The pancreas is an organ connected to the digestive tract of humans by a duct (tube) through which digestive enzymes flow. These enzymes are important to the digestive system because they
- 1) form proteins needed in the stomach
 - 2) form the acids that break down food
 - 3) change food substances into molecules that can pass into the bloodstream and cells
 - 4) change food materials into wastes that can be passed out of the body
- 2 Which structures secrete chemicals utilized for the completion of digestion within the small intestine?
- 1) liver and pancreas
 - 2) glomerulus and villi
 - 3) esophagus and alveoli
 - 4) gallbladder and pharynx
- 3 Three days after an organism eats some meat, many of the organic molecules originally contained in the meat would be found in newly formed molecules of
- 1) glucose
 - 2) protein
 - 3) starch
 - 4) oxygen
- 4 A disorder of the digestive system that can cause severe dehydration is known as
- 1) appendicitis
 - 2) gallstones
 - 3) constipation
 - 4) diarrhea

- 5 Food is moved through the digestive system by a muscular process known as
- 1) passive transport
 - 2) phagocytosis
 - 3) dehydration synthesis
 - 4) peristalsis
- 6 The digestion of starch begins in the
- 1) mouth
 - 2) stomach
 - 3) gallbladder
 - 4) small intestine
- 7 The diagram below represents a portion of the human body.

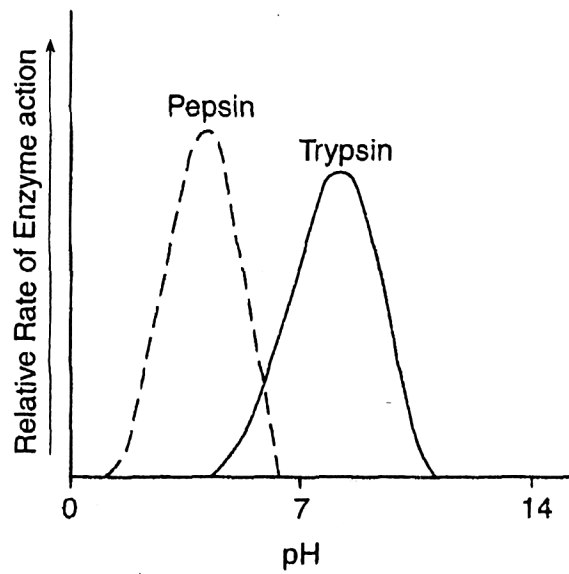
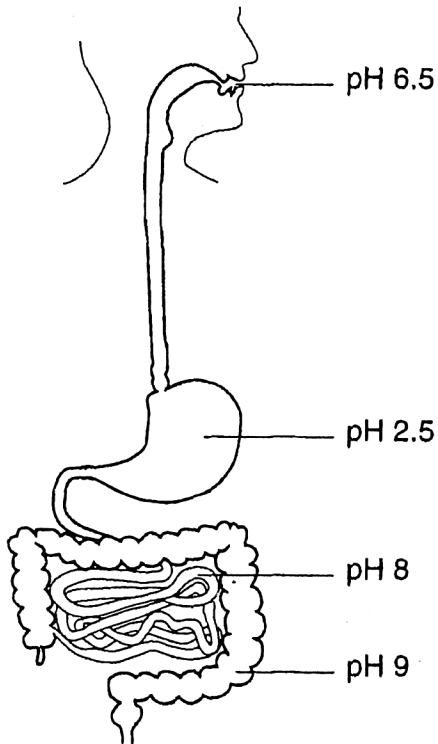


The principal function of structure X is to

- 1) produce salivary enzymes
- 2) secrete sex hormones
- 3) absorb water
- 4) digest bile

8

Base your answer to the following question on the diagram and graph below and on your knowledge of biology. The diagram represents the human digestive system. Pepsin and trypsin are human digestive enzymes.



The graph indicates that pepsin would function best in the

- 1) mouth 2) stomach 3) small intestine 4) large intestine

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In humans, structures that absorb most of the products of digestion are the

- 1) ducts of the pancreas
 2) cells of the esophagus
 3) villi of the small intestine
 4) muscular folds of the gallbladder

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What occurs during the digestion of proteins?

- 1) Specific enzymes break down proteins into amino acids.
 2) Specific hormones break down proteins into simple sugars.
 3) Specific hormones break down proteins into complex starches.
 4) Specific enzymes break down proteins into simple sugars.

Digestive Review:

1. Where does the breakdown of starch begin?
mouth
2. Where does the breakdown of lipids begin?
small intestine
3. Where does the breakdown of proteins begin?
Stomach
4. What are the fingerlike projections in the small intestine called?
villi
5. What is the role of the large intestine?
absorb water
6. Where does all digestion get completed?
small intestine
7. Name the enzyme found in the stomach.
Pepsin
8. What is the environment like in the stomach?
Acidic
9. List the order of the digestive organs that food passes directly through:
mouth → pharynx → esophagus → stomach → small intestine → large intestine
10. Identify the accessory organs (the organs that aid in digestion but food does not move through):
salivary glands, gall bladder, liver, pancreas