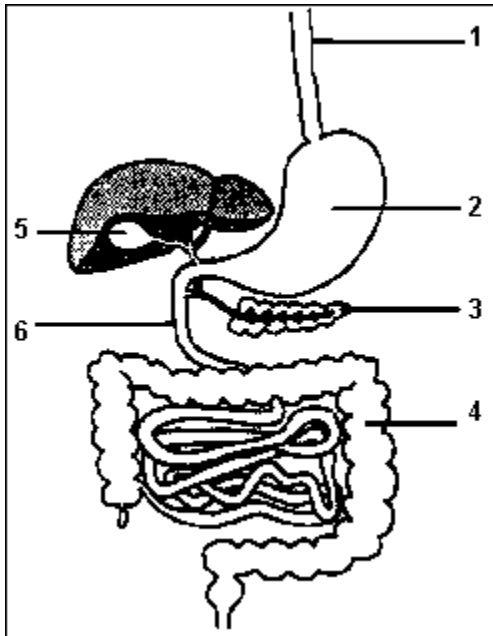


## Digestive: Practice Questions # 1

1. The end products of digestion enter the cells of a vertebrate by the process of
  - A. absorption
  - B. osmosis
  - C. emulsification
  - D. egestion
  
2. In humans, structures that release digestive secretions directly into the small intestine include both the
  - A. salivary glands and the pancreas
  - B. gall bladder and the lacteals
  - C. villi and the salivary glands
  - D. pancreas and the gall bladder
  
- 3.



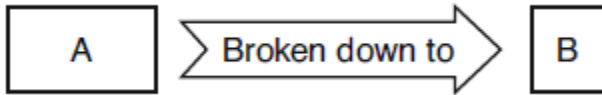
Select the organ, indicated in the diagram, that is most closely associated with the statement.

This organ stores bile.

- A. structure 1
- B. structure 2
- C. structure 3
- D. structure 4
- E. structure 5
- F. structure 6

4. In a human, the movement of glucose from the digestive tract to muscle cells is most directly a result of
- A. ingestion and digestion
  - B. absorption and circulation
  - C. anaerobic respiration
  - D. protein synthesis
5. A student has a hamburger, french fries, and soda for lunch. Which sequence represents the correct order of events in the nutritional processing of this food?
- A. ingestion → digestion → absorption → egestion
  - B. digestion → absorption → ingestion → egestion
  - C. digestion → egestion → ingestion → absorption
  - D. ingestion → absorption → digestion → egestion
6. The main function of the human digestive system is to
- A. rid the body of cellular waste materials
  - B. process organic molecules so they can enter cells
  - C. break down glucose in order to release energy
  - D. change amino acids into proteins and carbohydrates
7. Which two systems are most directly involved in providing molecules needed for the synthesis of fats in human cells?
- A. digestive and circulatory
  - B. excretory and digestive
  - C. immune and muscular
  - D. reproductive and circulatory
8. Which words best complete the lettered blanks in the two sentences below?
- Organic compounds, such as proteins and starches, are too **A** to diffuse into cells. Proteins are digested into **B** and starches are digested into **C**.
- A. A-large, B-simple sugars, C-amino acids
  - B. A-small, B-simple sugars, C-amino acids
  - C. A-large, B-amino acids, C-simple sugars
  - D. A-small, B-amino acids, C-simple sugars

9. The diagram below represents a process that occurs in organisms.



Which row in the chart indicates what *A* and *B* in the boxes could represent?

Row	A	B
A.	starch	proteins
B.	starch	amino acids
C.	protein	amino acids
D.	protein	simple sugars

10. Experiments revealed the following information about a certain molecule:

- It can be broken down into amino acids.
- It can break down proteins into amino acids.
- It is found in high concentrations in the small intestine of humans.

This molecule is most likely

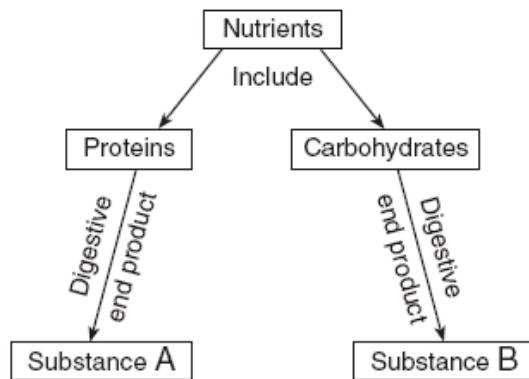
- A. an enzyme
- B. an inorganic compound
- C. a hormone
- D. an antigen

11. 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

- A. glucose
- B. protein
- C. starch
- D. oxygen

12. The enzyme pepsin is produced in the cells of the stomach but *not* in the cells of the small intestine. The small intestine produces a different enzyme, trypsin. The reason that the stomach and small intestine produce different enzymes is that the gene that codes for pepsin is
- A. in the cells of the stomach, but not in the cells of the small intestine
  - B. expressed in the stomach but not expressed in the small intestine
  - C. mutated in the small intestine
  - D. digested by the trypsin in the small intestine
13. 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
- A. form proteins needed in the stomach
  - B. form the acids that break down food
  - C. change food substances into molecules that can pass into the bloodstream and cells
  - D. change food materials into wastes that can be passed out of the body
14. Which two organ systems provide materials required for the human body to produce ATP?
- A. reproductive and excretory
  - B. digestive and respiratory
  - C. respiratory and immune
  - D. digestive and reproductive
15. Which order of metabolic processes converts nutrients consumed by an organism into cell parts?
- A. digestion → absorption → circulation → diffusion → synthesis
  - B. absorption → circulation → digestion → diffusion → synthesis
  - C. digestion → synthesis → diffusion → circulation → absorption
  - D. synthesis → absorption → digestion → diffusion → circulation

16. Base your answer to the question on the information in the diagram below and on your knowledge of biology.



In an autotrophic organism, substance *B* functions as a

- A. source of energy
- B. hormone
- C. vitamin
- D. biotic resource

## Answer Key 1 Digestive

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 9. C  |
| 2. D | 10. A |
| 3. E | 11. B |
| 4. B | 12. B |
| 5. A | 13. C |
| 6. B | 14. B |
| 7. A | 15. A |
| 8. C | 16. A |