The digestive system multiple choice questions

1. The correct term for the digestive tract that begins at the mouth and finishes at the anus is called?
   a) Digestive passage
   b) Elementary canal
   c) Alimentary canal
   d) Intestinal tract

2. Which of the following is not part of the alimentary canal?
   a) Mouth
   b) Pharynx
   c) Larynx
   d) Oesophagus
   e) Stomach

3. Ingestion takes place in the?
   a) Stomach
   b) Small intestine
   c) Mouth
   d) Large intestine

4. The chemical break down of starch begins in?
   a) The mouth
   b) The oesophagus
   c) The small intestine
   d) The stomach

5. Saliva contains the enzyme salivary amylase. Which food type does salivary amylase begin to break down?
   a) Proteins
   b) Starches
   c) Roughage
   d) Fats

6. The enzyme amylase breaks down?
   a) Carbohydrates
   b) Proteins
   c) Fats

7. The tongue plays an important part in:
   a) Digestion, mastication, swallowing
   b) Ingestion, taste, digestion
   c) Mastication, elimination, swallowing
   d) Swallowing, mastication, taste

8. Name the structure that prevents food from entering the lungs? D
   a) Pyloric sphincter
   b) Trachea
c) Pharynx  
d) Epiglottis

9. The epiglottis?
   a) Closes trachea when swallowing  
   b) Closes oesophagus during breathing  
   c) Prevents the trachea from collapsing  
   d) Closes the nasal cavity when swallowing

10. The structure leading to the stomach is called?
    a) Pharynx  
    b) Epiglottis  
    c) Oesophagus  
    d) Larynx

11. State what the oesophagus connects to?
    a) Throat to lungs  
    b) Duodenum to gall bladder  
    c) Pancreas to duodenum  
    d) Throat to stomach

12. On swallowing, the food leaves the mouth as a round mass called a bolus, into which structure does it pass?
    a) Pharynx  
    b) Oesophagus  
    c) Stomach  
    d) Trachea

13. How much gastric juice is secreted daily?
    a) 1.5 litres  
    b) 3 litres  
    c) 4 litres

14. To aid digestion the stomach produces?
    a) Alkali  
    b) Trypsin  
    c) Acid  
    d) Amylase

15. The small intestine runs from the stomach to the large intestine. It has three parts. Starting at the stomach, in which order do they occur?
    a) Ileum, duodenum, jejunum  
    b) Jejunum, duodenum, ileum  
    c) Duodenum, ileum, jejunum  
    d) Duodenum, jejunum, ileum

16. Which of the following is not a function of the stomach?
    a) To digest proteins  
    b) To digest carbohydrates  
    c) Temporary store of food
d) To neutralize alkali from the mouth

17. Through which opening does the food leave the stomach?
   a) The pyloric spinctor
   b) The ilea caecal valve
   c) The pelvic spinctor
   d) The pylorus spinctor

18. Which type of food remains in the stomach longest?
   a) Carbohydrate
   b) Proteins
   c) Fats

19. Which of the following statements correctly describe the peritoneum?
   a) The largest serous membrane
   b) A serous membrane
   c) The largest synovial membrane
   d) A mucous membrane

20. Like the small intestine, the large intestine has villi to aid absorption?
   a) True
   b) False

21. The breakdown of proteins begins in the small intestine
   a) True
   b) False

22. In the small intestine absorption of food takes place via the?
   a) Villi
   b) Papilla
   c) Goblet cells
   d) Cilia

23. The peritoneum that lines the abdominal / pelvic cavity is composed epithelial tissue?
   a) True
   b) False

24. Which of the following statements correctly describe the peritoneum
   a) Surrounds the thorax and abdominal cavity?
   b) Surrounds the abdominal cavity
   c) Consists of a closed sac within the abdominal cavity

25. The function of the large intestine includes?
   a) Ingestion
   b) Indigestion
   c) Digestion
   d) Excretion
26. The main function of the large intestine is to?
   a) Digest fats
   b) Emulsify fat
   c) Absorb water
   d) Reduce stomach acids

27. The sigmoid colon is located on the lower part of the descending colon?
   a) True
   b) False

28. The appendix is attached to the cecum?
   a) True
   b) False

29. The chemical breakdown of proteins begins in the?
   a) Mouth
   b) Stomach
   c) Small intestine
   d) Large intestine

30. The digestion of protein begins in the?
   a) Mouth
   b) Duodenum
   c) Ileum
   d) Stomach

31. What type of environment does the stomach provide for digestion?
   a) Acidic
   b) Alkaline
   c) Neutral

32. The function of the hydro-chloric acid in gastric juice is to?
   a) Emulsify fats
   b) Convert emulsified fats to fatty acids and glycerol
   c) Convert proteins to peptones

33. Which enzyme does hydrochloric acid activate?
   a) Trypsin
   b) Rennin
   c) Lactase
   d) Pepsin

34. Where is an enzyme which clots milk produced in the?
   a) Mouth
   b) Stomach
   c) Duodenum
   d) Pancreas

35. What is gastric juice composed of?
36. Which of the following is not secreted in the gastric juices?
   a) Rennin
   b) Gastrin
   c) Trypsin
   d) Pepsinogen

37. The acid secretion of the stomach is?
   a) Acetic acid
   b) Lactic acid
   c) Nucleic acid
   d) Hydrochloric acid

38. Name the enzyme that needs a highly acid background in which to work?
   a) Amylase (ptyalin)
   b) Pepsin
   c) Trypsin
   d) Lipase

39. Hydrochloric acid in the stomach has the ph of?
   a) 1.5 to 3.5
   b) 0.5 to 1.5
   c) 7.5 to 10.5
   d) 3.5 to 7.5

40. The action of pepsin is to?
   a) Curdle milk
   b) Break down proteins into peptones
   c) Break down polypeptides into amino acids

41. Which of the following digestive juices begins the breakdown of proteins into amino acids?
   a) Salivary amylase
   b) Gastric juice
   c) Pancreatic juice
   d) Intestinal juice

42. Peptones are digested in the?
   a) Stomach
   b) Jejenum
   c) Duodenum
   d) Ileum

43. Which of the following enzymes breaks down proteins?
a) Lipase  
b) Amylase  
c) Lactase  
d) Trypsin

44. Trypsin digests?  
a) Starch  
b) Proteins  
c) Fats  
d) Carbohydrates

45. Where is trypsin found?  
a) Bile  
b) Pancreas  
c) Stomach  
d) Liver

46. The chemical break down of fats begins in?  
a) The mouth  
b) The stomach  
c) The small intestine  
d) The large intestine

47. The secretory duct of the pancreas opens into?  
a) The stomach  
b) The duodenum  
c) The gall bladder  
d) The ileum

48. Digested fats are absorbed into the arteries of the small intestine?  
a) Veins of the small intestine  
b) Lacteal of the small intestine

49. The enzymes trypsin can be found in the?  
a) Juices from the pancreas  
b) Bile from the gall bladder  
c) Juices from the stomach  
d) Bile from the liver

50. Which structure controls the entry of chyme into the small intestine rugae?  
a) Pyloric sphincter  
b) Pancreatic duct  
c) Gall bladder
51. The main function of the villi found in the small intestine?
   a) Is to absorb blood and lymph
   b) Is to decrease the surface area of the organ
   c) Is to absorb nutrients and lymph
   d) Is to increase the surface area of the organ and to absorb nutrients

52. Fat digestion takes place in the?
   a) Jejunum
   b) Duodenum
   c) Ileum
   d) Stomach

53. All of the following are enzymes secreted in pancreatic juice. which pancreatic enzyme digests fats?
   a) Lipase
   b) Pancreatic amylase
   c) Trypsin

54. Which enzyme is responsible for the conversion of fats into fatty acids and glycerol?
   a) Lipase
   b) Amylase
   c) Maltase
   d) Lactase

55. Lipase digests?
   a) Starch
   b) Proteins
   c) Fats
   d) Carbohydrates

56. Which of the following is an accessory organ of the digestive tract?
   a) Stomach
   b) Mouth
   c) Liver
   d) Large intestine

57. What is secreted by the islets of langerhans?
   a) Enzymes
   b) Hormones
   c) Gastric juice
   d) Pancreatic amylase

58. The pancreatic juice contains 3 enzymes; amylase, trypsinogen and?
   a) Maltose
   b) Lactose
   c) Peptidase
   d) Lipase
59. The pancreas produces both?
   a) Endocrine; an exocrine function
   b) Anterior; a posterior function
   c) Internal; an external function

60. Glucose is converted to glycogen by?
   a) Glycosides
   b) Glucagon
   c) Insulin
   d) Bile

61. Bile is released from the gall bladder via the bile duct. Where does the bile duct join the small intestine?
   a) Duodenum
   b) Jejunum
   c) Ileum

62. Which food component does bile break down?
   a) Carbohydrates
   b) Proteins
   c) Fats

63. Bile is secreted by the wall of which organ of digestion?
   a) Gall bladder
   b) Liver
   c) Large intestine
   d) Small intestine

64. The liver stores?
   1. Vitamins a & d
   2. The anti-anaemic factor
   3. Iron
   4. Glycogen

   Alternatives:
   a) 2.3
   b) 3.4
   c) 1.2.3.
   d) 1.3.4.
   e) All of the above

65. Which vessel takes deoxygenated blood away from the liver to the heart?
   a) Hepatic artery
   b) Hepatic portal vein
   c) Inferior vena cava
66. Which vessel supplies oxygenated blood to the liver?
   a) Hepatic artery  
   b) Hepatic portal vein  
   c) Inferior vena cava

67. The main function of the liver is?
   a) The production of heat  
   b) The absorption of proteins  
   c) The absorption of water  
   d) The production of insulin

68. Which of the following is not a metabolic function of the liver?
   a) Glucose is stored as glycogen  
   b) Excess carbohydrate is converted to fat  
   c) Drugs and poisons are de-toxicated  
   d) Stored fat is broken down to provide energy

69. Indicate the acidity (a), alkalinity (b) or neutrality (c) of the following areas of the digestive system by placing the appropriate number 1, 2 or 3 to the named areas. 1 = acidity  2 = alkalinity  3 = neutrality
   a) _________mouth  
   b) _________stomach  
   c) _________small intestine

70. A disease caused by a disorder of the pancreas is?
   a) Addison disease  
   b) Diabetes mellitus  
   c) Diabetes insipidus  
   d) Simmons disease

71. What disease is caused by the build-up of fats?
   a) Artherosclerosis  
   b) Arteriosclerosis  
   c) Arterial obesity

72. A deficiency of vitamin k causes?
   a) Anaemia lack of energy  
   b) Haemorrhage  
   c) Diarrhoea

73. Which organ will cirrhosis affect?
   a) Liver  
   b) Gall bladder  
   c) Bladder  
   d) Kidney

74. A main disease of the digestive system is?
   a) Parkinsons disease  
   b) Bells palsy  
   c) Parkinsons disease  
   d) Ibs, diverticular disease
The digestive system multiple choice questions

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. C the mouth
5. B
6. A carbohydrates
7. D
8. D
9. A closes the trachea when swallowing
10. C
11. D
12. B pharynx
13. A
14. C
15. D
16. E digest carbohydrate
17. A
18. B
19. A
20. B false
21. B
22. A
23. A true simple squamous epithelium
24. B
25. D
26. C
27. A
28. A
29. B
30. D stomach
31. A
32. C
33. D
34. B
35. D
36. C
37. D
38. B
39. A
40. B
41. B
42. A
43. D
44. B  
45. B  
46. C  
47. B  
48. B  
49. A  
50. A  
51. D  
52. B  
53. A  
54. A  
55. C  
56. C  
57. D pancreatic amylase  
58. D  
59. A  
60. C  
61. A  
62. C  
63. B  
64. E  
65. C  
66. A  
67. B  
68. A  
69.  
a) = 3  
b) = 1  
c) = 2  
70. B  
71. A  
72. B  
73. A  
74. D