

CHAPTER – 4: Digestion

- 1. What is the primary function of the digestive system?**
 - a) Transport oxygen**
 - b) Produce hormones**
 - c) Break down food into nutrients**
 - d) Regulate body temperature**
- 2. Which enzyme is responsible for digesting carbohydrates in the mouth?**

Lipase

- a) Pepsin**
 - c) Amylase**
 - d) Lactase**
- 3. Where does protein digestion primarily occur?**
 - a) Stomach**
 - b) Mouth**
 - c) Small intestine**
 - d) Large intestine**
 - 4. Which organ produces bile?**
 - a) Stomach**
 - b) Pancreas**
 - c) Liver**
 - d) Gallbladder**
 - 5. What is the role of bile in digestion?**
 - a) Digestion of proteins**
 - b) Emulsification of fats**
 - c) Digestion of carbohydrates**
 - d) Neutralization of acids**
 - 6. Which part of the digestive system absorbs the majority of nutrients?**
 - a) Stomach**
 - b) Large intestine**

- c) Small intestine
 - d) Esophagus
7. What is the function of the large intestine?
- a) Absorption of nutrients
 - b) Production of bile
 - c) Reabsorption of water and electrolytes
 - d) Digestion of fats
8. Which structure prevents food from entering the trachea?
- a) Epiglottis
 - b) Uvula
 - c) Esophageal sphincter
 - d) Larynx
9. What is the primary role of the pancreas in digestion?
- a) Production of bile
 - b) Production of digestive enzymes
 - c) Absorption of nutrients
 - d) Digestion of proteins
10. Which enzyme breaks down proteins into peptides?
- a) Amylase
 - b) Pepsin
 - c) Lipase
 - d) Trypsin
11. Which part of the digestive system is responsible for the initial mechanical breakdown of food?
- a) Mouth
 - b) Stomach
 - c) Small intestine
 - d) Large intestine
12. What is the role of villi in the small intestine?

- a) Produce bile
- b) Absorb nutrients
- c) Digestion of carbohydrates
- d) Secrete digestive enzymes

13. Which enzyme is responsible for breaking down fats into fatty acids and glycerol?

- a) Amylase
- b) Pepsin
- c) Lipase
- d) Lactase

14. What is the primary function of the esophagus?

- a) Absorb nutrients
- b) Transport food to the stomach
- c) Produce digestive enzymes
- d) Store bile

15. Which hormone regulates the secretion of gastric acid?

- a) Insulin
- b) Gastrin
- c) Secretin
- d) Cholecystokinin

16. Where is the majority of water reabsorbed in the digestive system?

- a) Small intestine
- b) Large intestine
- c) Stomach
- d) Esophagus

17. Which of the following is not a digestive enzyme?

- a) Amylase
- b) Lactase
- c) Insulin

- d) Lipase
18. Which organ stores bile produced by the liver?
- a) Pancreas
 - b) Gallbladder
 - c) Liver
 - d) Small intestine
19. What is the function of the stomach's mucosal layer?
- a) Absorption of nutrients
 - b) Protection from acidic environment
 - c) Production of bile
 - d) Digestion of carbohydrates
20. What is the primary function of hydrochloric acid in the stomach?
- a) Digestion of carbohydrates
 - b) Activation of pepsinogen to pepsin
 - c) Neutralization of fats
 - d) Absorption of nutrients
21. Which part of the digestive system is involved in the final absorption of water and electrolytes?
- a) Small intestine
 - b) Large intestine
 - c) Stomach
 - d) Esophagus
22. Which enzyme is responsible for breaking down starch into maltose?
- a) Amylase
 - b) Pepsin
 - c) Lipase
 - d) Trypsin
23. What is the function of the ileocecal valve?
- a) Prevent backflow of food into the esophagus

- b) Regulate the entry of food into the stomach**
 - c) Prevent backflow of contents from the large intestine into the small intestine**
 - d) Facilitate bile entry into the small intestine**
- 24. Which of the following is a major digestive enzyme found in saliva?**
- a) Amylase**
 - b) Pepsin**
 - c) Lipase**
 - d) Trypsin**
- 25. What is the role of pepsin in the digestive system?**
- a) Digestion of carbohydrates**
 - b) Digestion of fats**
 - c) Digestion of proteins**
 - d) Emulsification of fats**
- 26. Which digestive organ is primarily involved in the absorption of vitamins and minerals?**
- a) Small intestine**
 - b) Large intestine**
 - c) Stomach**
 - d) Esophagus**
- 27. Which hormone stimulates the release of bile from the gallbladder?**
- a) Insulin**
 - b) Gastrin**
 - c) Secretin**
 - d) Cholecystokinin**
- 28. Which type of digestion involves the breakdown of food into smaller molecules through mechanical means?**
- a) Chemical digestion**

- b) Enzymatic digestion**
- c) Mechanical digestion**
- d) Absorption**

29. What is the main purpose of chewing food?

- a) To increase surface area for enzymatic action**
- b) To neutralize stomach acid**
- c) To regulate the release of bile**
- d) To stimulate the release of insulin**

30. Which of the following structures is responsible for the absorption of nutrients in the small intestine?

- a) Microvilli**
- b) Villi**
- c) Gastric glands**
- d) Crypts of Lieberkuhn**

31. What is the main function of the rectum?

- a) Absorption of nutrients**
- b) Storage of feces**
- c) Digestion of proteins**
- d) Production of bile**

32. Which of the following substances is not absorbed in the stomach?

- a) Alcohol**
- b) Water**
- c) Amino acids**
- d) Carbohydrates**

33. What is the primary role of the pancreas in digestion?

- a) Production of bile**
- b) Production of digestive enzymes and hormones**
- c) Absorption of nutrients**
- d) Digestion of fats**

- 34. Which organ is primarily responsible for the digestion and absorption of nutrients?**
- a) Liver**
 - b) Small intestine**
 - c) Large intestine**
 - d) Stomach**
- 35. Which part of the digestive system secretes digestive enzymes and hydrochloric acid?**
- a) Large intestine**
 - b) Small intestine**
 - c) Stomach**
 - d) Pancreas**
- 36. What is the role of saliva in digestion?**
- a) Neutralize stomach acid**
 - b) Lubricate food and begin carbohydrate digestion**
 - c) Emulsify fats**
 - d) Absorb nutrients**
- 37. What is the function of gastric pits in the stomach?**
- a) Absorption of nutrients**
 - b) Secretion of digestive enzymes and acids**
 - c) Storage of bile**
 - d) Digestion of proteins**
- 38. Which part of the digestive system is primarily responsible for water absorption and formation of feces?**
- a) Small intestine**
 - b) Large intestine**
 - c) Stomach**
 - d) Esophagus**
- 39. Which enzyme is involved in the digestion of proteins in the small**

intestine?

- a) Amylase**
- b) Pepsin**
- c) Trypsin**
- d) Lipase**

40. What is the primary function of the duodenum?

- a) Absorption of nutrients**
- b) Digestion of proteins**
- c) Neutralization of stomach acids**
- d) Storage of bile**

41. Which digestive organ is primarily involved in detoxification?

- a) Liver**
- b) Pancreas**
- c) Gallbladder**
- d) Small intestine**

42. What is the main function of the gallbladder?

- a) Production of bile**
- b) Storage and concentration of bile**
- c) Digestion of proteins**
- d) Absorption of nutrients**

43. Which of the following is a digestive disorder characterized by inflammation of the lining of the stomach?

- a) Gastritis**
- b) Gastroenteritis**
- c) Colitis**
- d) Appendicitis**

44. What is the role of the digestive enzyme lactase?

- a) Digest proteins**
- b) Digest carbohydrates, specifically lactose**

- c) Digest fats
- d) Break down nucleic acids

45. Which structure connects the throat to the stomach?

- a) Esophagus
- b) Trachea
- c) Duodenum
- d) Rectum

46. Which process involves the movement of digested nutrients from the digestive tract into the bloodstream?

- a) Absorption
- b) Digestion
- c) Propulsion
- d) Defecation

47. Which enzyme is responsible for breaking down nucleic acids in the digestive system?

- a) Nuclease
- b) Amylase
- c) Pepsin
- d) Lipase

48. What is the primary function of the mucous membrane lining the stomach?

- a) Protect the stomach lining from acidic damage
- b) Absorb nutrients
- c) Digest proteins
- d) Store bile

49. Which of the following structures is responsible for the production of digestive enzymes?

- a) Liver
- b) Gallbladder

c) Pancreas

d) Small intestine

50. What is the role of the cecum indigestion?

a) Absorption of nutrients

b) Storage of feces

c) Absorption of water and electrolytes

Digestion of proteins

Answer key

1	2	3	4	5
C	C	A	C	B
6	7	8	9	10
C	C	A	B	B
11	12	13	14	15
A	B	C	B	B
16	17	18	19	20
B	C	B	B	B
21	22	23	24	25
B	A	C	A	C
26	27	28	29	30
A	D	C	A	B
31	32	33	34	35
B	C	B	B	C
36	37	38	39	40
B	B	B	C	C
41	42	43	44	45
A	B	A	B	A
46	47	48	49	50
A	A	A	C	C