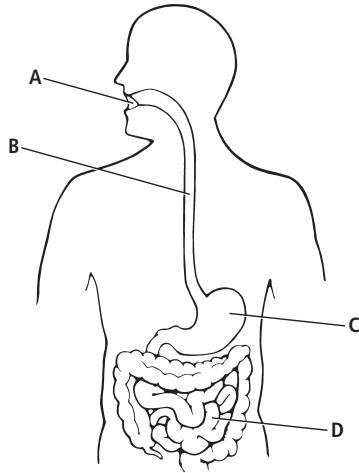


Use the diagram below to answer questions 1 and 2.



- 1 In which part of the digestive system shown above does mechanical and chemical digestion start?
  - A A
  - B B
  - C C
  - D D
  
- 2 Where does absorption take place?
  - A A
  - B B
  - C C
  - D D
  
- 3 What does amylase break down?
  - A lipids
  - B starches
  - C proteins
  - D vitamins
  
- 4 Where is chemical digestion completed?
  - A liver
  - B pancreas
  - C small intestine
  - D large intestine

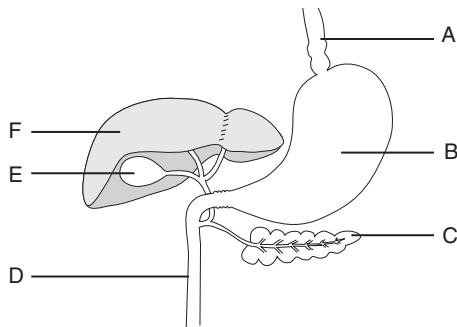
- 5 What is the function of the structures shown below?



- A to moisten food
  - B to absorb water from chyme
  - C to absorb digested nutrients
  - D to produce Vitamin K
  
- 6 The alkaline fluid made by the pancreas counteracts \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A water in chyme
  - B acidic solutions from gastric glands in the stomach
  - C pepsin from the stomach
  - D bile from the liver
  
- 7 During digestion, proteins are broken down to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A starches
  - B fatty acids and glycerol
  - C simple sugars
  - D amino acids
  
- 8 What organic compounds are needed in small quantities for growth and metabolism?
  - A proteins
  - B vitamins
  - C minerals
  - D fats

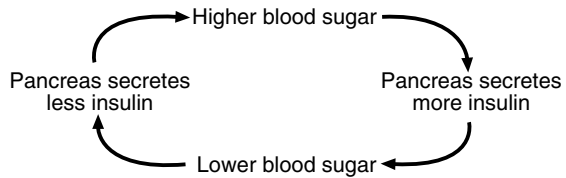
- 9** What is the function of simple sugars in the body?
- A They are the building blocks of proteins.
  - B They are made of the same materials as fats.
  - C They are a source of fiber.
  - D They provide energy for cells.

- 10** In the diagram shown below, where does peristalsis occur?



- A A and D
  - B C and F
  - C C and E
  - D E and F
- 11** Which body system transports hormones from endocrine glands to their target tissues?
- A circulatory system
  - B digestive system
  - C excretory system
  - D nervous system

- 12** Which description explains what is occurring in the diagram between blood glucose levels and pancreatic activity?



- A It is a feedback mechanism that maintains homeostasis.
  - B It is an immune system responding to prevent disease.
  - C It describes the digestion of sugar.
  - D It is the hormonal regulation of egg production.
- 13** Which structures enable most cells to communicate with each other?
- A fibrin
  - B white blood cells
  - C nerves
  - D receptor molecules
- 14** What is characteristic of steroid hormones such as estrogen?
- A They bind to starches.
  - B They cause target cells to start protein synthesis.
  - C They bind to a receptor in the plasma membrane to get into cells.
  - D They are target cells.
- 15** Which is a result of secretion of adrenaline?
- A increased cell activity
  - B onset of lethargy
  - C decreased heart rate
  - D decreased blood glucose