

What is the first stage of the digestive process

- A. Mouth
- B. Small intestine
- C. Stomach
- D. Esophagus

What is the primary function of the small intestine in digestion

- A. Filtering waste
- B. Absorption of nutrients
- C. Storing food
- D. Producing bile

What enzyme is responsible for breaking down carbohydrates in the mouth

- A. Cellulase
- B. Protease
- C. Lipase
- D. Amylase

What is the role of hydrochloric acid in the stomach

- A. Helps break down food proteins
- B. Helps with nutrient absorption
- C. Aids in carbohydrate digestion
- D. Regulates stomach pH

How does the liver contribute to the digestive process

- A. Absorbs nutrients

- B. Stores nutrients
- C. Produces bile to break down fats
- D. Regulates blood sugar levels

What is the function of bile in digestion

- A. Regulate stomach acidity
- B. Transport nutrients
- C. Produce enzymes
- D. Emulsify fats

What is the purpose of villi in the small intestine

- A. Increase surface area for nutrient absorption
- B. To store excess nutrients
- C. To produce digestive enzymes
- D. To regulate pH levels

What is the main function of the large intestine in digestion

- A. Break down proteins
- B. Produce bile
- C. Regulate blood sugar levels
- D. Absorb water and electrolytes

What is the role of pancreatic enzymes in the digestive process

- A. Pancreatic enzymes help break down carbohydrates, proteins, and fats in the small intestine.
- B. Pancreatic enzymes only break down proteins.
- C. Pancreatic enzymes only break down carbohydrates.
- D. Pancreatic enzymes are not involved in digestion.

How does peristalsis aid in digestion

- A. By breaking down food into nutrients
- B. By absorbing nutrients from food
- C. By moving food through the digestive tract
- D. By regulating stomach acid production

What is the function of the gallbladder in digestion

- A. Produces insulin
- B. Breaks down carbohydrates
- C. Stores and concentrates bile
- D. Absorbs nutrients

What is the purpose of mucus in the digestive system

- A. To regulate stomach acid production.
- B. To store excess water in the intestines.
- C. To protect the lining of the digestive tract and help with the movement of food.
- D. To aid in nutrient absorption.

How does the body regulate the release of digestive enzymes

- A. Through temperature control
- B. By exercising
- C. By drinking lots of water
- D. Hormonal signals

What is the function of the appendix in digestion

- A. Secretes stomach acid

- B. Produces digestive enzymes
- C. No known function
- D. Stores bile

How does the pH level affect the digestive process

- A. pH level affects the temperature of the digestive system.
- B. pH level controls the amount of water in the digestive process.
- C. pH level affects enzyme activity in the digestive process.
- D. pH level determines the color of the food being digested.

What is the difference between mechanical and chemical digestion

- A. Mechanical digestion involves physical breakdown of food, while chemical digestion involves breaking down food using enzymes.
- B. Mechanical digestion happens in the mouth, while chemical digestion happens in the stomach.
- C. Mechanical digestion takes longer than chemical digestion.
- D. Mechanical digestion breaks down proteins, while chemical digestion breaks down carbohydrates.

How does the body absorb nutrients from digested food

- A. Through the stomach lining
- B. Through the esophagus
- C. Through the small intestine
- D. Through the large intestine

What role do probiotics play in the digestive process

- A. Probiotics cause digestive issues.
- B. Probiotics help maintain a healthy balance of good bacteria in the gut.
- C. Probiotics only work in the stomach.

- D. Probiotics are not related to digestion.

What happens to food that is not digested and absorbed by the body

- A. It is stored in the brain
- B. It is excreted as waste
- C. It is absorbed by the skin
- D. It turns into energy

How does stress impact the digestive system

- A. Stress has no effect on the digestive system
- B. Stress can lead to digestive issues like stomach pain and diarrhea
- C. Stress only impacts the respiratory system
- D. Stress improves digestion

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