What is the primary function of the small intestine

- A. Production of enzymes
- B. Absorption of nutrients
- C. Digestion of food
- D. Storage of waste

Answer: B. Absorption of nutrients

How long is the small intestine in an average adult

- A. Around 20 feet
- B. 30 feet
- C. 10 feet
- D. 5 feet

Answer: A. Around 20 feet

What are the three parts of the small intestine

- A. Esophagus, Trachea, Bronchi
- B. Duodenum, Jejunum, Ileum
- C. Liver, Gallbladder, Pancreas
- D. Stomach, Colon, Rectum

Answer: B. Duodenum, Jejunum, Ileum

What is the role of villi in the small intestine

• A. Absorption of nutrients

- B. Production of enzymes
- C. Digestion of food
- D. Muscle contractions

Answer: A. Absorption of nutrients

What enzymes are produced in the small intestine to aid in digestion

- A. Intestinal enzymes
- B. Pancreatic enzymes
- C. Liver enzymes
- D. Stomach enzymes

Answer: B. Pancreatic enzymes

What is the main nutrient absorbed in the small intestine

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Protein
- C. Glucose
- D. Calcium

Answer: C. Glucose

What is the pH level of the small intestine

- A. 7.5-8.5
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 9

Answer: A. 7.5-8.5

What is the name of the hormone that stimulates the release of bile and pancreatic e

- A. Estrogen
- B. Glucagon
- C. Insulin
- D. Cholecystokinin

Answer: D. Cholecystokinin

What is the function of the ileocecal valve

- A. Regulates blood sugar levels
- B. Digests food
- C. Prevents backflow of contents from the large intestine to the small intestine
- D. Controls body temperature

Answer: C. Prevents backflow of contents from the large intestine to the small intestine

What is the term for the movement of food through the small intestine

- A. Digestion
- B. Excretion
- · C. Peristalsis
- D. Absorption

Answer: C. Peristalsis

What is the role of mucus in the small intestine

- A. To transport oxygen to the cells in the small intestine.
- B. To protect the lining of the small intestine and help with the digestion and absorption of nutrients.
- C. To regulate the pH of the small intestine.
- D. To produce enzymes for digestion.

Answer: B. To protect the lining of the small intestine and help with the digestion and absorption of

What is the name of the condition where the lining of the small intestine is damaged

- A. Gluten sensitivity
- · B. Wheat allergy
- C. Celiac disease
- D. Gluten intolerance

Answer: C. Celiac disease

What is the function of the microvilli in the small intestine

- A. Production of bile
- B. Increase surface area for nutrient absorption
- C. Regulation of blood sugar
- D. Digestion of food

Answer: B. Increase surface area for nutrient absorption

What is the name of the process where nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream

- A. FiltrationB. AbsorptionC. Excretion
- D. Digestion

Answer: B. Absorption

What is the average diameter of the small intestine

- A. 5 cm
- B. 1 cm
- C. 3 cm
- D. 2.5 cm

Answer: D. 2.5 cm

What is the role of the circular muscles in the small intestine

- A. To help move food along the digestive tract
- B. To regulate stomach acid
- C. To break down food
- D. To absorb nutrients

Answer: A. To help move food along the digestive tract

What is the name of the condition where the small intestine becomes inflamed and d

- A. Celiac disease
- B. Appendicitis
- · C. Ulcerative colitis

• D. Stomach flu

Answer: A. Celiac disease

What is the function of the goblet cells in the small intestine

- A. Absorb nutrients from food
- B. Regulate blood sugar levels
- C. Secrete mucus to help protect the lining of the small intestine
- D. Produce enzymes for digestion

Answer: C. Secrete mucus to help protect the lining of the small intestine

What is the name of the enzyme that breaks down carbohydrates in the small intesti

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

Answer: B. Amylase

What is the main function of the small intestine in the digestive system

- A. Absorb nutrients
- B. Regulate temperature
- C. Produce enzymes
- D. Store waste

Answer: A. Absorb nutrients

