



CHAPTER 32

DIGESTIVE AND EXCRETORY SYSTEMS

Chapter Test B

Multiple Choice

Choose the letter of the best answer. (15 credits)

- _____ 1. Which nutrient is a key component in cell membranes, neurons, and certain hormones?
 - a. fat
 - b. iron
 - c. water
 - d. protein

- _____ 2. Which of the following foods is the best source of protein and unsaturated fat?
 - a. fish
 - b. eggs
 - c. beef
 - d. cheese

- _____ 3. According to dietary experts, foods that contain unsaturated fats are more beneficial than foods that contain saturated fats. Which food is a good source of unsaturated fat?
 - a. omelets
 - b. chicken
 - c. almonds
 - d. cheeses

- _____ 4. Suppose you are eating a piece of cheese pizza. Where would digestion of the pizza begin?
 - a. mouth
 - b. stomach
 - c. duodenum
 - d. jejunum

- _____ 5. Figure 32.1 shows the label from a carton of yogurt. Approximately what percentage of the total Calories per serving is from fat?

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 1 Container	
Amount Per Serving	
Calories 130	Fat Cal 15
Total Fat 1.5g	2%
Sat Fat 1g	5%
<i>Trans</i> Fat 0g	
Cholest 5mg	2%
Sodium 95mg	4%
Total Carb 25g	8%
Dietary Fiber 2g	8%
Sugars 22g	
Protein 6g	12%
Vitamin A 0%	Vitamin C 0%
Calcium 25%	Iron 0%

*Percent Daily Values (DV) are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.

FIG. 32.1

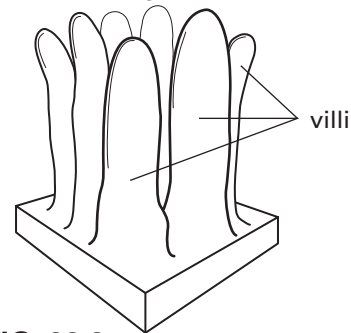
- a. 2%
 - b. 7%
 - c. 12%
 - d. 15%
- _____ 6. Which fat-soluble vitamin, found in egg yolks, is important for blood clotting?
 - a. vitamin K
 - b. vitamin C
 - c. folic acid
 - d. riboflavin

 - _____ 7. Which food is considered a complex carbohydrate?
 - a. honey
 - b. potato
 - c. peach
 - d. red meat

CHAPTER TEST B, CONTINUED

- _____ **8.** Which is the absorption site for most simple sugars, amino acids, and calcium?
- stomach
 - duodenum
 - jejunum
 - pancreas
- _____ **9.** What is the main function of the large intestine?
- absorbing all nutrients
 - mixing chyme and bile
 - forming solid wastes
 - synthesizing vitamins
- _____ **10.** The main difference between digestion and absorption is that absorption
- takes up nutrients.
 - breaks down fats.
 - starts in the mouth.
 - is mechanical only.
- _____ **11.** Intestinal villi and microvilli make absorption more efficient by
- pushing chyme through the small intestine rapidly.
 - increasing the surface area of the small intestine.
 - strengthening the chemical forces working on food.
 - contributing to the rhythmic squeezing of peristalsis.

- _____ **12.** A primary function of the gallbladder is to
- maintain fluid balance.
 - store and release bile.
 - absorb free calcium.
 - distribute nutrients.
- _____ **13.** Which of the following structures is the site of blood filtration and urine production?
- nephron
 - ureters
 - bladder
 - medulla
- _____ **14.** Where inside the body are the structures pictured in Figure 32.2 located?

**FIG. 32.2**

- Bowman's capsule, loop of Henle
 - ileum, duodenum, and jejunum
 - kidney, ureter, urinary bladder
 - mouth, esophagus, and stomach
- _____ **15.** The main role of the lungs in the excretory system is to release
- amino acids and glucose.
 - urea, plasma, and water.
 - excess water and salt.
 - excess CO₂ and H₂O.