BRITISH COLUMBIA ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY 12 (MATPH12) · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

Digestive and Respiratory Systems — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Chemical digestion of starch begins in the**



A mouth

B stomach

C large intestine

D liver

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2

The enzyme in saliva that begins starch digestion is

A pepsin

B amylase

C lipase

D trypsin

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

3 **The stomach produces acid and the enzyme pepsin to begin digestion of**



A starch

B fat

C protein

D fibre

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4 **The wave like muscle contractions that move food along the gut are called**

- A villi
- B absorption
- C emulsification
- D peristalsis

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5 **Most chemical digestion and nutrient absorption take place in the**

- A small intestine
- B stomach
- C large intestine
- D oesophagus

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Villi in the small intestine increase absorption mainly by**

A making stronger stomach acid

B increasing surface area

C storing bile

D producing insulin

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Bile helps fat digestion by**



A breaking fat into small droplets

B digesting protein in the stomach

C absorbing water in the colon

D making stomach acid

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Bile is produced in the**

A pancreas

B liver

C gallbladder

D small intestine

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9 **The main job of the large intestine is to absorb**

A amino acids

B glucose

C water

D fatty acids

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10 **The pancreas releases enzymes into the**

A stomach

B liver

C large intestine

D small intestine

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **The flap that keeps food out of the windpipe during swallowing is the**



A epiglottis

B diaphragm

C alveolus

D bronchus

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12 **The trachea is held open by**

A smooth muscle

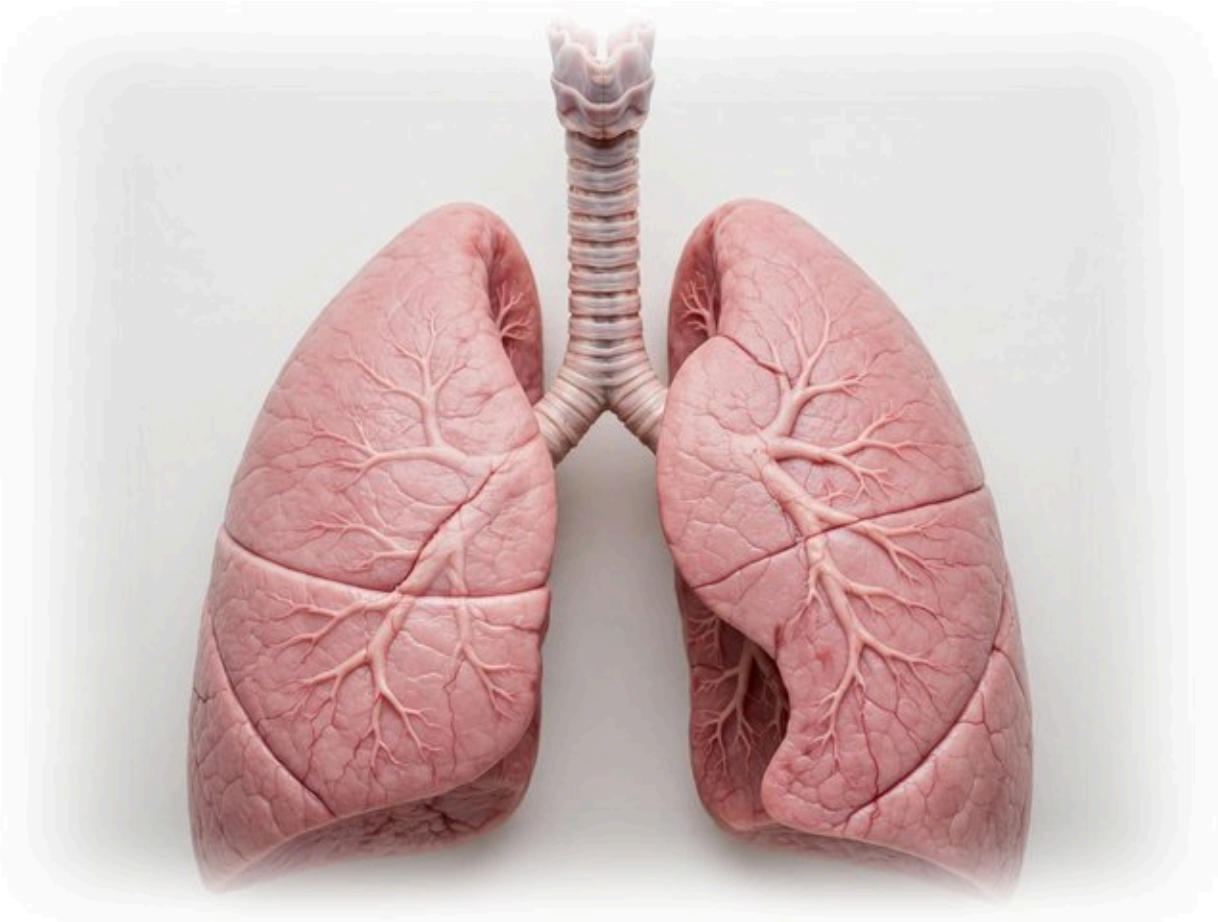
B rings of cartilage

C bone

D elastic fibres

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Gas exchange between air and blood takes place mainly in the**



A bronchi

B trachea

C alveoli

D bronchioles

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **During inhalation, the diaphragm**

A relaxes and moves up

B stops moving

C pushes air out

D contracts and moves down

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **At an alveolus, oxygen moves from the air into the blood by**

A active transport

B diffusion

C osmosis of air

D peristalsis

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Most oxygen in blood is carried by**



A plasma

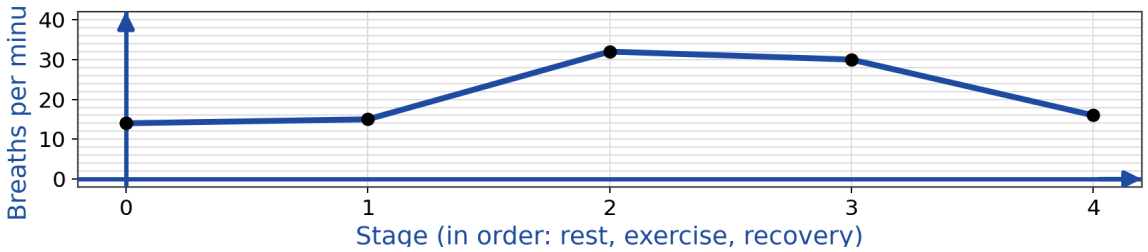
B platelets

C haemoglobin

D white cells

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The graph shows breathing rate before, during and after exercise. Breathing rate is highest**



A at rest

B after recovery

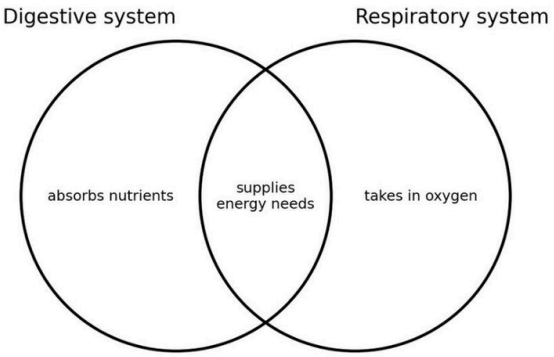
C before exercise

D during exercise

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18 **The diagram compares the digestive system and the respiratory system. The role shared by both systems is that they**

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Question 18

The diagram compares the digestive system and the respiratory system. The role shared by both systems is that they

A) break down food

B) supply materials the body needs for energy

C) filter blood

D) make hormones

A break down food

B supply materials the body needs for energy

C filter blood

D make hormones

A break down food

B supply materials the body needs for energy

C filter blood

D make hormones

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Carbon dioxide produced by cells is removed from the body mainly through the**

A kidneys

B skin

C liver

D lungs

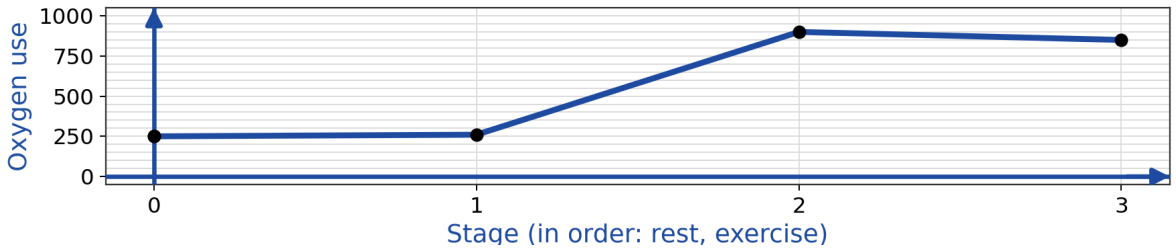
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **A rise in blood carbon dioxide normally causes breathing rate to**

- **A** increase
- **B** decrease
- **C** stop
- **D** stay the same

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **The graph shows oxygen use during rest and exercise. Oxygen use during exercise compared with rest is**



- **A** lower
- **B** the same
- **C** higher
- **D** zero

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **When blood glucose rises after a meal, the digestive and endocrine systems together**

A release insulin to lower blood glucose

B stop all digestion

C raise breathing rate only

D remove glucose in urine

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The main function of mucus in the airways is to**

A carry oxygen

B make sound

C absorb nutrients

D trap dust and microbes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **In the lungs, the wall of an alveolus is thin so that**

A air can be stored

B gases diffuse quickly

C blood flows slowly

D mucus is made

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **A person with asthma has narrowed airways. The most direct effect is that**

A less air reaches the alveoli

B food digestion stops

C blood pressure drops to zero

D kidneys stop filtering

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. D
11. A
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. B
16. C
17. D
18. B
19. D
20. A
21. C
22. A
23. D
24. B
25. A

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