YUKON 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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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

A active transport

B diffusion

C osmosis of air

D peristalsis

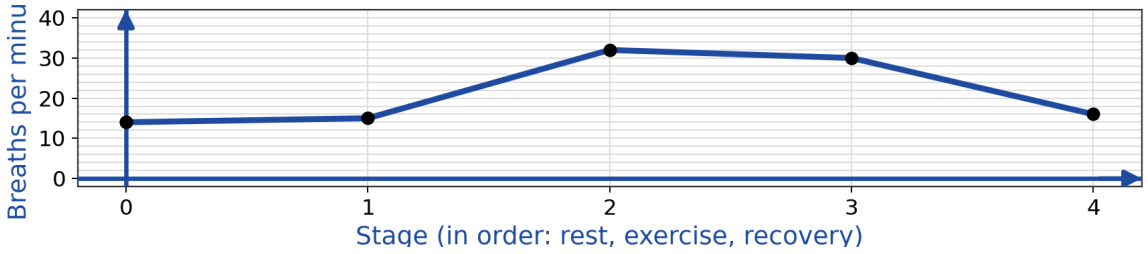
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

- **A** plasma
- **B** platelets
- **C** haemoglobin
- **D** white cells

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

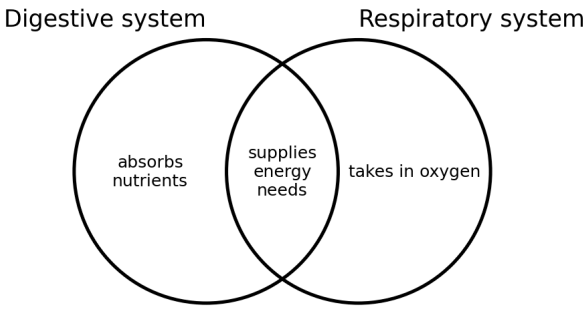
17 **The graph shows breathing rate before, during and after exercise. Breathing rate is highest**



- **A** at rest
- **B** after recovery
- **C** before exercise
- **D** during exercise

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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



A break down food, since both systems exist only to digest meals and nothing else in the body matters

B supply materials the body needs for energy

C filter blood

D make hormones

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

A kidneys

B skin

C liver

D lungs

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

A increase

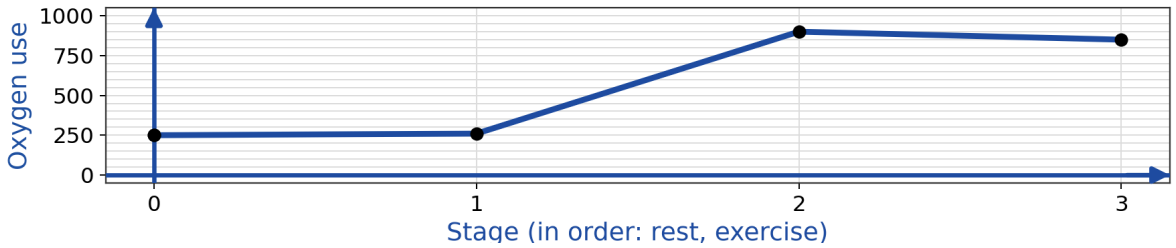
B decrease

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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