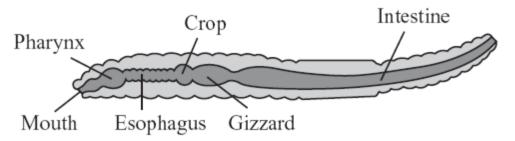
Digestive System MCAS Questions

- 1. Digestive enzymes function in some organs to perform the chemical digestion of food. The major organs of the digestive system are the esophagus, large intestine, mouth, pharynx, small intestine, and stomach.
 - a. List these six organs in the order in which food passes through them.

- b. Identify which of these organs is primarily responsible for absorbing nutrients from digested food.
- c. Describe the functions of **two** of the organs listed other than the one you identified in part (b).

2. The diagram below shows the digestive system of an earthworm.



a. Identify **three** digestive organs in the earthworm that are also found in the human body.

b. Describe the function that **each** organ you identified in part (a) has in the human body.

- 3. The digestion of dairy milk or soymilk provides the body with important nutrients.
 - a. Describe how the digestive system converts the carbohydrates, proteins, and fats in dairy milk or soymilk into nutrients that can be used by cells. Include the body parts and organs involved.

b. Describe how the nutrients in the digestive system are made available to cells throughout the body after digestion has occurred. Include the body parts and organs involved.

- 4. What is the **primary** function of the large intestine?
 - A. to digest proteins
 - B. to absorb nutrients
 - C. to break down complex carbohydrates
 - D. to remove water from undigested waste
- 5. Heartburn is pain that occurs when acidic gastric juice is forced out of the upper end of the stomach. In which of the following organs does a person experience heartburn?
 - A. pancreas
 - B. esophagus
 - C. small intestine
 - D. large intestine
- 6. When lactose is digested by the human body, each lactose molecule is broken down into smaller molecules. To which of the following categories of molecules do these smaller molecules belong?
 - A. amino acids
 - B. monosaccharides
 - C. nucleic acids
 - D. polypeptides