

7.6A, 7.6B, 7.7B, 7.6C Test

1. Which of the following cause a physical change to food?

- A. Teeth B. Saliva C. Stomach Acids D. Pancreatic Juices

2. A student group mixes a hot blue liquid and cold yellow liquid in class. The result is a room temperature green liquid with small bubbles in the liquids. They conclude that a chemical reaction has occurred. Which student has the correct reason for the chemical reaction?

- A. Student A: Color Change C. Student B: Formation of a gas
 B. Student C: Temperature Change D. Student D: Formation of a precipitate

3. Your saliva has an enzyme called Amylase. It breaks down starches into simple sugars so that your body can use them for energy. This process is an example of which kind of change?

4. The table provides information on the function of different digestive structures. Which of the digestive structures in the table can cause a chemical change to occur?

| Digestive Structure | Digestive Function |
|---------------------|---|
| Teeth | Breaks down food into smaller pieces |
| Tongue | Helps shape the food into a ball to be passed from the mouth to the esophagus |
| Esophagus | Transports food from the mouth to the stomach |
| Stomach | Acid breaks down food particles into nutrients the body can absorb |

- A. Teeth
 B. Tongue
 C. Esophagus
 D. Stomach

5. When a plant performs photosynthesis, the radiant energy of the Sun is –

- A. released into the atmosphere.
 B. used up in the process.
 C. transported into the soil through the roots.
 D. stored as chemical energy.

6. Which of the following energy transformations takes place during digestion?

- A. Thermal energy → mechanical energy C. Mechanical energy → chemical energy
 B. Chemical energy → mechanical energy D. Solar energy → chemical energy

7. In order to be considered an organic compound, the compound must contain the element –
- A. carbon.
 - B. chlorine.
 - C. helium.
 - D. calcium.
8. All of the following are elements common to organic compounds EXCEPT –
- A. iodine.
 - B. hydrogen.
 - C. phosphorous.
 - D. oxygen.
9. Which of the following organisms regularly transforms radiant energy into chemical energy?
- A. Deer
 - B. Tree
 - C. Cow
 - D. Human
10. In which of the following scenarios is chemical energy being transformed into thermal energy?
- A. A squirrel uses the energy in seeds to build structures in its body
 - B. A tree captures sunlight to produce the sugars it uses for food
 - C. A fish is able to swim using the energy it gets from eating plants
 - D. A lion's temperature increases as it uses the energy it gets from its prey
11. Which of the following are the large molecules which are broken down, during digestion, into smaller molecules?
- A. Simple sugars
 - B. Carbohydrates
 - C. Fatty acids
 - D. Amino acids
12. Which of the following correctly shows a large molecule and the smaller molecules into which it is broken down by digestion?
- A. Lipids → Sugars
 - B. Carbohydrates → Amino Acids
 - C. Proteins → Lipids
 - D. Lipids → Fatty Acids

13. Amino acids are the building blocks of large, complex molecules called –

- A. carbohydrates.
- B. lipids.
- C. proteins.
- D. simple sugars

14. Name the 3 molecules of the human diet **and what each is called when it is broken down?**

15. It is essential for molecules to be broken down by the digestive system. Why?

- A. To help digestion
- B. To speed up digestion
- C. To not clog the blood stream
- D. To fit in the blood stream

16. What parts of the human digestive system are used to breakdown and digest carbohydrates? (circle all that apply)

Mouth Salivary Glands Stomach Small Intestine Liver Gall bladder

17. What parts of the human digestive system are used to breakdown and digest proteins? (circle all that apply)

Mouth Salivary Glands Stomach Small Intestine Liver Gall bladder

18. What parts of the human digestive system are used to breakdown and digest lipids? (circle all that apply)

Mouth Salivary Glands Stomach Small Intestine Liver Gall Bladder

19. What organ is responsible for making bile? (circle all that apply)

Liver Pancreas Salivary Glands Gall Bladder

20. What organ is responsible for storing bile? (circle all that apply)

Liver Pancreas Salivary Glands Gall Bladder