**1. Carbohydrate cannot be digested in:**

**A. Mouth**

**B. Stomach**

**C. Duodenum**

**D. Small and large intestine**

**2. Which ONE of the following causes rising in α-Amylase levels?**

**A. Hyperlipedimia**

**B. Acute Pancreatitis**

**C. Lactose intolerance**

**D. None of the above**

**3. Where the digested monosaccharides will be absorbed:**

**A. Mucosal lining of Large and small Intestine**

**B. Partially in the Mucosal lining of stomach and then in the duodenum**

**C. Duodenum & upper jejunum.**

**D. all the above**

**4. The final digestion of carbohydrates occurs in:**

**A. Mucosal lining of Large Intestine**

**B. Mucosal lining of Stomach**

**C. Mucosal lining of Small Intestine**

**D. C and B**

**5. Which of the following describe the mechanism of monosaccharide absorption:**

**A. It is a passive mechanism which involves both GLUT2 and GLUT5**

**B. It is a passive mechanism which involves GLUT2,GLUT5 and SGLT1**

**C. It is an energy consuming mechanism through SGLT1**

**D. A and C**

**6. Incomplete transport & digestion of Fat and Proteins is a sign of:**

**A. Pancreatic Insufficiency**

**B. Stomach Insufficiency**

**C. Adrenal Insufficiency**

**D. Cardiovascular Disease**

**7. Trypsin activates most pancreatic enzymes including it precursor.**

**A. True after initial activation of Trypsinogen by enterokinase**

**B. False**

**C. Under certain conditions is true**

**8. Amino acids absorptions is tightly depending on:**

**A. Ca channels**

**B. Na transporters**

**C. Sufficient amounts of Fe**

**D. All the above**

**9. Which of the hormones below control the digestion of proteins in small intestine?**

**A. Cholecystokinin ( CCK )**

**B. Cortisol**

**C. Secretin**

**D. A and C**

**10. Which on the following can be absorbed by enterocytes?**

**A. Amino acids**

**B. Di- and Tripeptides**

**C. Small polypeptides, Di- and Tripeptides, Amino acids**

**D. A and B**

**11. Steatorrhea is defined as:**

**A. Increased presence of Proteins in the feces**

**B. Increased presence of Lipids in the feces**

**C. Presence of Lipids in the urine**

**D. Presence of proteins and lipids in the feces**

**12. Where does most lipid digestion take place?**

**A. Stomach**

**B. pancreas**

**C. Duodenum**

**D. Mouth**

**13. What is the primary role of Bile Salts in Lipid Digestion?**

**A. Quicker transport of lipids to the stomach**

**B. Lipids Emulsification**

**C. Prevents digestion of lipids in the Stomach and mouth**

**D. Inhibits Secretin of other digestive enzymes**

**14. Mixed Micelles are disc shape particles with………….properties.**

**A. Hydrophilic**

**B. Hydrophobic**

**C. Amphipathic**

**D. Fat soluble**