1. In the diagram below, name the four organs selected and provide one function for each. (1 pt)

A.

B.

C.

D.

2. Match the following: (you will not use all of the letters) (2 pts)

_____ turns blue-black in the presence of IKI

_____ produces the enzyme amylase

_____ amino acids are the subunits of these molecules

_____ produces the enzyme pepsin

_____ is an example of a monosaccharide

_____ where carbohydrate digestion begins

_____ waxes and steroids are two types of these molecules

_____ turns pink in the presence of Biuret reagent

a. glucose
b. chyme
c. salivary gland
d. distilled water (dH₂O)
e. stomach
f. starch
g. proteins
h. lipids
i. small peptides
j. small intestine
k. oral cavity
l. liver
3. After attending his Biology lecture, Mark stopped by the Student Union and picked up a BLT sandwich for lunch. Based on the nutrition label provided, answer the following questions (show ALL of your work!)  (1 pt)

![Nutrition Facts](image)

a) Calculate the number of calories Mark will obtain from:

- Carbohydrates
- Fat
- Protein

b) Would you consider this a balanced food? Why or why not?

4. As food passes through your digestive system, it encounters a number of different substances (enzymes, chemicals, etc) and structures (organs, etc) along the way. From the options below choose the correct sequence of structures/substances in the order in which food encounters them in your digestive system.  (1 pt)

- Esophagus → Pepsin → Duodenum → Amylase → Villi → Colon → Hydrochloric acid → Bile
- Esophagus → Amylase → Pepsin → Bile → Hydrochloric acid → Duodenum → Villi → Colon
- Duodenum → Esophagus → Pepsin → Hydrochloric acid → Bile → Colon → Amylase → Villi
- Amylase → Esophagus → Pepsin → Hydrochloric acid → Duodenum → Bile → Villi → Colon