

E) appendix. - ANSgallbladder

Blockage of the common hepatic duct would interfere with digestion of

- A) proteins.
- B) fats.
- C) disaccharides.
- D) complex carbohydrates. E) vitamins. - ANSfats

Brunner glands are characteristic of the

- A) stomach.
- B) duodenum.
- C) jejunum.
- D) ileum.
- E) colon. - ANSduodenum

Carbohydrate digestion begins in the

- A) mouth.
- B) esophagus.
- C) stomach.
- D) duodenum.
- E) ileum. - ANSmouth

Chief cells secrete

- A) pepsinogen.
- B) gastrin.
- C) mucus.
- D) hydrochloric acid.
- E) intrinsic factor. - ANSpepsinogen

Contraction of the _____ alters the shape of the intestinal lumen and moves epithelial pleats and folds.

- A) mucosa
- B) submucosa
- C) submucosal plexus
- D) muscularis mucosa
- E) adventitia - ANSmuscularis mucosa

Digestion refers to the

- A) progressive dehydration of indigestible residue.
- B) mechanical breakdown of food.
- C) chemical breakdown of food.
- D) B and C only
- E) A, B, and C - ANSB and C only

During deglutition,

- A) the soft palate elevates. B) the larynx elevates and the epiglottis closes.

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- A) tearing.
- B) crushing.
- C) cutting.
- D) clipping.
- E) all of the above - ANS all of the above

Functions of the large intestine include

- A) absorption of bile salts.
- B) absorption of vitamins.
- C) resorption of water and compaction of feces.
- D) all of the above.
- E) B and C only - ANS B and C only

Functions of the stomach include all of the following, except

- A) storage of ingested food.
- B) denaturation of proteins.
- C) initiation of protein digestion.
- D) absorption of triglycerides.
- E) mechanical breakdown of food. - ANS absorption of triglycerides.

Functions of the tongue include all of the following, except

- A) mechanical processing of food.
- B) manipulation of food.
- C) sensory analysis of food.
- D) aiding in speech.
- E) partitioning the oropharynx from the nasopharynx. - ANS partitioning the oropharynx from the nasopharynx.

G cells of the stomach secrete

- A) cholecystekinin.
- B) secretin.
- C) gastrin.
- D) enteropeptidase.
- E) pepsin. - ANS gastrin

Gastric pits are

- A) ridges in the body of the stomach.
- B) involved in absorption of liquids from the stomach.
- C) openings into gastric glands.
- D) acid scars in the esophagus.
- E) hollows where proteins are stored. - ANS openings into gastric glands.

Gastrin secretion in response to elevated luminal pH is an example of

- A) neural stimulation.
- B) local stimulation.
- C) muscular stimulation.
- D) hormone stimulation.
- E) none of the above - ANS local stimulation.

The _____ are double sheets of peritoneal membrane that suspend the visceral organs and carry nerves, lymphatics, and blood vessels.

- A) serosa
- B) adventitia
- C) mesenteries
- D) fibrosa
- E) lamina propria - ANSmesenteries

The _____ gland empties into the oral cavity at the level of the second upper molar.

- A) submaxillary
- B) submandibular
- C) parotid
- D) sublingual
- E) vestibular - ANSparotid

The _____ mechanically digests ingested food.

- A) small intestine
- B) esophagus
- C) large intestine
- D) stomach
- E) anus - ANSstomach

The _____ salivary glands are covered by the mucous membrane in the floor of the mouth.

- A) mandibular
- B) sublingual
- C) lingual
- D) submandibular
- E) parotid - ANSsublingual

The _____ supports all but 25 cm of the small intestine and provides stability and limited movement.

- A) falciform ligament
- B) greater omentum
- C) mesentery proper
- D) lesser omentum
- E) diaphragm - ANSmesentery proper

The absorption of some sugars in the small intestine involves

- A) osmosis.
- B) diffusion.
- C) cotransport.
- D) phagocytosis.
- E) pinocytosis - ANScotransport

The activities of the digestive system are regulated by

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E) all of the above - ANSboth A and C

The double-layer sheets of serous membrane that support the viscera are called A) peritoneal sheets.

B) mesenteries.

C) ascites.

D) the diaphragm.

E) the dorsal and ventral frenulums. - ANSmesenteries

The duodenal ampulla receives secretions from the A) duodenum and the jejunum.

B) duodenum and the pylorus.

C) common bile duct and the pancreatic duct.

D) duodenum and the pancreatic duct.

E) duodenum and the bile duct. - ANScommon bile duct and the pancreatic duct.

The enzyme amylase digests A) peptides.

B) polysaccharides.

C) disaccharides.

D) triglycerides.

E) nucleotides. - ANSpolysaccharides

The enzyme pepsin digests A) carbohydrates

B) proteins.

C) lipids.

D) nucleic acids.

E) vitamins. - ANSproteins

The esophagus has several variations from the standard plan of the gut tube. These include

A) epithelium of mucosa is stratified squamous.

B) epithelium of mucosa is simple columnar.

C) muscularis externa may be striated muscle.

D) A and C only

E) B and C only - ANSA and C only

The essential functions of the liver include

A) metabolic regulation.

B) hematological regulation. C) bile production.

D) all of the above

E) A and C only - ANSall of the above

The exocrine portion of the pancreas is composed of

A) islets of Langerhans.

B) pancreatic crypts.

C) pancreatic acini.

D) pancreatic lobules.

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