Salivary amylase functions in the digestion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Carbohydrates
2. Poteins
3. Lipids
4. Nucleic acids

ANSWER: A

Pepsinogen is produced by \_\_\_\_\_\_ and functions in the digestion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. chief / protein
2. parietal / protein
3. chief / carbohydrate
4. parietal / carbohydrate

ANSWER: A

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ valve controls the movement of chyme into the small intestine.

1. ileocecal
2. pyloric
3. gastroesophageal

ANSWER: B

The villi are located in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. small intestine
2. stomach
3. liver
4. large intestine
5. cecum

ANSWER: A

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are directly absorbed by the lacteals in the villi and are packaged in chylomicrons before being transported by the lymphatic system.

1. proteins
2. lipids
3. minerals
4. sugars
5. all of the above

ANSWER: B

Bile and pancreatic enzymes are released into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. large intestine

B. duodenum

C. stomach

D. ileum

E. cecum

ANSWER: B

The lining of the stomach produces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to protect against the gastric juice.

1. enzymes
2. mucus
3. fat
4. gastrin

ANSWER: B

The digestive organs are anchored by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that also allow blood vessel and nerves to pass to the organs.

1. skeletal muscle
2. visceral peritoneum
3. mesentaries
4. muscularis externae
5. mucosa

ANSWER: C

The structure that houses symbiotic bacteria so that it will not be lost with the feces is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Appendix
2. Cecum
3. Colon
4. Rectum
5. Spleen

ANSWER: B

Glucose and amino acids are primarily absorbed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. small intestine
2. stomach
3. liver
4. large intestine
5. lungs

ANSWER: A

Pepsin aids in the digestion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. protein
2. lipids
3. carbohydrates
4. nucleic acids

ANSWER: A

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regulates the movement of digested material from the small intestine into the large intestine.

1. pyloric sphincter
2. cardiac valve
3. ileocecal valve
4. bile duct
5. gastroesophageal sphincter

ANSWER: C

Which of the following are directly absorbed by the lacteals in the villi and are packaged in chylomicrons before being transported by the lymphatic system.

1. proteins
2. lipids
3. minerals
4. sugars
5. all of the above

ANSWER: B

The innermost lining of the alimentary canal is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. parietal peritoneum
2. serosa or visceral peritoneum
3. mucosa
4. submucosa
5. mesentery

ANSWER: C

Bile is specifically involved in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ digestion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. mechanical / proteins
2. mechanical / lipids
3. chemical / proteins
4. chemical / lipids

ANSWER: B

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ layer of the alimentary canal contains blood vessels and nerves.

1. submucosa
2. mucosa
3. muscularis externae
4. serosa
5. lumen

ANSWER: A

Nutrient rich blood from the small intestine travels into the liver lobules via the \_\_\_\_\_.

1. portal arteriole
2. portal venule
3. bile duct

ANSWER: B

As an exocrine gland, the pancreas produces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. insulin
2. renin
3. hemoglobin
4. enzymes
5. estrogen

ANSWER: D

The liver functions in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. storage of glucose as glycogen
2. production of gastrin
3. production of bile
4. A & C
5. all of the above

ANSWER: D

Peristalsis is accomplished by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the digestive tract.

1. skeletal muscle
2. visceral peritoneum
3. mesentaries
4. smooth muscle
5. mucosa

ANSWER: D

Pepsinogen is produced by \_\_\_\_\_\_ and functions in the digestion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. stomach / protein
2. pancreas / protein
3. stomach / carbohydrate
4. pancreas / carbohydrate

ANSWER: A

The lining of the stomach produces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to protect against the gastric juice.

1. enzymes
2. mucus
3. fats
4. gastrin

ANSWER: B

Describe an example of a neural reflex that aids in digestion. What is a hormone that regulates enzyme secretion and where is it produced?

What is the function of the hepatic portal system? Why are the liver lobules described as the functional unit of the liver? Include a description of the portal triad in your answer.

You have steak and French-fried potatoes for dinner. Starting with the oral cavity, follow the food through the digestive system. Specifically describe the mechanical and chemical digestion of the starch, lipids and proteins found in your meal.