Digestive System Test

True/False
*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

____ 1. Fat molecules with longer chains of carbon atoms tend to be transported away from the intestine by lymph.

____ 2. The cecum is located at the inferior end of the descending colon.

____ 3. Words that end in -ase are enzymes.

____ 4. The pyloric sphincter is a valve that controls the movement of food between the stomach and small intestine.

____ 5. Digestion refers to the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food.

____ 6. Stomach absorbs only small amounts of water, certain salts, alcohol, some lipid soluble drugs, and fats.

____ 7. Food passing from the stomach through the small intestine would first pass into the duodenum, then the ileum, and lastly the jejunum.

____ 8. The double-layered folds of peritoneum, a connective tissue, that support portions of the small intestine are called omentum.

____ 9. Peristalsis is defined as a mixing movement that results in food in small segments of the alimentary canal being mixed with digestive enzymes.

____ 10. The process by which bile causes the breakdown of fat globules into smaller droplets is emulsification.

Multiple Choice
*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

____ 11. What are the 3 major salivary glands?
   a. parotid, submandibular, and sublingual
   b. parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual
   c. parotid, submaxillary, and submandibular
   d. parathyroid, submandibular, and submaxillary
   e. parathyroid, submandibular, and sublingual

____ 12. The liver functions to
   a. store vitamin D.
   b. form glucose from noncarbohydrates.
   c. destroy damaged red blood cells.
   d. All of the choices are correct.

____ 13. The salivary enzyme amylase functions to digest
   a. fats.
   b. carbohydrates.
   c. proteins.
14. Peristalsis occurs in the digestive tract
   a. in the stomach, small intestine, and large intestine only.
   b. in the small and large intestines only.
   c. in the stomach and small intestine only.
   d. from the pharynx to the anus.

15. What kind of movements occur when the smooth muscles contract rhythmically in small sections of the tube?
   a. mixing movement
   b. contractile movements
   c. paristalsis movements
   d. parietal movements

16. What kind of smooth muscle movement includes a wavelike motion of contraction behind a mass of food?
   a. mixing movement
   b. parietal movement
   c. peristalsis movement
   d. contractile movement

17. Digestion of which of the following would be affected the most if the liver were severely damaged?
   a. carbohydrates
   b. lipids
   c. proteins
   d. All of these would be affected equally.

18. What constituent of bile has a digestive function?
   a. bile salts
   b. cholesterol
   c. bile pigments
   d. electrolytes

19. Heartburn is usually caused by effects of gastric juice on the
   a. small intestine.
   b. stomach.
   c. heart.
   d. esophagus.

20. One of the major functions of the large intestine is to
   a. secrete digestive enzymes.
   b. break down hemoglobin.
   c. regulate the release of bile.
   d. reabsorb water from chyme.

21. The correct sequence for the layers within the wall of the alimentary canal from inside to outside is
   a. mucous membrane, muscular layer, serous layer, submucosa.
   b. mucous membrane, submucosa, muscular layer, serous layer.
   c. submucosa, mucous membrane, serous layer, muscular layer.
   d. serous layer, muscular layer, mucous membrane, submucosa.

22. What breaks food into smaller pieces to begin mechanical digestion?
   a. stomach
   b. esophagus
   c. amylase
   d. teeth

23. Which of the following is NOT a secretory cell in the alimentary canal?
   a. Mucous cell
   b. Parietal cell
   c. Kupffer cell
   d. Chief cell

24. The purpose of the intestinal villi is to
   a. secrete serous fluid to decrease friction among the organs.
   b. push the fecal matter into the rectum.
c. secrete mucous to facilitate the movement of chyme through the alimentary canal.
d. increase surface area for nutrient absorption.

**Short Answer**

25. The ________________________________ is a pear-shaped sac found on the interior surface of the liver.

26. Which part of the alimentary canal contains villi? ________________________________

27. ___________ primary teeth are replaced by ___________ secondary teeth. 

give #
give #

28. The ________________________________ is the body's largest internal organ.

29. Name 3 of the 4 accessory organs.

____________________________________________________
____________________________________________________
____________________________________________________

30. Identify the function of the lettered structures by writing in the correct letter for each listed function.

i) Secrete large amounts of a watery fluid that carries digestion products into the villi.

ii) Carries lipids encased in proteins away from the small intestine.

iii) Cells that secrete mucus.

iv) Monosaccharides and amino acids enter to be carried to other parts of the body.
Digestive System Test
Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: T  PTS: 1
2. ANS: F  PTS: 1
3. ANS: T  PTS: 1
4. ANS: T  PTS: 1
5. ANS: T  PTS: 1
6. ANS: F  PTS: 1
7. ANS: F  PTS: 1
8. ANS: F  PTS: 1
9. ANS: F  PTS: 1
10. ANS: T  PTS: 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

11. ANS: A  PTS: 1
12. ANS: D  PTS: 1
13. ANS: B  PTS: 1
14. ANS: D  PTS: 1
15. ANS: A  PTS: 1
16. ANS: C  PTS: 1
17. ANS: B  PTS: 1
18. ANS: A  PTS: 1
19. ANS: D  PTS: 1
20. ANS: D  PTS: 1
21. ANS: B  PTS: 1
22. ANS: D  PTS: 1
23. ANS: C  PTS: 1
24. ANS: D  PTS: 1

SHORT ANSWER

25. ANS: gall bladder  PTS: 1
26. ANS: small intestine  PTS: 1
27. ANS: 20, 32
28. ANS:
liver

PTS: 1

29. ANS:
salivary glands
liver
gall bladder
pancreas

PTS: 1

30. ANS:
D, A, C, B

PTS: 1