DIGESTIVE SYSTEM: TRUE-FALSE REVIEW

| 1 | The salivary gland directly below the ear is called the sublingual gland. |
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| 2 | The pancreas is superior to the stomach. |
| 3. | Herbivores use their molars/premolars to grind and crush food. |
| 4. | Long canines are present in both carnivores and herbivores. |
| 4 5 6 | Taste buds are also called papillae. |
| 6. | Each taste bud is actually a collection of many taste cells. |
| 7. | Another name for throat region is pharynx. |
| 7 8 | The esophagus lies ventral to the trachea |
| 9. | Chewing of food is a form of chemical digestion. |
| 10 | Amylase is a hormone which breaks down maltose. |
| 9 10 11 | Maltase is a substrate for maltose. |
| 12 13 | The layer of the esophagus most proximal to the lumen is the muscularis. |
| 13 | The muscularis of the esophagus is composed of oblique, circular, and longitudinal muscles. |
| 14 | To enter the stomach, food must pass through the cardiac sphincter. |
| 15 | Peristalsis occurs in the esophagus, stomach, and intestines. |
| 14 15 | Different orientations of muscles in the stomach maximize churning ability. |
| 16 17 18 19 20 | Gastric pits are tiny depressions in the serosa. |
| 18 | Villi are not found in the stomach. |
| 10 | Rugae are folds in the mucosa of the intestine. |
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| 20 | Pancreatic juice (with pancreatic enzymes) acts in the intestine. |
| 21. | Gastric juice contains lipase, pepsin, renin, HCl and bile. |
| 22 | HCl converts pepsinogen into pepsin which breaks down proteins. |
| 20 | Proteins are broken down into fatty acids. |
| 24 | Triglycerides are the substrate for lipase. |
| 20 | The three parts of the small intestine in correct order are: duodenum, ileum, jejunum. |
| 20 | Very little absorption of nutrients occurs in the small intestine. |
| 27 | Proteins are micronutrients. |
| 28 | Bile is stored in the gall bladder but produced by the liver. |
| 29 | Bile functions by emulsifying fats. |
| 30 | Cholesterol is a type of lipid used to make sex hormones. |
| 20 | Anemia is often caused by a deficiency in potassium. |
| 32. 33. 34 | Unlike macronutrients, micronutrients are needed in large amounts daily. |
| 33 | Glucose and amino acids are absorbed into the lacteal of a villus. |
| 34 | Glycerol and fatty acids (ie. triglycerides) are absorbed into the capillaries of a villus. |
| 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 | Blood enters a villus through a venule; blood leaves by an arteriole. |
| 30 | Sucrase converts sucrose into glucose + galactose. |
| 37 | Enzymes may be destroyed (denatured) by high or low temperature but not by changes in pH. |
| 30 | Two major functions of the large intestine are to re-absorb water and to produce vitamins. |
| 39 | The part of the large intestine on the right side of your body is called the descending colon. |
| 40 | The small intestine has the same 3 major layers as the esophagus. |
| 41 | Trypsin digests complex carbohydrates to simple carbohydrates. |
| 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. | Glycogen and starch are polysaccharides of glucose and both are stored in liver and muscle. The pancreas produces both insulin and glucagon. |
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| 44 | Patients with diabetes lack the hormone insulin and may suffer from hyperglycemia. Glucagon acts by raising blood sugar levels; insulin acts by lowering blood sugar levels. |
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| 46. | Secretin is released by the small intestine due to the presence of acid and leads to bicarbonate release from the |
| 47 | gall bladder. CCK is released by the stomach due to the presence of fats and leads to bile release from the pancreas. |
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| 40. | Gastrin is released by the stomach due to the presence of protein and leads to gastric juice release. |
| 49 50 | Carnivores tend to have shorter digestive tracts than herbivores. |
| 50 | Bendedict's solution detects simple sugars and turns from blue to orange/red. |
| 51. | Taste buds are found on the lateral borders of the rugae. |
| UZ. | In terms of amino acid chain length: polypeptides > peptides > proteins. |
| 53 | The esophagus is medial to the lungs and inferior to the stomach. |
| 53 54 | From superior to inferior the regions of the stomach are: fundus, body, antrum. |
| JJ. | Starving is clinically defined as intake of less than 15,000 KJ of energy per day. |
| 56. | Thyroid hormone regulates metabolism and heat production and requires iodine atoms. |
| 57. | Pellagra s a skin disorder caused by too little Vit B1 in the diet. |
| 58 59 | Osteomalacia is a bone disorder caused by too little potassium. |
| 59 | Iron is a mineral/micronutrient needed by hemoglobin to carry oxygen in white blood cells. |
| 60. | Fat soluble vitamins are A, D, E, and K. |
| OI. | Steps: Ingestion, Absorption, Digestion, Egestion. |
| 02. | Organisms such as the hydra and earthworm have both mouth and anus. |
| 05. | The gizzard of an earthworm contains enzymes to physically break down food. |
| 04. | Human enzymes in the stomach work best at: 37 degrees Celsius and a pH of about 6. |
| 65. | Maltase is a type of "disaccharidase" whereas pepsin is a type of "protease". |
| 66 | Villi in the stomach and rugae in the small intestine increase the surface area for digestion. |
| 66 67 68 | The organ of the body that detoxifies drugs and other chemicals is the liver. |
| იგ | Humans have 6 salivary glands in total. |
| 69 70 | Chemical digestion of food begins in the stomach. |
| /U | The sigmoid colon is more distal to the rectum than the transverse colon is. |