1. The salivary gland directly below the ear is called the sublingual gland.
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.
5. 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.
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.
11. Maltrast is a substrate for maltose.
12. 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.
16. Different orientations of muscles in the stomach maximize churning ability.
17. Villi are not found in the stomach.
18. Rugae are folds in the mucosa of the intestine.
19. Pancreatic juice (with pancreatic enzymes) acts in the intestine.
20. Gastric juice contains lipase, pepsin, renin, HCl and bile.
21. HCl converts pepsinogen into pepsin which breaks down proteins.
22. Proteins are broken down into fatty acids.
23. Triglycerides are the substrate for lipase.
24. The three parts of the small intestine in correct order are: duodenum, ileum, jejunum.
25. Very little absorption of nutrients occurs in the small intestine.
26. Proteins are micronutrients.
27. The three parts of the small intestine in correct order are: duodenum, ileum, jejunum.
29. Bile is stored in the gall bladder but produced by the liver.
30. Bile functions by emulsifying fats.
31. Cholesterol is a type of lipid used to make sex hormones.
32. Anemia is often caused by a deficiency in potassium.
33. Unlike macronutrients, micronutrients are needed in large amounts daily.
34. Glucose and amino acids are absorbed into the lacteal of a villus.
35. Glycerol and fatty acids (ie. triglycerides) are absorbed into the capillaries of a villus.
36. Sucrase converts sucrose into glucose + galactose.
37. Enzymes may be destroyed (denatured) by high or low temperature but not by changes in pH.
38. The part of the large intestine on the right side of your body is called the descending colon.
39. Patients with diabetes lack the hormone insulin and may suffer from hyperglycemia.
40. Secretin is released by the small intestine due to the presence of acid and leads to bicarbonate release from the gall bladder.
41. CCK is released by the stomach due to the presence of fats and leads to bile release from the pancreas.
42. Gastrin is released by the stomach due to the presence of protein and leads to gastric juice release.
43. Carnivores tend to have shorter digestive tracts than herbivores.
44. Starch and sugar are polysaccharides of glucose and both are stored in liver and muscle.
45. Trypsin digests complex carbohydrates to simple carbohydrates.
46. The pancreas produces both insulin and glucagon.
47. Glycogen is a source of energy for the body.
48. Glucagon acts by raising blood sugar levels; insulin acts by lowering blood sugar levels.
49. The small intestine has the same 3 major layers as the esophagus.
50. Tryptophan is a type of amino acid.
51. The small intestine has the same 3 major layers as the esophagus.
52. In terms of amino acid chain length: polypeptides > peptides > proteins.
53. The esophagus is medial to the lungs and inferior to the stomach.
54. Fat soluble vitamins are A, D, E, and K.
55. The sigmoid colon is more distal to the rectum than the transverse colon is.
56. Fermentation is a type of chemical digestion.
57. The organ of the body that detoxifies drugs and other chemicals is the liver.
58. Humans have 6 salivary glands in total.
59. The sigmoid colon is more distal to the rectum than the transverse colon is.