

# Ch 16 Review: The Digestive System

## WALL OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Fill in the blanks.

1. The organs of the digestive system form an irregular-shaped tube called the *alimentary canal* or \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The churning of food in the stomach is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ breakdown of food.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ breakdown occurs when digestive enzymes act on food as it passes through the digestive tract.
4. Waste material resulting from the digestive process is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Foods undergo three kinds of processing in the body: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The serosa of the digestive tube is composed of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the abdominal cavity.
7. The digestive tract extends from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The inside or hollow space within the alimentary canal is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The inside layer of the digestive tract is the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The connective tissue layer that lies beneath the lining of the digestive tract is the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The muscularis contracts and moves food through the gastrointestinal tract by a process known as \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The outermost covering of the digestive tube is the \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The loops of the digestive tract are anchored to the posterior wall of the abdominal cavity by the \_\_\_\_\_.

Select the correct response from the two choices given and insert the letter in the answer blank.

(a) Main organ

(b) Accessory organ

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Mouth
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Parotids
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Liver
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Stomach
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Cecum
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Esophagus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Rectum
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Pharynx
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Appendix
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Teeth
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Gallbladder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Pancreas

## MOUTH

Circle the best answer.

26. Which one of the following is not a part of the roof of the mouth?
- A. Uvula
  - B. Palatine bones
  - C. Maxillary bones
  - D. Soft palate
  - E. All of the above are part of the roof of the mouth
27. The largest of the papillae on the surface of the tongue are the:
- A. Filiform
  - B. Fungiform
  - C. Vallate
  - D. Taste buds
28. A general term for infection of the gums is known as:
- A. Dental caries
  - B. Leukoplakia
  - C. Vincent's angina
  - D. Gingivitis
29. The ducts of the \_\_\_\_\_ glands open into the floor of the mouth.
- A. Sublingual
  - B. Submandibular
  - C. Parotid
  - D. Carotid
30. The volume of saliva secreted per day is about:
- A. One half pint
  - B. One pint
  - C. One liter
  - D. One gallon
31. Mumps are an infection of the:
- A. Parotid gland
  - B. Sublingual gland
  - C. Submandibular gland
  - D. Tonsils
32. After food has been chewed, it is formed into a small rounded mass called a:
- A. Moat
  - B. Chyme
  - C. Bolus
  - D. Protease

# PHARYNX ESOPHAGUS STOMACH

Fill in the blanks.

The (33) \_\_\_\_\_ is a tubelike structure that functions as part of both respiratory and digestive systems. It connects the mouth with the (34) \_\_\_\_\_.

The esophagus serves as a passageway for movement of food from the pharynx to the

(35) \_\_\_\_\_. Food enters the stomach by passing through the muscular

(36) \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the esophagus.

Contraction of the stomach mixes the food thoroughly with the gastric juices and breaks it down into a semisolid mixture called (37) \_\_\_\_\_.

The three divisions of the stomach are the (38) \_\_\_\_\_, (39) \_\_\_\_\_, and

(40) \_\_\_\_\_. Food is held in the stomach by the

(41) \_\_\_\_\_ muscle long enough for

partial digestion to occur. After food has been in the stomach for approximately 3 hours, the chyme

will enter the (42) \_\_\_\_\_.

Match the term with the correct definition.

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| A. Esophagus   | F. Greater curvature |
| B. Chyme       | G. Emesis            |
| C. Peristalsis | H. Tagamet           |
| D. Rugae       | I. Hiatal hernia     |
| E. Ulcer       | J. Lesser curvature  |

\_\_\_\_\_ 43. Stomach folds

\_\_\_\_\_ 44. Upper right border of stomach

\_\_\_\_\_ 45. Total emptying of stomach contents back through the cardiac sphincter, up the esophagus, and out of the mouth

\_\_\_\_\_ 46. 10-inch passageway

\_\_\_\_\_ 47. Drug used to treat heartburn by suppressing the stomach's secretion of acid

\_\_\_\_\_ 48. Semisolid mixture of stomach contents

\_\_\_\_\_ 49. Muscle contractions of the digestive system

\_\_\_\_\_ 50. Open wound in digestive system that is acted on by acidic gastric juice

\_\_\_\_\_ 51. Stomach pushes through the gap in the diaphragm

\_\_\_\_\_ 52. Lower left border of stomach

# SMALL INTESTINE LIVER AND GALLBLADDER PANCREAS

Circle the best answer.

53. Which one is not part of the small intestine?  
A. Jejunum  
B. Ileum  
C. Cecum  
D. Duodenum
54. Which one of the following structures does not increase the surface area of the intestine for absorption?  
A. Plicae  
B. Rugae  
C. Villi  
D. Brush border
55. The union of the cystic duct and hepatic duct form the:  
A. Common bile duct  
B. Major duodenal papilla  
C. Minor duodenal papilla  
D. Pancreatic duct
56. Obstruction of the \_\_\_\_\_ will lead to jaundice.  
A. Hepatic duct  
B. Pancreatic duct  
C. Cystic duct  
D. None of the above
57. The liver is an:  
A. Enzyme  
B. Endocrine organ  
C. Endocrine gland  
D. Exocrine gland
58. Fats in chyme stimulate the secretion of the hormone:  
A. Lipase  
B. Cholecystokinin  
C. Protease  
D. Amylase
59. The largest gland in the body is the:  
A. Pituitary  
B. Thyroid  
C. Liver  
D. Thymus
60. Cane sugar is the same as:  
A. Maltose  
B. Lactose  
C. Sucrose  
D. Glucose  
E. None of the above is correct
61. Most of the digestion of carbohydrates takes place in the:  
A. Mouth  
B. Stomach  
C. Small intestine  
D. Large intestine
62. Fats are broken down into:  
A. Amino acids  
B. Simple sugars  
C. Fatty acids  
D. Disaccharides
63. Which one of the following substances does not contain any enzymes?  
A. Saliva  
B. Bile  
C. Gastric juice  
D. Pancreatic juice  
E. Intestinal juice
64. Which one of the following is a simple sugar?  
A. Maltose  
B. Sucrose  
C. Lactose  
D. Glucose  
E. Starch

## LARGE INTESTINE

If the statement is true, mark "T" next to the answer. If the statement is false, circle the incorrect word(s) and write the correct term in the blank next to the statement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. Bacteria in the large intestine are responsible for the synthesis of vitamin E needed for normal blood clotting.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. Villi in the large intestine absorb salts and water.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. If waste products pass rapidly through the large intestine, constipation results.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. The ileocecal valve opens into the sigmoid colon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. The splenic flexure is the bend between the ascending colon and the transverse colon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. The splenic colon is the S-shaped segment that terminates in the rectum.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. The appendix serves no important digestive function in humans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. For patients with suspected appendicitis, a physician will often evaluate the appendix by a digital rectal examination.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. Diarrhea is an inflammation of abnormal saclike outpouchings of the intestinal wall.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. Crohn's disease is a type of autoimmune colitis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 75. A colostomy is a surgical procedure in which an artificial anus is created on the abdominal wall.

## APPLYING WHAT YOU KNOW

76. Mr. Amato was a successful businessman, but he worked too hard and was always under great stress. His doctor cautioned him that if he did not alter his style of living, he would be subject to hyperacidity. What could be the resulting condition of hyperacidity?
77. Mr. Wampler has gained a great deal of weight suddenly. He also noticed that he was sluggish and always tired. What test might his physician order for him and for what reason?