Lab Exercises: Digestive System

Question #1: Mouth, Pharynx, and Esophagus I

A. Nasopharynx  E. Hard palate
B. Oropharynx  F. Soft palate
C. Laryngopharynx  G. Uvula
D. Esophagus  H. Epiglottis

Question #2: Mouth, Pharynx, and Esophagus II

A. Cricoid cartilage  C. Thyroid cartilage
B. Hyoid bone  D. Trachea

Question #3: Salivary Glands

A. Parotid gland  C. Sublingual gland
B. Parotid duct  D. Submandibular gland
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Question # 4: Small Intestine

A. Pyloric sphincter  
B. Duodenum  
C. Ileum  
D. Jejunum

Question # 5: Large Intestine

A. Right (Hepatic) flexure  
B. Ascending Colon  
C. Cecum  
D. Left (Splenic) flexure  
E. Transverse colon  
F. Descending colon  
G. Sigmoid colon  
H. Rectum

Question # 6: Frontal Stomach

A. Duodenum  
B. Lesser curvature of stomach  
C. Pyloric Sphincter  
D. Pyloric part of stomach  
E. Cardiac part of stomach  
F. Gastric rugae  
G. Greater curvature of stomach  
H. Jejunum
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Question # 7: Bile Ducts

A. Common hepatic duct
B. Cystic duct
C. Gallbladder
D. Common bile duct
E. Accessory pancreatic duct
F. Major duodenal papilla
G. Main pancreatic duct
H. Hepatopancreatic ampulla

Question # 8: Anal Canal

A. Rectum
B. Middle rectal fold
C. Anal column
D. Anus
E. Sigmoid colon
F. Superior rectal fold
G. Inferior rectal fold
H. External anal sphincter

Question # 9: Liver and Gallbladder

A. Inferior vena cava
B. Bare Area
C. Right lobe of liver
D. Gallbladder
E. Left lobe of liver
F. Falciform ligament
G. Round ligament of liver

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Question # 10: Liver (Inf)

A. Gallbladder
B. Right lobe of liver
C. Portal vein
D. Caudate lobe of liver

E. Quadrate lobe of liver
F. Bile duct
G. Hepatic artery
H. Left lobe of liver

Question # 11: Digestive Process

**Ingestion** is the introduction of food into the GI tract.

**Propulsion** is the moving of food along the GI tract with alternating muscle contractions.

**Mechanical digestion** is the mixing and breaking down food into smaller fragments without disrupting chemical bonds.

**Chemical digestion** is the breaking down large food molecules to their building blocks by enzymes.

**Absorption** is the transport of digested end products from the GI tract into the blood or lymph.

**Defecation** is the elimination of indigestible residues from the GI tract via the anus.

Question # 12: Anatomy I

The **mouth** is the initial site for carbohydrate digestion.

The **stomach** is the initial site for protein digestion.

The **small intestine** is the primary site for fat digestion.

The **pancreas** has both exocrine and endocrine functions.
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Question # 13: Anatomy II

The small intestine is the major site for nutrient absorption.

The large intestine is the major site for water absorption.

The liver is responsible for producing bile.

The gallbladder is the major storage site for bile.

Question # 14: Digestion

Amylase is responsible for initiating carbohydrate digestion.

Pepsin is responsible for initiating protein digestion.

Lipase is responsible for the majority of fat digestion.

Bile acts as an emulsifying agent before fat digestion can begin.

Question # 15: Digestive Tract

The mucosa layer of the digestive tract comes in direct contact with undigested food.

The submucosa layer of the digestive tract contains blood vessels, lymphatic vessels, and glands.

The muscularis layer of the digestive tract is responsible for peristalsis.

The serosa is the outer layer of the digestive tract.

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