

## Digestive Lecture Test Questions – Set 2

1. Which of the following is not a part of the stomach:
  - a. fundus
  - b. pylorus
  - c. acini (alveoli)
  - d. goblet cells
  - e. parietal cells
  
2. Gastric enzymes are secreted by which glands:
  - a. cardiac
  - b. pyloric
  - c. Brunner's
  - d. fundic
  - e. acini
  
3. Parietal cells of the stomach produce:
  - a. gastrin
  - b. bile
  - c. mucus
  - d. pepsinogen
  - e. hydrochloric acid
  
4. Chief cells of the stomach secrete:
  - a. pepsinogen
  - b. mucus
  - c. hydrochloric acid
  - d. bile
  - e. secretin
  
5. The pH of stomach contents is approximately:
  - a. 2.5
  - b. 0.2
  - c. 7.0
  - d. 5.0
  - e. 10.5
  
6. Hydrochloric acid in the stomach serves to:
  - a. activate digestive enzymes
  - b. buffer for protein digestion
  - c. denature proteins to increase their surface area
  - d. kill microorganisms
  - e. all of the above
  
7. Which of the following is not a component of gastric juice:
  - a. hydrochloric acid
  - b. pepsinogen
  - c. gastrin
  - d. intrinsic factor
  - e. amylase

8. The stomach actively digests:
  - a. starches
  - b. carbohydrates
  - c. proteins
  - d. disaccharides
  - e. lipids
  
9. The stomach's most essential function, which cannot be performed by any other digestive area, is:
  - a. protein digestion
  - b. starch digestion
  - c. lipid digestion
  - d. permitting vitamin B-12 absorption, via the intrinsic factor
  - e. mucus secretion
  
10. If the stomach's gastric glands were nonfunctional which of the following nutritional consequences would result:
  - a. inadequate protein digestion
  - b. inadequate lipid digestion
  - c. inadequate starch digestion
  - d. vitamin B-12 deficiency
  - e. all of the above
  
11. Gastric movements are inhibited by:
  - a. gastric inhibitory peptide
  - b. cholecystokinin
  - c. secretin
  - d. sympathetic nervous impulses
  - e. all of the above
  
12. Nutrient and water absorption occurs in all of the following--which absorbs the least:
  - a. stomach
  - b. colon
  - c. duodenum
  - d. ileum
  - e. jejunum
  
13. Ingested proteins are denatured to increase their surface area for hydrolysis by:
  - a. steapsin
  - b. hydrochloric acid
  - c. intrinsic factor
  - d. bile salts
  - e. proteases
  
14. Chief cells are a part of:
  - a. fundic glands
  - b. uvula
  - c. cardiac glands
  - d. esophageal glands
  - e. gallbladder

15. Pepsinogen is activated to pepsin by:
- intrinsic factor
  - hydrochloric acid
  - secretin
  - gastrin
  - enterokinase
16. The stomach wall is protected from the harmful effects of the extremely acidic pH within its lumen by:
- intrinsic factor
  - its oblique external muscle layer
  - a thick mucus coating
  - lacteals
  - no identifiable mechanism
17. If parietal cells were not functional, which of the following would be the most critical consequence, since, no other cells could compensate:
- pepsinogen not being activated
  - excess HCl in the gastric juice
  - vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency
  - alkaline stomach contents
  - lack of pepsinogen production
18. Which sphincter is the weakest:
- cardiac
  - pyloric
  - ileo-cecal
  - internal anal
  - external anal
19. Gastric juice secretion and stomach motility are stimulated by:
- parasympathetic impulses
  - enteric impulses
  - gastrin
  - histamine
  - all of the above
20. Which of the following would stimulate gastric motility and secretions:
- secretin
  - gastric inhibitory peptide
  - gastrin
  - cholecystokinin
  - sympathetic nervous impulses
21. The hydrolysis of starch into dextrins is catalyzed by:
- lipase
  - intrinsic factor
  - mucus
  - pepsin
  - salivary amylase