

Physiology Quiz

Stomach, Small, Large, Liver, Pancreas

Name: _____

Block: _____

MATCHING

- _____ 1. Hormone that stimulates the release of protein digesting enzymes in the stomach
- _____ 2. Sores in the stomach that result from lack of mucus protection and HCL irritation.
- _____ 3. A semi fluid mixture of food and digestive juices produced in the stomach.
- _____ 4. The main protein digesting enzyme in the stomach.
- _____ 5. Vomiting
- _____ 6. Gas produced in the large intestine
- _____ 7. Contraction and relaxation squeezing of the stomach forcing stomach contents into and out of the esophagus.
- _____ 8. Produced in the liver, stored in the gall bladder and used for the emulsification of fats.
- _____ 9. Breakdown of amino acids by the liver
- _____ 10. Caused by the forcing of feces into the rectum my mass movement of the large intestine

- A) Flatus
- B) Pepsin
- C) Bile
- D) Defecation reflex
- E) Constipation
- F) Bolus
- G) Deamination
- H) Trypsin
- I) Chyme
- J) Ulcers
- K) Vomiting
- L) Emesis
- M) Rennin
- N) Retching
- O) Gastrin

Describe mechanical digestion as it occurs in the stomach.

List the four function of the stomach.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

List two functions of the pancreas.

- 1.
- 2.

MATCHING – Some answers may not be used and some may be used more than once.

<u>Enzyme</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Enzyme</u>
<u>Carbohydrate Digestion</u>		A) Pancreatic lipase
_____	_____ Digestion in the mouth	B) Salivary amylase
_____	_____ Brush border enzymes	C) Chymotrypsin
_____		D) Maltase
_____		E) Pancreatic ribonuclease
_____	_____ Digestion in the stomach	F) Dipeptidases
_____	_____ Digestion in Small Intestine	G) Carboxypeptidases
_____	_____ Digestion in the large intestine	H) Sucrase
<u>Protein Digestion</u>		I) Pancreatic Deoxyribonuclease
_____	_____ Digestion in the mouth	J) Aminopeptidases
_____	_____ Brush border enzymes	K) Pancreatic amylase
_____		L) Brush border phosphatases
_____		M) Bile
_____	_____ Digestion in the stomach	N) Brush border nucleosidases
_____	_____ Pancreatic enzymes	O) Pepsin
_____		P) Lactase
_____		Q) Trypsin
_____	_____ Digestion in the large intestine	R) None
<u>Lipid Digestion</u>		
_____	_____ Digestion in the mouth	<u>Location</u>
_____	_____ Digestion in the stomach	A) Mouth
_____	_____ Digestion in small intestine	B) Stomach
_____	_____ Digestion in the large intestine	C) Small Intestine
<u>Nucleic Acid Digestion</u>		D) Large intestine
_____	_____ Digestion in the mouth	E) None
_____	_____ Digestion in the stomach	
_____	_____ Digestion in small intestine	

_____	_____ Digestion in the large intestine	

Explain why mucus is an important secretion in the stomach.

List the five functions of pancreatic juice.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

List the two main functions of bile.

1.

2.

Where is bile produced?

Where is bile stored?

When is bile released?

What signals the release of bile into the small intestine?

What is the function of bicarbonate ion released from the pancreas?

Why is it necessary for the pancreas to release bicarbonate ions?

MATCHING – some may be used more than once or not at all

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| ___ 1. enter/o | A) Intestines |
| ___ 2. proct/o | B) Large intestine |
| ___ 3. an/o | C) Anus |
| ___ 4. ile/o | D) Ileum |
| ___ 5. col/o | E) Colon |
| ___ 6. append/o | F) Appendix |
| ___ 7. jejun/o | G) Rectum |
| ___ 8. rect/o | H) Stomach |
| ___ 9. appendic/o | I) Duodenum |
| ___ 10. sigmoid/o | J) Jejunum |
| ___ 11. duoden/o | K) Transverse colon |
| ___ 12. colon/o | L) Sigmoid colon |

Give the secretions of the following cells in the stomach:

Mucus cells –

Parietal cells –

Gastric cells –

Chief cells –

Endocrine cells –

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY REVIEW

1. The first part of the small intestine is called the _____.
2. Inflammation of the intestine is _____ / _____.
3. Suturing of an intestinal wound is a surgical procedure called _____ /o/ _____.
4. Inflammation of the rectum and anus is called _____ / _____.
5. Inflammation of the rectum and colon is called _____ / / _____ / _____.
6. The last section of the small intestine is called the _____.
7. Inflammation of the intestine is called _____ / _____.
8. Narrowing of the rectum is called _____ / / _____.
9. The middle section of the small intestine is called the _____.

Distinguish between nausea and vomiting and give the physiological importance of vomiting.

Describe the following as it occurs in the large intestine.

Mass movement –

Absorption –

Feces formation –

List the two main functions of the liver.

1.

2.

List five other functions of the liver.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Describe the defecation reflex.

When is it most likely to occur?

Explain why a person might experience:

Diarrhea –

Constipation -