

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**SPMD 201 – Human Anatomy for Sports Medicine**  
**Digestive System**  
(Chapter 24)

**Multiple Choice**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following organs is part of the digestive tract?
- A. salivary gland
  - B. liver
  - C. gallbladder
  - D. stomach
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The tongue:
- A. secretes saliva.
  - B. plays a major role in swallowing.
  - C. contains a lot of connective and lymphatic tissues.
  - D. is attached to the hard palate.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The oral cavity:
- A. opens into the nasopharynx.
  - B. directly connects to the esophagus.
  - C. contains the parotid salivary glands.
  - D. has boundaries that include the lips, palate and cheeks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The portion of the digestive tract that receives food directly from the oral cavity is the:
- A. nasopharynx.
  - B. oropharynx.
  - C. laryngopharynx.
  - D. esophagus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The villi, microvilli and plicae circularis function to:
- A. liberate hormones.
  - B. promote peristalsis.
  - C. produce bile.
  - D. increase the surface area for absorption.

- \_\_\_\_\_6. What portion of the small intestine is most distal from the pylorus of the stomach?
- A. jejunum
  - B. duodenum
  - C. ileum
  - D. common bile duct
- \_\_\_\_\_7. The gallbladder:
- A. produces bile.
  - B. is attached to the pancreas.
  - C. stores bile.
  - D. produces secretin.
- \_\_\_\_\_8. Which of the following is closest to the rectum?
- A. ascending colon
  - B. transverse colon
  - C. descending colon
  - D. sigmoid colon
- \_\_\_\_\_9. The liver:
- A. produces secretions that help neutralize stomach acids and emulsify fats.
  - B. produces several digestive enzymes.
  - C. stores vitamin C.
  - D. receives oxygenated blood from the portal vein.
- \_\_\_\_\_10. Most nutrient absorption occurs in the:
- A. stomach and esophagus.
  - B. duodenum and jejunum.
  - C. ascending colon and cecum.
  - D. pancreatic duct and gallbladder.
- \_\_\_\_\_11. Food is prevented from entering the nasal cavity during swallowing by the:
- A. epiglottis.
  - B. palantine tonsils.
  - C. tongue.
  - D. soft palate.

- \_\_\_\_\_12. Reflux of gastric contents into the esophagus occurs because of:
- A. relaxation of the gastric sphincter.
  - B. contraction of the pyloric sphincter.
  - C. spasms of the submucosal layer of the stomach wall.
  - D. increased hydrochloric acid production by the parietal glands.
- \_\_\_\_\_13. Nutrient-rich blood from the digestive tract comes to the liver by way of the:
- A. hepatic artery.
  - B. hepatic portal vein.
  - C. hepatic artery.
  - D. inferior vena cava.
- \_\_\_\_\_14. Which of the following structures has both endocrine and exocrine functions?
- A. colon
  - B. liver
  - C. pancreas
  - D. gallbladder

### Alternate Choice

1. The site of most chemical digestion and absorption is the duodenum / jejunum (circle one).
2. The palatine tonsils are located in the fauces / palate (circle one).
3. Ninety percent of nutrient absorption occur in the large / small (circle one) intestine.
4. The projection from the posterior edge of the soft palate is the labia / uvula (circle one).
5. The largest of the salivary glands are the parotid / submandibular (circle one).
6. The fundus is inferior / superior (circle one) to the cardiac orifice.
7. The outermost layer of the stomach is the mucosa / serosa (circle one).
8. The common bile / hepatic (circle one) duct joins the pancreatic duct.
9. Bile is produced / stored / both (circle one) in the gallbladder.
10. The cecum is the most distal / proximal (circle one) segment of the colon.

11. The gastroesophageal sphincter is also called the cardiac / pyloric (circle one) sphincter.
12. Hiatal hernia is associated with the abdomen / diaphragm (circle one).

### Fill-In

1. The section of small intestine that receives chyme from the stomach and digestive secretions from the pancreas and liver, referred to as the “mixing bowl”, is the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The labia refer to the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The region of the oral cavity between the lips/cheeks and the teeth is the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ (number) adult teeth.
5. The folds of mucosa and submucosa in the empty stomach are called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Insulin and glucagon are produced in the cells of the \_\_\_\_\_ (organ).
7. The largest internal organ in the body is the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The innermost layer of the stomach is the \_\_\_\_\_ layer.

### Short Answer

1. LIST the structures of the digestive tract.
2. LIST the accessory organs of digestion.
3. LIST the layers of the stomach from innermost to outermost.
4. LIST the three pairs of salivary glands. Where are these located and which produce the most saliva.
5. Draw and label the four regions of the stomach.
6. LIST the teeth that are found in a single quadrant.
7. Track a particle of food from ingestion to elimination (list the structures encountered as it passes through the digestive system).

### Multiple Choice

- |    |   |     |   |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | D | 8.  | D |
| 2. | B | 9.  | A |
| 3. | D | 10. | B |
| 4. | B | 11. | D |
| 5. | D | 12. | A |
| 6. | C | 13. | B |
| 7. | C | 14. | C |

### Alternate Choice

- |    |          |     |           |
|----|----------|-----|-----------|
| 1. | jejunum  | 7.  | serosa    |
| 2. | fauces   | 8.  | bile      |
| 3. | small    | 9.  | stored    |
| 4. | uvula    | 10. | proximal  |
| 5. | parotid  | 11. | cardiac   |
| 6. | superior | 12. | diaphragm |

### Fill-In

1. duodenum
2. lips
3. vestibule
4. 32
5. rugae
6. pancreas
7. liver
8. mucosal