

Digestive Lecture Test Questions – Set 5

1. Mucus is not secreted by the pancreatic acini.
2. Amylase hydrolyses proteins.
3. Most protein digestion occurs within the colon.
4. Most protein digestion occurs within the stomach.
5. Most protein digestion occurs within the small intestine.
6. Feces are mostly of intestinal origin.
7. Feces are mostly undigested and indigestible food.
8. Bacteria within the colon are essential for normal functioning.
9. Bacteria within the colon indicate a dysfunction of digestion.
10. Egestion can be considered as a form of excretion, partly.
11. Amylases must be secreted in an inactive form, since they could hydrolyze vital structural components of the glandular cells which synthesized them.
12. Most lipid hydrolysis occurs within the stomach.
13. The colon absorbs some glucose.
14. The smallest resulting molecule from any amylase hydrolysis of starch is a dextrin.
15. The smallest resulting molecule from any amylase hydrolysis is maltose.
16. Most of the water secreted by digestive glands is excreted.
17. If two feet of the small intestine had to be surgically removed it would be better to do so from the duodenal end rather than the end of the ileum--if a choice existed, that is.

18. If two feet of the small intestine had to be surgically removed it would be better to do so from the end of the ileum rather than the duodenal end--if a choice existed, that is.
19. Final hydrolysis of nutrients to an absorbable form occurs free in the intestinal lumen.
20. Final digestive breakdown (to simple sugars, amino acids, etc.) occurs at the membranes of microvilli.
21. The bicarbonate of pancreatic juice is secreted by duct cells.
22. The bicarbonate of pancreatic juice is secreted by chief (zymogenic) cells.
23. Rugae and circular folds are both ridge-like projections, but the former are permanent.
24. Rugae and circular folds are both ridge-like projections, but the latter are permanent.
25. Brunner's (duodenal) glands secrete mucous.
26. Haustrae function in segmentation.
27. Bile is formed within the gallbladder.
28. Bile is formed within the liver.
29. The products of lipid hydrolysis are absorbed into the lymphatic circulation.
30. Most absorption occurs in the colon.
31. Circular folds, villi and microvilli serve to increase surface area.
32. Pancreatic juice is more alkaline than saliva.
33. The enzymes for final hydrolysis are a part of intestinal juice.
34. Lipid digestive products are absorbed from the small intestine as micelles.

35. Active sodium transport is ultimately responsible for most monosaccharide, peptide and amino acid absorption.
36. Cholecystokinin stimulates the secretion of water and bicarbonate rich pancreatic juice.
37. Digested fats are absorbed as complexes of related substances termed micelles.