

# Digestion Study Guide

## ***Pancreas***

**Match these terms with the correct statement or definition.**

Acini                      Pancreatic islets                      Pancreatic duct

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Exocrine portions of pancreas; produce digestion enzymes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Endocrine portion of the pancreas that produce digestive insulin & glucagons.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Carries digestive enzymes; joins the common bile duct.

## ***Small Intestine***

**Match these terms with the correct statement or definition.**

Circular folds      Ileocecal junction      Ileocecal valve      Ileocecal sphincter  
Lacteals              Microvilli              Villi

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Folds in mucosal and sub mucosal layers that run perpendicular to the long axis of the digestive tract.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Tiny, fingerlike projections of the mucosa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Lymph capillaries found in villi.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Cytoplasmic extensions from cells on the surface of villi.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Junction between ileum and large intestine.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Ring of smooth muscle surrounding ileocecal junction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. One-way valve at the junction between the ileum and intestine.

## ***Large Intestine***

**Match these terms with the correct statement or definition.**

Anal Canal              Anus              Appendix              Epiploic appendages  
Cecum                      Crypts              Haustra              Rectum      Teniae coli

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Blind sac that extends inferiorly past the ileocecal junction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Small blind tube attached to the cecum.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Straight tubular glands located in the mucosal lining of the colon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Three longitudinal smooth muscle bands that run the length of the colon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Pouches formed when the teniae coli contract.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Small, fat-filled connective tissue pouches attached to outer surface of the colon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Straight, muscular tube between sigmoid colon and anal canal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The last 2 to 3 cm of the digestive tract.

## ***Pharynx and Esophagus***

**Match these terms with the correct statement or definition.**

Esophageal sphincters              Laryngopharynx              Nasopharynx  
Pharyngeal constrictors              Oropharynx

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Two portions of the pharynx that transmit food.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Form posterior walls of oropharynx and laryngopharynx.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Circular muscles that regulate the movement of food into and out of the esophagus.

## ***Stomach***

**Match these terms with the correct statement or definition.**

Body	Cardiac opening	Fundus	Greater and lesser curvatures
Rugae	Pyloric opening	Pyloric sphincter	

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Opening between the esophagus and the stomach.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Most superior portion of the stomach.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. formed when the body of the stomach turns to the right.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Opening between the stomach and small intestine.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Thick ring of smooth muscle that surrounds the pyloric opening.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Large folds of the submucosa and mucosa formed when the stomach is empty.

**Match these terms with the correct statement or definition.**

Chief cells	Gastric glands	Mucous neck cells	Surface mucous cells
Endocrine cells	Gastric pits	parietal cells	

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Tubelike openings in the mucosal surface of the stomach.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Glands in the stomach that open into the gastric pits.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Mucus-producing cells that line the gastric pits.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Mucus-producing cells in the gastric glands.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Gastric gland cells that produce hydrochloric acid & intrinsic factor.

## ***Cell Respiration***

**Match these terms with the correct statement or definition.**

Acetyl Co-A	Anabolism	Mitochondria	Glycogen
Electron Transport Chain	Kreb's Cycle	Cytoplasm	Adipose
Oxidative Phosphorylation	Glycolysis	Cell Respiration	Catabolism
Metabolism	Glucogenesis	Pyruvic Acid	Lipolysis

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Storage place for excess glucose.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Collective term for glycolysis, Kreb's Cycle and Electron Transport Chain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Catalyst needed to begin Kreb's Cycle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Location for all cell respiration processes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Oxygen-requiring cell respiration process.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Collective term for both catabolism and anabolism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Metabolic function that breaks polymers into monomers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Metabolic function that builds polymers from monomer subunits.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Specific process that binds a phosphate group to ADP to form ATP.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Process that builds complex glycogen tissue in liver from excess glucose in the bloodstream.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Part of cell respiration that builds high-energy molecules that transport hydrogen to the mitochondria interior.