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:
   a. intrinsic factor
   b. hydrochloric acid
   c. secretin
   d. gastrin
   e. enterokinase

16. The stomach wall is protected from the harmful effects of the extremely acidic pH within its lumen by:
   a. intrinsic factor
   b. its oblique external muscle layer
   c. a thick mucus coating
   d. lacteals
   e. 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:
   a. pepsinogen not being activated
   b. excess HCl in the gastric juice
   c. vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
   d. alkaline stomach contents
   e. lack of pepsinogen production

18. Which sphincter is the weakest:
   a. cardiac
   b. pyloric
   c. ileo-cecal
   d. internal anal
   e. external anal

19. Gastric juice secretion and stomach motility are stimulated by:
   a. parasympathetic impulses
   b. enteric impulses
   c. gastrin
   d. histamine
   e. all of the above

20. Which of the following would stimulate gastric motility and secretions:
    a. secretin
    b. gastric inhibitory peptide
    c. gastrin
    d. cholecystokinin
    e. sympathetic nervous impulses

21. The hydrolysis of starch into dextrins is catalyzed by:
    a. lipase
    b. intrinsic factor
    c. mucus
    d. pepsin
    e. salivary amylase