



LAB 9 POST-LAB ACTIVITY

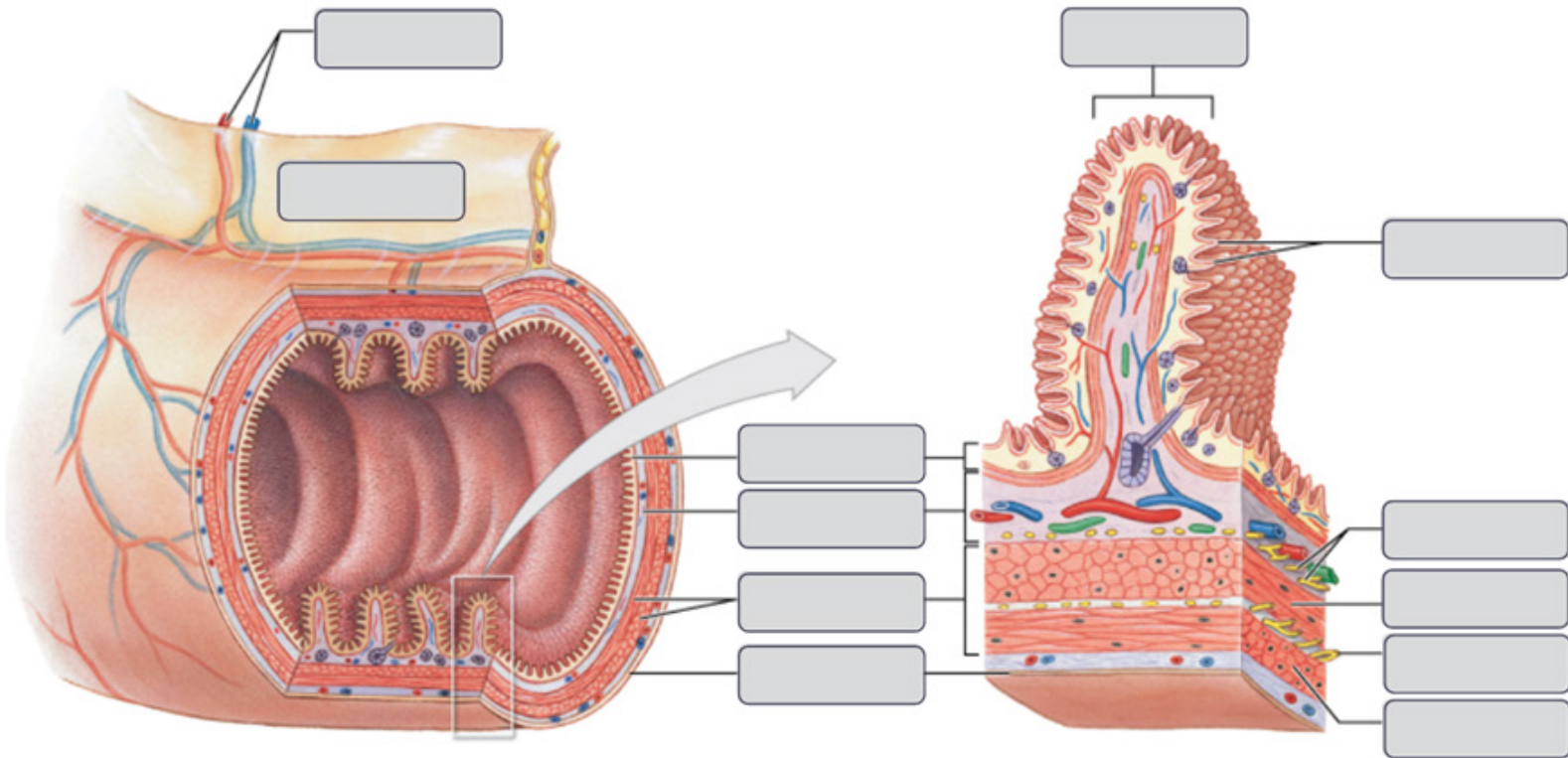
Please complete the assigned activities *after* your assigned lab and submit for a grade.

Name

Brock ID:

Lab #:

1. Label the following diagram.





LAB 9 POST-LAB ACTIVITY

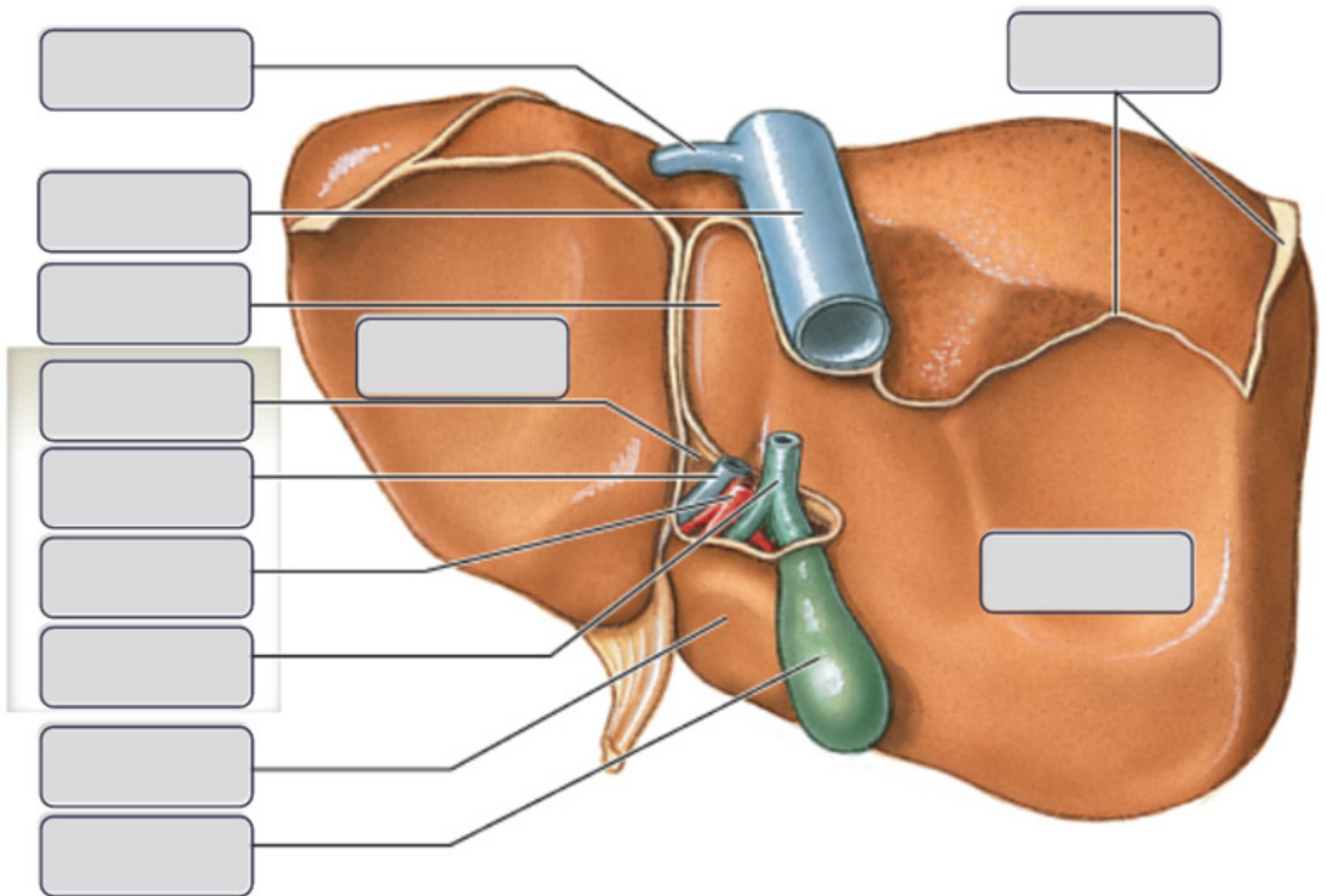
Please complete the assigned activities *after* your assigned lab and submit for a grade.

Name:

Brock ID:

Lab #:

2. Label the following diagram.





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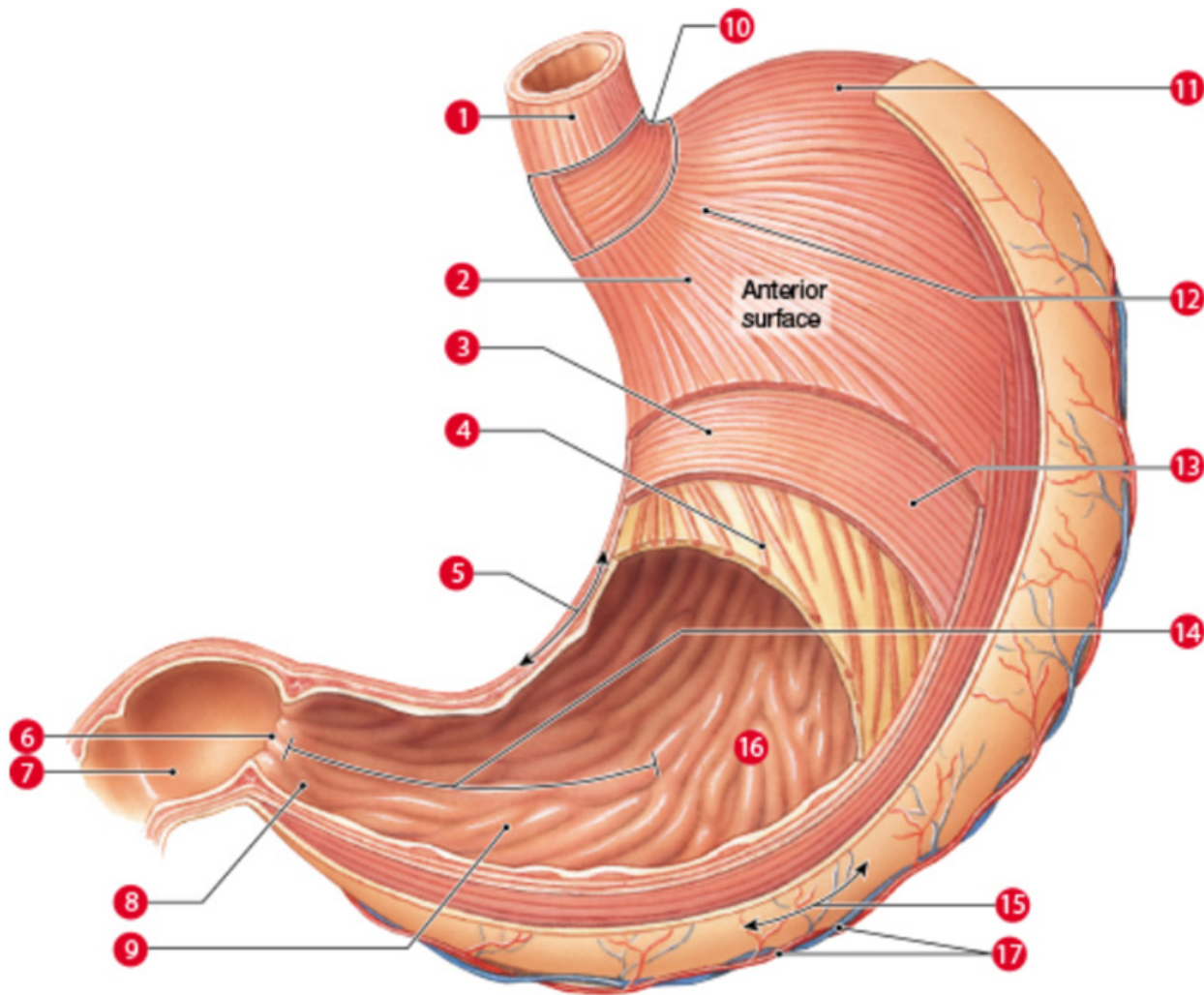
Please complete the assigned activities *after* your assigned lab and submit for a grade.

Name:

Brock ID:

Lab #:

3. Label the following diagram.





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Please complete the assigned activities after your assigned lab and submit for a grade.

Name: _____ Brock ID: _____ Lab #: _____

- ■ ■ 4. Food that is going to reach the stomach has to pass through which portions of the pharynx?
- nasopharynx and laryngopharynx
 - oropharynx and laryngopharynx
 - oropharynx and nasopharynx
 - Food going to the stomach would normally pass through all of these portions.
5. Slides of the esophagus often also include cross-sections of the trachea because of their close proximity. What features could you use to distinguish between the two organs?
- The esophagus has a large open lumen for the passage of food boluses, whereas the trachea does not.
 - The esophagus contains mucus-producing glands, whereas the trachea has none.
 - The esophagus has a stratified squamous mucosa, whereas the trachea is lined with pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium.
 - The esophagus contains a thick outer serosa designed to hold it in place in the thoracic cavity.
6. When identifying the mesenteries of the stomach, called omenta, the _____ omentum is attached to the lesser curvature of the stomach and the _____ omentum is attached to the greater curvature of the stomach.
- proximal, distal
 - hepatogastric, hepatoduodenal
 - inferior, superior
 - lesser, greater
7. What is the primary function of the gastric folds, also known as rugae?
- to produce friction and slow the release of chyme from the stomach
 - to increase the surface area available for absorption
 - to produce hydrochloric acid and pepsin
 - to allow the lumen of the stomach to expand