1. Intestinal electrical slow waves:
   a. Function to trigger action (spike) potentials and the associated contractions in the muscle
   b. Are generated by input from the parasympathetic nervous system
   c. Have the highest frequency in the ileum
   d. Are absent in the duodenum
   e. Are responsible for the migrating motility complex

2. Which of the following secretions is almost exclusively under neural control?
   a. Gastric secretions
   b. Intestinal secretions
   c. Pancreatic secretions
   d. Biliary secretions
   e. Salivary secretions

3. Which of the following hormones causes the pancreas to secrete a bicarbonate rich secretion?
   a. Gastrin
   b. Secretin
   c. Somatostatin
   d. CCK
   e. Glucagon

4. During fasting, the small intestine produces the following triglyceride-rich lipoproteins:
   a. Very-low-density lipoproteins
   b. During fasting, the small intestine does not produce triglyceride-rich lipoproteins but rather free fatty acids bound to albumin
   c. Chylomicrons
   d. Low-density lipoproteins
   e. High density lipoproteins

5. Phase I reactions of drug metabolism refer to:
   a. The conjugation of drugs with glucuronic acid
   b. The conjugation of drugs with glycine or taurine
   c. The introduction of one or more polar groups to the parent drug molecule
   d. The introduction of one or more hydrophobic groups to the parent drug molecule
   e. The conjugation of drugs with sulfate