

Chapter 38 Digestive and Excretory Systems

Vocabulary Review

Interpreting Tables Use the table to answer the questions.

Digestive Enzymes			
Enzyme	Site of Action	Site of Production	Nutrient Digested
Amylase	Mouth	Salivary glands	Carbohydrate
Pepsin	Stomach	Lining of stomach	Protein
Lipase	Small intestine	Pancreas	Fat
Amylase	Small intestine	Pancreas	Carbohydrate
Trypsin	Small intestine	Pancreas	Protein
Lactase	Small intestine	Lining of small intestine	Carbohydrate
Maltase	Small intestine	Lining of small intestine	Carbohydrate
Sucrase	Small intestine	Lining of small intestine	Carbohydrate
Peptidase	Small intestine	Lining of small intestine	Protein

- Where are the majority of digestive enzymes active? _____

- Which organ or gland produces the greatest number of different digestive enzymes?

- Which digestive enzyme has more than one site of action and production? _____

- Which digestive enzymes are active at a site different from the site where they are produced? _____
- Which nutrient is digested by more enzymes than any other nutrient? _____

Completion Fill in the blanks with terms from Chapter 38.

- Organic molecules that help regulate body processes are called _____.
- The tube that connects the throat with the stomach is the _____.
- The organ that produces bile is the _____.
- The mixture of partly digested food that leaves the stomach is called _____.
- The lining of the small intestine is covered with fingerlike projections called _____.
- The primary organ of excretion is the _____.
- The functional units of the kidney are called _____.
- The process of filtration takes place in a structure called the _____.
- The saclike organ that stores urine is the _____.
- Urine leaves the body through a tube called the _____.