

CHAPTER 6	Digestive System Vocabulary Building	BLM 6.4.1
HANDOUT		

Complete the chart below with either the definition or the term.

accessory organs	
	enzyme in saliva that breaks down starch into simpler sugars
	enzyme that catalyses the hydrolysis of carbohydrates
catalyst	
hydrolysis	
chyme	
digestive tract	
bolus	
macromolecule	
	organ found in the abdomen that performs hundreds of functions as an accessory organ of the digestive system, including the secretion of bile to digest fats; other functions include plasma protein production, blood detoxification, and glycogen storage
disaccharide	
monosaccharide	
	a muscular ring between the esophagus and the stomach that controls the movement of food into and out of the stomach
dehydration synthesis	
gall bladder	
	stomach hormone that stimulates the secretion of hydrochloric acid and the inactive precursor molecule of pepsin from glands in the stomach
homeostasis	
	enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of triglycerides into glycerol and fatty acids
bioavailability	
	protein molecule that acts as a catalyst to increase the rate of a reaction

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pancreas	
inhibitor	
	stomach hormone that stimulates the secretion of hydrochloric acid and the inactive precursor molecule of pepsin from glands in the stomach
	protein-digesting enzyme secreted in the stomach; remains inactive until hydrochloric acid is present
peristalsis	
polysaccharide	
	enzyme that hydrolyzes the peptide bonds that link amino acids in proteins and peptides
	substance upon which an enzyme acts
triglyceride	
villus (villi)	
essential amino acid	
nucleic acid	
	bond between the amino group of one amino acid and the carboxyl group of another in a protein
protein	
segmentation	
	muscular ring that acts as a valve between the stomach and the first part of the small intestine (duodenum), controlling the passage of food out of the stomach
	length of the digestive tract comprised of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum; main function is to complete the digestion of macromolecules and to absorb their component subunits
	portion of the digestive system comprised of the caecum, colon, rectum, and anal canal; main function is to concentrate and eliminate waste materials