

Quiz: Digestive System Structures

Definition:

1. zymogen

Short Answer:

1. Explain why certain digestive tract enzymes are released from cells in an inactive form.
2. Identify two ways that pepsinogen is converted to its active form, pepsin?
3. How is trypsinogen converted to its active form, trypsin?
4. How are chymotrypsinogen and procarboxypeptidase converted to their active forms?
5. What is the function of bile? Explain how it works. Relate the function of bile to s/v ratios.

Hormone Matching – Match each of the following with the appropriate hormone.

- a. gastrin b. secretin c. cholecystokinin (CCK)

1. ____ produced in the stomach
2. ____ produced in the small intestine (2 answers)
3. ____ stimulates parietal cells to release HCL
4. ____ stimulates the pancreas to release bicarbonate
5. ____ stimulates the pancreas to release digestive enzymes
6. ____ stimulates the gall bladder to release bile
7. ____ slows peristalsis in stomach (2 responses)
8. ____ released in response to fats
9. ____ released in response to acidic chime

Enzyme Question: Complete the table for each of the following enzymes. Identify where each enzyme is produced, the substrate for the enzyme and its product(s).

Table 1: Digestive Enzyme Summary Table			
Enzyme	Substrate	Product(s)	Where produced
amylase			
carboxypeptidase			
chymotrypsin			
lipase			
pepsin			
trypsin			
maltase			
sucrase			
lactase			