

Chemical digestion

What is chemical digestion?

Chemical digestion

Why is chemical digestion needed?

Chemical digestion

What does amylase do?

Chemical digestion

What do proteases and lipase produce?

Chemical digestion

Where is amylase secreted?

Chemical digestion

Where are protease and lipase secreted?

Chemical digestion **Supplement**

Describe the two steps in the digestion of starch.

Chemical digestion **Supplement**

Compare pepsin and trypsin.

It produces small soluble molecules that can be absorbed.

The breakdown of large insoluble molecules into small soluble molecules.

Proteases make amino acids; lipase makes fatty acids and glycerol.

It breaks down starch to simple reducing sugars.

Protease: stomach and pancreas. Lipase: pancreas. Protease acts in the stomach and small intestine; lipase acts in the small intestine.

In the salivary glands and the pancreas. It acts in the mouth and the small intestine.

Pepsin breaks down protein in the acidic stomach. Trypsin breaks down protein in the alkaline small intestine.

Amylase breaks starch to maltose; maltase on the epithelium membranes breaks maltose to glucose.