I. Protein Digestion
   A. Begins in the ______________, by the action of ______________
      1. ______________ breaks down ______________ into short
         chains of ______________ called ______________
      2. pepsin is released as ______________ ______________ and
         is activated by _______ in the stomach.
   B. In the ______________, several enzymes act
      1. ______________ (made in the __________) breaks down
         the ______________ into ______________
            (______________)
            a. ______________ will digest the ______________ that
               make up the ______________
            b. It is released as ______________ ______________
            c. In the ______________ , the regulatory enzyme
               ______________, an ______________ enzyme
               activates ______________ from inactive trypsinogen.
   C. A group of intestinal enzymes called ______________
      (______________ is one such enzyme) that completes protein
      digestion by converting ______________ into individual
      ______________.
   D. ______________ are absorbed by ______________ into
      ______________ cells of the ______________, then into the
      ______________ by ______________ (same pathway as
      ______________ or ______________) like glucose, fructose, and
      galactose.

The process of ________________ = the removal of H2O to form a
______________ from 2 amino acids.

The process of ________________ = the addition of water to form
two ________________ from the ________________ (ex. Sucrose)
II. Lipid Digestion
A. The main lipids stored in the body are ______________
   1. ______________ are attached to a single ______________
B. Lipid digestion begins in the ______________
   1. ______________ (______________ - made in the ______________, stored in the ______________)
       ______________ fat into tiny droplets which
       (______________)
   2. pancreatic ______________ breaks down
       ______________ into ______________ and
       ______________ (by ______________)
C. Absorption of lipids is more ______________
   1. If the ______________ is short (______________)
       absorption follows the same path as ______________ or
       ______________
   2. Large fats take a more complicated route
      a. ______________ form around the lipid creating
         ______________
      b. In the ______________ cells, fats are broken down to
         ______________ and ______________ and enter the
         ______________ by ______________
   3. in the ______________, the lipid products are
      reassembled into ______________ and coated with
      ______________ to form ______________.
      Then, they are passed into the ______________ in the center
      of each ______________ (______________)
      a. The ______________ is part of the ______________
         system
      b. Lipids can then be ______________ as
         ______________ tissue until needed to fulfill energy
         requirements. Then they are ______________ to the
         ______________ as energy for metabolism.