Quizlet NAME _____

20 Multiple choice questions

1. the mixture of partly digested food and digestive juices that is produced in the stomach
    a. bile
    b. chyme
    c. chyle
    d. amylse

2. the acid part of the amino acid molecule, written as COOH
    a. catabolism
    b. carboxyl group
    c. amino group
    d. cholesterol

3. protein that provides the essential amino acids in a ratio that meets human requirements
    a. amino group
    b. complementary protein
    c. cholesterol
    d. complete protein

4. a digestive liquid produced in the liver that aids in digestion by acting as a detergent to emulsify lipids
    a. bile
    b. chyme
    c. chyle
    d. amylse

5. the process by which complex molecules in the body are broken down to their components, usually for energy or to make other substances; starvation is an example of catabolism, where muscles are broken down to produce energy; food nutrients are also catabolised after we eat them, to release the substances that your body needs
    a. anabolism
    b. catabolism
    c. amylse
    d. cellulose

6. sugars (sucrose, lactose and maltose) that are composed of two monosaccharaides joined together
    a. chyle
    b. chyme
    c. disaccharides
    d. amino acids

7. a chemical that stops oxidation, preventing oxidative damage in the body or, in the food, preventing fats and oils from becoming rancid
    a. antioxidant
    b. anabolism
    c. digestion
    d. amino acids

8. the chemical name given to vitamin C
    a. antioxidant
    b. amino acids
    c. ascorbic acid
    d. bile

9. incomplete protein sources that can be combined to ensure that all essential amino acids are present in the correct proportions
    a. complete protein
    b. amino group
    c. cholesterol
    d. complementary protein

10. the process by which new molecules are built up in the body; an example is when new body tissues are formed during recovery from injury, which involves anabolism as new proteins are built to repair and replace the damaged body tissues
    a. anabolism
    b. catabolism
    c. antioxidant
    d. amylse

11. process where food is converted to substances that can be absorbed by the body
    a. cholesterol
    b. digestion
    c. emulsify
    d. bile

12. a polysaccharide of glucose that cannot be digested by the human body; it forms part of the structure of the plants
    a. amylse
    b. chyle
    c. chyme
    d. cellulose

13. the molecules that form the basic building blocks of protein
    a. amino group
    b. anabolism
    c. amino acids
    d. ascorbic acid

14. the NH2 part of an amino acid
    a. amino group
    b. anabolism
    c. amino acids
    d. carboxyl group

15. a molecule that all living organisms have; this molecule is the main source of usable energy for the activities of the cells
    a. ATP (adenosine triphosphate)
    b. amino group
    c. complementary protein
    d. adipose tissue

16. a bodily fluid (looks milky) formed in the small intestine during digestion
    a. bile
    b. chyme
    c. amylse
    d. chyle

17. a lipid of the sterol family that is produced only by the human body; it forms part of the structure of plants
    a. cholesterol
    b. chyle
    c. digestion
    d. amylse

18. the body tissue that contains fat; it consists of the connective tissue filled with large numbers of fat cells; if the body gains or loses fat, the number of fat cells stays the same, but the amount of fat in each cell changes
    a. adipose tissue
    b. amino acids
    c. digestion
    d. amino group

19. the enzyme that triggers digestion of starch
    a. amylse
    b. bile
    c. chyme
    d. chyle

20. to form a stable mixture of water and fat
    a. amylse
    b. digestion
    c. cellulose
    d. emulsify