

# Exploring Food Science – What's On Your Plate?

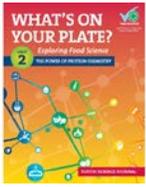
## Separating the Curds from the Whey

### Queso Fresco Cheese

#### Activity 2.3 Glossary

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| <b>Buttermilk</b>                     | A thick, partially coagulated milk product made by adding acid-producing bacteria to milk.   |
| <b>Casein (kā-, sēn)</b>              | The major protein found in milk.   |
| <b>Catalyst (ka-tə-ləst)</b>          | A substance which facilitates and often speeds up a reaction.  |
| <b>Cheesecloth</b>                    | A lightweight, thinly woven cotton fabric  |
| <b>Chymosin (kī-mə-səne)</b>          | An enzyme that serves as a catalyst in cheese production; causes the protein in milk to coagulate forming solids (curds).  |
| <b>Curd</b>                           | The thickened (coagulated) part of milk which is protein.  |
| <b>Enzyme (en-zīm)</b>                | A protein that produces a chemical reaction.   |
| <b>Pasteurization</b>                 | A high temperature process used for a period of time sufficient to destroy certain microorganisms, as those that can produce disease or cause spoilage or undesirable fermentation of food, without significantly altering the food's taste or quality.  |
| <b>Protease (prōt-ē-, ās)</b>         | An enzyme which breaks apart protein such as in the process of cheese making when the solids (curd) separate from the liquid (whey).   |
| <b>Queso Fresco (keh-so 'fres.ko)</b> | A fresh cheese popular in Mexico. It is crumbly, mild-tasting, and often as a topping or ingredient in Mexican dishes. It is an unripened type of cheese.  |
| <b>Rennet (re-nət)</b>                | An enzyme that curdles milk, helping the coagulation process in cheese making.   |
| <b>Ripening</b>                       | The process during which cheese is converted from a bland, tough, rubbery, curd into a unique, flavorful cheese. During ripening, cheeses are exposed to different temperatures and levels of humidity; it can take from four weeks to two years for this process to be complete.                  |
| <b>Sanitation</b>                     | Sanitation as applied in food safety is the second step after thorough cleansing and rinsing of a surface or utensil that comes into contact with food. The final step of sanitation uses a mild solution of water and bleach. This last step destroys most pathogenic (disease causing) bacteria. |



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#### **Vinegar**

Vinegar is a mixture of acetic acid and water produced by fermentation. There are many types of vinegar such as white, apple cider, red wine, rice, and balsamic vinegar made from grapes.

#### **Whey**

A liquid protein component of milk often separated from casein during cheese manufacturing.