## Water-Soluble Vitamins (Key)

Complete the functions and sources for each vitamin.

Vitamin	Functions	Sources
Biotin (vitamin H)	<ul> <li>Helps body use carbohydrates, proteins, and fats</li> <li>Helps stabilize sugar level</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Green leafy vegetables</li> <li>Whole-grain breads and cereals</li> <li>Liver</li> <li>Egg yolks</li> </ul>
Folate (folacin, folic acid, vitamin B9)	<ul> <li>Teams with vitamin B12 to help build red blood cells and form genetic material (DNA)</li> <li>Helps your body use proteins</li> <li>Helps prevent birth defects in brain and spinal cord</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Green leafy vegetables</li> <li>Dry beans and peas</li> <li>Fruits</li> <li>Enriched and whole-grain breads</li> </ul>
Niacin (vitamin B3)	<ul> <li>Helps your body release energy from carbohydrates, proteins, and fats</li> <li>Needed for a healthy nervous system and mucous membranes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Meat, poultry, fish</li> <li>Enriched and whole-grain breads and cereals</li> <li>Dry beans and peas</li> <li>Peanuts</li> </ul>
Pantothenic Acid (vitamin B5)	<ul> <li>Helps the body release energy from carbohydrates, proteins, and fats</li> <li>Helps the body produce cholesterol</li> <li>Promotes normal growth and development</li> <li>Needed for a healthy nervous system</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Meat, poultry, fish</li> <li>Eggs</li> <li>Dry beans and peas</li> <li>Whole-grain breads and cereals</li> <li>Milk</li> <li>Some fruits and vegetables</li> </ul>
Riboflavin (vitamin B2)	<ul> <li>Helps your body release energy from carbohydrates, proteins, and fats</li> <li>Contributes to body growth and red blood cell production</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Enriched bread and cereals</li> <li>Milk and other dairy products</li> <li>Green leafy vegetables</li> <li>Eggs</li> <li>Meat, poultry, fish</li> </ul>
Thiamin (vitamin B1)	<ul> <li>Helps turn carbohydrates into energy</li> <li>Needed for muscle coordination and a healthy nervous system</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Enriched and whole-grain breads and cereals</li> <li>Dry beans and peas</li> <li>Lean pork</li> <li>Liver</li> </ul>

Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine)  Vitamin B12	<ul> <li>Helps body release energy from carbohydrates, proteins, and fats</li> <li>Promotes healthy nervous system</li> <li>Helps make nonessential amino acids</li> <li>Helps body use</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Poultry, fish, pork</li> <li>Dry beans and peas</li> <li>Nuts</li> <li>Whole grains</li> <li>Some fruits and vegetables</li> <li>Liver and kidneys</li> <li>Found naturally in animal</li> </ul>
(cobalamin)	<ul> <li>carbohydrates, proteins, and fats</li> <li>Helps maintain healthy nerve cells and red blood cells</li> <li>Used in making genetic material</li> </ul>	foods, such as meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, eggs, and dairy products <ul><li>Some fortified food</li><li>Some nutritional yeasts</li></ul>
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)	<ul> <li>Helps maintain healthy capillaries, bones, skin, and teeth</li> <li>Helps form collagen, which gives structure to bones, cartilage, muscle, and blood vessels</li> <li>Helps your body heal wounds and resist infections</li> <li>Aids in absorption of iron</li> <li>Works as an antioxidant</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fruits – citrus fruits         (orange, grapefruit,         tangerine), cantaloupe,         guava, kiwi, mango,         papaya, strawberries</li> <li>Vegetables – bell peppers,         broccoli, cabbage, kale,         plantains, potatoes,         tomatoes</li> </ul>