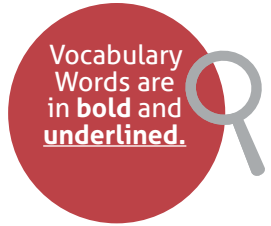


6TH GRADE | INFORMATIONAL TEXT ↘

Healthy Eating With MyPlate

How Food Affects You

Do you know how the foods you eat affect your body? The foods and drinks you choose, even in 6th grade, can affect your current and future health. Understanding food and nutrition can help you make healthy, delicious choices from each of the five food groups.



Eating foods from different food groups helps us get all the nutrients our bodies need to move, grow, and stay healthy.

Our bodies need key nutrients from all of the food groups to function well.

FRUIT EXAMPLES	KEY NUTRIENTS
<p>orange apple pear peach melon berries</p>	<p>potassium; dietary fiber; vitamin C; folate</p>
VEGETABLE EXAMPLES	KEY NUTRIENTS
<p>green beans broccoli bell pepper spinach beans & peas sweet potato</p>	<p>potassium; dietary fiber; folate; vitamin A; vitamin C</p>
GRAIN EXAMPLES	KEY NUTRIENTS
<p>brown rice whole-wheat bread whole-grain cereal oatmeal whole-grain tortilla</p>	<p>dietary fiber, magnesium and selenium (found in whole grains); B vitamins (riboflavin, niacin, thiamin, folic acid); iron</p>
PROTEIN FOOD EXAMPLES	KEY NUTRIENTS
<p>beef & pork chicken seafood beans & peas eggs nuts & seeds</p>	<p>protein; B vitamins (riboflavin, niacin, thiamin); vitamin E; iron; zinc; magnesium</p>
DAIRY EXAMPLES	KEY NUTRIENTS
<p>milk yogurt cheese calcium-fortified soymilk</p>	<p>calcium; potassium; vitamin D; protein</p>

Eating the MyPlate Way

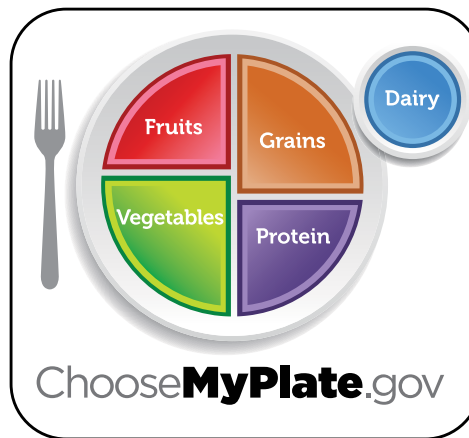
Foods that have the same key **nutrients** in common make up a food group. For example, fruits are sources of nutrients like potassium, **dietary fiber**, **vitamin C**, and folate (a B vitamin). Our bodies need key nutrients from all of the food groups in order to function well. This is why it is important to eat **nutritious** foods from the five food groups: Fruits, Vegetables, Grains, Protein Foods, and **Dairy**.

Most kids are not eating enough vegetables, fruits, **whole grains**, and low-fat dairy foods. Not consuming enough calcium and vitamin D is associated with having brittle bones (a disease called osteoporosis). Not eating enough fruits, vegetables, and whole grains could mean that you are not getting enough vitamins, minerals, and fiber for good health.

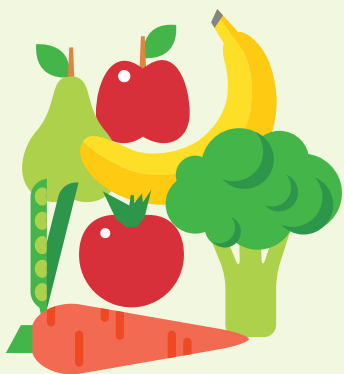
By choosing to eat more nutritious foods — with lots of nutrients (like vitamins, minerals, and

dietary fiber) and less **sodium**, **saturated fats**, **refined grains**, and **added sugars** — people can help keep their bodies healthy.

A visual tool called MyPlate illustrates the five food groups using a familiar image — a place setting for a meal. MyPlate reminds you to make nutritious choices from each food group for good health.



Four Tips to Eat Healthier

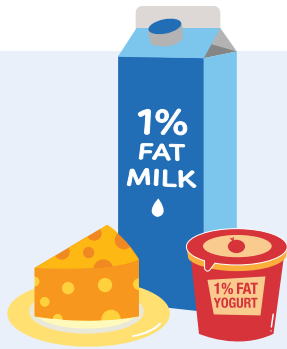


1 Make half your plate fruits and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables provide nutrients that kids often do not eat enough of, including vitamin C, dietary fiber, potassium, and vitamin A.

Vitamin C is important for growth and repair of all body tissues, helps heal cuts and wounds, and keeps teeth and gums healthy. Fiber is important because it helps move food through the digestive system. Potassium keeps nerves and muscles working and helps the heart pump blood easily through the body. Vitamin A keeps eyes and skin healthy and helps to protect against infections.

2 Vary your protein routine. Proteins function as building blocks for bones, muscles, cartilage, skin, and blood. Many protein foods also contain B vitamins and zinc. B vitamins help the body tap into the energy from food, play an important role in the function of the nervous system, help form red blood cells, and help build tissues. Zinc is important for growth, a strong **immune system**, wound healing, and the senses of smell and taste. Most people eat enough (or too much) protein, but need to make better choices within this food group. Eating fewer processed meats and poultry, such as hot dogs and chicken nuggets, can help you eat less sodium.

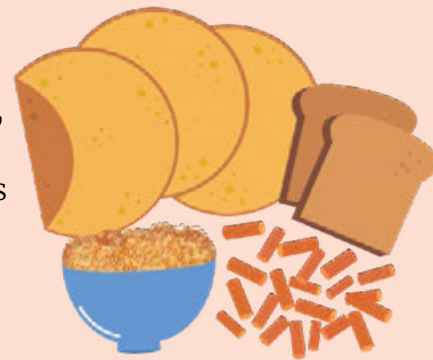




3 Move to low-fat or fat-free dairy, including milk, yogurt, cheese, and calcium-fortified soymilk. Foods from the dairy group contain important nutrients including calcium, potassium, vitamin D, and protein. Calcium and vitamin D are used for building strong bones and teeth.

4 Make half your grains whole grains. Grains are divided into two subgroups: whole grains and refined grains. Whole grains contain the entire grain kernel — the bran, germ, and endosperm. Examples of whole grains include whole-wheat flour, oatmeal, whole cornmeal, and brown rice. Refined grains have had their bran and germ removed, which removes many important nutrients. Some examples of refined grain products are white flour, white bread, and white rice.

Whole grains are important sources of nutrients like dietary fiber, and **minerals** like magnesium, which is used in building bones and releasing energy from muscles. Look at the graphic below showing the differences between whole and refined grains.

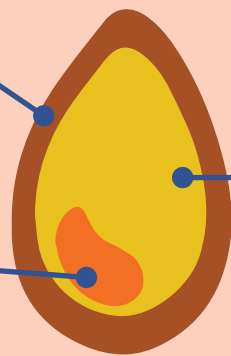


What is the difference between whole and refined grains? Many whole grains have more fiber and certain nutrients.

Identify whole grains by looking for "whole" or "whole grain" as one of the first ingredients on the food package.

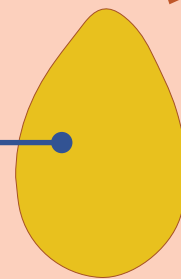
Bran: fiber-rich outer layer containing B vitamins and trace minerals like iron and magnesium

Germ: nutrient-rich core containing B vitamins, selenium, and healthy fats



WHOLE GRAIN

Endosperm: starchy middle layer containing carbohydrate and protein



REFINED GRAIN

Many refined grains are enriched. This means certain B vitamins and iron are added back after processing. However, enriched grains are still missing the fiber provided by whole grains and certain trace minerals.

Where Our Food Comes From

In the United States, healthy food options from each of the five food groups are produced across the country. Different **regions** are better at growing different foods because each has its unique **climate**. For example, oranges need warm weather, so they grow well in Florida where it is often warm. Take a look at this example of a balanced meal. **Locally produced foods** may be a favorite part of your meal. What tastes better than a just-picked piece of fruit or sun-ripened vegetable?

A Balanced Meal from Coast to Coast!

Bean Burrito with: whole-wheat tortilla, avocado, low-fat cheese, and orange slices on the side



Avocado (Vegetable)

- California produces about 90 percent of avocados grown in the United States. Its warm climate is well suited to growing avocados year-round.¹
- Avocados are a source of fiber and healthy fats.

Whole-Wheat Tortilla (Grain)

- Kansas produces 20 percent of the wheat grown in the United States.²
- A whole-wheat tortilla is a whole grain.
- Kansas is often called the "Wheat State" and the "Breadbasket of the World."³

Low-Fat Cheese (Dairy)

- Wisconsin produces more cheese than any other State in the United States.⁴
- The top two kinds of cheese produced are mozzarella and cheddar.
- Cheese contains calcium which helps build strong teeth and bones.

Black Beans (Protein Food)

- Michigan produces more than half of the black beans grown in the United States.⁵
- Black beans grow well in Michigan's rich soil and moderate temperatures.
- Black beans contain folate, which helps the body make red blood cells.

Orange (Fruit)

- Florida produces more oranges than any other State in the United States.⁶
- Florida's warm subtropical climate is ideal for orange growth.
- Oranges are a source of potassium which helps nerves and muscles communicate.

1. Borris, Hayley, Henrich Brunke, Marcia Kreith, and Cristina Romero. "Avocados." Agricultural Marketing Resource Center. Iowa State University, May 2016.

2. Kansapedia. Kansas Historical Society, Aug. 2015.

3. "Kansas Wheat History." United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Northern Plains Regional Field Office. October 2015.

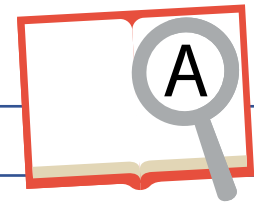
4. Bussler, Greg, Audra Hubbell, Adrien Joyner, Mike Laird, and Heidi Woodstock. "2014 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics." United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service. Sept. 2014.

5. Wells, Hodan Farah. "Vegetables & Pulses: Dry Beans." United States Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service, 27 Jan. 2016.

6. "Florida Agriculture Overview and Statistics." Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. 2016.

Conclusion

Eating foods from different food groups helps us get all the nutrients our bodies need to move, grow, and stay healthy. There are lots of ways to include healthy food choices from the five food groups into your eating style. What's your healthy eating style? You might choose peaches at lunch because they are grown in your State and they taste great. You may prefer **vegetarian** choices, such as beans and tofu, from the Protein Foods group. You can make small changes to what you are eating that fit your lifestyle and personality. What are some ways you can make more nutritious choices?



VOCABULARY

Added Sugars: Sugars and syrups that are added to foods or beverages when they are processed by food companies or prepared by you.

Climate: The average weather in a place over a long period.

Dairy Group: Cow and goat milk and many foods made from milk are considered part of this food group. Calcium-fortified soymilk (soy beverage) is also part of the Dairy Group.

Dietary Fiber: A type of carbohydrate that the body cannot digest, but has many overall health benefits. Fiber keeps food moving through the digestive tract and helps a person feel full after eating.

Immune System: The system that helps protect your body from foreign substances, disease, and infection.

Locally Produced Foods: Foods that are grown, processed, and then sold within a certain area.

Fortified: Containing nutrients that have been added to foods that do not naturally contain them, such as milk fortified with vitamin D.

Minerals: A substance found in certain foods that is important for good health like calcium, iron, potassium, and zinc.

MyPlate: An icon developed by the United States Department of Agriculture that reminds Americans to choose a healthy plate at mealtime. The icon emphasizes the fruits, vegetables, grains, protein foods, and dairy food groups.

(See <http://www.choosemyplate.gov>)

Nutrients: The substances found in food that nourish your body.

Nutritious: Food provides the energy and nutrients you need to be healthy. Nutrients include proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, minerals, and water.

Refined Grains: Grains that have been milled, which removes the bran, germ, and important nutrients. Examples include white flour, white bread, and white rice.

Region: A part of a country that is different or separate from other parts in terms of climate, geography, or some other definable way.

Sodium: A mineral generally present in the form of salt (sodium) that your body needs in small amounts to work properly. A diet that is too high in sodium may raise the risk of high blood pressure.

Saturated Fat: Fats that are usually solid at room temperature. The amount of saturated fat in a food is shown on the Nutrition Facts Label, which is located on the food package. Eating too much saturated fat can raise blood cholesterol levels and increase the risk of heart disease.

Vegetarian: A vegetarian diet focuses on plants for food. These include fruits, vegetables, dried beans and peas, grains, seeds and nuts.

Vitamins: Substances found in foods that the body needs to grow and stay healthy.

Whole Grains: Grains that contain the entire grain kernel — the bran, germ, and endosperm — and therefore have more nutrients than refined grains.

6TH GRADE | STUDENT ASSESSMENT 

Healthy Eating With MyPlate

Follow the directions to answer the questions below.

IF YOU ARE USING ACROBAT X OR PRO:

1. Open the form
2. Fill the form out
3. Go to File, Save As, choose where you would like to save the file, and then press Save

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE IN ADOBE READER:

1. Select File, Save As, Reader Extended, Enable Additional Features
2. This will allow users with the free Reader to save form data in an existing fillable PDF form
3. Click Save Now
4. Go to File, Save As, choose where you would like to save the file, and then press Save

1. What is the theme or central idea of this article? Cite evidence from the article to support your answer.

2. What are four ways to eat the MyPlate way?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

3. What are two common nutrients found in protein foods? How do they help your body? Provide evidence to support your statements.

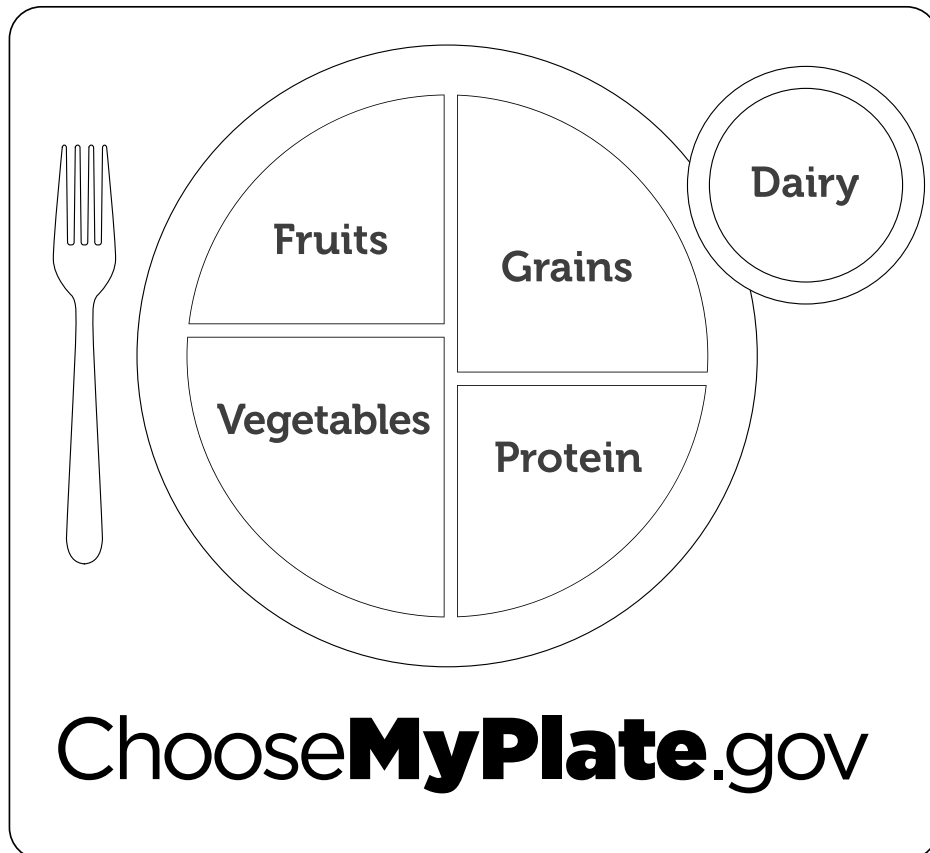
4. What are three common nutrients found in fruits and vegetables? How do they help your body? Provide evidence to support your statements.

5. Think about the role nutrients play in your body. What might happen if you do not eat enough nutritious food?

6. Write one to two sentences to support the following statements. Provide evidence from the article.

Statement	Evidence
It is important to make half your grains whole grains.	
It is important to vary your protein routine.	

7. Create an example of a balanced meal using MyPlate as a guide. Include foods from all five food groups.



8. Your friends don't see the point of eating the MyPlate way. How would you convince them of the benefits of eating the MyPlate way? Cite evidence from the article to support your arguments.

RESEARCH: What is the climate of the place where you live? Name three foods that are grown near you. Why is the climate good for growing these foods?

The climate where you live: _____

Foods grown near you:	Why they grow in this climate: