

I Pledge Allegiance to My Health

This pledge can be read daily at school or at home with your family to remind you of all the ways to take care of your body!



I pledge allegiance to my health,
to not compare myself to anyone else.
With fruits and vegetables I'll fill my tray
and get nice and sweaty every day.
I have only this body and this one heart
so today's the day I'm going to start
eating less chips and less sugary drinks
and before I eat I'm going to think!



I Pledge Allegiance to My Health created by
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Dried Fruit

Dried Apricots

Dried Peaches

Dried fruit is dried by the sun or dehydrated by a machine.

Nutrition Facts

Serving Size: ¼ cup dried apricots (40g)

Calories 80

Calories from Fat 0

% Daily Value

Total Fat 0g 0%

Saturated Fat 0g 0%

Trans Fat 0g

Cholesterol 0mg 0%

Sodium 3mg 0%

Total Carbohydrate 25g 8%

Dietary Fiber 2g 6%

Sugars 17g

Protein 1g

Vitamin A 25% Calcium 2%

Vitamin C 0% Iron 4%

Other nutrients: Potassium (9%)

- A ¼ cup of dried apricots is an excellent source of vitamin A and a source of potassium.
- Common dried fruits include raisins, figs, dates, and prunes, but many fruits can be dried and eaten.
- Fruits become dry when their moisture content drops below 20 percent. California's grape growers happened upon raisins accidentally when an early heat wave dried the grapes on the vine.
- Before being sent to market, most dried fruits undergo a process—usually by boiling or steaming—to bring their moisture content up to about 30 percent. The added moisture usually makes the fruit more plump and tasty.

- List two adjectives to describe the way dried fruits taste, look, or smell. Use the list of adjectives on the next page to help you.



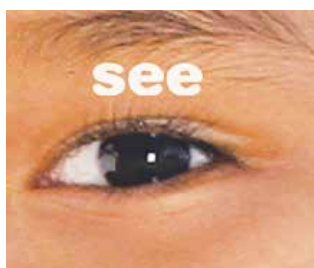
See the *Do-It-Yourself Trail Mix (Dried Fruit)* recipe in *Tasting Trios*.



- A ¼ cup of dried apricots has _____ % Daily Value (DV) for potassium. Use the Glossary of Nutrients on the last page to define potassium.

Adjectives

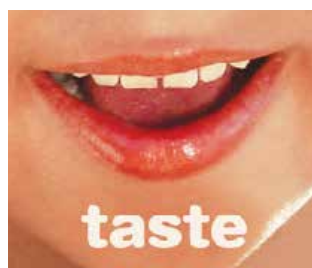
Adjectives are describing words. Here are a few adjectives you can use when describing the different fruits and vegetables using the five senses.



Green
Red
Orange
Purple
Yellow
Brown
Tan
White
Blue
Light (+color)
Dark (+color)
Colorful
Appealing
Appetizing
Shiny
Small
Medium
Large
Thick
Thin
Long
Short
Skinny
Round
Oval
Twisted



Crunchy
Crisp
Soft
Hard
Juicy
Light
Heavy
Sticky
Smooth
Wet
Firm
Bumpy
Dry
Mushy
Tough
Rough
Chewy
Cold
Warm
Hot
Silky
Furry



Sweet
Sour
Bitter
Delicious
Fresh
Tangy
Tart
Tasteless
Tasty
Plain
Mouth-watering
Yummy
Good
Bad
Refreshing



Crunchy
Crisp
Juicy
Squeaky
Noisy



Sweet
Sour
Bitter

Glossary of Nutrients



Calcium This mineral helps build strong bones and healthy teeth.

Carbohydrate Carbohydrates are a main nutrient found in food. Carbohydrates are the body's major source of energy.

Fat Fat helps a child's body grow and develop like it should. Fat gives the body energy and helps absorb some vitamins. There are different types of fat. Unsaturated fats may be good for your heart, while eating trans fat or too much saturated fat may be unhealthy for your heart.

Fiber Fiber promotes good digestion and helps maintain a healthy heart. It also helps you feel full after a meal or snack.

Iron This mineral helps red blood cells carry oxygen to all the parts of your body.

Magnesium This mineral helps your body maintain a steady heartbeat and keeps your muscles and nerves working properly.

Phytochemicals Phytochemicals are naturally found in plants and may help prevent disease and promote good health. Different kinds of phytochemicals give fruits and vegetables their bright colors. Eat red, orange, green, white, and purple fruits and vegetables for better health.

Potassium This mineral helps your body maintain a healthy blood pressure and keeps your muscles and nerves working properly.

Protein Protein is found in many different types of food. Protein builds up, maintains, and replaces the tissues in the body. Muscles, organs, and the immune system are made up mostly of protein.

Riboflavin This B vitamin helps your body turn the food you eat into energy that your body can use. It also helps your body maintain healthy red blood cells.

Thiamin This B vitamin helps your body turn the food you eat into energy that your body can use. It also helps your body maintain a healthy heart, muscles, and nerves.

Vitamin A This vitamin helps your body maintain healthy eyes and skin.

Vitamin C This vitamin helps the body heal cuts and wounds and maintain healthy gums.

Vitamin E This vitamin helps maintain healthy cells throughout your body.

Vitamin K This vitamin helps certain cells in your blood act like glue and stick together at the surface of a cut.

Water Water makes up more than half of your body weight. Your body cannot survive for more than a few days without it. It helps your body work right.

Zinc This mineral is needed for healthy growth and development. It also helps your body maintain a healthy immune system, and helps your body heal from cuts and wounds.