Curriculum Planning & Development Division, Ministry of Education

Minerals Part 2

ACTIVITY SHEET - ANSWERS

SECTION 1 – Match the minerals "Calcium" and "Iron" to the term that best describes it.

Calcium or **IRON**

Mineral	Terms
Calcium	New bone production in children and adults
IRON	Babies are born with a four month supply
Calcium	Needed by the foetus for skeleton development
IRON	Development of a growing baby's blood supply
Calcium	Around age 30, this mineral starts to be lost and is not replaced
IRON	Lost during regular menstrual cycle and must be replaced
Calcium	To keep bones and joints strong
IRON	Helps with the transport of oxygen to cells for energy production
Calcium	Vegetarians can get this mineral from molasses, legumes & bok choy

SECTION 2 – Complete the following sentences using words from the "word bank."

Word Bank:

Oxalates	Vitamin C	Heme
Non-heme	Tannin	Phosphorus
Oily fish	Whole grain	Phytic

<u>Heme</u> iron found in animals is more readily absorbed than <u>non-heme</u> iron which is found in plants. Foods that contain <u>Vitamin C</u> enhances iron absorption from plant foods, while <u>oxalates</u> in spinach, phytic acid from some grains, leafy vegetables and soy protein and <u>tannin</u> acid in tea, coffee and nuts inhibit iron absorption.

<u>SECTION 3 – Using the pictures below, identify the deficiency disease, the mineral</u> associated with the disease and a sign/symptom of that disease.

Picture #1



Deficiency Disease: Osteoporosis

Associated Mineral: Calcium

Sign or Symptom: Loss of height

Note:

Answers can also include easily broken bones, pain especially in the back, weak and brittle bones

Picture #2



Deficiency Disease: Goitre

Associated Mineral: Iodine

Sign or Symptom: Swelling in the neck

Note:

Answers can also include difficulty breathing, difficulty swallowing, hoarseness, coughing, and tightness in the throat

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