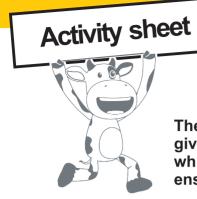
Understanding food labels



The law requires that all food products should have a label that gives nutritional information. Some information is compulsory, while other information is optional. Food products are tested to ensure that the information is accurate.

Look at the label of a bottle of drinking yoghurt on the next page. Answer the following questions:

1.	What information is given on the label?
2.	To which food group does drinking yoghurt belong?
3.	How should you store drinking yoghurt? Explain your answer.
4.	What is the calcium content of this drinking yoghurt?
5.	Does drinking yoghurt contain sugar? Why do you say so?
6.	Do you think drinking yoghurt can form part of a healthy diet? Give a reason for your answer.

DRINKING YOGHURT Strawberry

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SOURCEOF CALCIUM



KEEP REFRIGERATED
Produced in South Africa

TYPICAL NU SERVING = 300 r	JΤ	a III RITIO	S NZ	Out	٦ /	Africa	
	ml	PER 100 ml		PER 300 ml		% NRVe*	
Energy Protein		581 kJ		1743 kJ		PER SERVING	
Glycaemic carbohydau	1	1.8 g	1	5.4 g		10	
or which total sugar		16 g 13.9 g		48 g 41.7 g	T		
Total fat of which saturated fat	1	1.4 g 0.8 g		4.2 a	+		
Dietary fibre	+	.0 g	+	2.4 g .0 g	L		
Total sodium Calcium	3,	3 mg	114 mg				
*NRVs = Nutrient reference	68	.5 mg			_	15.8	

RVs = Nutrient reference values for individuals 4 years and older

ALLERGENS

INGREDIENTS

Low-fat milk, reconstituted whey powder, sugar, fruit (6%) LOw-rat mink, reconstituted whey powder, sugar, iruit (0%) (strawberry puree and apple concentrate), thickener (maize starch), yoghurt culture, flavouring, colourant, preservative (potassium sorbate)

