UNIT 5: FOOD ADDITIVES LINKED TO HYPERACTIVITY IN KIDS

Complete the notes with NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS for each blanks

Researchers in the UK investigated whether artificial food colorings and a common preservative could contribute to (1) _____ in young children.

Professor Stevenson's Study:

Tests involving more than 300 children revealed (2) _____

in their behavior after they consumed drinks containing additives.

The study suggested that negative effects were not restricted to children with severe hyperactivity but could also occur in the (3) _____.

Participants:

To investigate these effects, researchers tested two age groups: (4a) _____ years old and (4b) _____ years old/

The children received (5)_____ and drinks that looked and tasted the same but contained additives:

- Equal to 2 x 50-gram bag of candy
- Equal to 4 x 50-gram bag of candy

Results:

The study revealed that, compared with a regular drink, both mixtures had a substantial impact on hyperactive behavior among (6) _____.

Unlike artificial colorings, sodium benzoate serves an important (7) _____ in food.

Discussion:

Earlier research had produced conflicting findings, with some studies reporting effects only among children diagnosed with (8) _____.

Professor Stevenson emphasized that eliminating food additives alone would not necessarily prevent hyperactive disorders, as numerous other (9) _____ may affect children's behavior. Nevertheless, food additives represent an avoidable risk, and diets consisting primarily of heavily processed foods are not considered optimal for children's health. Not everyone agrees. Dr. Paul Illing questioned the conclusions, arguing that the study did not demonstrate (10) _____.

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