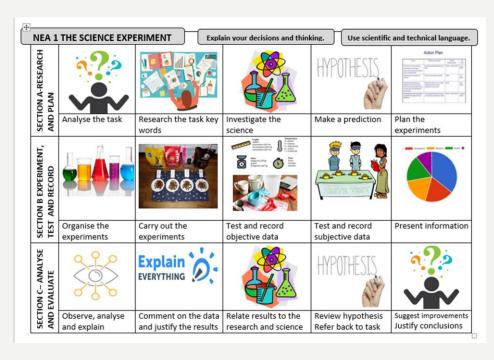
NEA1 FOODSCIENCE



Raising agents are used to produce a risen, light airy texture in baked products. Investigate the working characteristics, the functional and chemical properties of a range of chemical raising agents used to make scones.

This assessment must be supported by investigational work

Lesson	date	Day/week	What to do
Lesson I	17/09	Tues I	Write up work so far
and 2	double		Begin research into keywords
Lesson 3	18/09	Wed I	Investigate the science – start bibliography
Lesson 4	23/09	Mon 2	Hand in research – summarise - write a hypothesis (if not done)
Lesson 5	27/09	Fri 2	Plan experiments (and follow on if required)
Lesson 7	1/10 double	Tues I	Plan data capture (what to measure, how to measure and how to record it)
Lesson 8	2/10	Wed I	Plan data presentation (photos/graphs and charts)
Lesson 10	7/10	Mon 2	Organise experiments on trays
	Carry	out Experin	nents – collect data and taste trials
Lesson 11	11/10	Fri 2	Make graphs and charts – present information
Lesson 12	15/10	Tues I	Observe, analyse and explain
Lesson 13	16/10	Wed I	Comment on data and justify results
Lesson 14	21/10	Mon 2	Review hypothesis and suggest further work
Lesson 15	25/10	Fri 2	Print out day - Hand in
Half term	- Break ι	ıp Fri 25th	



Tuesday 8th – Group 1 Wed 9th - Group 2

You will be doing your scone based experiments on

• • • • •

1.	Williams, Katie	Group 1	Tu 8 Oct
2.	Henderson, Katie	Group 1	Tu 8 Oct
3.	Furneaux, Katie	Group 1	Tu 8 Oct
4.	Fox, Amelia	Group 1	Tu 8 Oct
5.	Bye, Natalie	Group 1	Tu 8 Oct
6.	Thomas, Chloe	Group 1	Tu 8 Oct
7.	Lopresti, Sofia	Group 1	Tu 8 Oct
8.	Jenkins, Levi	Group 1	Tu 8 Oct
9.	Pearce, Ruby	Group 1	Tu 8 Oct
10.	Pomphrey, Jodie	Group 1	Tu 8 Oct
11.	Hicks, Louise	Group 2	Wed 9 Oct
12.	Harvey, Emma	Group 2	Wed 9 Oct
13.	Ktoris, Eleni-Rose	Group 2	Wed 9 Oct
14.	Katy Milnes	Group 2	Wed 9 Oct
15.	Stone, Naomi	Group 2	Wed 9 Oct
16.	Grimmer, Katelyn	Group 2	Wed 9 Oct
17.	White, Hazel	Group 2	Wed 9 Oct
18.	Beese, Kloe	Group 2	Wed 9 Oct
19.	Bohin, Luis	Group 2	Wed 9 Oct
20.	Higgins Bessant, Craig	Group 2	Wed 9 Oct

NEA 1 THE SCIENCE EXPERIMENT Explain your decisions and thinking. Use scientific and technical language. SECTION A-RESEARCH Action Plan AND PLAN Analyse the task Research the task key Investigate the Make a prediction Plan the words science experiments SECTION B EXPERIMENT, AND RECORD Organise the Present information Carry out the Test and record Test and record experiments objective data subjective data experiments ANALYSE Explain AND EVALUATE **EVERYTHING** SECTION C-Comment on the data Relate results to the Review hypothesis Observe, analyse Suggest improvements Justify conclusions and justify the results Refer back to task and explain research and science

SECTION A - RESEARCH AND PLANNING A1 — ANALYSE THE TASK



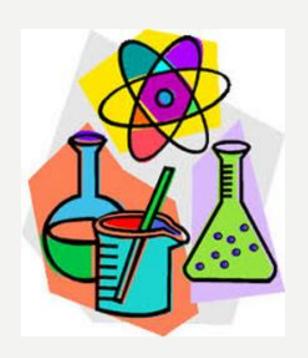
- I. Write out the task in full.
- 2. Highlight the key words.
- 3. Explain what each key word means.
- 4. Write a paragraph briefly explaining the context and what you have to do.
- 5. Write down any questions you think of and your first thoughts.
- 6. What do you need to find out about each key word?

SECTION A - RESEARCH AND PLANNING A2 - RESEARCH THE TASK



- I. Start by looking in your text book. Use the index page to look up key words.
- 2. Make a note of everything you find out that is relevant.
- 3. Make a research plan using more than one source of information.
- 4. Carry out your research plan.
- 5. Start your bibliography page.

SECTION A - RESEARCH AND PLANNING A3 — INVESTIGATE THE SCIENCE

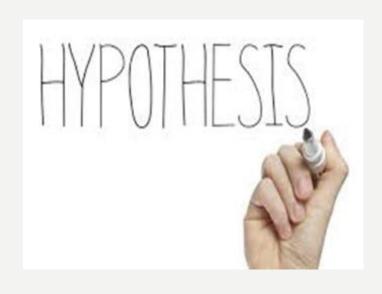


Tip – concentrate on finding out about the ingredient(s) you have been asked to investigate.

- I. Research the scientific principles involved in your task.
- 2. What happens on a chemical level when you mix / bake the ingredients?
- 3. Keep asking questions to find out WHY things happen.

4. Now summarise all your research in a few sentences.

SECTION A - RESEARCH AND PLANNING A4 - MAKE A PREDICTION



- I. Write a prediction saying what you expect to happen when you carry out your experiment.
- 2. What will you need to test and measure?
- 3. Your prediction should be brief, measurable and answer the task you have been set.

SECTION A - RESEARCH AND PLANNING A5 -PLAN THE EXPERIMENTS

Action Plan

Azton	Wassure success?	Who's Responsible?	Dy when? June 2009
Promotion of solunce filtrs Awareness workshops About Diantends and Rules to build a national Fair	students participating at local tains.	MOE » ARAYZAK	
Assigning Coordinators in Districts	One coordinatorper diamon	MOE	2029 2029
Identify potential group of teachers as key promoters within schools and Welvishop for them as local facilitators and judges.	Reach the maximum number of treaches from all the country	эсм	3J/y 2009
Implements science research course for the high schools students	Training persoperts students on the science research skills	MDE + ANAYZAK	October 2009

You will have approx 2 hours for your testing!

- Suggest ideas for experiments. Say why they are suitable.
- 2. Which variables will you be changing (independent variables)?
- 3. Which variables will you be measuring (dependant variables)?
- 4. Which variables will you be keeping the same (control variables)?

SECTION A - RESEARCH AND PLANNING A5 -PLAN THE EXPERIMENTS

Action Plan

Aznos	Wassure success?	Who's Responsible?	Dy when? June 2009
Promotion of solunce filtrs Awareness workshops About Diantends and Rules to build a national Fair	students participating at local tains.	MOE » ARAYZAK	
Assigning Coordinators in Districts	One coordinatorper dienical	MOE	2029 2029
Identify potential group of teachers as key promoters within schools and Welvishop for them as local facilitators and judges.	Reach the maximum number of traches formal the clearly are fire country.	304	3J/y 2009
Implements science research course for the high schools students	Training persoperts students on the spierce research skills	MDE + ANAYZAK	October 2009

You will have approx 2 hours for your testing!

- I. Write a plan for carrying out your experiments. Use scientific language.
- 2. How will it be a fair test? Have you included a control?
- 3. Be clear about what you are hoping to find out. What data will you be collecting?
- 4. Find a standard recipe and consider the quantities you need to make.
- 5. Make up a tray to use on the day of your exam.

SECTION B — EXPERIMENT, TEST AND RECORD B1 — PREPARING THE EXPERIMENT



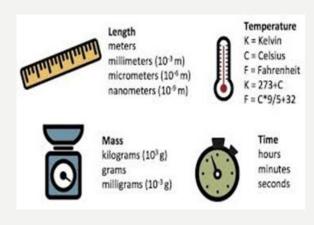
- I. Set up your experiments.
- 2. Label your samples.
- 3. Photograph everything, consistently.
- 4. Check your plan and hypothesis.
- 5. Have sheets prepared to record data systematically.

SECTION B - EXPERIMENT, TEST AND RECORD B2 - CARRYING OUT THE EXPERIMENT



- I. Carry out your experiments.
- 2. Make notes while you are working.
- 3. Photograph each stage, writing down what each picture is showing.
- 4. Keep samples in the same order.
- 5. Photograph the finished samples.

SECTION B - EXPERIMENT, TEST AND RECORD B3 - COLLECTING OBJECTIVE DATA



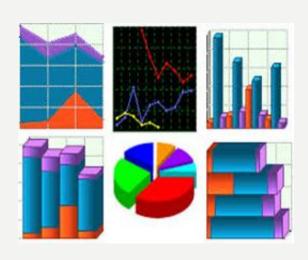
- I. Collect accurate data using measuring devices.
- 2. Photograph and photocopy your samples as you will need this evidence.
- 3. Annotate and label pictures.

SECTION B - EXPERIMENT, TEST AND RECORD B4 — COLLECTING SUBJECTIVE DATA



- I. Carry out sensory testing.
- 2. Collect a range of opinions about each sample.
- 3. Collect accurate information and feedback from each person.
- 4. Cross reference this with your objective data.

SECTION B - EXPERIMENT, TEST AND RECORD B5 - PRESENT THE INFORMATION



- I. Decide how you will present each piece of data.
- 2. Present your data using a range of charts, graphs, diagrams, photos and text.
- 3. Explain what each graph is showing.

SECTION C - ANALYSING AND EVALUATING C1 - OBSERVING THE SAMPLES



- I. Write down your observations and what happened.
- 2. Note the differences between each of your samples.
- 3. Collect as much data as you can from each sample.
- 4. Decide how you will rate each sample to get meaningful results.

SECTION C - ANALYSING AND EVALUATING C2 — OBSERVE, ANALYSE AND EXPLAIN



- 1. Explain what you notice using 'because'. Give reasons why.
- 2. Use 'for example' to show your knowledge.
- 3. Use a connective (or 2 or 3!) in your sentences to make links.

SECTION C - ANALYSING AND EVALUATING C3 — COMMENT ON DATA / JUSTIFY THE RESULTS



- Mention how the ingredients and cooking methods are responsible for differences in your samples.
- 2. Be methodical and use scientific terms.
- 3. Use examples from your graphs and photos to justify your thoughts.



SECTION C - ANALYSING AND EVALUATING C4 — RELATE RESULTS TO RESEARCH AND SCIENCE



- I. Read back through your work from the start.
- 2. Use the science investigation to explain why changes occur.
- 3. Use your research to inform the conclusions you make.

SECTION C - ANALYSING AND EVALUATING C5 - REVIEW HYPOTHESIS



- I. Have you proved or disproved your hypothesis?
- 2. Explain your reasons, showing an in depth understanding of the task.
- 3. Again, use section A and B to inform your reasoning. Keep referring back to the task.

SECTION C - ANALYSING AND EVALUATING C6 — SUGGEST IMPROVEMENTS JUSTIFY CONCLUSIONS



- I. What further experiments could you do?
- 2. What other tests could you carry out?
- 3. How reliable is your scientific evidence? What improvements could you make to your process?
- 4. Finish with a clear, solid sentence which answers the task / context.

FAQ

- Experiment / test / investigate confusion in use of words.
- How many experiments? One and a 'follow on' if time.
- How many variables? At least 4 6. Higher ability students plan and justify their own. More important to extract the data and present this in different ways.
- Control
- Fair test
- Variables dependant variables, independent variables,

- The hypothesis should be brief, measurable and answer the task.
- Have you followed the scientific process?
- PEEL Point, evidence, example, link.
- 8 sides
- 1500 to 2000 words is a guide
- 10 hours
- Include a bibliography
- Set up your pages as directed.

SCIENCE TERMS

aeration

leavening

alkali

acid

ph.

litmus paper

reaction

carbon dioxide

functional

fermentation

bicarbonate of soda

citric acid

buttermilk

tartaric acid

Mouthfeel

taste

Control

Fair test

Contamination

Accuracy

Standard recipe

Labelling

Range

Parameters

Immiscible

colloid

Objective

Subjective

Replicate

Sample

Consistency

Reliable

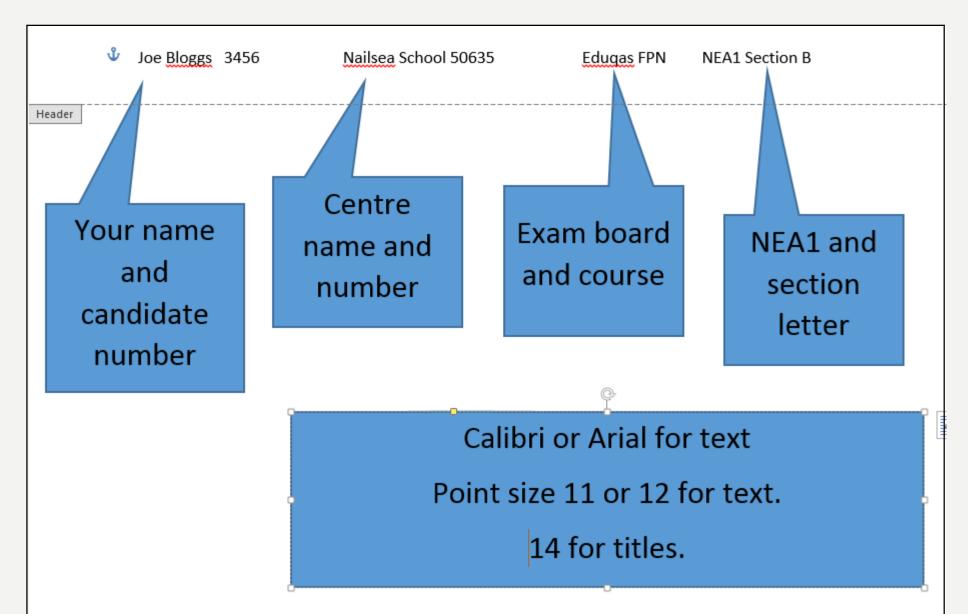
Anomaly

Correlation

Error Infer

- Variable. Its anything that can change the outcome in an experiment
- •Controlled variables. It is a factor or variable that you keep the same.
- •Independent variable. A factor or variable that you purposefully. ...
- •Hypothesis....
- •Quantitative observation....
- •Observation....
- •Qualitative Observation....
- Analysis.

SET UP YOUR PAGES LIKE THIS -



VITAL QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN YOUR RESEARCH!!

