



TEACHING IDEAS SHARED FROM SAILS TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME

Cooking food - Irish version



This resource has been developed through the SAILS Teacher Education Programmes (2012-2015) but was not developed as a finalized SAILS Inquiry and Assessment Unit. These materials are shared to inspire further use of inquiry and assessment of inquiry skills in the science classroom.



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TEACHER SHEET: What happens when you cook spaghetti?

This activity is designed for 1st Year students. Its main purpose is to encourage students to consider the science behind an everyday experience that they may be familiar with and to recast that experience in a scientific setting.

By doing this it is hoped that students will begin to exercise and develop skills specifically in the following four skill areas:

- Measurement and proficient use of measurement devices;
- Recording and analysis of results/observations in formats appropriate to the context;
- Planning skills;
- Teamwork.

[WRITTEN IN TERMS OF JCSA IN LESSON PLAN TEMPLATE]

An assessment rubric for these skills is overleaf.

You may want to replace or augment some of the skills listed if this is to be used as an activity with older students, or if you wish to focus on alternative skills with your particular teaching group.

PRIOR KNOWEDGE/PRE-REQUIITE SKILLS:

Prior knowledge and pre-requisite skills which you may need to consider before this activity are:

Correct use of:

- A callipers;
- A top-pan balance;
- Thermometer/probe;
- Hot-plate/Bunsen burner;
- Calculation of mean from multiple measurements;
- Units;

- Hot to cook spaghetti (at home);
- Graphs
 - o Axes
 - o Scaling
 - o Units
 - o Titles

VARIABLES:

While not exhaustive variables listed below are worth considering or using as prompts with students during the activity:

- total mass of spaghetti
- mean mass of a spaghetti strand
- mean length of spaghetti strands used
- mean diameter of a spaghetti strand
- type of spaghetti
- broken/whole spaghetti strands
- volume of water used
- temperature of the water
- time allowed for cooking

- addition of salt/oil
- lid/no lid on cooking vessel
- cooking vessel: lab glassware or kitchenware?
- dimensions of the cooking vessel base diameter/thickness?
- difficulty in measuring spaghetti accurately after cooking

SUGGESTED EQUIPMENT:

While not exhaustive equipment per group listed below is easily available/standard:

- 2l pyrex beaker/kitchen pots
- spaghetti
- tongs
- salt
- cooking oil

- water
- Vernier/bow callipers
- 30cm rule
- kettle
- graduated cylinder OR measuring jug
- thermometer OR temp. probe
- top pan balance
- paper plates OR large weigh boats
- hotplate

EXPERIMENT ENDPOINT:

The description of the endpoint of the experiment is something that each group has to agree upon before starting the practical activity and list it as one of the points of their procedure.

Students may follow the practice in their home e.g. 8 minutes boiling, the instructions on the packet of spaghetti, al dente, or some may suggest throwing it at the wall to see if it sticks!

ASSESSMENT:

The student sheet and groupwork sheet are intended to elicit written responses under the four intended skill categories, but could be enhanced by requiring students to produce a formal report under specified headings and collating this with the two worksheets.

This is in additional to any assessment that could be carried out by the circulating teacher during the assessment – making notes about individuals/groups that could be added into written/verbal feedback to students.

If it is intended that students would use assessment rubrics/criteria for success as benchmarks for on-going peer assessment of experimental work then a suggestion to initiate that process would be the production of model experimental reports (or extracts from) for each skill level i.e. emerging, developing, consolidating, extending.

Each exemplar would be laid out on a lab bench (enlarged/laminated) and students would indicate whether the exemplar was emerging, developing, consolidating or extending by noting this on a post-it and placing it beside the exemplar. Groups of student would rotate through each exemplar using the assessment rubric as a guide to making their judgement. This would then be followed by a whole class discussion on each exemplar.

This exercise would give students more confidence in participating in peer assessment, and help them develop a critical ability based on a clear benchmark. Importantly guided peer assessment may encourage more effective reflection on learning by students.

TEACHING SEQUENCE:

Working through the student sheet and group sheet may take the entire of a 40 minute class period. It would be important to factor in suitable whole class discussion time between some of the item in the student sheet. Time limits on each stage/step may vary depending on student engagement.

The carrying out of the experiment will take another 40 minute period (possibly 2 x 40 minutes depending on the group). Any down-time in this session might be used for student to begin their formal report.

Class:	Date:	Topic:
First Year Science		Measurement

Learning Outcome(s):

To measure length, mass, diameter and temperature accurately

JCSA Key skills:

Managing myself: Using digital technology – use of data logger to measure temperature/ use of socrative

 $\label{lem:communication} \textbf{Communication - using language-keywords \ associated \ with \ topic/discussion \ with \ peers$

Being Creative _ Learning creatively – considering options for experiment

Working with others – Learning with others – roles in experimental work

Managing information and thinking – Being curious - investigating the effect of boiling spaghetti, gathering data.

Opportunities for Assessment:

Brainstorming for planning investigations

Think pair share for student discussion

Placemat for student discussion [SUPPLIED]

Students create own questions

Observation

Graphic Organiser for developing hypothesis and diagnosing problems

Student worksheet [SUPPLIED]

Observation of data tables

Correction of student report

Learning log for reflection

Must	Should	Could
Students will be able to:	Be able to offer a variety of solutions for their	
	predictions	Be able to offer plausible alternatives for each of the
Identify the appropriate instrument to measure		measurements
temperature, mass, length and diameter	Identify the most appropriate solution for a given	
	measurement problem in relation to temperature,	Be able to discuss probable sources of error and discuss
Identify one method for measuring temperature, mass,	mass, length and diameter	how these may be overcome.
length and diameter		
	Should know all the key terms, and units.	Relate these measurement skills to other areas.
Perform simple tasks to measure temperature, mass,		
length and diameter	Be able to offer scientific explanations for what they	Consider further refinements for this experiments
	observe in their experiments	
		Could use formula to calculate percentage error or
	Know how to calculate mean temperature, mass,	percentage expansion.
	length and diameter	

CRITERIA FOR SUCCESS THAT CAN BE SHARED WITH STUDENTS - SHOULD OR COULD CARDS COULD BE SUPPLIED AND LEFT TO STUDENT INITATIVE AROUND CLASSROOM

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- Measuring Equipment
- Resources for experiment
- Skills sheets
- graphic Organiser
- 2l pyrex beaker/kitchen pots
- spaghetti
- tongs
- salt
- cooking oil

- water
- Vernier callipers/bow callipers
- 30cm rule
- kettle
- graduated cylinder OR measuring jug
- thermometer OR temp. probe
- top pan balance
- paper plates OR large weigh boats
- hotplate

Outline of Lesson

Introduction

Question to groups:

What happens when you cook spaghetti?

Strategy: Think pair share square then fill in Q1 & 2 on student sheet

Assessment (reasoning & critical thinking):

• Class regroup for conclusion (Teacher checks all anticipated safety issues are addressed)

Question to groups:

What is the best way to cook spaghetti?

Strategy: Q3 – 7 on student sheet followed by placemat

Assessment (diagnosing problems & distinguishing alternatives):

- Teacher check on placemat
- Student predictions written on board

Body of lesson: Experiment

Strategy: Group Work (3)

Students clearly identify measurements that must be taken based on predictions. (Complete following on graphic organizer)

Students clearly identify variables.

Students develop experiment based on predictions.

Students request skills sheets/demonstrations if they are unsure as to how equipment is used.

Students check with teacher for that they have covered all safety issues.

Students create table to record all data.

Students complete experiment and record data and observations

Students discuss data and explain results within their group.

They consider if any more experiments need to be completed to validate their data.

Assessment (planning investigations, researching conjectures & developing hypotheses):

- Graphic organizer
- Observation of discussion of students critiquing experiments
- Observation of teamwork
- Correction of data table

Sharing of data:

All groups present their data to class on shared table

Students working in groups identify anomalies and patterns and through group discussion try to explain these anomalies and patterns.

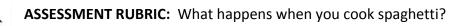
Assessment (forming coherent arguments):

• Use graphic organiser

Students individually record their experiment (for homework if teacher feels necessary).

Assessment (scientific literacy, reasoning, forming coherent argument, critiquing experiments/critical thinking)

- Assessment of experimental report
- Completion of learning log



ASSESSMENT ITEM	EMERGING	DEVELOPING	CONSOLIDATING	EXTENDING
PLANNING	Little/no discussion OR Carries out initial idea	Discussion of several ideas & decision on preferred method/approach	Discuss and develop several methods before deciding justified on scientific process of elimination basis (possible procurement of extra equipment)	Discussion and trial of several methods with reflection & refinement before carrying out preferred method (possible procurement of extra equipment)
TEAMWORK	Takes part passively in group activity/not all of group taking part or assigned roles/little (or no) discussion of respective roles	All of group taking part in activities following discussion but roles are unclear/confused	Negotiation of specific tasks, all of group actively take part, with ongoing feedback to group	Negotiation of specific tasks, all of group actively take part, with ongoing feedback to group and challenging of each other in positive/supportive manner
RECORDING OF RESULTS	Results/measurements recorded with/without units No selecting of correct initial measurement i.e. mass, length, diameter, temperature	Results/measurements tabulated with units & also represented graphically (repeated measurements without mean values) Selecting correct initial measurement i.e. start point as well as end point	Results/measurements tabulated with units & mean values (or sample calculations shown) & also represented graphically – appropriate to context i.e. bar chart not pie-chart or trend graph. Must include at least two of the measureable variables.	Results/measurements tabulated with units & mean values (or sample calculations shown) & also represented graphically – appropriate to context with
ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS	No analysis	Analysis incomplete missing some factors with conclusion not following logical progression	Logical conclusion based on data but not linked to initial prediction	Explicit connections/conclusions drawn from both table & graph across all factors investigated.
USE OF MEASUREMENT, MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT, OR ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES	No useful measurements made due to incorrect measurement, measurement of irrelevant factors, or misidentification of factors e.g. Boiling point assessed visually (steam/bubbling) or time not accurately measured/not measured	Some factors were identified and measured correctly e.g. mass/volume of H ₂ O, number & mass of spaghetti strands, mean length of spaghetti strands, temp of H ₂ O measured by thermometer or data logger probe, time measured accurately	All identified measurable factors are measured accurately and mean values calculated (in appropriate units) e.g. mass/volume of H ₂ O, number & mass of spaghetti strands, mean mass per strand, mean length of spaghetti strands, temp of H ₂ O measured by thermometer/data logger probe, time measured accurately Callipers used to measure diameter of spaghetti strands before & after e.g. Vernier or bow callipers	All identified measurable factors are measured accurately and mean values calculated (in appropriate units, symbols & measuring equipment) Effect of cooking vessel dimensions considered i.e. base area/thickness Identifying possible sources of error (qualitative rather than quantitative).



STUDENT SHEET:

What happens when you cook spaghetti?

Student Name:	

ou have now lis	tened to the observation	s that the whole clas	s have given. If the	ere are othe
	t you think are important			
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	uhave listened to the other students in the class, do you need to add or change our instructions? If you do write them below.
What change	es to the spaghetti are you going to record or measure & how?
Triat citatibe	s to the spagnetti are you going to record or measure a now.
What factors	do you think could affect the spaghetti during cooking? Give three or more.
Draw halaw l	how you would set up this experiment. Make sure you add labels.
Jiaw Delow I	low you would set up this experiment. Make sure you add labels.



GROUPWORK SHEET:

- Each member of the group should write down 2 or 3 steps that they think the group needs to do in this experiment.
- On the back of this sheet the group should agree on the steps for the method/procedure
- The group should also show <u>how</u> it will record results

GRAPHIC ORGANISER:

