Mrs. Miguel valerie_miguel@sd42.ca

Website:

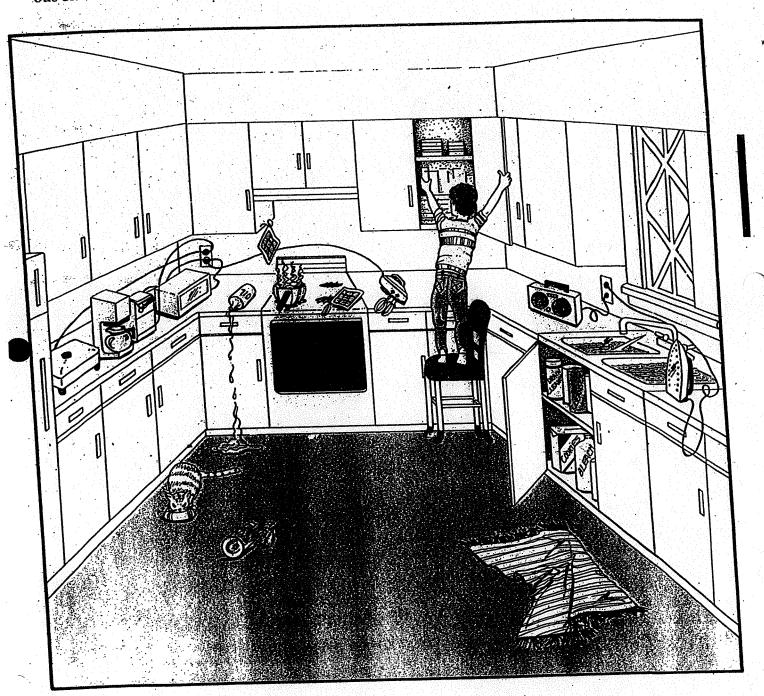
<u>Learning Guide #1:</u> <u>Introduction to the Foods Lab</u>

Name: Course: TA#

mportant information:
Keep the learning guide packages stapled together and hand the entire package in once
completed on or before the due date provided: *If you have any concerns about completing the work, please discuss with the teacher
before the learning guide due date.
Service the learning guide due date.
Check off the following assignments as they are read/completed: Safety and Sanitation LG#1 Package Allergies and Dietary restrictions (complete & submit same day received)
Questions or concerns on LG 1
☐ How Would You Make this Kitchen Safe?
□ Safety in the Lab & Safety Agreement
☐ Know your Kitchen Equipment
☐ Unit Orientation
☐ How to Measure
□ Lab Jobs
☐ Key Vocabulary
☐ Apple Crisp Recipe
☐ Let's Get Fooducated
□ Vitamin/Mineral Matchup
□ Reflection on Learning Guide#1
In the space below, write any questions, concerns or provide feedback/suggestions on anything regarding Learning Guide #1:

How Would You Make This Kitchen Safe?

The kitchen is the most hazardous room in the house. There are 18 safety and sanitation hazards in the kitchen pictured here. How many can you identify? What would you do to correct each hazardous situation?



Safety in the Food Laboratory

The food lab can be an enjoyable and safe place to work if you are careful Before beginning any lab project, review and practice the food lab safety rules below.

General Rules

1. Follow all instructions, written or oral, carefully. Never do anything in the food lab that is not called for in your project or by your teacher.

2. Bring only what you need to work areas; leave books, purses, or knapsacks in designated storage areas.

3. Wear appropriate dothing. Do not wear loose garments or dangling jewelry; roll up long sleeves; tie back long hair, wear an apron or smock

4. Know the location of emergency equipment (first aid kit, fire extinguisher) and how to use it. Post key telephone numbers.

5. Report all accidents to your teacher immediately.

Cleanliness and Sanitation

1. Wash your hands thoroughly with hot, soapy water before beginning. If you have an open cut or sore on your hands, handle food with plastic gloves.

2. Always use a separate spoon for tasting. Once you have tasted from a spoon, do not use it again until it has been washed

3. Wash work surfaces before you begin. Keep them and utensils dean and neat as you work. Clean up spills immediately.

4. Wash all tools that have been used for raw foods thoroughly in hot soapy water before using them again. Be particularly careful handling raw chicken: wear plastic gloves and use an acrylic rather than wooden cutting board. Clean up well before leaving the lab.

Specific Precautions

L Keep flammable materials, including your clothing, away from direct heat

2. Never leave fat cooking unattended Always use a utensil to lower food slowly and carefully into hot fat.

3. Turn pot handles so that they will not extend over neighboring burners or the edge of the stove.

4 When lifting lids of pots and pans, tilt them away from you. Use tongs to remove foods from hot water or hot grease.

5. Do not put utensils or your hands into appliances while they are plugged in Make sure cords, counter tops, and your hands are dry when using electrical appliances. Always unplug them before washing.

6. When cutting, slant the blade away

from you

7. Keep hot foods hot and cold foods cold. Do not leave perishable foods at room temperature longer than necessary.

Emergency Procedures

Fires: Call for help right away. Meanwhile:

For fires in pots and pans, turn off heat and cover with pan lid or smother with salt or baking soda.

Use a fire extinguisher for small fires. If

fire is spreading, evacuate lab.

If clothing or hair ignites, wrap victim in fire blanket or other heavy fabric and roll him or her around on floor to smother flames.

Injuries: Send for medical help quickly. Meanwhile:

· For cuts, apply pressure with sterile gauze. Raise bleeding part of body.

For minor burns, cool affected area

under cold water.

For electrical shock, do not touch victim but break electrical connection with a nonconductor such as a broom handle or by removing the fuse.

Jarria	Date:
	Food Laboratory Safety Agreement
	I have read carefully the article titled "Safety in the Food Laboratory."
	Date:
	The medical room is located:
2.	The fire alarm is located:
3.	The fire extinguisher in the food laboratory is located:
4	The first aid in the food laboratory is located:
5	The telephone in the food laboratory is located:
6	Emergency telephone numbers are:
	I have read and understand the article titled "Safety in the Food Laboratory" and agree to abide by the rules and procedures described in the article. I will also abide by any other rules and regulations provided by my home economics teacher.

(Name-Please print clearly)

(Signature)

(Date)

ate			Name		
				80000	
				Score	

Preparing Food

	Know Your Kitchen Equipment	
DIRECT writing t	TONS: Using the terms listed below, identify the pictures of small kitchen equipment by the correct letter in the blank.	
	1. Liquid measuring cup	
	_ 2. Dry measuring cup	
	_ 3. Narrow metal spatula	
	_ 4. Mixing bowls	•
	5. Sifter A B	
	6. Wooden spoon	
	7. Pastry blender	
	8. Rolling pin	
	9. Plastic spatula E F ME	
	10. Kitchen scissors	
	11. Peeler	
	12. Tongs	
	13. Wide metal spatula	
	14. Colander	
	15. Slotted spoon	
	16. Cooling rack	
	17. Measuring spoon	
	(A()) ///// (%)	
	- 1000 Mel	
\::.	K M	
	KINN C D (II) K	
	o D P D o s	

18	Used to cool cakes and cookies
19	. Used to measure liquid ingredients
20.	Used to hold and mix ingredients
21.	Used to scrape bowls and pans
22.	Used to drain foods
23.	Used to lift foods from liquids
24.	Used to measure dry ingredients
	Used to stir and cream mixtures
26.	Used to cut and dice food
<u> </u>	Used to measure small amounts of dry and liquid ingredients
28:	Used to level off dry ingredients
29.	Used to lift solid foods from water or fat
30.	Used to sift and combine dry ingredients
31.	Used to mix flour and shortening for pie crusts
	Used as a pancake turner
33.	Used to pare thin-skinned fruits
34.	Used to roll pastry and cookie dough

	NameTA
Topic: <u>Unit Orientatio</u> n	TABLE #:
I have been assigned to work in Unit	
The cupboards containing the measure I will be working on the counter will ensure that all the equipment in dry, and put in the correct location.	rement equipment is <u>C</u> . 'e <u>C</u> . At the end of every lab, I my assigned cupboard will be clean,
Find the equipment listed belo or drawer it is found.	ow and indicate in which cupboard
 square cake pan	2. 4 dinner plates 4. wire wisk 6. pastry blender 8. cooling racks 10. rubber spatula
Draw the 4 dry measures below one measures. Indicate th	w and write the amount that each e metric and imperial amounts.
ml _ml	
c c.	
	found in your unit. Indicate the metric and imperial equivalents.
Tbsp ()	-1 · 1-3
) ————————————————————————————————————

	0						

MEASUREMENTS AND MEASURING

Using proper measuring equipment and correct methods to accurately measure ingredients will help ensure success in your cook adventures!

Dry Ingredients - Use standard dry measures, 50 ml, 125 ml, 250 ml

FLOUR:



MEASURE amount of flour needed SIFT over wax paper of the bow

SPOON sifted flour into measure until overflowing

- do not shake or tap the cup-

LEVEL off with a metal spatula until flour is level with the top of the measure

2 reasons to sift flour are:

SUGAR (and most dry powders):

fill to overflowing, level off with a straight edge

BROWN SUGAR:

lightly pack before leveling off

BAKING POWER, SODA, SALT, SPICES: use measuring spoons



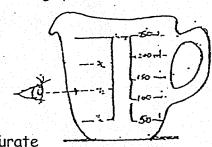
STIR to loosen particles, SCOOP or POUR to . overflowing, level off over the contained (not the counter or your work bowl)

LIQUIDS: use a liquid measure that has a handle a spout and an extra rim above the measurement line to prevent spillage. For small amounts use measuring spoons.

- measure on a flat surface
- read at eye level
- read a the bottom of the meniscus

FATS: are measured easiest a room temperature

- use the measurement on the package not very accurate
- use dry measures or measuring spoons pack firmly so that no air pockets remain
- level with a straight edge
- use the water displacement method to measure cold fat



LAB JOBS:

KNOW THESE! You will be marked on the following tasks during **every** lab! Dirty dishes and kitchens will result in loss of 50% of your lab mark and cooking privileges could be revoked if practice continues.

A. DISHWASHER

No Garborator here!!! NO FOOD DOWN DRAINS!

- 1. Empty all food into compost bins.
- 2. Wash in HOT, soapy water, rinse and stack in dish rack, upside down.
- 3. Wash cleanest dishes first: eg glasses, cutlery, dishes, cooking utensils, then dirty pots/pans
- 4. Wipe off all counters, sink and taps before putting towels in wash.

B. DISHDRYER

- 1. Dry with TOWEL not paper towels.
- ' 2. Put away dishes and equipment in the RIGHT place.
 - 3. Check drawers and cupboards for all missing equipment.
 - 4. Put dish cloths and towels in washing machine or big washing sink, AT END OF CLASS!
 - 5. When cupboards are complete, ask instructor for a unit check.

C. GENERAL MANAGER

- 1. Refill soaps, staple ingredients like flour/salt etc.
- 2. Sweep floor.
- 3. Clean stove check oven for spills.
- 4. Tidy up demo table, put ingredients back into fridge, covered with Saran wrap if needed.

KEY VOCABULARY

L. Bacteria very tiny organism that may be present in soil, air and water

Botulism a deadly form of bacteria

3. **Equipment** the supplies or tools

4. Food-borne disease illness caused by bacterial growth in improperly handled food

5. **Hazards** a risk or danger

6. **Organization** the act of organizing

7. **Safety** free from harm

8. Sanitation the measures taken to promote health and to prevent disease

9. Salmonella a type of food poisoning caused by a bacteria carried by some

insects and animals

10. **Staphylococcal poisoning** illness caused by the staphylococcus bacteria which is

transmitted by unclean food handlers and food stored at

Improper temperatures

11. Management to control or cope with being in charge

	Apple Crisp	Name:	TA:
	Ingredients: (for 2)		Block:
	2 apples 30ml brown sugar	Equipment needed from demo table:	
	30ml flour 30ml rolled oats	paring knife	
	Dash cinnamon 30ml margarine, cold	In your kitchen: bowls, cutting board, pastry blender	
	<u>Method:</u>		
	Peel the apple; most compost the organic	nutrients are right under the peel so peel thinly! Remove co matter.	re and
	2. Cut the apples into e	ven sized pieces and plate in microwave safe glass dish.	
	3. Mix the dry ingredie	nts in a small bowl. (flour and oats provide B vitamins and ca	arbohydrates)
\bigcirc	그렇다 마이 골레 되는 그 지방 얼마를 다짐	er, or two knives, cut the margarine into the dry ingredients.	
	5. Place topping on top are soft when pierce	of cut apples. Bake in the microwave oven for 2-5 minutes of with a fork.	or until apples
	Questions:		
•	1. Why do you	need to put the flour into the topping recipe?	
	2. What is anot	ther name for "rolled oats"? (hint: think breakfast)	
*	3. To personali	ze this recipe, what fruit would you add in with the apples?_	
•	Self-Evaluation		
- .	<u>Procedure</u> : when cooking, w	vere you organized, confident, referred to recipe	/5
	Final Product: tasty, looks go	ood, presented in two bowls , cooked through	/5
	Safety: all tools, counter, eq	uipment washed in HOTTEST soapy water, dried well	/5
0	Kitchen: floor, sinks, behind	taps cleaned, equipment in correct location, teacher check	/5

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NAME:	1775
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Let's Get Fooducated!

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_	8 3		8 B	

Ingredient List:

SUGAR, UNBLEACHED ENRICHED FLOUR (WHEAT FLOUR, NIACIN, REDUCED IRON, THIAMINE MONONITRATE {VITAMIN B1}, RIBOFLAVIN {VITAMIN B2}, FOLIC ACID), HIGH OLEIC CANOLA AND/OR PALM OIL, COCOA (PROCESSED WITH ALKALI), HIGH FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP, CORNSTARCH, LEAVENING (BAKING SODA AND/OR CALCIUM PHOSPHATE), SALT, SOY LECITHIN, VANILLIN-

CHOCOLATE, CONTAINS: WHEAT, SOY.

Nutrition Grade

-AN ARTIFICIAL FLAVOR,



Serving Size 3 cookies (34g) Serving Per Container 15

Amount Per Serving	
Calories 160	Calories from Fat 60
	% Daily Values*
Total Fat 7g	11%
Saturated Fat 2g	10%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 160mg	7%
Total Carbohydrate	25g 8%
Dietary Fiber 1g	4%
Sugars 14g	
Protein 1g	2%
Calcium 2%	• Iron 10%

*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.
Your Daily Values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.

		2,500
ss than	65g	80g
ss than	20g	25g
ss than	300mg	300mg
ss than	2400mg	2400mg
	300g	375g
	25g	30g
	ess than ess than ess than ess than	ess than 20g ess than 300mg ess than 2400mg 300g

1. Ho	w many coo	kies are in a	servina?			

2. How many servings are in a package?

3. How many cookies are in a package?

4. How many cookies do you have for a snack?

5. What's the first ingredient listed in the ingredient list?

6. How many grams of sugar per serving?

7. How many teaspoons of sugar per serving? (HINT: there are 4 grams of sugar per teaspoon)

8. Approximately how many teaspoons of sugar are in each cookie?

9. What nutrition grade should this product get? (examples: A, B+, C-) Write the grade in the Nutrition Grade circle above.





Scan this barcode with the Fooducate app to learn more





Match the vitamin/mineral with its body helping job!

© Calcium	 helps you grow and repairs cuts and wounds, keeps your teeth and gums healthy, plus it helps 				
② Fibre	absorb iron.				
Ø HUIE	– good for strong immunity and healthy skin & eyes.				
3 Folate	used to build bones and teeth.				
भि Iron	 keeps eyes and skin healthy and helps to protect against infections. 				
(\$\sigma\) Magnesium	- Important for bowel function and makes you feel full.				
(b) Phosphorus	 helps you stop bleeding when you are cut, helps build strong bones and helps prevent heart disease. 				
(7) Potassium	- a mineral used in building bones and releasing energy from muscles. Helps the bady make red blood calls				
8 Vitamin A	 Helps the body make red blood cells. helps the immune system function properly to prevent you from getting sick. 				
B Vitamins	 helps your body absorb of calcium and phosphorus for your strong bones and teeth. 				
(ID) Vitamin C	- used for growth and repair of cells and tissues and works with calcium to provide structure and				
W Vitamin D	strength.				
(17) Vitamin E	 help the body release energy from protein, fat, and carbohydrates, and helps the nervous system. 				
(3) Vitamin K	 is used to carry oxygen in the blood, and helps your brain and body use the energy it gets from food. 				
(비)Zinc	- May lower blood pressure and help reduce bone loss.				

Learning Guide Reflection

<u>- 네트리트 아이들은 사용 환경을</u> 어떻게 하는 사용도 되는 것이다.
고기가 하는데 되는 이 경기에 가려 보았다고 하면서 하고 있다. 그는 아이 하고 있다고 있다는 그런 그리고, 다 한 기를 하는데 말하는데 하는데 발표되었다. 그는 이 길을 하는데 한 경기를 하는데 하는데 있다고 있다. 그리고 있다. 그리고 있다고 있는데 말하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 말하는데 말하는데 하는데 되었다.
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End of Term Reflection Questions

The following questions are for you to reflect on what you've learned so far in Foods and provide your teacher with some feedback on how the course is going.

Answer the following questions and be as detailed as possible as it will help you when you conference with me.

- 1. What are some of your strengths?
- 2. What are some of your weaknesses? How will you improve?
- 3. How will you continue to challenge yourself in the course?
- 4. If you were to write a report card comment about your progress and participation in Foods what would it say?
- 5. What is working for you in the course? What are you enjoying?
- 6. What is not working for you in the course? What could be improved?
- 7. Is there anything you would really like to learn how to make or a recipe you want to share with the class?

TEACHER COMMENT/FEEDBACK SECTION:

Teacher Signature:

Student Signature: