Appetite for Agriculture
Invite a farmer to bring his or her local food and discuss how it is grown, including basic principles
of plant science.

Georgia Standard AG-BAS-7

Explain how items being taste tested are grown. Discuss the importance of environmental and natural
resources.

Georgia Standard AG-BAS-3

Hungry for Health
Discuss components of MyPlate. Taste foods from each food group found on MyPlate.

Georgia Standards HEK.1; HE1.7; HE4.1

Read food labels and evaluate different breakfast cereals or bars by comparing: taste, sugar, calories,
fat and fiber.

Georgia Standards HE1.1; HE2.3; HE3.7; HE4.3; HE5.1

Lettuce Talk
Keep a journal using all senses to describe the foods tasted. Identify and utilize adjectives for
describing foods (see Food Literacy resource). Document which foods were preferred over others
and how likely is it they would be eaten again. Make notes on how the items could be improved.

Georgia Standards ELAGSE1W1; ELAGSE2W1; ELAGSE3W1; ELAGSE4W1; ELAGSE5W1

Steaming Science
Discuss the changes of matter that occurred when the item to be tasted was prepared. Changes in matter
could include baking a cake, boiling an egg, etc.

Georgia Standard S2P1

Taste different plant parts such as roots (carrots), stems (celery), leaves (spinach), flowers (broccoli
florets), fruit (tomatoes), and seeds (corn kernels).

Georgia Standard S1L1

Mathematics Menu
Taste test votes provide a wonderful set of data to
work with in math lessons about statistics, graphing
and/or percentages. Compare two different recipes
or items. Have the students vote on the one they like
best and would like to see served in the cafeteria.
Graph the results.

Georgia Standards MGSEK.MD.3; MGSE1.MD.4; MGSE2.MD.10

Look at the recipe being taste tested. Note and discuss
measurements in the recipe (i.e. gallons, cups, quarts,
pints, etc.). Identify and understand any fractions present.
Using computation skills expand or reduce ingredients
to adjust the number of servings.

Georgia Standards MGSE3.NF.1; MGSE4.MD.1; MGSE4.MD.2; MGSE4.NF.3; MGSE5.NF.1

Stir Up Social Studies
When studying Native American culture, sample
produce such as squash, corn, and beans. Research the "three sisters" method of growing.

Georgia Standard SS3H1

Taste produce grown in the school garden or foods that
are Georgia/locally grown or produced. Discuss the
economic and ecological benefits of eating locally.
Map where produce is grown in your county or the
State of Georgia.

Georgia Standard SSKG2

Describe how the food item being tested came from a
farm. Discuss the roles of the people who helped get
the food from the farm to the student (farmer, truck driver,
chef, etc.). Describe how people are both producers and
consumers.

Georgia Standards SSKE1; SS1E3

Compare different regions within the state or country and
discuss how geography, climate, and natural resources
influence agriculture. Sample foods from each region

Georgia Standards SS3G3; SS5G2; SS8G1.

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Modeling Manners During Taste Testings

Taste tests provide an opportunity to practice social graces. Practicing these skills provides students with an understanding of social graces to utilize in both personal and professional settings (i.e. a business meeting).

Ground Rules for Tasting Food Politely

If taste testing in the classroom, consider writing the rules on a large paper and taping it to the floor (ground). If taste testing outside or in a garden area, consider using chalk to write rules on the ground.

- Start off the experience on a positive note and have students cheer “Hip hip hooray we get to try _____ today!”

- When offered items to try, students should say “Yes, thank you” or “No, thank you.”

- Don’t Yuck My Yum! Remember that food preferences are personal. Encourage students to use respectful language such as “I don’t care for it.” Remind student tasters that it’s important to be kind to other people when tasting food. Avoid making faces and saying unpleasant things about the food; doing such can hurt the feelings of the person who prepared the food or of someone who likes the food. Remind students that we do not say negative things about how something tastes because it might offend someone and discourage others from trying something new. Allow other students to have an opportunity to taste it and form their own opinions.

- If a student tries something that she or he does not like, request that they politely remove food from their mouth with a napkin. Show students how to discard the napkin discreetly.

- Remind students that sometimes it takes trying new things 10 times before you begin to like them. Be willing to try it again in the future. Sometimes a food that does not taste good today will taste good another day or in another way.

Homework

Send home copies of the recipe. Students love to share what they have done and learned at school with their families.

If their parents try the recipe at home, students may be more likely to try it at school or in the future.

Procedures

There are various ways to conduct a taste test including:

- **Anonymous Ballot Boxes:** For ballot boxes, consider using existing kitchen equipment such as bowls or repurpose cans, spice containers, etc. Use words such as “ok”, “good” and “no thank you” on each container. Have students cast their vote anonymously using paper, dried beans, etc.

- **Visual Count, Tally:** Use paper and have students cast their vote with tally marks or use stickers.

- **Paper/Electronic Survey:** Create a survey to meet your needs or utilize an existing survey.

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SCHOOL NUTRITION
Food Literacy

Use this list to describe foods.

Appearance: how a food looks including color, shape, etc.
Aroma: the smell or odor of a food
Texture: the texture of food describes how it feels in the mouth or to the touch
Taste: how a food is when you eat it

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