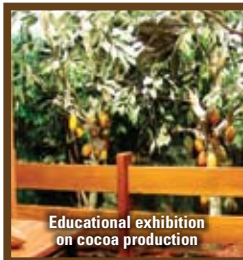


Pannys

Phillip Island Chocolate Factory

Post-Visit Resource Kit Levels 3 and 4 Yr. 3, Yr. 4, Yr. 5 and Yr. 6

Pannys Amazing World of Chocolate, the latest addition. Learn about cocoa harvesting, how chocolate is made and their vital ingredients. Other viewings include the Statue of David (made from chocolate), mural of Dame Edna consisting of 12,000 chocolate pieces, and the chocolate village where even the buildings are made of chocolate.



Educational exhibition on cocoa production



Interactive display of chocolate production



A two metre chocolate statue of Michelangelo's David



A 12,000 piece chocolate mosaic of Dame Edna Everage



A chocolate village complete with working trains



A giant ONE TONNE block of chocolate



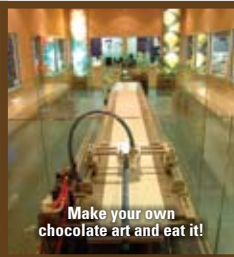
Our huge and thunderous chocolate waterfall



Panny's Amazing Chocolate Machine



See the slow growing chocolate stalagmite



Make your own chocolate art and eat it!



Watch the chocolate carving machine



See the chocolate factory in action

Open 7 days a week from 9am

www.phillipislandchocolatefactory.com.au

Contents

This is a curriculum pack that provides activities that are related directly to the Victorian Essential Learning Standards. The activities have been designed to link into the defined Strands and Domains of VELS. The activities are designed to be more open ended in order to allow your students to show what they have learned and gained from their experience at Panny's Amazing World of Chocolate!

**Pick and choose the activities that relate best to your class.
*Enjoy!***

Physical, Personal and Social Learning

Pg. 3

Health and Physical Education
Interpersonal development
Personal Learning
Civics and Citizenship

Disciplined-based Learning

Pg. 5

The Arts
English
The Humanities
Economics
Geography
History
Languages Other Than English (LOTE)
Mathematics
Science

Interdisciplinary Learning

Pg. 7

Communication
Design, Creativity and Technology
Information and Communications Technology
Thinking Processes



Name.....

Date:.....

What are the ingredients of the following types of chocolates?

Milk Chocolate	Dark Chocolate	White Chocolate

Look at the packaging from chocolate bars and as a group, list and define the natural and artificial ingredients in the table below. You may need to research some of the listed ingredients.

Artificial Ingredients	Natural Ingredients

List any ingredients that you think are interesting or require more research.

Name.....

Date:.....

In groups brainstorm the interesting information you gained from the excursion to Panny's Amazing World of Chocolate.

As a group decide how you can present your findings.



Consider these ideas:

Write a radio play

Give a talk

Make a PowerPoint presentation

Create a newsletter

Write a story

Make a poster

YOUR own idea!

Circle the way your group is planning to present your findings.

REMEMBER to ensure that every member of your group has a role.

Name.....

Date:.....

Tempering - The final stage of Chocolate Making

This is the final stage of processing chocolate. Tempering is the manipulation of the crystals in chocolate mixture. The crystallization of cocoa butter at specific temperatures dictates the size and texture of crystals within chocolate. The size of the crystals vary and this in turns effects the appearance of the chocolate and the way in which it breaks. Chocolate that is shiny with a crisp snap when broken has smaller cocoa butter crystals produced from the tempering process and they have been processed at a higher temperature (above 28 °C - 82 °F). Chocolate that is more dull and matt on the outside and crumbles instead of snaps, is processed in the tempering stage at a lower temperature (below 28 °C - 82 °F).

The table below shows how the fats in cocoa butter can crystallize in six different forms. The scientific name for this process is polymorphous crystallization. The six different crystal forms have different properties as explained below.

Crystal stages	Melting temperature	Notes on state of chocolate
I	17°C (63°F)	Soft and crumbly, melts too easily.
II	21°C (70°F)	Soft and crumbly, melts too easily.
III	26°C (78°F)	Firm with a poor snap, melts too easily.
IV	28°C (82°F)	Firm with a good snap, melts too easily.
V	34°C (94°F)	Glossy, firm, crisp snap, melts near body temperature (37 °C).
VI	36°C (97°F)	Hard and takes weeks to form.

Using the table and information above think of the different types of chocolate products there are and then consider what degree of melting temperature that product would need to be processed at.

? Can you think of any other substances that would use the tempering process to further strengthen its form?

Name.....

Date:.....

Using the map of the world and an atlas name the continents and countries where:

- Cocoa trees are grown
- Chocolate is manufactured



Create a color coded key to show the countries that:

Grow Cocoa trees

Make chocolate



Can you name all of the continents of the world?

Name.....

Date:.....

Write a survey that you can give your classmates that will tell you:

- how chocolate effects people emotionally and physically
- what kind of chocolates are most popular
- how much money people spend on chocolate

Write at least 10 questions. (Note your ideas here.)

Administer the survey and analyse the results.

Write a report or present orally the results of your survey.

 **What conclusions can you make about chocolate in today's culture?**

Name.....

Date:.....

Plan a launch campaign for International Chocolate Day.

Make sure your campaign includes:

- the benefits of chocolate
- good times to eat chocolate
- how chocolate is made
- the history of chocolate



Present your campaign in the form of:



A flyer

A newspaper article

A radio commercial

A poster

Your own idea
