SHOWCASE 2013

Awards Ceremony

The University of Leeds
Postgraduate Research
Conference
SHOWCASE 2013

Showcase Movie

Saima Ahmed: Faculty of Medicine and Health –
http://youtu.be/ljk-n3Gds0c
Crispian Neill: Arts
http://youtu.be/tnPyppsXw8Q
Alex Wright: Medicine and Health
http://youtu.be/EFaZ3XYdArs
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Showcase Movie
3rd
Saima Ahmed:
SHOWCASE 2013

Showcase Movie

2nd

Crispian Neill
SHOWCASE 2013

Showcase Movie
1st
Alex Wright
SHOWCASE 2013

Postgraduate Research Image of the Year

SHOWCASE
Celebrating Excellence in Postgraduate Research
SHOWCASE 2013

Research Image

2nd Place
Eleanor Jew
SHOWCASE 2013

Research Image
Joint 1st Place
SHOWCASE 2013

Research Image

Joint 1st Place
SHOWCASE 2013

Postgraduate Research Poster of the Year
SHOWCASE 2013

Research Poster
3rd Place (Joint)
When the Power of Language becomes unjust: some issues facing mainstream education in Vietnam

Research Background
Context: Vietnam has a population of 95.5 million, of whom 6.89 million are from 33 different ethnic minority groups speaking over 100 languages. The official language is Vietnamese, spoken by the majority Kinh group, and is the only language used in the education system.

Problems: Ethnically minority children are reported as having low academic achievement, low enrolment rate, and high rate of discontinuing their schooling.

Participants: Four 6-year-old pupils from four ethnic minority groups whose home language is not Vietnamese.

Qualitative Methods: Participant Observation & Interview under Ethnography methodology.

Research Questions
1. In which ways do ethnically minority pupils become categorized as slow learners?
2. What may happen to those being categorized as slow?

Facts: The Programme
- Time allocation weekly for each subject
- Subjects to be tested
- Mid-year tests (5 months after the children enter the school) and end-year tests (5 months after the mid-year test) decide the final academic outcomes.
- Test score < 50% = repeat the test, getting less than 50% in tests, repeat the year.

What do you think?
- Can language alone decide the final academic outcomes for learners?
- Why is Hanoi and HCMC should second language learners be tested?
- Should a visual rather than literacy or text-based approach be used in teaching and testing Mathematics for second language learners in their early years?
- Should repeating the tests and repeating the year practices be employed in early years?
- Can slow learning in a second language always be associated with special needs?

Chung Gilliland
School of Education, University of Leeds

Thank you to the following:

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SHOWCASE 2013

Research Poster
3rd Place (Joint)
Not a waste: How we could make waste plastics worth their weight in gold

Jonathan Acomb
Jonathan Acomb, SPEME, Engineering

The problem with plastics

Plastics are one of the most used materials in the world and future use is estimated to increase. However contamination and separating the different types of plastics make recycling difficult. As a result recycling rates are low and most plastics still end up in unsustainable landfill.

What is the alternative?

By using a process called thermal chemical recycling, the waste plastics can be converted into more valuable products.

Hydrogen
A green alternative to fossil fuels; gives of no carbon dioxide
Already used in some cars

Carbon nanotubes
Valuable form of carbon similar to graphite found in pencils
Hollow cylindrical tubes which are 10,000 times smaller than human hair

Why hydrogen gas and carbon nanotubes?

Hydrogen is an important future fuel and energy source. It is far less polluting than coal, oil and gas and so is better for the environment. It doesn’t produce carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas.

Carbon nanotubes are more than 25 times more valuable than gold: 1g can be worth up to £660. They are stronger than steel, have large surface area and can conduct electricity and could be used in solar panels, hydrogen fuel cells, water purification, touch screen devices, high strength materials or even a space elevator.

What are the implications?

By varying the conditions used, we can get larger yields of hydrogen and carbon nanotubes. This would generate lots of money from a waste resource.

If undertaken on a large scale it would divert a large amount of waste plastics from landfill. This is because the process can use a wide variety of plastics and mixtures of more than one plastics at once.
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Research Poster
2nd Place

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Celebrating Excellence in Postgraduate Research
Minding the Gap:
Are widening ethnic differences in health all just a case of snakes and ladders?

Fran Darlington, Paul Norman (University of Leeds), Dimitris Kitas (University of Sheffield)

Those living in more advantaged areas and belonging to higher social classes are more likely to be in BETTER HEALTH than those in more deprived areas or in lower social classes. Health is SOCIALLY GRADED which results in INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH.

As a population, we are highly mobile: MOVING HOUSE on average 8 times in our lives...

We also change SOCIAL CLASS through PROMOTION, EDUCATION or even JOB LOSS and UNEMPLOYMENT.

What if MOVING to a more area or moving up the SOCIAL LADDER IMPROVE our health?

Or MOVING to a more deprived area or moving down the SOCIAL LADDER might WORSEN our health?

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MIND THE GAP!!

Want to learn more? SCAN this code and move across the board using the “and” keys.

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Research Poster

1st Place
Slimming Reminders:  How diet-related food reduces dieters’ food intake.

Nicola Buckland*, Graham Finlayson & Marion Hetherington

Institute of Psychological Sciences

Dieting is difficult
- Only 1 in 20 dieters lose weight and maintain weight loss.
- The sight, smell and taste of delicious food can tempt dieters to break their diet plans.

Diet reminders might help
- Objects associated with dieting, e.g. weighing scales, can instantly remind dieters to limit their food intake.
- As food is central to a diet plan, some foods might be strongly associated with dieting.
- Exposure to diet-related food might remind dieters to limit their food intake in tempting situations.

Aims
1) Identify which foods are most diet-related.
2) Test the effect of exposure to the sight, smell and taste of diet-related food on dieters’ food intake.

Identifying diet-related foods
Online surveys
- Asked 387 women to rate whether different snack foods and appetisers were associated with dieting.
- 77% of dieters agreed oranges were a snack associated with dieting.
- Salad was rated as an appetiser most associated with dieting.

Laboratory studies – measuring food intake
- Study 1: images. Study
  - Exposed 26 dieting women and 41 non-dieting women to images of diet-related foods and then offered tempting snack foods.
- Study 2: sight and smell.
  - Exposed 16 dieting women and 24 non-dieting women to the sight and smell of a diet-related food and subsequently measured snack intake.
- Study 3: taste.
  - Across 3 sessions, 13 dieting women and 13 non-dieting women consumed either a diet-related appetiser, a tempting appetiser or water. After each appetiser, meal intake was measured.

Findings
- Dieters ate 29% less snacks after exposure to diet-related images.
- Dieters ate 40% less chocolate after exposure to the sight and smell of a diet-related food.
- Dieters ate 21% less of a meal after a diet-related appetiser.

Impact
- Diet-related food cues reduced dieters’ snack and meal intake.
- Increasing diet-related cues in places where dieters are most likely to overeat, such as the fridge or desk at work, might improve adherence to diet plans.
- Future studies might test the effect of adding diet-related food cues to weight-loss regimens.
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Three Minute Thesis
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TMT 2nd

Cara Attenborough
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TMT
1st
Rachael Kelley
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Postgraduate Researcher of the Year 2013
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Postgraduate Researcher of the Year Joint 3rd

Claire Nash
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Postgraduate Researcher of the Year Joint 3rd

David Shearing
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Postgraduate Researcher of the Year 2nd

Jim Tiernan
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Postgraduate Researcher of the Year

1st
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Postgraduate Researcher of the Year 2013

Martin Muir