Surname						Other	Names			
Centre Number						Candi	date Number			
Candidate Signature										

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General Certificate of Secondary Education June 2004

# DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY: FOOD TECHNOLOGY Higher Tier

3542/H



Monday 21 June 2004 9.00 am to 11.00 am

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In addition to this paper you will require:

a pen, pencil, ruler, eraser, pencil sharpener and coloured pencils.

Time allowed: 2 hours

#### **Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. Use pencil and coloured pencils only for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.
- All working must be shown.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

#### Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 125.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- Wherever calculations are needed you should show your working.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation.

For Exam	iner's Use
Number	Mark
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2	
3	
4	
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7	
TOTAL	
Examiner's initials	

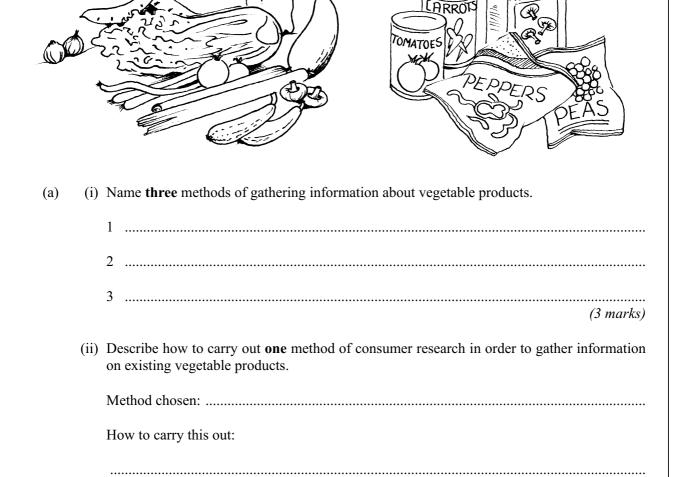
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# NO QUESTIONS APPEAR ON THIS PAGE

#### Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

#### Question 1 is about gathering information on food products.

1 A food manufacturer wishes to extend the range of vegetable products on sale.



(4 marks)

(b) The table below shows nutritional profiles for a range of existing multi-cultural vegetable products.

Product per 100 g	Energy (kJ/kcal)	Protein (g)	Carbohydrate (g)	Sugar (g)	Fat (g)	Dietary fibre (g)
Vegetable samosas	1155 kJ 276 kcal	9.7	28.2	1	13.8 2.2 saturates	1.4
Chinese spring rolls	1027 kJ 246 kcal	2.8	31.6	3.4	14.9 1.2 saturates	1.6
Vegetable kebabs	264 kJ 61 kcal	1.8	4.5	4.3	4.3 0.7 saturates	2.4
Chow mein stir fry	323 kJ 77 kcal	2.1	6	2.5	5 0.6 saturates	2.3

"healthier options".		tne	table,	explain	wny	some	vegetable	products	are	orten	soid	as
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(c)	What are the advantages <b>and</b> disadvantages to consumers of using ready prepared vegetable products?
	(5 marks)

 $\left(\frac{\phantom{a}}{18}\right)$ 

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

#### Question 2 is about food product development.

2 A manufacturer wishes to extend the range of vegetarian pastry products.

The test kitchen works to the following design criteria.

The successful product will:

- use fresh vegetables
- be served in individual portions
- include pastry
- have a crisp and chunky texture
- be attractive and appealing to a variety of consumers.
- (i) With the aid of notes and sketches, produce two different design ideas which meet the (a) design criteria. Do not draw any packaging.

Design idea 1	
	(5 marks)

	(3 marks)
Design idea 2	
	(5 m auko

(5 marks)

	(ii)	Choose <b>one</b> of your design ideas for the manufacturer to develop.
		Idea 1 Idea 2
		Explain in detail how your chosen design idea meets the design criteria.
		(4 marks)
(b)	(i)	Write a product specification for your chosen design idea.
		1
		2
		3
		4
		5
		(5 marks)

QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(ii) List the ingredients needed to make your chosen design idea in the test kitchen.Explain the function of each ingredient used.

	Quantities	Ingredients	Functions
Pastry:			
Filling:			

(10 marks)

(iii) Produce a plan for making your chosen idea in the test kitchen. (8 marks)

Include details of:

• **two** critical control points (CCPs) used (2 marks)

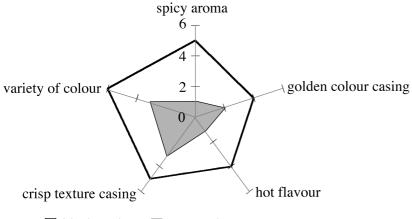
• **two** examples of feedback given after control checks. (2 marks)

You may use flow charts, diagrams, notes or sketches in your answer.



## Question 3 is about developing prototypes in a test kitchen.

3 Sensory testing is carried out on a samosa product with the following results.



<u>Ingredients:</u> flour, water, potato, salt, ghee, cauliflower, peas

☐ ideal product ☐ test product

1 = poor result: 6 = good result

(a) Describe a development that would improve the samosa product in **two** different sensory areas.

Sensory area	Development
1	
2	

(6 marks)

(b)	Explain how a manufacturer could correct the following problems during the production of samosas.
	(i) A number of samosas are uneven in size and shape.
	(2 marks)
	(ii) After frying, the samosas are too greasy.
	(2 marks)

 $\left(\frac{10}{10}\right)$ 

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

# Question 4 is about control checks.

4	(a)	What is meant by:
		(i) a critical control point (CCP)?
		(2 marks)
		(ii) a quality control check?
		(2 marks

(b) Temperature control is important when manufacturing food products. Label the diagram to show the critical temperature ranges needed for the following:

13

- (i) room temperature 10-63 °C
- (ii) danger zone for bacterial growth

(iii) safe reheating of ready made products

(iv) storing foods in the freezer

(v) chilling foods in the refrigerator.

The first answer is shown as an example for you.

100°C 95°C 90°C 85°C 80°C 75°C 70°C 65°C 60°C 55°C 50°C 45°C 40°C 35°C 30°C (i) 25°C 10 - 36 °C room 20°C temp 15°C 10°C 5°C 0°C -5°C - 10°C - 15 °C −20°C −25°C (4 marks)

Turn over ▶

(c) Explain how to use a food probe to take the temperature of food.

TE TE	
(4 marks)	



<b>5</b> (a)	Using notes and sketches, produce <b>two</b> different design ideas for potato toppings for a shepherd pie.
Idea 1	
	(3 marks)
Idea 2	

(3 marks)

QUESTION 5 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(b) Explain, with reasons, what safety precautions should be taken when using the following equipment to prepare and cook potatoes.

Equipment	Safety precautions	Reasons
	2	
Grating and slicing disc for a food processor		
	2	
Electric deep fat fryer		

(8 marks)

mputer Aided Manufacture (CAM) when using industria	lain the advantages of using Co fat fryers.	
		•••••
		•••••
		•••••
(2 marks		



## Question 6 is about production costs and packaging.

6 Manufacturers use computers to h	lp them work out batch p	production costs.
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What is meant by batch production?	
	•••
	•••
	•••
	•••
(3 mark	 (3)

(b) A manufacturer uses a spreadsheet to work out the costs of a 5 kg batch of salad. The spreadsheet is shown below.

	F9	<b>=</b> =SUM(F2	:F8)				
3is	preadsheet20(	)4					
	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G
1	Ingredients	weight bought(kg)	cost	cost per kg	weight used(kg)	cost used	
2	tomatoes	10.00	£3.60	£0.36	1.75	£0.63	
3	olives	10.00	£10.00	£1.00	0.50	£0.50	
4	red onion	2.50	£1.50	£0.60	0.50	£0.30	
5	cucumber	5.00	£7.00	£1.40	1.00	£1.40	1
6	olive oil	0.50	£3.50	£7.00	0.10	£0.70	
7	feta cheese	1.00	£3.50	£3.50	1.00	£3.50	
8	lemon juice	0.50	£1.30	£2.60	0.15	£0.39	
9					5.00	£7.42	
10							
11							

What an price?	re the a			-		spreadshee						
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		••••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	••••••		•••••		 marks)

(i)

(ii) Describe <b>one</b> way the manufactor the weight or quality of the final p	urer could lower the cost of ingredients without reducing product.
	(2 marks)
Explain why the following types of page	ckaging are suitable for ready prepared salads.
Type of packaging	Reasons
Rigid plastic containers	
MAP (modified atmosphere packaging)	

(6 marks)

(c)

The following information is shown on a pack of ready prepared salad. (d)

Explain the meaning of the information given.

Labelling information	What it means
150g <b>C</b>	
"Wash before use"	
Use by July 11th	

(6 marks)

Qu	estion	7 is about organic vegetables.
7	Son	ne vegetable products are now labelled "Organic".
	(a)	Explain what is meant by the term "organic vegetables".
		(2 marks)
	(b)	Give reasons why organic vegetables are becoming more popular with consumers.
		(5 marks)

## END OF QUESTIONS

