## Mark Scheme (Results)

## Summer 2008

## GCSE

# GCSE Design \& Technology: <br> Food Technology (1970) Paper 2H 

1970 2H Mark Scheme

| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Q1(a) | It is essential that the point and reason both fully relate to form, function <br> or user requirements. |  |
| Q1(a)(i) | MARKET <br> Point: provide a single portion/small portion/eaten from a small container <br> Reason: for students/elderly/those on their own/lunch boxes/different <br> meal times/food on the move <br> Point: provide use low fat ingredients <br> Reason: appeal to health conscious market <br> Point: appeal to a wide audience/age group <br> Reason: greater demand: profit/sell more |  |
| Point: to provide a ready made dessert <br> Reason: for convenience/save time/for those who lack skill <br> Q1(a)(ii) <br> Point: to provide a traditional dessert <br> Reason: authentic taste | ENVIRONMENT <br> Point: strawberries free from pesticides / organic <br> Reason: to prevent contamination/protect wildlife <br> Point: No GM ingredients <br> Reason: to prevent mutation of crops / cross breeding <br> Point: container able to be recycled/biodegradable <br> Reason: prevent litter / preserve resources / reduce pollution/stop overuse <br> of landfill sites/reduce waste | (2 x 1) |


| Q1(b)(i) | Two reasons given: <br> - Good mouth feel/texture <br> (1) <br> - Luxury ingredient (1) <br> - Traditional topping (1) <br> - Lower fat than double cream (1) <br> - Cheaper than double cream (1) <br> - Holds its shape (1) | (2) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q1(b)(ii) | Two reasons given: <br> - Chocolate is popular (1) <br> - Contrast in tastes/flavour (1) <br> - Little effect on nutritional value/fat (1) <br> - Contrast in colour/different colour (1) <br> - Luxury ingredient (1) <br> - Easy to shape/make/grate (1) <br> - Will stick to cream easily (1) <br> - Curls are lightweight so will not sink into the cream (1) <br> - Chocolate will not dissolve/leach into cream (1) <br> (Do not accept any reference to attractive, appealing/look better) | (2) |
| Q1(c) | Two properties and reasons given: <br> Property: fatless <br> Reason: reduce the total fat content / lower risk of CHD / heart attack (Do not accept healthy) <br> Property: light/open texture/soft texture <br> Reason: good mouth feel / contrast to other layers /different texture <br> Property: to soak up/absorb the fruit jelly/fruit juice <br> Reason: aerated / full of holes <br> Property: aerated / full of holes <br> Reason: to soak up/absorb the fruit jelly/fruit juice <br> Property: traditional ingredient <br> Reason: to give authentic taste / texture <br> Property: firm, solid, sturdy <br> Reason: keep layers separated | (4) |


| Q1(d) | Two Quality Control Checks given: <br> - bacterial / lab / laboratory check (1) <br> - weight (1) <br> - x-ray / scanning (1) <br> - metal detector (1) <br> - check/probe temperature (1) <br> - visual check to see lid secure/sealed /tamper proof (1) (Do not accept HACCP) | (2) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q1(e) | One way described: <br> - the cream / jelly / milk / fruit have a short shelf life / high risk of food poisoning <br> - strong competition as wide choice available / huge variety of desserts on the market <br> - layers may separate during storage which spoils the appearance where problems arise it is easy to trace faulty products trifle must be chilled and cold storage is limited | (2) |
| Q1(f)(i) | One explanation given: <br> Encourage people to eat more portions of fruit each day <br> - One fruit portion because of the strawberries <br> - One fruit portion because of the fruit juice <br> (Any reference to portion/five a day) | (2) |
| Q1(f)(i) | Be eye-catching to attract customers <br> - a variety of colours because of the layers e.g. reference to custard, jelly, chocolate and cream (minimum 2) <br> - a decorative finish because of the piping/chocolate curls <br> - provide contrasts in colours between layers/cream and chocolate <br> - use of individual/decorative container because it appeals to singles/elderly/for parents <br> - use of clear containers which allows the consumer to see the contents | (2) |
|  | Total for question | 22 |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q2(a) | Two ways given: <br> - piping (1) <br> - slicing (1) <br> - tins / trays / pattie tins (1) <br> - moulds (1) <br> - crimping / pinching (1) <br> - extrusion (1) $(2 \times 1)$ | (2) |
| Q2(a)(ii) | Explanation (only answer) <br> They give consistency/equal sizes across a batch because the cutter has a set shape $(2 \times 1)$ | (2) |
| Q2(b) | Two ways described: <br> Eggs: <br> -they provide protein to enrich the dough/make the dough richer <br> -the fat in the egg yolks makes the dough tastes richer <br> -glaze on the surface prior to baking improves appearance $(2 \times 1)$ <br> Salt: <br> -it removes moisture for bacteria to grow (preservative) which improves the shelf life <br> - salt is tasted by the tongue / less bland which adds flavour <br> -salt increases the rate of fermentation to yeast works quicker <br> - salt strengthens/toughens gluten which makes the dough stretch better/become more elastic <br> (do not accept 'makes bread rise' or 'binding') $(2 \times 1)$ | (2) (2) |
| Q2(c) | Three decorations named: <br> -marzipan (1) <br> -sauce / couli (1) <br> - pastry decorations (1) <br> - chocolate (1) <br> - fruits (1) <br> - sugar(s) / frosting / spun (1) <br> $\bullet$-icings / butter icing / glace icing /royal icing (1) <br> - sweets / hundreds \& thousands (1) <br> - piped icing (1) <br> -cream (1) <br> - fresh herbs (1) <br> -zest / peel (1) <br> - nuts (1) <br> (only accept one from each bullet point) | (3) |


| Q2(d)(i) | Three disadvantages given: <br> - energy costs (1) <br> - initial costs high / purchasing equipment costly (1) <br> - specialist training needed/must train staff on new equipment (1) <br> -breakdowns / disruptions to production are expensive (1) <br> -mistakes create lots of waste (1) <br> -food items not unique (1) <br> - maintenance costs / costs money to keep it working (1) <br> - production costs (1) <br> -can only perform selective tasks (1) | (3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q2(d)(ii) | Two ways explained: <br> -stock/ingredients levels can be: identified / checked / predicted / calculated / scanned with EPOS tills /databases / spreadsheets <br> -EPOS tills / databases can be used to automatically re-order / estimate future sales based on previous years <br> -waste is reduced / avoided because storage temperatures can be logged / controlled <br> - shelf life of ingredients / stock can be monitored to rotate stock | (4) |
| Q2(e) | Two ways described: <br> - use of email to maintain contact / conduct/organise market research between suppliers / customers / ordering <br> -use of websites for orders / research competition <br> - use of EPOS to monitor / record sales data / re-order <br> -store data/information for future research / use /analysis | (4) |
|  | Total for question | 22 |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q3(a) | Design Idea 1 <br> Contain a contain a fruit or vegetable with a high level of vitamin C <br> - Evidence given of a suitable fruit or vegetable (1) e.g. named fruit or vegetable <br> - Evidence of a high level of vitamin C (1) e.g. use of citrus fruits/blackcurrants/tomatoes/peppers etc. or citric acid <br> Have a good flavour from natural ingredients <br> - Evidence of one ingredient having a good flavour (1)e.g. synthetic flavours (rum essence) / use of citrus fruit / onion / garlic / banana / mango / tomato / mushroom / herbs etc. <br> - Evidence of one flavour coming from a natural source (1)e.g. use of citrus fruit / banana / mango / tomato / mushrooms / herbs etc <br> Have a decoration that is shaped by processing <br> -Evidence of a decoration (1)e.g. carrot / cucumber / tomato / cheese / cream <br> $\bullet$ Evidence that it is shaped by processing (1)e.g. use slicing / cutting / grating / piping <br> Have a thick consistency with a five day shelf life <br> - Evidence an ingredient/process with a thick consistency (1)e.g. use of cream / soft cheeses / thick yoghurt / mayonnaise/blended/pureed/starch/pre-gelatinised <br> - Evidence of a five day shelf life (1)e.g. use of acid / preservative / stabiliser / UHT / pasteurisation / stored in a fridge | (8) |


|  | Design Idea 2 <br> - One different named fruit / vegetable (1) <br> - One different named source of vitamin C (1) <br> - One different source of good flavour (1) <br> - One different named natural ingredient (1) <br> - One different method of decorating (1) <br> - One different method of shape processing (1) <br> - One different thick ingredient/process (1) <br> - One different way of ensuring a five day shelf life (1) <br> gesign Two |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q3(b)(i) | Evaluation of: Must have a good flavour from natural ingredients <br> Positive and negative reasons relating to: <br> - Reference made to the ingredient that gives flavour (1) <br> - Reference made to a natural ingredient (1) $(2 \times 1)$ | (2) |
| Q3(b)(ii) | Evaluation of: Have a decoration that is shaped by processing <br> Positive and negative reasons relating to: <br> - Reference made to the decoration used (1) <br> - Reference made to the method of shape processing(1) $(2 \times 1)$ | (2) |


| Q3(b)(iii) | (III). Evaluation of :Have a thick consistency with a five day shelf life <br> Positive and negative reasons relating to: <br> $\bullet$ Reference made to the ingredient that thickens (1) <br> - Reference made to the way it has a five day shelf life (1)$\quad$$(2 \times 1)$ | (2) |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q4(a)(i) | Two advantages given: <br> - Extend shelf life / last longer (1) <br> - Safer to eat / destroy bacteria/ pathogenic bacteria/harmful bacteria (1) <br> - Create new product (1) <br> - Improve flavour / texture / taste / appearance / colour / aroma / smell (1) <br> - Fortified foods / improved nutritional qualities (1) $(2 \times 1)$ | (2) |
| Q4(a)(ii) | One way described: <br> - Vitamin C will be destroyed by heat <br> - Vitamin B will be destroyed by heat <br> - Protein will toughen <br> - Protein becomes denatured <br> - Polyunsaturated fats/hydrogenated fats can be denatured into saturated fats at high/frying temperatures | (2) |
| Q4(a)(iii) | - Bacteria/enzymes/micro-organisms cannot multiply / are killed/destroyed because the solution is too acidic <br> - Acidic solution acts as a preservative <br> - Extend shelf life / preserve because bacteria / enzymes / microorganisms are destroyed/killed <br> - The colour darkens because of the effects of acid <br> - The flavour gets stronger because of prolonged storage | (2) |
| Q4(b)(i) | Advantage explained: <br> - They can be converted directly into cells in the human body because they contain all/ the essential amino acids / it is the only source that does this $(2 \times 1)$ <br> (two relevant points from above) | (2) |
| Q4(b)(ii) | One Low Biological Value (LBV) protein named: <br> - Peas (1) <br> - Beans (1) <br> - Lentils (1) <br> - Nuts (1) <br> - Cereals (1) <br> (Do not accept Quorn or Soya / Tofu / bean curd/TVP) | (1) |


| Q4(c) | One way explained: <br> - Bacteria are destroyed / killed because of high temperatures during cooking <br> - Bacteria cannot re-form because rapid/blast chilling to low temperatures <br> (do not accept 'chilling' on its own) | (2) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q4(d)(i) | Three ways given: <br> - Save energy (1) <br> - Conserve / not use new resources (1) <br> - Reduce litter / waste (1) <br> - Reduce landfill (1) <br> - Reduce pollution /CO2 levels /ozone layer less affected (1) <br> - Reduce risk to wild life / animals (1) <br> - Less trees cut down / destroyed (1) <br> - Less transport pollution (1) | (3) |
| Q4(d)(ii) | Two ways described: <br> - Buy products sold in recycled packaging / recycle the packaging to prevent pollution / landfill / waste / enable new materials to be made <br> - Re-use the packaging so that new packaging does not need to be made / less trees cut down / use sustainable resources <br> - Buy food loose so that packaging is not required <br> - Bring your own bags / baskets / use biodegradable packaging / plastic carrier bags to transport food home | (4) |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Q4(e) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
One way explained for each of the following: \\
Synthetic flavourings: \\
- Available all year because it can be manufactured / not reliant on seasonal products \\
- The same strength because it can be made to a set recipe /consistent flavour/taste \\
- Will not change during storage because it is made from chemic
\[
(2 \times 1)
\] \\
Antioxidants: \\
- Maintains nutritional content / vitamins because it protects fat soluble vitamins \\
- Safe to eat/extends shelf life of food. \\
- Food remains in good condition when stored because fat does not go rancid/off \\
- Fruits / vegetables remain attractive because it prevents browning by enzymes
\end{tabular} \& (2)

(2) <br>
\hline \& Total for question \& 22 <br>
\hline \& Total for paper \& 88 <br>
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\end{tabular}

