

Mark Scheme (Results) Summer 2008

GCSE

GCSE Design & Technology: Food Technology (1970) Paper 2H



1970 2H Mark Scheme

Q1(a)(i) MPR	It is essential that the point and reason both fully relate to form, function or user requirements. WARKET Point: provide a single portion/small portion/eaten from a small container Reason: for students/elderly/those on their own/lunch boxes/different meal times/food on the move Point: provide use low fat ingredients Reason: appeal to health conscious market Point: appeal to a wide audience/age group Reason: greater demand: profit/sell more	
P R m P R	Point: provide a single portion/small portion/eaten from a small container Reason: for students/elderly/those on their own/lunch boxes/different meal times/food on the move Point: provide use low fat ingredients Reason: appeal to health conscious market Point: appeal to a wide audience/age group	
R	Reason: appeal to health conscious market Point: appeal to a wide audience/age group	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
1	Seater demands provide sex more	
	Point: to provide a ready made dessert Reason: for convenience/save time/for those who lack skill	
	Point: to provide a traditional dessert Reason: authentic taste (2 x 1)	
	(=,	(2)
` ` ´ `	ENVIRONMENT Point: strawberries free from pesticides / organic Reason: to prevent contamination/protect wildlife	
	Point: No GM ingredients Reason: to prevent mutation of crops / cross breeding	
R	Point: container able to be recycled/biodegradable Reason: prevent litter / preserve resources / reduce pollution/stop overuse of landfill sites/reduce waste	
	(2 x 1)	(2)
P	QUALITY Point: even / straight layers Reason: to improve look of product	
	Point: even piping Reason: to make it attractive/cover the top	
	Point: even spread of chocolate curls Reason: to make it consistent / improve appearance (2 x 1)	(2)

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

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

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

Q2(d)(i)	Three disadvantages given:	
	 energy costs (1) initial costs high / purchasing equipment costly (1) specialist training needed/must train staff on new equipment (1) breakdowns / disruptions to production are expensive (1) mistakes create lots of waste (1) food items not unique (1) maintenance costs / costs money to keep it working (1) production costs (1) can only perform selective tasks (1) 	(2)
	(3 x 1)	(3)
Q2(d)(ii)	Two ways explained:	
	 stock/ingredients levels can be: identified / checked / predicted / calculated / scanned with EPOS tills / databases / spreadsheets EPOS tills / databases can be used to automatically re-order / estimate future sales based on previous years waste is reduced / avoided because storage temperatures can be logged / controlled shelf life of ingredients / stock can be monitored to rotate stock 	(4)
Q2(e)	Two ways described:	
	 use of email to maintain contact / conduct/organise market research between suppliers / customers / ordering use of websites for orders / research competition use of EPOS to monitor / record sales data / re-order store data/information for future research / use /analysis 	
	(4 x 1)	(4)
	Total for question	22

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
Q3(a)	Design Idea 1	
	Contain a contain a fruit or vegetable with a high level of vitamin C	
	Evidence given of a suitable fruit or vegetable (1) e.g. named fruit or vegetable	
	Evidence of a high level of vitamin C (1) e.g. use of citrus fruits/blackcurrants/tomatoes/peppers etc. or citric acid	
	Have a good flavour from natural ingredients	
	•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.	
	•Evidence of one flavour coming from a natural source (1)e.g. use of citrus fruit / banana / mango / tomato / mushrooms / herbs etc	
	Have a decoration that is shaped by processing	
	•Evidence of a decoration (1)e.g. carrot / cucumber / tomato / cheese / cream	
	•Evidence that it is shaped by processing (1)e.g. use slicing / cutting / grating / piping	
	Have a thick consistency with a five day shelf life	
	•Evidence an ingredient/process with a thick consistency (1)e.g. use of cream / soft cheeses / thick yoghurt / mayonnaise/blended/pureed/starch/pre-gelatinised	
	•Evidence of a five day shelf life (1)e.g. use of acid / preservative / stabiliser / UHT / pasteurisation / stored in a fridge	
	(dework on)	
	1-(3)-1	
	(trick consistance)	
	(used to product c)	
	fruit (fravou, natura)	(8)

	 Design Idea 2 One different named fruit / vegetable (1) One different named source of vitamin C (1) One different source of good flavour (1) One different named natural ingredient (1) One different method of decorating (1) One different method of shape processing (1) One different thick ingredient/process (1) One different way of ensuring a five day shelf life (1) 	
	DESIGN TOO Strawbarry (decoration) Slived Shower Andrea Strawbarry pieces (fruit, withouth c	
	Green yoghwr (thion, UHT)	(8)
Q3(b)(i)	Evaluation of: Must have a good flavour from natural ingredients Positive and negative reasons relating to: • Reference made to the ingredient that gives flavour (1) • Reference made to a natural ingredient (1) (2 x 1)	(2)
Q3(b)(ii)	Evaluation of: Have a decoration that is shaped by processing Positive and negative reasons relating to: • Reference made to the decoration used (1) • Reference made to the method of shape processing(1)	
	(2 x 1)	(2)

Q3(b)(iii)	(III). Evaluation of :Have a thick consistency with a five day shelf life	
	Positive and negative reasons relating to: • Reference made to the ingredient that thickens (1)	
	• Reference made to the way it has a five day shelf life (1) (2 x 1)	(2)
	Total for question	22

Question	Answer	Mark
Number	Tura advantages givens	
Q4(a)(i)	Two advantages given:	
	Extend shelf life / last longer (1)	
	 Safer to eat / destroy bacteria/ pathogenic bacteria/harmful 	
	bacteria (1)	
	Create new product (1)	
	 Improve flavour / texture / taste / appearance / colour / aroma / smell (1) 	
	 Fortified foods / improved nutritional qualities (1) 	
	(2 x 1)	(2)
Q4(a)(ii)	One way described:	
	Vitamin C will be destroyed by heat	
	Vitamin B will be destroyed by heat	
	Protein will toughen	
	Protein becomes denatured	
	Polyunsaturated fats/hydrogenated fats can be denatured into	
	saturated fats at high/frying temperatures	(5)
	(2 x 1)	(2)
Q4(a)(iii)	Bacteria/enzymes/micro-organisms cannot multiply / are	
	killed/destroyed because the solution is too acidic	
	Acidic solution acts as a preservative Fitten dehalf life / preserve because betterin / appropries / priese	
	 Extend shelf life / preserve because bacteria / enzymes / micro- organisms are destroyed/killed 	
	The colour darkens because of the effects of acid	
	The flavour gets stronger because of prolonged storage	
	(2×1)	(2)
Q4(b)(i)	Advantage explained:	
	• 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 x 1)	(2)
	(two relevant points from above)	, ,
Q4(b)(ii)	One Low Biological Value (LBV) protein named:	
	- Pops (1)	
	Peas (1)Beans (1)	
	• Lentils (1)	
	• Nuts (1)	
	Cereals (1)	
	(1×1)	(1)
	(Do not accept Quorn or Soya / Tofu / bean curd/TVP)	

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

Q4(e)	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 x 1) 	(2)
	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 (2 x 1)	(2)
	Total for question	22
	Total for paper	88