## Mark Scheme (Results)

## Summer 2008

## GCSE

# GCSE Design \& Technology: <br> Food Technology (3970) Paper 2H 

3970 2H Mark Scheme

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | It is essential that the point and reason both fully relate to form, function or user requirements. |  |
| Q1(a)(i) | MARKET <br> 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 <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 <br> Point: to provide a ready made dessert <br> Reason: for convenience/save time/for those who lack skill <br> Point: to provide a traditional dessert <br> Reason: authentic taste $(2 \times 1)$ | (2) |
| Q1(a)(ii) | 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 of landfill sites/reduce waste $(2 \times 1)$ | (2) |
| Q1(a)(iii) | QUALITY <br> Point: even / straight layers <br> Reason: to improve look of product <br> Point: even piping <br> Reason: to make it attractive/cover the top <br> Point: even spread of chocolate curls <br> Reason: to make it consistent / improve appearance $(2 \times 1)$ | (2) |


| Q1(b)(i) | Two reasons given: <br> - Good mouth feel (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) $(2 \times 1)$ | (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 <br> (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) <br> (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 <br> - where problems arise it is easy to trace faulty products <br> - 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 | (2) |
| Q1(f)(ii) | 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 |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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) |
| 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 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 <br> - better/become more elastic <br> (do not accept 'makes bread rise' or 'binding') | (4) |


| 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> - 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) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total for question | 11 |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q3(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) |
| Q3(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 $(2 \times 1)$ | (2) |
| Q3(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 $(2 \times 1)$ | (2) |
| Q3(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) |
| Q3(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) |


| Q3(c) | One way explained: <br> • Bacteria are destroyed / killed because of high temperatures <br> during cooking <br> Bacteria cannot re-form because rapid/blast chilling to low <br> temperatures <br> (do not accept 'chilling' on its own) | $(2 \times 1)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $(2)$ |  |
|  | Total for question | 11 |

