

1954/2

1054/2

**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations** 

#### General Certificate of Secondary Education

# DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY (FOOD TECHNOLOGY)

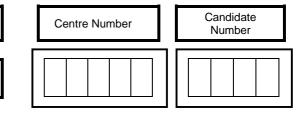
PAPER NUMBER 2 Higher Tier

### Specimen Paper 2003

Additional materials: None Candidates answer on the question paper.

TIME 1 hour 15 minutes

Candidate Name



#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in the space above.
- Write your Centre number and Candidate number in the boxes above.
- Answer all the questions.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the spaces provided on the question paper.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication where an answer requires a piece of extended writing.

Question number	For examiner's use only
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
TOTAL	

**1.** A food manufacturer wishes to develop a range of savoury cheese flans. A prototype flan has the following specification.

Pastry Case	Filling
200g plain flour	250ml milk
100g fat	2 eggs
1/4 teaspoon salt	75g cheese
water to mix	50g chopped onion
	salt & pepper

(a) Explain the function of each ingredient during the preparation and cooking of the cheese flan.

Ingredient	Function
Fat	
Water	
Salt	
Eggs	

[Question 1 continued on next page]

(b) The test kitchen would like to develop the specification to extend the product range.

Suggest two changes, with reasons, which could be made to the prototype.

Change 1:	Reason:
Change 2:	Reason:

[4]

(c) Give two reasons why egg products are classed as high-risk foods.

[2]

Total [10]

2. A food manufacturer produces 'salads in a tub.'

Coleslaw:	
Ingredients	
Cabbage (53%)	
Mayonnaise	COLESLAN
Carrots (18%)	
Onion (2%)	
Lactic Acid	
Acetic Acid	COLESLAW 150g C
Nutritional Information	
Per ½ pot 109 calories (9.4g fat)	

(a) Look at the label. State why cabbage is shown at the top of the list.

(i)	Name <b>one</b> ingredient from the product label that contributes to the fat	

[1]

[1]

(ii) Suggest an alternative that would reduce the fat content.

[1]

### [Question 2 continued on next page]

content.

(b)

# **Question 2 continued**

(c)	(i)	Name <b>one</b> ingredient that contributes to the NSP (Non Starch Polysaccharide)	
	(ii)	Suggest an ingredient that would increase the NSP of this product.	[1]
			[1]
(d)	A foo	od manufacturer wants to extend the range of 'salads in a tub.'	
	(i)	Design a new product, clearly listing the main ingredients.	
			[4]
	(ii)	Identify the market for which the product is intended.	
			[1]

Total [10]

3.	Food is preserved in many ways.	Cook/chill and MAP	(Modified Atmosphere
	Packaging) are two of the method	s used.	

	kaging) are two of the methods used.
(a)	For each of these methods explain;
	<ul> <li>how the food is preserved</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the advantages of the method</li> </ul>
	Cook/Chill
	Preservation Process
	Advantages
	МАР
	Preservation Process

dvantages	

# [Question 3 continued on next page]

[2]

[2]

(b) International food labelling regulations describe the information that <u>must</u> be on a food label.

Name two pieces of information that appear on a food label.

[2]

Total [10]

- 4. Temperature control is an important aspect when manufacturing food products.
  - What piece of equipment is used in the food industry to check the temperature of (a) food? [1] (b) What is the temperature range known as "the danger zone?" [1] What is meant by the term 'ambient temperature?' (c) [1] (d) Some foods do not freeze successfully. Name one of these foods and explain why this is the case. Name of food [1] Reason [2] (e) The characteristics of certain foods can be altered by the transfer of heat to and from the food. Give two effects, with reasons, of temperatures above 63°C on food. [4] **Total** [10]

- 5. Evaluation is a crucial element when designing and making a new product.
  - (a) Give four ways in which a manufacturer would carry out evaluation procedures during the design of a new product.

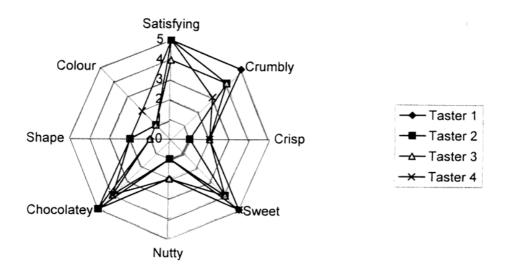
[4]

The information below shows the results from a sensory analysis testing of a prototype low calorie snack biscuit for Primary school children.

	Taster 1	Taster 2	Taster 3	Taster 4
Satisfying	5	5	4	5
Crumbly	5	4	4	3
Crisp	2	1	2	2
Sweet	5	4	4	5
Nutty	2	1	2	1
Chocalatey	5	5	4	4
Shape	1	2	1	2
Colour	1	1	1	2

### [Question 5 continued on next page]

The star diagram below represents the data from the tasting.



(b) From the star diagram identify the characteristics which could be changed to make the product more suitable as a low calorie snack biscuit for Primary School Children.

[6]		 
Total [10]		



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MARK SCHEME

Specimen Paper 2003

Question	Answer	Total Marks Available
1(a)	<b>Fat</b> – Coats flour grains to stop gluten forming when water is added, to make sure that the pastry has a short, crumbly texture.	
	Water – Binds rubbed in flour/fat mix together, allows pastry to be rolled out easily.	
	Salt – Helps develop flavour	
	Eggs – When heated sets the milk	4
(b)	Two changes from:	
	Broccoli	
	Spinach	
	TomatoNutritional Value	
	Pepper	
	Mushroom	
	Ham	
	Combination of cheeses – to improve colour/flavour/texture	4
(c)	Two from:	
	Salmonella, high protein moisture content, provide ideal conditions for micro-organic growth.	2
		Total 10

Que	stion	Answer	Total Marks Available
2(a)		Has the highest quantity of it in the ingredients. They are stated in descending order.	1
(b)	(i)	Mayonnaise	1
	(ii)	Alternative – Low fat mayonnaise, Crème fraiche, Mustard.	1
(c)	(i)	One from:	
		Cabbage, Carrot, Onion	1
	(ii)	Add: Pulses, nuts, other vegetables (e.g.: celery)	1
(d)	(i)	Potato Salad – Potato/spring onion/mayonnaise/chives/peppers	
		Pasta Salad – Spring onion/chives/salami/tomato/red pepper/mushroom	4
	(ii)	One from:	
		Picnic, barbecue, packed lunches, summer buffet.	1
		·	Total 10

3(a)	COOK/CHILL	
	<b>Preservation Process</b> – Fully cooked/fast chilled. Stored at low temperatures above freezing point (0° - 3°C).	
	Advantage – Can be used for up to 5 days as bacteria becomes inactive and does not multiply if the product is kept chilled.	2 x 2
	МАР	
	<b>Preservation Process</b> – Packed in combinations of Carbon Dioxide, Nitrogen and Oxygen Gas.	
	Advantage – Increases shelf life. Helps product to keep colour, flavour and texture.	
		2 x 2

# [Question 3 continued on next page]

Question	Answer	Total Marks Available
3(b)	Two from:	
	Name of product, ingredients in descending order of weight, Net weight of product, name and address of manufacturer, use by or best before date, shelf life, storage conditions or conditions of use.	2
	<u> </u>	Total 10

(d)	Lettuce/strawberries <b>Reason:</b> Crystals erupt and rupture the cells and causes cell damage	1 2
(e)	Two from:	
	More digestible – heat softens the cell structure	
	Alters chemical properties – releases more nutrients	
	Safer to eat	
	Tastier	4
		Total 10

Question	Answer	Total Marks Available
5(a)	Four from:	
	Collect ideas and see whether people will buy the product	
	Tasting groups	
	Analyse performance of control system e.g.: did the control checks work?	
	See whether it is easy to manufacture	
	See whether its' easy to transport	
	Tingle testing using two old products and a new one	
	Microbacterial testing	4
(b)	Reduce chocolate	
	Reduce sugar content	
	Reduce the nut content	
	Replace the above with raisins, dried fruit.	
	Modifying	6
		Total 10

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