

**General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

Home Economics: Food and Nutrition

**Specimen Mark Scheme** 

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available to download from the AQA Website: www.aqa.org.uk

Copyright © 2008 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

### COPYRIGHT

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered centres for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to centres to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

## Home Economics: Food and Nutrition

# Specimen Paper

Question	Examples of points to credit	Marks
1. a)	A diet where no meat is eaten. A diet which included no food from which an animal has to be slaughtered or has suffered in any way. Credit any suitable response.	1
1. b)	Vegan- a diet which includes no food from animal sources. A very strict vegetarian.  Lacto vegetarian- a person who will not eat meat, fish or eggs but will eat dairy foods.  Ova lacto vegetarian- a person who will not eat meat or fish but will eat dairy foods and eggs.  One mark for name and one for description	4
1.c)	Religious belief / cultural/ family reasons Objections to slaughter of animals / cruelty etc. Dietary reason Belief that a vegetarian diet is more healthy Economically wasteful to feed animals to slaughter. Credit any three suitable responses	3
1.d)	Anaemia	1
1.e)	Pulses, fortified cereals, green vegetables, cocoa / dark chocolate, egg yolk, bread, dried fruit.  Any 2 suitable responses	2
1.f)	Pulses (peas, beans, lentils) Soya Cereals (wheat, rice, oats) Nuts Quorn Credit 3 suitable responses	3
1.g)	Where two LBV proteins are eaten together The limiting amino acid from one protein source is supplied by another food. Credit one suitable example of protein complementation / where two different LBV are eaten together e.g. pulses and cereals.	
	Credit any 2 suitable responses	2
		Total: (16)

Question	Examples of points to credit	Marks
2. a)	To prevent disorders of the diseastive gustom	
	To prevent disorders of the digestive system  To add bulk to increase waste matter	
	Any 2 suitable responses	2
2. b)	Wholemeal bread, beans, lentils, nuts, high fibre breakfast cereals, wholemeal pasta, brown rice, jacket potato, fruits, vegetables  Any 2 suitable answers	
		2
2. c)	Constipation Diverticular disease Bowel cancer	
	Appendicitis Haemorrhoids	
	Hadifolificias	2
	Any 2 suitable foods	
		Total: (6)

Question	Examples of points to credit			Marks	
3.a)	To destroy bacteria / make food safe to eat				
	To improve texture				
	To improve fla				
	To provide hot food				
	To combine ingredients To make new dishes Any 3 suitable answers				
					3
3.b)	Conduction- heat is transferred through a substance.				
	Metals are good conductors.				2
	Example - heat travels from hot plate to pan or up a metal spoon.				2
	Convection- tr	ansfer of heat thro	ugh liquids and ga	sses	
		is heated it expand		3303	
	1 (0 /	s) moves to take it			
		rents are set up.	5 piace		
		oven, water in a pa	an		2
	L'ampie gas	oven, water in a po	u11		2
	Radiation -hea	nt energy passes fr	om heat source to	food	
	<b>Radiation</b> –heat energy passes from heat source to food Heat travels by infra-red rays which are absorbed by food through a				
	space	minu rea rays win	ion are abboroed by	rood unough a	
	Example - grilling				
		-	ailed answers – 2	marks	2
	Simple respon				_
3.c)	Method of	Advantages	Disadvantages		
	cooking	0:1	T C		
	Boiling	Quick	Loss of water		
		No fat	soluble		
			vitamins		
			Can damage		
			structure of		
			food		
	Stir frying	Less loss of	Some fat is		
		water soluble	added		
		vitamins.			
		Food keeps			
		crunchy			
		texture			
	Microwave	Quick	Easily		
		Cheap on fuel	overcooked		
		Less loss of			
		vitamins			
	Grilling	Quick	Needs		
		Reduces fat	watching		
		content			
					8
	Credit any one correct answer in each box.				Total : (17)

Question	Examples of points to credit	Marks
4.a)	Food input = food output	1
4. b)	Age	
	Gender	
	Size	
	Physical activity	
	Climate	
	State of health	
	Pregnancy	
		5
	Any 5 suitable answers	
4. c)		
ŕ	Heart disease	
	Varicose veins	
	High blood pressure	
	Diabetes	
	Gall stones	
	Complications with operations/surgery	4
		Total: (10)
	Any 2 suitable conditions could be discussed	
	Simple response with no discussion – maximum 2 marks	
	More detailed response – 4 marks	

Question		Marks		
5.a)	Name of vitamin  Vitamin  A (Retinol)	Two functions in the body  To make visual purple To help you see in the dark Keep mucous membranes in throat, digestive, bronchial and excretory systems free from infection Maintain healthy skin Normal growth in children	One good food source  Milk, egg yolk, oily fish, liver, kidney, cod liver oil, cheese, butter	
	Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	Production of blood Building and maintenance of skin and linings of digestive system Assists vitamin E in role of anti-oxidant Make connective tissue Assists building of strong teeth and bones	Citrus fruits, blackcurrants, kiwi fruit, strawberries, broccoli, raspberries, cabbage, spinach	6
5.b)	Prepare immediately before cooking Peel thinly Tear rather than chop Do not add bicarbonate of soda Use the minimum amount of water Minimum cooking time Steam/microwave Immerse into boiling water Cook and serve as quickly as possible Credit any 5 suitable points			5 Total: (10)

Question	Examples of points to credit	Marks
6.a)	Abdominal pains	
	Sickness	
	Diarrhoea	
	Fever /high temperature	
	Any 2 suitable answers	2
6.b)	Salmonella	
	Listeria	
	E-coli	
	Clostridium Perfringens	
	Campylobacter	
	Bacillus cereus	
	Any 3 suitable answers	3
6.c)	Temperature (warm 37°C)	
	Moisture	
	Food	
	Warmth	3
	Any 3 answers	
6.d)	Examples of points to credit	
	High risk foods – prawns, ham, rice, trifle	
	Ensure frozen food e.g. prawns are completely defrosted before	
	reheating	
	Ensure samosas are fully cooked / reheated	
	Serve samosas hot (not warm)	
	Keep sushi cold until served	
	Internal temperature of food should be 72°C	
	Use different chopping boards for raw and cooked foods	
	Store raw meat / fish at the bottom of the refrigerator, cooked ham at the top.	
	Ensure rice is cooked then cooled immediately.	
	Store rice salad in refrigerator before serving.	
	Store trifles in the refrigerator	
	Do not make custard with lightly cooked eggs	
	Wash hands between jobs	
	Use separate areas for food preparation	
	Use different chopping boards, knives etc	8
	Wash utensils well	Total: (16)
	Credit any 5 suitable answers	

Lunch is high in fat from crisps, cheese and chocolate. Remove and replace with raw fruit or vegetables to lower fat content.  Lunch is high in sugar from chocolate and coke. Replace cheese with a lower fat protein food. Replace cola with fruit juice/ water Replace chocolate with dried or fresh fruit to lower sugar content.  Lunch is high in salt. Replace crisps with unsalted nuts to lower salt content.  Lunch is low in fibre. Replace white bread with wholemeal. Add fruit and vegetables to increase fibre.  Lunch is low in minerals and vitamins. Include some fruit and vegetables to increase calcium and iron content.
Lunch is high in sugar from chocolate and coke. Replace cheese with a lower fat protein food. Replace cola with fruit juice/ water Replace chocolate with dried or fresh fruit to lower sugar content.  Lunch is high in salt. Replace crisps with unsalted nuts to lower salt content.  Lunch is low in fibre. Replace white bread with wholemeal. Add fruit and vegetables to increase fibre.  Lunch is low in minerals and vitamins. Include some fruit and
Replace cheese with a lower fat protein food. Replace cola with fruit juice/ water Replace chocolate with dried or fresh fruit to lower sugar content.  Lunch is high in salt. Replace crisps with unsalted nuts to lower salt content.  Lunch is low in fibre. Replace white bread with wholemeal. Add fruit and vegetables to increase fibre.  Lunch is low in minerals and vitamins. Include some fruit and
Replace cheese with a lower fat protein food. Replace cola with fruit juice/ water Replace chocolate with dried or fresh fruit to lower sugar content.  Lunch is high in salt. Replace crisps with unsalted nuts to lower salt content.  Lunch is low in fibre. Replace white bread with wholemeal. Add fruit and vegetables to increase fibre.  Lunch is low in minerals and vitamins. Include some fruit and
Replace cola with fruit juice/ water Replace chocolate with dried or fresh fruit to lower sugar content.  Lunch is high in salt. Replace crisps with unsalted nuts to lower salt content.  Lunch is low in fibre. Replace white bread with wholemeal. Add fruit and vegetables to increase fibre.  Lunch is low in minerals and vitamins. Include some fruit and
Replace chocolate with dried or fresh fruit to lower sugar content.  Lunch is high in salt. Replace crisps with unsalted nuts to lower salt content.  Lunch is low in fibre. Replace white bread with wholemeal. Add fruit and vegetables to increase fibre.  Lunch is low in minerals and vitamins. Include some fruit and
Lunch is high in salt. Replace crisps with unsalted nuts to lower salt content.  Lunch is low in fibre. Replace white bread with wholemeal. Add fruit and vegetables to increase fibre.  Lunch is low in minerals and vitamins. Include some fruit and
content.  Lunch is low in fibre. Replace white bread with wholemeal. Add fruit and vegetables to increase fibre.  Lunch is low in minerals and vitamins. Include some fruit and
and vegetables to increase fibre.  Lunch is low in minerals and vitamins. Include some fruit and
Criteria for award of marks
<b>0-3</b> – answers may be muddled and information superficial. Little
reference will have been made to healthy eating guidelines. Candidate
may have been able to suggest changes to the meal but with little
justification. A limited number of points will have been made. Little
or no use of terminology and only basic communication skills.
<b>4-6</b> – answers will be fairly well organised but may lack precision.
Candidate has recognised most of the healthy eating guidelines and
has made some sensible suggestions to improve the menu. There will
be some use of appropriate and relevant terminology. Satisfactory
communication skills.
7-10 – answers will be well organised and clearly presented.  Candidate has recognised most of the healthy eating guidelines and
has been able to make sound suggestions to improve the menu. There
will be good use of appropriate terminology and good communication
skills.
Total: (10

Question	Examples of points to credit	Marks
8	o The internet	
	Saves time and effort / suitable for people with busy lives Good for people without transport or who have difficulty carrying bags Food delivered to your door Need to have computer / computer skills Need to have a credit/debit card Cannot inspect goods before purchase More difficult to return unsuitable goods May get incorrect goods / alternatives Computer fraud	
	o Farmers markets	
	More limited range of foods Range of foods varies with availability Good quality foods Freshness Support local farmers Environmentally friendly Cannot handle goods No guarantees Usually need to pay cash Often goods are quite expensive May only take place once a week/month	
	<ul> <li>Supermarkets</li> </ul>	
	Sell a very wide range of different types of products Good parking In store facilities such as café, crèche, pharmacists Range of prices according to brands chosen / cater for different incomes Parking facilities Disabled parking/ parent and child Wide aisles Family friendly Everything under one roof Banking facilities /cash back May have to travel / need transport	
	o Specialist shops	
	Wide range of a few types of goods Knowledgeable staff for advice and assistance Good customer care Fewer shops available, may have to travel to get there	

### Corner shops

Convenient for people lacking transport Saves travel costs Stocks everyday items Open late / long hours Friendly service More expensive Limited range of foods No parking or limited parking

#### Criteria for award of marks

**0-5** – answers may be muddled and information superficial. A limited number of points will have been made and candidates will only have a basic understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of different shopping methods. Answers may concentrate on mainly one method. Little or no use of terminology and only basic communication skills.

Poor spelling and use of grammar.

- **6-10** answers will be fairly well organised but may lack precision. A range of points will be given which will show some understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of the different shopping methods. There will be some use of appropriate and relevant terminology. Satisfactory communication skills. Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy.
- 11-15 answers will be well organised and clearly presented. A good range of points will be given which will show a good understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of different shopping methods. There will be good use of appropriate terminology and good communication skills. Reference will have been made to all four shopping methods. Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar well.

Total: (15)

Total for paper: 100