

# Monday 5 June 2017 – Afternoon

## GCSE DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY Food Technology

A525/01 Sustainability and Technical Aspects of Designing and Making

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

**OCR** supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



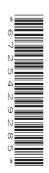
Candidate forename				Candidate surname				
Centre number	ər				Candidate nu	ımber		

#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer all the questions in Section A and Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do not write in the barcodes.

#### **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 80.
- Your quality of written communication is assessed in the questions marked with an asterisk (\*).
- This document consists of 16 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



#### **SECTION A**

### Answer **all** the questions.

You are advised to spend about 40 minutes on this section.

## On questions 1 – 5 circle your answer.

1	A fu	nction of water in the diet is to:	
	(a)	Provide protein	
	(b)	Prevent diverticular disease	
	(c)	Prevent rickets	
	(d)	Prevent dehydration	[1]
2	Тоо	much salt in the diet causes:	
	(a)	Obesity	
	(b)	High cholesterol	
	(c)	Poor eye sight	
	(d)	High blood pressure	[1]
3	UK	grown courgettes are in season in:	
	(a)	Winter	
	(b)	Spring	
	(c)	Summer	
	(d)	Autumn	[1]
4	An e	example of nanotechnology in the food industry is:	
	(a)	Freezing food	
	(b)	UHT treatment of fruit juice	
	(c)	Adding slow release nutrients to foods	
	(d)	Putting recycling information on packaging	[1]

5	Jewish people do not eat:		
	(a) Beef		
	(b) Dairy products		
	(c) Chicken		
	(d) Pork		[1]
6	Give <b>one</b> reason why we should buy foods with little or no packaging.		<b>141</b>
7	The symbol shown stands for:		[1]
8	State <b>one</b> dish which could be made using left over roast chicken.		[1]
			[1]
9	Give <b>one</b> reason why we should reduce our sugar intake.		
			[1]
10			[1]
	Decide whether the statements below are <b>true</b> or <b>false</b> . Tick (✓) the box to show your answer.	True	False
11	Raw vegetables cannot be composted.		[1]
12	Storing food at the correct temperature helps to reduce food waste.		[1]
13	Microwaving foods can help to reduce energy costs.		[1]
14	We should be increasing the amount of fibre we eat.		[1]
15	Product globalisation refers to food that is available throughout the world.		[1]

**16** Fig. 1 shows a range of high fat foods.

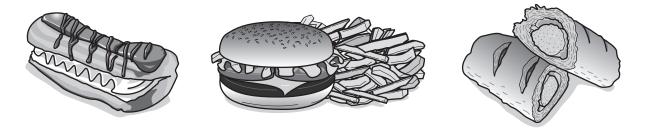


Fig. 1

(a*)	Discuss how consumers can rethink a diet which is high in fat.

(b)		litives are used in many food products. e <b>one</b> function of:	
	(i)	Preservatives	
			[1]
	(ii)	Colours	
			 [1]
	(iii)	Emulsifiers	L *.
			[1]
(c)	Exp	plain two ways a consumer can make sustainable choices when choosing vegetables.	
	2		
			[4

(d)	Green vegetables are a good source of vitamin C. Give <b>three</b> functions of vitamin C in the diet.	
	1	
	2	
	3	[3
(e)	Many children do not like eating fruit and vegetables. Explain <b>two</b> ways fruits and vegetables can be introduced into a child's diet.	
	1	
	2	
		[4

Answer all the questions.

You are advised to spend 50 minutes on this section.

17 A food manufacturer produces a range of pastry products. Fig. 2 shows a lemon meringue pie.



Fig. 2

(a) State **one** function for each of the following ingredients used in making the lemon meringue pie.

Ingredient	Function of the ingredient in the lemon meringue pie
Plain white flour in the pastry	
Butter in the pastry	
Sugar in the meringue	

[3]

(b)	Give <b>two</b> reasons why the manufacturer uses computer aided manufacture (CAM) we making the lemon meringue pies.	vhen
	1	
	2	
		[2]
(c)	Pastry can be bought as a pre-manufactured component.  Give <b>two</b> advantages of using pastry as a pre-manufactured component.	
	1	
	2	
		[2]
(d)	Name <b>two</b> nutrients used to fortify white flour by law.	<u>, -, </u>
	1	
	2	[2]

- **(e)** The manufacturer wants to develop a new **savoury** pastry product. The design specification points for the product are:
  - to be suitable for ovo-lacto vegetarians
  - to include a variety of textures
  - to be attractive in appearance
  - to be suitable for a celebration meal.

Use labelled sketches and/or notes to design a new product that meets the design specification.

State clearly how your design meets the specification points.

Do not draw any packaging.	
Name of product	

© OCR 2017 Turn over

18 Meat is often eaten as part of a balanced diet. Fig. 3 shows the nutritional value per 100 g of three types of meat.

Nutrients	Braising steak (Beef)	Chicken breast	Bacon
Energy (kJ)	670 kJ	496 kJ	891 kJ
Energy (kcal)	160 kcal	118 kcal	215 kcal
Fat	8.6g	2.8g	16.5g
of which saturates	3.8 g	0.8 g	6.2g
Protein	20.7g	23.0 g	16.5g
Iron	1.4 mg	0.4 mg	0.4 mg
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	0.27 mg	0.11 mg	0.11 mg
Sodium	60 mg	90 mg	1540 mg

Fig. 3

(a) (i) State the meat which contains the most protein.	
[	[1]
(ii) State one function of protein in the diet.	
[	[1]
(iii) Give one reason why the energy value of the bacon is higher than the braising steak as chicken breast.	nd
[	[1]
(iv) The braising steak is a good source of iron. State one function of iron in the diet.	
[	[1]
(v) State the meat which contains the most riboflavin.	
[	[1]
(vi) State one function of riboflavin in the diet.	
[	[1]
(b) Bacon contains the most sodium.  Give one reason why bacon contains the most sodium.	
	41

(c)	Explain why the braising steak needs a long slow moist method of cooking.					
	[2]					
(d*)	A balanced diet is important for older people. Discuss the <b>nutritional</b> factors which need to be considered when planning meals for older people (aged 70 years and over).					
	[a]					

- **19** There is a wide variety of electrical kitchen equipment available.
  - (a) Complete the table below by naming the piece of equipment shown and giving a different use for each piece of equipment when preparing food.

Equipment	Name	Use

		[6]
(b)	Give <b>two</b> safety rules which should be followed when using electrical equipment.	
	1	
	2	

(c)	Give <b>one</b> advantage and <b>one</b> disadvantage of using electrical equipment when prefood.	oaring
	Advantage	
	Disadvantage	
		[2]
(d)	A food manufacturer uses the HACCP system to ensure food is produced safely. State what the letters HACCP stand for.	
		[1]
(e)	Explain why temperature control is important in food storage.	
(f)	Explain how the information on food labels can be used to ensure food is safe to eat.	[2]
		[2]

#### **END OF QUESTION PAPER**

#### **ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).				
		•••••		
			•••••	

•••••	
•••••	




#### Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.