

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CENTRE NUMBER	CANDIDATE NUMBER
FOOD AND NUTRITION Paper 1 Theory	0648/11 May/June 2017
Candidates answer on the Question Paner	2 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

No Additional Materials are required.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Section A

Answer all questions.

You are advised to spend no longer than 45 minutes on Section A.

Section B

Answer all questions.

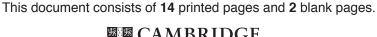
Section C

Answer either Question 11(a) or 11(b).

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.







Section A

Answer all questions.

1	(a)	Name the three chemical elements which form fats and oils.	
		1	[1]
	(b)	State two facts about monounsaturated fats.	
		1	
		2	[2]
	(c)	Name two different sources of polyunsaturated fats.	
		1	
		2	 [2]
	(d)	(i) Name the type of enzyme which is involved in the breakdown of fat in the diges system.	stive
			[1]
		(ii) Name the end products of fat digestion.	[4]
	(e)	Dietary advice recommends reducing the intake of saturated fat.	[1]
		Suggest five ways the intake of saturated fat could be reduced in meals.	
		1	
		2	
		3	
		4	
		5	 [5]
	(f)	Name the deterioration process caused by the oxidation of fats and oils.	
			[1]
		[Total	: 13]

2	(a)	Name the nutrient formed from amino acids.	
			[1]
	(b)	List three sources of this nutrient suitable for a lacto-vegetarian.	
		1	
		2	
		3	[3]
			[Total: 4]
3	(a)	Vitamin A is involved in the production of visual purple.	
		Give another name for this vitamin.	
			[1]
	(b)	List three different plant sources of vitamin A.	
		1	
		2	
		3	[3]
	(c)	Name one effect on the body of a deficiency of vitamin A.	[0]
			[1]
			[Total: 5]

4	(a)	Vitamin D (cholecalciferol) is involved in the absorption of calcium.	
		List three different sources of vitamin D.	
		1	
		2	
		3	
	(b)	Name one deficiency disease which affects children due to a lack of vitamin D.	[3]
			[1]
	(c)	Name one deficiency disease which affects adults due to a lack of vitamin D.	
			[1]
			[Total: 5]
5	(a)	Vitamin C is involved in the prevention of scurvy.	
		State one symptom of this deficiency disease.	
			[1]
	(b)	List three other functions of vitamin C.	
		1	
		2	
		3	
			[3]
			[Total: 4]

6	(a)	Iron is involved in the prevention of anaemia.
		Name two different plant sources of iron.
		1
		2[2]
	(b)	Name two different animal sources of iron.
	(3)	1
		2
		[2]
		[Total: 4]
7	Sug	gest five reasons for the use of additives in convenience foods.
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
		[5]
		[Total: 5]

Section B

Answer all questions.

В	(a)	(i)	Name the gas produced when bicarbonate of soda is used to make gingerbread.	
				[1]
		(ii)	Give two reasons why spices are used when making gingerbread.	
			1	
			2	
				[2]
	(b)		three methods of introducing air into a mixture.	
		1		
		2		
		3		
				[3]
	(c)		ne the raising agent used in each of the following products:	
		(i)	a bread roll;	
				[1]
		(ii)	a sausage roll made with flaky pastry;	
				[1]
		(iii)	a Yorkshire pudding;	
				[1]
		(iv)	scones.	
		(/		[4]
				[1]

[Total: 10]

Question 9 starts on the next page.

9 The following ingredients can be used to make sweet scones:

200 g self-raising flour ½ level tsp salt 50 g butter 25 g caster sugar 125 ml milk

(a)	List the steps used to make the scone dough.	
		••••
		 [5]
(b)	Give three functions of the butter in the recipe.	
	1	
	2	
	3	
		[3]
(c)	Name two ingredients which could replace the caster sugar in the sweet scones to produsavoury scones.	nce
	1	
	2	 [2]
		161

(d)		gest three ingredients which could be changed or added to this recipe to make it suita a person who suffers from constipation.	able
	1		
	2		
	3		 [3]
(e)	Give	e two different reasons for the following faults:	[0]
	(i)	the scones are doughy in the middle;	
		1	
		2	 [2]
	(ii)	the scones are too thin.	[4]
		1	
		2	
			[2]
(f)	Sco	nes wrapped in plastic packaging can be bought from supermarkets.	
	List	four advantages of plastic as a packaging material.	
	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
			[4]

(g) Give **one** advantage to the consumer of each of the following information points shown on a food label.

	information point	advantage
(i)		
		[1]
(ii)	freeze on day of purchase	
		[1]
(iii)	this product contains wheat	
		[1]
(iv)		
	V	[1]

[Total: 25]

10	(a)	Suggest six reasons why preserved foods are useful in the home.	
		1	
		2	
		3	
		4	
		5	
		6	[6]
	(b)	Give one example of preserving food in the home by: (i) the use of high temperature;	[9]
		(ii) the use of an acid.	
	(c)	Explain the importance of blanching vegetables before they are frozen.	
		П	Гotal: 10]

Section C

Answer either Question 11(a) or 11(b).

11	(a)	Discuss factors, other than nutrition, which need to be considered when preparing and serving meals for a toddler (1–2-year-old child). [15]
OR		
	(b)	Compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of frying and steaming as methods of cooking. [15]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations 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.