FOOD STUDIES	9336/01
Paper 1	Ostabar (Navarshar 2000
	October/November 2003
Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper	3 hours

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or rough working.

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

Answer **four** questions.

Section A

Answer **two** questions. Write your answers on the separate Answer Booklet/Paper provided. **Section B** Answer **two** questions. Write your answers on the separate Answer Booklet/Paper provided. 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.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section A

Answer two questions from this section.

1	(a)	Carbohydrates, fats and proteins provide the body with energy. Discuss the composition of these nutrients and explain the processes leading to the release of energy from each of them. [15]			
	(b)	Exp	lain the functions of the following nutrients in the production of energy:		
		(i)	iron;		
		(ii)	thiamin, riboflavin and nicotinic acid.	[5]	
	(c)	Cor	sider factors which limit the body's supply of iron and vitamins from the B group.	[5]	
2	(a)	Cor	npare the structure of saturated and unsaturated fats.	[7]	
(b) Explain the terms:					
		(i)	trans fatty acids;	[1]	
		(ii)	cis fatty acids;	[1]	
		(iii)	essential fatty acids.	[2]	
	(c)	Dise	cuss the link between fats and coronary heart disease.	[6]	
	(d)	Giv	e advice on the role of fat in a healthy diet.	[8]	
3	(a)	Sta	e and explain the nutritional contribution of vegetables in the diet.	[15]	
	(b)	Dise	cuss other factors which make vegetables important in family meals.	[10]	
4	Water and NSP [Non-Starch Polysaccharide - dietary fibre] are not classified as nutrients bec they are not digested by the body. They are both essential for good health.				
	(a)	(i)	Define the term 'water balance'.	[2]	
		(ii)	Explain the functions of water in the body and discuss the results of a deficiency.	[11]	
	(b)	(i)	Define the term 'NSP'.	[1]	
		(ii)	Explain the functions of NSP in the digestive system.	[3]	
		(iii)	Suggest reasons for an insufficient supply of NSP in the diet. Discuss the effects of a poor intake of NSP on the body.	[8]	

Section B

Answer **two** questions from this section.

5	(a)	Des	scribe different types of wheat flour and discuss their uses.	[12]	
	(b)	Explain:			
		(i)	the changes which occur in flour during breadmaking;	[5]	
		(ii)	the role of yeast in breadmaking.	[5]	
	(c)	Exp	lain how the preparation time required for breadmaking can be reduced.	[3]	
6	(a)	(i)	Discuss the nutritional value of milk.	[8]	
		(ii)	Explain how the diet of a six month old child can be adapted to include nutrients which are lacking in milk.	[4]	
	(b)	(i)	Outline the advantages of breast feeding.	[4]	
		(ii)	Discuss problems which could be associated with the use of formula milk.	[4]	
	(c)		ldren in developing countries may suffer from Marasmus and kwashiorkor. cuss the causes and effects of these deficiency diseases.	[5]	
7	(a)	Mic	rowave ovens are often used in meal preparation.		
		(i)	Explain how a microwave oven heats food.	[4]	
		(ii)	Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of owning a microwave oven.	[8]	
	(b)	Sta	te and explain three other methods of conserving fuel when cooking.	[6]	
	(c)		nvenience foods can be used to save time and energy when preparing meals. cuss problems associated with the regular use of convenience foods.	[7]	
8	(a)	Dis	cuss the variety of uses of sugar in food preparation.	[10]	
	(b)	Wh	at problems can be associated with the consumption of sugar?	[6]	
	(c)	Des	scribe and explain the effect of moist heat on sugar.	[4]	
	(d)	Wri	te an informative account on sugar substitutes and their use.	[5]	

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