



2013 Lifestyle and Consumer Technology

Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for Lifestyle and Consumer Technology Higher

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a)** Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b)** Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Lifestyle and Consumer Technology Higher

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Section A – Short Response Questions

| Question | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salary/wage 2. (State) benefits 3. Pension 4. Interest(on savings) 5. Investments/shares 6. Inheritance 7. Winter fuel payments 8. Redundancy 9. Any other suitable answer <p>1 mark for correct source of income</p> | 1 | |
| 2 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Vitamin) A/retinol/carotene 2. (Vitamin) C/ascorbic acid 3. (Vitamin) E <p>1 mark for correct antioxidant vitamin</p> | 1 | |
| 3 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income/employment 2. Unemployment/lack of income/ redundancy 3. Divorce/separation 4. Death (of family member) 5. Birth (of a baby) 6. Changing roles (of family members) 7. Health/disability (of family member) 8. Increased leisure time 9. Decreased leisure time 10. Work/shift patters 11. Relocation/moving house <p>1 mark for correct factor affecting family lifestyle</p> | 1 | |
| 4 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Very) absorbent 2. Strong 3. (Very) cool 4. (Very) good drape 5. Doesn't crease easily/crease resistant 6. (Some) elasticity 7. (Could be) flammable 8. Care needed when washing/not easy to care for <p>1 mark for correct property</p> | 1 | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|--|--|----------|---------------------|
| 5 | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raw/undercooked chicken/poultry 2. Raw/undercooked egg 3. Raw/undercooked meat/meat products 4. Unpasteurised/raw milk 5. Unpasteurised fruit juice 6. Seafood 7. Unwashed fruit/veg 8. Food handlers 9. Pets 10. Rats/mice/birds <p>1 mark for correct source</p> | 1 | |
| 6 | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food Standards Agency | 1 | |
| 7 | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unfair commercial practices 2. Misleading actions 3. Misleading omissions 4. Aggressive practices 5. Accept (31 specific banned practices related to the four points above) <p>1 mark for correct area</p> | 1 | |
| 8 | | <p>Retailer</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Allows for) effective stock control 2. To reduce labour costs 3. To reduce risk of staff error (pricing) 4. To reduce time spent at checkout <p>Consumer</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Allows for) self service at checkout 2. (Allows for) self scanning price check in store 3. To reduce time spent at checkout 4. App allows for adding to online shopping list at home 5. Any other suitable answer <p>1 mark for correct function</p> | 1 | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|--|--|----------|---------------------|
| 9 | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (So manufacturers) can find out what consumers wants/consumer reactions. 2. To measure marketability possible success of product. 3. (So manufacturers) can find out if there is a gap in the market. 4. Identifies competition from other manufacturers. 5. Keeps track of market trends. 6. Check product is profitable. 7. Helps businesses plan how to promote a product. <p>2 x 1 mark for benefit</p> | 2 | |
| 10 | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name of the food. 2. Net quantity. 3. List of ingredients. 4. Date coding. 5. (Special) conditions of storage. 6. Name and address of manufacturer/ packer/seller. 7. Place of origin. 8. (Special) conditions for use. 9. Food Allergens (highlighted in ingredients list). <p>2 x 1 mark for each piece of information</p> | 2 | |
| 11 | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Energy efficiency of the product. 2. Features the appliance has that can save energy (timers/temperatures/1/2 load etc.) 3. Percentage of recycled material used to produce. 4. How easy product is to recycle/dispose of. 5. Country of origin / Carbon footprint 6. CO2 / pollution production during manufacture / distribution / usage/disposal. 7. Packaging that is minimal / easy to recycle. <p>2 x 1 mark for each issue</p> | 2 | |

| Question | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|----------|---------------------|
| 12 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increases shelf life of foods/preserves food. 2. Improves aesthetic appeal of foods/ colour/appearance. 3. Improves flavour/taste/texture. 4. Maintains/improves the nutritional quality of food. 5. Reduces waste as foods last longer. 6. Increases the range of convenience foods. 7. Allows increased range of low-fat products. 8. Allows foods to be fortified/improving nutritive value. 9. Additives are tested/approved so (consumer knows) they are safe. 10. Can improve the ability of a product to set/ gel. 11. Can be used to emulsify/prevent ingredients separating. 12. Can prevent powdery products clumping (anti caking products). 13. Can lighten baked products. 14. Stops food/fats going rancid. 15. Reduce the risk of food poisoning. 16. Improve the sensory properties of food. <p>2 x 1 mark for each advantage.</p> | 2 | |
| 13 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can be completed out with store opening hours. 2. Can be completed in the comfort of your own home. 3. Can compare prices from other retailers/ source the cheapest supplier/research brands. 4. Can offer online discounts. 5. Can be delivered to your home/work. 6. Delivery time to suit customer. 7. Secure payment can be used. 8. Useful for disabled/housebound who cannot get to shops. 9. Saves time. <p>2 x 1 mark for each advantage</p> | 2 | |

| Question | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|----------|---------------------|
| 14 | <p>Advantages of organic food</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Many people believe) organic foods taste better. 2. (Organic products) use fewer fertilisers/chemicals. 3. Free from chemicals/pesticide residues. 4. Can help prevent food allergies. 5. Less harmful to the environment. 6. Increased popularity/competition so may mean a price reduction for the consumer. 7. More organic products are being developed/consumer will have a wider choice. 8. (Organic foods may be) more in keeping with some people's ethical beliefs. 9. May be higher in nutrients/more nutrients. 10. May be better for health. <p>1 mark for correct advantage</p> <p>Disadvantages of organic foods</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Organic foods) tend to be expensive. 2. Quality may be less uniform/appearances may be less attractive. 3. Maintaining quality may not be so easy (due to the absence of pesticides/preservatives.) 4. (Organic products are) not completely fertiliser/chemical free. 5. Some fertilisers are still permitted in organic farming therefore some risk to health is still possible. 6. The evidence as to the health benefits of organic products is still not proven. 7. Difficult to ensure that each product is 100 per cent organic. 8. Shelf life may be shorter. 9. Limited availability depending on local area. <p>1 mark for correct disadvantage</p> | 2 | |

Section B

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|--|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | a | <p>3 x 1 mark for each factor. 3 x 1 mark for each explanation linked to a student. Factor has to be identified before mark is awarded for explanation. Where the factor is incorporated in the explanation this can be credited.</p> <p>1 Factor – Fashion/current trends/style Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students may choose clothing to interpret their own style on current fashions/trends Students may choose to wear clothing brands that are considered to be fashionable/popular. Students may choose to be alternative in their clothing choice/style to stand out. <p>2 Factor – Likes/dislikes Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students may choose to wear clothing that they like and not wear the same as their friends as they want to be different. Students may choose to wear clothing that is not in fashion as they like it so not follow fashion/their friends. Students may choose to wear clothing the same as their friends as they like and want to fit in/be the same. <p>3 Factor – Cost Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students are likely to look for lower cost clothing as they have a limited income. Students are likely to purchase clothes from discount stores (Primark/ supermarkets to ensure good value for money). Students may look in charity shops for clothes so they can purchase them at a lower cost. Students may purchase designer/high cost clothing out with their budget. | 6KU | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | a | <p>(cont)</p> <p>4 Factor – Locale/geographical location Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students are likely to be living in a large town or city; this means they will have a range of shops to purchase clothes from. Students living in large towns or cities will not have to travel any distance to purchase clothes which will save them money. Students living in large towns and cities will have a greater choice of clothing as there will be many outlets. Students living in large towns and cities will be able to purchase cheaper clothes as there will be more competition. Students who are studying a distance learning course/live in a rural environment may have limited choice/access to clothing <p>5 Factor - Advertising/marketing/promotional influences Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students may be influenced by advertising to try a new clothing brand and make a purchase. Students may be brand loyal due to advertising and only purchase certain clothing ranges. Students may learn about new clothing ranges through advertising which may mean purchases are then made. Students may be influenced by advertising when making a clothing choice, however the product may be poor quality. Students are likely to be targeted with marketing at places/times where it is going to make most impact to make them buy clothes. Students may be influenced to purchase clothes due to promotions as they would want to save money. | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|--|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | a | <p>(cont)</p> <p>6 Factor –Peer pressure Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students may want to look like the other people on their course so purchase clothing like them. Some Students may not want to look like other people and want to be an individual with their clothing so will not be influenced by peer pressure. <p>7 Factor –Ease of care/laundrying Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students might want easy care for clothing as they will not want to spend time washing/ironing. Students do not want clothes that are dry clean only as this would add to the cost/time of maintaining the clothing/they have limited income to pay for this. Technological developments may affect choice for students as new fabrics/ finishes have been created giving clothes a whole new range of properties which make them easy care. (eg reduce creasing/ease of laundrying/stretch/ elasticity/breathability etc). <p>8 Factor –Environmentally friendly Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students often have a desire to be Eco friendly clothes so may want to buy fair-trade clothing. Students may want to purchase clothes from charity shops as this follows a recycling culture which they may support. <p>9 Factor –Cultural/religious influences Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students may have to follow certain cultural influences when purchasing clothes to meet their religious beliefs (examples would be acceptable). <p>10 Factor –Size range Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A wide size range is important to ensure students can source a clothing size that fits to suits all shapes/sizes. | | |

| Question | | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|----|--|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | a | 11 | <p>(cont)</p> <p>Factor – Durability/quality Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students may want clothes to last a long time as they have a limited income. | | |
| | | 12 | <p>Factor – Warmth Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure comfort when student walking/going to college/university clothes should be warm for the winter. 2. The students clothing should have layers that can be removed if lecture theatre gets warmer. | | |
| | | 13 | <p>Factor – Comfort Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students may choose to select clothes based on comfort of wear and not care on how they look. | | |
| | | 14 | <p>Factor – On-line shopping Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students may choose to buy clothes on-line so they are getting value for money. 2. Students may choose to buy clothes on-line to save time shopping as they are busy. 3. Students may choose to buy clothes on-line to increase the amount of choice as they may live rurally. | | |
| | | 15 | <p>Factor – Gender Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type/style/colour/fashion and aesthetic qualities will influence the choice of clothing for a student depending on their gender. | | |
| | | 16 | <p>Factor – Fabric properties Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students may chose clothes made from specific fabrics because of its drape etc so it looks good/meets their needs. 2. Or any comment which correctly links the property of fabric/fibre to its use in students clothing. | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|--|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | b | <p>Fact Linked to personal loan/ Citizens Advice Bureau reducing debt</p> <p>Opinion positive/negative</p> <p>Consequence consequence for a student of the fact related to debt</p> | 4EV | |
| | i | <p>2 x 1 mark for each valid point of evaluation linked to a personal loan.</p> <p>Taking out a personal loan</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Personal loans can be used to clear a debt/can be paid back monthly this is good as the student can ensure the monthly payment is an amount they can afford.</p> <p>P 2. Personal loans from a bank as a reliable way to clear debt, this is good as the student will know that the repayments are agreed/will not change.</p> <p>P 3. Personal loans may have a relatively low APR, this is good as it makes clearing the debt more affordable for the student.</p> <p>P 4. Personal loans can be paid back over a (longer) period of time to clear the debt, this is good for the student, as the repayments may be smaller over a longer period of time/more affordable.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Personal loans may be an additional/ extra debt, this is bad as the student may not be able to afford the repayments.</p> <p>N 2. You need a good credit rating/income to get a personal loan, this could be bad for the student as they may be unable to meet the requirements and not get a loan to clear the debt.</p> <p>N 3. If a personal loan is used to clear debt it has to be paid over an agreed period of time, this could be bad for the student as he/she may not be able to afford to pay back the loan in the time.</p> <p>N 4. Personal loans may have a high APR, this is bad as makes the debt more for the student/has to pay back more.</p> | | |

| Question | | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|----|---|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | b | ii | <p>2 x 1 mark for each valid point of evaluation linked to contacting Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)</p> <p>Contact Citizens Advice Bureau</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Citizens Advice Bureau offers free advice on clearing debt, this is good as it means the student isn't having to spend more money/getting into further debt.</p> <p>P 2. Citizens Advice Bureau can offer advice on how to contact creditors who the debt is with, this is good as the student may not know what to do/write/say to them.</p> <p>P 3. Citizens Advice Bureau can identify student's income and expenditure to help reduce debt, this is good as the student may be able to make savings to help reduce outgoing/increase payments to creditors/spend less on unnecessary luxuries.</p> <p>P 4. Citizens Advice Bureau will give unbiased advice on debt management, this is good for the student as they do not try and sell them a product to clear the debt.</p> <p>P 5. Citizens Advice Bureau may offer free sessions with local solicitors or accountants, this is good for the student as he/she won't spend extra money to clear their debt.</p> <p>P 6. Citizens Advice Bureau can help the negotiation with third parties such as creditors/debt this is good as the student may be unsure what to do.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Citizens Advice Bureau may not be near to where student lives, this could be bad as the student won't be able to contact them to try and reduce debt.</p> <p>N 2. Citizens Advice Bureau is run by volunteers, this could be bad as it may not be open when the student can go to receive help on debt reduction.</p> <p>N 3. Citizens Advice Bureau only offer advice to the student which is bad as they may not follow the advice/remain in debt/get more debt.</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | c | <p>3 x 1 mark for each identified responsibility. 3 x 1 mark for each explanation linked to a parent Responsibility has to be identified before mark is awarded for explanation. Where the responsibility is incorporated in the explanation this can be credited</p> <p>1 Responsibility – Economic support of children Explanation 1. When children are young/or up to the approximate age of 22 (students) they have no income, so parents have economic responsibility for their children. 2. Parents receive (child) benefit which should be used to provide essentials for their children as they have no income.</p> <p>2 Responsibility – (Provision of) Clothing Explanation 1. Parents have the responsibility to ensure that children have the appropriate clothing for time of year so they are warm/cool. 2. Parents have the responsibility to ensure that children have clean clothing so they are accepted by peers/cared for/have good personal hygiene. 3. Parents have the responsibility to ensure that children have the appropriate clothing for activities so they are not bullied/ accepted by others.</p> <p>3 Responsibility – (Provision of) Food Explanation 1. Parents have the responsibility to ensure that children have sufficient food so they maintain good health. 2. Parents have the responsibility to ensure that children have healthy foods/foods which meet CDA so reducing the risk of diet related diseases (in later life) (examples acceptable). 3. Parents have the responsibility to ensure that children have sufficient food to ensure they can concentrate at school.</p> | 6KU | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|--|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | c | <p>(cont)</p> <p>4 Responsibility – Social control Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parents have the responsibility for socialisation where children learn about the basic values/norms of society so they are able to have friends/accepted by others/meet expectations of others. Children learn the difference between right and wrong/good and bad behaviour from their parents so they can behave (appropriately) with other/at school. Children learn from their parents about acceptable behaviour within the home/society so they meet social expectations/respect others. <p>5 Responsibility – Socialisation Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parents should teach children about the different types of cultures/in society so they are inclusive of/accept all people. Children learn from their parents the customs/tradition/language/beliefs/values/ rules which make up the society they live in so they can carry on traditions etc Culture is socially transmitted from one generation to the next by their parents so they learn about their past. Children tend to choose foods/goods/ services according to their culture which they learn from their parents so they have a sense of what is right/acceptable/ appropriate when they are older. <p>6 Responsibility – Education Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parents are responsible for ensuring that their children are educated to the age of 16 (so they have the basics of literacy/ numeracy) (to cope with adult life/can progress to employment/FE/HE). Parents are responsible for teaching children right and wrong/rules (of the society we live in) so they behave appropriately. Parents are responsible for helping in the development of skills/numeracy/speaking/ writing/drawing/dressing/coordination so they can live independently. | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | c | <p>(cont)</p> <p>7 Responsibility – Love/emotional support Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parents have the responsibility to meet their children's basic physical needs to ensure their child's wellbeing. Parents have a responsibility to provide (unconditional) love/emotional support to their children to ensure their wellbeing. Parents have a responsibility to provide love so the child feels wanted. <p>8 Responsibility – Care Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parents have a responsibility to look after/keep clean/care for their children so they feel cared/loved/supported/accepted by others. <p>9 Responsibility – Shelter/Safe Environment Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parents have the responsibility to ensure a shelter/home for their children so they are protected/warm/safe from the elements. Parents are responsible to ensure the home is as safe as possible to prevent harm to their children. Parents are responsible to ensure toys are appropriate for the age of the child so safe in play. Parents are responsible for the cleanliness of the home/equipment/toys so there is no illness/food poisoning etc. Parents are responsible to ensure children are not left on their own so avoid accidents happening. <p>10 Responsibility – Health and Wellbeing Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parents are responsible to ensure correct medication/treatments are given as required to maintain good health. Parents are responsible to encourage physical activity to allow for health/active lifestyle. Parents are responsible to encourage a varied/healthy diet to maintain good health. | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|--|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | d | <p>4 x 1 mark for each evaluative point linked to Shelter/Women's Royal Voluntary Service (WRVS) Minimum of 1 mark from each area</p> <p>Fact about the voluntary service</p> <p>Opinion positive/negative</p> <p>Consequence linked to the family</p> <p>i Shelter</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Shelter works with the homeless/ poorly housed, this is good as it offers these vulnerable families practical housing solutions/advice.</p> <p>P 2. Shelter offers free advice this is good as the family using the service may not have much money.</p> <p>P 3. Shelter campaigns to raise awareness of poor housing, this is good as it can help change the poor housing conditions for the family.</p> <p>P 4. Shelter tries to prevent families being evicted, this is good as it can stop homelessness occurring.</p> <p>P 5. Shelter can put pressure on local authorities this is good as it can help provide better housing for families.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. The family may not know how to contact Shelter, this is bad as they will not be able to access their support and remain at risk/ vulnerable.</p> <p>N 2. The family may have not heard of/ know about Shelter, this is bad as they will not be able access their support.</p> <p>N 3. The family can only access Shelter during office hours, this is bad as they may not be able to get help when they need it.</p> | 4EV | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|------|---|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | d ii | <p>Women's Royal Voluntary Service</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Women's Royal Voluntary Service helps family members who are lonely this is good as it will stop them feeling isolated/provides company.</p> <p>P 2. Women's Royal Voluntary Service offers (24 hr) support in emergency situations, this is good as will help the family in difficult times/floods/fires/rail disasters/evacuations.</p> <p>P 3. Women's Royal Voluntary Service offers cyber cafes for servicemen, this is good as it will help soldiers and their families maintain a link when posted abroad.</p> <p>P 4. Women's Royal Voluntary Service provides meals to elderly family members, this is good as helps them to maintain independence/have a hot or frozen meal/have a balanced meal.</p> <p>P 5. Women's Royal Voluntary Service provides meals to elderly relatives, this is good as the family know the relative is having a hot/nutritional meal.</p> <p>P 6. Women's Royal Voluntary Service offers a wide range of menus/foods, this is good as they are likely to meet your likes/dislikes/cultural differences in families.</p> <p>P 7. Women's Royal Voluntary Service offers social contact/good neighbourhood scheme, this is good as it means there is a regular check that family member is safe/well/means family do not have to visit as often.</p> <p>P 8. Women's Royal Voluntary Service offers a library service, this is good as It enables family members who can't get to a library the ability to read.</p> <p>P 9. Women's Royal Voluntary Service provided patient transport, this is good as saves the family time/money to get to hospital.</p> <p>P 10. Women's Royal Voluntary Service provides assisted shopping, this is good as helps the elderly maintain independence/prevents family having this responsibility.</p> | | |

| Question | | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|----|---|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | d | ii | <p>(cont)</p> <p>P 11. Women's Royal Voluntary Service is stationed in most hospitals, this is good as may offer support to families in difficult times.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Women's Royal Voluntary Service is run by volunteers, this is bad as there may be insufficient volunteer to run a full service in your area to support the family.</p> <p>N 2. The family may not be aware of the range of service Women's Royal Voluntary Service offers, this is bad as they may not be accessing the support available.</p> <p>N 3. The family may not know how to contact Women's Royal Voluntary Service, this is bad as it means they cannot access support.</p> | | |
| 2 | a | | <p>5 x 1 mark for each point of evaluation linked to the intake of the vegetarian woman.</p> <p>Fact function of nutrient Opinion high/low & good/bad Consequence consequence of the fact for a vegetarian woman</p> <p>1 Energy intake (Higher)</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. The energy intake is high, this may be good for the vegetarian woman as this excess energy could help provide warmth, and so help to keep her warm during the winter months</p> <p>P 2. The energy intake for the vegetarian woman is high, this could be good as she may be active uses the extra energy, and therefore she would not gain extra weight.</p> | 5EV | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 2 | a | <p>(cont)</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. The energy intake is high this is bad for the vegetarian woman as excess energy not used up is converted into fat this could result in obesity/ coronary heart disease/hypertension and stroke.</p> <p>N 2. The energy intake is high this is bad for a vegetarian woman as she may not be active and excess would be stored in the body as fat which could increase the chances of becoming obese/suffering from coronary heart disease.</p> <p>2 Protein intake (Lower)</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>1. The protein intake is low this is good for the vegetarian woman as she will not store excess protein as fat so less chance of obesity.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. The protein intake is low which is (for growth, repair and maintenance of body cells).</p> <p>2. The protein intake is low this is bad for vegetarian woman as this is required for the maintenance of body and may cause problems with body repair/ recovery from illness.</p> <p>N 3. The protein intake is low this is bad for the vegetarian woman as it is required for growth so she may not grow/develop properly.</p> <p>N 4. The protein intake is low this is bad for the vegetarian woman as protein can be used as a secondary source of energy, if energy intake continues to be low she will become tired/lethargic.</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|--|----------|---------------------|
| 2 | a | <p>(cont)</p> <p>3 Vitamin A (Lower)</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. The Vitamin A content is lower this is bad for the vegetarian woman as it is needed for development of good eye sight in dim light therefore she could suffer from night blindness/failure to see in dim light.</p> <p>N 2. The Vitamin A content is lower this is bad for the vegetarian woman as this is needed to maintain mucous membranes therefore could make her prone to mucous membrane infections.</p> <p>N 3. The Vitamin A content is lower this is bad for the vegetarian woman as this is an antioxidant vitamin therefore will increase the risk of CHD/cancer/put the woman at risk of CHD/cancer.</p> <p>N 4. The Vitamin A content is lower this is bad for the vegetarian woman as this is required for the maintenance of healthy skin therefore she may suffer with from skin complaints.</p> <p>4 Iron intake (Lower)</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. The iron intake is low this is good for the vegetarian woman as iron is needed for the production haemoglobin/red blood cells therefore increasing the risks of anaemia/tiredness/lack of energy.</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|--|----------|---------------------|
| 2 | a | <p>(cont)</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. The iron intake is low this is bad for the vegetarian woman as iron provides oxygen to the blood (producing red blood cells) therefore increasing the risks of anaemia.</p> <p>N 2. The iron intake is low this is bad for the vegetarian woman as a lack of iron causes anaemia and so she may feel tired/lethargic.</p> <p>5 Sodium intake (Higher)</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. The sodium intake is high which is bad for the vegetarian woman which can cause high blood pressure/hypertension and so this can lead to strokes/CHD.</p> <p>N 2. The sodium intake is high which is bad for the vegetarian woman as this can lead to hardening of the arteries which can lead to heart disease.</p> <p>N 3. The sodium intake is high which is bad for the vegetarian woman as if repeated over a long period of time she could suffer from strokes/heart disease/kidney disease/CHD.</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 2 | a | <p>(cont)</p> <p>6 Vitamin B12 (Higher)</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. The vitamin B12 intake is high this is good for the vegetarian woman as this assists in the formation of red blood cells so she will not suffer from anaemia.</p> <p>P 2. The vitamin B12 intake is high this is good for the vegetarian woman as this assists in the functioning of the brain/nervous system so she is less likely to suffer from fatigue/poor memory.</p> <p>P 3. The vitamin B12 intake is high this is good for the vegetarian woman as it is involved in the metabolism of every cell in the body therefore helping the body produce energy.</p> <p>P 4. The vitamin B12 intake is high which is good for the vegetarian woman as this will help release energy from food so she will get enough energy for daily activities/not feel tired.</p> <p>P 5. The vitamin B12 intake is high which is good for the vegetarian woman as this will help release energy from food not store the energy so she will/not gain weight/reduces chances of becoming obese.</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
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| 2 | a | <p>(cont)</p> <p>7 NSP (is higher)</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. The days intake of NSP is high this is good as NSP is required to eliminate waste so the vegetarian woman will be at less risk of developing constipation/diverticulitis/bowel cancer.</p> <p>P 2. The days intake of NSP is high this is good as NSP helps control blood sugar levels in the vegetarian woman so energy is released slowly/steadily which/ will prevents sudden feeling of tiredness/lack of energy during/diabetes.</p> <p>P 3. The days intake of NSP is high this is good as NSP helps control cholesterol so the vegetarian woman may be at a reduced risk of heart disease.</p> <p>P 4. The days intake of NSP is high this is good as NSP can provide a feeling of fullness so the vegetarian woman is less likely to snack on high fat/high sugar foods/put on weight.</p> <p>P 5. The days intake of NSP is high this is good for the vegetarian woman as NSP absorbs LDL so will reduce her risk of heart disease.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. The days intake of NSP is high this is bad as NSP can hinder the absorption of iron/calcium which could lead to a deficiency of this nutrient/anaemia/tiredness/weakness/osteoporosis in the vegetarian woman.</p> | | |
| 2 | b | <p>3 x 1 mark for each correctly identified factor.</p> <p>3 x 1 mark for each explanation linked to osteoporosis.</p> <p>Factor must be identified before mark can be awarded for explanation. Where the factor is incorporated in the explanation this can be credited.</p> | 6KU | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 2 | b | <p>(cont)</p> <p>1 Factor – Low calcium intake Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low intake of calcium in childhood/ younger life/during the main stages of development will prevent strong bone mass/which can contribute to osteoporosis in later life. 2. Low intake of calcium will result in poor bone formation/maintenance/ development which can contribute to osteoporosis. 3. Low intake of calcium will prevent calcium combining with phosphorous to produce calcium phosphate which is necessary for bone development this can contribute to osteoporosis. <p>2 Factor – Lack of Vitamin D Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A lack of Vitamin D will prevent the absorption of calcium in the body/which helps to achieve peak bone mass/which can contribute to osteoporosis. 2. A lack of Vitamin D prevents the absorption of calcium/which is essential for bone formation/which can contribute to osteoporosis. <p>3 Factor – Lack of phosphorous rich foods Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of phosphorous reduces the production of calcium phosphate which is necessary for bone development which can contribute to osteoporosis. <p>4 Factor – High fat/saturated fat intake Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A high intake of fat/saturated fat may lead to poor calcium absorption which could contribute to osteoporosis. <p>5 Factor – High sodium/salt intake Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This will speed up the loss of calcium from the bones and contribute to osteoporosis. | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
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| 2 | b | <p>(cont)</p> <p>6 Factor – An unhealthy diet Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An unbalanced diet may result in a diet low in diet calcium/vitamin D/ phosphorous and bone density/mass may be affected therefore contributing to osteoporosis. 2. As unhealthy foods tend to be lacking in calcium and don't enable peak bone mass to develop, this contributes to osteoporosis. <p>7 Factor – High NSP intake Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High intake of NSP in the diet could hinder absorption of calcium preventing peak bone mass and contributing to osteoporosis. <p>8 Factor – High phytic acid Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High intake of phytic acid in the diet could hinder absorption of calcium preventing peak bone mass and contributing to osteoporosis. <p>9 Factor – Lack of lactose in the diet. Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of lactose in the diet could hinder the absorption of calcium which can contribute to osteoporosis. <p>10 Factor – Lack of protein in the diet. Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of protein in the diet could hinder the absorption of calcium which can contribute to osteoporosis. <p>11 Factor – HRT. Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hormone replacement therapies have been proven to lead to osteoporosis and should be used for a short time only. | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
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| 2 | b | <p>(cont)</p> <p>12 Factor – Extreme exercise. Explanation 1. Exercise alone does not prevent bone loss and the greater the attempt to lose body fat the more chance of developing osteoporosis.</p> <p>13 Factor – Anorexia. Explanation 1. A lack of nutrition/very small body frame makes bones less dense which increases the chances of osteoporosis.</p> <p>14 Factor – Lack of exposure to sunlight/ultraviolet light. Explanation 1. A lack of exposure to sunlight/ultraviolet light reduces the synthesis of vitamin D. Vitamin D is essential for calcium absorption (in the intestines) for bone formation which can lead to osteoporosis.</p> <p>15 Factor – Lack of Exercise. Explanation 1. Lack of weight bearing exercise will decrease bone density which can contribute to osteoporosis.</p> <p>16 Factor – Smoking. Explanation 1. The nicotine in cigarettes can cause actual bone loss so can contribute to osteoporosis.</p> <p>17 Factor – High alcohol intake. Explanation 1. Increased alcohol consumption may start to decrease bone mass which can contribute to osteoporosis .</p> | | |

| Question | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
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| | <p>18</p> <p>Factor – An unhealthy body weight. Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being underweight may mean that the calcium target is not being met therefore can contribute to osteoporosis. 2. Obesity could put an extra strain on the bones/indicate an unbalanced diet which may be short in calcium therefore can contribute to osteoporosis. | | |
| | <p>19</p> <p>Factor – An unhealthy body weight. Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A family history of osteoporosis may mean you are more at risk of developing the disease. | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
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| 2 | c | <p>3 x 1 mark for each point of evaluation linked to elastometric fibres in swimwear.</p> <p>Fact Characteristic of elastometric fibres</p> <p>Opinion positive/negative</p> <p>Consequence Impact of characteristic on swimwear/swimmer</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Elastomeric fibres have the ability to recover to its natural shape/size, this is good for swimwear as swimming requires stretching/it will remain in good shape after use.</p> <p>P 2. Elastomeric fibres allow ease of movement, this is good for swimwear as the wearer will be able to swim without feeling uncomfortable.</p> <p>P 3. Elastomeric fibres may be light weight, this is good for swimwear as they will not weigh down the swimmer/it will be easier to swim.</p> <p>P 4. Many stretch materials have an aerodynamic design/fit body well, this is good for swimwear as it allows ease of movement through the water.</p> <p>P 5. Stretch materials may be very light weight, this is good for swimwear as it can reduce drag/enabling the swimmer to move more quickly in the water.</p> <p>P 6. Elastomeric fibres may be hardwearing/retain shape, this is good for swimwear as it will last a long time/saving the consumer money.</p> <p>P 7. Elastomeric fibres may have good shape retention, this is good for swimwear as it helps prevent the fabric puckering/ giving a smooth look to the costume/ improved appearance.</p> <p>P 8. Elastomeric fibres may be easily laundered, this is good for swimwear as it is ready to wear again quickly.</p> <p>P 9. Elastomeric fibres may be resistant to repeated laundering at low temperatures, this is good for swimwear as it requires frequent laundering/it will stay looking good for a long time.</p> | 3EV | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|--|----------|---------------------|
| 2 | c | <p>(cont)</p> <p>P 10. Elastomeric fibres accept dyes easily, this is good for swimwear as fashionable colours change frequently/it can be made to suit current colour trends/provides a range of colours.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Elastomeric fibres can become misshapen after laundry, this is bad for swimwear as it will lose its fit/it will have to be replaced more frequently.</p> <p>N 2. Elastomeric fibres may lose their colour with frequent washing, this is bad for swimwear as they have to be laundered frequently/they will not stay looking good for long/appearance may be affected negatively.</p> <p>N 3. Elastomeric fibres may be adversely affected by the chemicals in swimming pools, this is bad for swimwear as this could cause fabric to corrode/weaken the fabric/affect appearance negatively/make some areas see through.</p> <p>N 4. Elastomeric fibres may be affected by pilling/catching/pulling, this is bad for swimwear as appearance will be adversely affected/durability will be affected.</p> | | |
| 2 | d | <p>4 x 1 mark for each point explaining each way the each label benefits the consumer Minimum 1 mark from each area</p> <p>Kitemark</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Kitemark means the product has been tested by the BSI which benefits consumers as it gives them peace of mind that the product is safe. The Kitemark is compulsory for potentially life threatening products which benefits the consumer as they know that the product has met the exact standards for safety. The Kitemark issued by the BSI make sure that products maintain safety standards which benefits consumers as they will know that the product is safe to use. | 4KU | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 2 | d | <p>(cont)</p> <p>4. The Kitemark means that products have been tested (to destruction) which is useful for consumers as it reassures them that the product is safe to use/ durable.</p> <p>5. The Kitemark means that the product is suited to its intended use which benefits consumers as they will know that the product will work efficiently.</p> <p>Care Label Symbol</p> <p>1. Care labels benefits the consumer as they provide information on how to launder/wash the item which would help to ensure that the product does not shrink/colour fade/tear/colour run.</p> <p>2. Care labels benefits the consumer as they provide information on how to dry the item which would help to ensure that the product does not stretch/loose shape.</p> <p>3. Care labels benefits the consumer as they provide information on how to iron the item which would help to ensure that the product does not get burnt/remain creased.</p> <p>4. Care labels benefits the consumer as to whether or not the item should only be dry cleaned therefore may avoid such items.</p> <p>5. Care labels benefits the consumer to sort similar items together for machine or hand washing so reducing the risk of shrinking or colour-run.</p> <p>6. Care labels benefits the consumer as it provides them with easy to interpret/ understand labels that are consistent/ easy to understand.</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
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| 2 | e | <p>2 x 1 mark for each correct explanation linked to the Advertising Standards Authority.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) has the responsibility to ensure that adverts are legal/decent/honest/truthful therefore protects consumers from being misled. 2. Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) has the responsibility to monitor/control the content of advertisements in the press/on billboards/in the cinema. 3. Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) is responsible for the production of a voluntary code for advertisers to follow so false claims cannot be made in adverts about products. 4. Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) has the responsibility to allow consumer to make a better choice/to make up their own mind by preventing advertisers attacking/discrediting other products. 5. Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) has the responsibility to provide detailed rules about adverts dealing with health products so companies cannot make false claims. 6. Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) has the responsibility to ensure advertisers do not misuse scientific/medical terms in adverts that may cause confusion. 7. Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) has the responsibility to prevent exploitation of children in adverts by administering codes of sale promotions/rules relating to the use of this age group. 8. Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) has the responsibility to support consumers by investigating complaints made about advertisements/can stop the use of adverts. | 2KU | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 2 | e | <p>(cont)</p> <p>9. Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) has the responsibility to protect consumers as it ensures that the rules contained in the British Code of Advertising Practice are followed in the UK.</p> <p>10. Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) has the responsibility to maintain standards in advertising to the benefit of consumers.</p> <p>11. Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) has the responsibility to monitor adverts to ensure they are legal/decent/honest/truthful so consumers are not misled</p> <p>12. Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) has the responsibility to investigate any complaints to ensure consumers are not being misled.</p> <p>13. Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) is responsible for taking action against misleading/harmful/offensive promotions/marketing to ensure consumers are not misled.</p> | | |
| 3 | a | <p>4 x 1 mark for explanation of each step linked to a new jacket.</p> <p>i</p> <p>Concept Screening</p> <p>1. All ideas are considered for the new jacket, some are kept and some are not/discarded.</p> <p>2. This stage moves away from the initial ideas to actual development issues for the new jacket.</p> <p>3. The best ideas for the new jacket are taken forward and a specification written for the final solution.</p> <p>ii</p> <p>Product Testing</p> <p>1. This is an important stage as it allows the new jacket to be tested on consumers to gain their opinion.</p> <p>2. This allows the new jacket to be further refined depending on consumer opinion.</p> | 4KU | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance | | | | | | |
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| 3 | a | <p>(cont)</p> <p>iii Marketing Plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This plans the promotion method most suitable for the new jacket. 2. The initial price of the new jacket can be determined by the marketing plan. 3. Any labelling for the new jacket can be finalised taking into account of marketing plan. <p>iv Launch</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Piloting of the new jacket is carried out to monitor the sales in a small area. 2. From piloting the new jacket the manufacturer can adjust the marketing approach before using it more widely. 3. Sales figures for the new jacket will be closely monitored allowing the manufacturing to rethink/alter the marketing approach if necessary. 4. At this stage market research provides regular feedback allowing the new jacket to be further refined/improved. 5. The new jacket is now available for sale. | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | b | <p>4 x 1 mark for each point of evaluation which must link to winter jacket. Only 1 mark for each descriptor.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Fact</td> <td>Interpretation of rating (not just the number)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opinion</td> <td>good or bad</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consequence</td> <td>of fact linked to winter jacket</td> </tr> </table> <p>Absorbency (2) Low</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The absorbency is low/poor, this is good as the winter jacket will not get wet/heavy in the rain/snow therefore making it more comfortable to wear. 2. The absorbency is low/poor, this is bad as the wearer of the winter jacket may get hot/sweaty therefore making it uncomfortable to wear. | Fact | Interpretation of rating (not just the number) | Opinion | good or bad | Consequence | of fact linked to winter jacket | 4EV | |
| Fact | Interpretation of rating (not just the number) | | | | | | | | | |
| Opinion | good or bad | | | | | | | | | |
| Consequence | of fact linked to winter jacket | | | | | | | | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 3 | b | <p>(cont)</p> <p>3. The absorbency is low/poor, this is bad as the winter jacket may not be cool to wear/too hot to wear making it uncomfortable to wear.</p> <p>Warmth (5) Very High</p> <p>1. The warmth is very high, this is good as the wearer of the winter jacket can stay warm in cold weather/winter/snow/rain/wind making it comfortable to wear.</p> <p>2. The warmth is very high, this is bad as the winter jacket may not be comfortable to wear (unless very cold weather/winter.)</p> <p>3. The warmth is very high, this is bad as the winter jacket wearer may get too hot if on a strenuous/long walk/activity (making it uncomfortable to wear.)</p> <p>Ease of care (4) High</p> <p>1. The ease of care is high, this is good as the winter jacket can be easily cleaned if dirty (so saving time.)</p> <p>2. The ease of care is high, this is good as regular washing will not affect the appearance of the winter jacket helping to keep a good appearance.</p> <p>3. The ease of care is high, this is good as the winter jacket can be washed/dried quickly (therefore saving time)</p> <p>Colourfast (1) Very Low</p> <p>1. The colourfastness is very low; this is bad as the winter jacket's colour may run in the rain/wet/snow making the jacket unattractive/affecting appearance.</p> <p>2. The colourfastness is very low; this is bad as the colour of the winter jacket may fade with regular washing, affecting appearance.</p> <p>3. The colourfastness is very low; this is bad as the colour of the winter jacket may fade if left in sunlight, affecting appearance.</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--|
| 3 | b | <p>(cont)</p> <p>Durability (4) High</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The durability is high, this is good, as the winter jacket will be relatively long lasting which is good as it may have been expensive so will save money. 2. The durability is high, this is good, as the winter jacket will have to withstand rubbing of rucksack/wear and tear so it keeps its appearance. 3. The durability is high, this is good, as the winter jacket will be good enough to use year on year/more than one season/ saving money. 4. The durability is high, this is good, as the winter jacket will be good enough to pass onto siblings/other users/saving money. | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | c | <p>2 x 1 mark for each point of evaluation linked to the store card</p> <p>2 x 1 mark for each point of evaluation linked to the chip and pin</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Fact</td> <td>Linked to method of payment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opinion</td> <td>good or bad</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consequence</td> <td>impact of fact on consumer</td> </tr> </table> <p>i Store Card</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. A store card may offer interest free credit if debt is fully paid, so this is good for the consumer as they do not pay extra/interest for the product.</p> <p>P 2. A monthly statement is received with a store card, this is good as the consumer will always know how much you owe each month/should be able to budget.</p> <p>P 3. Store card allows for the balance either to be paid/or a portion of the amount to be paid, this is good for the consumer as they do not need to pay for the goods in full immediately.</p> | Fact | Linked to method of payment | Opinion | good or bad | Consequence | impact of fact on consumer | 4EV | |
| Fact | Linked to method of payment | | | | | | | | | |
| Opinion | good or bad | | | | | | | | | |
| Consequence | impact of fact on consumer | | | | | | | | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
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| 3 | c | <p>I (cont)</p> <p>P 4. Special offers/events are sometimes available for store card holders, this is good as the consumer may save money.</p> <p>P 5. With a store card goods may be purchased immediately, this is good as the consumer can take the goods home use them straight away.</p> <p>P 6. Store card payments can be made regularly/by direct debit, this is good as it will, make budgeting easier for the consumer.</p> <p>P 7. Store card allows purchases even if cash is not available this is good as the consumer can buy now pay later.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Interest is added on outstanding balances on a store card, this is bad for the consumer as they may end up paying more than the cash price for the goods.</p> <p>N 2. Interest charges for store cards are often very high, this is bad for the consumer as this could lead to debt.</p> <p>N 3. Store card restricts shopping as purchases can only be made in a particular store, this is bad for the consumer as they cannot purchase goods from other stores.</p> <p>N 4. Store cards can have a high credit limit/allowing overspending, this is bad for the consumer as it could result in debt.</p> <p>ii Chip and pin</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Chip and pin is a safe method of payment, this is good for the consumer as only the card holder should know the pin number, therefore reduced risk of fraud.</p> <p>P 2. Chip and pin is widely accepted in retail outlets, this is good for the consumer as they do not need to carry several methods of payment.</p> | | |

| Question | | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
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| 3 | c | ii | <p>(cont)</p> <p>P 3. Chip and pin allows for easy access to cash at ATM's, this is good for the consumer as they can access their funds at any time/ensuring they can visit bank/building society at a time to suit them.</p> <p>P 4. Chip and pin can be used to get 'cash back' in some retail outlets, this is good for the consumer as they can get cash when purchasing other goods/saving them time/don't have to go to ATM.</p> <p>P 5. Chip and pin is from the consumers account, this is good as items paid for by this method do not accrue interest charges, therefore the consumer only pays the cash price so can save money.</p> <p>P 6. Chip and pin is a convenient way to purchase items, this is good for the consumer as he/she does not need to carry cash/less risk of theft.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Chip and pin can be open to fraudulent purchases, this is bad for the consumer as he/she can fall into debt through no fault of their own.</p> <p>N 2. Chip and pin can be open to fraudulent purchases, this is bad for the consumer as they need to prove to the bank they have not shown/given pin number to anyone else so making it very difficult to get cash back/be reimbursed.</p> <p>N 3. Chip and pin has a secure pin number, this is bad as the consumer could forget their pin number/unable to use the card/ make a purchase/wait for replacement number.</p> <p>N 4. Chip and pin are not widely accepted abroad, this is bad as the consumer using the card outside the UK is at an increased risk of fraud.</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
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| 3 | d | <p>3 x 1 mark for each benefit 3 x 1 mark for each explanation linked to the family. Benefit has to be identified before mark is awarded for explanation. Where the benefit is incorporated in the explanation this can be credited</p> <p>1 Benefit – Provides a breakfast. Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Breakfast Clubs can provide pupils a breakfast if they have not had it at home so the parents do not need to worry if they do not have time/food in the morning. 2. Breakfast clubs can give the child a breakfast which may not be provided by the family at home. 3. Breakfast clubs can provide a hot breakfast which would be good in cold weather/winter as this may not be provided at home by the family. 4. Breakfast clubs provide a meal to help the children to concentrate during the day which the family may be unable to provide. 5. Breakfast clubs can provide a range of options/opportunity to try new foods which may not be provided by the family at home. <p>2 Benefit – Current dietary advice/Balanced Diet Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Breakfast clubs provide a breakfast within the guidelines of Hungry for Success so parents can be confident the breakfast their child is eating is a healthy option. 2. Breakfast clubs will provide food that meets Dietary Targets/nutritious so the parents know it will contribute to a healthy diet/prevent obesity. 3. Breakfast clubs provide food which will need current dietary advice so this may benefit the family who may have a lack of nutritional knowledge/skills. | 6KU | |

| Question | | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
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| 3 | d | 2 | <p>(cont)</p> <p>4. Breakfast clubs provide healthy drinks/ fruit juice/water which will help to prevent dehydration/concentration so helping the family if they forget/do not provide a drink.</p> <p>3 Benefit – Opportunity to socialise. Explanation</p> <p>1. Breakfast clubs allow children to mix with their friends before school; this is helpful for the parents who may have to drop them off early.</p> <p>2. Breakfast clubs allow children to develop good eating habits/table manners with their friends which helps the parents as they may not sit at the table at home.</p> <p>4 Benefit - Low cost/free meals. Explanation</p> <p>1. Breakfast clubs provide low cost/no cost food which is good for the family who may be on a limited income.</p> <p>2. Breakfast clubs provide a free meal without stigma to children whose families are on a limited income.</p> <p>5 Benefit – Reduce families spending. Explanation</p> <p>1. Breakfast clubs provides supervision for children before school at a low cost/no cost so saving the family costs on childcare.</p> <p>2. Breakfast clubs provides food at a low cost/no cost so saving the family money on purchasing food.</p> <p>6 Benefit – Saves time. Explanation</p> <p>1. Breakfast clubs provides food which can save the parents time in the morning before work as they don't need to feed the children.</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
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| 3 | d | <p>(cont)</p> <p>7 Benefit – Provides shelter / safe environment. Explanation 1. Breakfast clubs provides a warm/dry environment for children before school so reassuring parents their children are safe. 2. Breakfast clubs provides a supervised environment for children which gives the parents confidence their children are safe/not able to be bullied.</p> <p>8 Benefit – Improved punctuality. Explanation 1. Breakfast clubs provide foods/ opportunity to socialise which can encourage pupils to arrive at school early so improve punctuality so helping the family.</p> <p>9 Benefit – Improved attendance. Explanation 1. Breakfast clubs provide foods/ opportunity to socialise, which can encourage pupils to arrive at school and improves attendance so helping the family.</p> <p>10 Benefit – Improved attainment Explanation 1. Breakfast clubs provide food which can help the child to concentrate/pay attention in class so helping the family as the child will do better in school/class/ tests.</p> <p>11 Benefit – Reduce incidence of diet related diseases (in later life). Explanation 1. Breakfast clubs offers healthy options so can help the family by reducing the risk of obesity/tooth decay. 2. Breakfast clubs help the family by encouraging good eating habits/offers healthy options so can reduce the risk of CHD/cancer/diet related diseases in later life.</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 3 | e | <p>2 x 1 mark for each explanation linked to the consumer</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Food Safety Act 1990 makes it an offence to produce/sell any food which may be injurious to health and so prevents food poisoning and protects consumer. 2. The Food Safety Act 1990 covers food labelling so that the consumer will be able to make an informed choice. 3. The Food Safety Act 1990 refers to false claims/misleading descriptions; so the consumer can be confident that the food purchased is as stated on the label. 4. The Food Safety Act 1990 covers all food handlers have to undergo food hygiene training/wear suitable clothing, in order to protect the consumer from the risk of food poisoning. 5. The Food Safety Act 1990 covers anyone working in the food/food premises must be registered with the local authority, this ensures good hygiene standards and safe food for consumers. 6. The Food Safety Act 1990 aims to prevent the sale of food which is of inferior quality, therefore the consumer is reassured/purchasing a quality product. 7. The Food Safety Act 1990 covers the whole food chain from the farm or factory to the point of sale so it ensures food is safe for consumers. 8. The Food Safety Act 1990 covers additives/contaminants in foods so consumer is protected from unsafe food. | 2KU | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 4 | a | <p>2 x 1 mark for each correctly identified structure.</p> <p>2 x 1 mark for explanation linked to family structure.</p> <p>Family Structure must be identified before mark can be awarded for explanation.</p> <p>Where the factor is incorporated in the explanation this can be credited.</p> <p>1 Family Structure – Nuclear Family Explanation</p> <p>1. This is made up of father, mother and at least one child living together in the same home.</p> <p>2 Family Structure – Extended Family Explanation</p> <p>1. This type of family is made up of a large number of people, usually three or more generations (parent, child, grandparent) who live together or not.</p> <p>3 Family Structure – Single Parent Family Explanation</p> <p>1. This is made up of a parent and at least one child where one Family parent has the main/sole responsibility for bringing up the child.</p> <p>4 Family Structure – Reconstituted Family Explanation</p> <p>1. This is formed by adults who have been with other partners Family and bring children from previous relationships to a new relationship to create a new family unit.</p> <p>5 Family Structure – Community Family Explanation</p> <p>1. This is where people with different families all live together Family e.g. Kibbutz, Communes.</p> <p>6 Family Structure – Single Sex Family Explanation</p> <p>1. This is a family where both parents may be the same gender.</p> | 4KU | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 4 | b | <p>2 x 1 mark for each point of explanation on housing supporting a family. 2 x 1 mark for each point of explanation on social services supporting a family Minimum of 1 mark from each area.</p> <p>i Housing Services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Housing can support a family by supplying them with details on how to rent a home/buy a home/maintain/repair a home. 2. Housing can support a family by providing advice on the types of homes available so a choice can be made. 3. Housing can support a family by providing social services support to help find suitable accommodation for families in need of specialist accommodation. 4. Housing can support a family by providing housing associations led by tenants so that affordable accommodation can be provided for everyone. 5. Housing can support a family as they provide information/support to those that are homeless or about to be made homeless. 6. Housing can support a family as they provide information on how to be energy efficient/save money on energy. 7. Housing can support a family as they provide grants to families for who require adaptations made to their homes. 8. Housing can support a family as they provide a repairs/handyman service to the over 60' s/disabled members of a family. 9. Housing can support a family by having housing benefits available for those who can't afford their accommodation. 10. Housing can support a family as they provide the details of registered companies/landlords. | 4KU | |

| Question | | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|----|--|-------------|--|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|------------|--|
| 4 | b | ii | <p>Social Services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social services can support a family by providing child care and protection for young children/adolescents. 2. Social services provide care for family members with learning/physical/mental disabilities. 3. Social services provide care for the elderly members of the family. 4. Care and support for adults/families who find themselves in difficulties/the homeless/battered wives/children under 16 who commit crimes. 5. The provision and administration of family benefits including maternity allowance/unemployment benefit/sickness benefit/income support/family credit/retirement pensions/free school meals/clothing grants/free prescriptions/dental care/eye tests etc. 6. Providing information and advice on the range of benefits available for the family members. 7. Helping homeless families find accommodation/arrange housing benefits/council tax rebates for families. 8. Community dieticians/health visitors provide advice/support to help families maintain good health. 9. Free milk/vitamins for families on a low income helps maintain nutritional status/prevent ill health. | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | c | | <p>4 x 1 mark for evaluative comment which must be linked to different dietary targets. Note: the candidate must demonstrate knowledge of the exact figures related to the Scottish dietary target.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Fact</td> <td>Linked to the ingredients or dietary target</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opinion</td> <td>good or bad</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consequence</td> <td>Meeting the dietary target or benefit to health</td> </tr> </table> | Fact | Linked to the ingredients or dietary target | Opinion | good or bad | Consequence | Meeting the dietary target or benefit to health | 4EV | |
| Fact | Linked to the ingredients or dietary target | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opinion | good or bad | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consequence | Meeting the dietary target or benefit to health | | | | | | | | | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|--|----------|---------------------|
| 4 | c | <p>(cont)</p> <p>Baked Potato</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Potato is a complex carbohydrate which is good as it helps meet the target of increasing our TCC intake by 25%/ increasing our potato consumption by 25%. (bowel disease/cancer/ constipation/obesity)</p> <p>P 2. Potatoes absorb less oil/fat/saturated fat than fries this is good as it helps meet the target of reducing fat to no more than 35% total energy/reduce saturated fat to no more than 11% of total energy. (obesity/CHD)</p> <p>P 3. Potatoes are low in sugar which is good as it help meet the target of reducing the intake of NME sugars in the diet of children by half/to no more than 10% of energy intake. (obesity/dental caries/ CHD)</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Baked potatoes may have butter on them, adding fat which is bad and it may not help to meet the target of reducing fat to no more than 35% total energy/reduce saturated fat to no more than 11% of total energy. (obesity/CHD)</p> <p>Spicy Chicken Mayonnaise</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Chicken is a white meat that contains less saturated fat, this is good as it helps to meet the target to reduce the saturated fat content of the diet to no more than 11% of total food energy. (obesity/CHD)</p> <p>P 2. The spices added remove the need for salt (as seasoning) this is good so helps meet the target of reducing salt intake to no more than 100mmol/6g daily. (CRD/ hypertension)</p> <p>P 3. The Spicy Chicken Mayonnaise is low in sugar which is good as it helps to meet the target of reducing the intake of NME sugars in the diets of children by half/to less than 10% of total energy. (obesity/dental caries)</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|--|----------|---------------------|
| 4 | c | <p>(cont)</p> <p>P 4. The mayonnaise maybe low/reduced fat mayonnaise which good, as it helps to reach the target of reducing total fat/saturated fat content of the diet to no more than 11% of total food energy. (obesity/ CHD)</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. The mayonnaise may be high in fat which is bad as it will not help to meet the dietary target to reduce the saturated fat to no more than 11% of total energy. (obesity/CHD)</p> <p>N 2. The Spicy Chicken Mayonnaise contains no salads or vegetables which is bad as it does not meet the target to increase fruit and vegetable intake to at least 400g daily. (bowel disease/ cancer/constipation/obesity/CHD)</p> <p>Apple Crumble</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. The crumble contains a fruit which is good as it will help to meet the target of for fruit and vegetables which is to increase to 400g daily. (bowel disease/cancel/constipation/CHD)</p> <p>P 2. The crumble topping may contain cereal which is good as it will help to meet the target of the average intake of breakfast cereals to double from present intake of 17g per day. (bowel disease/ cancer/constipation/CHD)</p> <p>P 3. The crumble topping contains complex carbohydrates which -are good as it helps meet the target of increasing our TCC intake by 25%. (bowel disease/ cancer/constipation/CHD)</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. The crumble topping may be high in fat/ saturated fat which is bad as it will not help meet the targets of reducing fat to no more than 35% total energy/reduce saturated fat to no more than 11% of total energy.(obesity/CHD)</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|--|------------|---------------------|
| 4 | c | <p>(cont)</p> <p>N 2. The crumble topping may be high in sugar which is bad as it will not help to meet the target of reducing the intake of NME sugars in the diet of children by half/to no more than 10% of energy intake. (dental caries/obesity/CHD).</p> <p>N 3. The apple may have been softened with sugar which is bad as it will not help to meet the target of reducing the intake of NME sugars in the diet of children by half/to no more than 10% of energy intake. (as above)</p> | | |
| 4 | d | <p>2 x 1 mark for each correctly identified factor.</p> <p>2 x 1 mark for explanation linked to obesity. Factor must be identified before mark can be awarded for explanation. Where the factor is incorporated in the explanation this can be credited.</p> <p>1 Factor – Lack of sensible eating habits/ poor eating habits/nutritional knowledge</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>1. Eating habits/food fads developed in childhood are difficult to change resulting in obesity.</p> <p>2. Increased 'grazing' between meals leading to high energy consumption and weight gain.</p> <p>2 Factor – Consume more energy than needed/diet high in fat (saturated)</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>1. Excess energy your body does not burn is stored as fat which can lead to obesity.</p> <p>2. If you consume more energy than your body needs the excess will store as fat which can cause obesity.</p> <p>3 Factor – Diet high in sugar</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>1. Sugar provides the body with energy and energy not used stores as fat which can lead to obesity.</p> | 4KU | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 4 | d | <p>(cont)</p> <p>4 Factor – Increased availability of restaurants/food outlets Explanation 1. There are many restaurants/take-aways/ food outlets available (at all hours) selling high fat/sugar foods which leads to obesity.</p> <p>5 Factor – Advertising/media Explanation 1. These promote snack foods and often high fat and sugar foods which appeal to children/teenagers leading to obesity.</p> <p>6 Factor – Family income Explanation 1. Income is limited, cheaper/poorer-quality foods may be bought/high fat and sugar foods in preference to more expensive/ protein foods or fruit and vegetables, leading to obesity. 2. Higher income/more disposable income (being given to teenagers) which, in turn, may provide them with greater opportunity to buy snacks/fizzy drinks leading to obesity. 3. High income may lead to more convenience foods being bought to accommodate a busy lifestyle and as these foods are often high in fat/sugar may lead to obesity.</p> <p>7 Factor – Lifestyle Explanation 1. Lack of time for shopping so convenience foods are eaten which are often high in fat/sugar so leads to obesity. 2. Increased ownership of microwaves/ freezers makes convenience type foods useful for families which are high in fat/energy and so leads to obesity. 3. The increase of available eating outlets can lead to people eating too many convenience or take-away foods, which again often have a high energy value, increasing risk of obesity.</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|--|----------|---------------------|
| 4 | d | <p>(cont)</p> <p>8 Factor – Psychological factors Explanation 1. If a person is anxious/depressed/bored/lonely she/he may find eating a great comfort and do so to excess and could result in increased risk of obesity.</p> <p>9 Factor – Parental influence Explanation 1. Poor eating habits tend to be passed down through families and so obese parents often have obese children. 2. Parents may be concerned about the safety of children outdoors which means they are not using energy playing outside and could result in increased risk of obesity.</p> <p>10 Factor – Cooking skills Explanation 1. Lack of food preparation skills leads to a reliance on convenience foods which may be high in fat/sugar/low in fruit/vegetables/NSP so leading to obesity.</p> <p>11 Factor – Peer group pressure Explanation 1. People with friends who eat high energy foods may choose to eat similar foods which could result in obesity.</p> <p>12 Factor – Large portion size Explanation 1. Obese people may serve larger food portions/portions with high energy/fat/carbohydrate which contributes to obesity.</p> <p>13 Factor – High alcohol intake Explanation 1. Alcohol contains lot of energy and so will lead to obesity if consumed in large amounts.</p> <p>14 Factor – Drugs/medication Explanation 1. Some medicines can cause weight gain so can lead to obesity if taken over a long period of time</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|-------------|--|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--|
| 4 | d | <p>15</p> <p>(cont)</p> <p>Factor – Lack of exercise/physical activity</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased use of cars/not walk to work/school and don't burn off energy consumed and could result in increased risk of obesity. 2. Lack of sports facilities locally/or the cost may be too high and therefore don't burn off energy leading to obesity. 3. An increasing number of people just watch TV/play computer games which result in little energy being burned and could result in creased risk of obesity. 4. May be inactive/do not take part in sports (outside school) so little energy is burned/result in increased risk of obesity. | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | e | <p>4 x 1 mark for each point of evaluation A minimum of one mark from each area</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Fact</td> <td>Fact about cook chill and extrusion cooking</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opinion</td> <td>Good/Bad</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consequence</td> <td>Link of fact to the consumer</td> </tr> </table> <p>i</p> <p>Cook-chill products</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. A large number of cook chill products are available to the consumer which is good as it will increase consumer choice of food.</p> <p>P 2. As manufacturers are responding to our need to follow a healthy diet many cook chill products now contain less fat/sugar/salt/more fruit and vegetables/NSP so is good for consumers who follow a healthy diet.</p> <p>P 3. There are now a wide variety of vegetarian cook chill products available which is good for the consumer as it increases their choice of food.</p> | Fact | Fact about cook chill and extrusion cooking | Opinion | Good/Bad | Consequence | Link of fact to the consumer | 4EV | |
| Fact | Fact about cook chill and extrusion cooking | | | | | | | | | |
| Opinion | Good/Bad | | | | | | | | | |
| Consequence | Link of fact to the consumer | | | | | | | | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 4 | a | <p>(cont)</p> <p>P 4. As cook chill products are usually easy to prepare/take minimum preparation time this is good for consumers with a busy lifestyle/work long hours as it will save them time.</p> <p>P 5. Many cook chill products can be cooked in their original packaging which may save washing up and equipment needed so is good for consumers as it will save them time.</p> <p>P 6. Many cook chill products can be microwavable so may be good for consumers who have busy lifestyle/work long hours as they will take less time to cook.</p> <p>P 7. Cook chill products use high quality ingredients as food produced by this process must be in the optimum condition, therefore is good for the consumer as they receive a high quality end product.</p> <p>P 8. Cook chill products use high quality ingredients which is good as there is less need to use additives therefore the consumer may think they are getting a healthier product/so the consumer is less likely to suffer from allergic reactions.</p> <p>P 9. Some cook chill products are microwavable and therefore require less energy which is good as they may appeal to consumers as it will reduce fuel costs.</p> <p>P 10. Many cook chill products are produced as single portions which is good for consumers who live on their own as it may be more cost effective than producing meals from scratch.</p> <p>P 11. Most cook chill products can be frozen/stored on the day of purchase which is good for the consumer as it will save them time with repeated trips to the shops.</p> <p>P 12. Cook chill products are cooked quickly and then chilled to just above freezing so is good for the consumer as there will be less loss of nutrients.</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 4 | a | <p>(cont)</p> <p>P 13. Cook chilling does not affect the food quality/colour/flavour/texture/nutritional value which is good as they make the foods more appealing to consumers.</p> <p>P 14. Cook chill products are produced in strict hygiene conditions which is good for the consumers as it will reduce the risk of food poisoning.</p> <p>15. It is not as expensive to produce cook chilled products as it is to produce frozen foods so will be good for the consumer as it may save them money.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Many cook chill products do not meet current dietary advice/are high in fat/sugar/salt/low in NSP so may be bad for consumers concerned about following a healthy diet.</p> <p>N 2. Cook chill products only require to be re-heated, however if food is not cooked for the correct length of time this may be bad for the consumer as it could lead to food poisoning.</p> <p>N 3. If cooking instructions for cook chill products are not followed carefully this could lead to the food being overcooked which could be bad for consumers as their meals could be inedible.</p> <p>N 4. Cook chill products have a shorter shelf life than frozen foods this could bad for consumers who lead busy lifestyles/ work long hours as it would mean more frequent trips to the shops/would be unsuitable for bulk cooking.</p> <p>N 5. Cook chill products must be refrigerated (to prevent bacterial growth) this is bad as consumers may not have access to a fridge/it may cause food poisoning.</p> <p>N 6. Cook chilled products require a lot of packaging which may be bad for consumers as they may be concerned about the impact on the environment.</p> <p>N 7. If consumers are preparing cook chill products for a family/large group it will be more expensive than cooking from raw ingredients so may be bad for people who have a limited budget.</p> | | |

| Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------|
| 4 | a | <p>(cont)</p> <p>Extrusion Cooking</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Extrusion cooking offers an increase range of foods to consumer which is good as it provides a wider variety of foods in the diet.</p> <p>P 2. Extrusion foods may be high in NSP which is good for the consumer as it helps the digestive system remove waste from the body/prevent bowel related diseases.</p> <p>P 3. Extrusion cooking can be processes with no extra fat which is good for the consumer as it produces healthier foods.</p> <p>P 4. Extrusion cooking provides uses cheaper raw ingredients which is good for the consumer as it reduces the overall cost.</p> <p>P 5. Extrusion cooking produces products with an increased shelf life which is good for the consumer as they can bulk buy/throw away less food/prevents numerous trips to the supermarket.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Extrusion foods are sometimes deep fried which is bad for the consumer as this is unhealthy/encourages weight gain.</p> <p>N 2. Extrusion foods can be low in NSP which is bad for the consumer as this can lead to constipation/bowel related diseases.</p> <p>N 3. Extrusion cooking produces numerous sugar coated cereals which is bad for the consumer as these increase the chance of tooth decay/obesity/CHD</p> <p>N 4. Extrusion cooking produces numerous salty snacks which are bad for the consumer as they increase the chance of high blood pressure/strokes/hypertension/heart disease.</p> <p>N 5. Extrusion foods can be expensive to buy which is bad for the consumer as they may not be in their price range.</p> | | |

Section A

| Question | Resource Management Unit | | Consumer Studies Unit | | Course Skills | | Totals |
|---------------|---|------|--|------|---------------|------------|--------|
| | Course content | Mark | Course content | Mark | Knowledge | Evaluation | |
| 1 | | | Factors which influence consumer choice of food and textile items/goods and services | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| 2 | Functions and sources of nutrients. | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 3 | | | Factors affecting changes in family lifestyles | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| 4 | Properties of fibres used for clothing/textile item | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 5 | Causes of food poisoning | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 6 | | | Food Standards Agency | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| 7 | | | Consumer Protection – CPR 2008 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Totals | | 3 | | 4 | 7 | 0 | 7 |

Context:

x

Lifestyle and Consumer Technology

Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2013 Question Paper

Section A (continued)

| Question | Resource Management Unit | | Consumer Studies Unit | | Course Skills | | Totals | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------|---|------|---------------|------------|--------|---|
| | Course content | Mark | Course content | Mark | Knowledge | Evaluation | | |
| 8 | Market research | 2 | Current voluntary labeling for food products, textile items and consumer goods and services | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| 9 | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| 10 | | | Current statutory labeling requirements for food products, textile items and consumer goods | 2 | 2 | | | 2 |
| 11 | | | Factors which influence consumer choice of food and textile items | 2 | 2 | | | 2 |
| 12 | | | Food politics | 2 | 2 | | | 2 |
| 13 | | | The impact of Technological Developments on consumer choice of food, clothing and consumer goods and services | 2 | 2 | | | 2 |
| 14 | | | Food Politics | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 |
| Carried forward | | 3 | | 4 | 7 | 0 | 7 | |
| Totals | | 5 | | 15 | 18 | 2 | 20 | |

| | | |
|---|----------|--|
| Context: | x | Lifestyle and Consumer Technology |
| Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2013 Question Paper | | |

Section B Question 1

| Question | Resource Management Unit | | Consumer Studies Unit | | Course Skills | | Totals |
|---------------|--------------------------|------|--|----------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| | Course content | Mark | Course content | Mark | Knowledge | Evaluation | |
| a) | | | Factors which influence consumer choice of food/ textile items | 6 | 6 | | 6 |
| b) | | | Prevention of debt | 4 | | 4 | 4 |
| c) | | | Parents and Parenthood | 6 | 6 | | 6 |
| d) | | | Voluntary services available to the community | 2 2 | | 2 2 | 4 |
| Totals | | | | 20 | 12 | 8 | 20 |

Section B Question 2

| Question | Resource Management Unit | | Consumer Studies Unit | | Course Skills | | Totals |
|---------------|--|------|--|------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| | Course content | Mark | Course content | Mark | Knowledge | Evaluation | |
| a) | The use of Dietary Reference Values and awareness of their dietary needs – vegetarians | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 |
| b) | Prevention of dietary diseases | 6 | | | 6 | | 6 |
| c) | | | Technological Developments | 3 | | 3 | 3 |
| d) | | | Current Voluntary Labeling | 4 | 4 | | 4 |
| e) | | | Roles and Responsibilities of the Advertising Standards Agency | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| Totals | | 11 | | 9 | 12 | 8 | 20 |

| | | |
|---|----------|--|
| Context | x | Lifestyle and Consumer Technology |
| Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2013 Question Paper | | |
| Section B Question 3 | | |

| Question | Resource Management Unit | | Consumer Studies Unit | | Course Skills | | Totals |
|---------------|--|------|--|--------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| | Course content | Mark | Course content | Mark | Knowledge | Evaluation | |
| a) | Product Development Strategy | 4 | | | 4 | | 4 |
| b) | Properties of fibres used for clothing/textile items | 4 | | | | 4 | 4 |
| c) | | | Methods of paying for goods and services | 2 2 | | 2 2 | 4 |
| d) | | | Provision of community meals services | 6 | 6 | | 6 |
| e) | | | Food Safety Act 1990 | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| Totals | | 8 | | 12 | 12 | 8 | 20 |

Section B Question 4

| Question | Resource Management Unit | | Consumer Studies Unit | | Course Skills | | Totals |
|---------------|--|----------|---|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| | Course content | Mark | Course content | Mark | Knowledge | Evaluation | |
| a) | | | Family Structures | 4 | 4 | | 4 |
| b) | | | Support Services | 4 | 4 | | 4 |
| c) | Scottish Dietary Targets – Current Dietary Advice | 4 | | | | 4 | 4 |
| d) | Other factors which affect health | 4 | | | 4 | | 4 |
| e) | | | The impact of technological developments on consumer goods and services | 4 | | 4 | 4 |
| Totals | | 8 | | 12 | 12 | 8 | 20 |

| | | |
|---|----------|--|
| Context: | x | Lifestyle and Consumer Technology |
| Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2012 Question Paper | | |
| Question Paper Summary: Mark Allocation | | |

| Question | Unit title | | Course Skills | | Totals |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | Resource Management | Consumer Studies | Knowledge | Evaluation | |
| Section A | 5 | 15 | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| Section B | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| 2 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| 3 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| 4 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| Totals | 21-24 | 56-59 | 54 | 26 | |
| Target Range | 20 – 30 marks | 50 – 60 marks | 50 – 55 marks | 25 – 30 marks | 80 |

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]