

2014 Hospitality Professional Cookery Intermediate 2 Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for Hospitality – Professional Cookery Intermediate 2

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 <u>always</u> 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: Hospitality – Professional Cookery Intermediate 2

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

Questio	n	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1		Each cookery process can only be used once.		
		Food Cookery Process		
		Fresh whole salmon Boil/Poach/Roast/Steam/ Bake		
		Barley Boil/Braise		
		Rump of beef Grilling or frying Braised/Stewing/Roast/ Poelar		
		Panéed fillet of fish Shallow fry/Deep fry/Grill/ Frying		
		Supreme of chicken Deep fry/Poach/Grill/ Steam/Shallow fry/Sauté/ Roast/Bake/Frying		
		Short grain rice Bake/Boil/Braise		
		6 correct 3 marks 4-5 correct 2 marks 2-3 correct 1 mark 0-1 correct 0 marks	3	
		4 Shana		
2		1. Shape		
		 using hands or equipment to create a size/shape eg fish cakes, biscuits, cuts of vegetables, scones 	1	
		2. Fold		
		to lightly combine components, retaining the volume, not losing air, folding in preparation of puff pastry	1	
		3. Julienne		
		cut into fine strips, thin strips	1	
		4. Blanch		
		 to cook without colour, as for the first frying of fried (chips) potatoes to make white, as with bones and meat to retain colour, as with certain vegetables 		
		 to retain colour, as with certain vegetables to skin, as for tomatoes to make limp, as for certain braised vegetables 	1	
		5. Bone		
		to remove the bones	1	
		6. Segment		
		to remove the structure from the flesh, ie citrus segments	1	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	 to prevent cross contamination to prevent food poisoning to prevent illness 	1	
4	82°C or above Minimum of 82°C	1	
5	Palatte knife Knife Scone cutter Grater Mandolin Parisienne spoon Olivetti cutter Baller Zester Solferino Cooking ring (Apply Professional Judgement)	1	
6	 Convection When food is cooked through the convection process, the heat passes through another medium – either liquid or gas. Cookery process: baking, boiling, poaching, steaming, braising, roasting, deep-frying. Conduction Is the process in which heat is transferred to the food by direct contact with the cooking vessel (eg pot, pan, solid top). Cookery process: stir fry, shallow frying, sautéing. Radiation Is the process of heat transference directly onto the food being cooked. 		1 mark for process 1 mark for Cookery Process.
	Cookery process: grilling.	6	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	Minimum temperature 5°C Maximum temperature 63°C	1	
8	 toadstools perfume pesticides on fruit veterinary drugs, fertilisers residues from cleaning chemicals plasticizers from packaging environmental contaminants such as lead excess additives allergins 	1	
9	Boiling is the method of cooking in which food is immersed in a liquid and cooked at 100°C. Fast movement. Sometimes it is necessary to reduce the temperature a little and maintain it at simmering point. Gentle movement.	1	
10	Any one from: Oxygen Warmth/Temperature/Heat PH Moisture Time Food/nutrients	1	
11	Filleting knife use on a secure board ensure the knife is sharp correct type of food fingers away knife sharp Electric Hand Whisk ensure the attachments are secure/not damaged keep away from water sources avoid splashes fingers away switched off correct attachment		

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
11	(cont)		
	 Mandolin all blades are set properly when in use mandolin is set up securely prior to cutting use guard 		
	Professional Judgement should be applied throughout the marking of the exam papers.	3	
		25	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]