You must be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the functions, structures and main sources of protein, carbohydrates and fat. Know the biological value of protein, understand an individual's need for carbohydrate, understand the consequences of excess and deficiencies of protein, carbohydrate and fat.

Demonstrate the knowledge and understanding of the sources and functions of vitamins and minerals. Understand the consequences and deficiencies of vitamins and minerals. Understand the retention of water soluble vitamins during cooking.

Demonstrate the knowledge of the Eatwell Guide and health eating guidelines. Understand diet requirements throughout life and diet related illnesses.

**Key Points**

1. Protein is required by the body for growth, maintenance and repair.
2. Proteins are built up of units of amino acids.
3. Fats can be classified as either saturated and unsaturated.
4. Saturated fats are considered to be more harmful to health because they raise levels of cholesterol.
5. Carbohydrate provides the body with energy.
6. Most of our energy should come from complex starchy foods.
7. Vitamins are micronutrients, required in small amounts to do essential jobs in the body.
8. Water soluble vitamins are easily destroyed during preparation and cooking.
9. Water makes up two thirds of the body so it is vital to drink regularly to stay hydrated.
10. Nutritional needs change throughout life, but everyone needs to consider the current healthy eating guidelines when planning meals.
11. Energy balance is the balance of energy consumed through eating and drinking compared to energy burned through physical activity.

**Quick Test**

1. What are the functions of fat in the diet?
2. Give an example of protein complementation.
3. What does NSP stand for?
4. What are the fat soluble vitamins?
5. What is peak bone mass?
6. Why is a good supply of folic acid needed in early pregnancy?
7. What is Osteoporosis?
Food Preparation & Nutrition Knowledge Organiser: Food Preparation Skills

You must be able to understand two different methods of using knives to prepare food safely. Explain the techniques used when preparing different foods that require knife skills. Know how to classify different types of fish. Explain how to choose, handle and prepare different types of fish. Understand the structure of meat and how this affects the cooking methods used. Understand that a recipe consists of specific quantities of ingredients that are prepared, using a variety of skills, to produce the required outcome. Know that making and shaping dough is a precursor to making a variety of flour-based mixtures. Understand the function of ingredients in dough.

Key words
1. Bridge hold
2. Claw grip
3. Jardinière
4. Julienne
5. Macedoine
6. Chiffonade
7. Battonnet
8. Dicing
9. Chopping
10. Paring
11. Flexible
12. Filleting
13. Serrated
14. Cooking

Keywords
1. Collagen
2. Elastin
3. Myoglobin
4. Muscle Fibre
5. Maillard Reaction
6. Non enzymic browning
7. Gelatine
8. Cross Contamination

Quick Test
1. Name the two methods of holding food when cutting it.
2. Which type of fish contains the most Omega 3 fatty acids?
3. Describe two quality checks for fresh fish.
4. Tough meat has what length of fibres?
5. Where would you store meat when not preparing it?
6. What glaze would you use on enriched dough?
7. What type of flour is used to make bread dough?
8. What gas does yeast produce?
You must be able to know and understand the reasons why food is cooked and how heat is transferred to food. Know the reasons for selecting different cooking methods. Understand protein denaturation and coagulation. Know about the properties of protein in gluten formation. Understand enzymic browning and oxidation in fruit and vegetables. Understand the functional and chemical properties of carbohydrates, which are gelatinisation, dextrinization and caramelisation. Understand the processes of raising or aéreating using physical and mechanical methods. Know and understand the working properties of chemical and biological raising agents.

### Key Points

1. Cooking food makes it safe, allows it to keep for longer and makes it more palatable.
2. Cooking methods can achieve specific characteristics in food.
3. Heat is transferred by conduction, convection and radiation. Cooking commonly uses a combination of heat transfer methods.
4. Proteins are denatured during cooking. Egg proteins coagulate or set when they are heated.
6. Enzymes can cause the browning of fruit and vegetables. Fruit and vegetables need careful handling during preparation to prevent enzymic browning.
7. Gelatinisation is the function of starches as thickening agents.
8. Sauces can be different thicknesses when the proportion of ingredients is altered.
9. Dextrinisation is the term used to describe browning of starch caused by heat.
10. Caramelisation is the browning of sugars caused by heat.
11. Fat makes pastry short and crumbly.
12. Fats give colour and flavour to pastry. The plasticity of fat allows it to be used for rubbing in, spreading and creaming.
13. Fats can help aeration in baking.
14. Emulsions are mixtures of liquids that do not normally mix. E.g oil and water. Egg yolks contain lecithin, a natural emulsifier. Eggs help stabilise mayonnaise.

### Keywords

1. Palatability
2. Microwave
3. Radiation
4. Conduction
5. Convection
6. Denaturation
7. pH level
8. Marinade
9. Enzymic Browning
10. Oxidation
11. Gelatinisation
12. Viscosity
13. Consistency
14. Dextrinisation
15. Caramelisation
16. Shortening
17. Plasticity
18. Aeration
19. Creaming
20. Foam
21. Emulsification
22. Physical raising agents
23. Chemical raising agents
24. Yeast
25. Bicarbonate of soda
26. Baking Powder
27. Fermentation
28. Carbon Dioxide

### Quick Test

1. Name three types of heat transfer.
2. Why is food cooked?
3. What is the term used to explain the way heat changes the texture of egg proteins?
4. What causes the browning of cut fruit and vegetables?
5. What is the main heat transfer method when boiling food?
6. What sort of heat transfer commonly causes dextrinization?
7. What term describes thickening a sauce using starch?
8. What term describes how fat makes a short texture product?
9. Which basic cake making process traps air into the cake?
10. How does egg white trap air?
You must be able to know the growth conditions for microorganisms and enzymes and the control of food spoilage. Know and understand that bacteria, yeasts and moulds are microorganisms. Explain that enzymes are biological catalysts usually made from proteins. Demonstrate the knowledge and understanding of the use of microorganisms in food production, including moulds in the production of blue cheese, yeast as a raising agent in bread. Know and understand the different sources of bacterial contamination. Know and understand the main types of bacteria that cause food poisoning. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the main sources and methods of control of different food poisoning bacteria types. Recognise the symptoms of food poisoning. Know and understand the food safety principles when buying and storing food. Know and understand temperature control and the danger zone temperatures.

**Key Points**
1. Bacteria are found everywhere and need the right temperature, warmth, time, nutrients, pH level and oxygen to grow and multiply.
2. Microorganisms (bacteria) are used to make a wide range of food products.
3. Bacteria are used to make cheese, yogurt and bread.
4. The most important bacteria in food manufacturing are Lactobacillus species.
5. Bacterial contamination is the presence of harmful bacteria in our food, which can lead to food poisoning and illness.
6. As a food handler you must do everything possible to prevent this contamination.
7. What are the main symptoms of food poisoning?
8. Name three bacteria responsible for food poisoning?
9. Which groups of people are more at risk of food poisoning?
10. When handling food at any stage care must be taken to prevent contamination.
11. Everything possible must be done to control the conditions that allow bacteria to multiply causing food poisoning.

**Keywords**
1. Bacteria
2. Microorganisms
3. Moulds
4. Enzymes
5. Temperature
6. Moisture
7. Time
8. Nutrients
9. pH level
10. Oxidation
11. Use by date
12. Best before date
13. Frozen Food
14. Chilled Food
15. High risk foods
16. Low risk foods
17. Danger zone
18. Hygiene
19. Starter culture
20. Probiotic
21. Pathogens
22. Food Poisoning
23. Contamination
24. Salmonella
25. Staphylococcus Aureus
26. Clostridium Perfringens
27. Clostridium Botulinum
28. Bacillus Cereus
29. Food Borne disease
30. E Coli
31. Listeria
32. Campylobacter
33. Norovirus

**Quick Test**
1. What are microorganisms?
2. What is the ideal temperature for bacterial growth?
3. What is the most important bacteria used in food manufacturing?
4. What are the two date marks you need to check when buying food?
5. What is the recommended temperature for chilled food?
6. What is the temperature range of the danger zone?
7. Explain the term cross contamination.
8. List four occasions during food preparation when you must wash your hands.
You must be able to understand that religions, customs and beliefs influence food choice. Know about conditions that may be caused by intolerance or allergy to food. Understand the meaning of ‘cuisine’ in terms of the food related to the traditional eating habits of certain countries. Learn about the cuisine of two other countries as well as British traditional cuisine. Understand how to taste food products using your senses accurately. Know about a range of sensory testing methods. Know which information is legally required for a food label. Explain how this information will help the consumer. Understand the ways in which nutritional labelling can be presented. Provide reasoned suggestions for food choice based on a range of factors.

**Key Points**

1. If you can’t tolerate certain foods you have to change your diet.
2. Some religions have their own dietary laws and rules.
3. Diabetes is a condition caused because the pancreas doesn’t produce any or enough insulin.
4. Coeliac disease is a condition where people have an adverse reaction to gluten.
5. Lactose intolerance is caused when the body is unable to digest lactose (a sugar found in milk and dairy products).
6. An allergy to nuts can cause anaphylaxis.
7. The reasons why people become vegetarian include religion, dietary laws, ethical reasons, health or family.
8. Cuisine relates to the established range of dishes and foods of a particular country or religion.
9. Cuisine is also concerned with the use of distinctive ingredients and specific cooking and serving techniques.
10. Accurate sensory testing of foods helps manufacturers and cooks develop food products and improve recipes.
11. The human olfactory system (smell) and taste sensors are important when tasting food.
12. EU= European Union
13. FSA=Food Standards Agency
14. People need to make informed choices about the food they buy based on their income, lifestyle and preferences from the food available to them.
15. Many factors affect the food choices that people make.
You must be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the environment issues associated with food and its production. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of where ingredients are grown, reared and caught. Have a clear understanding of different farming methods and their effect on the environment. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the impact that food has on local and global markets. Demonstrate a knowledge of primary and secondary processing. Know and understand how processing affects the sensory and nutritional properties of ingredients.

**Key Points**
1. Food and packaging waste contributes to greenhouse gases (GHG’s).
2. Seasonal and sustainable foods address many environmental issues.
3. MSC – Marine Stewardship Council = Seafood can be traced back to a certified sustainable fishery.
4. Food miles are the distance food travels from its point of origin to your table. Recycling and producing less waste can help reduce carbon emissions.
5. Nearly a third of all food produced ends up in landfill sites where it gives off methane gas as it decomposes.
6. Cheaper foods are ones that are GM/intensively farmed.
7. Best quality protein foods are ones where the welfare of the animals has been considered.
8. Hydroponic farming is the production of food using specially developed nutrient rich liquids rather than soil.
9. Free range farming allows animals to access outdoor areas as part of their life. Increased demand for fish stocks has seen stocks diminishing in the wild due to over fishing.
10. Barn reared animals live in an environment similar to intensive farming.
11. Under EU law, all foods need to be traceable from field to fork.
12. Carbon emissions and global climate change affect food and water supplies. Sustainable food production ensures less negative impact on the environment and the farmers.