

# YEAR 9 DESIGN TECHNOLOGY: PICK AND MIX



## A KEY VOCABULARY

	Key Term	Definition
1	Adaptation	The action or process of changing something.
2	Aesthetic	The perception or opinion of an object based on what we see, feel, hear, smell and even taste.
3	Browning	The process of food turning brown due to the chemical reactions that take place within.
4	Consistency	The right thickness or texture — for the dish.
5	Creaming	The technique of softening solid fat, like shortening or butter, into a smooth mass and then blending it with other ingredients.
6	Deficiencies	When the body doesn't absorb or get from food the necessary amount of a nutrient.
7	Enzymic	Is an oxidation reaction that takes place in some foods, mostly fruit and vegetables, causing the food to turn brown.
8	Flavourings	Substances used to impart taste and/or smell to food.
9	Glazes	Cooking is a coating of a glossy, often sweet, sometimes savoury, substance applied to food typically by dipping, dripping, or with a brush.
10	Gluten	A general name for the proteins found in wheat. Gluten helps foods maintain their shape, acting as a glue that holds food together.
11	Quantities	An amount that you can measure or count.
12	Raising agent	A substance added to a food product (such as dough or batter) that makes them rise when cooked.
13	Reflection	Serious thought or consideration.
14	Sensory appeal	Taste, shape, colour, and aroma that influence your preferences.
15	Texture	Properties of a food that are sensed by touch in the mouth and with the hands. Food can be soft or hard, mushy or crunchy, or smooth or lumpy.
16	Vegetarian	A diet free of meat, fish, and fowl flesh.
17	Whisking	A cooking utensil which can be used to blend ingredients smooth or to incorporate air into a mixture.

## B RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

	Religion	Food Requirements
1	Islam	Cannot eat pork, nor any product made from pork products e.g. gelatine. Meats eaten by Muslims must be Halal.
2	Hinduism	Hindus are vegetarian and some avoid vegetables such as garlic, mushrooms and onions.
3	Judaism	Food must be kosher (means fit for purpose). Jews are not allowed to eat pig, rabbit, hare, camel and many other animals.
4	Sikhism	Many Sikhs are vegetarians.
5	Buddhism	Many Buddhists are vegetarian or vegan.

## C ETHICAL & MORAL BELIEFS

	Key Term	Definition
1	Animal Welfare	May choose to eat foods where they know the animals have been treated ethically e.g. free range.
2	Working conditions	Fairtrade products.
3	Environmental Impact	Supporting the local economy by reducing food miles.
4	Eating Naturally	Buying organic produce. Avoid buying genetically modified foods.

## D NUMERACY

	Measuring Spoons	=	Millilitres
1	¼ tsp	=	1.25 ml
2	1/3 tsp	=	1.65 ml
3	½ tsp	=	2.5 ml
4	1 tsp	=	5 ml
5	1 ½ tsp	=	7.5 ml
6	1 tbsp	=	15 ml