

MOCK EXAMINATION MARCH 2019

**HOME SCIENCE
MARKING SCHEME**

SECTION A (60 MARKS)

Answer ALL the questions in this section in the spaces provided.

1. Define the following;
 - (i) A menu is a list of all dishes available in a meal. (2 mks)
 - (ii) Food supplements are alternative sources of food nutrients given in tablet forms. E.g. vitamins. (1x2=2mks)
2. Characteristics of a buffet service.
 - Plates/cutlery are placed where service starts.
 - Guests pick plates and serve themselves
 - There is a variety of dishes on offer
 - It is convenient for large groups of people.
 - Guests eat while sitting or standing. (1x2=2 mks)
3. Ways of improving flavor and nutritive value of reheated foods.
 - Garnishing
 - Adding additives and flavours
 - Coating e.g. bread crumbs and eggs. (1x2=2 mks)
4. Effects of heat on roasted beef.
 - Change colour from red to brown
 - Shrink when exposed to heat
 - Proteins coagulate i.e. sets and hardens.
 - A characteristic flavor is developed
 - With excess heat the protein is denatured. (1x2=2 mks)
5. Disadvantages of roasting as a method of cooking.
 - Makes food dry
 - Requires constant attention unless done in an oven
 - Only expensive foods can be roasted effectively
 - Makes food tough/hard
 - May taste smoky. (1x2=2 mks)
6. Differentiate between the following;

Cuts

Caused by sharp objects e.g. knives.

Bluing

-Ingredient added to the final rinse and absorbs some yellow light thus reflecting it and causing fabric to look whiter

bruises

-Swellings caused by bleeding inside the skin or muscles.

Conditioning

-Substance added to the final rinsing water for synthetics to get rid of static electricity.

Loop stitch

-Neatening stitch that forms loops along the edge being neatened.

button hole stitch

-neatening stitch that forms knots at the edge.

7. Reasons for using a facing on a garment.

- To neaten raw edges
- To decorate the garment
- To provide enough thickness for attaching fastenings.
- To shape and give body where applied. (1x2=2 mks)

8. Difference between choking and suffocation.

- Suffocating is an accident caused by short supply of fresh air while choking is caused by blockage of air passage e.g, food stuck in the wind pipe. (1x2=2 mks)

9. Factors to consider when buying mops.

- Buy a mop made of cotton fibres since they are absorbent
- The head should be firmly fixed into the handle.
- The handle should be of appropriate length for comfort in use
- The handle should be smooth. (1x2=2 mks)

10. Factors to consider when cleaning brooms and brushes;

- (i) Made of coconut fibre,
 - Use plain warm water into which some salt has been added. If greasy add little ammonia or washing soda to the water
- (ii) Made of stiff brooms and brushes,
 - Clean without using a detergent to avoid becoming brittle.
- (iii) Used for polishing
 - Clean with both detergent and soda to ensure the removal of polish.
- (iv) Brushes used for cleaning toilets.
 - Clean in water into which a disinfectant has been added. (1x2=2 mks)

11. Types of abrasives that are improvised in the home.

- Ground charcoal
- Sifted ashes
- Sifted/fine sand
- Rough leaves
- Grounded egg shells
- Maize cobs. (1x2=2 mks)

12. Undesirable properties of viscose rayon.

- Creases readily
- Flammable
- Develops mildew when left wet
- Yellows and rots when exposed to light for long periods
- Is weaker when wet than when dry. (1x2= mks)

13. Desirable qualities of well made back stitches.

- They are fastened on and off neatly and firmly
- Stitches should be of the correct tension to avoid puckering of fabric
- Making straight stitchery. (1x2=2 mks)

14. Points to note when making button holes.

- Should be cut on straight grain, evenly spaced and equal in length
- Size of button hole should match the size of the button
- Should be horizontally or vertically made
- Single thread and buttonhole stitches should be used
- Should be worked on a double thickness of fabric
- Stitches should be even well spaced and on the right size. (1x2=2 mks)

15. Factors that affect the choice of a hem.

- Weight of the fabric
- Shape of the edge
- Desired effect. (1x2=2 mks)

16. Qualities which make crossway strip useful in dress making.

- They are decorative
- They are used for functional purposes – neaten the raw edges around openings/they stretch
- They produce a stylistic feature. (1x2=2 mks)

17. Qualities to look for in a well made sleeve.

- Crown should be properly matched with the shoulder
- Seam for sleeve to hang well
- The cap should be evenly distributed
- Sleeve seam should be matched with side seams, the shoulder seam with the crown to obtain good balance.
- The fullness should be evenly distributed
- The stitchery should be firm and neat
- Arm hole seam should be smooth and strong. (1x3=3 mks)

18. Define;

(a) (i) Weaning- gradually stop feeding a baby with mother's milk by introducing baby to new solid foods. (1 mk)

(ii) Layette - these are baby's clothes. (1 mk)

(b) Breast feeding problems that may occur.

- Sore nipples
- Breast engorgement
- Baby's refusal to feed
- Breast abscess
- Mother's refusal to breastfeed
- Inability of mother to breastfeed

- Breastfeeding and HIV mother to child transmission. (1x2=2 mks)

19. Safety measures to be observed by TBAs during delivery in relation to an HIV positive mother.

- Should not have open wounds in the hands
 - Should be healthy and clean
 - Should wear protective clothing e.g. gloves, mouth covers
 - Should ensure room is clean and well ventilated
 - Should have necessary materials and equipment for delivery e.g. sterile razor blade.
- (2 mks)

20. Importance of post natal clinic to the;

Mother

- Check if the uterus is healing properly
- Examine breasts to ensure that the mother will be able to breastfeed properly
- Find out if pregnancy related problems have disappeared e.g. oedema, high blood pressure and piles.
- Discuss with the mother family planning issues.
- Advice mother on good nutrition cleanliness and child care. (1x1=1 mk)

Baby

- General health is assessed and treatment given
- Growth rate is monitored
- Baby is immunized against childhood diseases. (1x1=1 mk)

21. Ways in ensuring leather shoes last long.

- Use of blunt objects when removing mud
- They should be dried under the shade
- Use the right shoe polish
- Store in a dry cool place away from dirt. (1x2= mks)

22. Advantages of “Rent Control Tribunal”

- Protect the tenant
- Settles disputes between landlords and tenants
- Control the limit of rent. (1x2=2 mks)

23. Effects of poor ventilation in the house.

- Suffocation and fainting
 - Overcrowded rooms and chachol
 - Drowsiness -Too much humidity in the air
 - Discomfort – room excessively hot due to heat, bad smells or excess humidity.
 - Easy transmission of communicable diseases – high concentration of bacteria and viruses.
- (1x2=2 mks)

24. Reasons why polyester cotton brands are more popular than cotton for school uniforms.

- Easy to wash
- Dry faster
- Need little or no ironing
- Light in weight
- Strong- long lasting. (1x3=3 mks)

25. Reasons for carrying out a family wash.

- Ensure healthy and clean environment
- To prevent breeding places of parasites like lice
- To do repair and mending of torn clothes. (1x2=2 mks)

26. Advantages and disadvantages of using a concealed drainage system in the house.

Advantage:

- They are hygienic since their content is not exposed to pest
- Will not lead to breeding site for mosquitoes
- Flies will not easily carry dirt back in the house
- Can not cause soil erosion.

Disadvantage:

- Expensive to install
- Not cheap to maintain
- Not easily to install in areas that lack piped water.

(1/2 x4=2 mks)

27. Highlight **three** precautions to take when laundering loose coloured cotton garments.

- They should not be soaked as the colour will run into the water.
- Hot water should not be used for washing for it loses the colour
- Wash separately to avoid colour running into other garments
- Avoid drying colored cottons in strong sunlight as it would fade the colour.
- Avoid using very high temperatures when ironing as the heat makes the colour fade.
- Iron on the w.s
- Dry flat to avoid colour running from the garment.(1x3=3 mks)

SECTION B: METHODOLOGY (40 MARKS)

28. (a) -Lesson is interesting/motivating

- Practical experience hence not easily forgotten
- Knowledge broadened by seeing many varieties of fabrics
- A change from monotony of sitting in class
- Pupils have a chance of finding out facts than just copying facts from the teacher.
- They will be aware of what fabrics are in the environment
- The whole class will have participated. (5x1= 5 mks)

(b) Preparations you would need to carry out to ensure that the market visit is successful.

- Make a detailed lesson plan
- Brief the class on what to look for in the market
- Organize the class into manageable groups with group leaders
- Arrange for transport if need be

- Inform head teacher and other teachers whose lessons might be interfered with.
- Inform class earlier about the visit. (5x1=5 mks)

(c) Methods of evaluating the lesson.

- Give them a project as a follow up to gather information on fabrics and clarify them.
- Give questions for them to answer in their books/written questions
- Oral questions (2x1=2 mks)

(d) You intend to teach the same class how to make a table cloth. Suggest **three** teaching aids which could be used for this lesson.

- A complete table cloth
- A stitch sampler
- A chart showing different stages of construction
- A chart showing the layout. (3x1= 3 mks)

(e) Ways pupils would prepare a fabric before cutting.

- Pre-shrinking
- Pressing
- Graining
- Inspecting faults
- Checking the measurement/measuring (ay 3x1= 3 mks)

29. A practical lesson on the sweeping of a living room.

(a) State **three** objectives of the lesson.

- State/list/name materials and equipment used for sweeping the living room
- Describe the procedure of sweeping the living room
- Manipulate materials to clean the living room. (3x1= 3 mks)

(b) Practical activities which could be carried out by pupils during the lessons.

- Closing the windows /opening windows
- Sweeping
- Collecting rubbish
- Arranging furniture in the living room
- Dusting the furniture. (4x1= 4 mks)

(c) Points you would stress on the importance of cleaning the house.

- Preserve its aesthetics
- Remove dirt
- Prevent spread of diseases
- To discourage breeding of pests. (3x1= 3 mks)

(d) Reasons why the teacher should supervise the cleaning.

- To ensure all pupils are participating
- Ensure proper procedure of sweeping the living room.

- Maintain class discipline. (2 mks)

30. You intend to teach pupils on laundering different fabrics.

(a) Different special treatment in laundry you expect learners to state.

- Stain removal
- Disinfecting
- Starching
- Blueing
- Valeting
- Dry cleaning
- Sponging/spotting
- Fabric conditioning
- Fixing of colour. (Any 4x1= 4 mks)

(b) Sub-topics that would be covered in the above topic.

- Laundry processes
- Procedure of laundering different fabrics
- Special treatment in laundry
- Types of water
- Different detergents
- Care labels. (Any 4x1= 4 mks)

(c) Methods suitable for teaching this topic.

- Demonstration
- Discussion. (2x1= 2 mks)