**MOKASA II JOINT EVALUATION EXAMINATION**

**441/1 HOME SCIENCE**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A: 40 MARKS**

1. **Give two qualities of a well prepared weaning food (1mk)**

Smooth

Right consistency depending on the age

1. **Why are fats referred as “shortening” in baking? (1mk)**

Assist the flour mixtures by breaking the glutten strands which stretch when baked

1. **State two importance of opening in garment construction? (1mk)**

Ease in putting on of garment

Ease in putting off of a garment

Introduce a style feature

To attach fastenings

Decorative effect

1. **Mention two characteristics of a well made French seam (1mk)**

Pressed to back

Well knife edged

Raw edges completely concealed

Good stitchery

1. **Differentiate between receding and advancing colours (1mk)**

Receding are colours that makes a room appear larger e.g blue whereas advancing colours make a room appear small e.g pink

1. **Give a reason for washing and rinsing clothes before boiling (1mk)**

To avoid fixing protein stains and dirt

1. **Point out two importance of a child health card (1mk)**

Shows health status of the child

Shows the nutritional status

Immunization given

Holds important information e.g date of birth

Helps to process birth certificate for the child

1. **Give two details that could be included in a receipt for any goods/ services sold (1mk)**

Name of the manufacturer/seller

Date

Address

Quantity of goods

Description/ name of the item

Price for each item/ total amount

1. **Give two points to bear in mind when fixing fastenings on a garment (1mk)**

Done on a double fabric

Aligned on opposite sides to lie flat when closed

Sufficiently distributed to prevent gapping

Evenly spaced for neatness

Neatly stitched

Strongly stitched to last longer

1. **Suggest two ways of keeping away flies from the house (1mk)**

Proper disposal of kitchen refuse

Wiping spillages

Cleaning utensils after use

Covering the kitchen refuse

Covering foodstuff

Keeping the kitchen surfaces clean

1. **List two uses of a mangle as used in laundry work (1mk)**

Extract water from clothes

Press clothes

1. **Give one main difference between a pleat and a tuck (1mk)**

Tucks is stitched through the length whereas pleats can be stitched halfway or left free

1. **Name two agencies through which consumers are protected in the country (1mk)**

Price control department

Kenya manufacturers association

Kenya consumer association

Weight and measures department

KEBS

1. **People whose diets mainly consist of highly polished or refined cereals are likely to suffer from what nutritional disorder? (1mk)**

Beriberi

1. **Give two reasons for sweeping with long-low strokes (1mk)**

Avoid raising/spreading dust and leaving dirt patches

To cover a large surface area while cleaning

1. **What is ventilation? (1mk)**

Process of ensuring circulation of fresh air in the house by getting rid of stale air and allowing in fresh air into the house

1. **State two points to observe when hanging clothes in the wardrobe (1mk)**

Group clothes for easy access

Use one hanger per garment

Rarely used clothes, hang and cover to prevent dust

1. **State two desirable qualities of a palette knife (1mk)**

Flexible blade for ease of use

Stainless steel/ rustfree

Rounded tip to prevent scrathes

Blunt edges to prevent damaging the surfaces

Well fixed handle for ease of use

Light in weight for ease of use

1. **Give two reasons why hot water is poured down the sink after cleaning? (1mk)**

To dissolve grease

To kill germs

To get rid of smells

1. **Give two reasons for steeping in laundry work (1mk)**

To loosen dirt

To dissolve mucus when salty water is used

To remove protein stains

To disinfect clothes used by the sick

To lessen the time for washing

To remove starch from starched clothes

Remove grease if detergent water is used for soaking

1. **Suggest two causes for dry and tough meat after roasting (1mk)**

Meat cut too thinly for roasting

Meat exposed to heat for too long

Meat not basted/ turned during cooking

Too hot the grill/ roasting facility

Pricking while roasting

1. **Give one difference between warp and weft thread (1mk)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Warp** | **Weft** |
| Strong | Weak |
| Thick | Thin |
| Does not stretch | Stretched when pulled |
| When pull has a sharper sound | Low sound/pitch |
| Parallel to the selvedge | Perpendicular to the selvedge |

1. **What is a hatch in relation to food service? (1mk)**

Opening/hole/window on the wall separating kitchen and dining room used to pass food from the kitchen and utensils from the dining room for cleaning

1. **Give two qualities to look for when selecting vegetables to be dried for preservation (1mk)**

Succulent

Clean

No bruises

Appropriate colour

Good shape

1. **Mention two complications arising from obesity (1mk)**

Heart diseases

Hypertension

Diabetes

1. **Differentiate between natural and artificial/ man made fibres (1mk)**

Natural fibres are obtained from plants, animal or mineral origin whereas man-made/artificial are made from chemicals

1. **State two qualities of a well made back stitch (1mk)**

Even in length

Continuous with no gaps

Fastened on and off

Correct tension

Straight or curved depending on the shape of the edge

1. **Give two meanings in which the term “patch” is used in clothing construction (1mk)**

Patch pocket

Method of repair i.e. print, calico or decorative/ appliqué

1. **Mention two advantages of comparative shopping (1mk)**

Ensures that good quality of goods is acquired

Prevents impulse buying

Reduced prices

More accurate budgeting

1. **Identify two areas/ sections of a garment where interfacing is applied (1mk)**

Collars

Belts

Facings

Cuffs

Waistbands

1. **Hard furnishings fall under two categories. Name them (1mk)**

Case goods

Upholstered furniture

1. **Mention two qualities of a good artificial lighting (1mk)**

Not cast shadows

Not cause glare

Give sufficient light for the task being done

Not waiver or flicker

Do not discharge impurities

1. **Give two uses of gas as a source of fuel at home (1mk)**

Heating

Lighting

Cooking

Ironing

1. **Identify two types of sleeve openings (1mk)**

Continuous wrap opening

Bound opening

Zipped opening

1. **Give two tasks that are carried out during valeting in laundry (1mk)**

Dusting, brushing off and shaking clothes to remove dust

Removal of spots and grease marks

Carrying out small repairs of holes in pocket linings

Sorting out yarns and fraying edges

Removing shines on cotton and linen clothes

Airing clothes

Applying wet-proof agent on shoes fortnightly

Wrapping rarely used white clothes in blue tissues to prevent yellowing

Removing bagged knees of trousers or elbows of long sleeves

Steaming with boiling kettle on the WS of straw or velvet hats and brushing them

Turning and brushing out the inside of handbags once in a fortnight

1. **Other than lack of iron, state two other causes of anaemia (1mk)**

Malarial parasites

Accidents that causes lose of blood

Prolonged menstruation

Excessive bleeding during child birth

1. **Give a brief description of a seam allowance (1mk)**

It is an area between a cutting line and the stitching line usually 1.5cm

1. **Mention two methods used to reheat leftover stewed beef (1mk)**

Frying

Baking

1. **State two disadvantages of concealed drainage (1mk)**

Expensive to install

Careless use makes maintenance expensive

Incase of blockage spills can be a health hazard

Can only be used where there is piped water

1. **State two uses of cotton swab found in first aid kit (1mk)**

To clean the wound

To apply antiseptic

Soak blood from a bleeding cut

**SECTION B: 20 MARKS (COMPULSORY)**

1. a) **Describe how to remove a chewing gum stain from a polyester tie, thereafter dry clean it (7mks)**

Collect equipment and materials to save on time and energy

Shake to remove loose dirt

Place ice cube on the chewing gum to harden it. Scrape off the remaining gum using a blunt object to avoid damaging the fabric. Apply a grease solvent on a clean cloth and use it to remove remaining gum

Working in a well-ventilated room away from flames, pour adequate amount of dry cleaning liquid in a small basin.

Working very fast as the liquid is highly volatile, immerse the tie in the liquid, knead and squeeze to remove dirt

Squeeze out as much of the liquid as possible.

Hang to dry on a line secured with pegs under the shade to evaporate the remaining liquid

Leave the liquid to settle at the bottom, pour it into the storage container, cover tightly and store appropriately for the next use.

Iron using a warm iron to remove creases.

Air to remove iron smells

Fold and store appropriately

Clean equipment used and store appropriately

**42/6= 7**

**b) Describe the correct procedure for thorough cleaning a hurricane lamp and leave it ready for use (7mks)**

Collect equipment and materials to save on time and energy

Protect the working surface to avoid making the surface dirty

Remove all the moveable parts. Empty the oil. Trim the wick evenly

Wash the wick in hot soapy soda water to remove dirt. Rinse in hot water to remove soap and dirt. Final rinse in cold water to freshen the wick.

Squeeze out excess water to facilitate quick drying. Dry in the sun on a clothes line secured with pegs.

Clean the glass, handling carefully in warm soapy water with a soft cloth/ sponge to remove dirt. Rinse thoroughly in warm water to remove soap and dirt.

Leave it to drip water on a raised safe surface. Buff with a lintless coth to give a shine.

Clean the metal chimney in and out with a cloth wrung from warm soapy water to remove dirt.

Rinse with a cloth wrung from warm clean water to remove soap and dirt. Dry with a dry cloth to prevent rusting. Clean the vent holes with a special brush to open them up. Clean the rest of the lamp appropriately. Dry completely Polish the metal parts. Rinse the reservoir with clean oil. Refill the tank 2/3 to avoid spills.

Wipe any spills. Reassemble the parts. Light the lamp to ensure it is working.

Clean equipment and store appropriately.

**c) Explain how to thorough clean a neglected silver trophy (6mks)**

Collect equipment and materials to save on time and energy.

Dust to remove loose dirt. Clean the trophy with a cloth wrung from warm soapy water. Rinse thoroughly with a cloth wrung from warm clean water to remove soap and dirt. Dry with a clean dry cloth to remove moisture.

Apply polish sparingly using a cloth. Rub in a circular movement that overlaps to ensure even distribution. Leave it for ten minutes to settle for easy shining. Use a non-fluffy cloth to buff. This is to ensure excess polish is removed and give a shine.

**Or**

Shake the spray polish container, hold it 6 inches away from the trophy and spray sparingly. Buff immediately.

Store appropriately. Clean equipment used and store appropriately. (36/6=6)

**SECTION C: 40 MARKS**

1. **a) i) Define layette (1mk)**

Baby’s clothing

**ii) Give five qualities of fabrics suitable for making layette (5mks)**

Soft

Easy to launder

Withstand frequent cleaning

Warm

Do not hold static electricity

Absorbent

**b) Explain two methods of managing fullness in a hem (4mks)**

Small dart-like pleats: with seams, CB and CF of the garment matching with those of the hem. Make small pleats between the pins at regular intervals. Pin and tack along the pleats. (8/4 = 2mks)

Pre-shrinking – this is done by gathering the fullness using running stitches and then press with a damp cloth until all the fullness has been shrunk. Press on the WS

(8/4 =2mks)

**c) Name four accessories used in the house which can be both functional and decorative. In each case specify the functional aspect. (4mks)**

Lamp shade – have designs and shape which enhances the appearance

Wall hangings - give specific information, define status and values.

Wall clocks - time

Mirrors – used for dressing

Calendars – show dates

Flower arrangement – cheer the sick, camouflage bad odours

**d) Explain the three classes of food giving an example in each case (6mks)**

Energy giving foods – carbohydrate

Body building foods – proteins

Protective foods – vitamins and minerals

1. **a) i) Explain two factors determining the repair method to be used (2mks)**

**Size of the tear** – large tear a patch is stronger than the darn.

**Weight of the fabric**; darning would be more suitable on heavy fabrics than patching which would create bulk

**Method of fabric construction** – knitted fabrics are best darn while woven can take any method

**Cleansing method** – items requiring friction are best patched because a patch is stronger

**Effect desired** – a decorative patch may be used to create interest while calico patch may be used where strength is needed

**Position of the tear** – a tear on the collar would be mended differently from one next to a seam

**Type of garment/article** – repair of under garment is done differently from an outer garment

**ii) Outline three points to bear in mind when repairing gaping seam (3mks)**

The thread to be used should the fabric in colour, strength and fibre content

The fitting lines of the two sides should be carefully matched when stitching to avoid altering the shape, size and drape of the garment

Relevant stitches should be used to match the original seam

b) **One of the main problems of a consumer is scarcity of resources. Name and explain five such resources (5mks)**

**Lack of money** – lack of money reduces the purchasing power of the individual

**Scarcity of goods** – lack of goods causes the consumer to spend a lot of time and energy looking for them, the few available are costly or the consumer do without them.

**Scarcity of time** – a consumer needs tome to write a budget, do window shopping, carry out the actual shopping. Due to other commitments, the consumer may not be able to carry out the above roles.

**Scarcity of energy** – the task of budgeting and doing window shopping may not be possible due to illness, age, or general weakness.

**Scarcity of Services** – many essential services are never adequately provided despite high demand for them.

c) **Describe the procedure of making a double pointed dart (6mks)**

Fold the dart along the fold line so that the fitting lines are matching.

Pin and tack from the tip to the wider and back to the tip to hold the two layers of fabric firmly.

Remove pins and machine stitch along the tacking line from the tip. Secure both ends appropriately. Press either to the CF or CB depending on the position of the dart. Snip the dart at the centre and neaten appropriately. (18/3 = 6mks)

**d) Define the following terms; (4mks)**

i) **Food hygiene** – practices that safeguard against food contamination which may lead to food poisoning and spoilage

ii) **Kitchen hygiene** – it entails cleanliness of surfaces and equipment in the kitchen and proper disposal of refuse

iii) **Food spoilage** – deterioration of food making it unfit for human consumption.

iv) **Food poisoning** – an illness due to consumption of food containing toxins, chemical poisons or harmful micro-organisms

1. **a) Explain five ways one can improvise play toys for older children (5mks)**

* Large building blocks of timber painted in different colours with unleaded paint
* Toys for pulling and pushing
* Large balls made from plastic bags and rags
* Bottles filled with dry seeds and dried intact gourds used as shakers
* Pictures made with scraps of coloured cuttings from magazines
* A shallow sand pit and empty containers for children to be filling and emptying
* Swings made with ropes on strong branches of trees
* Old tyres to run about with
* Modeling with clay
* Hoop on a waist to shake it around the body

**b) Outline four points on the role of advertisement to the consumer (4mks)**

Informs the consumer on the availability of certain goods or services and how to access them

Informs the consumers on the new products in the market

Gives information on the varieties available for a specific product

Gives additional information about the product

c) **Describe three sewing tools and equipment required to transfer pattern markings to a fabric (3mks)**

* Carbon paper : worked on one side. Place carbon paper on the fabric. Use a contrasting colour of carbon paper.
* Tracing wheel: Serrated or smooth, used together with carbon paper to transfer pattern markings to the garment.
* Tailors chalk: use a contrasting colour of the chalk to transfer pattern markings
* Needle: used to work tailors and thread markings. The needle should be sharp, have a big eye, smooth and long.

**d) Name the five principles of food preservation (21/2mks)**

* + Exclusion of oxygen
  + Application of heat
  + Removal of water
  + Freezing
  + Adding sugar, salt, acids and chemical preservative

**e) Describe the process of making gathers by hand worked stitches (41/2mks)**

Begin with a firm knot to secure the threads. Work first row of running stitches 6mm above the fitting line throughout the width. Leave the thread hanging at the end of the row of running stitches.

Work second row of running stitches 6mm below the fitting line and leave the threads hanging at the end.

Pull both thread ends together to draw up the fabric until the required size is achieved.

Wind the hanging threads round a pin, forming a figure 8 to secure the gathers.

Distribute the gathers evenly. (27/6 = 4.5mks)