**441/1**

**HOME SCIENCE**

**JULY, 2019**

**PAPER 1**

**(Theory)**

**Marking scheme**

**BUURI EAST STANDARDS**

***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education***

**HOME SCIENCE 441/1**

**SECTION A:**

1. Uses of powder when applied on feet.

* Prevent athlete’s foot
* Give good fragrance.
* Keep them dry ( 2 x 1) = 2mks

2. Suitable equipments for packing food.

* Polythene bags - Aluminium foil
* Disposable plates - plastic packets
* Plastic bottles/containers – food flasks ( 4 x ½ ) = 2mks

3. Differentiate between osteomalacia and rickets.

* Osteomalacia affects adults; rickets affects children.
* Osteomalacia is characterized by weak/fragile bones, rickets is characterized by deformed bones/knock knees/bow – legs ( 2 x 1 = 2mks)

4. Qualities of baking flour

* Should be finely ground
* Should have no lumps
* Should have high amount of gluten
* Should not be stale
* It should not have unpleasant smell ( 3 x 1 ) = 3mks

5. Uses of dummy in needlework during garment construction

* To check the hang of a sleeve
* To set in collars and sleeves
* To position pockets and trimming
* To mark lines ( 2 x 1 ) + 2mks

6. Definition of environmental hygiene.

It’s the practice of keeping our sorroundings clean and tidy (2mks)

7. Importance of attending postnatal clinic for the baby.

* Immunization is given.
* Growth is rate monitored
* General health is assessed and necessary treatment. ( 2 x 1 = 2mks)

8. Ways of preserving meat

* Sun drying
* Smoking
* Deep frying
* Deep freezing
* Salting
* Canning
* Refrigeration
* Use of honey ( 4 x ½ = 2mks)

9. Reasons for sorting out clothes and house hold articles before washing

* To give correct laundry treatment according to nature of fabric.
* For hygienic reasons so that items like table linen are not washed together with personal garments.
* For economical reasons so that less soiled articles are washed before heavily soiled ones.
* To prevent transmission of infectious diseases like separating clothes for the sick from the rest of family wash

( 3 x 1 = 3mks)

10. Sources of information for the consumer.

* Mass media e.g Television, radio, internet.
* Print media e.g newspapers, magazines, pamphlets
* Person to person
* Manufacturers
* government bodies ( 4 x ½ ) = 2mks

11. Reasons for taking care of the sick at home.

* Minimize on hospital expenses.
* To be nursed within the warmth of the family.
* Need for emotional support for the family member especially for patients who are emotionally vulnerable.
* For convenience as relatives prefer to take care of the sick at home rather than in hospital.
* Ensure continuous recovery when patient is discharged from the hospital.
* Incase of terminally ill patients wanting to be kept at home.
* Patient being too far from hospital.

( 3 x 1) = 3mks)

12. Forms of credit buying.

* Hire purchase
* Simple non – installment credit
* Use of credit cards ( 3 x 1 = 3mks)

13. Another name for : overlaid seam is lapped seam. (1mk)

14. Disadvantages of using carton as an improvised storage facility.

* The material for making cartons is not strong hence does not last long.
* Carton is not water proof so care must be taken to avoid damage of the facility and wetting of clothes.
* Cartons lacks locking facility hence clothes can get dirty.

( 2 x 1 = 2mks)

15. Prevention of drowning at home.

* Never leave small children unattended in the house.
* Cover all water stored in buckets/containers.
* Drain pools around the house
* Keep bathroom locked.
* Turn off water taps
* Cover all manhole near the house ( 3 x 1 ) = 3mks

16. Reasons why wool is not suitable for making under wears.

* Its bulky hence uncomfortable.
* Bad conductor of heat hence can cause discomfort in hot weather.
* Cannot withstand frequent washes since its weaker when wet/not easy to wash.
* Stretches out of shape.
* Its delicate fibre hence cannot be bleached to remove stains.

( 2 x 1 ) = 2mks

17. Differentiate between weaning and complentary/supplementary feeding.

Weaning refers to gradual introduction of solid foods to the baby’s diet while complementary is introduction of additional nutrients other than breast milk to cater for increased nutritional requirements as the baby continues to grow. (2mks)

18. Forms of artificial light.

* Candles
* Oil lamps
* Tilley/pressure lamps
* Gas lamps
* Electric light
* Torches ( 4 x ½ ) = 2mks

**SECTION B: (20MKS)**

19. a) **Laundering an acrylic sweater with reasons.**

* Collect √ ½ the equipment and materials required to save √ ½ time.
* Take √ ½ measurements and record /draw the outline to check for shrinkage√ ½ or stretching.
* Wash in warm √ ½ soapy√ ½ water using kneeding and squeezing √ ½ method without lifting√ ½ from the washing water to avoid stretching.
* Rinse **√ ½** severally in clean warm **√ ½** water to remove soap and dirt**√ ½**.
* Final**√ ½** rinse in warm**√ ½** water.
* Squeeze **√ ½** out excess water to facilitate quick drying.
* Roll **√ ½** the sweater in a clean towel to squeeze out water.
* Lay it on a flat surface and take the measurement**√ ½** and reshape if necessary.
* Dry flat **√ ½** under a shade**√ ½** on a clean surface to avoid stretching.
* Press **√ ½** using a warm iron **√ ½** avoiding the ribbings **√ ½** to prevent stretching.
* Air**√ ½** fold**√ ½** and store**√ ½** in a cool clean dry place/appropriately.

( 24 x ½ = 12mks)

**b) Thorough cleaning of a plain wooden chopping board with fresh blood stain.**

* Remove blood stain using a scouring**√ ½** pad.
* Rub **√ ½** with cold**√ ½** water and salt**√ ½**.
* Use warm**√ ½** soapy**√ ½** water and a scrubbing brush/dry maize cob/scouring pad**√ ½**.
* Clean a small portion **√ ½** at a time. Scrub**√ ½** along the grain**√ ½** overlapping the portion.
* Rinse **√ ½** in warm **√ ½** water.
* Final **√ ½** rinse in cold**√ ½** water to freshen.
* Dry using a clean dry cloth/drip dry on a rack**√ ½**.
* Store **√ ½** appropriately

(16 x ½ = 8mks)

**SECTION C: (40 MARKS)**

**20. a) Rules in laying pattern pieces.**

* Ensure the pattern pieces are smooth and flat for accuracy.
* Study the pattern symbols on each pattern so as to lay it correctly.
* All pattern pieces should be firmly pinned onto the fabric.
* Ensure all the required pieces for the garment being constructed are available so that all the pattern pieces are cut out at the same time.
* The fabric should be grained for straight edges.
* The fabric should be pressed to remove creases and ensure accuracy.
* The cutting surface should be large enough to accommodate the whole fabric.

( 5 x 1 = 5mks)

**b) Problems faced by consumers in Kenya today.**

* Scarcity of resources: money, goods, services, time and energy which

Make it difficult for the consumer to get what he needs or wants.

* Inflation which reduces the value of money leading one to spend more for less goods and services.
* Lack of information which leads the consumer to exploitation and failure to get value for their money.
* Lack of awareness of consumer rights which lead to exploitation by unscrupulous traders.
* Pressure of advertising which leads to impulse buying.
* Hoarding of goods which lead to temporary shortage leading to higher cost of goods.
* Peer and society pressure which may lead one to spend money on items and lifestyles which make one to conform to the group.

( 3 x 2 = 6mks)

20. **c) Ways of encouraging a child to play.**

* Providing plenty of room/space.
* Providing variety of play items/toys
* Allowing the child to try things independently.
* Dressing the child with appropriate clothes which do not restrict playing.
* Adults and older children should take sometime to play with the child.
* Encouraging responsibility inorder to teach the child to take care of play items.

( 5 x 1 = 5mks)

d) **Dangers of poor ventilation**.

* Leads to discomfort and difficulty in breathing.
* Encourages spread of communicable infections e.g cough and cold due to high concentration of bacteria and viruses.
* It can lead to death caused by carbon monoxide poisoning.
* Suffocation due to lack of fresh air.
* Drowsiness caused by humid air

( 4 x 1 = 4mks)

21. a) **Rights of a consumer.**

* Right to correct information on products and services.
* Right to be heard.
* Right to choose
* Right to compsensation
* Right to safety
* Right to legal redress

Any ( 4 x 1 = 4mks)

b) **Points to consider when planning meals for an invalid who is bed ridden**.

* Provide protective foods and body building foods to boost immunity.
* Food should be soft and easy to digest due to low metabolic rate.
* Food should be served attractively and in small amounts to stimulate appetite.
* Use foods which are fresh and clean to prevent further infection.
* Avoid fatty and reheated foods as they are not easy to digest.
* Provide a lot of nutritious drinks to replace the fluids lost through diarrhoea and vomiting.
* Follow the doctor’s dietary advice to aid in recovery.

Any 4 well explained x 2 = 8mks

c) **Qualities of a well made patch pocket.**

* The mouth should be properly reinforced.
* It should be top stitched neatly close to the fold.
* Corners should be snipped.
* The pocket seam allowance should be trimmed.
* It should lie flat onto the garment.
* It should be cut on a straight grain

Any 4 x 1 = 4mks

d) **Ways of conserving energy when using a gas cooker.**

* Use appropriate size of saucepans
* Reduce the temperature when food starts to boil.
* Use utensils with flat bases to ensure even distribution of heat.
* Use saucepans with tight fitting lids to avoid loss of heat.
* Use pressure cooker when cooking hard foods to save on time and energy.
* Soak hard foods before cooking so as to soften them.

Any 4 x 1 = 4mks

***22. a) Reasons for including vegetables in the diet of the elderly.***

* To provide enough roughage to prevent constipation.
* Provide protective foods to boost immunity
* Provide foods which are rich in vitamin A, B, C and D for protection against diseases and infections.
* Vegetables are low in calories therefore suitable for their decline in body metabolism.
* Vegetables have a variety of colours which improves the appearance of meals since the elderly have a low appetite.

Any 4 points well explained x 2 = 8mks

b) **Areas where facings are used in a garment.**

* Along front edges of shirts and blouses
* Armholes
* Necklines
* Edges of sleeves
* Collarless blouses
* Sometimes on waistlines

Any 4 x 1 = 4mks

c) **Factors that may interfere with family budget**

* Loss of income
* Inflation
* Sickness in the family
* Change of the family goals
* Lack of commitment in the use of a budget
* Increased income

Any 5 x 1 = 5mks

d) **Rules to observe when storing left over foods.**

* Store in clean containers to avoid contamination
* Store covered to keep away dust, pest and flies and also to keep it moist.
* Allow to cool before storage in a refrigerator.
* Dispose any foods with signs of spoilage.
* In absence of refrigerator do not store cooked food for more than 10 hours.
* Cakes, breads and pastry items should be wrapped in grease proof/polythene paper/foil paper to prevent them from drying absorbing moisture

Any 3 x 1 = 3mks

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