**FORM 3 HOMESCIENCE THEORY**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **Functions of sebum**
* Keep the hair & epidermal cells supple
* Prevent skin from drying and cracking
1. **Drying equipment**
* Clothes line
* Clothes pegs
* Drying racks
* Cabinet driers
* Spin driers
* Mangles
1. **Inorganic refuse**
* Waste papers
* Plastic containers
* Empty bottles
1. **Decorative stitches**
* Running stitches
* Herring bone stitch
* Whipping stitch
1. **Difference between bungalows and maissonates**
* Bungalows are houses where all rooms are on one floor-ground level while maissonates are houses with some rooms on ground floor and others on upper floors.
1. **Characteristics of calabashes**
* Delicate (easily broken)
* Porous
* Medium weight
1. **Categories of clothes that are soaked**
* Very dirty white cottons and linens
* Handkerchiefs
* Clothes of a person with an infectious disease.
* Heavily soiled fast-coloured cottons, linens and polyester.
1. **Instructions on medicines**
* Dosage
* Frequency
* Duration
* Storage
* Caution
* Instructions for use
1. **Types of flour mixtures**
* Doughs
* Balters
1. **Difference between sponging and spotting**
* Sponging is treatment given to woolens and heavy fabrics that are soiled on the surface only. The surface is cleaned with a cleaning fluid and laundry brush/cotton pad. Spotting is treatment given to a dark coloured garment which is soiled on small areas and need immediate cleaning.
1. **Nutritional disorders associated with lifestyle**
* Gout
* Obesity
* Anorexia nervosa
* Hypertension
* Diabetes
1. **Functions of an opening**
* Aid in removal of a garment
* Aid in putting on of a garment
* Decoration
1. **Vaccines given after birth**
* BCG against Tuberculosis (T.B)
* Oral polio vaccine (OPV) against Polio
1. **Source of consumer information**
* Mass media
* Manufacturers
* Other consumers
* Government bodies
1. **Methods of controlling fullness**
* Darts
* Gathers
* Use of elastic
1. **Dangers passed by poor disposal of wastes**
* Environmental pollution
* Encourages posts
* Accidents e.g. falls and cuts
* Unsightly areas.
1. **Conditions favouring growth of yeast**
* Warmth
* Moisture
* Presence of food
1. **Qualities of short crust**
* Crispy, light, brumby
1. **A) Cleaning canvas shoes**
* Brush off the dust if dusty. Scrape off the mud to avoid making water dirty.
* Unfasten laces and wash them in warm soapy water.
* Rinse and dry them on a clothes line.
* Rinse the sole in cold water before putting in washing water to avoid soiling the water.
* Use warm soapy water and a scrubbing brush, scrub the shoes, inside and outside.
* Rinse until all soap has been removed to ensure thorough cleanliness.
* Holding the toe ends, flick the shoes to remove as much water as possible to facilitate speedy drying.
* Using a sponge, apply whitener to whiten the canvas shoes.
* Dry them in a warm place slightly inclined so that the toe ends are higher than the heels to allow water to drip.
* After sometimes turn them to ensure even drying.
* When dry fasten the laces and store.

b) **To launder a woolen sweater.**

* Take measurements.
* Using warm soapy water, wash using kneading and squeezing method, without lifting the sweater out of the water.
* Rinse in warm water until all traces of soap are removed.
* Squeeze out as much water as possible roll the sweater in a clean towel and squeeze further to remove more water to facilitate quick drying.
* Lay the sweater on a flat surface under shade to dry. Confirm the size and shape.
* When completely dry, press on the wrong side using a warm iron.
* Air to completely dry before storage.

c) **Dry cleaning a silk scarf.**

* Shake off any loose dirt.
* Working in a well ventilated place far from naked flames, pour an adequate amount of the dry cleaning solution in a small basin.
* Immerse the scarf in the solution and very quickly knead and squeeze until it is clean.
* Squeeze out as much solution as possible.
* Hang the scarf in an airy place to dry.
* Gently pour back the solution into its container as soon as the sediments settle.
* Press on ws using a warm iron.
1. a) **Problems related to weaning**
* Baby may diarrhea, cholera and stomach upsets.
* It interferes with the bonding.
* It may have to many carbohydrates; lead to obesity.
* Supply of breast milk decreases.
* Baby may be exposed to allergies.
* Malnutrition may occur.
* Baby may refuse to eat.
* Baby may refuse to breastfeed.

b) **Types of play**

* Physical play
* Manipulative play
* Creative play
* Imaginative play
* Social play
1. **a) Advantages of using plastic basins**
* Light in weight – easy to carry.
* Smooth – cannot tear clothes.
* Rust proof – cannot stain clothes.
* Available – easy to come by.
* Different sizes and shape – variety in choice.
* Attractive – variety of colours.

b) **Qualities of a laundry soap**

* Firm to touch – not to wear out easily.
* Easy to rinse out – not to discolour clothes.
* Poses good cleansing power – not to waste time and energy.
* Reading soluble – give good lather.
* Not contain substances that can harm the fabric or the users hands.

c) **Reasons for ironing clothes.**

* Remove creases.
* Sterilize
* Ensure its completely dry.
* Improve the appearance.
* Enhance comfort.
1. a) **Points to observe when planning meals for expectant mothers.**
* Rich in calcium and iron – to cater for herself and foetus – formation of bones and teeth and blood.
* Rich in proteins – foetus growth of mothers repair of tissues.
* Rich in Vit ACD & B group – protection.
* Rich in roughage to assist bone activities to prevent haemorrhoids & constipation.
* Contain adequate supply of energy giving foods.

b) **Considerations when buying a house.**

* Locality
* Size and number of rooms.
* Types of materials used.
* Cost of the house.
* Value of the house.
* Reliability of the seller.
* Availability of social amenities.

c) **Merits of breastfeeding**

* Milk is always at the right temperature.
* Nutrients are at the right proportions.
* Facilitates bonding of mother and child.
* Clean and free from contamination.
* Available at all times.
* Colostrums contains anti-bodies.
* Delays menstruation thus assists in family planning.