

## **HOMESCIENCE PAPER/1 -**

### **THEORY**

#### **THE MARKING SCHEME**

##### **1. Two important rights of a consumer**

- The right to receive correct information on products and services
- Right to safety
- To be heard
- To choose among alternatives &
- Right to compensation

Any 2x 2 = ( 2mkarks)

##### **2. Two groups of synthetic fibres :-**

- Polyamides e.g. nylon
- Polyesters
- Acrylic any 2 x 1 ( 2mks)

##### **3. Two methods used to coat food before frying :-**

- Use of eggs and breadcrumbs
- Use of batter
- Use of seasoned flour ( 2 x 1 ( 2mks)

##### **4. Two qualities of a well- made dart**

- Well secured
- Tapers to a point
- Straight stitching line
- Pressed to the right direction
- Flat 2 x 1 (2mks)

##### **5. Four foods to manage kwashiorkor**

- Milk
- Meat
- Beans
- Fish
- Eggs
- Peas 4 x ½ (2mks)

##### **6. Seams suitable for trouser side seam (heavy fabric)**

- Open seam
- Double stitched seam (Machine fell)
- Plain seam ( 2mks)

##### **7. Points when buying a seam ripper**

- Blade should be sharp
  - Should have a cover
  - Should be made of stainless steel/ material
- 2 x 1 = ( 2mks)

**8. Two surfaces cleaned by scrubbing:-**

- Cemented floor
- Terrazzo surfaces
- Wooden surface    2 x 1 (2mks)

**9. Two uses of Talcum powder on the feet**

- To dry the feet completely esp. btm toes
- To prevent athlete's foot
- To cure athlete's foot    ( 2 x 1 = 2mks)

**10. Dangers of smoking during pregnancy**

- Retarded growth of the baby
- Underweight babies born    ( 2mks)

**11. Reasons for lining a cake tin:-**

- To prevent sticking
- Retain good shape of cakes
- Prevent contamination from baking tin
- Prevent burning.

**12. Why stainless steel is unsuitable**

- May scratch easily
- Light metals would get too hot too quickly and might burn food.
- Poor conductor of heat; creates hot spots    2 x 1 ( 2mks)

**13. Reasons why babies fed on formula milk diarrhea**

- Feeding eq. may not have been hygienically handled.
- Changes in dilution can cause it
- Water used may have been contaminated.    2 x 1 (2mks)

**14. Advantages of having labels on consumer products**

- One knows the contents of product.
- Show expiry dates for foods & drugs
- Knows the brand of product
- Would know the manufacturer.

2 x 1 ( 2mks)

**15. Qualities of a well made sleeve**

- Crown properly matched with shoulder
- Seam for good hang
- Sleeve seams should be matched
- With side seams, should seam with crown to obtain good balance
- The cap should be smoothly rounded.
- The fullness should be evenly distributed.
- The stitchery should be firm and neat
- Armhole seamline should be smooth and strong.
- The sleeve should be trimmed evenly to reduce bulk & neatened appropriately.
- Both sleeves should be of the same length and shape.

2 x 1 ( 2mks)

**16. Advantages of habit training**

- Learn to share toys
- Learns ownership
- Develop physically, mentally & Psychologically
- Learn to be responsible

2 x 1 ( 2 mks)

**17.4 ways of decorating an apron**

- Use of lace
- Binding
- Facing R.S
- Embroidery stitches
- Frills.
- Shell edging , any 4 x ½ (2mks)

**18. Uses of Openings on garments**

- To allow putting on
- To allow taking off
- Decorations
- Provide style features

2 x 1 ( 2mks)

**19. Forms in which laundry soap is found:-**

- Soap bar
- Soap powder
- Soap flakes
- Liquid soap
- Gel soap any 4 x ½ (2mks)

**20. Advantages of using soft water for laundry:-**

- Does not form scum
- Less soap needed, thus economical
- Items washed in soft water feel softer to the touch ( 2 x 1 = 2mks)

**Section B**

**21. Cleaning a neglected brass ornament**

- Collect the items required
- Cover/ protect working surface

- Dust the ornament inside and out to remove loose dirt.
  - Shake the brass tin thoroughly to mix well
  - Using a clean cloth, apply brasso sparingly on the ornament inside and out.
  - Leave for a few minutes to react
  - Use clean side of the cloth to rub till brasso is removed.
  - Rub using a clean rug folded into a pas to make it shine.
  - Clean used items , dry, store (6mks)
- b) Weekly- cleaning a hurricane lamp

- Collect all required item to save time and energy
- Protect working surface.
- Remove all moveable parts and empty the oil.
- Clean the glass in warm soapy water and a soft cloth / sponge carefully.
- Rinse the galss in cold water
- Leave to dry completely , well protected.
- Clean the metal chimney inside out to remove soot and stains
- Clean the vent holes using a brush to remove soot
- Dry all parts completely
- Return the glass and refill the oil tank ready for use.
- Trim the wick evenly and test if it is working well.
- Clean equip used, dry & store. (8mks)

#### c) Laundering white cotton table- cloth

- collect items required
- Remove the stain
- Soak the table cloth in lukewarm H<sub>2</sub>O shortly to soften starch.
- Use hot soapy water, friction washing
- Rinse thoughly in hot water to remove dirt and soap.
- Wring out the water
- Use 1 : 6 strength cold or hot water starch to stiffen.
- Dry in the sun, along with warp, straight on the line using pegs.
- Iron hot w.s. then r.s.

Air, fold & store.

- Wash used eq. dry & store. (8mks)

## SECTION C

### 22.(a) Reasons for finishing plain wooden surfaces

- To create harmony with existing surfaces

- To prevent wood from absorbing moisture
- Keeps away pests
- Cover cracks or rough surfaces
- Make surfaces smooth for easy cleaning
- Cover ugly marks

5 x 1 = (5mks)

b) Practices that are harmful to woolen articles

- Sudden change in temperature - felting and shrinking.
- Hanging causes stretching
- Drying in the sun causes areas to stretch.

- Pressing my flatten the design 5 x 1 = ( 5mks)

c) Activities at the Ante-natal clinic

- Her blood pressure is checked every visit
- sugar and protein levels are checked
- Blood iron is checked
- Her weight is checked
- Blood group and hemoglobin levels are established.
- If ill, she is treated.
- Advised on diet and exercise. 5 x 1 ( 5mks)

d) Qualities of a good waistband:-

- The width is even all around
- The band is flat and firm
- Stitches made are strong , firm and neat.
- Fits comfortably around the waist of the wearer.
- The interfacing lies flat inside the waistband.

Flat on R.S & W.s ( 5 x 1 )= (5mks)

23.(a) Differences between cotton and polyester fabrics.

- Cotton is resistant to high temps, while polyester is not
- Cotton is absorbent while polyester is not.

- Cotton does not generate static elec. While polyester does.
- Cotton shrinks with the 1<sup>st</sup> washing polyester does not.
- Cotton is not resistant to mildew while polyester is.
- Cotton lacks luster, polyester has.
- Cotton burns readily to flame, polyester melts slowly .
- Cotton is easily destroyed by strong acid while polyester resists weak acids.
- Cotton is a natural fibre whereas polyester is artificial.

Any 5 well done x 2 = (10mks)

b)Kitchen floor

- Should be resilient so that it is not tiring to stand on
- shd. Deaden sound.
- shd withstand grease

Sh d with stand heat

Should with stand frequent washing

Should contain pressure from heavy equip

5 x 1 = 5 mks)

c) Purchasing labour saving equip

- Good quality to last long.
  - Known brand whose spare parts can easily be obtained.
  - Easy to understand, operate & maintain.
  - shd. Not be noisy when in use.
  - Shd have operations manual for ease of reference.
  - size should suit the areas to be cleaned.
- (5mks)

5 x 1 =

24 (a) Remedies of Needle breaking

- Use of straight needles.
- Remove pins tension
- Tighten the pressure foot b4 machining

- Use the correct foot for zig zag stitching
- Fix needle in place firmly
- Use the correct size of needle.
- Use the right needle for the work ( 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

b) Disadvantages of convenience foods

- Have a lot of additives.
- More nutritive value is inferior to corresponding fresh foods - vits destroyed.
- Flavours are often inferior to those of fresh foods.
- Easily cause food poisoning.
- Likely to be contaminated during processing and packing.

Well explained . 5 x 1 = (5mks)

c) Modern methods of food preservations

(i) Solar / sun and Mechanical drying. Dehydration and improvised drying & smoking.

ii) Salting - meats, pork and fish.

iii) Use of vinegar - onions, green mangoes, cucumber, beetroot etc.

iv) Use of sugar - fruits

v) Use of heat

vi) Bottling and canning

vii) Cooling - use low temperature - Milk

viii) Beet - freezing - well packed or wrapped before being frozen.

d) Making of a French seam.

- Put the two pcs. Of dress together with w.s. facing , R.S uppermost.
- Pin and tack, matching raw edges and fitting lines, 6mm above the F.L.
- Machine along the tacking, finish off threads ends and remove tacking.
- Trim turnings to 3mm and press open.
- Turn the work to w.s. & knife edges.
- With the R.S together, pin and tack along the F.L. enclosing raw edges completely.

- Remove tacking and press the seam over towards the back of the garment.

Well explained

$\frac{1}{2} \times 5$

Relevant diagrams

$\frac{1}{2} \times 5$

( 5mks)