

441/1 HOME SCIENCE

FORM 2 MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. Reasons for keeping pit latrine hole covered:
 - To keep away flies
 - To avoid household pests that breed in the pit
 - To prevent bad smell from spreading. (2x1=2mrks)
2. Reasons for regular disposal of refuse:
 - To keep away bad smell
 - To keep away flies and disease causing micro-organisms
 - To make the environment clean and neat.
 - To prevent accidents by disposing off broken glasses, cans and bones. 3x1=3mrks
3. Sanitary practices necessary in life:
 - Wash hands before handling or eating food.
 - Dispose of human waste appropriately.
 - Drink boiled or chlorinated clean water
 - Do not handle cooked food with bare hands
 - Health carriers of infectious diseases should not be allowed to handle food.
 - Wear protective kitchen clothes when handling food e.g an apron or overall. 3x1=3mrks
4. Caring for a washing machine:
 - Follow closely the manufacturer's instructions for use and maintenance.
 - Wipe the machine every time after use and occasionally wash the interior with warm soapy water to remove stains.
 - Never overload the machine.
 - As soon as the washing time is over, remove the clothes.
 - Leave the door open after washing and drying to freshen the interior. 3x1=3mrks
5. Factors affecting efficiency of laundry detergent:
 - Temperature of water as detergent is more effective in hot water than in cold water.
 - Softness or hardness of water – detergents are more effective in soft water.
 - Type of builders added – heavy duty detergents are more effective in less soiled articles.
 - Mechanical action applied – friction method removes dirt more effectively than kneading and squeezing method. 3x1=3mrks
6. Uses of bleaches in laundry:
 - They remove discolourations from white cottons and linens making them look whiter.
 - To disinfect clothes since most bleaches contain disinfectants
 - To remove stubborn stains 2x1=2mrks
7. Reasons for airing clothes and household articles after finishing:
 - To ensure complete dryness
 - To prevent unpleasant smells
 - To prevent formation of mildew. 2x1=2mrks
8. Reasons for storing clothes and articles in storage facilities after ironing:
 - To protect clothes from sunlight
 - To keep clothes away from dust and dirt.

- To protect clothes from pests
 - To keep them safe and in good condition before use. 3x1=3mrks
9. Fabrics which must be flat dried under the shade and reasons as to why:
- Loose multi-coloured cottons and linens to avoid mixing of colours.
 - Woolen fabrics to prevent loss of shape. If hanged woolen fabrics stretch badly. It is possible to pull or push them back to shape when they are on a flat surface.
 - Elasto-fibres to prevent stretching. If hanged elasto-fibres tend to be stretching. 3x1=3mrks
10. Reasons for removing stains before washing:
- To prevent stains from spreading to other parts.
 - To prevent fixing some stains if subjected to hot or warm washing water e.g protein based stains such as blood stains.
 - The efficiency of some stain removers may be weakened by water if they are meant to be used on dry stained garment. 2x1=2mrks
11. Contagious diseases of the skin due to poor sanitation:
- Scabies – attacks areas between the fingers and toes. 1mrk
 - Ring worm – caused by fungi. Appears as round, dry and scaly patches. 1mrk
12. Importance of environmental hygiene to a community:
- It enables a community to live in a clean surrounding free from pests, garbage sites and flies.
 - Prevention of the spread of communicable diseases such as typhoid, dysentery and cholera through proper sanitation.
 - It prevents accidents such as falls in the ditches, cuts from broken pots, glass and tins through proper control of refuse disposal.
 - Health is promoted since diseases are controlled.
 - The environment is pleasant and comfortable with clean drains and no fowl smell.
13. Precautions to observe when using a charcoal iron:
- Only use red hot charcoal to avoid smoking charcoal
 - Secure the lock properly otherwise it might pour out hot charcoal that may burn clothes.
 - Store the iron in a dry place to avoid rusting.
 - Avoid dropping it as it may break.
 - Do not dip it in cold water to lower temperature as this will cause breakage. 4x1=4mrks
14. Other methods of bleaching clothes apart from using commercial bleaches:
- By boiling the white cotton and linen fabric (1mrk) – boiling whitens and removes stubborn stains (1mrk)
 - Drying white cotton clothes in hot sunlight (1mrk) – hot sunrays bleaches clothes (1mrk)
 - Dry wet clothes outdoors (1mrk) – oxygen in the air in the presence of sunlight bleaches the wet clothes (1mrk)
15. Conditions spread by sharing:
- a) A comb – dandruff, ringworms, head lice (any ½)
 - b) A toothbrush – tuberculosis, cough, common cold, gum diseases (any ½)
16. a) Cleaning black canvas shoes:
- protect the working surface with old newspapers (½)
 - Remove the shoelaces if any (½mrk) Wash laces separately in hot (½) soapy (½) water using friction method (½) Rinse thoroughly in warm (½) water Rinse finally in cold (½) water to freshen. Hang on the clothes line in the sun to dry (½)
 - Beat the shoes against each other to remove loose dirt. In case of mud, remove it with blunt stick (½)

- Immerse them in warm ($\frac{1}{2}$) soapy ($\frac{1}{2}$) water and scrub ($\frac{1}{2}$) thoroughly using a scrubbing brush ($\frac{1}{2}$). Clean inside and outside thoroughly.
- Rinse in warm ($\frac{1}{2}$) water several times using a soft brush ($\frac{1}{2}$)
- Lastly rinse in cold ($\frac{1}{2}$) water to freshen.
- Shake off excess water($\frac{1}{2}$) and dry by tilting ($\frac{1}{2}$) against a wall under the shade ($\frac{1}{2}$)
- Dry straight on the line under the sun($\frac{1}{2}$)
- Press with a hot iron ($\frac{1}{2}$) along the warp (1mrk)
- Air fold and store ($\frac{1}{2}$) (5mrks)

SECTION C: 40 MARKS

17. (a) functions of the following parts of a sewing machine:

- A spool pin – it holds the reel of upper thread while sewing.
- Balance wheel – to start and stop the machine or to control the movement of the needle during the stitching process.
- Stop motion screw – it is loosened to stop the movement of the needle during the process of winding the bobbin.
- Stitch length regulator – it is used to adjust the length of stitches desired during sewing.
- Feed dog – moves fabric during sewing process.
- Presser foot – holds fabric against feed dog.
- Needle clamp – to hold the machine needle in position.
- Tension disk – controls the tightness of the thread during sewing.
- Take up lever – to control the movement of the thread as it jerks the thread from the tension disk and feeds it to the needle.
- Machine belt – connects the machine wheel to the balance wheel for operation. 1x10=10mrks

(b) Small sewing equipments:

- Measuring card
- Tailor's chalk
- Wardrobe
- Long mirror
- Stiletto
- Drawers
- Metre stick
- Iron

(c) Reasons for using a thimble when stitching:

- It is used to push the needle through the fabric.
- It protects the middle finger from hurting. 2x1=2mrks

18. (a) Practices to prevent loss of colour during laundry:

- Avoid soaking loose coloured clothes.
- Wash in warm water to retain the colour
- Use mild detergent.
- Wash by kneading and squeezing loose coloured articles.
- Use salt in the final rinsing water.
- Dry under shade. 6x1=6mrks

(b) Desirable qualities of a good clothes line:

- It should be rust free to prevent staining of clothes.
- Be smooth to avoid tearing clothes.

- Easy to clean for easy maintenance.
- Be strong and firm to prevent it from stretching or sagging.
- Be colour fast to avoid staining clothes.
- The material should be resistant to all weather conditions in order to last long such as nylon or metal wire.
- Should be of adequate length to accommodate the amount of clothes washed. 6x1=6mrks

(c) How to ensure that water is safe from diseases causing germs:

- Boil or chlorinate drinking water.
- Store water in clean pots covered with well fitting lids.
- Ensure that wells are very deep.
- Ensure that wells are well covered with a tight fitting cover.
- Buckets and ropes used for drawing water from wells must be kept very clean.
- Latrines should be constructed far from wells. At least 20metres from wells.
- Animals should not be allowed to graze near water body.
- Human waste should only be disposed in latrines or toilets but not on the land surface.
- Avoid swimming in the water bodies. 8x1=8mrks

19. (a) Dangers on careless disposal of polythene bags:

- Plastic bags cling on tree branches, blows in the air and stick on surfaces and are an eye sore/unsightly.
- They are a hazard to small children – causes suffocation in children.
- When burnt polythene bags emit poisonous gas which can cause skin diseases and cancer.
- They block drainage systems and cause water logging during heavy rainfall.
- Polythene bags when eaten by animals lead to their deaths.
- Polythene bags are non-biodegradable hence will never rot into the soil.
- The bag holds water creating favourable condition for breeding of mosquito larvae. 6x1=6mrks

(b) Use and care of knives to prevent damage:

- Use the knife for the right purpose to avoid making it blunt.
- Use the knife for cutting food stuffs only to prevent cutting edges becoming damaged.
- Do not expose blade to an open flame as it damages the blade.
- Sharpen the blade of the knife regularly.
- Do not soak knives in water for long as those with wooden handles will warp, discolours wood and loosens joints.
- Store knives separately each in its position to prevent the blades from getting into contact with each other. 6x1=6mrks

(c) Reasons why bar soap is commonly used in our houses:

- Bar soap posses good cleansing power due to their high alkali content.
- Bar soap is readily soluble in soft water.
- Bar soap is effective especially with friction method of washing.
- It does not wear out quickly,
- It is relatively cheap.
- It is gentle to the user's hands.
- It can be used for washing clothes, as toilet soap and for cleaning utensils.
- Available in a variety of colours for the consumer.
- Bar soap is easy to use and store. 8x1=8mrks