HOME SCIENCE P1

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. Food mixers Sterilizing sinks

Food mincers Microwave

Potato peelers Blender

Deep fat fryers Sandwich maker

Dishwashers Meat mincer

Liquidisers Toaster

Food slicers Air fryer

Potato chippers Food warmers

1. Weak blood capillaries which break easily

Bleeding gums

Anaemia

Unhealthy skin

Wounds that take long to heal

General weakness of the body

1. Pineapples Apples Plums

Pears Mangoes Guavas

Grapes Tangerine Passion fruit

1. Cook quickly/do not overcook

Cook just before serving

Cover the food when cooking

Cook in a little amount of water

1. Food spillage is deterioration of food resulting in the food becoming unfit for human consumption.

Food poisoning is the illness resulting from consuming contaminated food.

1. Keep feet clean and dry especially between toes

Wash feet with disinfectant and apply talcum powder

Avoid wearing wet shoes and socks

Avoid sharing shoes and socks

Treat with anti-fungal gels

1. Care given to the mother and the baby after birth at the clinic.
2. Thorough washing of fruits and vegetables before use

Proper disposal of human feaces

Proper hygiene practices such as washing hands

Deworming

1. Encourages the breeding of disease-causing organisms

Contamination of water/food leads to spread of communicable diseases

It results in an unsightly environment

1. Surgical tweezers- to pull/pluck out foreign objects

Triangular sling- to support a limb/fracture

Cotton wool- to clean a wound/apply antiseptic

Petroleum jelly- to apply on small burns/to relieve pain

1. Bass Sisal

Bassive Coconut palm

1. The address/place of manufacture

The brand names

The number of pieces

The KEBS mark sign.

1. Mansionettes are houses with some rooms on the ground floor and others on the upper floor whereas bungalows have all the rooms on the same floor.
2. Do not use friction method

Do not wring/twist

Do not dampen before ironing

Do not soak

1. Always at the right temperature

Contains all nutrients needed by the baby in the right proportion.

Clean and free from contamination

Available all the time doesn’t need to be purchased

1. Buttons Buttonhole

Hooks and eyes

Zips

Loops with cords

Ties

Press studs

Velcro tape

1. To neaten the raw edge

To decorate the garment

To provide enough thickness for attaching fasteners

To shape and give body where applied

1. Its strong

Its flat

1. Stiletto- used for making holes and eyelets

Bodkin – used for threading elastic cords

SECTION B

1. a) Collect all equipment and materials needed to save on time

Shake to remove loose dirt

Soak in cold salty water for a while/duration of time until the stain is removed

Rinse out of the soaking water

Wash in warm soapy water using kneading and squeezing method

First rinse in warm water to remove soap and dirt

Final rinse in cold water into which fabric conditioner has been added

Drip dry on the clothes line under the shade secure with pegs

Press using a warm iron on the WS/a pressing cloth

Air fold and store

Clear working area and store equipment.

b) brush off the dust if they are dusty. Scrape off the mud if they are muddy. Rinse the sole with cold water.

Unfasten the shoelaces and wash them separately in warm soapy water. Rinse and dry them on a cloth line

Use cold soapy water and a scrubbing brush to scrub the inside to the outside and the sole. Change the soapy water if necessary.

Rinse the shoes in warm water until all the soap has been removed.

Hold the toe ends and flick of the shoes to remove as much water as possible. It facilitates speedy drying.

Use a sponge or a piece of cloth to apply whiteness to white canvas shoes. It enhances their whiteness

Dry them in a warm place slightly inclined so that toe ends than the heels. After sometime turn them to ensure that all parts are dry now they an be dried on their soles.

When shoes are completely dry, fasten the shoelaces and store.

c) Rinse out the soaking water

Wash in warm soapy water using sponge inside and outside

Rinse thoroughly in warm water

Final rinse in cold water

Dry using a clean dry dish cloth inside and outside

Store appropriately

Clear the working area and store equipment

1. a) Should be strong to withstand frequent washing to last long

Should be absorbent for comfort in wear

Should withstand high temperature when ironing to sterilize through boiling

Should be light in weight for comfort in wear

Should withstand mild alkali or washing detergent or stain removers during washing.

Should be colour fast to prevent fading

b) wearing masks

covering your mouth when sneezing

maintain social distance

washing your hands frequently using plenty of soap and water

sanitizing your hands

c) to prevent humidity which describes the high concentration of moisture in the air

to get rid of surplus heat that makes the atmosphere uncomfortable

to increase the free circulation of air thus reducing the spread of airborne diseases

to remove any odor which develop when people crowd together

to get rid of air pollutants in a room

d) bust- ta ken around the fullest part of the bust add 2.5cm to 3.5cm for ease

waist- taken around natural waist line put 2 fingers between the tape measure and the body

chest width – taken across the widest part of the chest

back length- taken from the nape to the waist line

1. a) nutritional needs- she should eat a well-balanced diet with increase in extra ions calcium proteins and calories

psychological needs – be well prepared to receive the baby regardless of the sex

physical needs – be physically fit by having proper diet and enough exercise

material and financial preparation- be well prepared with the basic baby arrival needed items to prevent rush in buying of this item

b) lack of time

increased consumers purchasing power

increased consumer awareness

increased modern technology

increased availability of variety of brands

improved transportation

increased change of life style

(Reason with the student)

c) size of the room- smaller rooms need to have brighter colours and natural lighting compared to bigger rooms

purpose of the room- livings/kitchen need to have bright colours bedroom and sanitation areas dull colours

colour scheme of the walls and furnishings- fluorescent lamps give a light that tends to emphasis cool colours while filament lamps pick warm colours

1. a) vaccines give protection against dangerous diseases which are likely to occur during childhood.

Immunization saves money that would have been spent on medical services

It prevents emotional, physical and mental agony and disability.

Immunization eradicates diseases.

Immunization helps the nation to have healthy citizens

Pg 54 KLB

KLB 3 pg 8