**HOME SCIENCE MARKING SCHEME FORM 2 END TERM 2 EXAM**

1. **Definitions**
2. Environmental hygiene: It’s the practice of keeping our surroundings clean and tidy.
3. Drainage: This is the system of disposing waste water from a house.
4. Refuse disposal: Its getting rid of rubbish or waste matter from a house.
5. **Benefits of Homescience to the nation.**
* One acts as a role model
* One renders services to the nation
1. **Substances added to detergents.**
* Builders
* Perfumes
* Dyes
* Antiseptic ingredients
* Bleaches
* Blues.
1. **Personal items that can spread an infection**
* Combs
* Handkerchiefs
* Towels
* Toothbrushes
* Clothes.
1. **Preparations on dirty clothes**
* Sorting
* Mending/repair
* Checking the pockets
1. **Essential items in a 1st aid box**
* Plasters
* Clinical thermometer
* Cotton wool
* Bandage
* Tweezers
* Slings
* Antiseptic liquids etc.
1. **Methods of disinfecting clothes**
* Use of chemical disinfectants
* Boiling
* Fumigation
* Use of steam
1. **Advantages of renting**
* One can rent a house that suits his income
* One rents a house of his choice
* One can vacate when they wish to



1. **Grease absorbents**
* French chalk
* Talcum powder
* Salt
* Blotting paper
1. **Use of naphalene balls**
* Prevents woolen articles from being attacked by moths
1. **Functions of carbohydrates**
* Provision of heat and energy
* Storage of glycogen
1. **Qualities of a dust pan**
* Made of strong long lasting materials
* Rust free
* Smooth edges
* Smooth handle
1. **Complications arising from obesity**
* Hypertension
* Heart diseases
* Diabetes
* Kidney diseases
* Shortness of breath
* Stretch marks on the body
1. **Other names for vitamins**
* Vit A Retinol
* Vit E Tocopherols
* Vit D Cholecalciferol
* Vit C Ascorbic acid
1. **Ways of eliminating static electricity**
* Use of fabric conditioner
* Wearing foundation garments made from cotton
* Lining the garment with a cotton fabric
1. **Types of wood finishes**
* Polished wood
* Varnished
* Laminated
* Stained
* Painted
1. a) **Launder a fast coloured bed sheet**
* soak for a short time
* wring out the article from the soaking water.
* Wash using warm soapy water by kneading and squeezing.
* Rinse in warm water
* Final rinse in cold water to which vinegar has been added to brighten the colour
* Wring out excess water, dry under the shade.
* Use a moderately hot iron while the article is slightly dampl
* Air to dry completely
* Fold and store.

b) **Cleaning a cemented floor**

* Collect all the equipment and materials required
* Sweep the floor
* Using warm soapy water and a hard scrubbing brush, scrub starting from the furthest corner of the room
* Scrub a small area at a lime in circular motion until all parts are clean
* Rinse by wiping with a clean cloth rinsed in warm water.
* Overlap the sections.
* Dry using a non-fluffy cloth

c) **Cleaning a melamine plate.**

* Soak in diluted household bleach
* Clean in hot soapy water, rubbing gently with a mild abrasive.
* Rinse in warm water.
* Final rinse in cold water
* Drain to dry/wipe with a dry clean cloth
1. a) **Causes of malnutrition**
* poverty
* parasites
* food taboos
* natural calamities
* corruption
* lifestyles
* body’s inability to utilize nutrients

b) **Rules when handling kitchen equipment**

* use equipment for the right purpose
* turn handles of saucepans away from human traffic
* never try to reach for baked food in the oven
* use potholders to hold hot pots
* when opening pots, direct steam away from you
* do not wear scarves round your neck or clothes with hanging ribbons.
* Never handle electric appliances with wet hands.

c) **Characteristics of a good ironing board**

* Have a heat proof mat
* Firm to avoid accidents
* Smooth to allow easy gliding of the iron
* Have adjustable height.
* Well padded
* Not have a dye that can stain damp clothes.
1. a) **Factors that determine the choice of a cooking method.**
* Type of food to be cooked
* Health condition of the consumer
* Available time
* Available fuel
* Available cooking equipment
* Expertise of the cook

b) **Categories of stitches**

* Joining – running, backstitches, oversewing
* Neatening – blanket, buttonhole, overcastting
* Decotive – chain, satin, stem, French

c) **Desirable qualities of nylon**

* Strong and light in weight
* Not damaged by acids or alkalis
* Does not shrink
* Resistant to moths and mildew
* Its thermoplastic
* Crease resistant
* Dries quickly