THE MARKING SCHEME F.3 H/SCIENCE .

TERM II - MULTI- LATERIAL EXAM

**SECTON A**

1. **2 Qualities of a good bathroom floor:**
2. Not slippery
3. Hard wearing to withstand daily cleaning for scrubbing method of cleaning
4. Non-absorbent to avoid rotting e.g wood (2m)
5. **3 ways of improving cleaning agents in the home**
6. Siering sand for an abrasive
7. Crushing egg shells
8. Crushing charcoal to fine power
9. Using rough leaves as an abrasive
10. Using maize cobs
11. Using old sisal fibers (3m)
12. **3 ways of caring for galvanized buckets in the home**
13. Avoid storing water in them to avoid rusting
14. Avoid banging as they may dent
15. Clean well after use
16. Dry thoroughly before storage
17. Store in a dry place
18. Avoid harsh abrasives when cleaning (3ml)
19. **2 factors that influence the cleaning frequency of a house**
20. The season of the year
21. The location of the house
22. The nature of the occupants
23. Time available for cleaning
24. Use of rooms in the house. (2m)
25. **2 qualities of a kitchen knife**
26. Stainless steel
27. Versatile
28. Handle firmly fixed
29. Smooth handle
30. Sharp (2m)
31. **3 precautions when cleaning china cups**.
32. Wash in hot soapy water and a soft cloth or fibre
33. Rinse thoroughly In a clean hot water
34. Dry on a rack upside down with a non-fluffy cloth (3m)
35. Buff to shine
36. Store appropriately.
37. **3 reasons why wool is not a suitable for aprons**
38. Too warm for the kitchen
39. Absorbs smells
40. Burns easily
41. Does not withstand frequent washing
42. Bulky to work with
43. Expensive to buy
44. Difficult to remove stains (3m)
45. **2 causes of cracked sore nipples**
46. Not feeding the baby frequently.
47. Neglect of the cracked nipples. (2m)
48. **2 mechanical methods of incorporating fat into flour**
49. Plubbing in
50. Creaming.
51. Melting (2m)
52. **4 factors that determine an individual’s nutrients requirements**.
53. Age of a person
54. Health of a person
55. One’s occupation
56. Sex/ gender (2m)
57. **4** **methods of transferring patterns marking**
58. Use of carbon dioxide and tracing wheel
59. Long a short tacking
60. Tailors’ tacks
61. Thread markings
62. Use of tailor’s chalk (2m)
63. **List down three factors to consider when buying spinach**
64. Should be dark green in color
65. Firm and not withered
66. Not have dark patches
67. Not soiled
68. Not infested by worms and insects (3m)
69. Not bruised or broken
70. **2 reasons why silk is expensive**
71. rearing of silk worms requires great care.
72. Not readily available
73. Mulberry flies required for rearing are limited to certain climatic conditions
74. Preparation of thread for wearing is delicate and requires high skilled labour. (2m)
75. **3 dangers of heavy smoking during pregnancy**
76. Babies are born with low birth weight
77. Mother may miscarry
78. Retards mental development
79. Retards physical
80. May cause deformities of the limbs and respiratory heart problems for the baby (3m)
81. **4 fat-soluble vitamins.**

A,D,E,,K (2m)

1. **4 different forms in which soaps are found**
2. Soap powder
3. Soap flakes
4. Bar shop
5. Soap gel
6. Soap cake
7. Liquid soap (2m)
8. **2 reasons why smoking is used in garment construction**
9. For decoration
10. To control fullness
11. To allow for growth
12. To give shape. (2m)

**SECTION B – 20 marks**

1. **a) Cleaning a white cotton handkerchief**

* collect all the items required to save time and energy
* soak in cold water with salt to dissolve mucus
* use warm soapy water to wash using friction method to remove all the dirt.
* Rinse in warm water to remove dirty water and detergent
* Boil the handkerchief; final rinse in cold water or use a disinfectant to kill germs and to refresh the fibres.
* Dry in the sun on the clothline using pegs to kill germs.
* Damp roll and iron properly using a hot iron to remove creases.
* Air, fold and store
* Clear up (8m)

1. **Weekly cleaning of a pit latrine**

* Collect all items required
* High dust to remove cobwebs
* Remove cover, clean by scrubbing in hot soapy water
* Rinse in hot water with, final rinse in cold water with a disinfectant to kill germs and to freshen.
* Dry thoroughly
* Sprinkle and sweep the floor in disinfected in water to kill the germs.
* Snoke by lowering burning twigs or grass into the hole to kill flies and maggots.
* Pour ashes around the latrine
* Cover the latrine as soon as the lid us completely dry
* Place a toilet paper.
* Clean, dry and store the requirements and materials used. (7m)

C) **Cleaning a bottle glass used to hold milk**

* Collect items needed
* Wash in warm soapy water.
* Using a bottle brush or sponge
* Rinse in clean warm water
* Drain upside down on a rack
* Buff with a clean non-fluffy cloth or flannel glass cloth; store apron (5m)
* Clear up.

**SECTION C**

1. **a) 3 desirable and 2 undesirable properties of cellulose fibres. (5m)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Desirable | undesirable |
| * Strong * Absorbent * Resistant to high temps * Stands mild alkalis | * Crease easily * Shrinks badly * Non-resistant to mildew * Destroyed by strong acids * Destroyed by strong sunlight |

**b) 5 problems related to breastfeeding (5m)**

* Sore nipples
* Breast hardness/ engorgement
* baby refusal to breastfeed
* breast abscess
* mothers’ refusal
* inability of the mother to breastfeed
* b/f and HIV & AIDS.

1. **How to make a French seam plus relevant diagrams.**

* Place 2 pieces of fabric with w.s facing, fitting lines and edges matching.
* Measure the f.l 1.5cm from the edge, measure another line o.6cm from the f.l, pin, tack and machine along the 2nd line.
* Trim the seam allowance to 3mm/0.3cm
* Press the seam flat
* Turn on the w.s
* Fold along the f.l to get a god knife edge and mark 0.6cm from the edge, pin tack and machine.
* Press flat.

**Explanation -4mrks**

**At least 3 relevant diagram-mrks**

**T. (1Om)**

1. **3 reason why the menu is poor**

* Contains too much carbohydrates
* Food is too dry
* No protein dish at all. (3m)

1. **a) 5 points to bear in mind when cooking food:-**

* use the correct method of preparation to conserve nutrients
* follow the correct hygienic precautions to avoid contamination.
* Use the correct temps during cooking to obtain a good texture and flavour.
* Cook food for the right duration to avoid over or undercooking.
* Use the right equipment for preparation and cooking
* Take appropriate measures to avoid accidents
* Avoid wastage of good
* Practice economical use of ingredients, fuel, water and clearing agents. (5m)

b) **5 advantages of using commercial patterns**

* Saves on time and energy
* Economical since they can be reused
* Friendly to users as they have different styles
* Give items of professional finishes if well followed
* User friendly since they come with instructions.
* Offer a variety of types on the same pattern.
* Can make a variety from them different sizes. (5m)

c) **5 points as to why environmental hygiene is important**.

* Enables people to live in a clean surrounding.
* Prevents spread of communicable diseases
* Prevents accidents
* Healthy living from controlled occurrence of diseases
* Pleasant environment
* Prevention of foul smell etc. (5m)

1. **5 qualities of a well-made seam**.

* Strongly stitched to last long
* Accurately stitched to maintain a good line
* Neatly stitched to enhance appearance.
* Matched where they cross to meet each other.
* Appropriate in width and equal in all parts of the garment.
* Well pressed and flat. (5m)

1. a) **5 Methods of controlling fullness and where each may be used.**

* Darts- waist line of skirts, trousers, dresses
* Pleats – skirt waist to hem line
* Gathers – waistline of a skirt
* Tucks – front bodice of a dress/blouse
* Shirring – front blouse
* Smocking – front bodice of child’s dress
* Easing- crown of sleeves
* Use of elastic – shorts waistline

**Any 5 and use – 5mrks**

**If no use stated -give ½ each**

b) **5 Mechanical methods of incorporating air into flour mixtures**

* Sieving –
* Rubbin-in –
* Creaming
* Beating of batters
* Whisking
* Folding in

**Any 5 well explained –(5mrks)**

c) **5 ways of encouraging a child to play**

* Creating adequate room/space
* Allow independence but watch for safety
* Provide play toys for practicing of skills
* Dress them well for free movement
* Older persons can show interest and join them once in a while as they play.
* Complement them when they do well. (5m)

d)**5 Factors that influence the choice of building material for a house**

* The nature of the site
* Money available for affordability
* Taste and preferences
* Types of houses to be built
* Availability of the materials
* The climatic conditions. (5m)