**FORM 4 MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

1. Signs of vitamin A deficiency.

* Night blindness/poor vision in dim light
* Rashes on the skin
* White spots in the eyes
* Increased infections
* Slow/stunted growth in children
* Drying and clouding of the cornea

(½ mark for each, ½ x 2 = 1mark)

1. Accessories used in home decoration.

* Wall clocks
* Paintings/photos
* Mirrors
* Calendars
* Carvings/sculptures
* Trophies

(½ mark for each, ½ x 4 = 2marks)

1. Reasons why a classroom should be well ventilated.

* To prevent condensation which could destroy paint on walls and cause mould
* To reduce spread of airborne diseases
* Toe remove smell and keep the room fresh
* To reduce accumulation of heat which could lead to drowsiness
* To remove impurities in the room such as chalk dust

(1 mark each, 1 x 2 = 2marks)

1. Dangers of weaning a baby late.

* Iron deficiency as milk lacks iron
* Auto immune diseases such as diabetes type 1
* Poor weight gain/slow growth
* Difficulty in chewing and swallowing solid food
* Greater chances that the child will resist new foods
* Lack of independence

(1 mark each, 1 x 3 = 3marks)

1. Metals used in making saucepans.

* Aluminium
* Copper
* Stainless steel
* Enamel

(½ mark each, ½ x 2 = 1mark)

1. Points on the care of a baby with diarrhoea.

* Give the baby a lot of drinks/fluids
* Replace lost nutrients using oral rehydration drink
* Change the diaper frequently to avoid skin irritation

(1 mark each, 1 x 2 = 2marks)

1. Factors that determine the choice of an opening.

* Position of the opening
* Weight of the fabric/type of fabric
* Type of garment
* Effect desired
* Fastening to be used

(1 mark each, 1 x 2 = 2marks)

1. Danger signs that should be reported to a doctor when taking care of the sick at home.

* Blood in urine or stool
* Inability to talk for a patient who has been talking
* Fever that does not go down even with medication
* Inability to pass urine for more than a day
* Excessive vomiting
* Coughing or vomiting blood
* Difficulty in breathing/breathlessness
* Unconsciousness

(1 mark each, 1 x 3 = 3marks)

1. Reason for sprinkling water on an earthen floor before sweeping.

* To avoid raising dust when sweeping

(Correct response = 1mark)

1. Reasons for laundering clothes.

* To remove bad odour from sweat
* To remove dirt that could destroy clothes
* To maintain the colour of the clothes
* To avoid skin infections that may be caused by micro-organisms on clothes
* To remove stains that may destroy the original look of the garment

(1 mark each, 1 x 3 = 3marks)

1. Meanings of basting in Home Science.

* Basting is using temporary diagonal stiches to hold layers of fabric together for example in a waistband or collar so that the layers lie flat.
* Basting is pouring fat or juices over meat during cooking (roasting or grilling) in order to keep the meat moist.

(1 mark each for correct definition, 1x 2 = 2marks)

1. Points to look out for when buying carrots.

* The carrots should be firm
* They should not have cuts or bruised areas
* They should be a good colour
* They should be neither too thick or too thin because they are wasteful
* They should be clean

(1 mark each, 1 x 3 = 3marks)

1. Labour saving equipment that may be found in a modern kitchen.

* Electric fryer
* Toaster
* Blender/Juicer
* Electric knife sharpener
* Air fryer
* Dish washer
* Electric kettle
* Food processor
* Electric mincer/slicer
* Electric mixer

(½ mark for each, ½ x 4 = 2marks)

1. Problems that consumers face when shopping.

* Lack of time
* Poor products/services in the market
* Counterfeit goods and adulterated products
* Lack of products in the market
* Lack of money
* High price of goods/inflation
* Lack of information on goods and services

(1 mark each, 1 x 3 = 3marks)

1. Possible danger areas in the home where a child can drown at home.

* The bathroom
* In drums/basins/buckets holding water
* In a swimming pool
* Stagnant pools of water
* Clogged drains
* Poorly covered septic tanks

(½ mark for each, ½ x 4 = 2marks)

1. Ways of disinfecting hospital linen.

* Boiling
* Sterilization
* Use of steam
* Fumigation

(½ mark for each, ½ x 2 = 1mark)

1. Signs of dehydration in a baby.

* Little or no urination
* Crying without producing tears
* Dry tongue and lips
* Sunken soft spot (fontanelle) on the head
* Sunken eyes
* Deep and rapid breathing
* Dry loose skin

(½ mark for each, ½ x 4 = 2marks)

1. Qualities of a good fabric for beginners in sewing.

* Fabric should not be slippery to avoid falling off the machine
* It should not stretch
* It should be resistant to heat to avoid burning when pressing
* Tightly woven so that they do not fray
* Fabrics without nap as they may cause challenges in layout and matching in stitching

(1 mark each, 1 x 2 = 2marks)

1. Ways of finishing the neckline of a little girl’s dress.

* Use of a collar
* Binding
* Use of lace
* Use of a facing
* Piping

(½ mark for each, ½ x 4 = 2marks)

1. Items in a First Aid kit that could be used to manage a cut.

* Sterile gauze to cover the cut
* Disinfectant to sterilize the cut
* Band aid/adhesive tape to cover small cuts
* Antiseptic cream to apply on the cut
* Pair of scissors to cut gauze
* Cotton wool to wipe the wound
* Small bandage to secure sterile gauze

(½ mark for each, ½ x 2 = 1mark)

**SECTION B**

1. Procedure of cleaning a coloured canvas bag.

* Collect all equipment and materials needed (½)
* Empty the bag/ensure(½) it is empty and shake to remove dust(½)
* Clean in warm(½) soapy(½) water using a brush(½)
* Rinse severally(½) in clean(½) warm(½) water
* Give a final(½) cold(½) rinse
* Flick(½) to remove excess water
* Dry on a line in the shade(½)
* When completely dry(½) remove from the line and place in a clean dry(½) place
* Clear the working area(½)

(½ x 14 correct steps = 7marks)

1. Procedure for cleaning a hand mirror.

* Collect all equipment and materials needed(½)
* Protect the working surface(½)
* Wipe the mirror with a dry cloth to remove dust(½)
* Clean by wiping(½) with a cloth wrung from warm(½) soapy(½) water
* Rinse by wiping with a cloth wrung from clean(½) water
* Wipe the back and handle with a clean damp cloth(½)
* Leave the mirror to dry for a while(½)
* Buff(½) the mirror with a clean soft cloth/crumpled newspapers
* Wrap with a clean cloth(½)/newspaper and keep in a clean safe place to avoid breaking(½)
* Clear the working surface(½)

(½ x 12 correct steps = 6marks)

1. Procedure for cleaning muddy plastic sandals.

* Protect the working surface(½)
* Remove mud(½) using a blunt(½) stick
* Clean by scrubbing(½) with a brush in warm(½) soapy(½) water
* Rinse(½) in clean(½) water
* Flick(½) to remove excess water
* Leave to dry in a clean(½) cool(½) place/ dry with a clean(½) dry cloth(½)
* Store in a clean(½) dry(½) place
* Clear the working surface(½)
* (½ x 14 correct steps = 7marks)

**SECTION C**

2. Advantages of food preservation.

* Ensures seasonal foods are available when out of season
* Keeps perishable food safe for consumption
* Makes transportation of perishable food easier
* Surplus food can be stored thus avoiding wastage
* Preservation can offer variety in food for example fruits can be turned into jam
* Some methods destroy factors that may interfere with nutrients thus preserving nutrients in the food
* Increases shelf-life of the food

(1 mark each, 1 x 5 =5marks)

1. Advantages of using a shopping list.

* Avoids forgetting important items to be bought
* Helps avoid impulse buying
* Cuts on shopping time by eliminating indecisiveness
* Helps one keep to the budget
* Helps save money by prioritizing spending
* Reduces walking around aimlessly thus saving on energy
* Reduces waste by ensuring that only items that are needed are bought
* Helps one to focus when shopping

1. mark each, 1 x 5 = 5marks)
2. Dangers of washing clothes without sorting them.

* Loose coloured clothes could bleed into each other damaging the clothes
* Dirty clothes mixed with light coloured clothes could stain the light coloured ones
* Fibres may not be correctly identified leading to use of wrong method of washing that could damage delicate fabrics
* The temperature of the water may be too high for certain fabrics thus damaging them
* Very dirty clothes may not be given proper attention thus leaving them still holding dirt

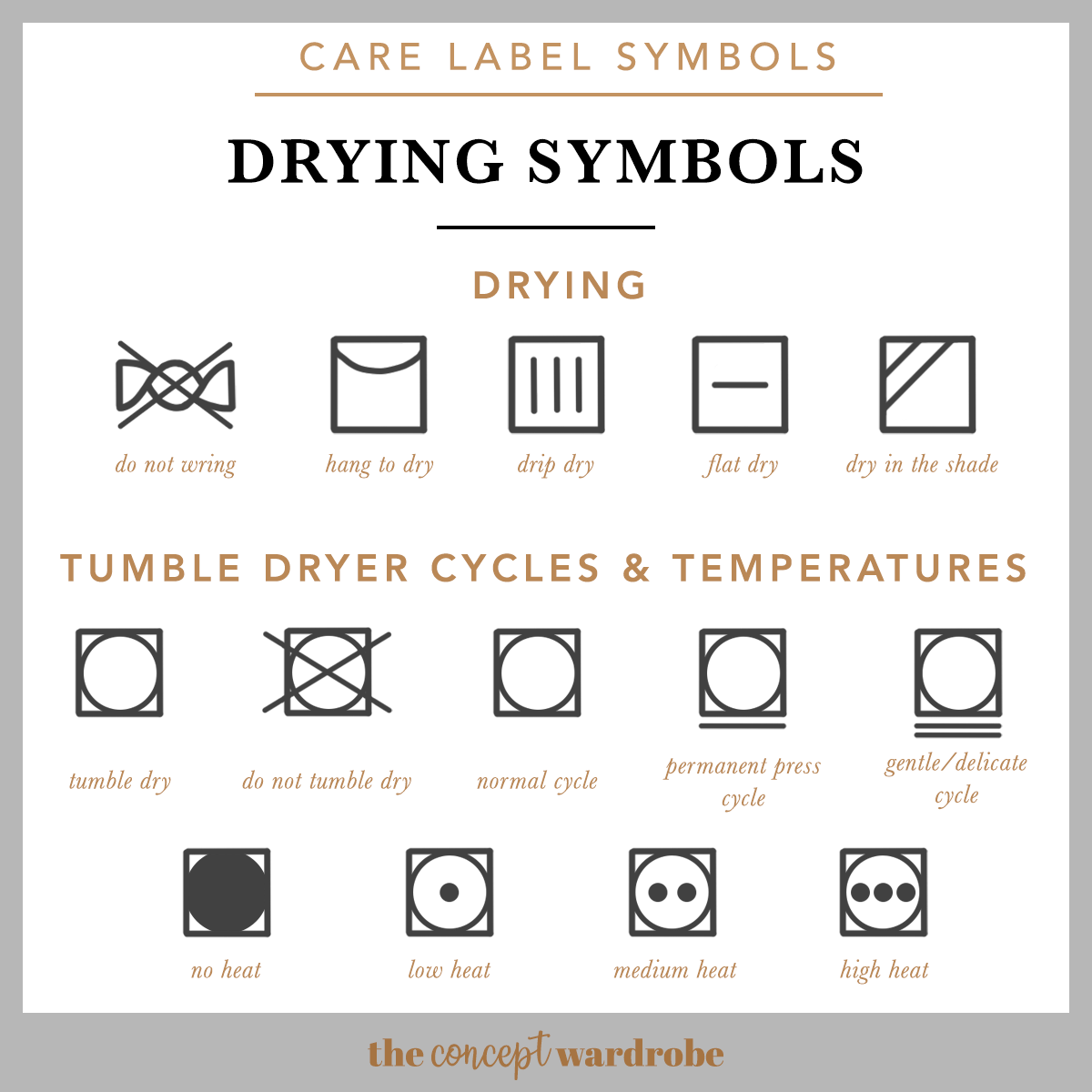
(1 mark each, 1 x 4 = 4marks)

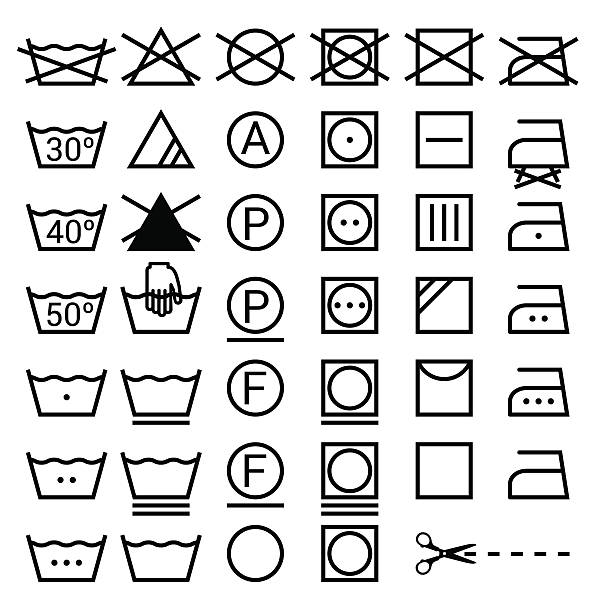
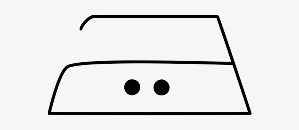
1. Discuss **three** points to observe when planning meals for an elderly person.

* Include plenty of fluids/liquids. This will help prevent dehydration in the elderly person
* Plan for enough vegetables/roughage in the meal. This helps avoid constipation as the digestive system is slow
* The food should be light/low in carbohydrates. This is because the elderly are less active and thus do not expend a lot of energy
* Food should be soft. The elderly may have weak teeth or missing teeth thus chewing hard food is a challenge
* Meals should be easy to digest. Avoid fats and frying as it makes food difficult to digest and the gastric juices are weak slowing down digestion
* Prepare food and serve on time. This is to encourage healthy eating and avoid skipping of meals
* Cook fresh food. This avoids infections as their immunity is low. It also ensure that the flavour of the food is not altered when food has to be reheated

(1 mark for statement, 1 mark for explanation, 2 x 3 = 6marks)

2. Care label symbols that may be found on a loose coloured cotton shirt.

  hand wash do not wring dry flat dry in the shade

Do not bleach iron with a warm iron

(Correct drawing ½ mark each, correct label ½ mark each 1x 6 = 6marks)

1. Reasons why consumers need to be informed.

* It helps consumers to plan and use available finances properly
* Helps consumers make wise decisions and right choices
* Helps consumers to know their rights and claim for them
* Makes a consumer wiser in interpreting advertisements
* Helps consumers to know their role as consumers and their importance to manufacturers and service providers
* Helps the consumer to avoid being exploited by manufacturers and service providers
* Helps a consumer to save for the future

(1 mark each, 1 x 5 = 5marks)

1. Possible hindrances to breastfeeding.

* Failure of the baby to latch on the nipple due to deformities of the lips or palate
* Deformities of the breast such as inverted nipples
* Ignorance of the importance of breastfeeding that makes some women neglect breastfeeding for bottle feeding
* Poor family and social support that discourages women to breastfeed especially in public places
* HIV infections that may make some women avoid breastfeeding their babies to avoid mother to child transmission
* Employment, some women have short maternity leave and are not allowed to carry their babies to work
* Multiple children, if a mother has twins or triplets it may be a challenge for the mother to breastfeed the babies adequately
* Serious illness of the mother. This may make the mother unable to breastfeed or even take care of the baby

(1 mark each, 1 x 4 = 4marks)

1. Reasons why play is important in the life of a three year old child.

* Helps the child to learn skills of negotiation
* Helps a child learn how to share with others
* Teaches a child the concept of rules that guide play and thus rules in life
* Helps in eye hand coordination during manipulative play
* Relieves stress
* Helps keep the toddler fit through physical play thus avoiding lifestyle diseases
* Stimulates brain development by making a better understanding of the world by stimulating the senses
* Helps promote and improve communication skills
* Helps spark imagination through creative play
* Helps the child develop empathy and work with others

(1 mark each, 1 x 5 = 5marks)

2. Ways of ensuring safe outcomes in pregnancy.

* The expectant mother should attend pre-natal clinics so that any problems are detected and attended to early
* Promote healthy maternal nutrition during pregnancy to ensure the expectant mother has adequate nutrition for herself and the developing foetus
* Ensure the woman has access to safe and affordable delivery services
* The expectant woman should avoid drugs and alcohol as these can affect the foetus negatively
* She should avoid stress as this can lead to high blood pressure that would threaten the pregnancy
* Pregnant mothers should work to prevent and manage sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV as these can adversely affect the foetus
* Expectant mothers should guard against malaria infections by sleeping under treated mosquito nets. Malaria infection can lead to loss of a pregnancy

(1 mark each, 1 x 5 = 5marks)

1. Qualities of a good laundry brush.

* The bristles should be firmly held in the head to avoid falling off during laundry
* The handle should be smooth to avoid injuring the hands
* The brush should be a good size so that it can easily be held during cleaning
* The bristles should not be too brittle to avoid damaging clothes during laundry
* The brush should be light in weight to avoid tiring the person during laundry

(1 mark each, 1 x 4 = 4marks)

1. Discuss **three** considerations to bear in mind when painting a bedroom.

* Effect of light on the colours chosen. Colours chosen should blend well with natural lighting and make the room pleasant for sleeping
* Size of the room. Small bedrooms need receding colours that make the room look apparently bigger than it is.
* Colours chosen should be soothing and relaxing to aid one to sleep comfortably
* Orientation of the room. Rooms that have too much light during the day are warm and need cool colours while those that have very little light need warm colours to make them feel warmer
* User of the room. Colours have feminine and masculine identity and thus a room for a boy may need to be painted differently from that of a girl
* Existing decor. Colour of existing furnishings needs to be borne in mind so that the colour used in painting matches or contrasts well with the existing décor
* Personal taste. The preferences of the user of the room are important in ensuring they feel happy and comfortable in the room

(1 mark for statement, 1 mark for explanation, 2 x 3 = 6marks)

1. Dangers posed by piles of uncollected garbage.

* Source of infectious diseases due to attraction of pests as the garbage rots
* Exposure to toxic and hazardous waste. For example old batteries, cans of paint and spray cans may expose people to chemicals that are released into the air leading to chest problems
* Sharp tools and broken glass in the garbage may lead to serious cuts
* Domestic animals like cats and dogs may scavenge in the garbage and get infections such as worms that may be passed on to people in the house
* Medical waste from clinics carelessly disposed in garbage may lead to spread of infectious diseases
* Plastics may cover plants and choke them leading to destruction of trees and plants
* During rains the harmful wastes may be washed into water sources leading to water contamination

(1 mark each, 1 x 5 = 5marks)