

HOME SCIENCE MARKING SCHEME

FORM TWO TERM 1 2024

1. Any **four** decorative stitches. (2 mks)

Feather
Lazy daisy
French knot
Whipped stitch
Cross
Stem
Chain
Satin
Chevron

(Any 4 x 1/2 mark)

2. **Two** ways of caring for pegs. (2 mks)

Ensure they are dry before storage
Occasionally clean them before use/storage
Keep them in a clean bag/container/clean cloth in storage

(Any 2 x 1 mark)

3. **Three** factors that may lead to tape worms infestation. (3 mks)

Eating raw or undercooked meat.
Poor hand hygiene.
Poor sanitation.
Lack of clean water.
Open defecation.

(Any 3 x 1 mark)

4. **Three** reasons for disposing household refuse correctly. (3 mks)

To avoid littering the compound with paper and other solid wastes.
Reduce chances of domestic animals like cows and goats eating polythene bags.
Lower chances of getting injuries from broken glass, tins and bones that are poorly disposed.
Reduce chances of water collecting in tins and cans that could create a breeding ground for mosquitoes.
Avoid breeding pests such as rats and cockroaches that live in rubbish heaps.
Minimize foul smells in the compound.

(Any 3 x 1 mark)

5. Meaning of the word **sanitation**. (2 mks)

Sanitation is the process of creating and maintaining hygienic and healthy surroundings for people to live in

OR

A state of well being and the observation of environmental hygienic practices such as proper refuse and human waste disposal and use of efficient and appropriate drainage facilities.

(Any correct definition 2x1 mark)

6. Bacteria that cause the following communicable diseases. **(3 mks)**

- a) Typhoid – Salmonella typhi
- b) Bacillary dysentery – Shigella
- c) Cholera – Vibrio cholerae

(3 x 1 mark)

7. **Three** points to observe in the prevention of diarrhoea. **(3 mks)**

- Boiling drinking water.
- Use clean water to cook.
- Use clean water to clean fruits and vegetables.
- Use clean water to clean utensils.
- Observe high standards of hand hygiene.
- Thoroughly cook food to kill disease causing micro-organisms.
- Keep toilets clean.

(Any 3 x 1 mark)

8. **Three** reasons for ironing clothes. **(3 mks)**

- To dry clothes completely
- To retain the original look of the clothes
- To kill micro-organisms
- To remove creases

(Any 3 x 1 mark)

9. **Three** qualities of a good soak pit. **(3 mks)**

- Well covered top to avoid smells.
- It is well constructed to allow water to soak in without flooding on the surface.
- Constructed away from a water source to avoid contamination of rivers, wells and springs.
- Deep enough to allow water sip deep into the soil but not too deep to contaminate ground water.

(Any 3 x 1 mark)

10. **Three** situations where one needs to take more water. **(3 mks)**

- When temperatures are high.

When one is suffering from diabetes/hypertension.
If one has diarrhoea or is vomiting.
When one is doing vigorous exercises.
If one has a fever.

(Any 3 x 1 mark)

11. **Two** methods of cooking Irish potatoes.

(1 mk)

-Boiling -Stewing
-Roasting -Frying -Baking

(Any 2 x ½ mark)

12. **Two** reasons for keeping finger nails short.

(2 mks)

To avoid injuring self and others.
To make it easy to clean the nails.
To avoid inward nail growth.
To keep away from infections caused by bacteria and fungi carried in dirty nails.

(Any 2 x 1 mark)

13. **Two** reasons for pouring hot water down a kitchen sink after cleaning.

(2 mks)

To dissolve grease stains on the sink
To unclog blockages due to grease
To kill germs

(Any 2 x 1 mark)

14. **Three** qualities of a good refuse container.

(3 mks)

It should be easy to clean/to care for.
It should be made from a durable material.
It should have a simple design so that dirt does not hide in hard-to-reach areas.
It should be of appropriate size depending on where it is used and amount of waste generated.
It should have a tight fitting lid.

(Any 3 x 1 mark)

15. **Two** organs in the body that can be affected by tuberculosis (TB).

(1mk)

Lungs	Bone and joints
Spine	Abdomen/stomach/intestines
Kidneys/bladder	Brain

(2 x ½ mark)

16. **Two** ways of removing excessive moisture after washing clothes.

(2 mks)

Using a spin dryer/mangle
Squeezing out
Wringing out

(Any 2 x 1 mark)

17. **Two** reasons why clothes should be thoroughly rinsed before drying. **(2 mks)**

To remove the smell of soap/to freshen
To avoid discoloration/stains/to remove soap
To prevent damage of fibres by detergents
To avoid skin irritation from detergents

(Any 2 x 1 mark)



SECTION B

18. a) Procedure used to clean a blocked kitchen sink.

(7 mks)

Collect all equipment and materials needed. (1/2)
 Remove any food particles from the sink and discard (1/2) in the bin.
 Place a plunger over the drain hole (1/2) and push to suction out dirt from the drain pipe
 Pick out any solid particles that come out of the drain pipe and discard in the bin (1/2)
 Mix 4 heaped spoons of baking soda (1/2) with half a cup of vinegar (1/2) and pour into the drain (1/2). Wait for about 15 minutes (1/2)
 Clean the sink and drain board using a cleaning pad (1/2) and hot (1/2) soapy (1/2) water
 Rinse with clean hot (1/2) water
 Pour boiling water into the drain (1/2)
 Wipe the sink and draining board with a clean (1/2) kitchen cloth (1/2)
 Shine off with a dry cloth (1/2)
 Clear the materials and equipment used (1/2)

(max 14 x 1/2 mark = 7 mks)

b) Procedure used to launder a knitted acrylic shawl. [OBJ] **(8 mks)**

Collect all equipment and materials needed. (1/2)
 Shake (1/2) to remove loose dirt.
 Wash in warm (1/2) soapy (1/2) water using kneading and squeezing (1/2) method.
 Squeeze out water and rinse (1/2) thoroughly in warm (1/2) clean water.
 Give a final (1/2) cold (1/2) rinse containing fabric conditioner (1/2).
 Roll in a clean towel (1/2) to remove excess moisture.
 Dry (1/2) flat (1/2) under the shade (1/2) on a clean (1/2) surface.
 When completely dry (1/2), fold and store in a clean place (1/2).
 Clear up the working area. (1/2)

(max 16 x 1/2 mark = 8 mks)

c) Cleaning a plastic kitchen dustbin. **(5 mks)**

Collect all equipment and materials (1/2)
 Empty (1/2) the dust bin
 Clean in warm (1/2) soapy (1/2) water with a piece of cloth (1/2) outside (1/2) and inside (1/2)
 Rinse (1/2) in warm (1/2) water
 Finally rinse in cold (1/2) water with disinfectant (1/2)
 Dry under shade (1/2) upside down
 Store appropriately
 Clean equipment and store (1/2)

(max 10 x 1/2 mark = 5 marks)

SECTION C

19. a) **Three** points to consider when selecting a cooking pot/sufuria. **(6 mks)**

It should be made of a strong/durable material to last long.

Should have good heat conductivity to ensure even distribution of heat.
Should be easy to clean to avoid stains and discolouration.
It should not react with food to alter its flavour.
It should not easily stain from food chemicals.

(Any 3 x 2 mks)

b) **Three** qualities of a good bath towel. **(6 mks)**

It should have good absorbency to allow the towel to dry one well.
It should be lint free so as not to leave fluff on the body.
It should be fast coloured, to avoid leaving colour on the skin when wet.
It should be strongly woven. This will ensure the towel does not tear when twisted or wrung during laundry.
It should feel soft even after a number of washes so as not to irritate the skin.
Has ability to dry quickly/shed moisture quickly, so that it does not stay damp for long to avoid mildew.

(Any 3 x 2 marks)

c) **Four** preventive measures one can use to prevent the spread of influenza. **(8 mks)**

Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
Stay home when sick to avoid infecting other people.
Cover the mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.
Clean hands thoroughly with clean water and soap after blowing the nose or coughing.
Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces in the home or school that may be contaminated with the virus.
Get a flu vaccine yearly. This is especially important for children, the elderly or people with low immunity.
Keep rooms well ventilated to reduce build up of microorganisms.

(Any 4 x 2 mks)

20. a) **Four** reasons why students should avoid drying clothes on the ground. **(8 mks)**

To protect from dirt. The ground may have soil or dust. Grass may stain the clothes.
To allow clothes to dry quickly. Clothes on the ground do not allow for circulation of air around them.
To prevent animals/children stepping on them thus making them dirty.
To avoid having clothes blown away by wind. When dried on the ground clothes are not secured and can therefore be blown away if there is strong wind.
There is less likelihood of being infested by insects

(Any 4 x 2 marks)

b) **Four** possible causes of typhoid infections in schools. **(8 mks)**

Contamination of drinking water from poorly disposed sewage.
Poor handling of food by kitchen staff.

Poor hand hygiene from the students after using toilets/latrines.
Buying school vegetables and fruits from dirty/unhygienic markets.
Poor cleaning of fruits and vegetables.
Poor cleaning/hygiene procedures especially in the dining hall. This includes using floor clothes on the table and stepping on tables.

(Any 4 x 2 mark)

c) **Four** challenges faced by adolescents during long school vacations. **(4 mks)**

Teenage pregnancies.
High incidences of sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
Exposure to pornography.
Drug and substance abuse.
Radicalization due to existence of radical gangs in communities.
Criminal activities if they associate with friends who are in criminal gangs.

(Any 4 x 1 mark)

21. a) **Four** disadvantages of using open drains in a compound. **(4 mks)**

Can lead to accidents as people can fall in especially in the dark.
They can be breeding grounds for flies and mosquitoes especially if water stagnates in the drains.
If not cemented can lead to soil erosion.
During heavy rains they can block/have heavy volumes of water and cause drowning.
They can lead to ground water contamination.

(Any 4 x 1 mark)

b) **Four** reasons why type of soil is an important consideration when building a house. **(4 mks)**

Some soil types such as sandy soils do not hold a good foundation and thus lead to a weak building.
Soil type determines drainage and some soils such as clay soils do not drain easily.
Some soils also crack when dry and this could affect the building leading to cracks in the floor or may make the building sink.
Soils that retain water may lead to dampness and mould in the house.
Soil types greatly affects the stability of a house.

(Any 4 x 1 mark)

c) **Four** ways of avoiding water pollution in Kenya. **(4 mks)**

Proper disposal of sewage
Dig pit latrines away from water sources
Avoid open defecation
Treating industrial waste before discharge into rivers
Controlled use of farm chemicals
Avoid washing clothes and bathing in rivers

(Any 4 x 1 mark)

d) **Four** rules on stain removal.

(8 mks)

Remove stains when fresh. Old stains are difficult to remove.

For unknown stains start with mild removers and move on to stronger ones.

If possible, the stain removers should be in solution. They are less harsh to fabrics when in solution.

Wash and rinse the fabric immediately after the stain removal to avoid destroying the fabric if the remover is left on the fabric.

It is important to know the type of stain and the fabric in order to use the correct stain remover.

When removing the stain, work from the outside to the inside to avoid spreading the stain.

(Any 4 x 2 marks)

