

HOME SCIENCE MARKING SCHEME – MOCK 2019

1. Types of spoons

- Tablespoon
- Tea spoon/coffee spoon
- Serving spoon
- Fruit spoon
- Dessert spoon
- Long Drink Spoon
- Salad spoon
- Baby spoon
- Cocktail spoon
- Taste spoon
- Sugar spoon
- Slotted spoon
- Soap spoon
- Beverage spoon
- Ladle

4 x ½ (2 marks)

2. Factors to consider when buying a family house

- Cost – affordable
- Value of the house
- Construction
- Orientation
- Family requirements - size
- The reliability of the seller.
- Security
- Social amenities

4 x ½ (2 Marks)

3. Qualities of an ironing board

- Should be of adjustable height
- Should be well padded
- Should be stable on the ground
- If possible, have a detachable sleeve board
- Should have a loose cover

4 x ½ (2 marks)

4. Wear - refers to the thinning or weakening of section of a garment or household article

Tear - is a hole found on any part of a garment or household article. (1 mark)

5. Methods of disinfecting clothes

- Boiling
- Use of chemical disinfectants

- Fumigation
 - Use of steam
- 4 x ½ (2 marks)

6. Prevention measures while caring for a sick person at home.

- Use of protective clothing especially gloves & mask
 - Personal effects of the sick to be disinfected
 - Personal effective of the sick washed separately
 - Use of tissue paper instead of a handkerchief
 - Handle blood/blood fluids stained items cautiously
 - Room to be well lit and well ventilated
 - Patient to be clean all the time
 - Children & pets – kept away.
- 4 x ½ (2 marks)

7. Qualities of well-made seam

- Strongly stitched to last long
- Accurately stitched to maintain a good line-drape and shape.
- Neatly stitched to enhance appearance
- Matched where they cross or meet each other of a garment.
- Well pressed and flat.
- Of appropriate width and equal in all parts of a garment

8. Functions of the following parts of a sewing machine

- i) Slide plate - used to cover the part which houses the bobbin case and to protect the shuttle
- ii) Tension disc - controls the tightness of the thread during sewing
- iii) Stop motion screw - used during the process of winding the bobbin loosened to stop the movement of the needle during the process of winding the bobbin
- iv) Needle clamp - holds the machine needle in place.
 - Loosened when the needle is being removed from the machine

4 x ½ (2 marks)

9. Qualities of a well fixed sleeve.

- Crown should be properly matched with the shoulder seams
- Sleeve seams should be matched with side seam
- Cap should be smoothly rounded
- Fullness should be evenly distributed
- Stitchery should be firm and neat
- Arm hole seam line should be smooth and strong
- Sleeve should be trimmed evenly to reduce bulk and neatened appropriately

- Both sleeves should be of the same length and shape. 1 x 2 (2marks)

10. Uses of temporary stitches

- i) Holding seams together before permanent stitches are made.
- ii) Guiding machine stitching
- iii) Holding layers of garment in position
- iv) Transferring pattern markings into fabrics
- v) Making gathers. 2 x 1/2 (1 marks)

11. Effects of burning on the following fibres

Wool - Burns with spluttering noise and smolders

- Leaves black ash
- Emits the smell of burnt feathers/hair

Cotton - burns in and out of flame with a bright yellow flame.

- Emits the smell of burnt paper leaves grey ashes

12. Terms in fabric construction

Wefts - the horizontal threads that are interlaced through the warp in a woven fabric

Warps – Threads than run lengthwise in a woven fabric crossed by the weft or woof.

Selvedge - Self neated edge of a fabric

- the edge of a woven fabric where the weft (side to side) threads run around the warp (top to bottom) threads creating a finished edge. 3 x 1 (3 marks)

13. Rechauffe cookery.

-Means producing a mean /meals by re-heating food that was left over from the previously eaten meals. (1 mark)

14. Differentiate the groups of vegetarians 3 x 1(3marks)

Vegan - A person who does not consume use or eat any meat and the animal products

Lacto vegetarian – Eat vegetables; dairy products e.g. milk cheese, yoghurt etc but no eggs

Lacto-ova vegetarian - Includes both eggs and dairy products.

15. 3 main groups in kitchen equipment

- 1) Large kitchen equipment
- 2) Small kitchen equipment
- 3) Time and labour – saving kitchen equipment. 3 x 1 (3 marks)

16. Advantages of steaming food

- Food is light and easy to digest
- Flavour and nutrients are not lost
- Different dishes can be cooked at the same time. 2 x 1 (2 marks)

17. Points to consider when buying kitchen equipment

- requirements/needs of the family
- space available
- efficiency of the equipment
- availability of service and spare parts
- type of material
- cost/ affordability of the equipment
- size
- type of fuel
- ease of use 3 x 1 (3 marks)

18. Importance of management of time and energy

- set goals/ targets are accomplished
- focus to achieve results
- minimizes stress
- Reflects a sense of integrity on a person
- Bring harmony in a family/organization
- minimizes on fatigue
- develops confidence in one
- helps an individual command respect
- activities undertaken in order of priority. (3 x 1 = 3 marks)

19. Classification of vitamins

- i) Water soluble vitamins
- ii) Fat soluble vitamins 2 x ½ (1 mark)

20.

Overcasting	Oversewing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Used for neatening- Started from left to right- done on raw edges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Used for joining- Started from right to left- Done on a folded edge <p style="text-align: right;">(2 x ½ = 1 mark)</p>

21. Points to note when choosing weaning foods.
- New foods to be introduced gradually
 - Start with small amounts, increasing as you observe the reaction
 - Do not force the baby to eat
 - Feed from a cup using a spoon
 - All utensils should be sterilized by boiling
 - Increase the amounts gradually and fairly frequently food that is accepted
 - Give food after breast feeding
 - Prepare food in a hygienic environment
 - Milk continues to be part of the diet
 - Allow the infant to handle food and implement during feeding.
 - First food should be very soft (2 marks)
22. Convenience foods
- Foods that have been either partially or completely processed by food manufacturers so that they require little or no preparation before they are cooked or served (1 mark)
23. Dangers of heavy smoking during pregnancy
- Babies are born with low birth weight/small baby
 - Retards mental development/brain of the baby/slow growth rate
 - May cause deformation of limbs/complications e.g. respiration, heart problems for the foetus.
 - Mother may miscarry. 2 x 1 (2 marks)
24. Advantages of blending fibers
- Improve warmth
 - Improve washability
 - Improves wearing qualities
 - To decrease costs
 - Improves handling
 - To make it crease resistant
 - To strengthen fibers. 2 x ½ (1 mark)
25. Reasons why wool is unsuitable for underwear
- It is absorbent
 - too bulky that is cannot drape well
 - too warm therefore it can cause skin irritation due to the perspiration
 - cannot withstand frequent washing because it is weak when wet
 - Take long to dry therefore inconveniencing. 4 x ½ (2 marks)
26. Steps to undertake immediately nose bleeding occurs
- Keep the victim calm and in a sitting position with the head slightly bend forward
 - Pinch or plug the nostrils for 15 minutes

- Making the person to breathe through the mouth.
- Cool the face with a cold wet towel
- Repeat the treatment for another 15 minutes if bleeding does not stop
- Encourage the person to spit out any blood that flows into the mouth
- If bleeding persists, seek medical assistance. (2 marks)

27. Precautions to take when using a charcoal jiko

- Should be used in a well-ventilated room
- Should be stored in a dry place
- Avoid disposing of live charcoal in places where it is likely to cause fire e.g. dry vegetation or near inflammable materials
- Do occasional cleaning with warm soapy water. Rinse & dry thoroughly
- Put off after use/empty after use to avoid wastage
- Do not fill because the pan will fall off

28. The meaning of the following terms:-

i) Work triangle

the movement done from one work center to another without retracing the steps.

ii) Dove tailing

Undertaking activities concurrently to save time and energy/overlapping 2 x 1 (2 marks)

29. Style of meal service

- Blue plate/apartment service/plate service - Pre-set service
- Buffet service - Hand service
- American service/country style
- Picnic
- European service
- English service
- Cafeteria
- African/indigenous service 4 x 1/2 (2 marks)
- Action stations

30. Care labels interpretation

i) - use a warm iron

ii) - Do not bleach

iii) - Any dry cleaning solvent can be used

iv) - Hand wash. 4 x 1/2 (2 marks)

SECTION B: MARKING SCHEME

31. You are planning to teach a Theory lesson on childhood diseases and ailments

a) THREE preparations to carry out for the lesson.

- Prepare a lesson plan
- prepare lesson notes
- Read widely on the topic
- Look for suitable teaching aids – pictures, photographs etc.
- Avail reference books 3 x 1 (3 marks)

b) Reasons for having lesson notes

- To guide the flow of the lesson/organizing the content
- To ensure adequate content is given to the learners/avoid digressing
- To act as a reference whenever necessary
- Helps determine the teaching methods to be used.
- Enhances confidence to the teacher. 3 x 1 (3 marks)

c) Benefits of self-evaluation after the lesson

- Facilitates preparation for the next lesson
- Helps to find out whether stated objectives have been achieved.
- It identifies the gaps in the lesson plan
- It determines the suitability of teaching method
- It determines the suitability of the teaching aids used
- Enables the teacher to organize for remedial teaching 3 x 1 (3 marks)

d) Reasons why it is essential to summarize the main points in a lesson.

- Gauge the learners understanding
- remind learners what they have learnt
- assist to pick on main areas
- Retention of knowledge enhanced
- Make corrections where necessary. 2 x 1 (2 marks)

e) Reasons why reinforcement is necessary in a lesson.

- Motivates learners
- Creates interest in the lesson
- Makes learners more attentive
- Aids in retention of knowledge
- Brings a spirit of competition 3 x 1 (3 marks)

32. You are planning to teach a practical lesson on the making of a hand –worked buttonhole on a shirt.

a) Reasons why demonstration is an ideal method for this lesson.

- Motivates the learners
- High retention knowledge
- Easy to remember/aids memory
- It simplifies explanation
- Builds confidence in learners/encourages them
- Exposes learners an opportunity to ask and answer questions 3 x 1 (3 marks)

b) Way of introducing the lesson

- Asking questions from known to unknown/relevant
- Asking questions from the previous lesson
- Defining the terms used
- Show and tell/look and say 3 X 1 (3 marks)

c) Teaching/learning resources to be used

- thread
- Material
- Pins
- Scissors (button hole)
- Seam ripper 3 X 1 (3 marks)

d) Ways of assessing this topic

- Asking oral questions
- Giving a written exercise
- Assess the practical work done 3 X 1 (3 marks)

33. You are planning to teach a lesson on the preparation of a vegetable salad

a) Points to consider on the choice of the vegetables.

- Should be affordable
- Should not have bruises/defects
- Should not soiled
- Have a variety of different colours
- Amounts should be balanced not one dominating
- Cut into suitable sizes
- Should be fresh 3 x 1 (3 marks)
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b) Points that the class would observe while preparing the vegetable salad

- Cleanliness of both vegetables and utensils
- Washing of hands thoroughly
- Use of clean surface for the cutting
- Neat arrangement on the serving bowl
- Enough depending on number of people 3 x 1 (3 marks)

c) Why it is essential to supervise the practical work

- Ensure cleanliness in maintained
- Ensure all participate
- Guide & correct where necessary
- Ensure learners do not eat as they prepare
- Encourage/Reinforce where necessary.

3 x 1 (3 marks)

d) Reasons why you should assess the learners work

- To make corrections
- To award marks where necessary
- To check on time management - work methodically
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3 x 1 (3 marks)

e) Ways of concluding the lesson

- Asking oral questions
- Give correct responses in case of a written exercise
- Summaries the main points
- Displaying the practical work and give comments.

2 x 1 (2 marks)

MARKING SCHEME ADAPTED QUESTIONS

SECTION A:

7. Functions of circular knitting needles

- For making tubular/seamless items
- When making large items. 2 x 1 (2 marks)

8. Abbreviations used in knitting

- i) Yrn - yarn round needle
- ii) Psso - pass slipped stitch over
- iii) Yfwd - yarn forward
- iv) dec - decrease 4 x 1/2 (2 marks)

9. Identify FOUR areas on a knitted article where eyelets are used

- Sleeve edge
 - Hem edge
 - Neckline
 - Opening
 - Waistline
 - Edge of bonnet
 - Edge of bootees
- 4 x ½ (2 marks)

10. Qualities of a good knitting needle

- Smooth
 - Appropriate size
 - Appropriate shape
 - Rust free
 - Durable/strong
- 4 x ½ (2 marks)

12. Main patterns used in knitting

- i) Stocking stitch
 - ii) Garter stitch
 - iii) Moss stitch
 - iv) Rib stitch
- 3 x 1 (3 marks)

20. Methods of casting off in shaping knitted articles

- i) Stitch two stitches together
 - ii) Passing slip stitch over the following stitch
 - iii) Group decreasing.
- 2 x ½ (1 mark)

31. The functions of the following sewing tools

- i) Darner - used to join pieces of an article together to make it whole
 - ii) Yarns - used to make or knit out the articles
 - iii) Safety pins - Used to hold together temporarily the pieces of the articles before they are joined together to avoid losing them.
 - iv) Tape measure - For taking measurements for accuracy.
- 4 x ½ (2 marks)

SECTION B: ADAPTED QUESTIONS

32. a) Reasons why demonstration is an ideal method for this lesson

- Motivates the learners
- High retention of knowledge
- Easy to remember/aids memory
- Simplifies explanation
- Builds confidence in learners/encourages them
- Exposes learners to the requirements of the practical
- Give learners an opportunity to ask and answer questions 3x1 (3 marks)

b) Ways of introducing the lessons

- Asking questions from known to unknown/relevant
- Asking questions from the previous lesson
- Defining the terms used
- Show and tell/look and say 3x1 (3marks)

c) Teaching /learning resources to be used

- Yarn/thread
- Knitting needles
- Sample – matinee coat
- Pictures
- Photographs
- Safety pin
- Tape measure
- Scissors
- Darners 3 x 1 (3 marks)

d) Ways of assessing

- Asking oral questions
- Giving a written exercise
- Assess the practical work done 3 x 1 (3 marks)