**441/1**

**HOMESCIENCE PAPER 1**

**FORM 4**

**MID TERM II 2020**

***MERU CENTRAL CLUSTER EXAMINATION***

***KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (KCSE)***

**Marking Scheme**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | **Uses of lemon in cooking*** Retain colour of food/to avoid discolouration
* Improves nutritive value
* Improves flavor/taste of food
* Used as a garnish
 |  **2 x 1 =****2 marks** |
|  | **Textile fibres of animal origin*** Wool
* Silk
* Goats hair
 | **2 x ½ =****1 mark** |
|  | **Difference between a scald and a burn*** Scald is an injury caused by moist heat/hot liquids while burn is an injury caused by dry heat/flame/hot charcoal/hot solid
 | **1 mark** |
|  | **Factors to consider when choosing sleeves for a garment*** Style of garment
* Type of fabric
* Wearer of the garment
* Use of the garment
 | **3 x 1 =** **3 marks** |
|  | **Define ventilation*** Process of introducing and circulating(1mark) fresh air into a room/house or building so as to eliminate undesirable gases and provide comfort (1mark)
 | **2 marks** |
|  | **Items in a first aid kit that may be used to manage a sprain*** Bandages
* Razor blade/pair of scissors
* Clip/safety pins/adhesive tape
* Ointment
* Pain killers
 | **4 x ½ =****2 marks** |
| 1.
 | **Vaccine a child is given at 9 months*** Measles vaccine
* Yellow fever vaccine
* Vitamin a capsule supplement
 | **2 x 1 =****2 marks** |
|  | **Uses of loose covers on upholstery*** Protect expensive upholstery from damage and dirt
* They are easy and cheaper to maintain (launder) than upholstery
* Improve appearance/cover ugly upholstery
 | **2 x 1 =****2 marks** |
|  | **Meaning of the following terms in relation to colour**1. Hue – name of a colour e.g yellow green
2. Intensity – quality of brightness or dullness of a colour
3. Value – lightness or darkness of a colour
 | **1 mark****1 mark****1 mark** |
|  | **Two factors that may affect a budget*** Loss of income/increase in income
* Change in personal/family goals
* Lack in commitment in following the budget
* inflation
 | **2 x 1 =** **2 marks** |
|  | **Difference between batters and dough in flour mixtures*** Batters are of flowing consistency
* Dough are stiff or dropping consistency
 | **1 mark** |
| 1.
 |  **Two positive effects of advertisement on the consumers*** Consumers have a wide of goods to choose from
* Informative
* Entertaining
* Increase demand for advertised products
* Increase competition leading to production of high quality goods
 | **2 x 1 =** **2 marks** |
|  | **Methods of neatening seams*** Overcasting
* Machining and overcasting
* Edge stitching
* Loop stitching
* Binding
* Machine zigzag/overlock
* pinking
 | **4 X 1 =****2 marks** |
|  | **What is food fortification**?* Introduction/addition of a food nutrient into a given food
 | **1 mark** |
|  | **Reasons for using common salt when laundering handkerchief*** To dissolve mucus
* To disinfect
* To remove any blood stains
* To fix colour
* Remove ink stains
 | **2 x 1 =****2 marks** |
|  | **Types of play in child development*** Physical play
* Manipulative play
* Creative play
* Imaginative play
 | **2 x 1 =****2 marks** |
|  | **Reasons for using facings on a garment*** To neaten raw edges
* To decorate garment
* To provide thickness for attaching fatteners
* To shape and give body where applied
 | **2 x 1 =** **2 marks** |
|  | **Methods of steaming foods*** Plate method
* Bowl steaming
* Using steamer
* Using colander
 | **2 x 1 =****2 marks** |
| 1. (a)

(b) | **Cleaning the window from outside to the inside*** Dirt can clearly be seen from the inside of the house

**Closing window and door while sweeping*** To avoid dust being blown by the wind to already swept area
 | **2 marks**  |
|  | **Ways in which old newspapers are used during the cleaning of a house*** Lining the shelves in the kitchen store or dust bin
* Wrapping dirt after weeping
* Cleaning the windows when using paraffin
* Protecting working surfaces when cleaning
 | **2 x 1 =** **marks** |
| 1. (a)

  (b) (c) | **Cleaning a cemented floor*** Collect equipment and materials required ½
* Wear mask and gloves ½
* Remove light furniture ½
* Sweep the floor ½ to remove loose dirt ½
* Open windows and doors to ventilate the room ½
* Scrub ½ the floor using a hard scrubbing brush ½ and warm soapy ½ water. Use circular motion ½ overlapping ½ parts to ensure all parts are cleaned
* Wipe with a clean cloth/mop ½ wrung out of warm ½ water overlapping sections and working towards the door ½
* Dry thoroughly ½ with a floor cloth/dry ½ mop re-arrange furniture ½
* Clean equipment used and store appropriately ½

 **To wash and dry woolen socks*** Mend if necessary and wear gloves ½
* Take measurements and record
* Wash in warm ½ water with mild detergent ½ which has disinfectant ½ using kneading and squeezing method ½
* Rinse thoroughly ½ in warm water ½
* Squeeze ½ as much water as possible then roll ½ on a towel to remove excess moisture
* Dry flat ½ under the shade ½
* Take 2nd measurement and compare with the first

**Sponging a tie*** Wear a mask and gloves ½
* Shake to remove loose dirt ½
* Spread on a clean surface ½
* Dip the folded cloth/sponge ½ in the prepared solution/dry cleaning solution squeeze ½ excess solution
* Clean small sections at a time ½ starting from W.S then ½ R.S
* Rinse each ½ portion appropriately
* Press with ½ warm iron
* Air ½ fold and store ½ appropriately
* Clean the working area
 | **9marks****6 marks****5 marks** |
| 1. (a)

 (b)  (c) (d) | **Factors to consider when weaning a baby*** Introduce new foods gradually; one type of food a time
* Start with small amounts with a spoon and increase gradually depending on baby’s reaction
* Do not force the baby to eat food he/she dislikes
* Feed from a cup using a spoon
* Ensure all feeding utensils are thoroughly sterilized by boiling
* First food should be very soft and become less soft as the baby grows
* Once new food is accepted, give it fairly frequently to make it familiar
* Give food after breast feeding
* Ensure that milk continues to be an important part of the diet
* Prepare food in hygienic environment to ensure it does not get contaminated with harmful microbes
* Allow the infant to handle food and feeding implements during feeding.

**Symptoms of roundworm infestation*** Abdominal discomforts and pains
* General weakness and fever
* May cause a dry cough
* Malnutrition where infection is heavy
* Anemia (since they feed on blood)
* Large round stomach in children
* Diarrhea and constipation
* Bed wetting in children

**Factors to consider when buying a sewing machine*** Affordable price
* Buy from a reliable popular model
* One which is user friendly
* Has an instruction manual
* Should be in good working condition
* Amount of sewing to be done e.g domestic or commercial
* Buy one which is time and energy saving.

 **Qualities of a well constructed handmade button hole*** Button hole stitches used
* Stitches evenly distributed/correct density
* Correct sizes of the stitches
* Well reinforced/correct stitches at the end of button hole
* The button hole stitches are neat
* Correct size button hole
* Correctly cut i.e. horizontal or vertical
 | **4 x 2 =** **8 marks****½ Stating****½ Explaining****4 x 1 =****4 marks****4 x 1 =** **4 marks****4 x 1 =** **4 marks** |
| 1. (a)

 (b) (c) | **Processes/methods that are not suitable when laundering loose coloured clothes*** Soaking (1) since it will remove the (1) colour
* Washing for long (1) time since this will give time to remove (1) colour
* Use of friction (1) method it encourages loose of colour (1)
* Wringing since it will twist the colour out from the cloth
* Drying under (1) the sun since the colour will fade (1)

 **Hygienic practices to observe during food storage*** Storage equipment must be kept clean (1) to avoid attracting pest and micro-organisms (1)
* Containers used to hold cooked food should be free from cracks/chips (1) to avoid harbouring micro-organisms (1 )
* Practice the principle of first in first out (fifo) (1) to prevent food spoilage. (1)
* Dry food should be stored in well ventilated (1) places free from pest to avoid food spoilage (1)
* Cover/wrap food (1) before storage to avoid contamination.

**Factors that determine the repair method to be used on household articles*** Size of the tear on the article
* Weight of the article
* Cleaning method of the article
* Effect desired
* Position of the tear
* Method of fabric construction
* Purpose of the article
 | **4 x 2 =** **8 marks****2 x 4 =****8 marks****4 x 1 =** **4 marks** |
| 1. (a)

 (b) (c) (d) | **Advantages of using left over foods*** It’s economical as food left over is not wasted
* Saves time as food is only reaheated for a short time
* Saves energy as little fuel is used during reheating
* Saves labour as it does not involve food preparation
* Cost saving as a new meal can be produced without involving any purchases
* Redishing and redressing a reheated food helps one to be creative

**Duties of weights and measures inspectors*** Raid shops and check weights and measurement machines used in trade
* Test machines to ensure they are accurate and in good working order
* Follow the trader to ensure correct usage of machines
* Check machines yearly at a small fee
* Check pre-packed goods to ensure they are of correct weights as marked on the packet

**Reasons for caring for the sick at home*** Minimize on hospital expenses
* When one is not too ill to be admitted/sickness not life threatening
* To nurse the aged and terminally ill within the warmth of the family
* To avoid frequent visits to the hospital
* Lack of enough hospital funds
* To ensure continuous recovery after being discharged for hospital
* To give emotional support for emotionally vulnerable patients
* For a breast feeding mother to remain with the baby.

**Advantages of lining a bedroom curtains*** Prolong life
* Protect from sunrays
* Make it heavy/add
* Make it drape well
* Prevent fading
* To add beauty/attractive
 | **5 x 1 =** **5 marks****5 x 1 =****5 marks****5 x 1 =** **5 marks****5 x 1 =****5 marks** |