**441/1**

**HOMESCIENCE PAPER 1**

**FORM 4**

**MID TERM II 2020**

***MERU CENTRAL CLUSTER EXAMINATION***

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

**Marking Scheme**

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **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** |
|  | **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** |
|  | **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** |