

**TERM TWO EXAMINATIONS**  
**HOME SCIENCE**  
**FORM TWO**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

SECTION A (40 Marks)

1. Reasons why organic refuse should be properly disposed of.

- To avoid bad odours of rotting waste.
- To prevent invasion by pests and insects.
- To avoid creating an eye sore due to unpleasant rotting waste.
- To prevent disease outbreaks such as malaria.

(Any two correct points,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark each.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$  mark)

2. Different brushes used in cleaning at home.

- |                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| ➤ Cobweb brush.                 | Clothes brush. |
| ➤ Shoe brush.                   | Toilet brush.  |
| ➤ Long-handled scrubbing brush. | Nail brush.    |
| ➤ Carpet brush.                 | Toothbrush     |

(Any four correct brushes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark each.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)

3. Qualities of a good soak pit.

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

(Any two correct points 1 mark each.  $1 \times 2 = 2$ marks)

4. Categories of carbohydrates giving an example in each.

- Monosaccharides for example- glucose, fructose and galactose.
- Disaccharides for example- maltose, sucrose and lactose.
- Polysaccharides for example- starch, glycogen and cellulose.

(Naming of correct category,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark each; correct example per category,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark each.  $1 \times 3 = 3$ marks)

5. Dangers of living in a crowded unplanned residential area.

- Poor sanitation as drainage may not be planned.
- Spread of communicable diseases due to crowding.
- Rodents and other pests that may invade houses due to poorly disposed rubbish.
- Risk of fire outbreaks and spread of fire in crowded spaces.
- Security risks since all kinds of people could be living in the area.
- High refuse generated inhibits its proper disposal.
- Overload of the drainage system that bursts and leaks frequently.

(Any two correct points, 1 mark each.  $1 \times 2 = 2$ marks)

6. Possible reasons why powder detergents are preferred to bar soaps when carrying out household washing.

- They are easier to use and disperse in the water than bar soap.
- They are normally soapless and therefore do not react with hard water.
- They are less tiring to use. Soap has to be rubbed a lot to produce foam, unlike powders which easily form foam with little agitation.
- They have scents that leave the laundered articles with a nice scent, unlike bar soaps that are normally without scent.
- They have more builders and thus remove dirt on clothes better than bar soaps.

(Any two correct points, 1 mark each.  $1 \times 2 = 2$ marks)

7. Possible causes of frequent outbreaks of cholera in the country.

- Contamination of drinking water from poorly disposed sewage.
- Poor handling of food by vendors who have no medical certificates.
- Dirty and unhygienic markets where contaminated fruits and vegetables are sold.
- Watering vegetables with raw sewage water.
- Open defecation which leads to contamination of foods and water sources.

(Any two correct points 1 mark each.  $1 \times 2 = 2$ marks)

8. Desirable qualities of each of the following sewing tools:

i. Tape measure

- Has metal tapes at the ends to avoid curling.
- Marked clearly on both sides in both inches and centimetres.
- At least 150 centimetres long.

- Plastic coated to avoid stretching and tearing.

(Any two correct points ½ mark each. ½ x 2 = 1 mark)

ii. Dressmaker's pins

- Stainless steel to avoid rusting.
- Smooth to avoid snagging threads from fabric.
- Have a big head to hold the pieces without slipping out.
- Sharp point to penetrate the fabric easily.

(Any two correct points ½ mark each. ½ x 2 = 1 mark)

iii. Tracing wheel

- The wheel should be firmly fixed.
- The wheel should easily rotate.
- The handle should be smooth.
- The wheel should be well-serrated.

(Any two correct points ½ mark each. ½ x 2 = 1 mark)

9. Advantages of using water when carrying out washing at home against dry cleaning clothes.

- Water is more easily available than dry cleaning agents.
- Water is cheaper than dry cleaning agents.
- There are no risks when using water in laundry whereas when dry cleaning there are risks of fire and inhaling dangerous fumes.
- One can do a lot of laundry using water but dry-cleaning agents cannot be used for large amounts of laundry at home.

(Any three correct points 1 mark each 1 x 3 = 3marks)

10. Possible methods of cooking meat.

- Roasting.
- Grilling.
- Boiling.
- Stewing.
- Poaching (fish)
- Steaming (fish).
- Frying.

(Any four correct points ½ mark each. ½ x 4 = 2marks)

11. Suggest **three** reasons why public toilets should be kept clean.

(3mks)

- Avoid the spread of communicable diseases such as cholera and typhoid.
- To avoid worm infestation.
- To reduce the emission of bad odours.
- To avoid blockage that can lead to flooding in the toilets.
- To make them comfortable to use.

(Any three correct points, 1 mark each.  $1 \times 3 = 3$ marks)

#### 12. Reasons for ironing clothes.

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

(Any two correct points, 1 mark each.  $1 \times 2 = 2$ marks)

#### 13. Advantages of using boiling as a method of cooking.

- It is a cheap method of cooking.
- It does not require much attention.
- The liquid used for boiling some foods can be used as stock.
- It does not require much skill.
- It can be used to cook many types of food.

(Any two correct points,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark each.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ mark)

#### 14. Benefits of learning about nutrients in Home Science.

- Helps prevent chronic diseases.
- Helps to inform one on how to maintain a healthy lifestyle.
- Helps in providing healthier foods and diets.
- Can help mitigate against malnutrition.
- Can lead to a healthier and more productive population.

(Any two correct points, 1 mark each.  $1 \times 2 = 2$ marks)

#### 15. Types of ceramics found in the market.

- Stoneware.
- Bone china.
- Porcelain.
- Glazed earthenware

- Bisque ware e.g., earthen pots

16. Differences between rickets and osteomalacia.

- In rickets the bones are soft thus deform easily. In osteomalacia the bones are brittle leading to fractures.
- Rickets occurs in children while osteomalacia occurs in adults.
- Rickets occurs due to lack of calcium and phosphorous for good bone formation. Osteomalacia occurs due to loss of calcium and phosphorous from the bones.

(Any two correct points 1 mark each.  $1 \times 2 = 2$ marks)

17. Difference between sponging and spotting.

- Sponging is a method used in cleaning woolen garments and heavy dark-coloured clothes that are soiled on the surface. Spotting is an emergency cleaning where a garment or article gets a spot of dirt and cannot be washed immediately.
- Sponging is a type of cleaning done on whole garments that are soiled on the surface. Sponging is done on otherwise clean garments that happen to get dirty spots accidentally.

(Any correct differentiation, 1 mark each.  $1 \times 2 = 2$ marks)

18. Situations where one needs to take more water.

- During hot seasons/when the weather is hot.
- When one is doing rigorous exercises.
- If one has a fever.
- When one has diarrhoea or vomiting.
- When a mother is breastfeeding.

(Any three correct points, 1 mark each.  $1 \times 3 = 3$ marks)

19. Reasons why bilharzia is common in rice-growing areas in Kenya.

- The paddies have stagnant water that creates optimum conditions for water snails.
- People working in the farms have no toilets and therefore urinate in the water passing back bilharzia larvae into the water.
- Most people working on the farms do not wear protective shoes thus the larvae can easily burrow into their skin.

(Any two correct points, 1 mark each.  $1 \times 2 = 2$ marks)

## SECTION B (20 Marks)

20.

a) Procedure for laundering stained white cotton bedsheets.

- Collect all equipment, agents and materials needed ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).
- Cover the stain with salt ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) to prevent it from spreading ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).
- Pour ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) boiling ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) water through.
- Wash the sheets using friction ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) method in hot ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) water containing a detergent( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).
- Rinse thoroughly in hot ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) water to remove all traces of detergent.
- Place the sheets in boiling water and boil ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) for at least 15 minutes. Turn regularly ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) using a wooden stick.
- Give a final ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) cold rinse ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).
- Wring out the water and dry out in the sun ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) on a clothesline secured with pegs.
- While slightly damp( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), iron with a hot( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) iron starting with double parts on the wrong side( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) then on the right side,
- Air ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) to remove all dampness.
- Fold using the four-screen fold ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and store in a clean dry place.
- Clear up ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

(Correct points flowing systematically.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark each.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 20 = 10$ marks)

b) Describe how you will thoroughly clean his bedroom.

(10mks)

- Gather cleaning supplies: Collect all the necessary cleaning supplies before starting. This may include rubber gloves, disposable wipes or paper towels, disinfectant spray or wipes, dusting cloth, a mop or floor cloth, and garbage bags.
- Ventilate the room: Open the windows to allow fresh air to circulate in the room. This helps to remove any unpleasant odours and freshen up the space.
- Remove bedding and linens: Strip the bed of all bedding, including sheets, pillowcases, and blankets. Place them in a laundry bag to be washed separately.
- Dust the room: Start dusting from higher surfaces, pay close attention to areas around the bed, corners, and any upholstered furniture. Dust all furniture surfaces, including dressers, shelves, and any decorative items. Use a cloth wrung from disinfected water to remove dust. This avoids raising dust in the room.
- Wipe down surfaces: Using disposable wipes or paper towels and a suitable disinfectant spray, wipes or water with a disinfectant and a lintless cloth, thoroughly clean all surfaces in the

bedroom. Focus on areas that are easily touched such as bedside tables, doorknobs, light switches, toys, or electronics and any other frequently touched surfaces.

- Clean the windows and mirrors: Use a glass cleaner or a mixture of water and vinegar to clean the windows and mirrors in the room. Wipe them down with a lint-free cloth or paper towels for a streak-free finish.
  - Clean the floor: Depending on the type of flooring, use an appropriate cleaning method to disinfect the floor. For hard floors, mop with a disinfectant solution.
  - Make the bed. Use fresh linen to make the bed methodically and leave it ready for use.
  - Empty the trash bins and clean them thoroughly using hot soapy water or disinfectant. Replace the liners with fresh ones.
  - Clear up and leave a disinfectant solution or a sanitizer at the door for cleaning/sanitizing hands.
- (Each step is correctly placed, 1 mark each. 1 x 10 = 10marks)

## SECTION C (40 MARKS)

21.

- a) Reasons why sisal is not a good choice for a clothesline.
- Absorbs moisture: Sisal is a natural fibre derived from the leaves of the sisal plant. One of its drawbacks is its tendency to absorb moisture. When used as a clothesline, sisal can retain moisture from damp clothes, making it slower to dry and potentially leading to a musty smell.
  - Prone to stretching: Sisal has a natural elasticity that causes it to stretch over time, especially when exposed to weight or tension. This stretching can result in sagging clotheslines, which may cause clothes to drag on the ground or become unevenly spaced, reducing the effectiveness of drying and potentially damaging the garments.
  - Rough texture: Sisal fibres have a rough texture, which can harm delicate fabrics. Hanging clothes directly on sisal can lead to increased wear and tear, causing snags, pilling, or even damage to the fabric's integrity.
  - Limited durability: While sisal is a relatively strong natural fibre, it may not have the longevity required for prolonged outdoor use. Exposure to weather elements, such as sunlight, rain, and humidity, can cause sisal to degrade and weaken over time. Continuous exposure to these conditions can result in a shorter lifespan for the clothesline, requiring frequent replacements.

- Sisal rots. This can lead to staining of clothes and also the clothesline could easily be cut due to weakness as a result of rotting areas.
- Not all weather. Sisal easily rots during rainy seasons and becomes brittle when exposed to the sun.

(Any four correct points. 1 mark each.  $1 \times 4 = 4$ marks)

b) Qualities of good charcoal iron.

- Heat retention: A quality charcoal iron should be able to retain heat effectively. Charcoal irons are heated by burning charcoal inside, and the iron's construction should allow it to retain and distribute heat evenly across the ironing surface. This ensures efficient ironing and reduces the need for frequent reheating.
- Durability: A good charcoal iron is built to last. It should be constructed with sturdy materials that can withstand the heat generated by the burning charcoal and the repetitive motion of ironing. Durability ensures that the iron can withstand regular use without losing its functionality or structural integrity.
- Close securely: The lid should be able to close securely to avoid chances of opening. This could lead to accidents such as the burning of clothes being ironed or even cause a fire in the home.
- Comfortable handle: The handle should be smooth and well-designed for ease of use. A good charcoal iron should have a comfortable grip that allows for a secure and stable hold while ironing. The handle should also remain cool to the touch, minimizing the risk of burns or discomfort during extended ironing periods.
- Proper weight and balance: The weight and balance of a charcoal iron can significantly impact its usability. A good quality charcoal iron should have an appropriate weight that provides enough pressure for effective ironing without exerting excessive strain on the user's arm or wrist.
- Good ventilation. The iron should have enough vent holes to allow for proper ventilation during ironing so that the charcoal does not go off. The holes should be well designed to reduce chances of ash being blown onto the clothes.

(Any five correct points, 1 mark each.  $1 \times 5 = 5$ marks)

c) Advantages of using an ironing board instead of a table.

- Enhanced ironing surface: Ironing boards are specifically designed for ironing tasks and provide a flat, smooth, and padded surface. Unlike tables, which may have uneven surfaces or hard edges, ironing boards offer a consistent and supportive area for ironing garments. The padded surface helps to evenly distribute heat and pressure, resulting in smoother and more effective ironing.
- Height-adjustable: One of the significant advantages of an ironing board is its adjustable height feature. This allows users to customize the height to their preference. Tables are not height adjustable and this may make one to strain if the table is higher or lower than the working height of the person ironing.
- Convenient storage and portability: Ironing boards are designed to be lightweight and foldable, making them highly portable and easy to store. When not in use, the ironing board can be folded up and tucked away. Tables on the other hand are fixed and cannot be moved easily nor stored away.
- Avoids ironed-in creases. Clothes can be conveniently slipped onto the ironing board and rotated to ensure that no part of the garment lies on the other when ironing. This keeps the clothes free from iron-in creases that are common when one is using a table.

(Correct statement 1 mark, well explained 1 mark.  $2 \times 3 = 6$ marks)

d) Reasons why clothes should be laundered.

- Hygiene and cleanliness: Laundering clothes helps maintain good hygiene by removing dirt, sweat, oils, and other residues that accumulate on fabrics.
- Health: Regular washing eliminates bacteria, viruses, and fungi that can thrive on clothing, reducing the risk of skin irritations and potential infections.
- Removal of stains and odours: Washing clothes effectively removes stains. Additionally, laundering eliminates unpleasant smells that may cling to fabrics, keeping clothes fresh and pleasant to wear.
- Preservation of fabric quality: Regular laundering helps preserve the quality and lifespan of clothing. Accumulated dirt and grime can weaken fabrics over time, leading to fabric deterioration, colour fading, and overall degradation.
- Allergen reduction: Laundering clothes helps reduce allergens that may be present on fabrics, such as pollen, dust mites, pet dander, and mould spores. Removing these allergens through washing can alleviate allergies, respiratory issues, and skin sensitivities for individuals who are prone to such reactions.

- Social and professional presentation: Clean, well-maintained clothing is essential for making a positive impression in social and professional settings. Laundering clothes ensures they are free from wrinkles, stains, and odours, enhancing personal appearance and boosting confidence.

(Any five correct points 1 mark each.  $1 \times 5 = 5$ marks)

22.

a) Reasons for including vegetables in the diet of children.

- Nutrient-rich: Vegetables are packed with essential nutrients that are vital for a child's growth and development. They provide a wide range of vitamins, minerals, and dietary fibre.
- Fibre for digestive health: Vegetables are an excellent source of dietary fibre, which is important for maintaining a healthy digestive system. Fibre adds bulk to the diet, aids in regular bowel movements, and helps prevent constipation.
- Disease prevention: A diet rich in vegetables can help lower the risk of various chronic diseases. Many vegetables contain compounds with powerful antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. These compounds help protect the body against diseases.
- Healthy weight management: Vegetables are low in calories and high in fibre, making them an excellent choice for promoting and maintaining a healthy weight in children. This can help prevent excessive weight gain and reduce the risk of childhood obesity.
- Dental health. Vegetables such as carrots are crunchy. By chewing on them children exercise their jaws and strengthen their teeth.

(Correct statement 1 mark, explanation 1 mark each.  $2 \times 4 = 8$ marks)

b) Benefits of water in the body.

- Helps dissolve nutrients for absorption into the body.
- Quenches thirst.
- Maintain fluidity of all body fluids.
- Maintains osmotic pressure in vessels.
- Lubricates and keeps joints healthy.
- Helps maintain body temperature through sweating.
- Transports wastes from the body.

- Helps in proper functioning of organs such as the kidney.
  - Maintains a healthy skin.
  - Keeps the brain functioning properly. Dehydration can lead to mental confusion.
- (Any six correct points, 1 mark each.  $1 \times 6 = 6$ marks)

c) Disadvantages of deep-fried foods.

(4mks)

- Weight gain: Deep-frying involves immersing food in hot oil, which results in the absorption of oil by the food. This can significantly increase the calorie and fat content of the food. Consuming deep-fried foods regularly can contribute to weight gain.
- Loss of nutritional value: Deep-frying can cause a significant loss of nutrients in food. The high heat and prolonged cooking time can lead to the degradation of heat-sensitive vitamins, such as vitamin C and some B vitamins.
- Formation of harmful compounds: The high temperatures used in deep-frying can lead to the formation of harmful compounds. When oil is heated to its smoke point or beyond, it can produce toxic substances that can lead to health problems.
- Increased risk of cardiovascular diseases: Regular consumption of deep-fried foods has been linked to an increased risk of cardiovascular diseases. Deep-fried foods are typically high in unhealthy fats and calories, which can lead to weight gain, elevated cholesterol levels, and an increased risk of developing conditions such as high blood pressure, heart disease, and stroke.
- Difficulties in digesting food: deep fried foods are likely to absorb a lot of oil which makes it difficult for the food to be digested. If not well drained the excess oil can pass totally undigested leading to diarrhoea.

(Correct statement  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark, correct explanation  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark each.  $1 \times 4 = 4$ marks)

d) Nutrients found in maize.

(2mks)

- Carbohydrates: Maize is a rich source of carbohydrates, primarily in the form of starch.
- Dietary Fibre: this is found in the outer cover of the maize.
- Vitamin B complex: Maize contains various B vitamins, including thiamine (B1), niacin (B3), and folate (B9).
- Minerals: Maize contains several important minerals, including magnesium, phosphorus, and potassium.
- Oil. This is found in the germ of the maize.
- Vitamin A. This is found in the form of carotene in the germ of the maize.

(Any four correct nutrients  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark each.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)



23.

a) Ways lack of education contributes to malnutrition. (4mks)

- Limited knowledge of nutrition: A lack of education often means limited knowledge and understanding of proper nutrition. This can lead to poor food choices and inadequate intake of essential nutrients, contributing to malnutrition.
- Lack of awareness of food safety and hygiene: Education plays a crucial role in imparting knowledge about food safety and hygiene practices. Without proper education, individuals may be unaware of the importance of washing hands before handling food, storing food properly, or avoiding contamination.
- Limited access to nutrition-related information and resources: Lack of education often translates to limited access to information and resources related to nutrition. Without access to such resources, individuals may struggle to make informed decisions about their diets, leading to inadequate nutrition and malnutrition.
- Poverty and limited resources: Lack of education is often associated with poverty, and poverty itself is a significant factor contributing to malnutrition. Limited financial resources can restrict access to a diverse and nutritious diet.
- Larger families. People with lower levels of education often have larger families. This can lead to inadequate provision of food for the family and thus cause malnutrition.

(Any four correct points, 1 mark each.  $1 \times 4 = 4$ marks)

b) Reasons wool is not suitable for making school skirts/trousers. (5mks)

- Lack of durability: Wool is generally weak. School uniforms, especially skirts and trousers, require a strong fibre that can withstand strain and rough handling.
- Warm to wear: Wool is a natural insulator and provides excellent warmth in colder climates. However, this insulation property can also make it uncomfortable for use especially for children who play a lot and thus need to keep cool.
- High maintenance requirements: Wool fabrics often require special care and maintenance. They are prone to shrinking, felting, and becoming misshapen if not handled correctly during washing and drying. This can be a challenge for school uniforms that require frequent laundering.

- Allergies and sensitivities: Some individuals may have allergies or sensitivities to wool. The coarse texture of wool fibres can cause skin irritation or itching in susceptible individuals. In a school environment where a variety of students with different sensitivities and allergies are present, choosing a fabric that is less likely to cause discomfort or allergic reactions may be preferred.
- Cost considerations: Wool fabrics tend to be more expensive than synthetic or blended fabrics commonly used in school uniforms. This can make wool uniforms less affordable and accessible for families with limited budgets.
- Loss of shape. Wool easily stretches or shrinks when poorly handled leading to loss of shape. Uniform needs to be kept in good shape so that it can fit a student properly.

(Any five correct points 1 mark each.  $1 \times 5 = 5$ marks)

c) Benefits of banning the use of polythene bags in Kenya.

- Environmental conservation: Polythene bags are notorious for their negative impact on the environment. Banning their use helps in reducing plastic waste and preventing the pollution of land, water bodies, and ecosystems.
- Wildlife protection: Polythene bags are non-biodegradable and can pose a significant threat to wildlife. Marine animals, in particular, can mistake them for food or become entangled in them, leading to injury or death.
- Improved sanitation and cleanliness: Polythene bags are often discarded improperly, leading to litter and unsightly surroundings. Banning their use promotes a cleaner environment, reducing litter on streets, parks, and water bodies.
- Reduced plastic pollution: Polythene bags contribute to the growing problem of plastic pollution globally. These bags are lightweight and easily transported by wind and water, leading to their widespread dispersal and accumulation in natural habitats.
- Positive impact on agriculture: Polythene bags are commonly used in agriculture for packaging and storing produce. However, their use can have negative implications for soil health and crop growth.
- Promotion of sustainable alternatives: Banning polythene bags encourages the use of sustainable alternatives such as reusable bags made of fabric or other biodegradable materials. These alternatives are more durable, and can be used repeatedly.

- Reduced costs. Though polythene bags seem cheap to buy, their cost becomes significant since they are discarded. Banning polythene means that people use reusable bags that eventually more cost-effective.

(Correct point 1 mark each.  $1 \times 6 = 6$ marks)

d) Groups of people prone to marasmus.

- Infants and young children: Infants and young children are particularly vulnerable to marasmus due to their high nutritional requirements for growth and development. If they do not receive an adequate intake of calories and protein from breast milk or complementary foods, they are at risk of developing marasmus.
- People living in poverty-stricken areas: Poverty is a significant risk factor for marasmus. As such people living in impoverished areas often face limited access to nutritious food, clean water, and healthcare facilities.
- People living in areas affected by conflicts or disasters: Conflict-affected areas or regions hit by natural disasters face disrupted food supply systems, limited access to healthcare, and poor sanitation conditions. These circumstances increase the vulnerability of the people to malnutrition, including marasmus.
- Refugees: Displacement, loss of livelihoods, and lack of humanitarian aid increase the risk of marasmus in people living away from their homes and in refugee camps.
- Persons suffering from chronic illnesses: people suffering from chronic illnesses such as tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS, cancer or liver disease are at higher risk of developing marasmus. These conditions can interfere with nutrient absorption, increase nutrient requirements, or impair the body's ability to utilize nutrients effectively, leading to malnutrition.
- Elderly individuals: Elderly individuals are also prone to malnutrition-related conditions, including marasmus. Factors such as inadequate dietary intake, reduced appetite, difficulty chewing or swallowing, and underlying health conditions can contribute to malnutrition in the elderly population.
- People living in drought-stricken areas: In such areas people have no access to adequate food and this leads to lack of nutrients. Prolonged drought can thus lead to marasmus in a population.

(Any five correct points well explained. 1 mark each.  $1 \times 5 = 5$ marks)