

## TERM TWO EXAMINATIONS

### HOME SCIENCE

### FORM THREE

### MARKING SCHEME

#### Section A

1. Examples of foods used as appetizers. **(1 mark)**
  - Soups
  - Fruit juices
  - Whole fruits/pieces of fruits
  - Fruit cocktails
  - Salads
  - Chips and dips
  - Vegetables and dips
  - Hors D' oeuvres

*(Any 2 x ½ mark)*
  
2. Types of patterns used in garment construction. **(1 mark)**
  - Commercial paper patterns
  - Drafted patterns
  - Copied patterns

*(Any 2 x ½ mark)*
  
3. Reasons why pockets should be emptied before washing. **(3 mks)**
  - To avoid destroying important documents
  - To remove tissue and other paper that may stick on the clothes if washed
  - To avoid injuries such as cuts from sharp items in the pocket
  - To remove money

*(Any 3 x 1 mark)*
  
4. Correct direction to press the following darts during garment construction. **(2 mks)**
  - a) Bust dart – downwards/towards the waist
  - b) Front shoulder dart – centre front
  - c) Elbow dart – downwards/towards the wrist
  - d) Back waist dart – centre back

*(4 x ½ mark)*
  
5. Physiological changes in old people that greatly affect their choice of meals. **(3 mks)**

Low rate of metabolism  
 Decreased rate of absorption of food  
 Loss of teeth which hinders one from eating foods  
 Reduced sense of taste and smell reduces appetite.  
 Decreased volume of acidity of the gastric juices

(Any 3 x 1 mark)

6. Functions of openings on a garment. **(2 mks)**

To facilitate wearing and removing a garment  
 Introduce a style feature  
 For decorative purposes/style  
*mark)*

(Any 2 x 1

7. Decorative methods of arranging fullness on a dress for a three-year-old baby girl. **(1 mk)**

Smocking  
 Tucks  
 Shirring  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  mark)



(Any 2 x

8. Laundry process in the correct order. **(2 mks)**

Sorting  
 Repairing  
 Stain removal  
 Steeping

(Correctly sequenced process x  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark)

9. Precautions to take when cleaning a toilet. **(2 mks)**

Wear protective gloves when cleaning  
 Disinfect the toilet bowl and use disinfected water to rinse the surfaces  
 Rinse the toilet brush thoroughly  
 Wash hands thoroughly after cleaning the toilet

(Any 2 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark)

10. Give functions of the following small needlework. **(3 mks)**

- a) Stiletto – To make holes and eyelets on fabrics
  - b) Bodkin – Threading lace, tapes, elastic, cords and ribbon through holes
  - c) Tailors chalk – Transfer pattern markings
    - Mark alteration lines during garment construction
- (3 x 1 mark)*

11. Factors to look for when selecting frying pans. **(2 mks)**

- Should have a firmly fixed handle to avoid accidents
  - Handle should be made of material that is a non-conductor of heat
  - Should be made of good heat conducting material
  - Should not corrode easily when in contact with food
  - Should have a tick base for balance
  - Should suit the purpose for convenience
  - Have a flat base for even distribution of heat
  - Should be thick/heavy to retain heat
- (Any 2 x 1 mark)*

12. Challenges one might face when planning meals for vegetarians. **(2 mks)**

- Meals with a boring flavour
  - Monotony on meals that can be prepared
  - Plant proteins such as beans can cause bloating and stomach discomfort
  - Due to high roughage, vegetarian food can be very filling on little amounts
  - Most plant proteins are incomplete proteins which must be complemented so as to get all the essential amino acids.
  - Vegetable protein is not as versatile.
  - Many commercial products contain traces of some animal product
- (Any 2 x 1 mark)*

13. Signs of true labour in an expectant mother. **(2 mks)**

- Contractions at regular intervals
  - Dilation of the cervix
  - “Show” – a small amount of blood-stained mucus discharge
  - Breaking of the amniotic fluid
- (Any 2 x 1 mark)*

14. Ways one can use to pay for goods and services. **(2 mks)**

Using cash  
 Use of credit/debit cards  
 Using simple non-instalment credit  
 Through hire purchase  
 Mobile money/cashless payment methods/online payment (Any 4 x 1/2 mark)

15. Differentiate between easing and gathering. (2 mks)

**Easing** is arranging a slight amount of fullness so that no gathers or pleats show where fullness is set  
**Gathering** is putting very small folds which are very close together and evenly distributed throughout the part they are used. (2 x 1 mark)

16. Reasons for blanching vegetables. (2 mks)

Stops the action of enzymes  
 Kills bacteria  
 Retains nutrients  
 Retains colour  
 Reduces bulk (Any 2 x 1 mark)

17. Importance of letting batter mixture stand for at least half an hour before cooking. (2 mks)

To let air bubbles escape  
 To allow the starch grains to soften and absorb moisture evenly

18. Principles of wise buying. (2 mks)

Set goals or priorities  
 Prepare a budget  
 Have a shopping list  
 Window shop  
 Choose attractive items in both colour and design  
 Learn to interpret and use adverts  
 Choose versatile items (Any 2 x 1 mark)

19. Reasons why habit training is important in child development. (2 mks)

It helps the child to fit into society rather than become a misfit/law breaker  
 If good habits are ingrained in a child at an early age, they are not likely to be forgotten  
 Helps a child to grow up to be a responsible adult (Any 2 x 1 mark)

20. Reasons why school children should be encouraged to engage in physical body exercises. (2 mks)

Enhance blood circulation  
 Prevent obesity/assist in burning down fat  
 Enhance the removal of sweat/waste  
 Improve appetite  
 enhances physical growth  
 Strengthen the body/keep the body fit/active/Flexible  
 Relaxes the mind/stimulates the brain

(Any 2 x 1 mark)

## SECTION B

21. a) How to launder his fast-coloured pyjamas with a milk stain.

(10 mks)

Collect all equipment and materials needed (½)  
 Soak the stained area (½) in cold (½) salty (½) water for 10 minutes  
 Clean the area to remove the stain (½), rinse off in cold water to remove the salt (½)  
 Soak (½) the pyjamas in cold (½) water for about 20 min to loosen dirt  
 Remove from soaking water and wash in warm (½) soapy (½) water using friction (½) method  
 Rinse in clean warm (½) water severally, finally rinse in cold water, add vinegar/lemon juice (½) to brighten colour and fabric conditioner (½) to soften the fabric  
 Dry under the shade (½) on the clothesline using pegs (½)  
 Iron (½) while damp using a moderately hot (½) iron on the W.S.  
 Air (½) to remove dampness and to freshen  
 Fold/hang on a hanger (½) and store (½)  
 Clear up, clean and dry all equipment used and store (½)

(Correct procedure x ½ mark)

b) Procedure used to thoroughly clean a synthetic bag without a baseboard (with reasons).

(10 mks)

Procedure	Reasons
Collect all the equipment needed (½)	To make work easier (½)
Dust/shake (½)	To remove loose dirt (½)
Scrub (½) using a soft brush/sisal (½) fibres in warm (½) soapy (½) water	To remove fixed dirt (½) Avoid spoiling the bag (½)
Rinse in warm water (½)	Ensure both sides are clean (½)
Finally rinse in cold water (½)	To remove soap and dirt (½)
Dry upside down (½)	To freshen (½) To remove excess (½) water/to remove water

Dry under a shade (½)	from inside (½)
Clean, dry and store all the equipment used (½)	To avoid fading (½)
	For future use (½)

### SECTION C

22. a) Conditions that can make a mother turn to bottle feeding. **(6 mks)**

Illness of the mother e.g. HIV/Aids since there is evidence of mother-to-child transmission

Multiple births- may not adequately breastfeed all the babies hence mother will need to supplement

Successive births – a baby born before the older one stops breastfeeding hence the mother stops to breastfeed the older one thus bottle feeding

The inability of the mother to produce milk. This is rare but some mothers fail to produce milk after delivery.

Breast abnormalities such as inverted nipples

The mother may be away from home because of work

*(Any 3 x 2 marks)*

b) Preparations to take before bathing a baby. **(4 mks)**

Close the door and windows to keep the room warm

Prepare the water, start with cold then add hot

Test the temperature of the water with the elbow

Prepare yourself; wear an apron, wash your hands

Get a comfortable chair

Collect baby's clothes and bathing materials

Protect the surface you will use

Prepare baby cot

Prepare baby's feed if artificial

*(Any 4 x 1 mark)*

c) Situations that can make a traditional birth attendant refer an expectant mother to a hospital. **(4 mks)**

In case of a breech presentation/ wrong positioning of the foetus.

When the mother is too young or too old

If the mother has had a miscarriage at home/stillbirth/ baby dies in the womb.

In case labour takes longer than expected.

Mother having life-threatening illness e.g. hypertension, HIV positive.

When the mother prefers hospital delivery

*(Any 4 x 1 mark)*

d) Disadvantages of artificial feeding. **(6 mks)**

**(6 mks)**

The baby does not experience natural contact with the mother  
 Easy for baby to pick infections through careless preparation of the feed  
 Milk does not contain antibodies to protect the baby from infections  
 Milk causes constipation due to high protein and fat content which are difficult to digest  
 Preparation of feeds and washing of equipment is time-consuming compared to breastfeeding  
 At times the formula feeds are not readily available  
 Takes time to prepare  
 Feeding equipment and formula feeds are expensive

*(Any 3 x 1 mark)*

23. a). Reasons for cooking food.

**(4 mks)**

To make it palatable – some foods taste bad when raw  
 To soften hard/tough cuts – types of food to ease chewing  
 To render it digestible – starchy foods are indigestible when raw  
 To kill bacteria and parasites – some foods have microorganisms or worms which are killed when food is cooked  
 To blend or improve flavours – sometimes two or more types of food are cooked together so as to make the mixture tastes better  
 To improve the appearance of the food – some methods of cooking give food an appealing/appetizing colour

*(Any 4 x 1 mark)*

b). Four properties which make acetate fabrics suitable for making garments.

**(8 mks)**

Recovers easily from creases and hence needs little or no ironing  
 It is not damaged by moths or household pests therefore easy to store  
 It is absorbent therefore cool to wear  
 It drapes well and therefore gives an attractive appearance  
 Non-static therefore comfortable when worn  
 Takes dyes readily therefore can be used to make many different garments  
 Does not shrink or stretch

*(Any 4 x 2 mks)*

c) Three remedies for each of these sewing machine faults.

**(3 mks)**

i) Needle breaking.

Fix the needle in the correct position firmly

Replace the needles as they may have been defective

Check to ensure that the size of the needle is appropriate for the thickness and density of the fabric

Check to ensure that the presser foot is inserted correctly.

Avoid sewing over pins.

Use zipper foot.

*(Any 3x1 mark)*

ii) Fabric puckering

**(3 mks)**

Lower the thread tension, especially for fine fabrics.

Stretch the fabric under the presser foot manually.

In case of multiple stitching, sew in one direction only.

Reduce the sewing speed.

Use the correct needle.

For sheer fabric, use tissue underneath the work.

*(Any 3 x 1 mark)*

iii) Missed stitches

**(2 mks)**

Use the correct needle size which is sharp and not bent.

Do not pull the work when machining.

Check the threading of the machine.

*(Any 2 x 1 mark)*

24. a). Factors that determine the type of seam to be used on a garment.

**(6 mks)**

The effect of the seam is intended to create;

This refers to whether the seam is decorative or not.

If it is decorative then it should be conspicuous.

Type of garments/use/purpose;

Outer garments may require different seams from the inner garments.

Type of fabric/weight/texture/method of fabric construction

Self-neatening seams would be appropriate for fraying fabrics so that raw edges are enclosed

Ideally, fabrics require seams that reduce bulk.

Style of fabric;

The style of fabric influences the seam since some seams emphasize the style features desired.

The position of the seam on the garment;



Some seams are more suitable for certain positions than others.

Wearer of garment/age of wearer;

Garments for young children require strong seams as the garments are frequently washed

(Any 3x 2 mks)

b). Four rules to observe when making short-crust pastry giving reasons in each case. **(8 mks)**

All ingredients must be weighed accurately to come up with a quality product.

The mixture should be aerated as much as possible to allow proper raising of the product.

Pastry should be kept as cool as possible to avoid the fat melting.

The pastry should be handled as little as possible to avoid hardening the product

The pastry should be rolled on a light floured surface to avoid sticking

Rub-in fat lightly using fingertips to avoid melting the fat

Pastry should be rolled with light short forward movement to avoid extracting trapped air.

The pastry should be baked in a fairly hot oven so that the water is quickly turned to steam to puff up the pastry.

All measured liquids should be added at once to give an even texture. (Any 4 x 2 mks)

c). Problems faced by consumers in Kenya today **(6 mks)**

Lack of money/ low financial ability- many consumers may not afford basic needs due to lack of money.

Counterfeit goods- some goods in the market are not original, therefore low quality.

Inflation- leads to price increases therefore consumers spend more on less.

Lack of information- consumers lack information concerning available goods and services.

Lack of awareness of consumer rights- many consumers do not know their rights, thus leading to exploitation

Scarcity of goods/ services e.g. have money but no goods available.

(Any 3 x 2 mks)