HOMESCIENCE MOCK 2018 MARKING SCHEME.

SECTION A   60mks

1.   Reason why stewing is commonly used.

— Nutrients not lost as the liquid is served with food.
— Requires little attention.
— Food cooked is tender and easy to digest.
— It is suitable for tough food.
— It is familiar to most people.   ½×2× 1 = (2mks)

2.   Difference between appetizer and dessert

Appetizer

This is served before the main course.

Dessert

Served after the main course.   2 × 1 = (2mks)

3   Functions of fibre in the diet.

— Aids in digestion/prevents constipation.
— Binds excess minerasl to avoid toxity.
— Aids in excretion/ removal of waste from the body.
— Satiety/ brings satisfaction.   2 ×1 = (2mks)

4.   Disadvantages of using re – heated dish.

— Food may easily get contaminated.
— Food usually loses its original flavor/taste.
— Reheating may render same food indigestible.
— The food may lose some of its nutrients.
— The food may lose its original colour.
— The food may lose its original texture.   2 × 1 = (2mks)

5.   Mechanical ways of incorporating air into a flour mixture

— Sieving.
— Creaming.
— Beating.
— Whisking
— Rubbing.
— Folding.

— Folding and rolling. $4 \times 1 = $ (2mks

6. Factors influencing choices of method of preserving food.

— Space available for storage.
— Type of food to be preserved.
— Availability of storage equipment.
— Availability of preserving method.
— The amount of food to be preserved.
— Length of time the preserved food is intended to last. $2 \times 1 = $ (2mks)

6 Reasons for putting a boiled egg in cold water.

— Easy shelling.
— Prevent formation of dark ring around the egg yolk. $2 \times 1 = $ (2mks)

7. Ways of enriching ugali from maize meal.

— Add blue band, butter, margarine.
— Add grounded omena.
— Add grounded pulses.
— Add other grounded cereals.
— Add milk.
— Cook with green leafy vegetables.
— Add suitable fruits/fruit juice.
— Add stock from meat/bones. $4 \times 1 = $ (2mks)

8. Precautions to take when laundering loose coloured cotton garments.

— Use mild detergents.
— Don't soak the garment.
— Use low temperature water.
— Wash separately.
— Avoid drying under sunlight.
— Avoid use of high temperature when ironing.
— Iron an w.s to avoid sheen on R.S.
— Dry flat to avoid colour running from one area of garment to the other.
— Avoid use of friction method.
— Use salt in the last rinse. $4 \times 1 = $ (2mks)

8.b precautions to take when laundering clothes of a person with a contagious disease.

— Wash separately from other peoples clothes.
— Soak in disinfected water to kill germs.
— Dry under sunlight.
— Press/iron clothes which can withstand heat.

— Dispose off water used for washing immediately.
— Repair clothes only after laundering.
— Clean and disinfect all the laundry items before storage.   (2 x 1) =(2mks)

9.   Method of sterilizing clothes.

— Fumigation.
— Use of steam.
— Use of bleach.
— Ironing and strong sunlight   (1 x ½ = 1mk)

10.   Benefits of breastfeeding to a mother.

— Regains shape/contraction of uterus.
— In family planning.
— In bonding with the baby.
— Ease discomfort of full breast/prevent breast engorgement.   (2 x 1 = (2mks)

11.a   Symptoms of diarrhea and vomiting.

— Sunken eyes.
— Dehydrating/ dry lips/ dry mouth/ dry body.
— General body weakness/ malaise.
— Shortness of breath.   4 x 1 = (2mks)

b)   Immediate action taken to lower baby's fever.

— Remove clothes.
— Sponge baby with cloth of a wrung out of luke warm water
— Give fever relievers.
— Give fluids.   2 x 1 = (2mk)

12.   Advantages of using a vacuum cleaner.

— Make work easier /saves energy/early bus.
— Avoid spread of dust.
— Makes work faster/saves time.
— Ensure thorough removal of dirt/efficiency.   2 x 1 = (2mks)

13.   Importance of sprinkling water on earthen floor.

— To keep dust down.
— To avoid wearing out of the surface.   2 x 1 =(2mks)

14. Reason for ensuring proper drainage in a house.

— To prevent breeding of insects, pests micro organism/germs.
— To prevent blockage of pipes.
— To prevent bad odor.
— To prevent dampness of the house floors and walls.
— To prevent weakness of the house.
— To avoid accidents.
— To avoid house discoloration.   4 x 1 = (2mks)

15. Activities carried out during daily cleaning of a living room.

— Closing the windows.
— Sweeping.
— Brushing e.g carpets.
— Dusting surfaces ½
— Sunction cleaning.
— Tidying up/rearranging the room.
— Mopping.
— Airing the room.   ½×4 = (2mks)

16. Factors for selecting improvised abrasives.

— Items to be cleaned.
— Safety to the user.
— Amount of dirt to be removed.
— Cleaning ability/ power.
— Type of dirt to be removed.

17. Qualities which make stainless steel popular for making utensils.

— Does not rust.
— Easy to care for / easy to clean.
— Strong/durable.
— Not affected by salts (soda)
— Attractive / shining / beautiful.

18. Reasons for buttoning the garments.

— To avoid creasing.
— To retain shape.
— Prevent the garment from falling.   ½ x 2 = (1mk)

19. Points to consider before laying out patterns pieces.

— Type of fabric (piles or nap)
— Check for defects on fabric / faults.
— Width of the fabric.
— Fabric should be well pressed.
— Should be grained.
— Design of the fabric /prints.
— Pre – shrunk where possible.   ½ × 6 =(3mks)

20. Possible causes of skipped stitches.

— Needle bent/blunt.
— Wrongly inserted needle.
— Needle could be wrong size for the fabric.
— Pulling material when stitching.
— Machine not oiled.   ½ × 4 = (2mks)

21. Four reasons for using facing.

— For neatening raw edges.
— For decorative purposes.
— For reinforcement of the edges/strengthen.
— To give body.
— To make garment durable.
— For improving shape appearance.   ½ × 4 = (2mks)

22. Advantages of using round head dressmakers pins.

— Head will not easily pass through the fabric.
— The pin is easy to handle i.e to pin and to remove.
— Easily seen when dropped/ in use.
— Few will be required since they are longer in length.   ½ × 2 = 1mk)

23. Factors that determine the size of a hem.

— Weight of fabric.
— Shape of the edge.
— Type of garment/ use/purpose.

    ⸺ Style of the garment.   ½ ×4 = (2mks)

24. Qualities to look for in well made permanents, stiches

   ⸺ Use of appropriate colour of thread.
   ⸺ Fastening off and on appropriately.
   ⸺ Correct tension.
   ⸺ Neatly worked stitches/straight stitching.
   ⸺ Even stitches (width/length uniform.)   ½ × 4 = (2mks)

25. Methods suitable for finishing a neckline.

   ⸺ Narrow hem.
   ⸺ Bias binding.
   ⸺ Use of lace.
   ⸺ Crocheting.
   ⸺ Piping.

26. Qualities of a well made gathers.

   ⸺ Should be worked out along the weft thread.
   ⸺ Made using uniform stitches.
   ⸺ Evenly distributed
   ⸺ Have no pleats seen between gathers.   ½× 4 = (2mks)

27. uses of

  a) Bodkin.
    Threading elastic and ribbons through casing.
  b) Stilletto.
    Making eyelets/ holes in garments.
  c) Tracing wheel.
    Transferring pattern markings from the pattern onto the fabric.

  d) Pinking shears.
    Neatening raw edges.   ½ × 4 = (2mks)

28. Methods of disposing off fullness.

   ⸺ Gathers.
   ⸺ Pleats.

— Tucks.
— Darts.
— Smocking
— Easing
— Shirring.
— Elastic. ½ × 4 = (2mks)

29. Difference between linen and cotton fibres.

Linen	cotton
-shinny/lustrous.	dull
- Expensive.	Cheap

30. Seam that are self neatening.

— Double stitched seam/machine fall.
— French seam.
— Run and fell.

Not self neatening

— Open/plain
— Our laid. ½ × 4 = (2mks)

SECTION B

31.a Preparations for the lesson.

— Prepare a lesson plan/lesson notes.
— Avail different wooden items.
— Avail a chart showing different wooden items.
— Avail appropriate cleaning materials.
— Avail reference books. 4 x 1 = (2mks)

b) Ways of introducing the lesson.

— Asking oral questions on the topic.

— Display the teaching materials available.
— Review the previous lesson if lessons are related   2 x 1 = (2mks)

c)   Small kitchen equipment available from wood.

— Chopping boads.
— Polling boards.
— Pastry boards.
— Mallet/meat hammer/meat tenderizer.
— Cooking spoons.
— Mwiko
— Tray
— Pestle and mortar
— Rolling pins
— Serving spoons
— Sugar dishes.   4 × ½= (2mks)

d)   Precautions measures to emphasize during the lesson.

— Avoid harsh abrasive as they scratch the surface.
— Avoid sharp objects as they leave marks.
— Avoid exposure to strong heat as this may lead to warping/burning.
— Avoid too much water as this may cause discolourition.
— Avoid soaking as this may cause warping/discolouration of wood/rotting.
— Avoid scrubbing across the grain as this toughens the wood.

e)   Learning activities of the learners.

— Asking questions.
— Answering questions.
— Writing down summary notes.
— Participating in group discussion.
— Attempting written exercise.
— Observing wooden items.
— Identifying the wooden items.

f)   Ways of evaluating the lesson.

— Giving written exercise /quiz.
— Asking oral questions.

32.a   Three advantages of using a resource person.

— Breaks the monotony of the normal teacher- learning approach.

— Motivates the learners/ interesting.
— Learners get first hand information.
— Exposes learners to other sources of information.
— Retention of information is higher. 1×3 = (3mks)

b.   Preparation to make readiness for the lesson.

— Identify the recourse person.
— Inform the H/teacher.
— Inform other teachers.
— Invite the resource person.
— Brief the learners.
— Arrange the room.
— Brief the resource person. 1×3 = (3mks)

c.   Roles you play during the talk

— Introduce the resource person.
— Maintain class discipline.
— Take notes.
— Time the recourse person.
— Help the resource person to display items.

d.   Areas you would wish the resource person to cover.

— Definition/meaning of the expectant mother.
— Factors to consider while preparing meals for expectant mothers
— Example of menu for expectant mothers.
— Importance of including certain nutrients in the menu.
      1×2 = (2mks)

e.   Ways of making the lesson interesting.

— Use a variety of teaching and learning methods.
— Use a variety of teaching and learning resources.
— Use simple language.
— Use good voice projection.
— Involve the learners/ learners centered lesson/discussion.
      1×2= (2mks)

f.   Follow up activities the class would carry out after the lesson.

   — Further reading on the topic.
   — Written assignment.
   — Group discussion.
   — Identify food that may give nutrients required by expectant mothers.

                                                         1 × 2= (2mks)

g.   Characteristic of an effective chart as a teaching and learning resource

   — Content should be relevant to the topic.
   — Should be appropriate size for the class for good visibility.
   — Should provide good information on the topic taught/ well labeled.
   — Should not be overcrowded with information.
   — Visual illustration/description should be captivating/appealing/attractive.
   — Well framed/margin.
   — Have a title/heading.

h.   Qualities of a good quiz.

   — Should have simple and clear language/precise.
   — Should be relevant to the lesson/valid.
   — Should have a variation of simple moderate and complex questions.
   — Should be appropriately timed/length of the quiz.
   — Should have a relevant marking scheme/reliable.
   — Questions should be properly weighed according to the task.

                                                         ½ x 4 = (2mks)

33a   Oobjectives.

   — Knowledge objectives: By the end of the lesson the learners should be able to
     explain, tell, etc.
   — Skill objectives;   By the end of the lesson the learners should be able
     to;
     Prepare……
     Transfer pattern….
     Use needle work tools   etc.   1 x2 = (2mks)

b.   Consideration to make when planning.

   — Availability of sewing tools.

— Availability of sewing materials.
— Pupils previous knowledge.
— Duration of the lesson.
— The working area (room or outside.   ½ × 4 = (2mks)

c.   Measures to observe

— Maintain discipline
— Ensure all pupil can see demonstration
— Audible for all to hear
— The teacher should be systematic
— Ensure all learners participate.
— Ensure all resources are available.
— Language should be to the level of the learners.
— Teacher should be at the pace of the learners.

                                                    ½ × 4 = (2mks)

d.   Ways to attach a collar.

— Use of facing.
— As a band/self nedening
— Use of cross way strip.
— Sad wich between the lining and the garment.

                                                    ½ × 4 =(2mk

e.   Skills that the learners will acquire.

— Transferring pattern markings.
— Sewing skills.
— Pressing/ironing skills.
— Clipping/ notching/snipping.
— Cutting skills.
— Folding.
— Trimming.
— Pinning.   ½ × 4 =(2mks)

f.   Practice to ensure garments are clean.

— Wash their hands/clean hands.

— Put their work in bags.
— Avoid dropping the garment on the floor.
— Clean surface/table.
— Clean thread.

½ × 2= (1mk)

g.   Ways to leave the room clean.

— Collect pieces of material.
— Sweep the room.
— Collect pieces of thread.

½ × 2 = (1mk)