

SECTION A (40 MARKS)

1. Give four functions of vitamin C. (2mks)
 - Helps body to resist infection.
 - prevents scurvy.
 - Maintains a clear and healthy skin.
 - maintains normal growth rate in children.
2. Mention two ways the social need of a patient recuperating at home can be abused. (2mks)
 - Not allowing them to participate in conversations.
 - Isolating them.
 - Allowing people the sick would not want to visit them.
 - Worrying conversations being discussed in their presence.
3. State two ways of preparing a tin for baking. (2mks)
 - Greasing with fat and sprinkling flour.
 - lining with greaseproof paper cut to fit the tin.
4. Mention two importance of pressing during garment construction. (2mks)
 - To ensure all seams are flat and edges crisp.
 - Give a professional finish to a garment.
 - make crease free all features of a garment e.g. sleeves, cuffs, collars, etc.
5. State two precautions to take when using wood as fuel. (1mk)
 - Use when dry to avoid too much smoke and soot.
 - Avoid using wood from trees, shrubs.
 - Do not use firewood that flickers.
 - store in a dry place.
6. Mention any two practices in the management of sprains. (1mk)
 - Apply the R.I.C.E treatment.
 - keep limb raised as much as possible.
 - Never massage a sprain.
7. Note down two causes of missing stitches during machining. (2mks)
 - Needle too fine for thread.
 - Needle bent.
 - Needle blunt.
 - machine not oiled.
 - Needle set the wrong way.
 - work pulled when machining.

8. Name two desirable properties of storage facilities.

(1mk)

- Shd be durable.
- have smooth surfaces and easy to clean.
- drawers shd be lockable.
- ~~Red handles strong to bear weight of clothes~~

9. List down two laundry treatments which may be done during the rinsing stage other than starching.

(2mks)

- fabric conditioning - fixing colour.
- Disinfecting - Brightening with vinegar.
- Bleaching - adding methylated spirit to give a crisp look to silk.

10. State two reasons why sufficient ventilation is needed. (2mks)

- Remove any odours.
- TO prevent humidity.
- Get rid of surplus heat.
- TO get rid of air pollutants.

11. Highlight two factors that determine the specific nutritional needs of a sick person. (1mk)

- Type of sickness. - state of the person.
- Age of the sick. - Doctor's prescription.

12. Identify the correct direction to press the following darts during garment construction.

(2mks)

- (i) Front shoulder dart L.F - Centre front.
- (ii) Bust dart - press downwards.
- (iii) Elbow dart - press downwards.
- (iv) Back waist dart CB. - Centre back.

13. Describe how to identify silk using the burning test.

(2mks)

Burns with a sputtering noise
self extinguishing emits small of
burnt feathers or hair.

14. Identify two ways in which consumers can protect themselves from exploitation.

(2mks)

15. State **two** reasons why saucepans should have a thick base. (1mk)

- for even distribution of heat.
- prevent food from burning.
- It is more stable on the burner.
- to retain its shape for long.

16. Give **two** scenarios where mechanical ventilation would be necessary. (1mk)

- Where there is overcrowding.
- To remove odours.
- Where there is heat processes e.g. kitchen
- Bakery
- Lack of natural ventilation

17. Suggest **two** factors that can lead to a faulty pastry. (1mk)

- not allowing pastry to relax.
- Measuring ingredients inaccurately.
- not keeping ingredients cool.
- Not baking in a fairly hot oven.

18. List **two** points on the importance of basting in cooking. (1mk)

- prevent food from drying/moisten food.
- to ensure even cooking of food.
- improve appearance.

19. List **two** advantages of dry cleaning. (1mk)

- a fast method of cleaning.
- Retains shape, size, colour and lustre.
- Does not require a lot of energy.

20. Name **two** vaccines administered orally. (1mk)

- oral polio vaccine.
- Vitamin A capsule.

21. Name **two** types of electric lamps. (1mk)

- filament or incandescent lamp.
- fluorescent lamp.

22. State **two** reasons for blending fibres. (1mk)

- stop static charges.
- improve drape.
- improve lustre.
- make them absorbent.
- make them shrink resistant.

23. Give two disadvantages on the use of credit cards. (2mks)

- May lead to impulse buying.
- May lead to overspending.
- Card cannot be used in the market, e.g. vegetables.

24. Highlight two reasons why weaning is done. (1mk)

- Exposes baby to diff. textures & tastes, flavours.
- Meet nutritional needs which cannot be met by breast milk alone.
- Gradually prepares the baby to stop breastfeeding.
- Help develop digestive system.

25. Mention two ways of ensuring tucks are well made (2mks)

- Should be made flat at the seam line.
- All tucks face the same direction.
- Tucks should be equal distance apart.
- They should be made on a straight grain.

26. List two advantages of natural lighting. (1mk)

- free to run; cheap no costs incurred.
- clean unlike paraffin lamps & candles.
- Readily available during day time.
- no pollutant unlike paraffin lamps.

27. State two different ways of attaching a collar to the neckline. (2mks)

- use of facings
- self neatening
- Bias binding.

SECTION B (20 MARKS)

(COMPULSORY)

28. You are preparing to go back to school. Describe how you would:

- (a) Clean a greasy glass mug. (5mks)
- (b) Dry clean and finish your school polyester tie. (7mks)
- (c) Launder a loose coloured nylon garment (8mks).

28 a' CLEAN A GREASY GLASS MUG.

- Wash in hot (1/2) soapy (1/2) water using a soft cloth / sponge / sisal fibres (1/2)
- Rinse (1/2) thoroughly in clean hot water (1/2)
- Dry on a rack upside down (1/2)
- Buff using a clean, dry, non fluffy cloth. (1/2)
- Stone appropriately.

- B. WORK in a well ventilated place (1/2)
- protect hands with gloves (1/2)
 - shake (1/2) the tie thoroughly to remove loose dirt (1/2)
 - pour an adequate amt of the dry cleaning liquid (1/2) in a basin
 - immerse the tie in the liquid (1/2)
 - knead and squeeze (1/2) until clean (1/2)
 - squeeze (1/2) out as much liquid as possible
 - cover the container to prevent evaporation of solution (1/2)
 - Dry by hanging (1/2) straight under shade (1/2) in an airy place (1/2)
 - After the sediments have settled at the bottom (1/2) of the basin holding the solution, pour back into the storage container

- Cover it tightly $\frac{1}{2}$ and store appropriately $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) Launder a loose coloured nylon garment (8mks)

- Wash in warm $\frac{1}{2}$ soapy $\frac{1}{2}$ water using kneading and squeezing $\frac{1}{2}$

- Wash quickly $\frac{1}{2}$ to prevent further loss.

- Rinse $\frac{1}{2}$ in warm water $\frac{1}{2}$

- final rinse $\frac{1}{2}$ in cold water $\frac{1}{2}$ into which salt $\frac{1}{2}$ has been added.

vinegar/
- lemon $\frac{1}{2}$ maybe added in the final rinse $\frac{1}{2}$ to brighten the colour.

- Drip drip $\frac{1}{2}$ under shade $\frac{1}{2}$

- Use a warm $\frac{1}{2}$ iron to press on the w.s. $\frac{1}{2}$ to avoid shiny marks.

- Air to dry completely $\frac{1}{2}$

- Store appropriately $\frac{1}{2}$ in a clean dry clean.

SECTION C (40 MARKS)

29. (a) Outline four precautions to take when laundering baby's napkin .. (4mks)
 (b) Identify **four** problems related to breast feeding and their remedies. (4mks)
 (c) State four points to bear in mind when taking body measurements . (4mks)
 (d) State **four** disadvantages of hoarding. (4mks)
 (e) List **four** general rules to observe when making flour mixtures. (4mks)
30. (a) Mention four qualities of a well made hem. (4mks)
 (b) Give **four** reasons for heavy and close texture in creamed cake mixtures. (4mks)
 (c) Mention **four** ways of making a faced slit opening decorative. (4mks)
 (d) Highlight **four** advantages of complementary feeding. (4mks)
 (e) Explain four qualities suitable for a night wear . (4mks)
31. (a) Explain **four** ways pastry can be kept cool during preparation. (4mks)
 (b) Note down **four** qualities of a well-made collar. (4mks)
 (c) State **four** advantages of hire purchase. (4mks)
 (d) State **four** ways of caring for a lactating mother. (4mks)
 (e) Write down four points to bear in mind when choosing a method of "fullness disposal". (4mks)

29(a) precautions to take when
 Laundering baby's napkin. (4mks)
 - Dry in the sun as it acts
 as a sterilizer
 - Soak to loosen dirt/stool.
 - Launder in hot soapy water to kill/sterilize the napkin.
 - Rinse several times til water is clear to avoid traces of soap which can irritate the baby's skin.
 - Wash clothes separately to avoid badening from family wash.
 b. - Infections -
 - Inverted nipples -
 - Cracked / sore nipples -
 - Breast engorgement -
 - Thrush -
 - Inadequate milk supply -
 - Babies cleft lip and palate -

C. Wear a simple outfit for the person whose measurements are being taken for accurate measurements.

- To obtain the natural waistline, tie a tape measure around the waist.

- The person whose measurements are being taken should stand upright but relaxed.

- When taking round body measurements, always put two fingers between the tape measure and the body, the tape measure should move freely.

d) prices are hiked or go up/down.
→ creates scarcity of goods for the consumer.

→ retards the economic growth of a country.

e. Use good quality ingredients.

- Weigh ingredients accurately.

- Use correct equipment and utensils during preparation and cooking.

- Follow method of preparation accurately.

- Observe cooking temperatures and duration of cooking as specified.

- Baked items should be tested for readiness before taking out of oven.

- Cool and store/serve appropriately.

- 30a. Shld be even in depth,
- Should be flat and smooth.
 - Raw edges should be well concealed.
 - Should be neat and evenly distributed.
 - Should be inconspicuous on the right side unless decorative.
 - Shld be appropriate size depending on the type of fabric and style of garment.

b. Insufficient creaming of fat and sugar

- Insufficient raising agent.
- Too much liquid.
- Too slow an oven.
- Insufficient cooking.
- Too hot an oven, resulting in the mixture forming a hard crust before the air expands.

- c. - edge stitching the opening and closing with a button and loop.
- Bouleau loop inserted between garment and facing.
 - Stitching a zip fastener between garment and the facing.
 - Using a contrasting colour of facing on the right side.
 - Turning facing to the ~~W.S.~~ W.S. and stitching/catering it down with a decorative stitcher.

- d. Give additional nutrients as the nutritional needs of the baby increases.
- provides in response to the baby's growth rate.
 - provides an alternative feeding where breastfeeding is not available.
 - Makes weaning easy by enabling the baby to become familiar with new foods and tastes.
 - provide nutrients not available in breastmilk e.g. Vitamin B and Iron.

- e. Should be a good conductor of heat for comfort at night and warm.
- should be absorbent.
 - should be strong and durable to withstand frequent washing.
 - should be soft and smooth when worn next to the body.
 - should be light in weight for comfort.
 - should not generate static electricity.

- 31 a. - Cool fat and water in the refrigerator before mixing.
- Use a palette knife for mixing.
 - Use fingertips to rub in the fat as its the coolest part of the hands
 - Allow dough to rest in a cool place.
 - Handling it as little as possible.
- ⓐ - Using cold water freshly drawn as it contains more air.
- Lifting and shaping with a rolling pin and palette knife.

- b. = Retain its shape
- Should be applied accurately to lie smoothly on the neckline.
 - Should be inter-faced.
 - Stitches used to hold collar in place should not show on R.S.
 - Should be well positioned
 - The neck curve should be smooth.

- c. Consumer is able to get immediate use of the article.
- Consumer acquires the item after paying the deposit.
 - purchase of a durable item becomes an immediate saving for the family.
 - One is able to buy goods/items they would not have managed to buy through saving which takes a long time.

- d.
- Adequate rest
 - Have adequate time to relax with 40% baby to enhance bonding.
 - eating a balanced diet rich in proteins, iron, carbohydrates, vitamin A & C
 - Drink plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration as breastmilk is composed of water.
 - Maintain high standards of hygiene.

e. - The weight of the fabric - bulky fabrics are made bulkier when gathers are made on them.

- The purpose -

- position where the fullness is to be controlled.
- style of the garment.
- weaver of the article.