SET 5

441/1 HOMESCIENCE PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME

- 1. Uses of vitamin B2
 - Assist in the release of energy from carbohydrates.
 - Assist in the proper functioning of the nervous and digestive system.
 - Promotes growth in children.
 - Prevents occurrence of pellagra.
 - Keep eyes in good condition.

(1x2=2mks)

- 2. Two dangers of water pollution
 - Causes water to smell foul and become impure.
 - Affects plants and destroys aquatic life.
 - It can be the main carrier of water borne disease e.g. dysentery, typhoid, cholera etc.

(1x2=2mks)

- 3. Factors to consider when choosing a washing machine
 - Size and cleansing action of the machine suitable for work expected.
 - Should be affordable within ones means of income.
 - Should have adequate storage space.
 - Should be easy to operate and maintain.
 - Should have a manual or operation instructions.
 - Should be from reliable dealer for services availability.
 - Should be made of rustproof materials.
 - Should have a guarantee.

(1x2=2mks)

- 4. Reason for softening water for laundry
 - To make easy to lather readily with soap.
 - To minimize soap usage.
 - Dissolve salts in hard water tend to interfere with the washing action.
 - Hard water causes roughness on the human skin.
 - Dissolved slats causes discoloration of light coloured clothes. (1x2=2mks)
- 5. Advantages of soap less detergents
 - Do not form scum when used with hard water.
 - They rather easily with both cold or hot water.
 - Reduces water surface tension allowing water to penetrate the fabric.
 - Emulsify grease.
 - Suitable for both hand and machine wash.

(1x2=2mks)

- 6. Reason for using the following:
 - a. Washing soda
 - Softening hard water for laundry processes.
 - Used to emulsify grease removing grease stains.
 - b. Starch
 - For stiffening fabric (cotton / linen) and articles.
 - Use to make fabric and article glossy to resist dirt.
 - It gives articles crisp and fresh look.
 - c. Fabric conditioner
 - To relax fibres living them springy and soft.
 - To give fabric good scent.
 - To remove static electricity in polyester fabrics.
 - Make articles and clothes easy to iron.

(1x2=2mks) each onward 1mk if one answer given.

- 7. Advantages of storing clothes and household articles property
 - To avoid getting dirty and creased.
 - To make them easily accessible when using them.
 - To protect them from pest e.g. moths and rats.

(1x2=2mks)

8. Importance of sedimentation in water purification

It makes solid particles in water sink at the bottom while light material float at the top for decanation. (1x1=1mk)

- 9. Reason why plastics are popularly used for preserving food in a fridge.
 - They do not absorb moisture making stored food soggy.
 - They do not absorb smell of other food stored in the fridge.
 - Can be re-used.
 - Plastic bags occupy little space not bulky.
 - They are non-rusty therefore safe to use.

(1x2=2mks)

10. Fat soluble vitamins

A, D, E, and K (award $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 each = 1mk)

- 11. Two changes that takes place when an egg is boiled
 - They set or coagulate.
 - High temperatures makes the protein tough difficult to digest.
 - The shell detaches from the egg making it easy to remove. (1x2=2mks)

12. Symptoms of scurvy

- Swollen gum that bleed easily.
- Bleeding in the skin and below finger nails.
- General malice, tiredness due to anaemia.
- Delayed healing of wounds.

(1x2=2mks)

13. Mention 2 functions of the skin.

- Protect the body from dirt and germs.
- Maintain constant body temperature
- As a sensory organ
- As excretory organ
- Essential for synthesis of vitamin D.
- Stores fat and retains body fluids.

(1x2=2mks)

14. Problem related to breastfeeding

- Sore, ripples
- Breast engorgement
- Bay's refusal to breastfeed
- Breast abscess
- Mother refusal to breastfeed
- Breastfeeding mother with HIV/AIDS

(1x3=3mks)

15. Causes of heavy and close texture in creamed cake mixtures

- Insufficient raising agent.
- Too cool an oven
- Proportion of fat to flour incorrect
- Too much liquid used.

(1x2=2mks)

16. Disadvantages of using print media method of advertising

- Some consumer may be illiterate there may not understand advert.
- Publication e.g. newspaper. Magazines, pamphlet may take long to get to the consumer.
- Consumer may read and not understand advert.

(1x2=2mks)

17. Two types of batters

- Thin batter for pancakes
- Tick batter for coating

(1x2=2mks)

SECTION B: COMPULSORY

18.a. Cleaning a plastic plate

The Examiner 3 SET 5

Cleaning in warm (½) soapy (½) water using a soft cloth / sponge (½). Rinse (½) thoroughly in warm (½) water. Dry (½) completely with a cloth (½) drip dry (½) buff (½) with a soft non-fluffy cloth.

(4mks)

b. Brush ($\frac{1}{2}$) off the dust. Rinse ($\frac{1}{2}$) the sole ($\frac{1}{2}$) in cold water. Using warm soapy ($\frac{1}{2}$) water and a scrubbing brush / maize comb ($\frac{1}{2}$) scrub the inside and outside and the sole ($\frac{1}{2}$). Rinse ($\frac{1}{2}$) in warm ($\frac{1}{2}$) water and finally in cold water ($\frac{1}{2}$) to freshen. Flick ($\frac{1}{2}$) to remove excess water. Apply whitener ($\frac{1}{2}$) if white using a sponge or a piece of cloth, to whiten. If coloured dry in warm ($\frac{1}{2}$) space under shade ($\frac{1}{2}$) inclined ($\frac{1}{2}$). When dry ($\frac{1}{2}$) remove excess whitener ($\frac{1}{2}$) using dry duster clean equipments dry ($\frac{1}{2}$) and store appropriately ($\frac{1}{2}$).

(10mks)

c. Arranging flowers

- Chose fresh flowers (½) to suit occasion (½)
- Choose clean foliage (½)
- The flowers should not be in full bloom (½) they will wither quickly (½)
- Ensure flowers are not scented ($\frac{1}{2}$). Some people may allergic to them ($\frac{1}{2}$). Arrange flowers that are mixed ($\frac{1}{2}$). Flat and pointed flowers ($\frac{1}{2}$).
- Flower vase should be 3/4 full of water (1/2).
- Flower should express themselves (½) different flower arrangement suits occasion different (½). (6mks)

SECTION C

19.a. symptoms of poisoning

- Casualty may be unconscious.
- Lips may show signs of burning sensation.
- Casualty may show signs of confusion.
- Casualty pulse may be faint.
- Casualty may be pale on the face and nails depending on the effect of poison.

(1x4=4mks)

b. Factors that influence consumer buying

- Price fluctuation price vary.
- Complementary products when you buy one product have to buy the other e.g. bread / jam.

- Substitute product one may sometimes be forced to buy affordable substitute
- Time and energy lack of enough time prevent window shopping.
- Income purchasing power depends on ones income. Mainly affected by inflation product expensive and income low. (2x4=8mks)

c. Reasons for budgeting family income

- Help family or individual line within their means.
- Families are able to priorities right, spending only available income.
- It encourages keeping relevant records which help one assess the previous budgets and in turn correct errors.
- Budget control and limit expenses.
- Budget organizes and helps one accumulative savings.
- Budget helps one meet some obligations e.g. pay off loans.

Any 4 well discussed answers award 2x4=8mks

20.a. Factors to consider when buying green leafy vegetables

- Choose vegetable that is fresh not withered.
- Should not have spots.
- Should be free of insects.
- Should be green and young.

(1x4=4mks)

- b. Methods of disposing excessive fullness in clothing construction.
 - Pleats, gathers, tucks, easing (elastic/cod), shirring smoking. (1x6=6mks)

c. Importance of following in flour mixtures

i. Fruits

- To reserve and keep cake moist.
- Add flavor

ii. Liquid

- Milk, water, eggs
- Used bind ingredients together.
- During cooking liquid produce steam and gases when heated, expands and raises the mixture.
- Enhances the nutritive value (milk) of the product appearance and texture.

iii. Sugar

- To sweeten cake

- Soften cake
- Assist in fermentation process in yeast products providing food for the yeast.
- Improve storage quality. (for any 2 answers award 1x2=6mks)
- iv. Any type of immunization given to infant before six months
 - BCG
 - Polio
 - DPT
 - Hepatitis B
 - HLB meningitis

(1x4=4mks)

21.a. Importance of immunization

- Vaccines give protection against dangerous diseases likely to occur in childhood.
- Saves money that would be spent on medical services.
- Eradicates diseases.
- Helps the nation to have healthy citizens.

(2x3=6mks)

b. Limitation of living in flats

- Noisy especially if walls are not sound proof.
- Climbing stairs can be tedious for children, elderly and physically challenged.
- Children elderly and physically challenged can easily fall off the stairs.
- Difficult to keep shared compound clean.
- Pest can easily crawl from one housing unit to another. (1x4=4mks)
- c. Properties of cotton that make them desirable for hospital linens
 - Highly absorbent therefore comfortable to near, absorbs moisture without living one felling wet and uncoverable.
 - Strong fibre can withstand frequent washing. Can withstand very extreme temperature in laundry.
 - Not affected by mild acids and alkalis therefore can be safely sterilized, stain removal in laundry with strong disinfectants for hospital use.
 - Does not hold static electricity hence does not cling to the body.
 - Has a high dye affinity therefore cause in variety of colours can be used for bed linen, wear for children dull and bright colours.
 - Cotton is high durable and strong therefore can stand tear and wear.

d. Small kitchen equipments

Cups, plates, kettles, cutlery, sause pans, pans, sufurias, chopping board, trays etc

(Any appropriate small kitchen equipments ward 1mk each 1x4=4mks)