

**MOKASA EXAMINATION - 2015**

**HOME SCIENCE PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME**

1. Food fortification is *the addition of a nutrient (s) to food substances in order to improve its nutritive value. g iodization of common salt.*
2. Points to consider when buying a tape measure.
  - *Clearly marked on both sides*
  - *Firm and does not stretch with prolonged use*
  - *Finished well on both ends with metal parts to prevent fraying.*
3. Uses of salt in yeast mixtures.
  - *As a flavoring to bread.*
  - *Prevents the yeast from working too fast thus producing a coarse texture.*
4. Re- heating and re- cooking.

*Re- healing involves subjecting the foods to high temperatures as fast as possible to warm them for eating while re- cooking involves creating another dish using leftover foods.*
5. Functions of sebum in human skin.
  - *Makes the skin waterproof.*
  - *Contain substances which destroy disease – causing micro-organisms.*
  - *To keep the hair and the epidermal cells supple.*
  - *Prevents the skin from drying and cracking.*
6. Uses of mothballs in laundry.
  - *Nice smell*
  - *Kill/prevent moths/maggots.*
  - *Absorb moisture/prevent mildew.*
7. Ways of avoiding impulse buying
  - *By preparing a shopping list*
  - *Wise interpretation of advertisements*
  - *Setting priorities right.*
8. Three precautions to observe when cleaning canvas shoes.
  - *Avoid soaking in water because it will loosen the gum.*
  - *Avoid washing in hot water because it will loosen the gum.*
  - *Avoid drying colored canvas shoes in the sun to prevent fading.*
9. Two uses of crossway strips.
  - *To decorate a section of a garment*
  - *To neaten a curved section of a garment*
  - *To introduce a style feature.*
10. Signs of pregnancy – 1<sup>st</sup> trimester.
  - *Stopping of menstrual period.*
  - *Nausea / morning sickness.*
  - *Strong likes or dislike of certain foods.*

- *Tenderness of the nipples.*
- *Dark line on the abdomen running from the navel downwards.*
- *Changes in skin.*

11. Four materials suitable for freezing food.

- *Plastic bags.*
- *Foil sheets or boxes with lids ( aluminum foil )*
- *Plastic boxes with lids*
- *Cling flim paper ( cling wrap)*

12. Use diagrams to differentiate between an open and a plain seam.

13. Suggest two reasons for taking safety measures in the home.

- *To avoid injury from occurring.*
- *To avoid damage to property.*
- *To keep away pests.*
- *To destroy disease causing micro-organisms.*

14. Differences between tucks and pleats.

| Tucks   | Pleats   |
|---|--|
| -worked on two layers of fabric.<br>- stitched along the full length. | -worked on three layers of fabric top, underfold, and base.<br>- Halfway or left to hang freely. |

15. Types of convalesces foods.

- Ready to serve foods-bread, cakes.*
- Ready to cook foods- shelled peas, picked rice.*
- Partially prepared food for minimal cooking- packed sauces, cake mixes.*

16. Semi-detached measurements

- *Provide privacy compared to attached.*

- *Relatively safe.*
- *Building materials are utilized more economically because the units share common walls.*
- *Land is utilized more economically since some rooms are build on top of others.*

17. Reasons for garments being grouped together.

- *For easy retrieval*
- *For hygienic purposes*
- *Orderliness.*
- *Stock taking is easy when clothes are grouped.*

18. Suggest two reasons why overlaid seams are popularly used to attach yoke onto a garment.

- *It emphasizes the style feature on R.S garment.*
- *it enhances a decorative effect.*
- *it is easy to manipulate on different shape of edges.*

19. Remedy for pregnancy related disorders.

**Problems**

**Remedy**

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| - Oedema    | -rest feet on raised ground/seek medical attention.   |
| - Dizziness | -take iron supplements.   |
| - Vomiting  | -avoid food that cause nausea/seek medical attention.   |
| - Piles     | -Take food rich in roughage for proper bowel evacuation/<br>take plenty of fluids/seek medical attention. |

20. Factors which may cause hardness in chapatti.

- *Insufficient fluid used*
- *Insufficient fat used.*
- *Low heat used.*
- *Overhandling the dough.*

21. Four pieces of information a consumer gets from a seller before buying products.

- *Price of the product*
- *Instructions on use/manual of instructions.*
- *Serviceability.*
- *Ingredients in the product.*
- *Warranty.*

22. **Tetanus – DPT.**

23. Roles of TBAs in home confinement.

- *Deliver babies under hygiene condition*
- *Advice mother on how to care for the umbilical cord.*
- *Advice mothers on proper diet or hygiene.*
- *(Any other relevant point).*

24. Two agencies through which the government protects consumers in the country.

- *Price control department*
- *Kenya manufacturers Association.*
- *Kenya consumer association.*
- *Weight and measures department.*

25. Identify three forms of arranging flowers.

- *Line arrangement – the emphasis is on lines and very little amount of plant materials is used.*
- *Mass arrangement: the grouping of flowers and their colors is more important than the lines of the plant materials. It may be compact or semi – compacts but a lot of plant is required.*
- *Lines and mass arrangement: the best features of lines or mass are combined, but care is taken not to let one feature dominate the other e.g circular.*
- *Miniature arrangement - Tiny flowers are used. They should not be more than 12-15 cm. The container can be cream bottles, ash – trays or small vessels. It could be a combination of line or mass arrangement.*

26. Two qualities of glass that makes it suitable for making kitchen utensils.

- Attractive in look*
- Light in weight*
- Does not discolour easily*
- Does not react with food.*
- Does not impart flavor to food*
- Easy to clean*

27. A blend and a mixture in textile factories

- *A blend is made by twisting two fibres from different sources to make a yarn used to make fabric e.g. cotton and wool whereas a mixture is made by using two different yarns e.g. polyester(warp thread) and cotton(weft thread) to make a fabric.*

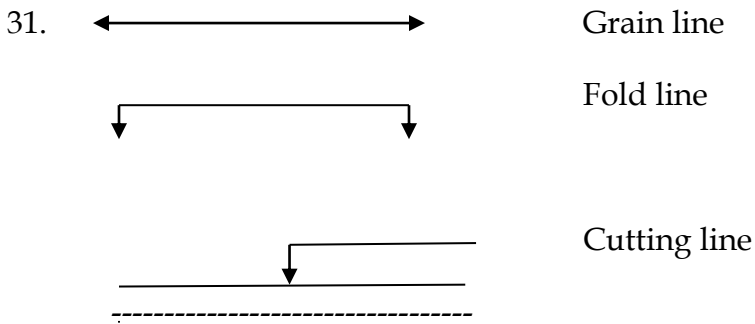
28. Accessories in relation to soft furnishings.

- Are items and objects that add beauty to a room. Are both functional and/or decorative. E.g. clocks, flower vase, mirrors, lamps, lampshade, pictures, etc.*

29. Complaints that would be reported to KBS on bottled factors.

- *Blown up bottles.*
- *Seal broken*
- Not of correct weight*
- Expired*
- Flavor altered*
- missing ingredients/not indicated.*

30. (i) A bright on a high ceiling-hives a brightness and feeling or closer than they rally .



32. You have been left to complete some tasks in the home. Describe how you would:-

(i) Weekly clean the cemented floor in the kitchen.

(10mks)

- Collect all equipment and materials required (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ).
- Move light furniture(  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) to centre or one corner of the room.
- Sweep (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) from the furthest corner(  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) to the door.
- Dust (  $\frac{1}{2}$  )the skirting board.
- Collect and dispose off rubbish(  $\frac{1}{2}$  )
- Wet (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) a portion of the floor with warm soapy(  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) water. Scrub the skirting board(  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) and the floor a section at a time(  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) using circular motions (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) overlapping(  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) to avoid leaving dirt pockets(  $\frac{1}{2}$  ).
- Rinse (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) the scrubbed area by wiping(  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) with a clean cloth(  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) wrung in warm water. Start from the farthest end of the room towards the door (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ).
- Dry (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) thoroughly with a dry (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) cloth.
- Clean all equipment and materials used(  $\frac{1}{2}$  )

32. (ii) Folding a long-sleeved shirt.

(5mks)

- i. Fasten all the buttons (1) and lay the shirt with the front (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) on the table.
- ii. Fold the shoulders (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) towards the back.
- iii. Fold the sleeves (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) also towards the back.

- iv. Fold across the length ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of the garment into two or three depending on the length of the garment.

*Explanation=( 3mks)*

*Drawings = (2mks)*

32. (iii) Thorough clean a greasy aluminium sufuria (5mks)

- *Soak(  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) in very hot (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) water to remove the grease*
- *Clean in hot (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) soapy(  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) water using a steel wool/ sand/scouring pad(  $\frac{1}{2}$  ). Rub the stain in the direction of the grain (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) until removed.*
- *Rinse (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) thoroughly in clean hot/warm (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) water to remove all soap and dirt.*
- *Drip dry on a utensils rack/dry thoroughly with a dish cloth (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ).*
- *Store appropriately (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ).*

33. (a) With the aid of clearly labeled diagrams, explain how to work a square bottom pocket on a boy's shirt.

- i. *Cut out the pocket*
- ii. *Prepare pocket and hem and tack it in position.*
- iii. *Fix hem with appropriate stitches.*
- iv. *Turn seam allowance in at either sides of the pocket to the wrong side, tack.*
- v. *Turn up the lower edge and mitre the corners.*
- vi. *Place the pocket on the garment and pin into correct position.*
- vii. *Tack the sides and lower edge leaving the mouth of opening open. Machine the pocket close to the fold.*
- viii. *Strengthen the top of the pocket by either stitching back along the row of machining. Press it flat.*
- ix. *Place the pocket on the garment R.S and pin into position and tack.*
- x. *Remove pins and machine along the fitting line.*

*Explanation = (5mks) At least 2 diagrams= (2mks)*

33.(b) Explain five factors that have lead to growing use of convenience foods. (5mks)

- *Modern technology-availability of packaging and cold storage facilities has made preservation of seasonal foods available.*

- *Time factor*- busy schedules for consumers has made the availability of convenience foods handy.
- *Availability*- a large variety of brands are available in the market; one can, therefore, choose from the many alternatives.
- *Increased consumer awareness*- this has led to many people knowing what is in the market.
- *Consumers' purchasing power*- many people, especially the middle class living in urban centres have disposable income. They can, therefore, afford to buy what is in the market.

33.(c) Explain four reasons for using soft furnishings in the home (4mks)

- *For preservation e.g. loose covers and bedcovers.*
- *For comfort e.g. pillows and cushions.*
- *For privacy e.g. curtains and blinds.*
- *For noise reduction e.g. Carpets and drapes.*

33. (d) Name four sources of information for a consumer and give an example respectively.

(4mks)

- *Mass media e.g. radio, T.v., newspapers etc.*
- *Manufacturers e.g. pamphlets, brochures.*
- *Consumers e.g. other consumers who have used the product.*
- *Government bodies.e.g. KEBs, the weight and measures department.*

(a) Explain two similarities and two differences between a French seam and a double stitched seam. (4mks)

**Two similarities**

- *Both are strong seams thus can withstand frequent washing.*
- *In both the raw edges of the seams are enclosed.*
- *In both they are supposed to be flat and free from bubble.*
- *In both there are two rows of stitching.*

**Two differences**

- *In French seam the second stitching on fitting line, while in double seam the second stitching line is to enclose the edge of the seam.*
- *In French seam, each side is seen with only one stitching line visible while in machine Fell seam the two rows of stitching are all visible.*

34.(b) Explain six reasons why a mother should breastfeed her baby exclusively immediately after birth.

(6mks)



- *Breast milk, especially colostrum, contains antibodies which protect the baby against infections.*
- *It is always at the right temperature*
- *It is clean and germ-free*
- *It is always ready and does not need any preparation*
- *It is always available, as long as the mother is healthy*
- *Breastfeeding helps the mother and the baby to bond.*
- *It quickens the healing process of the mother-i.e. The uterus will return to normal size and position immediately after birth.*

34.(c) Explain five reasons for removing dirt from surfaces (5mks)

- *To preserve the appearance of surfaces*
- *To prolong the life of the article or surface*
- *To ensure a healthy living environment free from germs*
- *To provide the psychological satisfaction of living in comfort.*
- *To cut down on costs of cleaning when dirt is left to fix on surfaces.*

34.(d) Explain five reasons why a family should always make a budget (5mks)

- *It minimizes the risk of impulse buying*
- *It minimizes the risk of unnecessary spending*
- *It minimizes overspending because one only plans to buy within the limits of the income available.*
- *It enables one to save some income*
- *It ensures that the basic needs of a family are first catered for.*
- *It leads to happiness and satisfaction for all family members before spending money.*

34. (a) Explain four needs for safe parenthood

- *Physical needs*
- *Nutritional needs*
- *Emotional needs*
- *Social needs* (4mks)

35.(b) Explain the procedure to follow when preparing a shirt cuff cut in one piece in readiness for attachment (7mks)

- *Cut the cuff ensuring it is cut on proper grain. Mark the fold line and seam lines.*
- *Cut the interfacing half the size of the cuff.*
- *Baste of iron on the interfacing onto half and on the WS of the under cuff. Trim off the interfacing on the seam allowance.*
  
- *Fold the cuff at the fold line so that the RS of the cuff are facing each other.*
- *Tack and machine along the fitting line on both sides of the cuff.*
- *Remove tacking threads.*
  
- *Trim the seam allowance and snip the corners.*
  
  
- *Turn the cuff to the RS, remove or pull out the corners using a pin.*
- *Pull out the seam edges to produce a knife-edge.*
- *Press the cuff flat.*

*Explanation – ( 5mks) Diagrams- 2(mks)*

(c) A vegetable vendor buys her goods in bulk every day through cash payments. Explain four advantages she will get by using this method. (4mks)

- *Prices of goods and services are negotiable*
- *Prevents one from overspending*
- *Easy to budget, thus controlling impulse buying*
- *Goods are offered at a discount*

(d) Explain five factors to consider when planning family meals

(5mks)

- *Meals should be balanced*- it should contain all the food nutrients and in their right proportions for the person's the meal is being prepared for.
- *Time available*-some meals take longer to prepare and cook than others.
- *Money available*- this is determined by the budget of a person and the money available.
- *Fuel available*- the type of fuel available helps to determine the type of the meal to prepare because some dishes cannot be prepared using certain cookers/fuel.
- *Climate/season*-hot meals are suitable during the cold season and cold foods during the hot season.
- *The occasion the meal is being prepared for*-some foods are suited for certain occasions. E.g. tea items are not suited for dinner.

\*\*\*\*\*END\*\*\*\*\*

**441/2  
HOME SCIENCE  
(CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION)  
PAPER 2  
MARCH/APRIL 2015**

**MOKASA JOINT EXAMINATIONS 2015**

**K.C.S.E PRE-MOCK EXAMINATION**

**441/2**

**HOME SCIENCE**

**CLOTHING AND CONSTRUCTION**

**PAPER 2**

|                       |
|-----------------------|
| <b>MARKING SCHEME</b> |
|-----------------------|

**Candidates Name:** .....

**Index No.:** .....

**Subject Teacher's Name:** .....

|           | <b>TASK</b>   | <b>MAX. SCORE</b>          | <b>ACTUAL SCORE</b> | <b>REMARKS</b> |
|-----------|---|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <b>1.</b> | <b>PRESENTATION</b>   |                            |                     |                |
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work well pressed and folded</li> <li>▪ Pins and tacking/unnecessary threads removed</li> <li>▪ Label clearly written and firmly stitched on a single fabric not concealing any detail.</li> <li>▪ Made the right half of dress</li> </ul>   | 2<br>2<br>2<br>1           |                     |                |
|           | <b>Sub total</b>  | <b>7</b>                   |                     |                |
| <b>2.</b> | <b>CUTTING OUT</b>  |                            |                     |                |
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All five pieces cut out</li> <li>▪ Smooth cutting of five pieces</li> <li>▪ The five pieces cut on grain</li> </ul>  | 5<br>5<br>5                |                     |                |
|           | <b>Sub total</b>  | <b>15</b>                  |                     |                |
| <b>3.</b> | <b>WORKING ON THE BACK DART - DOUBLE POINTED DART</b>   |                            |                     |                |
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Firmly and straightly stitched</li> <li>▪ Dart tapers to a point on both ends</li> <li>▪ Correct size of dart (length and width)</li> <li>▪ Dart well fastened on both ends</li> <li>▪ Dart snipped at the centre and neatened appropriately</li> <li>▪ Dart pressed to the centre back</li> </ul> | 1<br>2<br>1<br>1<br>2<br>1 |                     |                |
|           | <b>Sub total</b>  | <b>8</b>                   |                     |                |
| <b>4.</b> | <b>THE MARKING OF INVERTED PLEAT ON THE POCKET (If not inverted give zero)</b>  |                            |                     |                |
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The two knife pleats of the same and correct size</li> <li>▪ The inverted pleat made at the middle/centre of the pocket</li> <li>▪ No gap between both knife pleats but just meet</li> <li>▪ Pleat well pressed and flat</li> </ul>  | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1           |                     |                |
|           | <b>Total</b>  | <b>5</b>                   |                     |                |

|           |  |  |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| <b>5.</b> | <b>PREPARATION AND ATTACHMENT OF THE POCKET</b>  |  |  |  |
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mouth neatened with two turnings to conceal the ray edges</li> <li>▪ Hem held in place by straight and firm stitchery</li> <li>▪ Evenness of pocket hem</li> <li>▪ Pocket stitched close to the fold with straight firm stitchery</li> <li>▪ Top corners reinforced appropriately</li> <li>▪ Raw edges well tucked undertrimmed</li> <li>▪ Correct size and shape of pocket</li> <li>▪ Correct positioning of the pocket</li> <li>▪ Pocket well pressed and flat</li> </ul> | <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> |  |  |
|           | <b>Total</b>   | <b>12</b>  |  |  |
| <b>6.</b> | <b>GATHERS ON DRESS FRONT</b>  |  |  |  |
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gathers worked on the specified location/part of the garment</li> <li>▪ Evenly distributed along the specified part</li> <li>▪ Gathers worked and no pleats in between.</li> </ul>  | <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>   |  |  |
|           |  | <b>3</b>   |  |  |
| <b>7.</b> | <b>ATTACHING YOKE TO DRESS FRONT USING OVERLAID SEAM (Otherwise, give zero)</b>  |  |  |  |
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Straight and firm stitchery</li> <li>▪ Stitching done on the R.S close to the fold</li> <li>▪ Seam not trimmed and not neatened</li> <li>▪ Raw edges and notches matching</li> <li>▪ Well pressed on W.S and R.S</li> </ul>   | <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>                                     |  |  |
|           |  | <b>5</b>   |  |  |
|           |  |  |  |  |

|           |  |                                 |  |  |
|-----------|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>8.</b> | <b>SHOULDER SEAM (DOUBLE STITCHES) – If not double stitched, give zero</b>   |                                 |  |  |
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Joined with straight stitchery 1<sup>st</sup> row (1) , 2<sup>nd</sup> row</li> <li>▪ Seam even along the whole length</li> <li>▪ Seam lying flat on R.S and W.S.</li> <li>▪ Seam facing to the back</li> <li>▪ Correct size of the seam 0.6cm plus within 2mm</li> </ul>                             | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1           |  |  |
|           | <b>Sub total</b>   | <b>5</b>                        |  |  |
| <b>9.</b> | <b>PLAIN SEAM (SIDE SEAM) – If not plain seam give zero)</b>   |                                 |  |  |
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Straight stitchery</li> <li>▪ Evenness of the seam</li> <li>▪ Correct width of the seam 1cm to within 2mm</li> <li>▪ Both sides neatened together</li> <li>▪ Used appropriate neatening stitch used</li> <li>▪ Straight and good tension</li> <li>▪ Fastened at the beginning and the end.</li> </ul> | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1 |  |  |
|           | <b>Sub total</b>   | <b>7</b>                        |  |  |
| <b>10</b> | <b>JOINING THE FACINGS</b>   |                                 |  |  |
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Straight stitchery ( ) when joining from and back facings( )</li> <li>▪ Neatening free edge of front ( ) and back facing ( )</li> <li>▪ Seam trimmed and pressed open ( )</li> </ul>  | 1<br>1<br>2                     |  |  |
|           | <b>Sub total</b>   | <b>4</b>                        |  |  |
| <b>11</b> | <b>NEATENING THE NECKLINE</b>  |                                 |  |  |
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Good stitchery used to neatene neckline with firm and smoothly curved stitchery</li> <li>▪ Well trimmed and snipped</li> <li>▪ Well pressed and flat</li> <li>▪ Good knife edge of the neckline ( )</li> </ul>  | 2<br>2<br>1<br>1                |  |  |
|           | <b>Sub total</b>   | <b>6</b>                        |  |  |

|            |   |   |  |  |
|------------|---|---|--|--|
| <b>12.</b> | <b>BUTTON HOLE</b>  |   |  |  |
|            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Button hole cut on grain ( )</li> <li>▪ Correct size i.e. 1.5cm to within 2mm ( )</li> <li>▪ Buttonhole stitches used ( )</li> <li>▪ Quality buttonhole stitches on W.S ( ) and R. S ( )</li> <li>▪ Use of single thread ( ) Good tension ( )</li> <li>▪ Bar made appropriately</li> </ul> | <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> |  |  |
|            | <b>Sub total</b>  | <b>7</b>  |  |  |
| <b>13</b>  | <b>HEM MANAGEMENT (SOLID HEM)</b>   |   |  |  |
|            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Folded on the hemline</li> <li>▪ Both turnings of same size</li> <li>▪ Evenness of the hem</li> <li>▪ Slip hemming stitches used</li> <li>▪ Slip hemming inconspicuous on both R.S and W.S</li> <li>▪ Hem well pressed and flat</li> </ul>   | <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> |  |  |
|            |   | <b>7</b>  |  |  |
|            | <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>  | <b>90/2</b>   |  |  |