**FORM 2 HOMESCIENCE THEORY**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Section A**

1. **Functions of nicotinic acid**

* Assist in the release of energy from carbohydrates.
* Assist in the proper functioning of the nervous system and digestive system.
* Promote growth in children.
* Prevents occurrence of pellagra.

1. **Essential minerals for healthy teeth**

* Calcium
* Phosphorus
* Fluorine

1. **Methylated spirit when laundering silk**

* Gives a crispy finish.
* Gives a lustrous finish.

1. **Neatening stitches.**

* Button hole
* Overcastting
* Machine stitches
* Overlock

1. **Drying white cottons in the sun**

* Sun bleaches white cotton
* Facilitate complete drying before finishing.

1. **Deficiency diseases common to children**

* Marasmus
* Kwashiorkor
* Rickets

1. **Lifting tools made of metal**

* Draining spoons
* Table spoons
* Forks
* Food togs

1. **Points to consider when buying a tape measure.**

* Firm not stretch in use.
* Ends must be well secured with metal.
* Should be clearly marked.
* Should be marked in imperial and metric units.

1. **The study of household management**

* Its an applied and integrated science which aims at improving the quality of life of the individual, family, community.
* An area of study which imparts knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary for the improvement on the quality of life for an individual, family and community.

1. **Recycled items**

* Plastic papers
* Old tins
* Plastic containers
* Carton box

1. **Kitchen hygiene refers to cleanliness of surfaces**

Equipment and proper refuse disposal, whereas food hygiene is the practice that safeguard against food contamination which lead to food poisoning and spoilage.

1. **Qualities of a good thread**

* Strong to avoid cutting when sewing.
* Colour must match that of fabric unless decorative.
* Texture must match that of fabric.

1. **Advantages of pressure cooker**

* Saves time and energy.
* Nutrients are retained.

1. **Reasons for soaking clothes.**

* Soften fixed dirt and wet the fabric to make washing easier.
* Remove loose and non-greasy dirt.
* Dissolve water-based stains.

1. **Functions of the parts.**
2. Feed dog – moves fabric during sewing process.
3. Stitch length regulator – adjusts length of stitches
4. Presser foot – holds fabric against feed dog.
5. **Uses of the following**
6. **Water seal**

* prevents fases, smells from the sewer to the house.
* Prevents back flow of the drain to the house.

1. **U-or S bend**

* Prevents bad smell from getting to the house.
* Traps solid particles from the sink.

1. **Definition of damping.**

Damping is introducing moisture to the surface of the fabric to be ironed.

**Section B**

1. a) **Laundering a woolen sweater. (10mks)**

* Collect the materials and equipment required.
* Take measurements.
* Using warm mild detergent water, wash using kneading and squeezing method under water. Change the washing water if necessary.
* Rinse in warm water thoroughly until all the detergent water and dirt has been removed.
* Squeeze out as much water as possible.
* Roll the sweater in clean dry towel and squeeze further to remove more water to facilitate
* Lay on a flat surface under shade to drying confirm the size and shape.
* When completely dry, press on the wrong side or R-S under a damp cloth using a warm iron.
* Air to complete drying.
* Fold and store appropriately.
* Clean and store the equipments and materials.

b) **Clean an enamel plate. (5mks)**

**-** remove loose dirt/dispose scrapes at food (1/2)

- use a sponge (1/2) and warm soapy water (1/2) to remove dirt and prevent scratches (1).

- Rinse thoroughly in warm water 1/2 to remove dirt and soap (1/2) .

- Final rinse in cold water to freshen.

- drip dry upside down on a rack/dry using a dish cloth.

- store in a clean cool dry place.

c) **Cleaning a discoloured melamine cup. (5mks)**

* Collect materials and equipment required.
* Soak the cup overnight using a mild bleach/citric acid/hot lemon water to remove the stains.
* Rinse thoroughly in hot water.
* Dry completely using a dry soft dish cloth.
* Rub/bust with a soft cloth to shine.
* Store in a clean dry place.

**Section C**

1. a) **Disposing household refuse.**

* Burning – pieces of hair, papers and clothes - should be burnt.
* Burying – broken bottles, glass, pots and empty tins should be buried in a deep hole.
* Feeding the animals – vegetable peels such as peas, cabbages, maize and remains of food can be used to feed domestic animals.
* Converting refuse to manure – plant leaves, flowers and vegetable peels should be collected and put in a compost pit to decompose to manure.
* Collection by local authorities – in urban areas the local authorities collects refuse and dispose it off in designated areas.

b) **Qualities of a pit latrine**

* It should be well ventilated.
* The pit should be deep
* The hole should be an appropriate size of ruse and safety.
* It should have a well fitting lid with a strong handle.

1. **Reasons for proper drainage**

* To avoid bad smells/odours.
* Free the house from dampness.
* Destroy breeding places for pests.
* Keep the surrounding beautiful.
* Prevent accidents.
* Keep the surrounding free from pools at stagnant water.

1. a) **Qualities of a good ironing board**

* should be stable to avoid wobbling while ironing.
* Should have an adjustable height to suit the user.
* Should have a suitable iron rest to avoid scorching surfaces.
* Should be smoothly padded for effective ironing.
* Fabric used should be strong to withstand high temperatures.
* Well padded surface to provide a suitable base for ironing.
* Should have a colour fast surface to avoid staining garments.
* If possible should have a sleeve board for ease of ironing sleeves and children’s clothes.

b) **Examples of stain removers**

i) Grease solvents – methylated spirit, turpentine paraffin, benzene, sodium carbonate.

ii) Absorbents – French chalk, taleum powder salt, blotting paper.

iii) Bleaches – oxidizing bleaches, reducing bleaches.

c) **Rules observed when removing stains.**

* Should be removed while fresh as it is difficult to remove when they get fixed.
* Identify the type of stain in order to use the correct remover.
* Identify the type of fabric to avoid damaging the fabric with the stain remover.
* When removing the stain, work from outside towards the inside to avoid spreading the stain.
* If composition is unknown, start with the mild agents first.
* After the stain is removed, rinse the article thoroughly to remove all traces of the agent.

1. a) **Thread breaking**

* blunt needle
* weak thread
* tension too tight
* needle inserted wrongly
* reel thread wound on the spoolpin under the reel
* needle with defective eye which tears the thread.
* Bend needle
* Wrong threading
* Machine not oiled.

b) **Qualities that make cotton suitable for children’s wear**

- strong and long lasting

- washable as children’s clothes are washed frequently.

- available in light weight fabric for children.

- comfortable because it’s a good conductor of heat so it keeps cool.

- Does not catch fire easily.

c) **Advantages of using refrigerator**

* Reduces waste of food as left-overs are stored.
* Food can be bought in bulk and this reduces trips to the market.
* Cool beverages are available in hot weather when they are most refreshing.
* Food remain safe to eat with no fear of contamination.