

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) - 2011

HOME EGONOMICES IN ECORY EGON

(INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CANDIDATES)

MARKS:

100

TIME:

2 HOURS 30 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS

- Pull out the Answer Booklet from the question paper.
- Write your name, examination number, school/centre name and code on the front page of the Answer Booklet.
- 3 Write all your Answers in the Answer Booklet.
- 4 Candidates are advised to spend 1 hour 15 minutes on all the questions in section A, B and C and 1 hour 15 minutes in section D.
- 5 Please note that Section D Needlework consists of Theory questions and a small piece of Practical work to be done by hand.
- 6 Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

Page 2 of 8

Section A [24 marks]

NUTRITION AND COOKERY

1	Write a specific use of	f each of the following equipment.	
	(a) Grater		[1]
	(b) Fish slice		[1]
2	State the method of cooking when preparing the following foods.		
	(a) Tough cuts of meat		[1]
	(b) Fresh fish for a	n invalid	[1]
3	Write two points to consider when preparing meals for a convalescent.		
4	(i) Which is better value for money?		[2]
	An egg for K800		
	A biscuit for K800		
	(ii) Give a reason for y	our answer.	[2]
5			
5	Complete the chart below by writing the nutrient responsible for each of functions shown.		
	NUTRIENT	FUNCTION IN THE BODY	
		Body building and repair	
		Energy giving	
		Protecting from diseases	
			[3]
6	State two ways in which air can be introduced into flour mixtures.		
7	The basic ingredients f	or short crust pastry are:-	[2]
		or short drust pastry are	
	(i)	(ii) (iii)	
0	Define the fellowing to	220	[3]
8	Define the following ter	ms.	
	(a) Batter		
	(b) Beverage		
0	(c) Garnish	_	[3] [2]
9 10	Write two uses of soups.		
11	State two ways in which vegetables can be preserved. Home Economics/601/1/2011		[2]

Section B [18 marks] LAUNDRY AND HOUSECRAFT

12 There are different types of stoves on the market. Complete the chart below.

	TYPE OF STOVE		FUEL USED	
				[4]
13		ng clothes is easily done with s ties of soft water.	oft water. Write the two	[2]
14	"A stitch on time saves nine". Why do we mend clothes before washing them?		[1]	
15		nethod of washing would you ι hite cotton dress	use on the following articles?	
	(b) Co	ploured cotton shirt		
	(c) W	oollen cardigan		[3]
16	Write one reason why clothes are starched.		[1]	
17	Lighting is important in the home. List two types of lighting that you know.			[2]
18	Write t	wo methods of removing loose	dirt.	[2]
19	Wood	is divided into two groups. Nan	ne the groups.	[2]
20	Why is	salt used when cleaning a bro	oom?	[1]

Page 4 of 8

Section C [18 marks]

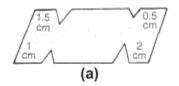
HYGIENE AND PARENTHOOD

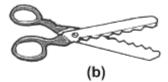
21	I Sal	Salt and Ash are used for cleaning teeth in place of tooth paste. What are the disadvantages of using		
	(1)	salt?		
	(ii)	ashes?	[2]	
22	The	outer layer of the skin is called (i) and the inner		
22	of t	he skin is called (ii)	[2]	
23	vvna	at is the difference between an anti-persperant and a deodorant?	101	
24 The diagram below shows the arrangement of teeth in an adult's m Name the parts labelled (a), (b), (c) and (d).			[2] h.	
	(1)	(a) (b) (c) (d)		
			[4]	
25	Write	e one way in which you would care for your eyes.	[1]	
26	Wha	at are the names given to clinics where		
	(a)	children under five go to?		
	(b)	pregnant mothers go to?		
	(c)	mothers who have just delivered go to?	[3]	
27	Wha	t disease is associated with		
	(a)	high fever with severe cold and red eyes?		
	(b)	frequent passing of watery stool?	[2]	
28	In HI	V/AIDS education, what do the following letters stand for?		
	(a)	VCT		
	(b)	ART	[2]	

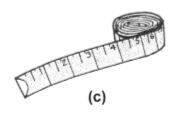
Section D

NEEDLEWORK THEORY: [30 MARKS]

29 Identify the following needlework tools.









[4]

30 Below is a chart on groups of permanent stitches. Identify the groups where they belong.

NAME OF STITCHES	GROUPS OF STITCHES
(i) Back stitch	
(ii) Satin stitch	
(iii) Loop stitch	
	[3]

[3]

31 Match the fibre in list A with its properties in list B by drawing a line to join the two lists.

LIST A

LIST B

Cotton

Very absorbent, elastic, soft and a poor conductor

Linen

Very lustrous, light and soft but expensive.

Wool

Very strong, not elastic and thus crease easily,

resistant to dirt.

Silk

Good conductor of heat, may shrink and is not

damaged by most chemicals.

[4]

32 List three types of sewing machines.

[3]

33 Write three points to consider when choosing fastenings.

[3]

Home Economics/601/1/2011

[Turn over

Page 6 of 8

- 34 Draw the following pattern markings.
 - (a) Place on fold
 - (b) Seam allowance
 - (c) Notches

[3]

- 35 Define the following terms used in needlework.
 - (a) Fray
 - (b) Hem
 - (c) Lay

[3]

- 36 Clearly draw and label lines where each of the following body measurements should be taken.
 - (i) Bust
 - (ii) Waist
 - (iii) Hip



[3]

- 37 Seams are classified into two groups, namely flat seams and ridged seams. Name one flat seam and one ridged seam.
- [2]

38 Below are three types of pleats. Identify two types only.

[2]



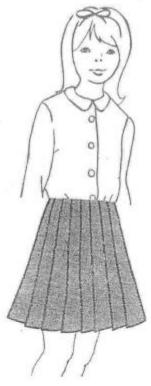




Home Economics/601/1/2011

39 NEEDLEWORK PRACTICAL [10 MARKS]

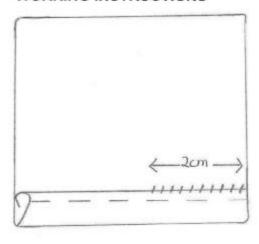
You are going to work a half dress as shown.



The processes included are:-

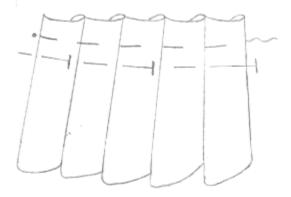
- (a) Make a hem on the bottom of the skirt.
- (b) Make knife pleats using tacking stitch.
- (c) Join the skirt to the blouse.
- (d) Neaten the raw edge of the seam with blanket stitch.

WORKING INSTRUCTIONS



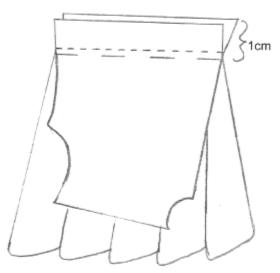
Make a lay of 0.5cm and a fold of 1cm on the lower edge of the skirt. Tack and sew hemming stitch just two centimeters (2cm) from the starting point. Do not remove the tacking.

Page 8 of 8



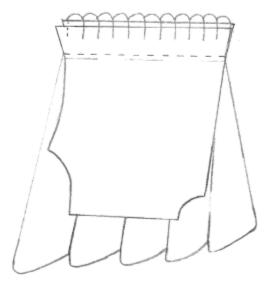
2 Make knife pleats and use pins to s ecure them in position. Work out even tacking.

Do not remove the tacking.



3 Join bodice to the skirt. Leave 1cm seam allowance and tack then back stitch.

Do not remove the tacking.



4 Neaten the raw edge with blanket stitch and enclose the raw edge completely.

<u>Tack</u> the finished sample in your answer booklet on the space provided.

Home Economics/601/1/2011