



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2016

Marking Scheme

Home Economics

Higher Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2016

HOME ECONOMICS

Higher Level

Marking Scheme

Total 300 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **SECTION A** - 80 marks.

Answer 20 (twenty) questions from Section A. All questions carry equal marks.

2. *Answer the questions in Section A in the spaces provided.*

3. The completed answer sheets for Section A must be returned to the examination superintendent.

SECTION A
80 marks

Answer 20 (twenty) of the following questions.
All questions carry equal marks.

1. List **four** ways of increasing iron in the diet. 4
- (i) *choose foods rich in iron, e.g. red meat, liver*
- (ii) *use wholemeal bread and wholegrain cereals, iron supplements*
include pulse and dark green vegetables in the diet combine with Vit C rich foods
- (iii) *eat nuts, dried fruit, fortified foods, etc.*
2. Name **four** foods that are a good source of Vitamin D. 4
- (i) eggs, liver (ii) oily fish, fish liver oils
- (iii) milk, cheese (iv) breakfast cereals, fortified foods
3. State **two** classifications of soup and give an example of **each** class. 4

<i>CLASSIFICATION OF SOUP</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>
<i>(i) thin</i>	<i>(i) clear, broths (consommé)</i>
<i>(ii) thick</i>	<i>(ii) pureé, thickened</i>

4. Explain **each** of the following terms: 4
- (i) **Empty kilocalories** *Foods that provide little or no nutrients*
- (ii) **Micronutrients** *Nutrients that are small enough to be absorbed easily into the body, needed in small amounts*
5. List the conditions required for the growth of micro-organisms. 4
- (i) food (ii) warmth, oxygen
- (iii) moisture (iv) time, PH,

6. Name **two** tests that could be used to check the setting point of jam. 4
- (i) *cold plate test (the surface of the jam will wrinkle when pushed with a finger)*
- (ii) *temperature test (104°C / 220°F) or the flake test*
7. Explain how the consumer is protected by the Consumer Information Act 1978. 4
- this act protects the consumer against false or misleading claims about goods, services or prices*
8. Name **four** consumer resources. 4
- (i) *Agencies - National Consumer Agency, CAI, Office of the Ombudsman*
- (ii) *Time, skills, money, products,*
- (iii) *Media - Consumer programmes, radio, newspaper, online resources*
- (iii) *Advertising, sales assistants, word of mouth, etc.*
9. What information does this symbol give to the consumer? 4
- it indicates that the product has met high standards of*
- quality, performance and safety as set out by the*
- British Standards Institution (BSI Kitemark)*
- 
- Name **one** item on which this symbol is found. *electrical goods , appliances, toys*
10. Explain the following consumer terms: 4
- (i) **Net income** *this is the money available after deductions have been made*
take home pay
- (ii) **Voluntary deductions** *deductions set up by the individual, e.g. health insurance,*
pension contributions, savings schemes, union subscriptions, etc.
11. State **two** advantages of budgeting. 4
- (i) *spending is kept under control, money is available for bills*
- (ii) *fewer financial worries, overspending is highlighted, etc.*

12. Give an example of **one** physical need and **one** emotional need provided by the family. 4

(i) *food, clothing, shelter*

(ii) *love, support, care*

13. List **one** function of **each** of the following:

Hormones *chemical substances that bring about changes in the body* 4

Amniotic fluid *it protects the foetus in the placenta*

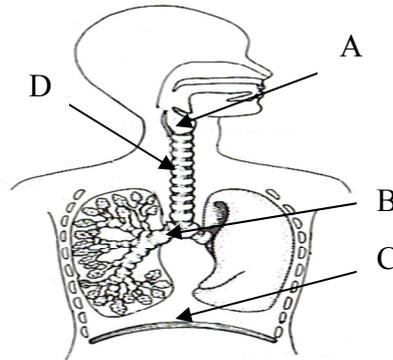
14. Name the parts of the respiratory system labelled A, B, C and D.

A Larynx voice box

B Bronchus

C Diaphragm

D Trachea / rings of cartilage



15. Why is it important for young people to have a positive mental attitude? 4

(i) *to have a high self-esteem, positive attitude to life*

ability to cope with high and lows of life

(ii) *to be happy, contented, look on the bright side*

to avoid depression, cope with emotions

16. Explain the function of a thermostat in an electrical appliance. 4

Maintains a constant temperature - can be both heating and cooling

17. Suggest **two** ways of adding emphasis to the interior design of a sitting room. 4

(i) *using wall paper/paint on single wall, spot lighting, large mirror or painting*

(ii) *using furniture, antiques, different textures on couches, curtains*

18. Describe the first aid procedure that should be followed when treating a sprained ankle.

apply a cold compress / ice-pack to the ankle, dry and wrap firmly in a bandage:

Rest, Ice, Compress, Elevate

4

19. Name **two** modern features of a cooker.

(i) *fan cooking, timers, self cleaning* (ii) *induction hobs, dual fuel, dual rings*

4

20. List **four** points to consider when choosing clothes for a special occasion.

(i) *cost, colour*

(ii) *comfortable*

(iii) *suitable for the occasion*

(iv) *properties – warm, cool, etc.*

4

21. Name **two** methods of transferring pattern markings onto fabric.

(i) *tailor tacking, tailor's chalk*

(ii) *tracing wheel and carbon paper, thread marking*

4

22. Name **four** factors that can influence fashion trends.

(i) *famous people / celebrities, season*

(ii) *media, magazines, fashion programmes*

(iii) *fashion designers, the fashion industry*

(iv) *historical events, street fashion, sporting events*

4

23. Give **two** examples of natural fibres and suggest a different use for **each** one.

NATURAL FIBRES	USE
(i) <i>wool, silk</i>	(i) <i>clothes, household items, etc. accept any correct use</i>
(ii) <i>cotton, linen</i>	(ii) <i>accept any correct use</i>

4

24. Name the stitch shown in the diagram and suggest **one** use for it.

Name slip hemming

Use to sew / turn up the hem of clothes

