**2016 Basic Design And Technology (Home Economics ) – Paper One**

1. The basic stitch which starts all crocheted articles is

A. chain  
B. cross  
C. loop  
D. stem

2. A glass is best used to serve

A. cream  
B. drinks  
C. ice-cream  
D. yoghurt

3. Which of the following is inexpensive to use in the rural area?

A. Coal pot  
B. Electric cooker  
C. Gas cooker  
D. Kerosene stove

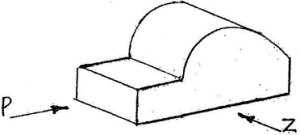
4. The visitors book signed at exhibitions help the exhibitor to know

A. the number of people who came  
B. how many works were sold  
C. the number of people who showed interest  
D. what people observed about the work

5. In drawing, objects nearer the viewer are in the

A. background  
B. foreground  
C. horizon  
D. middle ground

Use the sketch in Figure 1 to answer Questions 6 and 7

Figure 1

6. Which of the following represents the front elevation in the direction of arrow Z?

2016-ques-6A

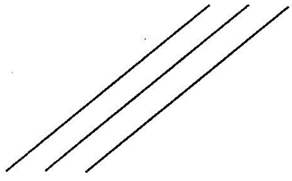
7. Which of the following represents the left end elevation in the direction of P?

2016-ques-7

8. Rhythm, balance and emphasis are

A. design processes  
B. elements of art  
C. idea developments  
D. principles of design

9.



The lines drawn above are

A. diagonal  
B. parallel  
C. vertical  
D. zigzag

10. The final stage of the design process is the

A. evaluation  
B. possible solutions  
C. specification  
D. working drawings

11. Which of the following is not a method of recording a data for solving a design problem?

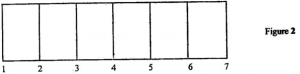
A. Observation  
B. Photographs  
C. Sketches  
D. Write-up

12. Which of the following joints will be suitable for a chair to be dismantled and reassembled?

A. Nail lap joint  
B. Glued butt joint  
C. Glued screw joint  
D. Bolt and nut

13.

Figure 2 shows the surface development of a



A. cylinder  
B. hexagonal prism  
C. hexagonal pyramid  
D. square prism

14. Select a shading style from the following options

A. Glazing  
B. Hatching  
C. Sgraffito  
D. Sketching

15. A formal outlet for raising money to start a sewing business is

A. a family member  
B. a rural bank  
C. money lenders  
D. the susuman

16. The sewing machine should be inserted with the flat side facing the ………..of the machine.

A. back  
B. front  
C. inside  
D. outside

17. Which of the following items will be the basic tools needed for learning how to sew?

A. Buttonhole scissors, pins and thread  
B. Metre rule, needles and shears  
C. Needles, tape measure and pins  
D. Pencil, pins and thread

18. Which of the following fibres is obtained by retting?

A. Cotton  
B. Jute  
C. Linen  
D. Sisal

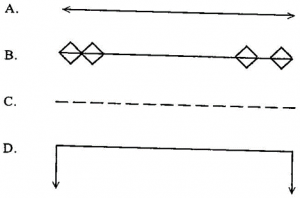
19. When making a French seam, start by placing ……………together.

A. one wrong side against one right side  
B. two right sides  
C. two right sides folded edges  
D. two wrong sides

20. The first line of stitching when making a French seam is done on the

A. cutting line  
B. right side  
C. seam line  
D. wrong side

21. Which of these pattern markings indicates seamline?



22. Strips cut on the true cross of a fabric are usually suitable for curved edges because they

A. are attractive  
B. are straight  
C. have the ability to stretch  
D. have very narrow widths

23. Which of the following tools should be used to remove fibre and nut from palm fruit liquid?

A. Colander  
B. Metal sieve  
C. Perforated spoon  
D. Strainer

24. Kitchen hygiene includes

A. using clean water for cooking  
B. washing hands before handling food  
C. washing utensils immediately after use  
D. wearing clean clothes

25. Lack of calcium results in

A. anaemia  
B. goiter  
C. marasmus  
D. rickets

26. The most expensive nutrient in the Ghanaian diet is

A. carbohydrate  
B. fat  
C. protein  
D. vitamin

27. For a hardboiled egg, cook between

A. 2 to 5 minutes  
B. 5 to 6 minutes  
C. 7 to 8 minutes  
D. 8 to 10 minutes

28. Food retains most of the nutrients and flavor when it is

A. boiled  
B. fried  
C. steamed  
D. stewed

29. When steaming

A. do not allow water to boil  
B. put the food in the boiling water.  
C. the boiling water must not touch the food.  
D. remove the food when water begins to boil

30. The elements of design which are readily noticed when a table is set for meals are

A. lines and dots  
B. shape and colour  
C. texture and lines  
D. texture and shape

# Paper One – Answers

Objective Test  
ANSWERS

1. A. chain  
2. B. drinks  
3. A. Coal pot  
4. D. what people observed about the work  
5. B. foreground  
6. A  
7. B  
8. D. principles of design  
9. B. parallel  
10. A. evaluation  
11. A. Observation  
12. D. Bolt and nut  
13. B. hexagonal prism  
14. B. Hatching  
15. B. a rural bank  
16. A. back  
17. C. Needles, tape measure and pins  
18. C. Linen  
19. D. two wrong sides  
20. B. right side  
21. A.  
22. C. have the ability to stretch  
23. A. Colander  
24. C. washing utensils immediately after use  
25. D. rickets  
26. C. protein  
27. D. 8 to 10 minutes  
28. C. steamed  
29. C. the boiling water must not touch the food  
30. B. shape and colour

**2016 Basic Design And Technology (Home Economics ) – Paper Two**

1. (a) List four stitches that can be used for neatening as well as embroidery work

(b) List four dishes which are easily contaminated

(c) (i) List three sources where information can be obtained to solve design problems  
(ii) List two methods of drawing objects in pictorial views  
(iii) List two causes of weaknesses in wooden chairs

(d) (i) State one use of each of the elements listed below in a design

1. Shape:  
2. Colour:  
3. Space:  
4. Texture:

(ii) Explain what a sketch is.  
(iii) State one reason why it is necessary to use a sketch when producing an object

**SECTION B**

2. (a) The passage below is the preparation and setting-in of a shirt sleeve in a blouse. Fill in the blank spaces with the following words provided below.

*Press, sleeve-head, shoulder, stitch, ease-in, neaten, rows, hem, underarm, right sides  
Make two ……………….of gathering stitches between the front and back sleeve, just above the seam line. Join the …………………seam and neaten. ………………..out seam. Turn the ……………..of the sleeve. Find the centre of the sleeve and mark on the ……………..Insert the right side of the sleeve into the sleeve into the armhole of the blouse with ……………..facing. Match the centre of the sleeve to the ……………seam and match the underarm seams. Pin, …………….by pulling the two rows of gathering stitches to fit sleeve into the armhole and tack. ……………..in position along the seamline and then in between the two rows of gathering stitches. Trim and ……………………….*

(b) State two reasons for taking body measurements when sewing a shirt.

(c) State three guidelines in taking body measurements

(d) List five different types of materials used for making garments.

3. (a) Use the underlisted methods of cooking to fill the table below and give an example of food cooked by each method.

boiling, baking, stewing, grilling, frying, microwave, steaming, poaching, pressure cooking, roasting

Dry Method Example of food Moist Method Example of food

(b) Explain the term nutrients

(c) List four nutrients that can be found in food and give two examples of each nutrient.

Nutrient Example of Nutrient

4. (a) List the ingredients needed for the preparation of koose.

(b) State in eight steps the preparation of koose.

(c) Mention four different articles that can be remodeled from a gathered skirt of a grown up lady.

# BASIC DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY 2

# (Home Economics 2)

# Essay

# ANSWERS

1. (a) List **four** stitches that can be used for neatening as well as embroidery work
2. Hemming
3. Herring bone stitch
4. Loop stitches
5. Over casting

[4 marks]

(b) List **four** dishes which are easily contaminated

1. Boiled rice
2. Okro soup
3. Groundnut soup
4. Fufu
5. Egg stew
6. Kontonmire stew

[2 marks]

(c) (i) List **three** sources where information can be obtained to solve design problems

1. Magazines
2. Newspapers
3. Designing textbooks
4. Experts of designers
5. Old designs and workshops
6. The internet
7. The television

(ii) List **two** methods of drawing objects in pictorial views

1. Isometric drawing
2. Oblique drawing
3. Perspective drawing

(iii) List **two** causes of weaknesses in wooden chairs

1. Missing nails in joints.
2. Loose and broken dowels (wooden pins) in joints.
3. Rusted nails
4. Rotten wood
5. Expired or bad or insufficient adhesive glue used in joints
6. Broken tenon, tongue and braces in joints.

[7 marks]

(d) (i) State **one** use of **each** of the elements listed below in a design

1. Shape: - to determine the type, figure and formation of objects in designing

2. Colour : - to determine the aesthetic beauty and appearance of a design.

3. Space: - to determine the size (height, length, width, volume or area) of a design

4. Texture: - to determine the smoothness and roughness of surfaces a design

[4 marks]

(ii) Explain what a sketch is.

A sketch is a rough drawing to quickly express a more finished picture or object.

It is usually not drawn to scale, thus, the proportions are judged by the eye.

It is usually made by freehand using pencil or pen. [2 marks]

(iii) State **one** reason why it is necessary to use a sketch when producing an object

To quickly express design ideas for clients or users

To serve as a guide to the artisan or manufacturer when making the object

To generate different design ideas from which one can choose

To save time and materials when producing the object

[1 mark]

**SECTION B**

**[50 marks]**

*Answer* **two** *questions* **only** *from this section*

**All** *questions carry equal marks*

1. (a) The passage below is the preparation and setting-in of a shirt sleeve in a blouse. Fill in the blank spaces with the following words provided below.

**[Press, sleeve-head, shoulder, stitch, ease-in, neaten, rows, hem, underarm, right sides]**

Make two **rows** of gathering stitches between the front and back sleeve, just above the seam line. Join the **sleeve-head** seam and neaten. **Press** out seam. Turn the **right sides** of the sleeve. Find the centre of the sleeve and mark on the **underarm**. Insert the right side of the sleeve into the armhole of the blouse with **hem** facing. Match the centre of the sleeve to the **shoulder** seam and match the underarm seams. Pin, **ease-in** by pulling the two rows of gathering stitches to fit sleeve into the armhole and tack. **Stitch** in position along the seamline and then in between the two rows of gathering stitches. Trim and **neaten.** [10 marks]

(b) State **two** reasons for taking body measurements when sewing a shirt.

1. for the shirt to fit well on body
2. to avoid waste of fabric
3. to save time and materials when sewing the shirt
4. to sew the shirt accurately

[4 marks]

(c) State **three** guidelines in taking body measurements

1. Ensure correct posture of wearer
2. The wearer must be in close-fitting clothes
3. Use a tape measure that has clear markings and does not stretch
4. The tape measure must be firmly in place for accurate measurements
5. Record each measurement as soon as it is taken

[6 marks]

(d) List **five** different types of materials used for making garments.

1. fabric for the garment
2. thread
3. peter sham
4. skirt bands
5. shoulder pad
6. tapes and fasteners
7. interfacing
8. cuffs and belts
9. (a) Use the underlisted methods of cooking to fill the table below and give an example of food cooked by **each** method.

boiling, baking, stewing, grilling, frying, microwave, steaming, poaching, pressure cooking, roasting

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Dry Method** | **Example of food** | **Moist Method** | **Example of food** |
| baking  grilling  microwave  roasting | Bread,cake,ofam,biscuits  Fish,meat,chicken,yam  Cake,bread and batter pudding,fish  Groundnut,plantain,cocoym | Boiling  Stewing  Poaching  Frying  Steaming  Pressure cooking | Yam,rice,fish,meat  Fish,meat,fruits,vegetables  Eggs,fish  Fish,meat,yam,plantain  Fish,kenkey,tubani,aboloo  Carrot,beans,beef,tough cuts of meat |

(b) Explain the term nutrients

Nutrients are chemical substances that help the body of a living organism to function well

(c) List **four** nutrients that can be found in food and give **two** examples of **each** nutrient.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Nutrient** | **Example of Nutrient** |
| protein | Collagen, Myosin, Keratin, Thrombin, elastin, haemoglobin |
| minerals | Calcium, iron, sodium, phosphorus, zinc, potassium, copper |
| carbohydrate | Sugars (glucose, fructose, lactose, maltose), starch, cellulose |
| vitamins | Retinol (vitamin A), thiamine (vitamin B1), riboflavin (vitamin B2), niacin (vitamin B3), folic acid (vitamin B9), ascorbic acid (vitamin C), vitamin D, vitamin E, vitamin K |

1. (a) List the ingredients needed for the preparation of *koose*.

Beans flour, salt, pepper / ginger, onion and oil

(b) State in **eight** steps the preparation of *koose*.

1. Mill beans into flour
2. Wash and grind or blend the pepper and onion
3. Pour beans flour into a mixing bowl
4. Add the blended pepper/ginger and onion
5. Mix all into a smooth paste
6. Add a little water and salt and beat to introduce air
7. Fetch spoonfuls and deep fry in hot oil, turning occasionally till light brown
8. Remove when well cooked and drain off oil.

(c) Mention **four** different articles that can be remodeled from a gathered skirt of a grown up lady.

1. a dress for a young girl
2. a fitting skirt for a young lady
3. a shirt for a boy
4. a pair of shorts for a boy
5. a duster
6. an apron
7. a small table cover