

MARCH 2021
EBS 112
FUNDAMENTALS OF HOME ECONOMICS
2 HOURS

Candidate's Index Number:
Signature:

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)
FIRST YEAR, END-OF-FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, MARCH, 2021

MARCH 23, 2021

FUNDAMENTALS OF HOME ECONOMICS

2:00 PM – 2:30 PM

This paper consists of two sections, A and B. Answer all the questions in Section A and TWO questions from Section B. Section A will be collected after the first 30 minutes.

SECTION A
(20 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions in this section.

For items 1 to 20, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

1. Which one of the meanings of food is likely to make people engage in undesirable food behaviours?
A. Balance.
B. Lifestyle.
C. Moderation.
D. Variety.
2. All the following are methods of fibre identification except test.
A. burning
B. dyeing
C. solubility
D. weighting
3. Incorrect intake of nutrients is referred to as
A. good nutrition.
B. malnutrition.
C. overnutrition.
D. undernutrition.
4. What is the main aim of blending fibres? To
A. help them stick together better.
B. make it easier to spin them into fabric.
C. minimise unwanted properties.
D. reduce the cost of fibre production.

5. Which one of the following pairs of individuals has the highest risk of becoming dehydrated?
 - A. Adults and the Elderly.
 - B. Elderly and Infants.
 - C. Infants and Young adults.
 - D. Young adults and the Elderly.

6. Which one of the following fibres is a natural cellulosic fibre?
 - A. Acrylic.
 - B. Linen.
 - C. Silk.
 - D. Wool.

7. meaning of food makes people use food as a means for acceptance into a group.
 - A. Emotional
 - B. Physiological
 - C. Psychological
 - D. Sociological

8. The process of converting fibres into yarns is known as
 - A. bonding.
 - B. knitting.
 - C. spinning.
 - D. weaving.

9. When an individual consumes more of a particular nutrient overtime, he/she is likely to develop
 - A. deficiency.
 - B. malnutrition.
 - C. toxicity.
 - D. undernutrition.

10. fibres have high resistance to mildew.
 - A. Animal
 - B. Cellulosic
 - C. Natural
 - D. Synthetic

11. Nutrition covers all of the following **except** the science that studies
 - A. chemical substances in food.
 - B. food digestion and exercise.
 - C. nutrients in food and health.
 - D. sustenance of health and life.

12. What characteristic of wool makes it suitable for dyeing? structure.
 - A. Amorphous
 - B. Crystalline
 - C. Hydrophobic
 - D. Morphological

13. Which one of the following nutrients is an expensive way of providing energy to the body?
- A. Carbohydrates.
 - B. Fats and oils.
 - C. Minerals.
 - D. Proteins.
14. In absorbency test, the of the fibre is revealed.
- A. bleachability
 - B. permeability
 - C. pliability
 - D. solubility
15. What is the importance of a balanced diet to our bodies? For growth.
- A. accelerated
 - B. maximum
 - C. minimal
 - D. optimal
16. The class of tools that aid in assembling pieces of fabrics together to form a desirable whole is referred to as tools.
- A. cutting
 - B. marking
 - C. pressing
 - D. sewing
17. What is a therapeutic diet? It is a diet.
- A. invalid
 - B. modified
 - C. occasional
 - D. seasoned
18. The three principles in forming stitches are
- A. inter-looping, interloping, interlacing.
 - B. intra-looping, interlooping, interlacing.
 - C. intra-looping, interloping, interlacing.
 - D. intra-loping, interlooping, interlacing.
19. All the following are ridge seams **except** seam.
- A. bound
 - B. lapped
 - C. open
 - D. tucked
20. Which one of the following textile fibres must be blended to reduce fire hazard?
- A. Linen.
 - B. Nylon.
 - C. Silk.
 - D. Wool.

