



## **EDUCATION-NEWS CONSULT – DODOWA, ACCRA**

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**EDUCATION-NEWS CONSULT MOCK – NOV 2023 EDITION FOR 2024 BECE**

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### **1<sup>ST</sup> MOCK EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME** **CAREER TECHNOLOGY**

**1. (a) Design brief on the situation.**

- Design and construct a suitable waiting arena where passengers can sit under the shade.

OR

- Design and make a shaded waiting area for passengers at Takoradi lorry station to provide relief from the scorching sun.

**2 marks**

**(b) Specifications on the following.**

**(i) Function**

- \* The unit will serve as a resting place for passer-by.
- \* The waiting area should provide adequate shade to protect passengers from the sun's heat and be well-ventilated to ensure proper airflow.
- \* The design should include comfortable seating options, such as benches or chairs, to allow passengers to sit while waiting for their bus.
- \* The design should have enough seating to accommodate the expected passenger load during peak hours.

**1 mark each × any 2 = 2 marks**

**(ii) Construction**

- \* The unit should be constructed at the lorry station
- \* The structure should be constructed using high-quality and durable materials that can withstand the region's climate conditions, including intense sunlight, rain, and humidity. Materials should be weather-resistant and easy to maintain.

\* The waiting area should be designed with accessibility in mind, ensuring it is easy for passengers of all ages and physical abilities to use. This includes the construction of ramps for wheelchair accessibility and appropriate signage.

**1 mark each × any 2 = 2 marks**

**c. Principles to follow before steaming**

- \* Ensure all the ingredients are cleaned, measured, and ready before steaming.
- \* Use fresh and high-quality ingredients for the best results.
- \* Select a steamer that suits the dish's size and shape, or improvise if necessary.
- \* Flavor the kpokpoi with the right herbs, spices, and seasonings for the desired taste.
- \* Steam for the appropriate duration; overcooking can lead to a mushy texture, while undercooking can make it tough.
- \* Use a fork or toothpick to check if the kpokpoi is cooked through; it should be tender and not raw in the center.
- \* The water should boil before food is put into it.
- \* The water should be kept boiling throughout the cooking period.

**1 mark each × any 4 = 4 marks**

**d. (i) Identification of the images labelled A and B**

A - Blouse **1 mark**

B - Shirt **1 mark**

**(ii) Tools and equipment in making the images above.**

- \* Sewing machine
- \* Scissors
- \* Measuring
- \* Pins and needles
- \* Fabric chalk or marking pen
- \* Iron
- \* Ironing board

**1 mark each × any 3 = 3 marks**

**2. (a) (i) Explanation the term free-hand cutting.**

Free-hand cutting refers to the art of drafting a design directly on materials like fabric, paper, wood, or other substances and cutting out without the use of templates, stencils, or measuring tools.

**1.5 marks**

**(ii) Disadvantages of free-hand cutting.**

- \* It causes anxiety for beginners
- \* Free-hand cutting is prone to human error, resulting in less precise and inconsistent shapes or sizes.
- \* Due to inaccuracies, free-hand cutting can lead to material wastage as you may need to discard or rework pieces that don't meet the desired specifications.

- \* Complex shapes are challenging to achieve with free-hand cutting, as it requires a high level of skill and precision.
- \* Free-hand cutting can be time-consuming, as it often involves careful measurement and multiple attempts to get the desired outcome.
- \* It's difficult to replicate the same shape or pattern accurately when using free-hand cutting, making it unsuitable for mass production or when consistency is essential.

**1 mark each × any 2 = 2 marks**

(b) **(i) Definition of seam.**

A seam is the stitching line where two fabrics are stitched together permanently. **1.5 marks**

(ii) **Types of seam and two examples each.**

\* **Conspicuous seam**: They are seams that appear on the right side of a garment.

Examples are machine stitches, double stitch, overlaid, slot seam.

\* **Inconspicuous seam**: They are seams that cannot be seen on the right side of a garment.

Examples are French seam, plain seam, open seam.

**1 mark for type of seam, 1 mark for explanation and 0.5 mark for each example = 6 marks**

(c) (i) **What is cover?**

Cover refers to the table space in front of a person's seat. **1 mark**

(ii) **Table etiquettes.**

- \* Be on time for meals.
- \* Wait for others to be served before starting to eat.
- \* Do not talk when there is food in your mouth.
- \* Pass food to others or ask politely for it to be passed to you.
- \* Chew food with mouth closed, biting a little at a time.
- \* Eat slowly and quietly.

**1 mark each × any 3 = 3 marks**

3. **(a) Rules to be observed in microwave cooking.**

- \* Cover food to keep it moist
- \* Use the correct temperature and time to ensure effective cooking
- \* Never use a metal or aluminium saucepan in a microwave oven.
- \* Food should be of even size and shape to obtain best result
- \* Rotate food for even heating.
- \* Follow recommended cooking times.
- \* Let food stand for even cooking.
- \* Be cautious when heating liquids.

**1 mark each × any 4 = 4 marks**

(b) **(i) Fullness in garment construction**

Fullness in garment construction refers to the provision of extra allowance in the garment. **2 marks**

(ii) **Factors to consider when choosing a method for arranging fullness in garments.**

- \* The purpose for which the article will be used.
- \* The type/ texture of fabric or material used.
- \* The position on the garment where fullness is being made.
- \* The shape of the fullness.
- \* The age of the wearer of the garment.
- \* The type of garment

**1 mark each × any 4 = 4 marks**

(c) **(i) Explain the term small size business enterprise.**

Small size business enterprise refers to a business with capital of up to one hundred thousand Ghana cedis (GH¢100,000) and a work force of 6 to 29 and use appreciate technology.

**2 marks**

(ii) **Explain the following terms as used in career opportunity.**

**Interest;** Interest in career opportunity refers to pursuing a career that uses your talents and analysis with your values and preferences. **1 mark**

**Skills;** Skills in career opportunity is the combination of one's abilities, qualities and experiences applied to perform tasks well. **1 mark**

**Values;** Values, in the context of career opportunities, refer to the job related beliefs, principles, and ideals that individuals prioritize in their professional lives.

**1 mark**

4. **(a) Copy and complete the table below**

Tools	One specific important use	One most important care
Hand file	* Smoothing rough edges and surfaces * Shaping various materials	* Clean the file regularly to prevent clogging debris * Store the file properly to prevent damaging teeth
Bolster	* Chiseling and cutting bricks * Creating clean and precise edges of materials	* Sharpen the bolster's blade when it becomes blunt * Keep the bolster clean and dry to prevent rusting

**1 mark each = 4 marks**

(b) **(i) What is portion control?**

Portion Control refers to a way of controlling the size or quantity of food to be served to an individual.

**2 marks**

(ii) **Reasons why portion control is important.**

- \* Portion control helps us to spend less money on food.
- \* It helps to provide what the body needs for normal functioning and nourishment.
- \* It prevents waste of food since the exact quantity of food is cooked and served.
- \* It allows you to have a tight handle on how many calories you are presumably consuming.
- \* It helps make profit in catering business because there is no waste of food.

**1 mark each × any 3 = 3 marks**

(c) (i) Mention **three** dress styles you know.

- \* A-line or shape styles.
- \* Apron dress
- \* Kaftan dress
- \* Kimono dress
- \* Denim dress
- \* Pinafore dress
- \* Off-shoulder dress.

**1 mark each × any 3 = 3 marks**

(ii) **Identify three body parts that are measured to make a dress.**

- \* Bust
- \* Waist
- \* Hips
- \* Shoulder width
- \* Back length
- \* Arm length
- \* Dress length

**1 mark each × any 3 = 3 marks**

5. **(a) Explain the following with two examples each.**

**(i) Measuring tools**

Measuring tools are instruments or devices used to determine the dimensions, size, quantity, or quality of objects or materials.

**Examples;** Ruler, Tape measure, Protractor, Scale, Surveyor's tape, Measuring cup

**2 marks for explanation and 0.5 mark for each example × any 3 = 3 marks**

**(ii) Marking out tools**

Marking out tools are tools used for transferring shapes and lines onto materials to provide a guide for cutting, bending, shaping and other workshop operations.

**Examples;** Tailor's chalk, pencil, pair of compasses, pair of dividers, calipers, templates.

**2 marks for explanation and 0.5 mark for each example × any = 3 marks**

**(b) (i) What is finishing?**

Finishing is the final surface treatment given to products or artefacts to improve their beauty, attractiveness, and protection. **2 marks**

**(ii) State any three types of finishes.**

- \* Dye
- \* Varnish
- \* Stain
- \* Shellac
- \* Lacquers
- \* Emulsion paint
- \* Oil paint
- \* Plaster of Paris (POP)
- \* French polish
- \* Tiles **1 mark each × any 3 = 3 marks**

**(c) Write down two causes of structural failure.**

- \* Bad design
  - \* Faulty construction
  - \* Foundation failure
  - \* Extraordinary load
  - \* Natural disasters like flood, earthquake, fires
  - \* Inadequate supervision and control of site operations
- 1 mark each × any 2 = 2 marks**

**(d) What is the essence of sketch before the actual drawing is done?**

The essence of sketching before the actual work is done lies in its ability to visually plan, iterate, and communicate ideas effectively. It serves as a tool for problem-solving, inspiration, and efficient exploration of concepts, helping to identify issues early and streamline the creative process.

**2 marks**

**OBJECTIVES**

1. C	6. C	11. B	16. D	21. A	26. C	31. A	36. B
2. A	7. C	12. D	17. B	22. A	27. A	32. D	37. A
3. A	8. B	13. B	18. C	23. B	28. B	33. A	38. B
4. A	9. C	14. A	19. A	24. D	29. B	34. B	39. B
5. A	10. A	15. B	20. C	25. D	30. A	35. A	40. D