

Strand 3: Hygiene practices

3.1: Hygiene in rearing animals

Section A

1. A.
2. B.
3. B.
4. B.

Section B

1. It prevents the water from becoming stagnant, dirty and contaminated with droppings or algae, ensuring animals have access to clean, safe drinking water that won't spread waterborne diseases.
2. Regularly remove and replace damp or dirty litter (bedding material).
Improve ventilation in the house by opening windows or air vents to increase fresh airflow.
3.
 - (a) Regularly shovel out the accumulated manure and soiled bedding.
 - (b) Sprinkle wood ash or lime on the floor after cleaning to absorb residual moisture and neutralise odours.
 - (c) Ensure the floor has proper slope for urine drainage and open up vents to maximise ventilation.
4. (a) True (b) True
5.
 - (a) Remove equipment - Take out all portable items like feeders, waterers and nests for separate washing.
 - (b) Dry cleaning - Shovel out all the old, dirty litter and scrape accumulated droppings off the floor and perches.
 - (c) Wet cleaning - Scrub the floors and walls thoroughly using clean water and detergent to remove stubborn stains and dirt.
 - (d) Disinfection and refilling - Apply an appropriate livestock disinfectant to kill germs, let the house dry completely and then spread fresh, clean litter (like dry sawdust or wood shavings) before bringing back the clean equipment.
6. False. Good nutrition and clean housing are equally important. Even if animals are fed high-quality food, keeping them in dirty, unhygienic conditions will stress their immune systems, expose them to severe pathogens and lead to illnesses that cause weight loss and low production.

3.2: Laundry: Loose coloured items

Section A

1. C.

2. B.
3. A.
4. D.
5. C.

Section B

1.
 - (a) Warm water helps to remove dirt and does not cause colour to run.
 - (b) Reduce time spent washing and therefore reduces excess loss of colour.
 - (c) Squeezing out helps to remove excess water without causing colours to run into each other.
2. Salt is added in the final rinse to prevent loss of colour.
3. Vinegar helps to brighten the colour in clothes.
4. The article should be aired to ensure that it is thoroughly dry before storage. This is to prevent dampness which can cause dye transfer if clothes are stored stacked together.
5. Washing in hot water; using harsh detergent; drying in the sun; prolonged soaking; using bleach.
6. iv, ii, v, i, iii
- 7.

Practice	Suitable or Not suitable
Washing loose coloured clothes with white garments.	Not suitable
Testing colour fastness before washing.	Suitable
Using the recommended detergent.	Suitable
Leaving wet-coloured clothes in a pile for several hours.	Not suitable

8.
 - (a) The clothes may fade.
 - (b) Hang them under the shade away from direct sunlight.
9.
 - (a) It may damage the fabric.
 - (b) Kneading and squeezing.
 - (c) It prevents damage to the fabric and helps the garment retain its shape and colour.