

Strand 3: Hygiene practices

3.1: Cleaning waste disposal facilities

Section A

1. B.
2. C.
3. D.

Section B

1. Waste bin, sink, open drain.
2. Accumulated waste provides food for pests.
Dirty areas provide breeding and hiding places for pests.
3. To remove germs and prevent infections.
4. Spread of water-borne diseases; blockage of wastewater flow.
5. To prevent bad smells; to reduce growth of germs and mould.

3.2: Disinfecting clothing and household articles

Section A

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

Section B

1. Some germs can remain after laundering, so disinfection is necessary to kill the remaining microorganisms and prevent the spread of disease.
2.
 - Musa's sports clothes – they have sweat and dirt from sporting activities.
 - The mother's nursing uniform – contamination from the hospital environment.
 - Baby's clothing – He or she soils herself therefore the clothes need to be disinfected.
 - Younger brother's clothing – he is active and playful, and his clothes are contaminated from the environment in which he plays.
3.
 - (a) Yes. Cotton is a strong material and can withstand direct sunlight to disinfect it.
The shirt is white and therefore will not fade from been exposed to sunlight.
 - (b) Flipping ensures that all sides of the shirt receive adequate sunlight.
4.
 - (a) Paul's handkerchief would be effectively disinfected. He used enough salt to make the disinfecting solution effective. A small amount may not disinfect effectively.

(b) The salt is added in the final rinse

5.

(a) Cotton handkerchiefs, face towels, dishcloths, napkins, cleaning cloths or dusters, nappies, white cotton underwear, cotton bed linen (pillowcases or sheets).

(b)

- Put water in a *sufuria* or saucepan and dip in the laundered face towel.
- Place on a source of heat and bring to boil.
- Boil for at least 10 minutes, turning occasionally with a pair of tongs or stick.
- Remove the towel from boiling water, place in cold water and rinse.
- Dry in the sun, secured with pegs.