HOME ECONOMICS

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The aim of the Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME) syllabus in Home Economics is to prepare the candidates for the Board's examination. It is designed to test the candidate achievement of the course objectives, which are to:

- 1. Acquire knowledge on the concepts and principles of Home Economics education;
- 2. Apply the principles of foods and nutrition to planning, selection and preparation of meals and the adoption of food hygiene and safety;
- 3. Equip students with knowledge and skills in clothing and textiles;
- 4. Apply the principles of Home Management in housing and family living.

DETAILED SYLLABUS

7	TOPICS/CONTENTS/NOTES	OBJECTIVES
SECTION A: HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION		
1. Ho a. b.	me Economics Meaning, scope and importance of Home Economics Objectives and ideals of Home Economics	Candidates should be able to: i. examine the importance of Home Economics to the individual, family and society; ii. identify the objectives of Home Economics. iii. determine the scope of Home Economics.
2. Are a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h.	Home Management Interior decoration Credit management Florist Foods and Nutrition Catering Dietetics Nutritionist Public Health Education Clothing and Textile Fashion designing Family and Child development Early and childhood education Teaching Counseling Media Research	Candidates should be able to: i. recommend possible vocations in the different areas of Home Economics. ii. relate skills required to each vocation; iii. assess the benefits of each vocation to the individual and society; iv. identify current vocations in Home Economics; v. identify sources of career information.

TOPICS/CONTENTS/NOTES **OBJECTIVES** Interrelationship of Home Economics with Candidates should be able to: other subjects: compare the different areas of study from Biology, Geography, Chemistry, Physics, which Home Economics derive its knowledge Agricultural Science, Fine Arts, Economics, determine the contributions of these subject to Mathematics etc. Home Economics. SECTION B: HOME MANAGEMENT **Principles of Home Management** Candidates should be able to: Meaning of Home Management Highlight the meaning of Home Management identify steps involved in the management Steps in the management process Decision-making: meaning and process process; c. Motivation for Home Management e.g. iii. determine issues for decision-making in the goals, values, standards, needs and wants, likes and dislikes. examine the role of motivators in home iv. management. 2. Candidates should be able to: Resources identify the resources available to the Human Resources: definition and types Time management; definition/ individual and family; types ii. determine the steps involved in household - types of worktime budgeting; - factors influencing the use of iii. examine ways of family saving; apply the principle of time management to iv. - advantages of time management work simplification in the home; Energy, definition and reasons for examine the sources of income available to an v. energy management individual; - work simplification - its purpose give reasons for saving family income; vi. - guidelines for work simplification examine the sources of income available to an v. and time saving gadgets; individual: give reasons for saving family income; Skills, creativity, attitudes etc. vi. Material Resource: definition/types suggest alternative resources for home vii. - income and money management management; - meaning and types of income viii. analyse the principles of money management. - principles of money management - household budgeting; steps in making a budget - economic security of the family - bank accounts - traditional savings, building societies and insurance. 3. **Family Living** Candidates should be able to: Definition and types of family compare types of family; Advantages and disadvantages of assess the effect of family life cycle on family ii. family types living; The family life cycle iii. differentiate between the types of relationships ii. Family relationships that exist in the family; - husband/wife relationship, parent/child iv. determine the factors that influence family relationship, brother/sister or sibling relationships; relationships v. assess the influence of family size on family factors that influence family relationships;

vi.

identify characteristics and problems of

relationship

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	c. Basic personality profiles - meaning of personality - extroversion, introversion and anxiety/ stability d. Adolescents and their problems e. Family crises f. Conflict and conflict resolution g. Human right i. Meaning of human right and fundamental human right ii. Right of women and children iii. Violation of human right h. Communication and role of ICT in the Family	adolescents. vii. compare the basic personality profiles (extrovert, introvert); viii. identify types of family crises and ways of solving them; ix. identify sources of conflict and solution strategies; x. identify types of human right and human right violation; xi. suggest remedies for breach of human rights; xii. identify factors that hinder communication in the family; xiii. determine factors that enhance communication in the family; xiv. identify the advantages and disadvantages of ICT.
4.	Marriage/Sex Education Meanings of marriage and sex education a. Boy/Girl relationship	Candidates should be able to: i. differentiate between types of marriages in Nigeria; ii. compare the advantages and disadvantages of inter-tribal marriages; iii. analyse the role of courtship and engagement in marriages; iv. examine the different ways of planning a family; v. identify types, causes and prevention of sexually transmitted infections and diseases.
5.	Pregnancy and childbirth a. Menstruation, pregnancy and childbirth, labour delivery and post-natal care b. Childcare, baby's layette care of the baby, bathing, feeding etc. c. Care of toddlers - common ailments in children - immunization d. child development - stages, social and emotional - good habits and character training - play and play materials e. Parenting - meaning and importance - responsibilities of parents	Candidates should be able to: i. describe the process from conception to birth; ii. determine the care an infant needs from birth to 5 years; iii. determine the factors that affect pregnancy; iv. analyse complications that arise during labour; v. differentiate between the stages of labour; vi. identify the symptoms of common ailments in children; vii. differentiate between the types of play materials viii. trace the stages of development in children; ix. recommend suitable play materials for children; x. identify responsibilities of parenting.
6.	Housing the family a. Houses and home - types of houses - factors that affect the choice of a house - ways of acquiring a house b. Interior decoration	Candidates should be able to: i. differentiate between a house and a home; ii. determine the factors that influence residential choice; iii. identify items that beautify living areas;

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	c.	 wall finishing and the application of principles of art and design to colours textures lines and proportions flower arrangements Furniture and furnishings in the home types factors that affect choices and position. 	 iv. suggest suitable colours, textures and other related factors that should be considered in interior decoration; v. determine factors that influence choice and arrangement of furniture; vi. compare different floral arrangements;
	d.	Utilities in the Home i. Water – source, uses, purification etc. ii. Household fuels e.g gas, coal, kerosene, fire wood and sawdust iii. Electricity – related terms, generation, safety etc. iv. Communication devices e.g. GSM, computer	Candidates should be able to: i. identify utilities in the home; ii. appraise the advantages and disadvantages of these utilities in relation to their alternatives
7.	Ho	me surfaces	
	a.	Types and care of surface and coverings e.g. wood, tiles, formica, concrete plastics, linoleums, mats rugs and terrazzo	Candidates should be able to: i. identify common surfaces in the homes ii. suggest cleaning agents and their uses in the home;
	b.	Identification, preparation and use of cleaning agents such as water, soap, abrasives and polish - Care of home surfaces and coverings e.g. washing, sweeping, dusting, shampooing, buffing and polishing.	iii. identify materials needed for preparing local cleaning agents; iv. compare the care of the following: - wood - plastic - concrete - rugs - mats - linoleum
8.	San	nitation in the Home	
	a. b. c. d.	Drainage systems – types and care Disposal of household refuse Household pest and control Pollution and health hazards	Candidates should be able to: i. differentiate between the types of liquid household refuse; ii. suggest ways of disposing household refuse; iii. identify common household pest and their control iv. identify some disease transmitted by pests; v. examine sources of pollution; vi. determine the health hazards of pollution.
9.		nsumer Education	
	a.b.c.d.	Meaning and importance of consumer education Definition and types of market Distributors or consumer agents Sources of consumer information	Candidates should be able to: i. identify the types of media used by advertisers; ii. assess its advantages and disadvantages; iii. determine sources of consumer, advice and information;
	e. f.	Purchasing practices Advertising	iv. apply the principles of consumer education to wise shopping;
	g.	Consumer rights and responsibilities	v. analyse the rights and responsibilities of the

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	h. Government agencies and regulatory bodies	vi. identify the government agencies regulatory bodies and their functions.
SEC	CTION C: FOODS & NUTRITION	
1.	Foods and Nutrition a. Definition of food and nutrition i. Classification of nutrients, their source and function, deficiency diseases ii. Classification of foods, cereals, fats and oils, sugars, milk and milk products, meat, fish pulses, nuts, fruits and vegetables. b. Nutrition and health i. Relation of nutrition and health ii. Factors affecting good nutrition e.g. income, food in season, availability of food etc. c. The digestive system d. Nutrition for special groups e.g. infants, toddlers, adolescents, manual workers,	Candidates should be able to: i. differentiate between the following terms: food nutrients, carbohydrates, mineral elements, fatty acids enzymes, metabolism and digestion; ii. analyse the process which break down large food molecules; iii. recommend the nutritional need for special groups; iv. determine the reasons for the nutritional needs of the following: - expectant/ lactating mothers - sedentary /manual workers - children between 5 and 8 years - adolescents. v. identify factors affecting good nutrition.
2.	etc. Meal planning a. Principles of meal planning b. dietary needs and meals for special occasions and groups c. preparation and serving of meals d. snacks and beverages - meaning, types and functions e. Table setting, table manners and hostessing	Candidates should be able to: i. identify factors that influence the choice and preparation of food for the family; ii. plan meals for special occasions e.g. weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, etc; iii. plan meals for special groups e.g. vegetarians, invalids convalescence, HIV/AIDS, etc. iv. identify types of snacks/beverages and their functions v. compare types of table setting; iv. determine the qualities of a good hostess.
3.	 Cookers and cooking a. Types, choice and care of cookers e.g. gas, electric, microwave, etc b. Reasons for cooking c. Cooking terms d. Methods of cooking e.g. boiling, stewing, baking, steaming etc moist and dry methods of cooking e. Methods of heat transfer e.g. conduction, convection and radiation. 	Candidates should be able to: i. suggest reasons for cooking food; ii. identify types of cookers, their choice and care. iii. group the methods of cooking into the following: - Moist methods - Dry methods - Fast methods - Slow methods iv. determine the method of heat transfer in the various methods of cooking.
4.	Flours and uses a. Types and uses of flours b. Raising agent e.g air, yeast palmwine, steam, etc.	Candidates should be able to: i. identify types of flours and their uses; ii. select appropriate raising agents for basic mixtures;

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		iii. use flour to produce assorted food items;
5.6.	Basic mixtures - Pastries/Batters - Definition/uses Scientific methods in foods and nutrition a. measure units and accuracy b. various nutrients tests in food e.g test for protein, fats and carbohydrates c. recipe development	Candidates should be able to: i. differentiate between batters and pastries; ii. use batters and pastries for different purposes; Candidates should be able to: r i. develop basic recipes in food preparation ii. demonstrate skills in unit measurements; iii. detect the nutrient in a given food.
7.	The Kitchen: - types of kitchen; - arrangement - tools and equipment - selection, use and care	Candidates should be able to: i. compare large and small kitchen equipment and tools; ii. determine factors to consider in selecting tools and equipment.
8.	Safety and hygiene a. Common accidents in the home - causes of accidents in the home	Candidates should be able to:
	 preventive measures. b. First Aid; definition/components of first aid kit simple first aid for burns, scalds, cut 	to live in; s iii. specify items which should be included in a
	bruises, bleeding, electric shock poisoning, chocking and bites. c. Kitchen, personal and food hygiene - Communicable and non communicable disease.	iv. suggest simple first aid for scalds, cuts, bleeding, burns etc.
	d. Sense organs and care - Exercise and cosmetics	communicable diseases and their preventive measures; vii. determine the effect of exercise and cosmetics on the skin; viii. describe the structure of the sensory organs; ix. suggest ways of taking care of the sensory
9.	Food Storage and Preservation	organs.
	 a. Meaning and purpose of preservation - causes of food spoilage - principles of food preservation - methods of food preservation. 	Candidates should be able to: i. identify agents of food spoilage; ii. analyse the principles involved in the preservation and storage of foods; iii. compare the advantages and disadvantages of
	 b. Convenience foods - definition and types - guidelines for selection - additives to convenience foods. 	food preservation; iv. identify convenience foods; v. compare the advantages and disadvantages of using convenience foods vi. determine guidelines for selecting convenience
	c. Food additives - Types and uses	foods; vii. identify additives used in foods;
	d. Rechauffe dishes- meaning, rules and types- advantages and disadvantages of	viii. compare the advantages and disadvantages of rechauffe dishes

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		rechauffe dishes		
10.	Hora a. b. c. d. e. f.	definition common gardening tools advantages of home gardening types of soil plants and crops suitable for home garden preparation and care of home garden	Cano i. ii. iii.	determine the procedure involved in home gardening; identify gardening tools; assess the economic importance of home gardening;
SEC	CTIO	ON D: CLOTHING & TEXTILE	Cond	lidatas should be able to:
1.	b. c. d.	origin of fibres definition of textile terms, eg fibres, fabrics, yarn, staple, filament, blends, etc. locally made fabric e.g. aso-oke, Okene cloth, Benue cloth, akwete, gwado etc. classification and properties of fibres e.g cotton, rayon and silk fabric finishes: moth-proofing, embossing, durable pleating, flame-proofing and stain-repellant print e.g tie and dye, screen printing etc. Textile labelling meaning and types recognition of washing, cleaning and ironing symbols, wool symbols	i. ii. iii. iv. v.	differentiate between weaves using diagrams; determine the characteristics of fabrics; identify reasons for giving finishing to fabrics; compare types of labels found on clothing; state the uses and importance of locally made fabric; assess the importance of label on garments.
2.	Sew	ving equipment and garment		
		struction	Cand	lidates should be able to:
	a.	Sewing machine, basic tools and equipment - types, parts, use and its care	i. ii.	identify the types and parts of a sewing machine; identify basic tools and equipment used in
	b.	Basic process in garment construction e.g basic stitches, seams edge finishes, crossway strips.	iii.	garment construction; describe various process in garment constructions;
	c.	Style features e.g collars, yokes, pockets, frills, cuts and belts.	iv. v.	apply basic process in garment construction; determine style features on garments;
	d.	Arrangement of fullness e.g darts, tuck gathering, pleats, smocking and shirring.	vi.	determine style features to enhance the beauty and quality of garments;
	e.	Decorative design, decorative stitches, needlecraft e.g tarting, crocheting, knitting, appliqué patch work and soft toys.	vii. viii. ix.	apply decorative designs on fabrics; differentiate between types of household clothing using various designs; apply the knowledge of sewing to mend and
	f.	Simple processes and mend garments e.g patching, darning and renovation, batik/tie and dye	x.	renovate garments; compare the process of making batik/tie and dye;
	g.	Garment construction - figure types, basic body measurement	xi.	relate body figures to the selection of styles and fabrics;
		and pattern drafting	xii.	determine factors which affect the choice of

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	h.	 choice of styles for different figures factors influencing the choice of fabric. Wardrobe planning and maintenance basic rules in wardrobe planning factors affecting wardrobe planning, weather, occupation, personal features. good grooming, dress sense and accessories definition 	clothing; xiii. identify factors to consider in wardrobe planning; ivx. compare the following terms: - good grooming - dress sense - accessories - colour harmony
3.	Lau	undry and care of clothes	
	a.	Washing and finishing process, sorting, mending, removal of stains, soaking, rinsing, drying and ironing	Candidates should be able to: i. arrange in correct order the processes involved in the washing and finishing of clothing;
	b.	Laundry agents – water, detergents, soaps, stiffness and disinfectants	ii. compare the role of stiffeners and disinfectants in laundry work;
	c.	Stain i. meaning, types, removing agents ii. process of removal	iii. suggest ways of removing common stains;iv. differentiate between the following:- laundry agents
	d.	Iron and ironing temperatures	stainsironing temperatures.

RECOMMENDED TEXTS

- Anfani-Joe, M.E. and Ogunjide, L.O. (1993) *Home Management for Senior Secondary School 1 3*, Ibadan: University Press Plc.
- Anyakoha, E.U. and Eluwa, M. (1990) *Home Management for Schools and Colleges*, Onitsha: Africana FIRST Publishers.
- Anyakoha, E.U (2006) *Home Economics for Junior Secondary Schools Books 1 3*, Onitsha Africana FIRST Publishers.
- Neil, A and Hesmondhalgh, Z. (1985) A Complete Revision Course for O'Level and GCE, Revised Home Economics, Charles Co. Ltd.
- Ogunjide, L.O., Egbuchulam, B., Eyisi, O. Anifani-Joe, M.E and Olusanya, J.O. (1993) *Clothing and Textiles for Senior Secondary Schools* 1-3, Ibadan: University Press Plc.
- Olusanya, J.O., Eyis, O., Anfani-Joe, M.E., Ogunjide, L.O. and Egbuchlam, B. (1990) *Foods and Nutrition for Secondary Schools Books* 1-3, Ibadan: University Press Plc.
- Olusanya, J. O., Olojala, S. O., Bala, F and Eyisi, O. (2000) *Exam Focus, Food and Nutrition for WASSCE and SSCE*, Ibadan: University Press Plc.

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