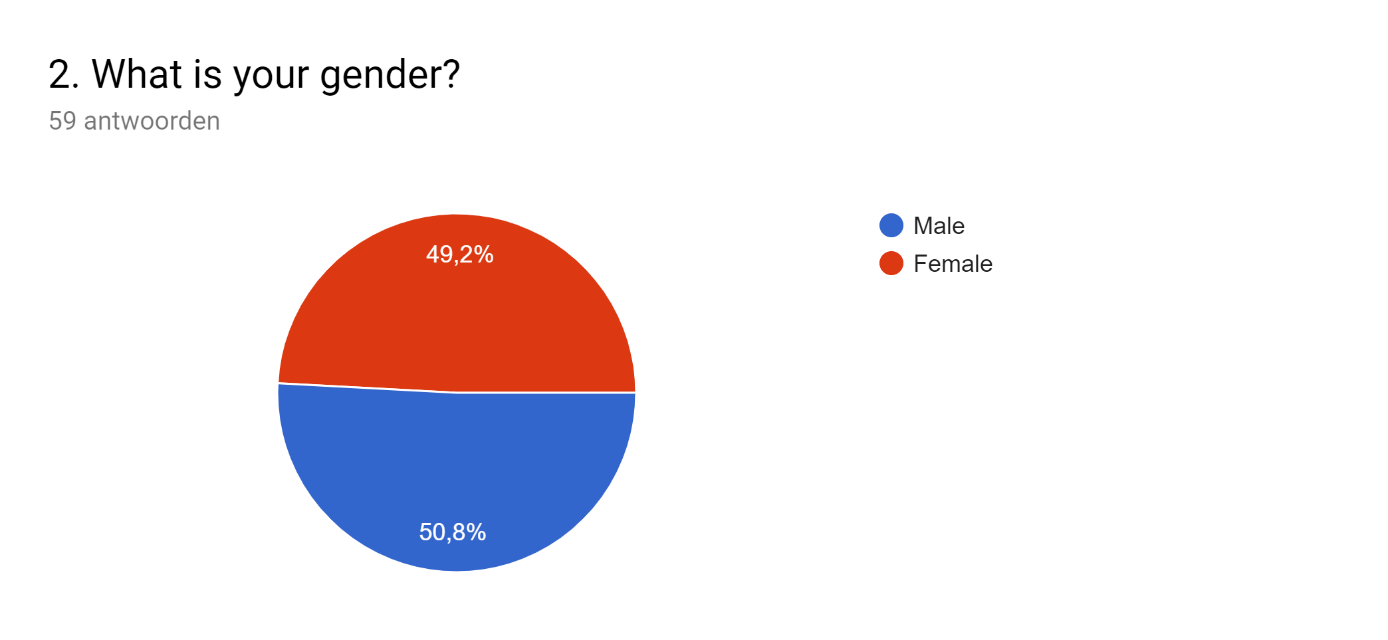
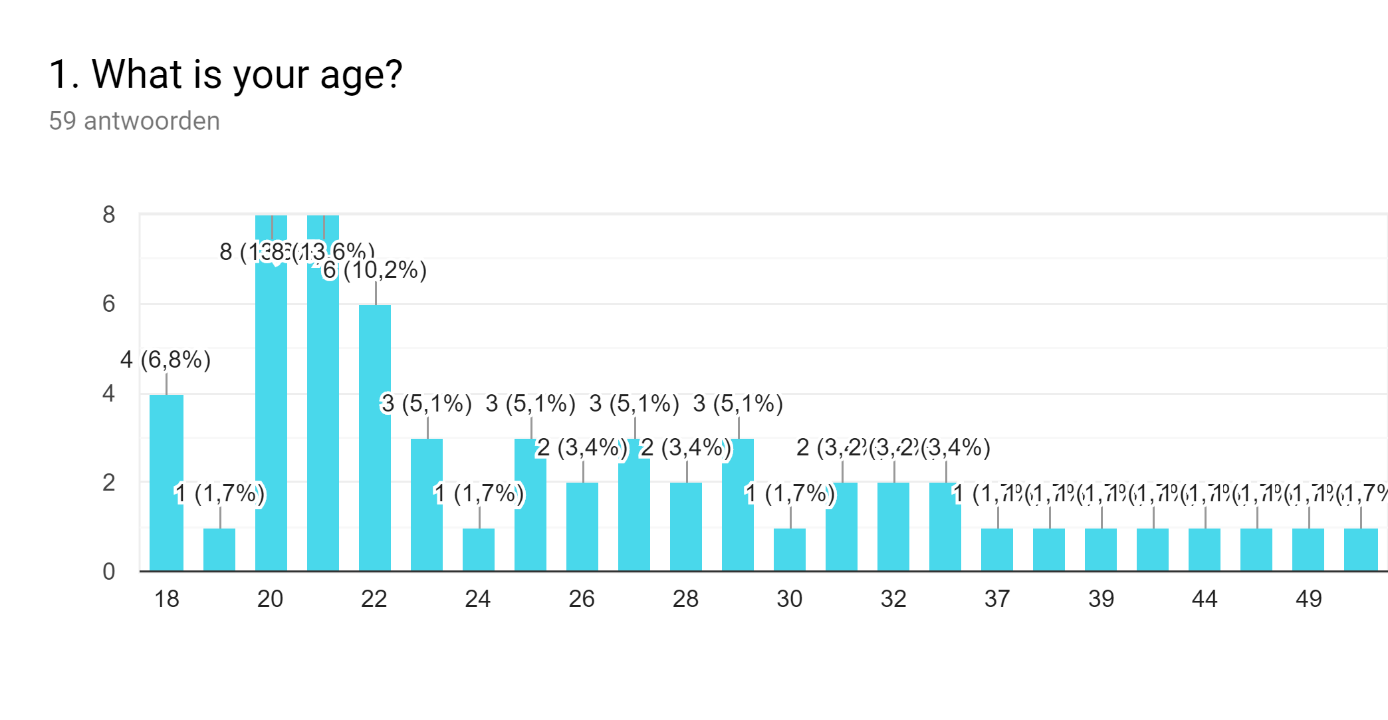
**Thesis survey - Answers**



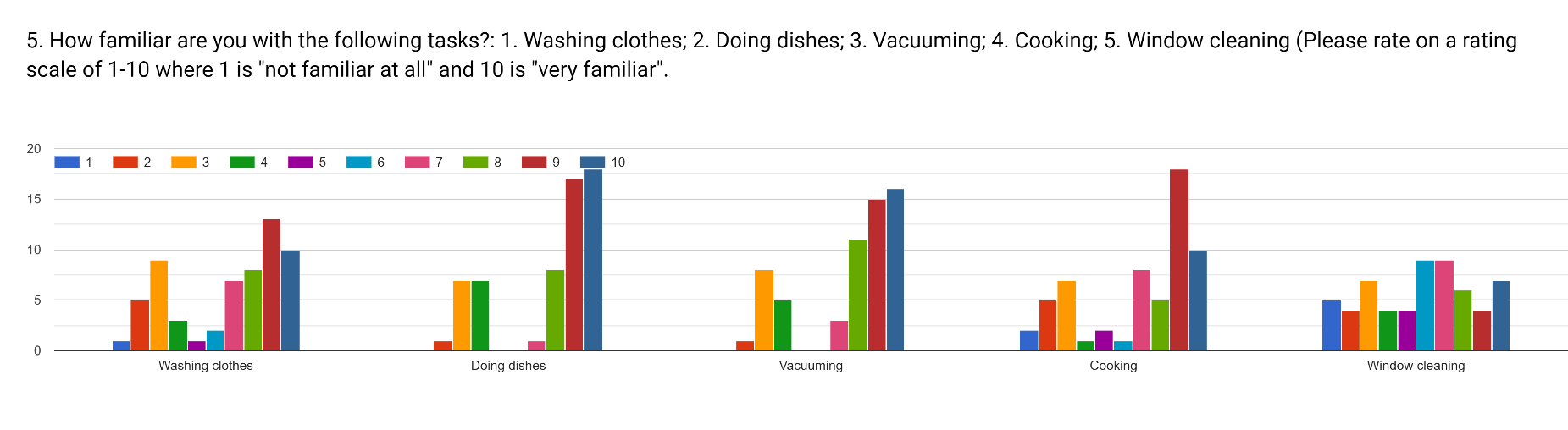
(29 females, 30 males)

3. What do you study? (If you are not a student, you can leave this field blank)

|  |
| --- |
| Communication |
| Hbo social work |
| Mechanics |
| Software Engineering gang gang |
| Artificial Intelligence |
| International Business Administration |
| Information Sciences |
| Governance and Organisation studies |
| International Business Administration |
| Information Science |
| Information Sciences |
| Information science |
| Fashion& Design |
| Econometrics |
| commerciële economie |
| Flight Attendent |
| Commercial sciences |
| Commerciële Marketing |
| Accountantcy |
| International Business Administration |
| Architecture |
| Social work (SPH) |
| Contactlensspecialist |
| Medicine |
| Information Sciences |
| Master Social and Cultural Anthropology |
| Web developer |
| Information Sciences |
| Accountancy |
| Information Sciences |
| Physics |
| Built Environment (architecture) |
| Civil engineering |
| Vliegtuigtechniek |
| International Relations & Political Science |
| VMBO |
| VMBO |
| Psychology (Erasmus) |
| Post Master Accountancy |
| Artificial Intelligence (AI) |
| Biology |
| Toegepast Pyschologie |
| Biomedical Sciences |

4. What is your profession / What kind of working field are you in? (If you do not have a job, you can leave this field blank)

|  |
| --- |
| Entertainment and Creative industries |
| Social worker |
| IT |
| Medewerker Verkoopklaar bij de Albert Heijn |
| Sales |
| Recruitment |
| Junior consultant |
| Designer |
| Office Assistent |
| Business owner / Sales |
| sales |
| Catering industry on Schiphol |
| Marketeer |
| Hospitality |
| Chef |
| Employee in the supermarket |
| Call center |
| Pilot |
| Optician |
| Recruitment |
| Retail |
| Administratie medewerker |
| Administratie |
| Albert Heijn |
| Assurance intern |
| Salesman |
| Support & inside sales |
| Sales |
| Sales |
| Entrepeneur |
| Mc Donalds |
| Mc Donalds |
| Assistent accountant |
| Facility Manangement |
| Pensioenkunde |
| Accountant |
| AI |
| Animal rescue |
| Psycholoog |
| PhD student |
| AI Researcher |
| Lecturer (higher education field) |
| PostDoc Digital Humanities |
| Researcher |
| CTO |
| Assistant professor in Computer Science |
| Researcher |
| PhD |
| Research |
| Software engineer |
| PhD student/developer |
| researcher computer science |
| Psychology PostDoc |
| Developer |
| Post-doc researcher |

6. What do you consider to be commonsense knowledge when washing clothes? (You are able to list several answers)

|  |
| --- |
| Empty all pockets |
| The cleaner the better |
| Separate you clothes by color. For example: Colored, dark and white separately. |
| Kleur op kleur. Zwart op zwart. Kleren van binnenuit wassen voor optimaal resultaat. |
| Het scheiden van verschillende soorten kleding, waspoeder/waspods gebruiken, wasprogramma selecteren die past bij het wasgoed. |
| Dat je niet alles bij elkaar gooit maar het verdeeld |
| -You need soap -Every piece of clothing has a label that tells you how to wash it |
| Kleren in de trommel doen, deurtje dicht. |
| Not too hot, seperate colors from white, use the right type of detergent per specified wash. |
| Which types of clothes can be washed together, and the functions of different programmes |
| Know the different programmes, know how to sort clothes, know the detergents |
| Know how the washing machine works Know which clothes belong together in the washing machine |
| Don't mix colors, check the labels for instructions, watch out for soft clothes, put hoodies/jeans reversed and zipped up, check pockets before washing |
| 1) Seperating colours 2) using the right temperature |
| Wash white with whites only |
| Temperature, color, washing liquid |
| Separate colored and white clothes, and separate different clothing materials. |
| Opening door |
| welke kleuren je bij elkaar kan wassen en op welke stand en tempratuur je dit moet wassen |
| That you need to separate white from colour clothing |
| Knowing that you don't wash white and colour together. |
| Using the washingmachine |
| Seperating colors, using detergent |
| Use soap. Let it dry in the sun immediately after you’re done. |
| In case of washing your clothes with a machine, I think the buttons of how long you want your clothes to be washed and how f.e. Handwash mode. |
| Kleur scheiden, bepaalde temperatuur, poeder erin, vergeet je telefoon niet eruit te halen |
| All the clothes are wet after it's washed.  It will take some time till the clothes are dry.  You have to open the clothes, so it can dry faster. You have different kind of standards for washing the clothes. For example colourful clothes and white clothes |
| Sorthing clothes |
| Color by color |
| Het scheiden van kleuren |
| Turn around socks Color correct |
| Divide between coloured and non-coloured clothes |
| Seperating colors and fabrics. |
| Witte was en gekleurde was apart wassen |
| Kleur apart van wit |
| how to turn the machine on and off, what program you should use, that black clothes should go together etc |
| Watch the labels, colors, temperature and materials |
| Just pressing the button and wait till its done |
| sorting by colour, clothes having washing / drying instructions on the labels |
| -At which temperature you wash specific pieces of clothing -Washing colour-orginized |
| Use the right temperature with the material or clothing type that you are going to wash |
| What to wash seperately |
| Seperating the whites from the colours |
| Set the machine ,hang the clothes,fold them |
| Separate white from colour / Where to put softener |
| Kleuren scheiden, wasmachine aanzetten |
| All the clothes have to be and look clean and have to smell fresh after I washed them. |
| Wassen |
| Degrees and putting white with white only |
| Never mix Colors and White |
| Knowing how to sort clothes, what detergent to use and when to apply fabric softener. |
| Bedienen van wasmachine |
| Je moet weten hoe de hele procedure in elkaar zit |
| What temperature to use, what colors not to combine. |
| Washing clothes means they are dirty. Water is required to clean clothes A washing machine can be used to wash clothes |
| Do not wash color clothes together with white (light color) clothes.  Do not use high temperature for dark color clothes.  Do not use bleach for clothes of any color other than white. Use pre-wash cycle for heavily dirty clothes. |
| different fabrics require to be washed at different temperatures |
| Separate colors, keep the temperature low unless there are stains, high temperatures cause colors to fade, the main detergent goes in the largest receptacle. |
| you need soap and water |
| - when clothes come in contact with water, they become wet |
| - A too high temperature will damage coloured (mostly cotton) clothes - New coloured clothes can release colour and affect other clothes they're washed with - Soap is required - Conditioner can be used - Use spin dryer to make your clothes dry faster - Spin dryer can damage delicate clothes - Wool stuff shouldn't go in the washing machine - Choose the temperature and the time according to the type of clothes you're washing |
| used on clothes that are dirty typically automated using washing machine, requires electricity  clothing gets wet uses some kind of soap machine uses centrifuge to get most of the water out takes roughly an hour when using machine clothes come out clean, usually within certain bounds, higher water temperature washes better when water temperature is too high, clothes can shrink permanently  some dyes (primarily red) can transfer to other clothing items clothes can be hung to dry or put in a dryer |
| Separate textile types before washing, distinguish in general between high en low temperature washing |
| Separate colours, put them in water first and add soap, rinse. |
| It involves warm water, detergent, clothing, dirt or stains in them. You wash using a laundry machine. It takes electricity to spin the clothing through the warm water, where the detergent dissolved in the water dissolves the stains. The clothes are spun at high speeds at the end of the washing cycle to spin out the water, but the clothes emerge damp from the machine, so you need to dry them out. |
| Detergent is needed Detergent can be in liquid or in powered form. You can select a temperature and sometimes a program on the washing machine. You need to check the termerature recommendation on the cloths' labels in order to select right termperature on the machine |
| Clothes need to be removed from the machine once washed. |
| Clothes are washed when dirty. Usually with water. Lights apart from Darks. They need to be hanged as soon as possible, otherwise you need to iron. |
| the laundry will be washed, but comes out wet, and will need to be hung out to dry afterwards |

7. What do you NOT consider to be commonsense knowledge when washing clothes?

|  |
| --- |
| There is none |
| Washing your clothes too warm. It will shrink |
| The washing temperatures and which materials are able to be cleaned by hand and which are not. |
| Don’t have that much knowledge about this subject |
| Op hoeveel graden elk soort kleding/stof gewassen mag worden. Mijn nani had ooit een mooie arsenal shirt van me verpest doordat ze de was te heet had gezet en zo die letters aan de voortkant van m'n shirt verdwenen. #neverforgetwhatnanidid |
| -Different colours of clothing have to be separated. -The symbols on the labels of clothing all have a different meaning -Some clothes cannot be washed in the washing machine but the label can tell you. |
| Bonte was, witte was, niet te vol douwen, hoeveel graden, hoeveelheid wasmiddel etc |
| Seperate light colours from black |
| Any tricks for cleaning stains which don't go away after washing your clothes |
| How the machine works |
| The temperature |
| knowing where to put the detergents |
| How much soap you need |
| Black socks with color |
| Verbruik |
| On how many degrees which materials should be washed |
| Choosing washing temperature |
| hoe je bepaalde stoffen moet wassen |
| The degrees |
| Exactly on what degree you have you wash your clothes |
| Ironing |
| Washing white clothes on a higher degree |
| How long to wash. |
| What the signs mean when putting the washing powder in the washer, like the flower sign etc. It can be confusing. |
| Welke temperatuur, hoe lang, hoe het apparaat werkt |
| Degrees for washing the clothes |
| Brooming |
| Don’t wash certain things too hot |
| Wat wel en niet in de droger kan |
| Using powder other liquid soap |
| putting socks in a washing bag so the socks don't scatter |
| Seperating towels from normal clothes. Wash clothes inside out. |
| Alles door elkaar wassen |
| How much soap and what soap to pour in (it is probably different for every color etc) |
| What brand of washing machines or powders are better than others. How much power washing takes or how much that might affect the environment. |
| doing a first wash with salt and vinegar to "set" the color on certain items and prevent excesive colour bleeding. |
| Nothing. Washing clothes is common sense knowledge. |
| Wash your clothes to high on temperature |
| What washing soap is best |
| The right dosage of the powder |
| Drying |
| The exact time of one washing |
| Graden, toeren, materiaal instellen op wasmachine, waar wasverzachter en waspoeder ingaat |
| Some of the clothes are or look still dirty or smell like sweat after I washed them. |
| Soap |
| N/a |
| Use pods instead of laundry detergent |
| What temperature is best for conserving energy. |
| Watertemperatuur bepalen |
| Washing temperatures Colour separation Knowledge of washing programs |
| Which temperature to use for each type of fabric. Which fabrics can be tumble dried. |
| to distinguish which program is appropriate |
| I don't understand this question. |
| when new clothes with Colors do not wash with other colors |
| - the maximum water temperature for a given type of clothes |
| - The use of colour catcher - Using too much of conditioner is harmful for the environment |
| how the soap works why centrifuging reduces water content why it takes an hour how to treat every type of stain the optimum temperature to wash clothing the specific temperature at which clothing starts to shrink why some dyes come off how the washing machine works internally how the dryer works internally how the clothes get dirty in the first place |
| Which type of textile needs which exact treatment |
| Select water temperature on the basis of textile |
| Some components in the washing detergent, such as the sulphates are arguably bad for the environment. The process of removing stains can involve redox (reduction-oxidation) reactions. There are different possible orientations for the washing drum in the machine, the more well-known orientation is a drum suspended on a single axis that allows for a washing machine door to open sideways. However, there are also washing machines that are top-loaded. Although it precludes you from mounting a dryer on top of such a machine, the advantage is that a top loader is suspended on two axes, allowing for less wear. This form factor also allows the machine to be more compact. |
| There is a separate compartment in the detergent drawer for fabric softener |
| You can't put any kind of soap in it, you need a special one for laundry in a specific place. |
| That you use a machine or not. And how to operate the machine. |
| separate by colors and or clothing types, choose correct program and temperature, add correct amount of detergent and softener |

8. What do you consider to be commonsense knowledge when doing dishes? (You are able to list several answers)

|  |
| --- |
| Scrub it well, more than once, until clean |
| To use cif while doing the dishes and close the tab |
| Rinse the dishes, then use soap to clean and finally wash it off. Also use hot/warm water, not cold. |
| Het gebruik van een spons bij het wassen van de borden, lepels, etc. wanneer men niet gebruik maakt van een vaatwasser. |
| Spoelen, afwasmiddel zetten op schuurspons, zachte kant schuurspons gebruiken bij objecten die gevoelig zijn voor krassen/indien je geen krassen wilt, drogen met handdoek |
| Dat je eerst de spullen afspoelt |
| -You need soap, water and a sponge or a dishwasher -You clean the dishes using the sponge -You might get wet when you use too much water |
| Schoonmaken |
| Use soap, hot water, dishwash soap |
| When using a dishwasher, you should know how the dishwasher functions and which items can be put in the dishwasher When doing the dishes without a dishwasher, you should know what type of cleaning product to use. |
| Using the soap and know how to wash |
| Know how the dishwasher works |
| being careful with handling them, not scrubbing pans with special coatings, use soap sparingly |
| Not using the same sponge you use for washing cutting boards where you cut raw meat for regular utensils |
| Use Hot water |
| 1. Dishes should be wiped dry after washing them 2. Do not use a hard scrubbing sponge to wash certain dishes |
| Opening tap |
| hoe je de vaat wast |
| In which order you need to wash it |
| Use soap  Use warm water |
| Use hot water |
| Doing the bigger dishes first, using a clean sponge |
| The use of soap and clean both sides. |
| Where the dishwasher tablet should be put. Whether you wash it by hand or the dishwasher, you need water. |
| Gebruik zeep, heet water, niet de antiaanbak laag mole |
| You can do the dishes by hand and also with a dishwasher.  It will dry when you clean it with a dish towel.  You need soap and water for the dishes, otherwise it will not be clean. |
| Washing properly |
| Use dish soap. Rinse the dishes |
| Turn off the water when washing the dishes with soap |
| Get the dishes wet |
| Use dish soap. Rinse the dirt off with water. |
| Afwas zo zetten dat het kan opdrogen |
| De manier hoe je schoonmaakt en geen domme dingen uithalen |
| That you should put soap in, use a brush, then dry it after |
| Be careful cause dishes can break fairly easily, dont burn your hands, use soap |
| Also press the button on ‘cleaning’ |
| using soap and some kind of spunge or brush. |
| Using slightly warm water |
| Clean your dishwasher one time a month |
| Hot water more effective |
| Wash and dry |
| Soap |
| Use warm water |
| Afwasmiddel en een sponsje gebruiken op z'n minst, vaatwasser inruimen |
| All the dishes have to be clean and they have to shine. |
| Borden |
| How the machine works |
| Use dishwasher |
| When to apply different kinds of sponges and how to use water temperature to your advantage. |
| Hoeveelheid wasmiddel bepalen |
| Hygiënisch zijn |
| Use warm water and soap |
| Water is required to clean dished You need a sponge, water and soap Removing dirt means cleaning |
| Use high temperature for greasy dishes. Soak dishes and pans with thick layers of food, or burned food in the bottom. Soak dishes and pans with dry/old remaining of food. |
| the sponge should be clean |
| Dry dishes with a tea towel. Rinse very dirty dishes. |
| you need soap and water |
| - you need to close the dishwasher in order to run it |
| - Dishes have to be dirty - You have to use soap - You have to use a sponge or similar |
| process to turn dirty dishes into clean dishes typically automated using dishwasher, requires electricity uses some kind of soap dishes get wet takes a couple of hours in the machine takes roughly an hour when done manually dishes come out clean, usually within certain bounds, higher water temperature washes better when water temperature is too high, some dishes are damaged  plastic containers may deform when put into the machine |
| Rinse before cleaning, handle glass with care |
| Keep them in water before washing, use appropriate soap and warm water. |
| The main methods for doing dishes are either by washing in a sink, or using a dish washer. Both methods involve water, usually warm. |
| You need a container of warm or hot water (usually a sink). The dishes should be immersed into the water. The surface of the dishes should be in contact with some dishwashing liquid. Usually, this is done by pouring the liquid into the water. You can use either a brush or a sponge to clean the dirt of the dishes. |
| Stop cleaning the dishes when they are clean. You need something additional than water to wash them. |
| Dishes are washed when dirty. Water is used. |
| the dishes are put in water with soap, need drying afterwards |

9. What do you NOT consider to be commonsense knowledge when doing dishes?

|  |
| --- |
| There is none |
| To leave the dishes dirty |
| Leaving the dripping dishes on the kitchen counter. |
| Volgorde van afwassen, eerst borden of toch liever glazen bijvoorbeeld, wat is efficiënter |
| -How put soap in the dishwasher and turn it on |
| Water met sop en afwasborstel bestaan ook gewoon |
| That washing with warm water is better than with cold water (washes the oil away) |
| What washing pill to put in the dishwasher |
| when having fatty dishes, first wash with cold water after that the fat settles and you can hit it with warm water |
| How to wash a spoon without making a mess by getting water everywhere |
| Washing |
| Use dishwashing detergent to do dishes |
| Use soap |
| Using soap |
| To check whether the dishes are really clean |
| Out of experience I know that it’s not common sense that the plastic around the tablet should be taken off. |
| Degrees for the dishwasher |
| That glasses can get stains from not drying them properly |
| Weten wat wel en niet in de vaatwasser kan |
| Which soap you use |
| heat up the dishes with warm water to rid oily surfaces |
| Not use hard sponges on delicate items. |
| Niet afwazen en in de kast zetten |
| You might be allergic to certain soap which you’ve never used |
| There is more you can don then touching the bottom |
| not using brushes on pans with a non-stick layer |
| I do not see what could go wrong |
| Organize your plates |
| Type of soap |
| The tight settings for the dishwasher |
| Dry |
| Hoe je het beste je vaat opstapeld in de vaatrek of hoe je vaatwasser insteld |
| Some of the dishes are not cleaned, there are rests of food on in it or they don't shine at all. |
| Water |
| Clean your dishes before putting in dishwasher. It’s a pain to clean afterwards and plumbers make bank fixing it for the lazy among us. I’m looking at you, yes. |
| How to save time doing dishes. |
| Prijzen van het servies |
| Vuil achterlaten |
| Specific trics to get certain stains out. |
| Choice of soap |
| Hot water thrown on dishes after being cleaned make them more shiny (no stains of calc). Which fabrics of cloth do not leave fluff in glasses. |
| starch is a good degreaser |
| start with the glass (for hygiene purpose). It also seems to be good for one relation when doing the dishes together |
| - that one has to be careful to not obstruct the part of the dish washer where the detergent comes out |
| - The dish soap destroys the fat and dirty by simple chemical reaction, so to clean crusted dirt, just put some water with a drop of soap inside on the dish/container - Metal sponges damage teflon-covered pans |
| how the soap works why it takes this long how to treat every type of dirt on dishes the optimum temperature for every dirty dish the temperature at which plastics start to become soft how the machine works internally how the plates get dirty in the first place |
| first handle glassware |
| Use specific anti stain products |
| Doing the dishes by hand can be considered a good exercise on mindfulness. It is easy to let the mind wander about during dish washing, but one can use the occasion to focus on the here and now of dish washing instead, an opportunity to gain focus and let the day rest. |
| You should rinse the dishes after cleaning them to rid them of soap and dirt. Nails get softer when in frequent contact with water so if you experience this problem you can use dish washing gloves. |
| The sponge to clean dishes has two sides. One is for the grease, the other is to remove stuff that is hard to remove otherwise. |
| Which kinds of dishes can go in a dishwasher. |
| use warm water, add correct amount of detergent |

10. What do you consider to be commonsense knowledge when vacuuming? (You are able to list several answers)

|  |
| --- |
| Go through everywhere |
| To turn on the vacuumer and use electricity |
| Put the powercable in the wall outlet. Use the vacuumtool to suck up the dirt. Don't suck things that are too big. |
| Als je een stofzuiger hebt met meerdere standen kan je de ene stand gebruiken voor bijv. laminaat en de andere voor tapijt. |
| Kleine voorwerpen die weggezogen kunnen worden eerst verwijderen van de vloer. |
| Dat je alles stofzuigt ook in de hoeken |
| -The vacuum cleaner has to move around in order for you to clean your space -The vacuum cleaner sucks all the air in -Some small items can be sucked in so you have to be careful with that |
| Don’t forget corners, look if you have a full vacuuming bag. |
| Which different modes of a vacuüm cleaner serve which function, and how to empty a vacuüm cleaner |
| How to turn on the vacuum cleaner and how to vacuum efficiently |
| Do the whole house |
| use the two modes when switching from hard to soft floors, extend the pole to reach difficult spots, always fully extend the power cord, if you have multiple power levels put in on full power for hard floors, don't vacuum wet stuff unless your vacuum can handle it |
| Every corner |
| Do not vacuum big materials that are on the floor |
| Using the device |
| hoe je de vloer schoon maakt |
| That you need to turn the switch on when you are vacuuming a carpet |
| Vaccuum under your bed |
| Know how to use it |
| Starting at the corners |
| Vacuum every corner but do it gently. |
| That you should shift to the front and the back, everyone vacuums in the same way/pattern I think. |
| Zuig niet te grote dingen op |
| The dust is going away when you are vacuuming.  You have to be careful during vacuuming, cause sometimes it takes the little things with it. |
| Cleaning |
| Also vacuum the part which is not visible dirty |
| Hoe de stofzuiger werkt |
| Take the corners with you |
| dust goes in the vaccuum |
| See if there is a vacuum bag inside. Put the plug in. Vacuum the floor. |
| Eerst alles erom heen dus tafels en banken doen en dan stofzuigen |
| How to turn the vacuum cleaner on, how to clean the mess that is on the floor |
| Some things are too large to vacuum, for carpets you dont wanna use a brush while for 'flat' surfaces you do want to use it. |
| only collects dust and small garbage, not suitable for sticky objects, liquids etc, |
| Don't forget the corners while vacuuming |
| To have a bag inside |
| Plug the vacuum in |
| No soap |
| Start with big surfaces and then smaller |
| Dat je stekker in stopcontact moet steken voordat je begint. Heen en weer bewegen met de stofzuigerbuis en uiteinde op de grond. |
| There have to be no dust, sand or waste on the floor, after I cleaned it. |
| Keep the machine connected to the hose |
| To not hoover any liquids and how to change dirt bags. |
| Stofzuiger aanzetten, stekker in stopcontact steken. |
| Alles goed schoon stofzuigen |
| How a vacuum works and when to renew the vacuum bag |
| Vacuuming allows to remove dirt from the floor |
| Empty the dust container for better performance. Clean the brush for better performance. |
| the floor should be dry before vacuuming |
| Change the socket when moving between rooms. Change the bag when the vacuum cleaner stops working. Remove the vacuum head to clean corners. |
| you need electricity |
| - you should remove small toys from the floor before vacuum-cleaning |
| - The vacuum cleaner needs to be plugged to a power socket - The vacuum cleaner needs to be on - You need to have some dirt on the floor to vacuum |
| process to remove dust and other small objects from floor uses a vacuum cleaner, requires electricity uses air suction machine only covers a small area of the room; needs to move around one or two passes is enough for one spot different brushes for flat surface (wood) and bumpy surface (carpet) |
| Switch device between hard and soft floors |
| Remove small objects from the floor |
| Vacuuming involves a machine that pulls air through a compartment, trapping the dust and dirt in the air into the compartment. Most vacuum cleaners use a bag for this compartment that will gradually fill up the more vacuuming you do, eventually needing replacement. A vacuum cleaner uses electricity. |
| A vacuum cleaner needs to be turned on for it to work. You push and pull the long end of the machine over the floor. It sucks up dirt. The dirt ends up in a sac in the machine, which needs to be replaced once in a while when it is full. The machine needs to be turned off when you are done. You should avoid sucking up small items on the foor that are not dirt. |
| You need water for this. |
| You use a vacuum machine with the sucking part down. At some point you need to clean it otherwise it doesn't suck well anymore. |
| the vacuum sucks op the dust, it makes noise, it does not work well on liquids, the vacuum is heavy, it does not fit under all furniture, the cable limits its operational radius, the hose can act in surprising ways, the cable rolls up automatically |

11. What do you NOT consider to be commonsense knowledge when vacuuming?

|  |
| --- |
| Using the correct end |
| To vacuum the windows |
| Don't use the vacuumcleaner to suck up spiders (or other living beings). |
| Onder de banken schoonmaken en de hoeken van het huis. Begin eerst in een hoek zodat het vuil niet meegaat naar plekken die al schoongemaakt zijn. |
| Welke eindstukken je soms liever kan gebruiken voor efficiënter stofzuigen |
| -How to turn the vacuum cleaner on since there are so many that are different from each other. |
| Beste techniek om je stofzuiger achter een hoek vandaan te trekken |
| Sometimes you have to go over the same spot twice. |
| When to use soft power and hard power |
| Changing dusters |
| knowing how to swap the vacuum bags (if you have a vacuum of this type) |
| Smell |
| Use the brush for tiles, and use the flat brush for carpet |
| Put it away |
| How to change it |
| Have no answer |
| Fixing it when it broke down |
| Getting underneath furniture |
| What to do with the vacuumbag. |
| That there are two standards. One for the carpet and one for the floor without a carpet. |
| Walking |
| Differences in certain vacuum cleaners |
| Welke type zuigzak bij je stofzuiger hoort |
| Using different kind of vacuümcleaners |
| no clue actually |
| There is a button which helps adjusting the vacuum cleaner to different types of floor. |
| Snel doen en niet kijken of goed wordt op gezogen |
| Eerst de grond |
| Dat er verschillende standen vaak zijn (tapijt/gladde vloer) en verschillende koppen voor de stofzuiger. |
| What brands of vacuum cleaners are better than others (the ones marketed as amazing arent per se so), how the dust on the ground can affect air quality |
| got nothing on this one |
| The function of the tiny extra’s that come with the vacuum, which one for which surface |
| Clean your vacuuming machine |
| Nothing |
| Emptying the vacuum when full |
| Wet floor |
| How a vacuum cleaner is made |
| Stofzuigerzak checken en plaatsen. Verschillende opzetstukken of demonteren van de buis zodat je verschillende plekjes kan doen. |
| There is still dust or waste on the floor after I cleaned it. |
| Stekker |
| When you clean the vacuum cleaner, you become the vacuum cleaner. |
| Hoe de motor van de stofzuiger werkt. |
| Alleen voor een gedeelte schoonmaken |
| Do not vacuum wet floors |
| How and when to clean filters. |
| vacuuming noise is a white noise |
| be careful for small toys |
| - when to change the bag of the vacuum cleaner |
| - The vacuum bag, if any, needs to be empty enough for the vacuum to operates properly |
| where the dust and small objects come from the maximum weight the machine can lift from the floor why one or two passes is enough why different brushes should be used for different types of floor |
| How to renew filters |
| Empty the vacuum cleaner dust bag |
| Vacuum cleaners used to be a lot louder until a few years ago. This strengthened consumers impression that the vacuum cleaner was doing a good job. However, there is of course no correlation between the loudness of a vacuum cleaner and its cleaning abilities. |
| Vacuum cleaners without a bag exist. Some vacuum cleaners have separate brushes for particular surfaces, such as carpets. The motor of the machine will damage if you suck up too much construction dust and gravel. |
| It is more effective if you hoover beforehand. |
| How to assemble the machine because they are all different. |
| replace the bag if the vacuum indicates as such, you need to find the correct bag type/size for your vacuum in the manual |

12. What do you consider to be commonsense knowledge when cooking? (You are able to list several answers)

|  |
| --- |
| SEASONING (salt and pepper) |
| Turn on the gas and use oil |
| Use oil or some kind of fat to make sure the food doesn't stick to the frying pan. Also wash all your food before cooking. |
| Bij een gasfornuis: eerst gas open en direct vuur aansteken. Als kip gekookt wordt moet het wel een goeie kleur hebben. |
| Handen wassen van te voren, schone koomomgeving hebben, veilige kookomgeving hebben |
| Dat je steeds test en daarop smaak aanpast |
| -Fire is hot so be careful -You have to pay attention because you don't want a mess or burn your food |
| Eten opwarmen |
| Using the rigt type of oils/ingredients |
| Some basic knowledge about herbs and spices and with which foods they go well, and alsof knowing how to put together a nutritious meal (carbs, fats, protein and vitamins and minerals) |
| Know when and how much oil to use, how much fire you should use |
| The time  Herbs  Oil Pepper and salt |
| don't leave spoons etc. in the pans, use the right amount of heat, don't leave something one the fire when you're not in the same room, use a burner not larger than the pan size |
| Wash your food before cooking |
| Planned out and multitasking |
| Basic cooking skills |
| 1. Do not cook with too much oil, butter, or other sources of fat 2. Use wooden spoons for certain pans, instead of metal spoons |
| Use the pan |
| verschillende gerechten kunnen maken |
| When something is done you can taste it and you know when it is ready |
| Knowing tot salt your water when you're cooking pasta or patatoes |
| Clean and tidy |
| Prep your meals first |
| What ingredients to use. How to prepare it. |
| How to handle heat. How to make the basics. How to cut food. What kind of knives are for what. |
| Zwart is niet goed, pas op ui, kip is goed voor de memmen |
| When you want to put something in the oven, the oven first has to be heated.  The pan is hot when it is on the stove. You can't touch the pan, while it is on the stove cooking, because it is hot. |
| Food |
| Don’t let the meat be raw |
| WAshing ingredients before cooking |
| Wash the chicken or meat well  Use different material when you are preparing meat and vegetables |
| Heat the pan before using |
| Not burn the food. Cook the chicken untill it is free of bacteria’s and germs. |
| eten niet aanbranden is belangrijkste |
| Eerst voorbereiden |
| That you should always use oil or butter in a baking pan. That you should put on the extractor hood. |
| Always cook chicken, and be careful with anything else that's raw. Dont cut yourself. Dont burn yourself. Watch out for expiration dates. Dont use too much salt or other spices. |
| Know when the meat or chicken is ready and take your time and enjoy cooking |
| you need some form of heat, exposing it to heat to long (usually) burns it. |
| That it is home tutored |
| Pick the right ingredients |
| Combinations of flavors |
| Not burning the food |
| Working with a knife |
| How long to cook something/ which spices to use / how to separate an egg yolk |
| een recept erbij pakken met uitleg en ingrediëntenlijst, je hebt potten pannen nodig en een hittebron. |
| The food have to be cooked (with fresh ingredients? and it has to taste good. |
| How to use the basics. Cook eggs. Was je kip before bakken. Dropped food in the bin (geen 10 sec regel). |
| If taste is bland, consider adding salt. It enhances flavor. |
| First, to prevent yourself from getting hurt and after that knowing how to make your food consumable. |
| Hand niet in het vuur steken, groente snijden |
| Juiste ingrediënten |
| How to cook in general? |
| you need some food, recipient (pan, pot) and a source of power (gas, electricity) cooking requires aggregating and transforming the state of some food |
| Usage of each type of pan for each cooking. Best types of cuts for different cooking. Taste for salt when the food is not boiling. |
| tools, pots and pans should be cleaned before cooking |
| Fry onions and garlic on a low heat, don't let them brown. Boil water in the kettle before transferring it to a pot. Clean your worksurface as you go |
| use one's nose to check the ingredients |
| - hot water hurts your skin |
| - Fire burns - Cooking can smell badly - You need some sort of heat source, if you're preparing a cooked dish |
| process to provide enjoyable food for humans humans require food to produce energy/not die involves combining edible items "cooking" implies that heat was used on at least one of the ingredients some ingredients can only be eaten when cooked the following can change the resulting dish: - ingredients used - amount of each ingredient used - the shape and size of the ingredients - order of adding - combination of steps in the process - duration of each step in the process usually requires: - pots/pans - stove/oven - salt and oil - meat - vegetables |
| Careful with hot plates and pans, stir fluid products; watch out for heating too long and too much; use water, oil or butter; |
| Wash fresh products before cooking |
| Cooking is the process of heating food to improve its edibility and taste. It often involves pans. |
| Water in a pan will come to a boil when pan is put on a stove and the stove is turned on. The higher the heat of the stove, the faster the water will come to a boil. If you add food to the water in the pan, the food will soften after some time. Pasta needs to be in boiling water for a predetermined amount of time for it to be edible. The amount of time needed for a particular type of pasta is often listed on the packaging. |
| You should only cook edible things. |
| Cooking is a way to make consumables easier to eat and perhaps more tasteful. |
| you need to the boil water before adding pasta, reduce the gas if it overcooks, cut vegetables with a sharp knife on a wooden/plastic board, removal of certain parts of fruit/vegetables |

13. What do you NOT consider to be commonsense knowledge when cooking?

|  |
| --- |
| Kind of seasoning (garlic, chili etc.) |
| To burn your food and eat it later on. |
| There are different kinds of "anti-stick material" to use (instead of fat or oil). |
| Verschillende kookstijlen. Bij Aziatisch eten is de lengte van het koken essentieel om ervoor te zorgen dat de ingrediënten optimaal tot bloei komt in het eten. Of het fornuis afdekken met folie zodat je het achteraf niet helemaal hoeft schoon te maken. |
| Het is niet common knowledge dat je voor elk gerecht weet welke ingrediënten erin moeten, wat de een wel weet omdat diegene het altijd maakt, hoeft de ander net zo goed niet te weten. |
| Dat je niet alles uit een kant&klaar pakje hoeft te halen |
| -At what level of heat you have to put your stove since every dish is different -What ingredients and how much of it you have to put in your meal |
| Cooking some vegetables longer than others. |
| Elaborate knowledge of herbs and spices, and knowing advanced cooking skills, of any difficult recipes |
| When to use the lid |
| Know all the recipes |
| knowing the cooking time, when or when not to use a lid |
| How much salt you need |
| Cooking all sorts of ingredients |
| How a cooking stove works |
| Choose temperature |
| wat bepaalde kruiden zijn |
| The flavouring |
| Knowing how long meat takes to be ready |
| Know all recipes |
| Time every dish perfecty so they will be done at the same time |
| What the calorie counting or the fat percentage is |
| How to handle an electric cooking plate. How to make specific dishes. |
| Het recept |
| What kind of ingredients you need for the meal you are making. |
| Certain things you have to cook to get a certain flavor released |
| How to cook certain dishes |
| Amount of spices |
| Chopsticks for cooking is an option |
| Wash the meat before cooking. Use lemon and vinegar to do so. Wash rice before cooking. |
| Niet te veel zout en peper |
| Gas aan laten staan |
| How exactly to cook a meal (how long to cook, etc; you can find it online). |
| How to make fancy dishes, or just any dish you’ve never made. |
| Dont be to fast |
| A lot possible here since this daily task has the highest skill-floor and -ceiling out of all these tasks. But as for some examples: combination of flavours and their effects on the overall taste of a dish, ingredient properties, function of ingredients in a certain recipe and the effects of putting in to little / much, to early/late etc. |
| How to remove the ‘bones?’ From a fish |
| Don't let it burn |
| Flamberen |
| The right temperature to cook certain food in |
| Cleaning |
| How you make a new recipe |
| Wassen van je groente vlees, kruisbesmetting. Je eten lekker laten smaken dmv (verse) kruiden en weten hoe je gezond kan koken (250gr groente p dag en niet te veel vetten en koolhydraten) |
| The food is not cooked enough or it doesn't taste good (because of the use of 'old' ingredients). |
| How to season a wok. |
| How to make your food tasty. |
| Exacte voedingswaarde van de ingrediënten. |
| Onhygiënisch koken |
| Specific recipes or cooking techniques not common in your own culture |
| the way you mix food can affect the outcome of the cooking |
| Best temperatures for each type of cooking. Best type of oils/grease for each type of cooking. |
| Egg whites start coagulating at 62 degrees centigrade. |
| more fire does not mean faster cooking |
| - how long should you cook broccoli |
| why humans require food why some processes result in good dishes and others do not knowing any specific recipe |
| Recipes, saving energy, cooking healthy and safe products, |
| Cooking times |
| Pesto does not have garlic as an ingredient. |
| When you add salt to water, it will start to boil at a lower temperature. When cooking at a high altitude, water will start to boil at lower temperatures as well, due to the lower air pressure. As a consequence, food needs to be in boiling water for a longer time. |
| You can't cook things once they have been frozen and defrosted multiple times. |
| When to use oil or not, how hot the recipient needs to be, which recipients to use, if a recipient is needed, how to balance fat, salt, acid and heat. |
| cook at certain temperatures, pre-heat oven, cook for certain time, ingredient list |

14. What do you consider to be commonsense knowledge when cleaning windows? (You are able to list several answers)

|  |
| --- |
| using detergent |
| Use papertowel |
| Use some kind of cleaner. And a soft towel. |
| Het gebruik van speciale schoonmaakmiddelen voor de ramen. |
| Water met zeep mengen om een zeepsop te maken, veilige omgeving met ladder |
| Dat je daarna met zo’n zeem het vocht eraf haalt |
| -You can use a cloth to clean the windows -You can use water with soap -You can use Glassex |
| Ramen natmaken |
| Start at the sides and don’t lift the handle untill you reached another side. |
| No idea |
| Use the right soap and wind cleaner |
| also clean window frames How to dry Also do doors |
| start from top to bottom, don't clean them in direct sunlight, watch out for scratches |
| Dont wash your windows while the air is dusty |
| Hot water |
| Ramen droogmaken na schoonmaken! |
| 1. Dry the window off after cleaning it. 2. Use the right towels and sponges. 3. Do not clean windows when it is raining (because this is useless) |
| The movements |
| hoe je een raam schoon maakt |
| The Order |
| You use water Soap That thing that looks like a T to het rid of the water and soap |
| I dont know |
| Starting at the top |
| Really get the sides of the window and use warm water. |
| What kind of products to use. How to actually clean in order to avoid visible lines. |
| Gebruik zeep |
| You need soap and water for cleaning the windows. Also a towel. |
| Wash first and dry after |
| Use water and soap |
| Close them |
| First use cleanser then wipe off with something dry. |
| Geen strepen achter laten |
| I don't know |
| Use soap and the right equipment like those 'rubber brushes' or a good cloth. Always dry well or you might get soap spots after it dries. |
| use soap and water, wipe the window dry. |
| Use water with soap to wet the window Making smooth motions to avoid leaving lines |
| Up to down |
| Transparant |
| Don't use Sharp objects |
| Je hebt een glasreiniger of ander sopje nodig en dat op raam spuiten en iets om het af te nemen |
| The windows must be clean so that I can see through them, without seeing any stains. |
| Don’t use steel wool. |
| Knowing when to apply glass cleaner. |
| Van boven naar beneden schoonmaken om strepen te voorkomen. |
| Manier van schoonvegen, alles naar een kant vegen. |
| The general practicalities of it. |
| windows can get dirty you need wiper and cleaning products |
| Start from soaking wet windows. Concerns for safety. Drying with paper makes the glass free from stains. |
| there are specific products fro cleaning windows |
| Put soapy water on the windows, scrub and then dry the windows. |
| you need water and soap |
| - you should clean them from both sides |
| - Windows are, most of the time, fragile |
| process to remove dirt from windows (the ones humans look through, not the software) typically uses soap typically uses water typically done by rubbing the window with soapy water until dirt is gone, then remove access water although trivial to automate in isolation, very expensive to automate when windows are part of a building |
| Use water, use glass cleaning soap, use whiper for drying |
| Remove dust before cleaning, use newspaper foils |
| Cleaning windows is usually done using warm water and some kind of detergent. It improves the clarity of the window, which is the main purpose for cleaning it. |
| You need water and a detergent. You apply the water and the detergent to the window using a tool, usually a sponge or a cloth. Then, you dry the window by 'scraping' off the water with a wiper. |
| They must be closed otherwise it's dangerous |
| You do that when they are dirty. You use water and some tissue at a minimum. Dry them otherwise they get spots. |
| water runs down to the bottom |

15. What do you NOT consider to be commonsense knowledge when cleaning windows?

|  |
| --- |
| using the right tools |
| To leave the windows all wet |
| Wash the inside and the outside of the windows. Not only 1 side. |
| Bij het drogen van de ramen een techniek gebruiken waarbij de tip van de droogstok (of hoe dat ding heet) steeds de richting waarin je het droogt meebeweegt. Hierdoor ontstaat er achteraf geen afdrukken op het raam. |
| Hoeveel zeep je moet mengen met hoeveel water. |
| -Using Glassex with water can leave you with a window with ugly stripes in it. Use Glassex without water for the best results. |
| Wat je ervoor gebruikt |
| Use a rag to dry of your handle in between swipes. |
| Patterns when cleaning |
| Doing back and front windows |
| you can use a newspaper for a streak-less finish |
| Clean towel |
| The kind of soap |
| 1. Do not use a scrubbing sponge. |
| Use soap |
| How to get ride of the stripes that you are leaving behind |
| To dry the Windows with newspapers to avoid stripes |
| I dont know |
| Using windex and journal papers |
| Use a wiper and make a special motions so you don’t get stains on your window. |
| To use newspapers. |
| You have to be aware what kind of window it is. Will it break or is it possible that the windows are getting scratches while cleaning? What kind of soap you need for the window? |
| Breaking |
| Technique of how to dry the windows |
| Using different kind of material |
| no clue actually |
| Wipe in a certain kind of way to not leave wiping marks. |
| Ramen wassen met vies water |
| I don't know |
| (Not sure) |
| How to wash and wipe the window without leaving lines. |
| Don't forget to dry the window |
| What soap is the best |
| What direction to wipe in |
| Don't know |
| Een ruitenwisser en of zeem werkt het beste. Schijnt dat krantenpapier de ruiten extra laat glimmen. Kozijnen ook meenemen. |
| I can see or feel stains, dust or sticky things. |
| The motions. |
| Hardheid van het glas meten. |
| door elkaar vegen |
| Tips and tricks to avoid lines. |
| How and when to use a squeegee. Best products for cleaning glass. |
| paper removes halos after washing windows |
| Drying the windows with newspaper prevents stripes. |
| to prevent stripes use a special tool |
| - which kind of towel works best |
| - Use a specific fabric to clean in order no to scratch the windows - Use a specific product to clean |
| why windows get dirty how often to clean them |
| How to act in a proper ergonomic way |
| How to remove the excess of water |
| I don't posses any non-commonsense knowledge about window cleaning I'm afraid. |
| You need to remove the soap/cleaning product with some paper and not with water. |
| Which cleaning products to use. |
| use window cleaner and window cleaning tools |