

ICSE Paper 2017 Home Science

General Instructions:

- Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
 - You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.
 - This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
 - The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
 - Attempt all questions from Section A and any four questions from Section B.
 - The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].
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Section – A [40 Marks]

(Attempt all questions from this section)

Question 1.

(a) Define a complementary colour scheme. [2]

Answer:

A complementary colour scheme uses any two colours that are opposite to each other on the colour wheel.

(b) Name any two neutral colours. [2]

Answer:

Neutral colours:

1. Black
2. White
3. Grey
4. Brown
5. Tan
6. Beige

(c) State any two advantages of a well-planned kitchen. [2]

Answer:

Advantages of a well-planned kitchen:

1. Carrying out activities smoothly without obstruction.

2. Efficient use of time and energy.
3. Comfortable working.
4. Minimum unpleasant disturbances.

(d) What is the purpose of general lighting in a home? [2]

Answer:

General lighting provides:

- An area with overall illumination.
- Enables one to see and walk safely.

(e) Classify family income into two categories. [2]

Answer:

Family income from different sources is classified under:

1. Assured income
2. Possible income.

Question 2.

(a) State two advantages of saving money in a bank. [2]

Answer:

The advantages of saving money in a bank are:

1. Safety
2. Earning interest from the bank.

(b) State two uses of an ATM machine. [2]

Answer:

Uses of ATM:

1. Cash withdrawals
2. Check account balances

(c) Define language development'. [2]

Answer:

Language development can be defined as the ability to communicate through the use of meaningful words and sentences.

(d) Write about any two common emotional patterns seen during childhood. [2]

Answer:

Common emotional:

1. Pleasant emotions e.g., affection, curiosity, joy, delight, happiness, pleasure, etc.
2. Unpleasant emotions eg., fear, anger, jealousy, worry, etc.

(e) Define the term investment. [2]

Answer:

Investment is a process of putting surplus funds in some productive activity with the expectation of reasonable return with the assurity of capital remaining intact.

Question 3.

(a) State any two characteristics of a balanced diet. [2]

Answer:

Characteristics of a balanced diet.

1. Helps in controlling body weight, heart rate and blood pressure (BP).
2. Increases exercise capacity and muscle performance.
3. Maintains blood sugar, lowers harmful and increases beneficial cholesterol.
4. Produces mental and physical relaxation.
5. Caters to the calorie requirement of all age groups.
6. Caters to the individual requirement of each family member.

(b) Mention the importance of 'dietary fiber' for the elderly. [2]

Answer:

Importance of dietary fiber for the elderly:

Has a beneficial effect in:

1. Constipation
2. Diabetes
3. Cardiovascular diseases

(c) What are the changes in food due to freezing? [2]

Answer:

Changes in food due to freezing:

1. Formation of ice crystals within the food.

2. Freezing destroys the texture of some foods.
3. On thawing, vegetables become limp and soggy.

(d) Name any two common skin problems seen during adolescence. [2]

Answer:

Common skin troubles:

1. Dryness
2. Greasiness
3. Blackheads
4. Acne
5. Superfluous hair

(e) State any two common causes of family conflict during adolescence. [2]

Answer:

Causes of family conflict:

1. Interference from family members.
2. Want of independence.
3. Ideas of peer groups which clash with that of parents.
4. Adolescence moody behavior leads to conflicts.
5. Hypercritical attitude of the family.

Question 4.

(a) What are the uses of optical brighteners in laundry? [2]

Answer:

These are used to counteract the effect of yellowness, making white fabrics appear whiter and brighter than before.

(b) Mention any two reasons for boiling cotton clothes during laundry. [2]

Answer:

Reasons for boiling clothes:

1. To disinfect.
2. To whiten and freshen.

(c) State any two unfair practices carried out by traders in the market. [2]

Answer:

Unfair practices in the market:

1. Use of brand names, labels and packing similar to good quality products.
2. Offers to attract consumers may not be genuine.
3. Gifts are offered after the price of the product on sale has been increased.

(d) Write about any two important consumer rights. [2]

Answer:

Consumer rights:

1. Right to safety'
2. Right to be informed.
3. Right to choose
4. Right to be heard
5. Right to seek redressal
6. Right to consumer education

(e) Mention the adulterants used to contaminate the following: [2]

1. Mustard oil
2. Bengal gram

Answer:

Adulterants in:

1. Mustard oil – Argemone oil
2. Bengal gram – Kesari dal or lathyrus

Section – B [60 Marks]

(Attempt any four questions from this section)

Question 5.

Interior decoration expresses the personality of the home maker.
In this context discuss the following:

(a) Five work centres of a kitchen. [5]

Answer:

Five work centres of a kitchen:

1. Preparation centre – for all preparations made before cooking. The centre facilitates chopping and mixing. .
2. Cooking centre – where gas is placed. Requirements – heat resistant counters, wall cabinets to store spices, small utensils and base cabinets for heavy utensils.
3. Washing centre or sink centre – for clearing and for dish washing. Equipment and materials for cleaning should be stored here.
4. Serving centre—can be a continuation or a separate table may be provided in the kitchen.
5. Storage centre – for keeping groceries, cooking utensils and cleaning materials.

(b) Causes of glare from a light source. [5]

Answer:

Causes of glare:

1. Brightness of source – causes annoyance and blinding effect.
2. Total volume of light – more than desired light in the direction of eyes causes discomfort.
3. Location of the field of view – a source of light located too close to the eye causes glare.
4. Contrast with background – light source against a dark background of wall is tiring to eyes.
5. Time exposure – Eye fatigue is caused if the light is within the field of view for a longer time

(c) Factors affecting the selection of carpets for a room. [5]

Answer:

Selection of carpets for a room:

1. Size of the carpet – strip or broad loom
2. Colour according to furnishing used – large room dark and in small room, the colour should blend with the wall to show space.
3. Plain or patterned depending on upholstery.
4. care and maintenance needed
5. Stains are shown on light shades.
6. Cost depending on budget.

Question 6.

“Budgeting is the first step in money management.” In this context explain the following:

(a) Factors affecting family budget. [5]

Answer:

Factors affecting family budget:

1. Composition of the family – the number of members along with earning members affects the family budget.
2. Family life cycle – at which stage is the family – beginning, expanding or contracting family.
3. Economic status – expenditure varies with the standard of living that the family has to maintain.
4. Religious ceremonies and celebrations – the amount of entertainment done by the family and observing traditional values, bring forth a number of ceremonies to be performed.
5. Place of stay – if the family lives in a small town, rates are comparatively low, overall expenses on necessities are less and so the family can spend on luxuries. The distance of place of work from home also affects the family budget.

(b) Reasons for saving. [5]

Answer:

Reasons for saving:

- Reduces economic insecurity especially in old age after retirement.
- During illness or physical inability.
- During emergency – Loss of job/accident.
- Useful for children's education, marriage.
- Useful in making big purchases like house, car, etc

(c) Precautions while writing a cheque. [5]

Answer:

Precautions while, writing a cheque:

- Date – correct date should be written.
- Payee's name must be correctly written. The word Self is written if the cheque is drawn for himself.
- Amount should be written carefully both in words and figures and must be suffixed with the word 'only'.
- Drawers signature should be complete, genuine and in ink. It must tally with the specimen signature in the bank otherwise the cheque is dishonored.

- Alterations can be done in date, amount or the name of the payee and must be confirmed by the drawers signature. The bank does not honor a cheque that has alterations without a drawer's sign.

Question 7.

(a) What are the factors affecting the physical development of a child? [5]

Answer:

Factors affecting physical development of a child:

- Healthy and nutritive food, comfortable clothing and a home that offers safety and protection.
- Protection provided by adult members.
- Healthy environment and habits are important.
- Play and exercise also are important.
- Immunization schedule should be followed.

(b) State the changes seen in social behavior of a child between the ages of 5-12 years. [5]

Answer:

Social development in 5-12 years:

- School teaches the child values, goals and approved ways of behavior.
- Learns new social rules.
- Feedback from classmates helps a child to change his behavior.
- Learns to make social contacts and get along with children of his own age.
- Learns to cooperate in a group.

(c) What are the effects of sex hormones during puberty? [5]

Answer:

Effects of sex hormone during puberty:

- Development of hair in pubic region and armpits.
- In boys, development of facial hair, cracking and deepening of voice.
- In girls, development of breasts and thickening of hips.

Question 8.

(a) Discuss the method of storage of semi-perishable foods. [5]

Answer:

Storage of semi-perishable food:

- Suji and Dalia – Dry roast before storing in dry air tight containers to retain flavour for a longer time.
- Spices should be stored in dry air tight containers to retain their flavor.
- Potatoes, onion, ginger and garlic may be stored in cool, dry and dark places to keep sprouting to a minimum.
- Ghee, oil and butter should be stored in air tight containers because air and moisture make them rancid. ‘
- Paneer – must be kept in refrigerator to keep it for a longer time.

(b) Briefly describe any five principles of meal planning. [5]

Answer:

Principles of meal planning:

1. Use of five food groups in diet plan.
2. Knowledge of nutritional needs of family members.
3. Knowledge of nutritive value of foods, nutrients and sources.
4. Use of available resources – skill, knowledge, ability.
5. Budget of the family allotted for food.
6. Knowledge of seasonal foods.
7. Equipment available for cooking.
8. Storage facilities available.
9. Likes and dislikes of the family.

(c) Explain the procedure for preserving foods by the use of chemical preservatives. [5]

Answer:

Use of chemical preservatives:

1. Two important chemical preservatives permitted in different parts of world are Benzoic acid and Sulphur dioxide. The salt of benzoic acid is called sodium benzoate which is used as preservative. Benzoic acid is more effective against yeasts than moulds.
2. Potassium metabisulphite is used as a salt of Sulphur dioxide. Potassium metabisulphite is a crystalline salt and is fairly stable in natural and alkaline medium. Fruits and vegetables which have red colour should be preserved by using sodium benzoate and potassium metabisulphite as a red colour of fruits or vegetable gets discoloured by the use of Sulphur dioxide.
3. Use of chemicals during preservation should be controlled.

Question 9.

Explain the:

(a) steps in laundering a polyester garment. [5]

Answer:

Steps in laundering polyester garment:

- Preparation – examine clothes for tears and stains and treat them accordingly.
- Steeping – they need not be soaked if not very dirty. Hot water gives them too many wrinkles.
- Washing – can be washed with any soap or detergent. Methods of friction can be used for cleaning and removing dirt.
- Rinsing – should be done with clear tap water. They should not be wrung to remove extra water otherwise wrinkles appear on synthetic fabrics.
- Drying – synthetic fabric should be allowed to drip dry. They dry quickly and are resistant to fading.
- Ironing – Require little or no ironing because synthetic fabrics are wrinkle resistant.

(b) importance of ironing as a method of restoring freshness to a garment. [5]

Answer:

Ironing is an important method of finishing need at home:

- Ironing – cloth is spread on a flat, hard and padded surface.
- Hot iron is moved back and forth along the length of the fabric with pressure.
- Different fabric have different heat resistance. Synthetic clothes require very little heat to crease out their wrinkles.
- Cotton and linen are ironed at high temperatures.
- The most important precaution is the maintaining of appropriate temperature for ironing.
If higher temperature than required is used the clothes may scorch or burn and low temperature will not iron out creases properly.

(c) properties of a good laundry soap. [5]

Answer:

Properties of a good laundry soap:

- Colour of the soap should be clear and pale. Dark coloured soaps contain impurities.
- Soap should be hard to touch. Soft soaps contain excess water.
- On storage, appearance of white crystals indicate excess alkali which is harmful to clothes and to hands.
- When broken it should appear granular.

Question 10.

(a) What are the advantages of consumer education? [5]

Answer:

Advantages of consumer education:

- To develop the ability to decide and choose things intelligently.
- To always demand safe, reliable and good quality products at a reasonable price.
- To make consumer alert, well informed and vigilant against corrupt practices in the market.
- To take suitable action when faced with a problem.

(b) Define consumer aids. How does consumer aid help in wise buying? [5]

Answer:

Consumer aids:

1. Definition – Consumer aids are those tools that guide the consumers in selecting and buying a product.
The following consumer aids help in wise buying—
2. Standardization marks – mark given to a product which meets certain standards with respect to the quality of the product, material used, method of manufacture, labelling, packaging, sale and performance.
3. Advertisements- inform the consumers about the availability, use and special features of a product.
4. Packaging is the container or wrapper in which a product is kept for marketing and it protects the product from damage and adulteration.
5. Labels attached to the product give information about the product manufacturers name, ingredients, date of manufacture, expiry, weight, MRP, directions for use etc.

(c) Describe the ill effects of toxic colours used in foods. [5]

Answer:

Ill effects of toxic coloring:

- They contaminate food with their poisonous ingredients.
- They are carcinogenic.
- Intake produces abnormalities of bone, eyes, skins, lungs.
- Mental retardation.
- Accumulation of lead in the body.