

ICSE SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION

SAMPLE PAPER - 1

HOME SCIENCE

Maximum Marks: 50

Time allowed: One and a half hours

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 10 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**.*

SECTION A

*(Attempt **all** questions.)*

Section-A (Attempt all questions)

Question 1.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, write the correct answer only.)

- (i) The amount of sugar solution used in preservation of sauces is:
 - (a) 10% sugar solution
 - (b) 15% sugar solution
 - (c) 60% sugar solution
 - (d) Only a & b
- (ii) Oil is used in pickles to:
 - (a) Reduce the growth of microorganisms
 - (b) Checks on air contact with ingredients
 - (c) Improves texture
 - (d) All of these
- (iii) HTST stands for:
 - (a) High Temperature for Short Time
 - (b) High Technique for Short Time
 - (c) High Technique for Storage Time
 - (d) High Temperature for Storage Time
- (iv) This improves the resilience of fabric due to which it does not get crumbled easily:
 - (a) Singeing
 - (b) Sizing
 - (c) Crease resistance
 - (d) Mercerization
- (v) Which of the following statement is CORRECT?
 - (a) Thick or rough-textured fabric is chosen for furnishing and curtain.
 - (b) Fabrics like wool which have rough texture produce warmth whereas fabrics like satin which have smooth texture feel soft.
 - (c) For children and inner wears, soft -textured fabrics are used.
 - (d) All of the above
- (vi) Steeping of _____ is generally avoided.
 - (a) Silk
 - (b) Cotton
 - (c) Rayon
 - (d) Woollens

- (vii) The amount of starch to be applied on a fabric depends on the:
- (a) Thinness of fabric
 - (b) Stiffness a fabric can take
 - (c) Stiffness desired by the user
 - (d) All of these
- (viii) Child abuse will include:
- (a) Physical abuse
 - (b) Sexual abuse
 - (c) Emotional abuse
 - (d) All of these
- (ix) DWCRRA stands for:
- (a) Development of Women Children in Rural Areas
 - (b) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
 - (c) Development of Women Community in Rural Areas
 - (d) Development of Women or Children in Rural Areas
10. The act of conversation taking place between artist and the puppet is:
- (a) Rod puppet
 - (b) Ventriloquist's Dummy
 - (c) Hand puppet
 - (d) Finger puppet

Section-B (Answer any four questions from this Section)

Question 2.

- (i) Mention two protective methods that can be used to repel insects.
- (ii) What are optical brighteners?
- (iii) What are the three major steps in the process of laundering?
- (iv) Write three advantages of readymade garments.

Question 3.

- (i) Explain reducing bleaches.
- (ii) Mention the importance of water while laundering.
- (iii) Which qualities are important while purchasing garment?
- (iv) Classify the types of dirt.

Question 4.

- (i) Give two reasons as to why benzoic acid is a popular preservative.
- (ii) How does carbonation help in preservation?
- (iii) Mention three factors affecting the safety of food at home.
- (iv) Write three tips to maintain sanitation and hygiene in the kitchen

Question 5.

- (i) Mention two environmental factors that affect the shelf life of the food products.
- (ii) How food can be protected in all stages?
- (iii) Mention three personal hygiene methods while handling the food.
- (iv) Write three advantages of convenience foods.

Question 6.

- (i) How can brochure be helpful to people?
- (ii) What is puppetry?
- (iii) Mention three uses of communication.
- (iv) List the uses of flyers for communication.

Question 7.

- (i) What is child labour?
- (ii) Explain HDI. Give two pros and cons of HDI.
- (iii) What is carbon Footprints? Explain carbon off setting?
- (iv) How population explosion and poverty inter-related?



Section-A

Answer 1.

- (i) (c) 60% sugar solution

Explanation :

In preservation method sauces are stored in 60% sugar solution and 10%-15% salt.

- (ii) (d) All of these

Explanation :

Oil helps in checking air from coming in contact with the pickles by forming an oil layer. It also provides texture and taste to the pickle.

- (iii) (a) High Temperature for Short Time

Explanation :

Milk is heated to 75°C for 15 seconds and then cooled. This process is called HTST or High Temperature for Short Time.

- (iv) (c) Crease resistance

Explanation :

Crease resistance is a fabric that improves the resistance of the fabric.

- (v) (d) All of these

- (vi) (d) Woollens

Explanation :

Wool is a weak and elastic fibre, on steeping its gets damaged and loses its natural elasticity.

- (vii) (d) All of these

- (viii) (d) All of these

Explanation :

Physical, sexual or psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child is Child abuse.

- (ix) (b) Development of Women Children in Rural Areas

Explanation :

The DWCRA scheme was aimed to improve the socio-economic status of the poor women in the rural areas through creation of groups of women for income generating activities on a self-sustaining basis.

- (x) (b) Ventriloquist's Dummy

Explanation :

Ventriloquist Dummy is a big puppet almost size of the performer it sits on the performers knee and a Dummy conversation is made.

Section-B

Answer 2.

- (i) Use of naphthalene balls and use of dry neem leaves, can be used as the protective methods to repel the insects.

- (ii) Optical brighteners agents are colourless dyes which attach themselves to the fabric and make them appear whiter or brighter by reflecting light.
- (iii) Three major steps in the process of laundering are :
 - 1. **Regular washing:** Includes washing the fabric to remove the dirt, grease or stain.
 - 2. **Finishing:** Gives clothes the structure and shine and restores their colour.
 - 3. **Storing:** The fabric is stored properly after ironing and folding.
- (iv) Three advantages of readymade garments are :
 - 1. No tailoring is required.
 - 2. They are cheaper compared to the stitched clothes.
 - 3. Good after-sales service

Answer 3.

- (i) Reducing bleaches remove oxygen from the coloured part of the stains by converting them into colourless compounds.
- (ii)
 - 1. Water is a very good solvent and helps in removing dirt and stain.
 - 2. Water emulsifies and dissolves soaps and detergents thus helping in quick and easy cleaning.
- (iii) Qualities important while purchasing garments are :
 - 1. Buy garment suitable to the climate.
 - 2. Buy garments appropriate for age, personality and economic status.
 - 3. Compare the value of money and the quality of similar garments from various shops.
- (iv) Types of dirt are :
 - 1. **Loose dirt:** Dirt that rests loosely on the surface of the fabric.
 - 2. **Dirt embedded in the fabric:** Dirt that clings to the fabric with the help of grease or sticky substance.

Answer 4.

- (i) Benzoic acid is used as preservative because :
 - 1. It increases the concentration of carbon dioxide in the medium.
 - 2. It is more effective against yeast and moulds.
- (ii) Carbon dioxide present in the medium prevents the growth of yeast and moulds. Yeast and mould need oxygen for their growth. Thus in this way carbonation helps in preservation.
- (iii) Facts affecting the safety of food at home are :
 - 1. Personal hygiene.
 - 2. Cleanliness in the kitchen.
 - 3. Purchasing and cooking food in accordance to the requirement.
- (iv) Tips to maintain sanitation and hygiene in the Kitchen are :
 - 1. All kitchen equipment and utensils should be kept clean and in good condition.
 - 2. Food should be covered after cooking.
 - 3. Personal hygiene must be maintained.

Answer 5.

- (i) Temperature and humidity, are the environmental factors which affects the shelf life of the food products.
- (ii) Food should be protected during storage, in preparation, in serving and while purchasing. This helps to prevent bacterial contamination when food is consumed.
- (iii) Three personal hygiene methods while handling the food are :
 - 1. Avoid nail paint and long nails.
 - 2. Avoid coughing and sneezing while handling food.
 - 3. Washing hands with proper soap to ensure hygiene.

(iv) Advantages of convenience foods are :

1. They are easy to prepare since they are semi-processed and hence are very convenient to use.
2. They come in handy during travelling or in places where certain food items are not available.
3. They have increased shelf life.

Answer 6.

- (i) A brochure can be used to convey step by step information and educate people on social causes. They help to promote a product or service offering.
- (ii) Puppetry is a form of performance that involves conveying stories or awareness by manipulating the puppets.
- (iii) Three uses of communication are:
 1. Marketing a product or event.
 2. Spreading social awareness.
 3. For the promotion of charitable causes.
- (iv) Uses of flyers for communication are :
 1. To explain a community issue and to popularise a slogan or message.
 2. It is used to inform people about their rights.
 3. It is used for advertising vacancies for new businesses, clubs or restaurants.

Answer 7.

- (i) Child labour refers to the exploitation of children through any form of work that deprives them of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school and is mentally, physically, socially and morally harmful.
- (ii) HDI or Human Development Index is a statistic composite index of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators.

Pros of HDI :

1. Wide use
2. Increased infrastructure

Cons of HDI :

1. Measures data on a few areas.
2. Reflect on long-term changes.

- (iii) A carbon footprint is the total amount of greenhouse gases (including carbon dioxide and methane) that are generated by the actions of the humans. The average carbon footprint for a person in the United States is 16 tons, one of the highest rates in the world. Globally, the average carbon footprint is closer to 4 tons. For example, the carbon footprint of a bottle of water includes the CO₂ or CO₂ equivalent emitted during the manufacture of the bottle itself plus the amount emitted during the transportation of the bottle to the consumer. Decreasing the carbon footprints is referred to as carbon offsetting. It can be achieved either by decreasing the amount of energy required for production or by decreasing the dependence on carbon emitting fuels.
- (iv) Population explosion is the rapid and large increase in the number of a particular species. The growth in population of humans has led to the socio-economic and ecological problems like poverty. This is due to increased illiteracy and low awareness. First, rapid population growth is likely to reduce per capita income growth and well-being, which tends to increase poverty. Second, in densely populated poor nations with pressure on land, rapid population growth increases landlessness and hence the incidence of poverty. Thus both the terms population explosion and poverty are inter related.