

**GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
KARNATAKA SECONDARY EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT
BOARD
II PU ANNUAL EXAMINATION – MARCH 2023
SCHEME OF EVALUATION**

SUBJECT: HOME SCIENCE

SUBJECT CODE: 67

Q.NO	KEY ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	MARKS
PART A		
I	SELECT THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVES FROM THE CHOICES GIVEN:	10 X1 = 10
1	_____account requires a deposit of money for a specified period during which it cannot be withdrawn <i>Ans: b) Fixed deposit</i>	1
2	_____ generally applies to two or three dimensional areas or shapes <i>Ans: c) form</i>	1
3	_____ prevents the use of non standard weights and measures. <i>Ans: a) Standard weights and measures</i>	1
4	_____ are translation of scientific knowledge on nutrients into specific dietary advice. <i>Ans: c) Dietary guidelines</i>	1
5	_____ cannot be stored more than 2 to 3 days under room temperature. <i>Ans: a) Perishable foods</i>	1
6	The exposure of foods to light can result in _____. <i>Ans: b) Photodegradation</i>	1
7	Children's emotions are intense, transitory, appear frequently and last for a few minutes during _____. <i>Ans: b) Early childhood</i>	1
8	Middle adulthood is between _____. <i>Ans: b) 40 - 60years</i>	1
9	_____ is done to the raw stock before it is spun into yarn <i>Ans: a) stock dyeing</i>	1
10	_____ refers to people living in one geographic location. <i>Ans: a) community</i>	1
II	FILL IN THE BLANKS BY CHOOSING THE APPROPRIATE WORD / WORDS FROM THOSE GIVEN IN THE BRACKET:	10 X1 = 10
11	<i>Hue</i> indicates the name of a colour and is synonymous with the word itself.	1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Poor quality</i> • <i>Adulteration</i> • <i>Black marketing and hoarding</i> • <i>Defective weights and measure</i> • <i>Misleading information by manufacturers and salesman</i> • <i>Lack of standardized products</i> • <i>Poor consumer guidance</i> 	2
24	<p>Give the sub stages of Adolescence.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early adolescence – 10/11 – 13 years • Middle Adolescence – 14 – 16 Years • Late Adolescence- 17-18/20 Years 	2
25	<p>‘ Middle age is a period of Empty Nest’. Justify the statement.</p> <p>Ans: <i>In this stage,an individual faces a period of boredom because of the completion of the responsibilities of family and children. The middle aged adults retire from their work if they are employed. As they are free of their responsibilities they feel a state of boredom. The children complete their education and leave the houses either because of marriage or for their higher education. As a result the parents are left alone in their houses. This creates a vaccum in the life of a middle age adult and is compared to an empty nest.</i></p>	2
26	<p>Mention any four characteristics of Young Adulthood.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Young adulthood is the settling down age</i> • <i>Young adulthood is the reproductive age</i> • <i>Young adulthood is a time of commitment</i> • <i>Young adulthood is the time of adjustment to new lifestyle</i> • <i>Young adulthood is a creative age</i> 	Any four 2
27	<p>Write short notes on Kashida Embroidery.</p> <p>Ans: <i>The Kashmiri embroidery is known as kashida. The craftsman in Kashmir are generally men. Animal and human motifs are usually not seen. The bird motifs are parrots, Canary, magpie, woodpecker and Kingfisher. Floral motives used are Iris, Lotus, Lily, Tulip and Saffron flowers. Other designs are grapes, plums, apples, Almonds and cherries. Threads used our white green purple blue yellow black Crimson. Stitches used are Satin, long and short stitch.</i></p>	2
28	<p>Mention the characteristics of Community development.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Benefits to be shared by all people</i> 	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local efforts based on felt needs • Assistance from outside • Imposition from outside to be avoided 	
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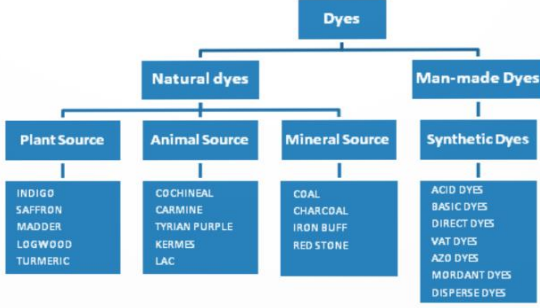
PART C

III	ANSWER ANY FIVE OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:	5 X3 = 15
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29	<p>Write short notes on LIC.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFE INSURANCE: It is a contract between an individual called the INSURED and the Insurance company • POLICY: The contract is called the policy. • BENEFICIARY: The insurance company agrees to pay the insured, certain amount after a specified period or the death of the insured, to a third party named in the contract is called Beneficiary. • PREMIUM: The periodical payment is called premium and is payable monthly, quarterly, half yearly or annually. • Endowment policies provide for definite contingencies like Marriage, education, building a house etc. 	3
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30	<p>Draw and explain Prang’s colour wheel.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>The diagram is a circular color wheel with 12 segments. Starting from the top and moving clockwise, the segments are: yellow (1), yellow-green (3), green (2), blue-green (3), blue (1), blue-violet (3), violet (2), red-violet (3), red (1), red-orange (2), orange (2), and yellow-orange (3). The numbers in parentheses likely represent the number of primary colors used to create each secondary color.</p> </div> <p>Ans:</p> <p>PRIMARY COLOURS: These colours cannot be obtained by mixing any two colours together. In Prang’s colour wheel, all other colours are obtained by mixing these primary colours. Eg: Red, Yellow and Blue</p> <p>SECONDARY COLOURS OR BINARY COLOURS: when two primary colours are mixed in fixed proportion, binary or secondary colours are obtained. Eg: Orange, purple and Green.</p>	1
		2

	TERTIARY COLOURS: when a primary and a neighboring secondary colours are mixed in equal proportion, tertiary colours are obtained. Eg: yellow green, red purple, yellow orange etc.	
31	<p>Explain the similar and related colour harmonies</p> <p>Ans: These are produced from colours that lie near each other on the colour wheel. Related colour Harmonies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monochromatic colour scheme • Analogous colour scheme • Double Analogous colour scheme <p>MONOCHROMATIC COLOUR SCHEME: This is known as one hue harmony. One hue, it's shades and tints are used in this monochromatic colour scheme Eg: red with its shades and tints</p> <p>ANALOGOUS COLOUR SCHEME: Three colours which are lying adjacent to each other in the Prang's colour wheel are used. They provide a greater and more interesting variety than the monochromatic colour scheme. Eg: orange, red orange and red</p> <p>DOUBLE ANALOGOUS COLOUR SCHEME: Four colours which are adjacent to each other on the Prang's colour wheel make up double analogous colour scheme. Eg: blue purple, blue, green purple and green</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
32	<p>Explain the motor development during late childhood years.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the late childhood years begin, the child has a good set of skills learned during pre- school years. The skills that the children learn will depend on environment, number of oppourtunities, body build and play mates. • Girls surpass the boys in skills involving finer muscles such as painting, sewing, knitting etc. While boys are superior to girls in skills involving the gross muscles like running, swimming, jumping etc. • The skills of late childhood can be divided into four categories namely - Self – help skills, social skills, school skills and play skills. 	3
33	<p>Classify Dyes with examples.</p> <p>Ans:</p>	3

	<p align="center">Classification of dyes based on origin</p>  <pre> graph TD Dyes[Dyes] --> Natural[Natural dyes] Dyes --> ManMade[Man-made Dyes] Natural --> Plant[Plant Source] Natural --> Animal[Animal Source] Natural --> Mineral[Mineral Source] ManMade --> Synthetic[Synthetic Dyes] Plant --> PlantList["INDIGO SAFFRON MADDER LOGWOOD TURMERIC"] Animal --> AnimalList["COCHINEAL CARMINE TYRIAN PURPLE KERMES LAC"] Mineral --> MineralList["COAL CHARCOAL IRON BUFF RED STONE"] Synthetic --> SyntheticList["ACID DYES BASIC DYES DIRECT DYES VAT DYES AZO DYES MORDANT DYES DISPERSE DYES"] </pre>	
34	<p>Name any two traditional textiles of South India. Explain any one.</p> <p>Ans: Traditional textiles of South India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pochampalli, Andhra Pradesh • Molakalmooru, Karnataka • Kanjivaram sarees, Tamil Nadu • Kasavu, Kerala 	<p align="center">1</p> <p align="center">Any one in detail 2</p>
35	<p>Discuss the key points for selecting clothes for pre school child.</p> <p>Ans: Garments should be flexible, comfortably warm, easily cleaned, soft, durably constructed to encourage self reliance, convenient for frequent toileting, adjustable to the rapidly growing body and attractive in design and fabric.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clothing for the pre schooler is expensive, yet is used for only a short time. • Loose clothing, too long pants –legs or sleeves, overly large pockets – may get caught in the wheels of tricycles or on protruding objects causing the child to fall. Drawstrings at neck and waist are dangerous. Seams should be soft, to prevent irritation. • Children garments should be light in weight with maximum warmth and protection. Under clothes should be loosely woven to provide body ventilation and absorb moisture. • A self help garment is one which the child can put on and take off with little or no help from an adult. Front openings, simple styles, large buttons or fasteners, ample armholes, sleeves and neck, one piece garments are easier to handle. 	<p align="center">3</p>
36	<p>Write a note on Community Development Facilitator role as a Therapist.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It implies diagnosis and treatment of the community as a whole # the treatment should be carried by the leaders and the areas 	

	<p>of treatment should be taboos, ideas, traditional attitude, which create tension and separate the groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For effective functioning the community should recognise the deep rooted ideas and practices verbalise about them and begin to cope up with them • Therapist treatment should involve the community in a process in which self understanding relieves tension and moves blocks to cooperative work • The therapist deals with those deep lying and often unconscious forces which threaten to disrupt the community organising process 	3
PART D		
IV	ANSWER ANY FIVE OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS	5 X 5=25
37	<p>List the Elements of Art. Explain any three in detail.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line • Form • Texture • Colour • Pattern • Light • Space 	<p>1</p> <p>Any three in detail</p> <p>4</p>
38	<p>Write a note on the balanced diet and dietary guidelines for preschool child.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balanced diet for preschool children The nutrients important for preschoolers are energy, protein, fat, calcium, iron and vitamin A. • Dietary guidelines for preschool children Good food habits should be developed • preschoolers show likes and dislikes • appetite is generally erratic. • The meal time should be pleasant and peaceful foods rich in energy and protein such as legumes,pulses, nuts, edible oil, ghee, sugar and eggs • should be included plenty of milk and Milk products • colourful foods add variety • simple dishes which are neither hot not cold are preferred • Finger foods can be include • Efforts should be made to encourage self feeding 	<p>1</p> <p>4</p>

39	<p>Explain the modifications of normal diet for therapeutic use.</p> <p>Ans: FLUID DIET: • Transparent liquid foods with a smooth consistency • Used in febrile states and post operative conditions • Two types of fluid diets are: ✓ Clear fluid diet ✓ Full fluid diet CLEAR FLUID DIET: • It consists of transparent fluids • Eg: vegetable broth, soups, cereal water, tea , coffee – without milk, coconut water etc. • It is prescribed for gastro intestinal illness, after surgery – mouth and intestine FULL FLUID DIET: • It includes clear and opaque foods that are fluid at room temperature • Eg: milk, milk shakes, coffee, tea, cream soups etc. • It is prescribed for individuals who are unable to swallow and tolerate solid foods, acute infections, gastritis, diarrhea and after surgery SOFT DIET: • It is soft in texture and consistency and soft to chew and digest – little fibre, oil, spices and condiments • Eg: boiled egg, custard, puddings, idly, kichidi etc. • During convalescence, acute infection, gastro intestinal disorders and after surgery BLAND DIET: • Soft, low in dietary fibre, cooked, rather than raw and not spicy • Eg: milk and milk based preparations, refined cereals and their products, cream and butter, cooked fruits and vegetables without peels and seeds • It is prescribed for individuals suffering from ulcers, nausea, surgery, heart burns, gastritis .</p>	5
40	<p>Define Food loss. Explain the different types of food losses.</p> <p>Ans: Food loss refers to the modification or decrease of food quality or quantity which makes it unfit for human consumption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct and indirect losses • Damage • Weight loss • Quality loss • Seed viability loss • Commercial loss 	1 Explain 4
41	<p>Write a note on ICDS and PDS.</p> <p>Ans: INTERGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SCHEME (ICDS) has been instrumental in improving the health of mothers and children below 6 years by providing health and nutrition education, health</p>	

	<p>services, supplementary food, and preschool education. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the nutritional and health status of children (0 – 6 years) • Foundation for physical, social, and psychological development of the child • Reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition, and school dropouts • Effective coordination of various departments in promoting child development • Enhance mother's capability to care for normal health and the nutritional needs of the child <p>PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: Distribution of essential commodities thro fair price shops at Government controlled prices. It is an Indian food security system jointly managed by Central and State Government of India. Distributes subsidized food and nonfood items to economically weaker section. Commodities distributed are wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene. Food Corporation of India (FCI)-procures and maintains PDS.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>2</p>
42	<p>Give the need of sexuality education for adolescents.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to develop a better body image, understand boy girl relationship, sexual attraction and to cope with newly felt sexual urges and also Planned Parenthood • To understand and deal appropriately with sexual abuse and prevent incidences like sexually transmitted diseases • To develop a positive attitude towards human sexuality and develop good self-esteem and self confidence. 	5
43	<p>List the Mechanical finishes. Explain any two.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calendaring • Singeing • Napping • Tentering 	<p>1</p> <p>Any 2 in detail 4</p>
44	<p>Explain the direct methods of Printing.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block printing • Screen printing 	Explain 5
45	<p>Explain the role of Community Development facilitator as a Guide.</p> <p>Ans:</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help the community to established and find the means of achieving goals • Take initiative in working with the people • Be objective about conditions in the community • Associate with the community as a whole 	<p>Explain 5</p>
<p>46</p>	<p>List the types of leaders. Explain any four.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic • Autocratic • Laissez faire type leaders • Formal and informal leaders • A head, ahead and the head of group • Professional and lay leaders • Political, religious, social and academic leaders • Elected, selected and nominated leaders • Popular and unpopular leaders 	<p>Explain any 4 in detail</p>