SECOND TERM

STD IX HOME SCIENCE

CH-9 TOPIC-CHOOSING A HOME

1. What is the difference between a house and a home?

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| HOUSE | HOME |
| (i).A house is a shelter consisting of walls, floors, doors, windows, roof in which human beings live.(ii).A house does not have a personal or sentimental value.(iii).A house provides us shelter. | (i).A home is the place where you live ,love and feel welcomed.(ii)A home has a personal or sentimental value.(iii)A home is where you weather all of life’s little storms. It has comfort, safety and stability. |

2. Name some types of Houses?

A. Some types of houses are flats, castle, bungalow, caravan, mansion.

3 .How family structures have changed housing needs?

A. Family structures continue to change. In most families , both parents have to work outside the home. There are more single-parent families now. Builders are now keeping in mind as they are building new houses and renovating old ones. Due to population explosion, smaller families, multifamily housing and dwelling have become prevalent.

4. Name the factors that influence housing choice?

A. (i). Types of rooms in your home and the number of rooms are a reflection of your social status.

(ii) The quantity of land around a house is also a status symbol.

(iii) Adaptable designs are what most consumers want so that it is easy to change their home, as their family need changes

(iv) Personal taste.

(v) Interior fashions influence house choosing.

5. What are the conditions of slum housing?

A. The conditions of slum housing are- overcrowding, high levels of unemployment, poor water, sanitation and health services and widespread insecurity including violence against women.

6. What is the role of government in housing?

A. To create plans for future growth of the area.

\*Determine locations of schools and parks

\*Are responsible for public transportation

\*Set codes for safety.

\*Public housing-built by the government.

7. What work does a realtor do in the buying of a house?

A.A realtor assists in locating and evaluating the right property, providing useful market information and resources and eventually guiding the buyer through the whole process until the purchase is complete.

The buyer can ask the realtor-

\*Age of home/year built

\*Number of bedrooms

\*Number of baths

\*Number of storeys or levels

\*Parking /garage

8. What is the importance of the following-

1. Location

2. Security

3. Natural light

1) LOCATION-Buying the best location, you can afford, will never go out of style. The closer to the hubbub of a particular town or the best parts of a city , the better the location. A good location means being very close and having access to public transportation. Being near a train or bus can get you anywhere in short time. It should be situated near market, airport, metro station and hospitals. People put high value on the ability to walk to a store, school, work or to the place of public transportation.

2) SECURITY IN THE PURCHASE OF A HOME- A safe neighbourhood means people will feel free to walk around, be outdoors and interact with their neighbours. Women have concerns for their safety due to the perceived and actual dangerous, criminal elements. Petty crime is everywhere .Everyone wants their family to be safe so make sure you are aware of where the neighbourhood stands in regard to crime. Some measures for safety and security are ease of access of fire escapes and fire prevention –smoke alarms, carbon monoxide alarms.

3) NATURAL LIGHT IN HOME PURCHASE-Inadequate lighting leads to eyesight problem. These problems can be remedied by adding windows to the house to increase the amount of natural light which is much stronger than light from candles or lamps. Increasing natural light is also important for home cleanliness.

9. What do you understand by amenities with regard to house purchase?

A. Amenities are a desirable or useful feature or facility of a building or place. It is the pleasantness of attractiveness of a place. An amenity can be either tangible, such as a swimming pool or gym, or intangible such as proximity to a local school or super market.

10. Define an idyllic house?

A. An Idyllic house is a house that meets the physical and social needs of the family. It makes the house, a home.

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CH-10 TOPIC MAINTENANCE OF HOUSE AND ITS ENVIRONMENT

1. What will happen to your house if it is not maintained?

A. If the house is not maintained it can lead to-

\*Potential breakdowns or malfunctions

\*increase allergens

\*increase illness

\*increase injury from accidents

\*does not provide optimum longevity.

 2. What are the advantages of house maintenance?

A.\*Increases Durability

\*Reduces Cost

\*Improves Resident Health

\*Reduces Liability

3. Define maintenance.

A. Maintenance are the activities required or undertaken to conserve as nearly and as long as possible the original condition of an asset or resource.

4. How often should house maintenance be undertaken?

A. It should be undertaken monthly, seasonally ,annually.

5. What do you understand by sustainable energy?

A. Sustainable energy is about using energy wisely and using energy generated from clean resources and clean technologies.

6. How can energy be classified?

A. Energy can be classified into two types-

(i) Renewable Energy- These are the sources from which energy can be generated continuously for a long period of time. Eg-Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Geothermal Energy, Hydro Energy.

(ii) Non-Renewable Energy-Non Renewable Energy cannot be generated again and again. Eg- coal, oil gas.

7. Why should we conserve energy?

A. We have limited fuels available on earth. Our demand for energy is increasing day-by –day. It is possible that someday, most of fuels will be exhausted and we will have to switch over to alternate energy resources.

8. Define sanitation and hygiene.

A. Sanitation is the process of keeping places free from dirt, infection, disease by removing waste, trash and garbage.

Hygiene is defined as a cumulative group of practices that is perceived by groups of people to be a way towards healthy living or good health.

9. What are the advantages of LPG?

A. (i) LPG (Liquified Petroleum Gas)is a clean burning sustainable and efficient fuel

(ii) LPG generates fewer carbon emissions than petrol.

(iii) As it is non-toxic it has no impact on soil water and underground aquifers.

(iv) It also helps to improve the quality of indoor and outdoor air as it produces substantially less particulate matter.

(v)Available anywhere

10. How can cooking gas be conserved in the homes?

A. (i)Take material out from fridge if it is to be heated ,sometime earlier so that cooking gas consumption is low.

(ii)Use pressure cooker

(iii)Soak ingredients before cooking

(iv)Shallow wide vessels save fuel

(v)Do not use too much water while cooking

11. What kind of practices would you adopt at home to conserve water?

A. (i) Check faucets and pipes for leaks.

(ii) Do not use the toilet as an ashtray or waste basket.

(iii) Check your toilets for leaks. Put a little food colour in your toilet tank.

(iv) Use your water metre to check for hidden water leaks.

(v) Take shorter showers.

(vi) Turn off the water after you wet your toothbrush.

(vii) Use your dishwasher and clothes washer for only full loads.

(viii) Buy water-efficient appliances.

(ix) Wash your pets in a basin.

(x) Do not run the hose while washing the car.

12. How can you conserve electricity ?

A. Using fewer lights, using energy efficient bulbs, utilising day light.

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CH-11 TOPIC-WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE HOME AND COMMUNITY

1. Define waste. What is it also known as?

A. Waste is a material that no longer serves a purpose and so it is thrown away. It is also known as rubbish, trash, refuse, garbage, junk, litter unwanted and useless material.

2. What are the sources of waste.

A. (i) Households

(ii) Commerce and Industry

3. Define household waste.

A. Household waste is waste which is generated in the day to day operations of a household. Household waste is solid waste comprising of garbage and rubbish such as bottles, cans, clothing, compost, disposables, food packaging, food scraps, newspapers and magazines.

4. What are the effects of waste if not managed properly?

A. \*Affects our health

\*Affects our socio-economic conditions

\*Affects our coastal and marine environment

\*Affects our climate

5. What is community participation?

A. Community participation is the process by which individuals and families assume responsibility for their own health and welfare and for those of community and develop the capacity to contribute to theirs and the community development.

6. How is waste collected from homes in India?

A. The garbage collector comes to our house every morning to empty our dustbin inside his truck takes all the garbage from your neighbourhood and dumps it on an abandoned piece of land. Garbage collectors from all parts of the city meet there to do the same. Such a land is called a landfill.

7. Define waste management.

A. Waste management is a collective activity involving segregation, collection, transportation, reprocessing, recycling and disposal of various types of wastes.

8. What is sustainable waste management?

A. Sustainable waste management involves managing waste in an environmentally sound, socially satisfactory and a techno-economically viable manner.

9. What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes?

A. Biodegradable wastes are the substances that can be broken down by the action of microorganisms like bacteria and fungi.

E.g – Cotton, wool

The substances that can be broken down by microorganisms are called non-biodegradable wastes.

E.g – Plastics and metals.

10. Classify waste according to its effects on human health and the environment.

A. (i) HAZARDOUS WASTES – Substances unsafe to use commercially, industrially, agriculturally, economically and have the properties like ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity and toxicity.

(ii) NON-HAZARDOUS WASTES – Substances safe to use commercially, industrially, agriculturally, economically and do not have any of those properties mentioned above. These substances usually create disposal problems.

11. Name the waste according to its origin and type.

A. (i) Municipal solid waste

(ii) Bio-medical waste

(iii) Industrial waste

(iv) Agricultural waste

(v) Fishery waste

(vi) Radioactive waste

12. What does garbage include?

A. (i) Organic waste (iii) Recyclable waste

(ii) Toxic waste (iv) Soiled waste

13. Name the solid wastes and the liquid wastes.

A. Solid wastes include household garbage, construction and demolition residues etc.

Liquid waste include chemicals, oils, domestic washing materials etc.

CH-12

TOPIC- NEED TO REFUSE, REDUCE, REUSE, REPAIR AND RECYCLE (5R’s) WASTE

1. Define sustainable development.
2. The environment in the ways that ensure that we have enough resources for the future is called sustainable development.
3. Define recycling.
4. Recycling involves some form of reprocessing of some form of waste material to produce another product.
5. Why should recycling be done?
6. (i) Make environment clean.

(ii) Conserve materials.

(iii) Save energy.

(iv) Reduce garbage and landfills.

1. What is waste sorting?
2. Waste sorting is a process by which waste is separated into different elements.
3. Define conservation.
4. Conservation is the practice of caring for the resources so that all living things can benefit from them now or in the future.
5. Write the ways by which environmental conservation can be done?
6. \* Conserving water.

\*Driving less and walking more.

\*Consuming less energy.

\*Buying recycled products.

\*Eating locally grown vegetables.

\*Joining environmental groups to combat air pollution.

\*Creating less waste.

\*Planting more trees.

1. What is organic waste?
2. Organic waste is anything that comes from plants or animals that is biodegradable. Yard trimmings, wood waste and paper are examples of organic waste.
3. Define composting.
4. Composting is a natural way of replenishing needed nutrients to soil, improving it and creating an environment in which plants thrive.
5. What is the importance of composting?
6. (i) It reduces our household garbage volume.

 (ii) It turns organic material into rich mixture that improves fertility of soil and supplies nutrients to soil.

(iii) Supplies nutrients to plants.

(iv) Controls erosion in plants.

(v) Helps in conserving resources.

(vi) Reduces the need to use chemical fertilizers.

1. Write the fullforms of the following.
2. PET – Polyethylene terephthalate
3. PVC – Polyvinyl chloride
4. BBE – Bureau of energy-efficiency
5. LED – Light emitting diodes
6. What is the need of 5 R-s in waste management?
7. To reduce waste so that less amount of it goes to the landfill that can reduce your carbon footprint.
8. It helps reduce humanity’s environmental footprint, carbon dioxide emissions and energy use and limit the amount of landfill space people create.
9. Write the difference between organic and non-organic waste.
10. Organic waste means anything that comes from plants and animals that is biodegradable. Eg. Food scraps, wood waste and paper.

Non –organic waste means non-biodegradable waste or products that do not break down naturally. Eg. Plastic glass etc.

1. Write short notes on –

i) Reuse ii) Refuse iii) Recycle

A. Reuse means to use a product over and over again without any changes other than cleaning. A reused item does not change form . We can save money by using materials and products and by practising smart shopping habits. It is an excellent environmentally preferred alternative to other waste management methods because it reduces air, water and land pollution .It results in less hazardous wastes.

ii. Refuse means avoiding purchase of environmentally burdensome materials , saying no to plastic grocery bags, refusing to buy harmful products.

iii. Recycle is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects. It reduces green house gas emissions and saves energy.

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CH- 13 TOPIC-TYPES OF FABRIC AVAILABLE IN THE MARKET

1.Define textile

A.Textile includes fabrics produced by felting,weaving.knitting,and knotting fibres.It also refers to manmade fabrics which are produced by other methods.

2.Define fibres.

A.Fibres are simply long thin strands of various materials .They come from plants like cotton or flax ,a silk worm’s cocoon ,the leaves of pineapple plants or from animals like sheep or even camels.

3 What is a fabric ?

A.Fabric is any hand woven or machine finished product from the yarns.fabrics are formed from various raw materials available in nature or artificially made in labs or a mix of both.

4.What is the main quality of Indian fabrics?

A.\*The weaves are often colourful and are worked with Indian embroidery.

\*Ancient handicrafts

\*modern scientific invention

\*fabrics speak volumes about their cultural heritage.

5. What is khadi?

A. Khadi is a kind of cotton textile that is woven by hand. It uses handspun yarn. It is largely carried out in rural areas.

6. Name the various type of looms.

A.The various type of looms are pit loom, frame loom, Manipuri loom, Rajasthani loom, Kashmiri loom.

7. Differentiate between Natural fibre and synthetic fibre.

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| NATURAL FIBRE | SYNTHETIC FIBRE |
| 1. Fabrics which are made from animal fur, plant seeds, cocoon of silkworms leaves , stems ,hemp.
2. Skin friendly
 | 1. Fabrics made from organic or inorganic materials combined with chemicals.2.Not skin friendly.   |

8. What are the different tie and dye methods?

A. In tie and dye technique ,two methods are used-

(i) one is called Ikat in which warp and weft are tied and dyed separately.

(ii) other is called Bandhani-small knots are tied and dipped in colour.

9. What are the characteristics of cotton?

A. (i)It is a good absorbent

(ii)Shrinks when washed

(iii)Easy to crease

(iv )Resistant to high temperature

(v)Can be dyed easily.

(vi )Skin friendly

(vi )Amazing quality of keeping your body cool in summer and warm in winter.

(vii)Durable

(viii)Easily washable

10. What are synthetic fibres and how are they obtained?

A. Synthetic fibres are fibres which posses unique characteristics which make them popular dress materials as they dry up quickly, are durable, less expensive and easy to maintain. They are obtained by synthesis of polymers or alteration of natural fibres.

11.Distinguish between different types of cotton weaves.

1. (i) Plain weave fabric – It is made by taking the weft and threading it over and under each warp.

(ii) Twill weave – It is made by weaving the yarns to form a raised, diagonal pattern. This fabric is strong and sturdy.

(iii) Satin weave – It is made by using less yarn and by leaving only the warp or the weft to stand out on one side of the fabric. The fabric is smooth, with a shiny surface on one side and matte surface on the other side.

12.What are the different types of cotton?

1. (i) Kota- It is a form of cotton which is very light and airy.

(ii) Corduroy – It means ‘cloth of the king’, made of durable cotton or rayon, velvet and has wide or narrow cords or ribs.

(iii) Denim fabric- True denim is twill weave cotton-like fabric made with different coloured yarns in the warp and the weft.

(iv)Canvas – It is strong, plain, woven cotton used as a home decorating fabric.

(v)Jersey- It is a soft, stretchy, knitted fabric of cotton, nylon, rayon, wool.

13. Which fabric is known as ‘queen of textiles’? Why is it called so? State its characteristics.

A. Silk is known as the ‘queen of textiles’ as it dominates the textile industry with its lustre, sensuousness and glamour.

Its characteristics are :-

1. Silk is lustrous and exude white or cream colour.
2. Silk can quite easily be dyed.
3. It can be weakened if exposed to too much sunlight.
4. The elasticity of the fabric is poor.
5. Keeps you cool in summer and warm in winter.

14. What are the different types of silks available in Indian market?

A. Tussar, Muga, Eri.

15. What are the characteristics of wool?

A. (i) Wool is light, cozy and wrinkle-free.

(ii) Highly durable.

(iii) Possesses great elasticity.

(iv) Helps to keep you warm.

(v)Wool fabrics are soft, strong and very durable.

 16. Why are fabrics blended? Give reason.

A. (i) To produce better performance.

(ii) To improve the texture, hand or feel and appearance of fabrics.

(iii) To reduce the cost.

(iv)To produce cross-dyed effects.

(v)To improve the spinning, weaving and finishing efficiency.

17. What is blended fabric? Give example.

A. It is made from two or more fibres blended together for better performance , texture and colour effects. Eg. Cotton and polyester in one fabric called polycotton.

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CH-14 TOPIC-FACTORS INFLUENCING CHOICE OF CLOTHING

1. Why do people buy clothes?

A.\*People buy clothes to fulfil their desire to be fashionable, attractive, impress others, be accepted by friends, peer groups or colleagues and to fulfil an emotional need.

\*New clothes give a feeling of security and confidence

\*Used to communicate the individual identity to the society.

\*Apparel is seen as an element of status symbol.

2. Why do people wear clothes?

A. People wear clothes for-

\*Modesty

\*Identification

\*Protection

\*Decoration

3. What is the role of brands in clothing?

A. Brands are considered an important tool to identify the social and economic status of individuals. They also signify quality, durability and ease of caring for it.

4. What are the factors influencing the choice of clothing?

A.(I)APPEARANCE—Clothing is intimately associated with the self image.Physical appearance is one domain that people frequently use to formulate impressions of others.Your appearance makes a strong statement about your personality,values, attitudes, interests , knowledge, abilities, roles and goals.

(II)COMFORT—Clothing plays a significant role in determining comfort.Toddlers and pre school children should be dressed in simple and functional clothes. Children of age group from six to twelve should meet their physical needs such as comfort practicability, safety.

(III)DURABILITY—Clothes lasts for a relatively long time and is therefore considered a durable good. Durability is the ability of a fabric to resist continual use.

5. Name the factors to be considered while judging a garment’s durability.

A. Garment construction, Surface abrasion, Edge abrasion, colour fastness, Flame resistance, Stain release, Odour resistance.

6. What do repairing snags include?

A. Mending seams, Patching a hole, Darning a tear, replacing fasteners/buttons, hemming.

7. What should be the consideration while selecting clothes for infants?

A. (i) Clothes should be loose and comfortable.

(ii) Clothes should be easy to put on and take off.

(iii) Clothing needs to be safe, with no loose ribbons or ties that may cause choking.

(iv) Clothing should be able to regulate body temperature

(v) Sleepwear should allow the baby to move.

(vi) Infant should always be able to shake off the clothes when he/she is warm in bed.

(vii) Clothes should be soft and absorbable.

(viii)Silken and synthetic clothes should not be used for infants.

8. What are the considerations while selecting clothing for young children ?

A.(i) Clothes should appeal to the young child.

(ii) Elastic waists make nappy changing and undressing for the toilet easy

(iii) Fastenings such as zips and buttons should be chunky to allow small hands to manipulate them

(iv) Young children have no waist to hold up clothes, so they often are suspended from the shoulders.

(v) Fabrics should be durable.

(vi) They need to be easy to care for.

(vii) Clothing should be comfortable.

(viii) Bright gaudy colours are good for them

9. What type of clothes do adolescents select for themselves?

A.(i) Clothes with bright colour reflecting enthusiasm, cheerfulness liveliness should be used for them.

(ii) They like clothes that are in fashion

(iii) Teenage clothing does not take durability into account.

(iv) Teenager’s clothes always reflect their lifestyle.

(v) Females tend to prefer bright tones and are subtle to shadings and patterns whereas males tend to prefer plain colours and patterns.

10. What points do adults keep in mind while selecting clothing?

A. (i)Simple and elegant clothes are desirable for mature and elderly people.

(ii)Clothes with design and flower print look childish.

(iii)Clothes should be chosen after analysis of the colour of the skin and body figure.

(iv)In this age ,more emphasis should be the profession, occasion, price than the prevalent fashion.

(v)Adults should have clothes for work and clothes for leisure.

(vi)Clothes should be durable.

(vii)Clothes should be relax fit.

11.Why should old peoples’s clothing be selected with care?Explain.

A.(i)In this period, there is loss of flexibility in the body which causes inconvenience in movements, hence clothes should be loose and comfortable.

(ii)Eyesight also gets weaker and hence big buttons with buttonholes should be used in place of hooks.

(iii)Dresses should be in consonance with age.

(iv)Harness may be used with trousers.

(v)Clothes should be stain resistant ,easily washable and wrinkle resistant

(vi)Age appropriate clothes should be used.

(vii)Avoid use of metallic stone or beads for embroidery and decoration on the clothes.

12. Define surface abrasion.

A. Abrasion refers to the wearing away of any part of a material when rubbed against another surface.

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