

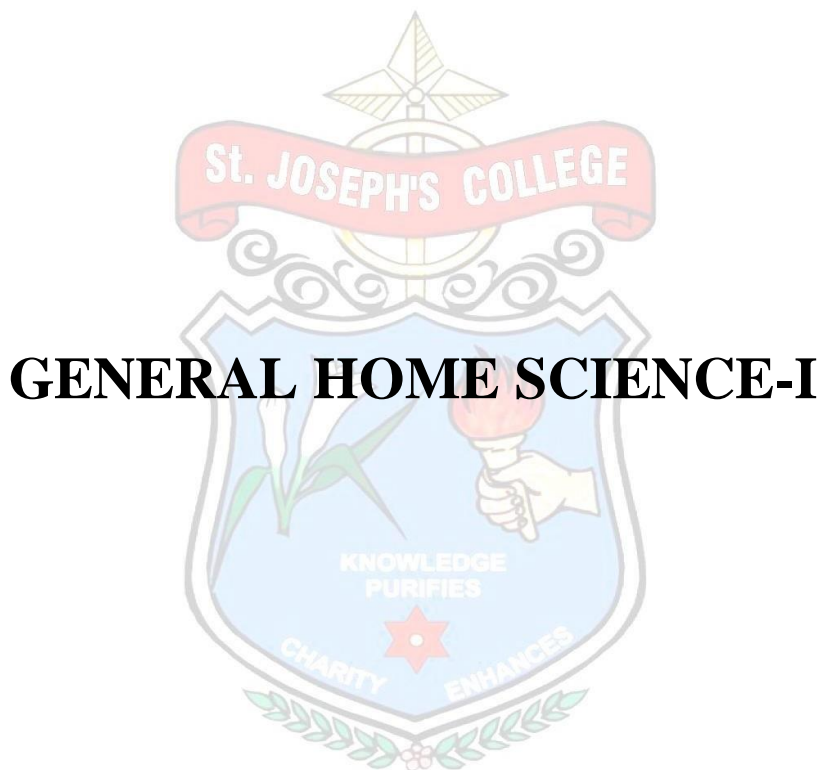
***“EMPOWERING HOMES THROUGH  
THE ARTS AND SCIENCE OF  
EVERYDAY LIVING”***

**MCQ  
ON  
GENERAL HOME SCIENCE - I & II**

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## **GENERAL HOME SCIENCE –I**

### **SYLLABUS**

#### **Unit I**

Textile – Definition, Terminology and Classification of textile fibers. Basic unit and Polymer bonds in textile fiber, Physical and Chemical Properties of fibers.

Processing of Manufacture of all Natural and Man-Made Fibers – Plant, Protein, Man-Made, Cellulosic, Synthetic, Metallic, Mineral and Elastomeric Fibers.

#### **Unit II**

Clothing: Origin of Clothing, Principles of Clothing, Clothing Construction – Drafting flat pattern and Dapping.

Textile Designing, Fashion Designing – Influence Factors, Fashion Cycle, Broken fashion cycles, Fashion adoption theories and Business and Merchandizing.

#### **Unit III**

Home Management: Definition, • Characteristic of Management, Importance of Home Management, Motivation Factors of Management (Values,Goals,Standards) , Home Management Process

#### **Unit IV**

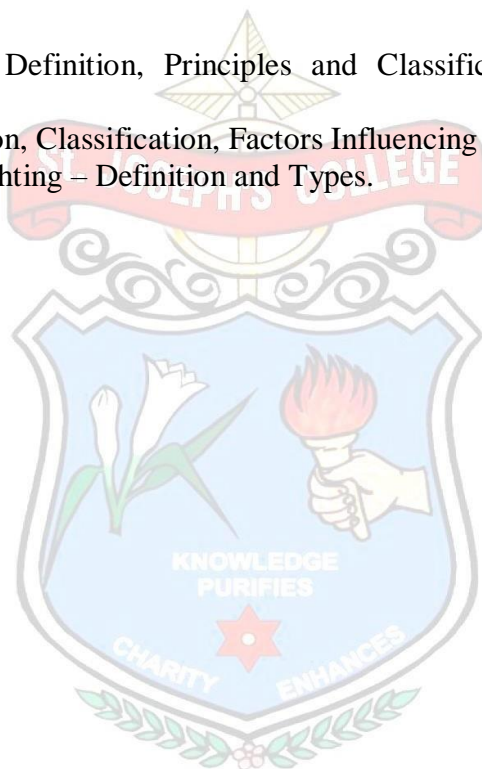
Family Resource Management: Types and Characteristics of Family Resource.

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Family Decision Making – Definition and Types of Decision Making.  
Housing – Definition, Importance and Functions of a House, Principles of Planning, Space Allocation and Organization in Independent Houses, Apartments and Flats.  
Symbols used in Drafting Plans, Reading Plans and Blueprint.

### **Unit V**

Interior Design: Definition, Principles and Classification. Household Equipments,  
Colors – Definition, Classification, Factors Influencing Choice of Colors  
Furniture and Lighting – Definition and Types.



**UNIT-I**

**ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

1. What is the definition of textile?

- a) The study of plants
- b) The study of fabrics
- c) A type of synthetic fiber
- d) The study of minerals

**Answer: b) The study of fabrics**

2. How is textile fibers classified based on their origin?

- a) Only as natural fibers
- b) As natural and synthetic fibers
- c) Only as synthetic fibers
- d) Based on color

**Answer :b) As natural and synthetic fibers**

3. What is the basic unit of textile fibers?

- a) Cell
- b) Atom
- c) Polymer
- d) Molecule

**Answer: c) Polymer**

4. Which type of bond is involved in the polymer structure of textile fibers?

- a) Hydrogen bond
- b) Ionic bond
- c) Covalent bond
- d) Metallic bond

**Answer: c) Covalent bond**

**5.** What terminology is used to describe the tendency of fibers to return to their original length after deformation?

- a) Resilience
- b) Tenacity
- c) Elasticity
- d) Flexibility

**Answer: c) Elasticity**

**6.** What physical property of fibers refers to their ability to transmit light?

- a) Density
- b) Opacity
- c) Luster
- d) Tenacity

**Answer: c) Luster**

**7.** Which chemical property is crucial for dyeing and printing of fibers?

- a) Flammability
- b) Reactivity
- c) Solubility
- d) Stability

**Answer b) Reactivity**

**8.** What property makes fibers resistant to attack by microorganisms?

- a) Flammability
- b) Durability
- c) Biodegradability
- d) Stability

**Answer: d) Stability**

**9.** What physical property is associated with a fiber's ability to withstand heat without melting?

- a) Melting point
- b) Density
- c) Tenacity
- d) Flammability

**Answer: a) Melting point**

**10.** Which chemical property makes fibers resistant to attack by acids, alkalis, and solvents?

- a) Reactivity
- b) Solubility
- c) Chemical stability
- d) Biodegradability

**Answer: c) Chemical stability**

**11.** What type of fibers are derived from plant sources?

- a) Metallic fibers
- b) Mineral fibers
- c) Cellulosic fibers
- d) Synthetic fibers

**Answer c) Cellulosic fibers**

**12.** What is the primary component of protein fibers?

- a) Cellulose
- b) Keratin
- c) Polyester
- d) Nylon

**Answer: b) Keratin**

**13.** Which category of fibers includes those made through chemical synthesis and processing?

- a) Plant fibers
- b) Man-Made fibers
- c) Protein fibers
- d) Metallic fibers

**Answer: b) Man-Made fibers**

**14.** What is the main component of cellulosic fibers?

- a) Keratin
- b) Polyester
- c) Cellulose
- d) Nylon

**Answer: c) Cellulose**

**15.** What fibers are classified as synthetic?

- a) Wool and silk
- b) Cotton and linen
- c) Rayon and acetate
- d) Spandex and rubber

**Answer: d) Spandex and rubber**

**16.** The common type of warp knitting is -----

- a) Double knit
- b) Tricot knit
- c) Milanese knit
- d) None

**Answer: a) Double knit**



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17. Floats formed by weft yarns are -----

- a) Satin
- b) Sateen
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

**Answer: b) Sateen**

18. The world's major textile fiber is -----

- a) Cotton
- b) Wool
- c) Linen
- d) Spandex

**Answer: a) Cotton**

19. The name for rayon in Europe is -----

- a) Spandex
- b) Viscose
- c) Silk
- d) Polyester

**Answer: b) Viscose**

20. Wool can absorb up to -----% of its weight in moisture.

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30
- d) 40

**Answer: c) 30**

21. Mass per unit volume is used to express-----

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- a) Cohesiveness
- b) Density
- c) Tenacity
- d) All

**Answer: b) Density**

22 -----fibers can be measured cm or inch.

- a) Staple fiber
- b) Short fiber
- c) Strong fiber
- d) Smooth fiber

**Answer: a) Staple fiber**

23. A type of warp knitting is----- ?

- a) Inert lock
- b) Rib-knot
- c) Tricot
- d) Float jacquard

**Answer: c) Tricot**

24. Propane is the basis of ----- fibers.

- a) Poly propylene
- b) Poly ethane
- c) Poly methane
- d) Poly propylene

**Answer: d) Poly propylene**

25. Lustre is the ----- of textile fiber.

- a) Secondary
- b) Primary

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c) Miscellaneous

d) None

**Answer: a) secondary**

26. Basic unit of textile is

a) Fabric

b) Yarn

c) Cloth

d) Fibre

**Answer: d) Fibre**

27. Which fibre is popularly called as golden fibre?

a) Silk

b) Jute

c) Cotton

d) Nylon

**Answer: b) Jute**

28. Which among the following is a protein fibre?

a) Rayon

b) Nylon

c) Silk

d) Cotton

**Answer: c) Silk**

29. ----- is a fabric (Woven or knitted) made from yarn

a) Yarn

b) Fibre

c) Textile

d) Drape

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**Answer:** a) Yarn

30. Fibres are classified by their chemical origin, falling into----- groups

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) five

**Answer: a) Two**

31 ----- nature is the capacity of moisture absorbency of fibre

- a) Heteroscpoic
- b) Macroscopic
- c) Microscopic
- d) Hygroscopic

**Answer: d) Hygroscopic**

32. What is a textile fiber?

- a) A naturally occurring mineral
- b) A unit of energy
- c) A small, thread-like material used in fabric production
- d) A type of metal alloy

**Answer: c) A small, thread-like material used in fabric production**

33. What is denier in textile terminology?

- a) A unit of mass per unit length for fibers
- b) A type of fabric weaves

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- c) A chemical compound                      d) A method of fabric testing used in dyeing

**Answer: a) A unit of mass per unit length for fibers**

34. What classification of fibers includes those derived from animals or plants?

- a) Synthetic fibers                      b) Man-made fibers  
c) Natural fibers                      d) Metallic fibers

**Answer: c) Natural fibers**

35. What is the basic unit of textile fibers?

- a) Filament                      b) Polymer  
c) Yarn                      d) Thread

**Answer: b) Polymer**

36. What type of bond forms the polymer structure in textile fiber

- a) Ionic bond                      b) Hydrogen bond  
c) Metallic bond                      d) Covalent bond

**Answer: d) Covalent bond**

37. Which property of fibers determines their ability to absorb moisture?

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- a) Tenacity
- b) Elasticity
- c) Absorbency
- d) Resilience

**Answer: a) Absorbency**

38. What property refers to a fiber's ability to return to its original shape after deformation?

- a) Tenacity
- b) Resilience
- c) Elasticity
- d) Flexibility

**Answer: b) Resilience**

39. Which physical property is related to a fiber's ability to withstand pulling force without breaking?

- a) Tenacity
- b) Flexibility
- c) Elasticity
- d) Resilience

**Answer: a) Tenacity**

40. What chemical property of fibers determines their resistance to acids or bases

- a) Ph
- b) Durability
- c) Solubility
- d) Chemical resistance

**Answer: d) Chemical resistance**

41. What property defines a fiber's ability to conduct electricity?

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- a) Conductivity
- b) Insulation
- c) Resistance
- d) Capacitance

**Answer: a) Conductivity**

42. What are fibers derived from plants or vegetation called?

- a) Synthetic fiber
- b) Cellulosic
- c) Metallic fibers
- d) Elastomeric fiber

**Answer: b) Cellulosic fibers**

43. Which type of fiber is manufactured entirely through chemical processes?

- a) Man-made fibers
- b) Protein fibers
- c) Mineral fibers
- d) Elastomeric fibers

**Answer: A) Man-made fibers**

44. What are some examples of man-made fibers?

- a) Cotton and wool
- b) Silk and linen
- c) Nylon and polyester
- d) Rayon and acetate

**Answer: c) Nylon and polyester**

45. Metallic fibers in textiles are made from which materials?

- a) Natural minerals
- b) Chemical compounds

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- c) Metal or metal-coated materials                      d) Synthetic polymers

**Answer: c) Metal or metal-coated**

### **5 MARKS**

1. Define weave and its patterns?
2. Define metallic fiber and its properties?
3. Write a short note on fiber length?
4. Explain the processing of cotton?
5. Define and processing of wool?

### **10 MARKS**

1. Explain briefly about textile terminology?
2. Write a note on cotton and silk?
3. Briefly explain the classification of textile fiber?
4. Explain briefly about manmade fibers?
5. Explain the physical and chemical properties of fib



**UNIT-II**

**ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

1. What is the primary purpose of clothing according to the origin of clothing?

- a) Fashion statement
- b) Protection and modesty
- c) Status symbol
- d) Expression of identity

**Answer: b) Protection and modesty**

2. Clothing made from animal hides is an example of:

- a) Synthetic clothing
- b) Plant-based clothing
- c) Leather clothing
- d) Woolen clothing

**Answer: c) Leather clothing**

3. What factor played a significant role in the origin of clothing?

- a) Economic factors
- b) Social and cultural factors
- c) Political factors
- d) Environmental factors

**Answer: b) Social and cultural factors**

4. The earliest form of clothing was likely made from:

- a) Synthetic materials
- b) Animal hides and plant fibers
- c) Metals and minerals
- d) Plastic

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**Answer: b) Animal hides and plant fibers**

5. In the context of the origin of clothing, what does modesty refer to?

- a) Clothing that is inexpensive
- b) Clothing that is fashionable
- c) Clothing that covers the body appropriately
- d) Clothing that is flamboyant

**Answer: c) Clothing that covers the body appropriately**

6. Which principle of clothing suggests that clothing should complement an individual's body shape and proportions?

- a) Harmony
- b) Balance
- c) Proportion
- d) Rhythm

**Answer: c) Proportion**

7. The principle of unity in clothing design emphasizes:

- a) Diversity in styles
- b) Consistency and coherence
- c) Bold patterns
- d) Frequent changes in clothing

**Answer: b) Consistency and coherence**

8. Which principle of clothing design relates to the visual movement in a garment?

- a) Emphasis
- b) Rhythm

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c) Proportion

d) Contrast

**Answer: b) Rhythm**

9. Clothing that achieves a pleasing overall effect demonstrates the principle of:

a) Harmony

b) Contrast

c) Unity

d) Emphasis

**Answer: a) Harmony**

10. The principle of balance in clothing design involves:

a) Using identical elements on

b) Introducing asymmetry

both sides of the garment

for a modern look

c) Avoiding any patterns

d) Discarding the concept

or details

of balance

**Answer: a) Using identical elements on both sides of the garment**

11. What is the purpose of flat pattern drafting in clothing construction?

a) Creating three-dimensional

b) Designing clothing on a flat

garments

surface before cutting and sewing

c) Draping fabric on a mannequin

d) Only used in haute couture

**Answer: b) Designing clothing on a flat surface before cutting and sewing**

12. Draping in clothing construction involves:

- a) Drawing patterns on paper
- b) Creating garments directly on a dress form or model
- c) Using pre-made patterns without alterations
- d) Only using machines for garment construction

**Answer: b) Creating garments directly on a dress form or model**

13. The purpose of draping is to:

- a) Simplify the garment construction process
- b) Achieve a precise fit and design
- c) Eliminate the need for patterns
- d) Only create loose-fitting garments

**Answer: b) Achieve a precise fit and design**

14. In flat pattern drafting, what does a sloped represent?

- a) A finished garment
- b) A basic pattern without seam allowances
- c) A type of fabric

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d) A decorative element

**Answer: b) A basic pattern without seam allowances**

15. What is an advantage of flat pattern drafting?

- a) It allows for more creativity in design
- b) It is a faster method of garment construction
- c) It is suitable only for simple designs
- d) It does not require precise measurements

**Answer: a) It allows for more creativity in design**

16. What is textile designing?

- a) Creating textiles using natural fibers only
- b) Developing patterns for garments
- c) Designing patterns and structures for fabrics
- d) Only creating solid-colored fabrics

**Answer: c) Designing patterns and structures for fabrics**

17. In textile designing, what is a repeat pattern?

- a) A pattern that does not repeat
- b) A pattern that repeats at regular intervals

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- c) A pattern used only in garments
- d) A pattern used only in home decor

**Answer: b) A pattern that repeats at regular intervals**

18. The process of applying color to fabric or yarn is known as:

- a) Weaving
- b) Dyeing
- c) Spinning
- d) Knitting

**Answer: b) Dyeing**

19. What is the significance of texture in textile designing?

- a) Texture has no impact on textile design
- b) It adds visual and tactile interest to fabrics
- c) It is only important in home textiles
- d) Texture is irrelevant in fashion

**Answer: b) It adds visual and tactile interest to fabrics**

20. How does textile design contribute to the fashion industry?

- a) By limiting design possibilities
- b) By creating only basic fabrics
- c) By providing unique and creative fabrics for fashion

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d) Textile design has no connection to fashion

**Answer: c) By providing unique and creative fabrics for fashion**

21. What role do cultural influences play in fashion designing?

a) Cultural influences have no impact on fashion

b) Cultural elements shape fashion trends and styles

c) Fashion is not influenced by culture

d) Cultural influences are only relevant in textiles

**Answer: b) Cultural elements shape fashion trends and styles**

22. How do technological advancements influence fashion designing?

a) Technology has no impact on fashion

b) Technology only affects the production process

c) Technology influences design, production, and communication in fashion

d) Technological advancements are only relevant in textiles

**Answer: c) Technology influences design, production, and communication in fashion**

23. Social media platforms are influential in fashion because they:

a) Limit the reach of fashion trends

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- b) Have no impact on fashion communication
- c) Facilitate rapid and widespread dissemination of fashion trend
- d) Only showcase traditional fashion

**Answer: c) Facilitate rapid and widespread dissemination of fashion trends**

24. Environmental sustainability is becoming increasingly important in fashion due to:

- a) Fashion being a disposable industry
- b) A lack of concern for the environment
- c) Consumer demand for eco-friendly fashion
- d) Environmental factors having no impact on fashion

**Answer: c) Consumer demand for eco-friendly fashion**

25. Economic factors can influence fashion by:

- a) Restricting fashion choices
- b) Encouraging innovation and luxury
- c) Making fashion accessible to everyone
- d) Economic factors have no impact on fashion

**Answer: b) Encouraging innovation and luxury**



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26. What is the fashion cycle?

- a) The process of creating fabrics
- b) The period during which a fashion trend is embraced and then declines
- c) A cycle that does not apply to fashion
- d) The lifecycle of a textile product

**Answer: b) The period during which a fashion trend is embraced and then declines**

27. What characterizes the introduction stage of the fashion cycle?

- a) Widespread adoption of the trend
- b) Decline in popularity
- c) The trend is exclusive to a select few
- d) The trend is considered outdated

**Answer: c) The trend is exclusive to a select few**

28. The decline stage of the fashion cycle is marked by:

- a) Initial introduction of the trend
- b) Widespread adoption and popularity
- c) The trend becoming outdated

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d) The trend being embraced by the majority

**Answer: c) The trend becoming outdated**

29. What is a characteristic of the obsolescence stage in the fashion cycle?

a) The trend is at its peak popularity

b) The trend is considered timeless

c) The trend is completely rejected

d) The trend is in the decline stage

**Answer: c) The trend is completely rejected**

30). Broken fashion cycles may occur due to:

a) Consumer demand and designer influence

b) A lack of innovation in fashion

c) Trends being consistently cyclical

d) Economic stability

**Answer: a) Consumer demand and designer influence**

31. What is the innovation stage in the diffusion of innovation theory?

a) The stage when a fashion trend is first introduced to the market

b) The stage when the trend is embraced by the majority

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- c) The stage when the trend is rejected by consumers
- d) The stage when the trend becomes outdated

**Answer: a) The stage when a fashion trend is first introduced to the market**

32. In the fashion adoption process, innovators are characterized by:

- a) Quickly adopting new trends
- b) Being resistant to change
- c) Following the majority
- d) Rejecting all new trends

**Answer: a) Quickly adopting new trends**

33. What role do fashion merchandisers play in the industry?

- a) They have no role in the industry
- b) They create new fashion trends
- c) They plan, develop, and present fashion products for sale
- d) They only handle textiles

**Answer: c) They plan, develop, and present fashion products for sale**

34. The business aspect of fashion involves:

- a) Only the production of clothing
- b) Planning and executing marketing strategies

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- c) Ignoring consumer preferences
- d) Fashion merchandisers having no involvement in business

**Answer: b) Planning and executing marketing strategies**

35. The role of a fashion buyer includes:

- a) Designing clothing patterns
- b) Selecting and purchasing products for a retail store
- c) Only dealing with textiles
- d) Creating fashion trends

**Answer: b) Selecting and purchasing products for a retail store**

36. What are the basic components require for knitting ----- ?

- a) Yarn source and knitting elements
- b) Fabric takes
- c) Fabric collection
- d) All

**Answer: b) Fabric takes**

37 -----types of needles that have evolved during the centuries.

- a) 4
- b) 3

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c) 5

d) 6

**Answer: d) 6**

38. Name the knitting needle have been using in the mechanical knitting loom -----?

a) Bearded needle

b) Latch needle

c) Compound needle

d) All

**Answer: b) Latch needle**

39. Which is the latest development needle?

a) Latch needle

b) Compound needle

c) Bearded needle

d) All

**Answer: b) Compound needle**

40. Which are non woven fabrics?

a) Felts

b) Bonded

c) Both a and b

d) None

**Answer: a) Felts**

41. Purl stitch is also known as -----

a) Reverse stitch

b) Miss stitch

c) Tuck stitch

d) Flat stitch

**Answer: b) Miss Stitch**

42. Which is the most successful needle among the following?

- a) Bearded needle
- b) Latch needle
- c) Compound needle
- d) Both a and b

**Answer: c) Compound needle**

43. Which is bonded fabrics?

- a) Fusible nonwoven
- b) Film fabrics
- c) Coated fabrics
- d) All

**Answer: c) Coated fabrics**

44. Commonly used polymer is -----

- a) PVC
- b) PU
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

**Answer: c) Both a and b**

45. The factors that affecting the durability of fabrics is -----

- a) Strength
- b) Twist
- c) Kind of weave
- d) All

**Answer: c) Kind of weave**

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46. Creativity in the textile is also known as

- a) Fiber
- b) Clothing
- c) Designing
- d) Fabric

**Answer: c) Designing**

47. Colors which are exact opposite to each other on color wheel are called

- a) Monochromatic
- b) Complementary
- c) Hue
- d) Analogous

**Answer: b) Complementary**

48. The French term Haute couture's means

- a) High fashion
- b) Boutique
- c) Showroom
- d) Wardrobe

**Answer: a) High fashion**

49. Typically, clothing is made of-----or textiles.

- a) Fibers
- b) Clothing
- c) Fabrics
- d) Yarns

**Answer a) Fiber**

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50 means using the same element more than once throughout a design

- a) Rhythm
- b) Repetition
- c) Harmony
- d) Heterogeneous

**Answer: b) Repetition**

51 is a technical accomplishment that requires the knowledge and skills of basic sewing techniques.

- a) Clothing
- b) Drafting
- c) Dapping
- d) Garment construction

**Answer: d) Garment construction**

52. What does the origin of clothing primarily relate to?

- a) Protection and adornment
- b) Religious practices
- c) Cultural rituals
- d) Social hierarchies

**Answer: a) Protection and adornment**

53. Which principle of clothing emphasizes the fit and proportion of garments?

- a) Principle of unity
- b) Principle of harmony
- c) Principle of balance
- d) Principle of emphasis

**Answer: c) Principle of balance**



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54. What does clothing construction involve?

- a) Designing textiles
- b) Creating new fashion trends
- c) Making garments using patterns and techniques
- d) Marketing clothing products

**Answer: c) Making garments using patterns and techniques**

55. What is meant by drafting flat patterns in clothing construction?

- a) Creating a 3D garment from a flat design
- b) Cutting fabric in multiple layers
- c) Printing patterns on fabric
- d) Designing embroidery for garments

**Answer: a) Creating a 3D garment from a flat design**

56. What are factors influencing fashion designing?

- a) Geographical location only
- b) Socio-cultural, economic, technological, and environmental factors
- c) Personal preferences of designers
- d) Historical events only

**Answer: b) Socio-cultural, economic, technological, and environmental factors**

57. What does the fashion cycle refer to?

- a) The life span of a clothing product in the market
- b) A trend's movement from introduction to decline and resurgence
- c) The seasonal changes in fashion preferences
- d) The development of fashion schools and academies

**Answer: b) A trend's movement from introduction to decline and resurgence**

58. What are broken fashion cycles?

- a) Trends that never gain popularity
- b) Patterns in fashion that fluctuate irregularly
- c) Sustainable fashion trends
- d) Traditionally inspired fashion designs

**Answer: b) Patterns in fashion that fluctuate irregularly**

59. Which theory explains how fashion trends spread among different social classes?

- a) Trickle-down theory
- b) Trickle-up theory
- c) Trickle-across theory
- d) Trickle-around theory

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**Answer: a) Trickle-down theory**

60. What does business and merchandising in fashion involve?

- a) Only the production of clothing items
- b) Only the design and creative aspects
- c) Marketing, sales, and distribution of fashion products
- d) Textile manufacturing processes

**Answer: c) Marketing, sales, and distribution of fashion products**

61. What is the primary focus of merchandising in the fashion industry?

- a) Designing textiles
- b) Creating new trends
- c) Maximizing sales and profit through effective presentation and promotion
- d) Fashion research and development

**Answer: c) Maximizing sales and profit through effective presentation and promotion**

62. Bending of yarn without breaking is

- a) Cohesiveness
- b) Flexibility
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

**Answer: b) Flexibility**

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63. Propane is the basis of -----fiber?

- a) Poly propylene fiber
- b) Poly ethane
- c) Poly methane
- d) Poly propylene

**Answer: d) Poly propylene**

64. Spinning quality is otherwise termed as

- a) Tenacity
- b) Density
- c) Cohesiveness
- d) None

**Answer: c) Cohesiveness**

65. The name for rayon in Europe is

- a) Spandex
- b) Viscose
- c) Silk
- d) Polyester

**Answer: b) Viscose**

64. Bending of yarn without breaking is-----

- a) Cohesiveness
- b) Flexibility
- c) Both a & b
- d) None

**Answer: b) Flexibility**

65. Propane is the basic of -----fiber.

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- a) Poly propylene
- b) Poly ethane
- c) Poly methane
- d) Poly propylene

**Answer: d) Poly propylene**

66. Wool can absorb up to -----% of its weight in moisture.

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30
- d) 40

**Answer: c) 30**

67. Azlon refers to

- a) Manmade proteins fiber
- b) Manmade cellulosic fiber
- c) Both a & b
- d) None

**Answer: a) Manmade proteins fiber**

68. This type of dyeing achieves a simple less expensive two color pattern is-----

- a) Cross dyeing
- b) Stock dyeing
- c) Yarn dyeing
- d) All

**Answer: a) Cross dyeing**

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69. A type of dry achieves a simple less expensive two color pattern is

-----

- a) Cross dyeing
- b) Stock dyeing
- c) Yarn dyeing
- d) All

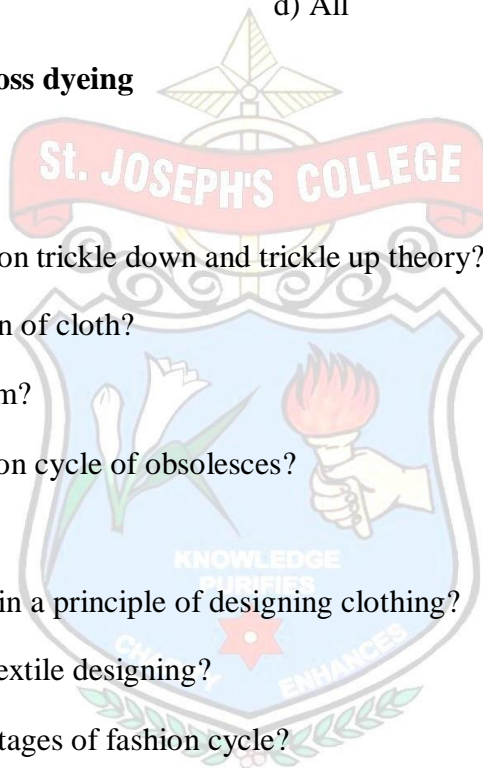
**Answer: a) Cross dyeing**

### **5 MARKS**

1. Write a note on trickle down and trickle up theory?
2. What is origin of cloth?
3. Define rhythm?
4. Write a fashion cycle of obsolesces?

### **10 MARKS**

1. Briefly explain a principle of designing clothing?
2. Explain the textile designing?
3. Explain the stages of fashion cycle?
4. Define clothing? And explain the origin of cloth?



**UNIT – III**

**ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

1. What is Home Management?

- a) Organizing household chores
- b) Efficiently managing resources in a household
- c) Interior decoration
- d) Budget planning for a family

**Answer: b) Efficiently managing resources in a household**

2. The primary focus of Home Management is on:

- a) Financial planning
- b) Social activities
- c) Efficient management of household resources
- d) Interior design

**Answer: c) Efficient management of household resources**

3. Which of the following is a characteristic of effective Home Management?

- a) Ignoring family needs
- b) Wasteful use of resources
- c) Cluttered living spaces
- d) Optimal utilization of resources

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**Answer: d) Optimal utilization of resources**

4. Home Management involves:

- a) Only financial planning
- b) Managing household resources and activities
- c) Ignoring family well-being
- d) Focusing solely on interior decoration

**Answer: b) Managing household resources and activities**

5. Why is effective Home Management essential?

- a) To showcase wealth
- b) To create a cluttered environment
- c) To enhance the well-being of family members
- d) Only for aesthetic purposes

**Answer: c) To enhance the well-being of family members**

6. The importance of Home Management lies in:

- a) Accumulating wealth
- b) Organizing social events
- c) Enhancing the quality of family life



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d) Ignoring family needs

**Answer: c) Enhancing the quality of family life**

7. Home Management contributes to:

a) Chaos in the household

b) Efficient use of resources and time

c) Ignoring family relationships

d) Neglecting financial planning

**Answer: b) Efficient use of resources and time**

8. The main objective of Home Management is:

a) Acquiring luxury items

b) Enhancing the well-being of family members

c) Ignoring family needs

d) Focusing only on aesthetics

**Answer: b) Enhancing the well-being of family members**

9. Ineffective Home Management may lead to:

a) Optimal utilization of resources

b) Wasteful use of time and energy

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- c) Strengthened family bonds
- d) Only financial prosperity

**Answer: b) Wasteful use of time and energy**

10. The importance of Home Management extends to:

- a) Only the physical aspects of a home
- b) Holistic well-being of family members
- c) Ignoring social aspects
- d) Accumulating material possession

**Answer: b) Holistic well-being of family members**

11. What is a characteristic of effective management?

- a) Lack of planning
- b) Wasteful use of resources
- c) Goal-oriented actions
- d) Ignoring values and standards

**Answer: c) Goal-oriented actions**

12. In management, decision-making involves:

- a) Random choices
- b) Strategic choices based on goals and values
- c) Ignoring family preferences

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d) Relying solely on intuition

**Answer: b) Strategic choices based on goals and values**

13. Effective management involves:

a) Disregarding goals and values

b) Reacting impulsively to situations

c) Systematic planning and decision-making

d) Ignoring family needs

**Answer: c) Systematic planning and decision-making**

14. What role do values play in management?

a) Values have no significance in management

b) Values guide decision-making and actions

c) Values are only relevant in financial planning

d) Values are subjective and can be ignored

**Answer: b) Values guide decision-making and actions**

15. Why are goals important in management?

a) Goals hinder progress

b) Goals provide direction and purpose

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- c) Goals are irrelevant in family management
- d) Goals limit creativity

**Answer: b) Goals provide direction and purpose**

16. What role do values play in motivating effective Home Management?

- a) Values have no impact on motivation
- b) Values provide a foundation for motivation
- c) Motivation is only driven by financial goals
- d) Values are irrelevant in family life

**Answer: b) Goals provide direction and purpose**

17. Setting clear goals in Home Management helps in:

- a) Creating chaos
- b) Reducing motivation
- c) Providing direction and purpose
- d) Ignoring family needs

**Answer: c) Providing direction and purpose**

18. Standards in Home Management refer to:

- a) Ignoring quality control

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- b) Optimal utilization of resources
- c) Lack of expectations
- d) Chaos in the household

**Answer: b) Optimal utilization of resources**

19. Why are standards important in Home Management?

- a) Standards limit creativity
- b) Standards provide a basis for evaluating performance
- c) Standards are irrelevant in family life
- d) Standards hinder effective management

**Answer: b) Standards provide a basis for evaluating performance**

20. The motivation factors of Home Management include:

- a) Values, goals, and standards
- b) Ignoring values and goals
- c) Only financial aspirations
- d) Disregarding standards

**Answer: a) Values, goals, and standards**

21. What is the first step in the Home Management process?

- a) Setting goals
- b) Planning
- c) Ignoring family preferences
- d) Financial budgeting

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### **Answer: a) Setting goals**

22. Planning in Home Management involves:

- a) Random decision-making
- b) Systematic organization of activities
- c) Ignoring values and goals
- d) Wasteful use of resources

### **Answer: b) Systematic organization of activities**

23. The implementation phase in Home Management includes:

- a) Ignoring the planned activities
- b) Following through with the planned actions
- c) Disregarding family needs
- d) Optimal utilization of time

### **Answer: b) Following through with the planned actions**

24. In the evaluation phase of Home Management, what is assessed?

- a) Only financial aspects
- b) The success of the planned activities
- c) Ignoring family well-being

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d) Random decision-making

**Answer: b) The success of the planned activities**

25. The continuous improvement in Home Management is achieved through:

a) Ignoring feedback

b) Learning from experiences and making adjustments

c) Clinging to traditional practices

d) Only financial planning

**Answer: b) Learning from experiences and making adjustments**

26. The family will greatly influence the standard of living.

a) Composition

b) Attitude

c) Both a and b

d) None

**Answer: a) Composition**

27. Which of the following comes under moderate work?

a) Washing clothes

b) Mopping

c) Grinding

d) Ironing

**Answer: d) Ironing**

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28. How will a good manager balance the time ----- ?

- a) Work, rest, leisure
- b) Planning , thinking , implementation
- c) Thinking, planning, organizing
- d) None

**Answer: a) Work, rest, leisure**

29. Homemaker must be conscious about-----.

- a) Menu planning
- b) Keeping household clean
- c) Time plan
- d) All

**Answer: d) All**

30. Time is a ----- unique resource, because it is equally to all .

- a) Available
- b) Fixed
- c) Unfixed
- d) Both a &b

**Answer: d) Both a &b**

31. Making bed arrangements come under-----activities.

- a) Weekly
- b) Seasonal
- c) Daily
- d) All



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**Answer: c) Daily**

32. Time planning involves in -----

- a) Types of activity
- b) Different stage of life cycle
- c) Peak loads and leisure
- d) All

**Answer: d) All**

33. Life cycle is categories into ----- stage in home management.

- a) 5
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 3

**Answer: a) 5**

34. Posture of the body is directly related to the way of -----

- a) Carrying body to involve in activities
- b) Diet maintaining
- c) Gyming
- d) All

**Answer: d) All**

35. According to WHO the energy expenditure for heavy work for men is about -----

- a) 175
- b) 300

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c) 400

d) 350

**Answer: b) 300**

36. The person who manages home resources are called

a) Home manager

b) Home maker

c) Home organizer

d) None of these

**Answer: b) Home maker**

37. Among the following which is not the importance of home management?

a) It helps the family live a happy and satisfying life

b) It develops unity and cooperation between family members

c) The mother is the sole in charge of the household

d) There will be less stress among family members

**Answer: c) The mother is the sole in charge of the household**

38. Identify which comes under home management category.

a) Organizing

b) Cooking

c) Budgeting

d) All of the above

**Answer: c) Budgeting**

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39. Management is the vital factor in every family contributing to the overall health, happiness and well-being of the family

- a) Time
- b) Finance
- c) Home
- d) Resource

**Answer: c) Home**

40. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of directing the action of an organization to realize the specified goals.

- a) Action
- b) Management
- c) Resource
- d) Planning

**Answer: b) Management**

41. Management always relates to-----

- a) Family
- b) Money
- c) Time
- d) Resource

**Answer: d) Resource**

42. What is Home Management?

- a) Managing household chores only
- c) Managing external work-related tasks
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Organizing and managing household resources and activities**

43. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of effective Home Management?

- a) Organization
- b) Flexibility
- c) Communication
- d) Chaos

**Answer: d) Chaos**

44. Home Management primarily involves:

- a) Financial planning
- b) Resource allocation and utilization
- c) Only cleaning and organizing
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Resource allocation and utilization**

45. Why is Home Management important?

- a) It saves time and resources
- b) It ensures a harmonious household
- c) It helps in effective utilization of resources
- d) All of the above

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**Answer: d) All of the above**

46. Which of the following is a benefit of effective Home Management?

- a) Increased stress
- b) Chaotic environment
- c) Improved quality of life
- d) None of the above

**Answer: c) Improved quality of life**

47. What role do values play in Home Management?

- a) They have no impact on management
- b) They guide decision-making and behavior
- c) They complicate household dynamics
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b) They guide decision-making and behavior**

48. Goals in Home Management help in:

- a) Setting unrealistic expectations
- b) Providing direction and purpose
- c) Creating chaos
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Providing direction and purpose**

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49. Standards in Home Management primarily refer to:

- a) Maintaining a messy environment
- b) Accepting subpar quality of life
- c) Establishing benchmarks for performance
- d) Ignoring household needs

**Answer: c) Establishing benchmarks for performance**

50. Which stage in the Home Management process involves identifying household needs and priorities?

- a) Planning
- b) Organizing
- c) Controlling
- d) None of the above

**Answer: a) Planning**

51. Which stage involves allocating resources to meet household needs?

- a) Controlling
- b) Implementing
- c) Organizing
- d) None of the above

**Answer: c) Organizing**

52. Evaluating and adjusting household plans and activities falls under which stage of Home Management?

- a) Controlling
- b) Implementing

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c) Planning

d) None of the above

**Answer: a) Controlling**

53. What is the primary purpose of the Home Management process?

a) Maintaining disorder

b) Achieving household goals efficiently

c) Creating confusion

d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Achieving household goals efficiently**

54. Which of the following best defines home management?

a) Organizing household chores

b) Maintaining a clean home

c) Efficiently overseeing all aspects of a household

d) Decorating the house

**Answer: c) Efficiently overseeing all aspects of a household**

55. Which factor is crucial for effective home management?

a) Rigid schedules

b) Flexibility and adaptability

c) Outsourcing all household tasks

d) Strict rules for family members

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**Answer: b) Flexibility and adaptability**

56. What does the term "budgeting" refer to in home management?

- a) Spending lavishly on home decor
- b) Planning and allocating financial resources
- c) Saving money by cutting essential expenses
- d) Keeping a record of past expenses

**Answer: b) Planning and allocating financial resources**

57. Which aspect is NOT typically a part of home management?

- a) Financial planning
- b) Meal planning and preparation
- c) Exterior landscaping only
- d) Maintenance of household appliances

**Answer: c) Exterior landscaping only**

58. Which skill is essential for effective time management in home management?

- a) Procrastination
- b) Prioritization
- c) Indecisiveness
- d) Avoiding planning

**Answer: b) Prioritization**

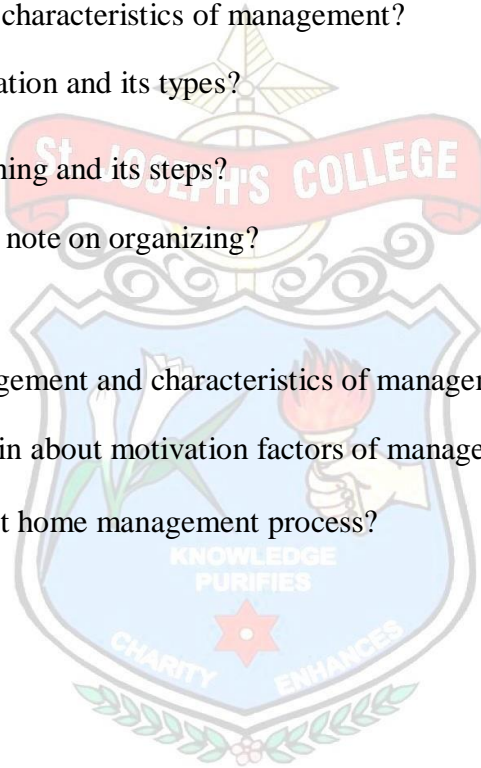


**5 MARKS**

1. What are the characteristics of management?
2. Define evaluation and its types?
3. What is planning and its steps?
4. Write a short note on organizing?

**10 MARKS**

1. Define management and characteristics of management?
2. Briefly explain about motivation factors of management?
3. Explain about home management process?



**UNIT – IV**

**ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

1. What are the types of family resources?

- a) Financial, emotional, and intellectual
- b) Only financial
- c) Intellectual and emotional
- d) Physical and intellectual

**Answer: a) Financial, emotional, and intellectual**

2. Which is not a characteristic of family resources?

- a) Limited availability
- b) Exclusive to financial resources
- c) Varied in nature
- d) Vital for family well-being

**Answer: b) Exclusive to financial resources**

3. Why are family resources considered vital?

- a) They hinder family development
- b) They are exclusive to financial stability

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- c) They contribute to family well-being and development
- d) They have limited importance in family life

**Answer: c) They contribute to family well-being and development**

4. Intellectual resources in a family include:

- a) Only financial knowledge
- b) Emotional intelligence
- c) Physical strength
- d) Only physical resources

**Answer: b) Emotional intelligence**

5. What is a characteristic of emotional resources?

- a) Tangible in nature
- b) Limited importance
- c) Influencing family relationships and well-being
- d) Exclusive to financial stability

**Answer: c) Influencing family relationships and well-being**

6. What is family decision making?

- a) Only financial planning
- b) The process of making decisions collectively in a family
- c) Ignoring family preferences

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d) Individual decision making

**Answer: b) The process of making decisions collectively in a family**

7. In autonomic decision making, who makes the decisions?

- a) Family members collectively
- b) Only the head of the family
- c) Ignoring family preferences
- d) Individuals independently

**Answer: d) Individuals independently**

8. Joint decision making in a family involves:

- a) Ignoring the opinions of family members
- b) Only financial decisions
- c) Collective participation in decision making
- d) Autonomic decision making

**Answer: c) Collective participation in decision making**

9. What is syncretic decision making?

- a) Individual decision making
- b) Collective decision making by both partners
- c) Only financial planning
- d) Ignoring family preferences

**Answer: b) Collective decision making by both partners**

10. Family decision making is characterized by:

- a) Autocratic decision making
- b) Ignoring family preferences
- c) Varied decision-making styles
- d) Collective decision making

**Answer: b) Collective decision making by both partners**

11. What is the definition of housing?

- a) Only the physical structure of a house
- b) A place of residence providing shelter
- c) Limited to interior design
- d) Ignoring family needs

**Answer: b) Collective decision making by both partners**

12. The importance of housing lies in:

- a) Ignoring family preferences
- b) Only financial stability
- c) Enhancing the quality of family life
- d) Exclusive to physical structure

**Answer: c) Enhancing the quality of family life**

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13. Functions of a house include:

- a) Only financial planning
- b) Providing shelter, security, and privacy
- c) Ignoring family well-being
- d) Varied interior design

**Answer: b) providing shelter, security, and privacy**

14. Principles of planning in housing involve:

- a) Ignoring space allocation
- b) Random organization of living spaces
- c) Optimal utilization of space
- d) Cluttered living spaces

**Answer: c) Optimal utilization of space**

15. Space allocation and organization in independent houses, apartments, and flats involve:

- a) Ignoring organization principles
- b) Varied interior design only
- c) Systematic planning based on family needs
- d) Limited to financial planning

**Answer: c) Systematic planning based on family needs**

16. What are symbols used in drafting plans?

- a) Only financial symbols
- b) Physical symbols only
- c) Visual representations of objects and materials
- d) Ignoring drafting principles

**Answer: c) Visual representations of objects and materials**

17. Reading plans and blueprints involves understanding:

- a) Only financial aspects
- b) Varied interior design elements
- c) Symbols and dimensions
- d) Ignoring drafting symbols

**Answer: c) Symbols and dimensions**

18. Symbols in drafting plans help in:

- a) Only financial planning
- b) Ignoring drafting principles
- c) Communicating design elements
- d) Random organization of spaces

**Answer: c) Communicating design elements**

19. The use of symbols in drafting is important for:

- a) Cluttered living spaces

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- b) Varied interior design
- c) Efficient communication of design ideas
- d) Ignoring drafting principles

**Answer: c) Efficient communication of design ideas**

20. Blueprint reading involves interpreting:

- a) Only financial symbols
- b) Symbols and dimensions in design plans
- c) Ignoring drafting principles
- d) Varied interior design elements

**Answer: b) Symbols and dimensions in design plans**

21. Decision making is greatly influenced by ----

- a) Goals
- b) Value
- c) Standards
- d) all

**Answer: a) Goals**

22. Basically there are ----- kinds of decisions.

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5



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**Answer: c) 4**

23. An efficient home maker is also a -----

- a) A good decision maker
- b) Good directors
- c) Good conveyor
- d) All of these

**Answer: a) A good decision maker**

24. Real income means flow of -----

- a) Satisfaction
- b) Money
- c) Goods
- d) Goods and services

**Answer: b) Money**

25. The decision takes during natural calamities is kind of -----

- a) Conscious decision
- b) Routine decision
- c) Perfect decision
- d) Immediate decision

**Answer: d) Immediate decision**

26. Commodities and facilities which are available to the family without the use of money is

- a) Real income
- b) Psychic income
- c) Family income
- d) Real direct income

**Answer: c) Family income**

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27. Which of the following is large decision making ?

- a) Personal decisions
- b) Collective decisions
- c) Routine decisions
- d) All of These

**Answer: d) All of These**

28. Taking care of the children is an example of -----

- a) Collective decision
- b) Immediate decision
- c) Personal decision
- d) Routine decision

**Answer: d) Routine decision**

29. Income of a family is influenced by -----

- a) Status of the family
- b) Size of the family
- c) Stage of the family
- d) Locality in which the family lives

**Answer: b) Size of the family**

30. Money income can be increased by -----

- a) Living in own house
- b) Renting your own house
- c) Putting money in bank
- d) Borrow books from library.

**Answer: c) Putting money in bank**

31. The resources are majorly divided into

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- a) Two types
- b) Four types
- c) Six types
- d) Eight types

**Answer: Two types**

32. What is the primary step in decision making?

- a) Creating problem
- b) Talking to friends
- c) Talking to family
- d) Identifying the problem

**Answer: d) Identifying the problem**

33. A technical design that shows how a end product will look like is called

- a) Design
- b) Planning
- c) Blueprint
- d) Architecture

**Answer: c) Blueprint**

34. Which one of the following is not an example for Human resource

- a) Money
- b) Knowledge
- c) Attitude
- d) Abilities and Skill

**Answer: a) Money**

35. ----- is the process by the decisions that directly or indirectly involve two or more family members at the same

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- a) Planning
- b) Family decision making
- c) Individual decision making
- d) Peer group decision making

**Answer: b) Family decision making**

36. Which of the following is NOT a type of family resource?

- a) Financial resources
- b) Emotional resources
- c) Physical resources
- d) External resources

**Answer: d) External resources**

37. Characteristics of family resources include:

- a) Finite nature
- b) Inability to be shared among family members
- c) Unchanging over time
- d) None of the above

**Answer: a) Finite nature**

38. Human resources within a family encompass:

- a) Only financial contributions
- b) Skills, knowledge, and abilities of family members
- c) Exclusively emotional support

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d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Skills, knowledge, and abilities of family members**

39. What is family decision making?

a) Individual decision-making process

b) Group decision-making involving family members

c) Decisions made by external parties

d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Group decision-making involving family members**

40. Types of family decision making include:

a) Autonomous, husband-dominant, and wife-dominant

b) Only child-led decisions

c) Dictatorial decisions by elders

d) None of the above

**Answer: a) Autonomous, husband-dominant, and wife-dominant**

41. In autonomous decision making, decisions are primarily made by:

a) The oldest family member

b) The entire family collectively

c) Each individual independently

d) None of the above

**Answer: c) Each individual independently**

42. The importance of housing for a family includes:

- a) Merely shelter from the elements
- b) Providing a sense of security and belonging
- c) No impact on family dynamics
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Providing a sense of security and belonging**

43. Principles of planning in housing refer to:

- a) Random allocation of spaces
- b) Organized utilization of available space
- c) Overcrowding spaces for efficiency
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Organized utilization of available space**

44. What are the functions of a house?

- a) Solely providing shelter
- b) Offering a place for social gatherings
- c) Ignoring family needs

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d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Offering a place for social gatherings**

45. Space allocation in apartments and flats often involves:

a) Large, open spaces

b) Maximizing limited space efficiently

c) Wasting available space

d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Maximizing limited space efficiently**

46. Independent houses generally offer:

a) Less privacy compared to apartments

b) Greater control over space allocation

c) Limited freedom in organizing spaces

d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Greater control over space allocation**

47. Symbols used in drafting plans help in:

a) Adding confusion to the plan

b) Simplifying communication of ideas

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- c) Eliminating the need for detailed explanations
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Simplifying communication of ideas**

### **5 MARKS**

1. What are the types of decision making?
2. What are the types of family and characteristics of family?
3. Write down the importance of house?
- 4 .Space allocation and organization in independent house?

### **10 MARKS**

1. What is family? Resource management and its types of family?
2. Define family decision making and types of decision making?
3. Define house? Importance of house and functions of house?
4. Principle of planning?
5. Space allocation and organization in independent house and apartment and flats?



**UNIT - V**

**ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

1. What is the definition of Interior Design?

- a) Only furniture arrangement
- b) Enhancing the interior of a space for functionality and aesthetics
- c) Limited to color choices
- d) Ignoring design principles

**Answer: b) Enhancing the interior of a space for functionality and aesthetics**

2. Principles of Interior Design include:

- a) Only financial planning
- b) Varied color choices
- c) Cluttered arrangement
- d) Harmony, balance, and rhythm

**Answer: d) Harmony, balance, and rhythm**

3. What is an essential aspect of Interior Design?

- a) Ignoring design principles
- b) Only financial considerations
- c) Effective use of space and aesthetics
- d) Limited to furniture selection

**Answer: c) Effective use of space and aesthetics**

4. Classification in Interior Design involves:

- a) Ignoring design principles
- b) Varied furniture choices
- c) Systematic categorization of design elements
- d) Limited to color preference

**Answer: c) Systematic categorization of design elements**

5. Why is rhythm important in Interior Design?

- a) Cluttered arrangement
- b) Varied color choices
- c) Provides visual interest and flow
- d) Ignoring design principles

**Answer: c) Provides visual interest and flow**

6. Household equipment refers to:

- a) Only financial tools
- b) Tools used in households for various purposes
- c) Ignoring household needs

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d) Varied furniture choices

**Answer: b Tools used households for various purpose**

7. Examples of household equipment include:

a) Only financial tools

b) Varied color choices

c) Kitchen appliances, cleaning tools, etc.

d) Ignoring household needs

**Answer: c) Kitchen appliances, cleaning tools, etc.**

8. The purpose of household equipment is:

a) Only financial considerations

b) Ignoring household needs

c) Enhancing efficiency in household tasks

d) Limited to furniture selection

**Answer: c) Enhancing efficiency in household tasks**

9. What is the significance of household equipment in Interior Design?

a) Limited to furniture choices

b) Ignoring design principles

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- c) Enhances functionality and aesthetics
- d) Only financial considerations

**Answer: c) Enhances functionality and aesthetics**

10. Efficient household equipment contributes to:

- a) Cluttered arrangement
- b) Varied color choices
- c) Smooth functioning of household tasks
- d) Ignoring household needs

**Answer: c) Smooth functioning of household tasks**

11. What is the definition of colors in Interior Design?

- a) Only financial considerations
- b) Visual representation of design elements
- c) Limited to furniture selection
- d) Ignoring color choices

**Answer: b) Visual representation of design elements**

12. Classification of colors involves:

- a) Ignoring color choices

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- b) Varied furniture choices
- c) Categorization into primary, secondary, and tertiary colors
- d) Only financial tools

**Answer: c) Categorization into primary, secondary, and tertiary colors**

13. Factors influencing the choice of colors include:

- a) Only financial considerations
- b) Limited to furniture selection
- c) Cultural preferences, mood, and purpose
- d) Ignoring color choices

**Answer: c) Cultural preferences, mood, and purpose**

14. Why are warm colors often used in living spaces?

- a) Only financial tools
- b) Enhances energy and warmth
- c) Limited to furniture choices
- d) Ignoring design principles

**Answer: b) Enhances energy and warmth**

15. How do cool colors impact a space?

- a) Cluttered arrangement
- b) Creates a calm and soothing atmosphere

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- c) Varied color choices
- d) Ignoring design principles

**Answer: b) Creates a calm and soothing atmosphere**

16. What is the definition of furniture in Interior Design?

- a) Only financial considerations
- b) Objects used for seating, storage, and decoration
- c) Limited to color preferences
- d) Ignoring design principles

**Answer: b) Objects used for seating, storage, and decoration**

17. Types of furniture include:

- a) Ignoring design principles
- b) Varied color choices
- c) Seating, storage, tables, etc.
- d) Limited to financial planning

**Answer: c) Seating, storage, tables, etc.**

18. What is the role of furniture in Interior Design?

- a) Limited to financial tools
- b) Enhances functionality and aesthetics
- c) Ignoring design principles

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d) Varied color choices

**Answer: b) Enhances functionality and aesthetics**

19. What is the purpose of lighting in Interior Design?

a) Ignoring color choices

b) Only financial considerations

c) Enhances visibility, mood, and ambience

d) Limited to furniture selection

**Answer: c) Enhances visibility, mood, and ambience**

20. Types of lighting include:

a) Cluttered arrangement

b) Varied color choices

c) Ambient, task, and accent lighting

d) Ignoring household needs

**Answer: c) Ambient, task, and accent lighting**

21. Which of the following is an artificial source of light?

a). Arc lamp

b) Incandescent lamp

c) Discharge lamp

d) All

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**Answer: d) All**

22. Flood lighting is used for which of the following purposes?

- a) For enhancing the beauty of building at nights
- b) For illuminating sports stadium
- c) For illuminating show cases
- d) All

**Answer: b) For illuminating sports stadium**

23. Which is the suitable lamp for street lighting during night?

- a) Mercury vapor lamp
- b) Sodium discharge lamp
- c) Both A and B
- d) None

**Answer: c) Both A and B**

24. In lighting design what is the measure of colour temperature?

- a ) Kelvin
- b) Watts
- c) Illumination
- d) Voltage

**Answer: a) Kelvin**

25. What type of lighting is intended to high light pictures fixed in a wall?

- a) Task lighting
- b) General lighting



b) Workshop

d) All of these

**of these**

developed the proportioning system of m

e

b) Le Corbusier

d) Pythagoras

**Corbusier**

furniture used as graphical ornamenta

es

al shapes

**s and curves**

b) Square and rect

d) None

- Answer: c) Accent lighting**

a) High ceiling

b) Workshop

c) Street light

d) All of these



27. Who have developed the proportioning system of modular?

- Answer: b) Le Corbusier**

a) Lines and curves      b) Square and rectangular  
c) Any geometrical shapes      d) None

29. Colours makes the room feel either more

- a) Calm, Cheerful                      b) Comfortable
- c) Stress full                              d) None

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**Answer: a) Calm, Cheerful**

30. Which are the following are secondary colors?

- a) Red, orange, yellow
- b) Orange, violet, green
- c) Black ,grey, white
- d) Cyan, yellow, magenta

**Answer: b) Orange, violet, green**

31. Balance, Rhythm, Proportion and Scale are the terms that comes under

- a) Principles of interior design
- b) Classification of interior design
- c) Characteristics of interior design
- d) None of these

**Answer: a) Principles of interior design**

32. Which among the following are primary colours?

- a) White, Red, Orange
- b) Red,Green,Yellow
- c) Red,Green,Blue
- d) Red,Green,Black

**Answer: c) Red,Green,Blue**

33. How secondary colours are made?

- a) Mix all the colours
- b) Mix black and white
- c) Mix the primary colours
- d) All of the above

**Answer: c) Mix the primary colours**

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34 ----- is referred as planning and design of man-made spaces, a part of environmental design and closely related to architecture

- a) Budgeting
- b) Drafting
- c) Interior design
- d) Organizing

**Answer: b) Drafting**

35. The Interior design is classified into-----

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

**Answer: d) Four**

36 ----- is the aspect of any object that may be described in terms of hue, lightness, and saturation

- a) Light
- b) Reflection
- c) Color
- d) Thickness

**Answer: c) Color**

37. What does Interior Design primarily involve?

- a) Exterior architecture
- b) Designing spaces within a structure
- c) Landscaping
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Designing spaces within a structure**

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38. Principles of Interior Design include:

- a) Flexibility and chaos
- b) Balance, harmony, and proportion
- c) Disorganization and clutter
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Balance, harmony, and proportion**

39. Interior Design can be classified based on:

- a) Time of day
- b) Purpose, style, and function
- c) Geographical location
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Purpose, style, and function**

40. Household equipment refers to:

- a) Tools and machinery used in factories only
- b) Appliances and tools used in domestic settings
- c) Exclusively electronic gadgets
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b) Appliances and tools used in domestic settings**

41. Examples of household equipment include:

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- a) Washing machines, refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners
- b) Construction tools
- c) Industrial machinery
- d) None of the above

**Answer: a) Washing machines, refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners**

42. How is color defined in Interior Design?

- a) Solely as visual perception
- b) As a reflection of light
- c) Both visual perception and reflection of light
- d) None of the above

**Answer: c) Both visual perception and reflection of light**

43. Colors can be classified into primary, secondary, and:

- a) Tertiary colors
- b) Industrial colors
- c) Unimportant colors
- d) None of the above

**Answer: a) Tertiary colors**

44. Factors influencing the choice of colors in Interior Design include:

- a) Personal preferences only

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- b) Cultural influences, psychological impacts, and lighting
- c) Architectural styles only
- d) None of the above

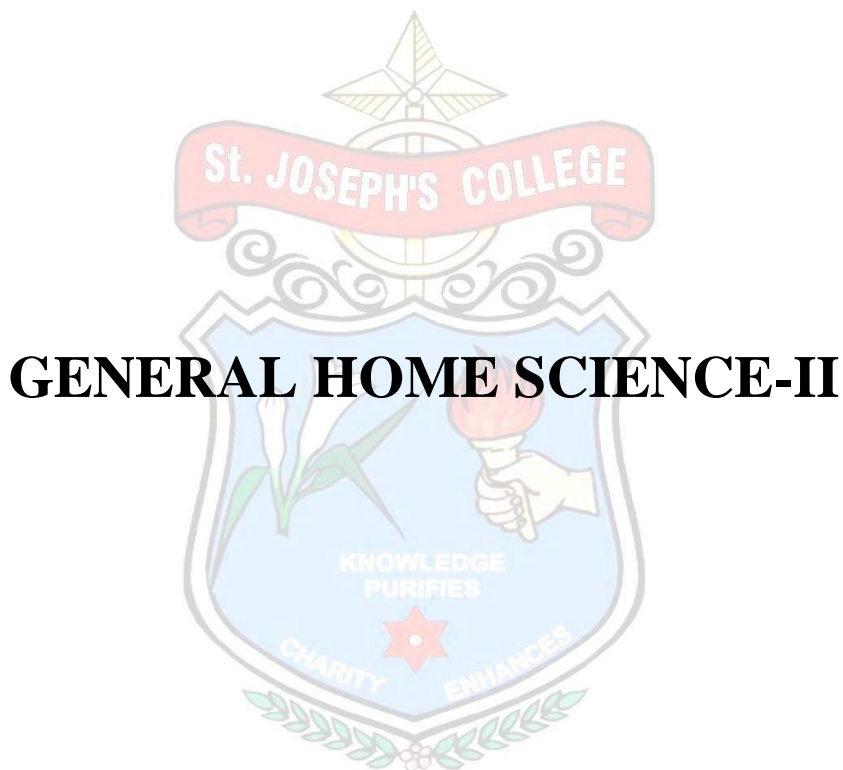
**Answer: b) Cultural influences, psychological impacts, and lighting**

### **5 MARKS**

1. Define interior design and its principles?
2. Define colors and its classifications?
3. What are the factors influences are in choose of color?
4. Write a note of furniture lighting?

### **10 MARKS**

1. Briefly explain the types of interiors designing?
2. Define colors and its classification and factors influences in choose of color?
3. Define interior design and its principle & types of interior?
4. What is lighting and its types?



## GENERAL HOME SCIENCE-II

### SYLLABUS

#### Unit I

Family: Meaning and Characteristics of Family, Types of Family, Family Life Cycle, Family Wants, Family Income, Family Expenditure and House Hold Accounts, Family Budgets, Economics, Consumer Protection – Definition, Importance, Law, Consumer Education and Advertisement.

#### Unit II

Child Development: Principles of Development, Stages of Growth and Development.

Life Span Development – Psychodynamic Theory – Psycho – Analytic Theory of Freud – Erick Ericksons, Psycho – Social Theory, Learning Theory, Social Learning Theory, Cognitive Developmental Theory, Kohlberg's Moral Reasoning Theory, Information: Processing Theory. Bronfen Brenners Theory, Life – Span and Life – Cycle Theory.

#### Unit III

Early Childhood Care and Education : Emerging Trends – Trends, Issues and Concern, Development Problems, Mental Sub normality – Mental Retardation – Learning Disabilities, Behavior Difficulties – Speech and Language Disorders – Hearing Impairment – Visual Impairment – Physical Handicap – Giftedness, Guidance and Counseling.



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## Unit IV

Child and Human Development : Early Childhood Care and Development – Principles of Development , Types of Change in Development.

Socialization in various Family Contexts Across Different Cultures – Process in Socialization, Social and Non- Social People, Difficulties in Conforming to Social Expectations, Foundations of Social Behavior laid by Babyhood , Behavior patterns in social situations during early childhood.

Women studies - Women's Equality, Violence against Women, Women Health, Women Empowerment, Women and Human Rights.

## Unit V

Extension Education: Non Formal Education and Extension Education, History and Development of Home Science Extension, Concepts of Extension Education, Philosophy of Extension Education, Principles of Extension Education, Difference between Formal and Extension Education, Extension Education: A Developed discipline.

Curriculum Planning and Development : Objectives of non formal education ,Planning non formal education Programme, Management and Administration of formal/non formal and extension education, Monitoring , Supervision and evaluation formal, non formal and extension education, Major types of test, Qualities of a good test.

**UNIT – I**

**ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

1. What is the fundamental unit of society?

- a) Individual
- b) Community
- c) Family
- d) Nation

**Answer: c) Family**

2. Which of the following defines a family?

- a) Individuals living together
- b) Coworkers in a company
- c) Individuals related by blood or marriage
- d) People of the same age group

**Answer: c) Individuals related by blood or marriage**

3. What is a primary characteristic of a family?

- a) Shared occupation
- b) Shared values and responsibilities
- c) Similar hobbies
- d) Similar education levels

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**Answer: b) Shared values and responsibilities**

4. A family comprising parents and their children is known as:

- a) Extended family
- b) Nuclear family
- c) Joint family
- d) Blended family

**Answer: b) Nuclear family**

5. In a joint family, who shares common ancestry and property?

- a) Siblings
- b) Cousins
- c) Parents and children
- d) Multiple generations

**Answer: d) Multiple generations**

6. Which stage of the family life cycle involves the birth of children?

- a) Launching
- b) Expansion
- c) Development
- d) Childbearing

**Answer: d) Childbearing**

7. During which stage do families typically experience the "empty nest" phenomenon?

- a) Early adulthood
- b) Middle adulthood
- c) Late adulthood
- d) Adolescence

**Answer: b) Middle adulthood**

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8. What are family desires or aspirations called in economics?

- a) Needs
- b) Demands
- c) Necessities
- d) Obligations

**Answer: b) Demands**

9. Where does the primary income of a family come from?

- a) Employment
- b) Investments
- c) Both A and B
- d) Inheritance

**Answer: c) Both A and B**

10. What is the primary purpose of a family budget?

- a) To restrict spending
- b) To track income and expenses
- c) To increase debt
- d) To discourage savings

**Answer: b) To track income and expenses**

11. Which category in a family budget includes funds set aside for emergencies?

- a) Savings
- b) Entertainment
- c) Groceries
- d) Rent/Mortgage

**Answer: a) Savings**

12. Economics is the study of:

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- a) Money
- b) Scarcity and choice
- c) History
- d) Psychology

**Answer: b) Scarcity and choice**

13. What does the term "opportunity cost" mean in economics?

- a) The cost of goods and services
- b) The value of the next best alternative foregone
- c) The total cost of production
- d) The market price of a product

**Answer: b) The value of the next best alternative foregone**

14. Consumer protection laws are enacted to:

- a) Restrict consumer choices
- b) Promote fair competition among businesses
- c) Increase the cost of goods and services
- d) Favor producers over consumers

**Answer: b) Promote fair competition among businesses**

15. What is a key aspect of consumer protection?

- a) Ignoring product labels
- b) Being aware of rights and responsibilities

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- c) Avoiding refunds

**Answer: b) Being aware of rights and responsibilities**

16. Consumer education aims to:

- a) Increase consumer spending
- b) Inform consumers about their rights and responsibilities
- c) Encourage impulsive buying
- d) Promote excessive debt

**Answer: b) Inform consumers about their rights and responsibilities**

17. In advertising, what does the term "endorsement" mean?

- a) A negative review      b) A celebrity recommendation
- c) A product recall      d) A legal disclaimer

**Answer: b) A celebrity recommendation**

18. What is the primary characteristic of a family?

- a) Shared residence      b) Blood relations
- c) Emotional bonds      d) Common surname

**Answer: c) Emotional bonds**

19. Which of the following is NOT a type of family structure?

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- a) Nuclear family
- b) Extended family
- c) Blended family
- d) Corporate family

**Answer: d) Corporate family**

20. At which stage of the family life cycle do children typically leave home for higher education or work?

- a) Launching stage
- b) Empty nest stage
- c) Childbearing stage
- d) Retirement stage

**Answer: a) Launching stage**

21. What is the term for the resources earned or received by a family?

- a) Family assets
- b) Family revenue
- c) Family income
- d) Family investment

**Answer: c) Family income**

21. Which stage in the family life cycle is characterized by increased expenses related to education and childcare?

- a) Childbearing stage
- b) Launching stage
- c) Retirement stage
- d) Empty nest stage

**Answer: a) Childbearing stage**

22. What is the purpose of a family budget?

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- a) To increase expenditure
- b) To track income only
- c) To plan and control expenses
- d) To maximize savings

**Answer: c) To plan and control expenses**

23. Consumer protection laws are designed to primarily:

- a) Maximize company profits
- b) Safeguard consumer rights
- c) Limit consumer choices
- d) Encourage monopolies

**Answer: b) Safeguard consumer rights**

24. Consumer education primarily aims to:

- a) Promote impulse buying
- b) Increase brand loyalty
- c) Enhance consumer knowledge and awareness
- d) Encourage overspending

**Answer: c) Enhance consumer knowledge and awareness**

25. What is the significance of consumer protection in a market economy?

- a) It creates unfair advantages for businesses
- b) It ensures fair and ethical business practices
- c) It promotes monopolies



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d) It limits consumer choices

**Answer: b) It ensures fair and ethical business practices**

26. Consumer education helps consumers to

- a) Make informed decisions
- b) Ignore product details
- c) Rely on brand names only
- d) Disregard product reviews

**Answer: a) Make informed decisions**

27. What is the primary goal of advertising?

- a) To deceive consumers
- b) To manipulate emotions
- c) To inform and persuade consumers
- d) To limit consumer choices

**Answer: c) To inform and persuade consumers**

28. Which of the following is an example of misleading advertising?

- a) Clearly stated product benefits
- b) Accurate pricing information
- c) False claims about product effectiveness
- d) Honest testimonials

**Answer: c) False claims about product effectiveness**

29. What defines the core essence of a family unit?

- a) Shared workplace
- b) Emotional bonds and support
- c) Geographical proximity
- d) Similar cultural backgrounds

**Answer: b) Emotional bonds and support**

30. Which type of family structure consists of three or more generations living together?

- a) Nuclear family
- b) Extended family
- c) Blended family
- d) Single-parent family

**Answer: B) Extended family**

31. During which stage of the family life cycle does a family typically experience increased financial demands due to children's education and career aspirations?

- a) Childbearing stage
- b) Launching stage
- c) Retirement stage
- d) Empty nest stage

**Answer: B) Launching stage**

32. What constitutes the primary source of a family's financial resources?

- a) Family assets
- b) Family investments

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c) Family income

d) Family savings

**Answer: c) Family income**

33. Which term refers to the total amount of money spent by a family over a specific period?

a) Family earnings

b) Family savings

c) Family expenditure

d) Family assets

**Answer: c) Family expenditure**

34. What is the primary objective of creating a family budget?

a) Maximize expenses

b) Control income flow

c) Plan and manage expenses

d) Restrict financial freedom

**Answer: c) Plan and manage expenses**

35. In economics, what does "demand" refer to?

a) The quantity of a good or service that consumers are willing and able to buy at a given price

b) The amount of money consumers have

c) The quantity of goods available in the market

d) The price of a product or service

**Answer: a) The quantity of a good or service that consumers are willing and able to buy at a given price**

**5 MARKS**

1. Discuss the significance of emotional bonds in defining a family?
2. Explain the distinct characteristics of a nuclear family and an extended family?
3. Describe the various stages of the family life cycle?
4. Discuss the importance of understanding family wants and needs in managing family finances?
5. How can a family effectively prioritize its wants and needs when budgeting?

**10 MARKS**

1. Explain the concept of household accounts in managing family expenditure?
2. Elaborate on the significance of having a family budget?
3. Discuss the importance of consumer education in empowering individuals in the marketplace?
4. How does consumer education contribute to informed decision-making and responsible consumption?
5. Explain the impact of advertising on consumer behavior and choices?

**UNIT – II**

**ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

1. What is the term used to describe the lifelong process of physical, behavioral, cognitive, and emotional growth and change?

- a) Adolescence
- b) Maturation
- c) Development
- d) Evolution

**Answer: C) Development**

2. Which principle of development emphasizes that development is continuous and cumulative?

- a) Discontinuity
- b) Continuity
- c) Stability
- d) Instability

**Answer: B) Continuity**

3. During which stage of development do children typically begin to walk and talk?

- a) Infancy
- b) Early Childhood
- c) Middle Childhood
- d) Adolescence

**Answer :B) Early Childhood**

4. At what age does adolescence generally begin?

- a) 8-10 years
- b) 11-14 years

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c) 15-18 years

d) 19-21 years

**Answer: B) 11-14 years**

5. Who developed the Psychoanalytic Theory that emphasizes the role of unconscious conflicts in shaping behavior?

a) Erik Erikson

b) Jean Piaget

c) Sigmund Freud

d) Lawrence Kohlberg

**Answer: C) Sigmund Freud**

6. According to Freud, which component of the personality operates based on the pleasure principle?

a) Ego

b) Superego

c) Id

d) Ego Ideal

**Answer: C) Id**

7. Which stage in Erikson's theory corresponds to the challenge of "Identity vs. Role Confusion"?

a) Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt

b) Initiative vs. Guilt

c) Identity vs. Role Confusion

d) Intimacy vs. Isolation

**Answer C) Identity vs. Role Confusion**

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8. Who proposed the Learning Theory that focuses on the role of reinforcement and punishment in shaping behavior?

- a) Albert Bandura
- b) B.F. Skinner
- c) Jean Piaget
- d) Lev Vygotsky

**Answer: B) B.F. Skinner**

9. Which theorist is associated with the Social Learning Theory, emphasizing the importance of observation and imitation in learning?

- a) Jean Piaget
- b) Erik Erikson
- c) Lev Vygotsky
- d) Albert Bandura

**Answer: D) Albert Bandura**

10. In Social Learning Theory, what is the process through which individuals learn by observing the behavior of others?

- a) Conditioning
- b) Scaffolding
- c) Modeling
- d) Zone of Proximal Development

**Answer: C) Modeling**

11. In Piaget's theory, what is the term for the process of adjusting existing mental frameworks to accommodate new information?

- a) Assimilation
- b) Accommodation
- c) Scaffolding
- d) Internalization

**Answer: B) Accommodation**

12. In Kohlberg's theory, which level of moral development is characterized by a focus on avoiding punishment and seeking rewards?

- a) Preconvention
- b) Conventional
- c) Post conventional
- d) Sub conventional

**Answer: A) Preconvention**

13. What is the highest level of moral reasoning in Kohlberg's theory, where individuals follow internalized ethical principles?

- a) Preconvention
- b) Conventional
- c) Post conventional
- d) Sub conventional

**Answer: C) Post conventional**

14. What does the Information Processing Theory focus on in understanding cognitive development?

- a) Emotional intelligence
- b) Memory and problem-solving
- c) Social interactions
- d) Moral reasoning

**Answer: B) Memory and problem-solving**

15. In Information Processing Theory, what is the term for the process of organizing information into meaningful units?

- a) Encoding
- b) Storage



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c) Retrieval

d) Chunking

**Answer: D) Chunking**

16. Which ecological system is closest to the individual in Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory?

a) Microsystems

b) Mesosystem

c) Exosystem

d) Macrosystem

**Answer: A) Microsystem**

20. According to Bronfenbrenner, what is the outermost layer of the ecological systems that influences development indirectly?

a) Microsystem

b) Mesosystem

c) Exosystem

d) Macrosystem

**Answer: D) Macrosystem**

21. Which principle emphasizes that development is influenced by both genetics and the environment?

a) Maturation principle

b) Nature vs. Nurture principle

c) Continuity principle

d) Stability vs. Change principle

**Answer: B) Nature vs. Nurture principle**

22. According to the principle of continuity, development is:

a) Characterized by abrupt changes

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- b) A continuous process
- c) Irregular and unpredictable
- d) Influenced solely by genetics

**Answer: B) A continuous process**

23. In Piaget's theory, the sensor motor stage focuses on:

- a) Developing moral reasoning
- b) The use of language
- c) Object permanence and sensory experiences
- d) Concrete problem-solving abilities

**Answer: C) Object permanence and sensory experiences**

24. Which stage in Erikson's psychosocial theory occurs during adolescence and involves the conflict of identity vs. role confusion?

- a) Industry vs. Inferiority
- b) Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt
- c) Identity vs. Role Confusion
- d) Integrity vs. Despair

**Answer: C) Identity vs. Role Confusion**

25. Who proposed the psychodynamic theory that emphasizes the role of unconscious conflicts in development?

- a) Albert Bandura
- b) Sigmund Freud

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c) Jean Piaget

d) Erik Erikson

**Answer: B) Sigmund Freud**

### **5 MARKS**

1. Write short notes on principles of child development?
2. Explain stages of Growth and Development?
3. Explain learning theories:
4. Write the cognitive developmental theories?

### **10 MARKS**

1. Elaborate on Kohlberg's Moral Reasoning Theory?
2. Briefly explain Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory?
3. Explain Life-Span and Life-Cycle Theory?
4. Briefly explain Integration of Developmental Theories?
5. Discuss about Application of Developmental Theories?

**UNIT-III**

**ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

1. What is a key emerging trend in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)?

- a) Isolation of children
- b) Technology integration
- c) Limited outdoor activities
- d) Traditional teaching methods

**Answer: b) Technology integration**

2. Which issue is a concern in modern ECCE programs?

- a) Excessive physical activity
- b) Lack of diversity
- c) Inadequate technology use
- d) Limited parental involvement

**Answer: d) Limited parental involvement**

3. What term is commonly used to describe intellectual disabilities in children?

- a) Learning Disorders
- b) Giftedness
- c) Mental Sub normality
- d) Speech Disorders

**Answer: c) Mental Sub normality**

4. Which developmental problem is characterized by difficulties in learning and academic achievement?

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- a) Mental Retardation
- b) Learning Disabilities
- c) Giftedness
- d) Behavior Difficulties

**Answer: B) Learning Disabilities**

5. What is another term for Mental Retardation?

- a) Cognitive Delay
- b) Intellectual Impairment
- c) Learning Difficulties
- d) Emotional Disturbance

**Answer: B) Intellectual Impairment**

6. In the context of Mental Retardation, what does IQ stand for?

- a) Intelligence Quotient
- b) Internal Quality
- c) Inherited Qualities
- d) Intellectual Quotient

**Answer: A) Intelligence Quotient**

7. What characterizes Learning Disabilities in children?

- a) Above-average academic performance
- b) Difficulty in learning and using specific academic skills
- c) Lack of interest in education
- d) High levels of creativity

**Answer: B) Difficulty in learning and using specific academic skills**

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8. Which area is commonly affected by Learning Disabilities?

- a) Physical coordination
- b) Social skills
- c) Language and reading
- d) Emotional intelligence

**Answer: c) Language and reading**

9. Behavior difficulties in early childhood may manifest as

- a) Age-appropriate behavior
- b) Excessive shyness
- c) Developmental milestones
- d) Disruptive conduct

**Answer: d) Disruptive conduct**

10. Which intervention is effective for managing behavior difficulties in young children?

- a) Ignoring the behavior
- b) Punishment and strict discipline
- c) Positive reinforcement and guidance
- d) Isolation and exclusion

**Answer: c) Positive reinforcement and guidance**

11. Which term refers to a difficulty in producing sounds and forming words?

- a) Aphasia
- b) Dyslexia

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- c) Articulation disorder                      d) Stuttering

**Answer: c) Articulation disorder**

12. A child with a language disorder may have challenges in

- a) Pronunciation                      b) Memory  
c) Creativity                      d) Physical coordination

**Answer: b) Memory**

13. Hearing impairment refers to difficulties in

- a) Visual perception                      b) Auditory perception  
c) Motor coordination                      d) Speech production

**Answer: b) Auditory perception**

14. What is a common assistive device for children with hearing impairments?

- a) Hearing aids                      b) Glasses  
c) Crutches                      d) Braille books

**Answer: a) Hearing aids**

15. Visual impairment in children can include:

- a) Color blindness                      b) Night blindness  
c) Blindness and low vision                      d) Light sensitivity

**Answer: c) Blindness and low vision**

16. What is a common accommodation for children with visual impairments in educational settings?

- a) Audio recordings
- b) Bright lighting
- c) Color-coded materials
- d) Visual charts

**Answer: a) Audio recordings**

17. Physical handicaps may include challenges related to:

- a) Emotional regulation
- b) Motor function and mobility
- c) Social intelligence
- d) Memory retention

**Answer: B) Motor function and mobility**

18. What is crucial in promoting inclusion for children with physical handicaps?

- a) Isolation
- b) Providing limited resources
- c) Adaptation and accessibility
- d) Ignoring individual needs

**Answer: c) Adaptation and accessibility**

19. Gifted children typically demonstrate:

- a) Below-average intelligence
- b) Advanced cognitive abilities
- c) Slow developmental progress
- d) Limited creativity



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**Answer: b) Advanced cognitive abilities**

20. How can educators support gifted children in the classroom?

- a) Providing standard curriculum
- b) Encouraging competition among students
- c) Offering advanced and challenging tasks
- d) Limiting access to additional resources

**Answer: c) Offering advanced and challenging tasks**

21. What is the goal of guidance and counseling in early childhood education?

- a) Punishing misbehavior
- b) Shaping conformity
- c) Fostering positive development and well-being
- d) Isolating children with difficulties

**Answer: c) Fostering positive development and well-being**

22. Which is an essential skill for a counselor working with young children?

- a) Authoritarianism
- b) Empathy and active listening
- c) Ignoring emotional needs
- d) Strict rule enforcement

**Answer: b) Empathy and active listening**

23. Which of the following is considered an emerging trend in Early Childhood Care and Education?

- a) Traditional teaching methods
- b) Technology integration in learning
- c) Rote memorization
- d) Strict disciplinary approaches

**Answer: b) Technology integration in learning**

24. What defines an emerging trend in Early Childhood Education?

- a) Long-standing practices
- b) Current innovative approaches
- c) Historical teaching methodologies
- d) Established curriculum guidelines

**Answer: b) Current innovative approaches**

25. Developmental problems in early childhood refer to:

- a) Age-appropriate milestones
- b) Challenges in socialization only
- c) Delays or difficulties in growth areas
- d) Learning advanced skills before peers

**Answer: c) Delays or difficulties in growth areas**

**5 MARKS**

1. Discuss three emerging trends in Early Childhood Education and how they impact modern teaching methodologies?
2. How can educators address these concerns effectively in the learning environment?
3. Explain the difference between developmental delays and developmental disabilities in early childhood?
4. Discuss the importance of early identification and intervention in addressing developmental problems in young children?
5. How can parents and educators collaborate to support a child with developmental challenge

**10 MARKS**

1. Define mental retardation and learning disabilities?
2. Compare and contrast mental retardation and learning disabilities, emphasizing their impact on cognitive development and educational attainment?
3. Describe three common behavior difficulties exhibited by children in early childhood education settings?

**UNIT-IV**

**ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Which of the following principles of development suggests that development occurs in an orderly and predictable manner?

- a) Continuity
- b) Discontinuity
- c) Sequential
- d) Randomness

**Answer: a) Continuity**

2. What type of change in development refers to a smooth, continuous process over time?

- a) Quantitative change
- b) Qualitative change
- c) Incremental change
- d) Sudden change

**Answer: a) Quantitative change**

3. When a child learns to ride a bicycle, it represents which type of change in development?

- a) Cognitive change
- b) Physical change
- c) Emotional change
- d) Social change

**Answer: b) Physical change**

4. What are the foundational elements of social behavior primarily established during babyhood?

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- a) Language development
- b) Motor skills
- c) Emotional regulation
- d) Social attachments

**Answer: d) Social attachments**

5. Which term describes individuals who are comfortable in social situations and enjoy interacting with others?

- a) Socialites
- b) Social people
- c) Extroverts
- d) Conformists

**Answer: c) Extroverts**

6. What challenges might children face when conforming to social expectations?

- A) Peer pressure
- b) Cultural differences
- c) Personal preferences
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

7. Which area focuses on advocating for equal rights, opportunities, and access for women?

- a) Women's empowerment
- b) Women's health
- c) Women's equality
- d) Women's rights

**Answer: c) Women's equality**

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8. What encompasses actions taken to prevent discrimination and violence against women?

- a) Women's health initiatives
- b) Women's empowerment programs
- c) Women's rights movements
- d) Anti-violence measures

**Answer: d) Anti-violence measures**

9. Which factor is essential for women's empowerment?

- a) Financial independence
- b) Social isolation
- c) Dependency
- d) Lack of education

**Answer: a) Financial independence**

10. Which principle of development emphasizes that development proceeds from simple to complex?

- a) Proximodistal
- b) Cephalocaudal
- c) Hierarchical integration
- d) Simple to complex

**Answer: d) Simple to complex**

11. Which type of change in development is characterized by qualitative shifts in understanding or capabilities?

- a) Continuous change
- b) Discontinuous change
- c) Incremental change
- d) Linear change

**Answer: b) Discontinuous change**

12. Socialization refers to:

- a) Isolation from social interactions
- b) Learning and adapting to social norms
- c) Genetic influences on behavior
- d) Unpredictable behavior patterns

**Answer: b) Learning and adapting to social norms**

13. Behavior patterns in social situations during early childhood are primarily influenced by:

- a) Biological factors
- b) Cultural experiences
- c) Inherited traits
- d) Educational background

**Answer: b) Cultural experiences**

14. Women's equality advocates for:

- a) Superiority over men
- b) Equal opportunities and rights for women
- c) Segregation of genders
- d) Suppression of women's voices

**Answer: b) Equal opportunities and rights for women**

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15. Which factor contributes significantly to women's empowerment?

- a) Limited access to education      b) Economic independence
- c) Dependency on societal norms      d) Lack of healthcare facilities

**Answer: b) Economic independence**

### **5 MARKS**

1. Explain the principle of "hierarchical integration" in child development?
2. Discuss the concept of "discontinuous change" in child development?
3. Describe the role of family contexts in socialization across various cultures?

### **10 MARKS**

1. Explore behavior patterns in social situations during early childhood?
2. Evaluate the significance of education in promoting women's empowerment and gender equality?
3. Explain how education can act as a catalyst for social change and women's advancement?



**UNIT-V**

**ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

1. Which term refers to education outside the formal schooling system aimed at meeting the learning needs of various target groups?

- a) Formal education
- b) Extension education
- c) Informal education
- d) Specialized education

**Answer: b) Extension education**

2. What is the key philosophy underlying extension education?

- a) Educating the elite
- b) Meeting diverse learning needs
- c) Formal instruction only
- d) Curriculum-based learning

**Answer: b) Meeting diverse learning needs**

3. Which aspect distinguishes formal education from extension education?

- a) Accredited curriculum
- b) Learning in a classroom
- c) Time-bound programs
- d) Flexibility in learning methods and locations

**Answer: d) Flexibility in learning methods and locations**

4. What constitutes the primary focus in planning non-formal education programs?

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- a) Standardized curriculum
- b) Flexibility and relevance
- c) Duration of the program
- d) Teacher qualifications

**Answer: b) Flexibility and relevance**

5. Which term describes the process of overseeing, guiding, and controlling the implementation of educational programs?

- a) Monitoring
- b) Supervision
- c) Evaluation
- d) Administration

**Answer: b) Supervision**

6. What are the key qualities of a good test?

- a) High difficulty level
- b) Ambiguous questions
- c) Reliable and valid
- d) Lengthy assessment

**Answer: c) Reliable and valid**

7. When did the formal development of home science extension education start?

- a) Late 19th century
- b) Early 20th century
- c) Mid-20th century
- d) Ancient time

**Answer: b) Early 20th century**

8. Which publication marked a significant contribution to the field of Home Science Extension?

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- a) "Family Resource Management and Interior Decoration"
- b) "Understanding Extension Education"
- c) "Home Management: Contexts and Concepts"
- d) "Extension Education"

**Answer: c) "Home Management: Contexts and Concepts"**

9. Extension education primarily emerged as a response to:

- a) Technological advancements
- b) Agricultural challenges
- c) Political upheavals
- d) Economic recessions

**Answer: b) Agricultural challenges**

10. Which era marked the formal development of Extension Education?

- a) Industrial Revolution
- b) Agricultural Revolution
- c) Renaissance Period
- d) Colonial Era

**Answer: b) Agricultural Revolution**

11. The philosophy of Extension Education emphasizes:

- a) Formal teaching methods
- b) Voluntary participation and community development
- c) Centralized control over education

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d) Specialized training programs

**Answer: b) Voluntary participation and community development**

12. Which principle of Extension Education focuses on meeting the needs of the target audience?

a) Universality

b) Relevance

c) Centralization

d) Isolation

**Answer: b) Relevance**

13. How does Extension Education differ from Formal Education?

a) Formal education follows structured curricula, while Extension is more flexible.

b) Extension education has certified degrees, unlike Formal Education.

c) Formal education caters only to adults, while Extension is for children.

d) Extension education lacks qualified instructors compared to Formal Education.

**Answer: a) Formal education follows structured curricula, while Extension is more flexible.**

14. Extension Education is considered a developed discipline because it:

a) Has a long history of practice

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- b) Offers similar courses as Formal Education
- c) Emphasizes community engagement and development
- d) Is strictly focused on rural areas

**Answer: c) Emphasizes community engagement and development**

### **5 MARKS**

1. Define the core concepts of Extension Education?
2. Elaborate on the philosophy of Extension Education?
3. Explain the fundamental differences between Formal and Extension Education?

### **10 MARKS**

1. Describe the process of planning a non-formal education program?
2. Analyze the role of management and administration in coordinating formal, non-formal, and extension education programs?
3. Evaluate the significance of monitoring, supervision, and evaluation in the context of formal, non-formal, and extension education?
4. Explain the major types of tests used in educational assessment?
5. Discuss the essential qualities of a good test?

## ***ABOUT THE AUTHOR***



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