

Class 9th
Beauty & Wellness Marking Scheme
[Section-A]

Long Answer Type Question

3 x 5 = 15 Marks

Q:-1 What is the difference between disinfection, sterilization and sanitations?

Answer:-

	Disinfection	Sterilisation	Sanitising
1	which kills Bacteria, viruses and fungi.	which kills Bacteria, viruses and fungi. and their spores	This also destroys germs completely
2	This is done by alcohol and chemical	This is a method of killing Microorganisms with the help of steam.	This is done by using heat or chemicals.
3	In this process use Bleach and alcohol solution	This is done using an autoclave (a closed container used for processes that involve high temperatures and pressure).	Household bleach (4% chlorine) and alcohol solution (70%) are examples of few chemical sanitisers.
4	This method use on floor and other non living surface	Only those tools made up of metals, like scissors and tweezers, and few heat-resistant glassware can be autoclaved	This method is used for living and non living things
5	Its kill bacteria 99.9%	Its kill bacteria 100%	Its kill bacteria 99.9%

Q:-1. Write down brief note on Responsibilities of an Assistant Beauty Therapist.

Answer:

1. Suggest suitable service plans to meet the needs of clients.
2. Ask relevant questions to a client to identify contra-indications to skin.
3. Inform the clients of emergency procedures, if required.
4. Estimate the approximate time that will be taken to complete a procedure and inform the customer of the same.
5. Periodically inform waiting customers of the time left to start their service.
6. Prepare the client for a treatment and provide her/him with suitable protective apparel.
7. Sanitize your hands prior to the commencement of a service.
8. Clean the skin after a procedure to ensure that it is free of dirt, toned and moisturized.

9. Discontinue a service immediately and provide
10. Advice and recommendations to the client in case of contra-actions.
11. Provide specific post-procedure, home care advice and recommendations for product use and further services to the client.
12. Ask questions to the client to check if s/he is satisfied with the result.
13. Report health and safety risks or hazards to the concerned personnel.
14. Report to the supervisor in case of work issues and unruly behavior of clients.
15. Complete the routine documentation in a desired format.

Q:-2. Write down brief note on procedure of manicure.

Answer:- **Manicure procedure**

Step 1: Remove the old nail paint first. Check the nails for ridges and other problems. Examine the nail plate in its natural condition after removing the nail polish.

Sanitise the hand to prevent cross-infection and do a manual contra-indication check.

Step 2: If required, cut the nails to give them a shape and as per the client's preference.

Step 3: Now, file the nails using an emery board.

Step 4: Bevelling must be done after that. This seals the free edge layers of the nails and helps in preventing water loss and damage.

Step 4: Use an orange stick to decant, and then, apply a cuticle cream around the cuticles.

Step 5: Gently massage the cream into the cuticles using fingertips. This will help in softening the skin, making the removal of cuticles easier.

Step 6: Test the warmness of water placed in a bowl for the comfort of the client. Now, soak the hands of the client in the water.

Step 7: Remove one hand from water at a time, dab and dry it thoroughly using a clean unused towel.

Step 8: Now, use a cuticle remover and a cotton wool bud to remove the cuticles. Cuticle remover is sharp, so one must take care while using it.

Step 9: Remove excess cuticle from the nail plate. Cuticle nippers may be used to trim the excess cuticle.

Step 10: Select a suitable medium for massage.

Step 11: Choose a nail enamel colour and check its texture.

Step 12: Apply base coat, nail enamel and top coat

Step 13: • Give home care advice

Step 14: • Record details of the treatment.

Q:-2. Describe the contra indications that may restrict a service or treatment.

Answer:-

Contra-indications that may restrict treatment

There are contra-indications that may require a change or modification in a service due to risks but are not necessarily a reason for stopping a treatment. These include the following:

1. *Onychorrhexis*

It is the dryness and brittleness of the nail that causes its vertical splitting.

2. *Leukonychia*

It can be described as an injury to the nail that causes white spots on the nail plate.

3. Furrows

These are ridges in the nail caused by trauma, age, injury or ill-health.

4. Beau's lines

These are ridges across the nail caused by ill-health or poor quality manicure.

5. Onychophagy

It is very little free edge and sore skin around the nail caused by biting of the nail and its surrounding skin.

6. Nail separation

Q:-3 Describe in brief on use different types of hair accessories

Answer:-

1. Bobby pins

Hair pins

They are wavy U-shaped pins.

Jumbo pins

These are used for long tresses as they are bigger in size.

Regular pins

These can be used on any type of hair.

Mini pins

These are used for fine hair.

2. Hair clips

Barrette

They are often worn by children.

Alligator clip

. Stylists often use these clips to hold sections of the hair while styling.

Snap clip

It is commonly called 'tic-tac'.

French clip

French clips work best with long and thick hair.

Jaw clip

It is commonly known as 'clutcher'.

Banana clip

It is a long clip and has small teeth on both sides. It gives a fluffy look to a ponytail.

Feathered hair clip

It is a hat clip and gives a royal look.

Button clip

A button clip, generally, holds the hair with the help of velcro.

3. False hair

These are commonly known as 'hair extensions', and add length and volume to the hair

4. Head band

It runs around the forehead. It usually contains an elastic band to hold the hair around the head

5. *Maang tikkaa*

It is worn by women in the centre parting of the hair.

6. *Tiara*

It is a curved metal strip embellished with stones, pearls or crystals

7. *Paranda*

It is a traditional Indian accessory, which is intertwined in a braid. It imparts length, thickness and colour to natural hair.

8. *Net*

It is a small piece of net fabric with an elastic to secure a bun.

9. *Veil*

It is a hanging cloth intended to cover the entire or some part of the head and face.

10. *Fresh flowers (Gajra)*

Flowers, like rose and jasmine, give an elegant look to a simple bun or braid or half-tied hair.

Q:-3 .Explain hair scalp conditions

Answer:- **Common hair and scalp conditions**

Hair loss

It can be spotted when clumps of hair are visible in the drain after a head wash, in the hair brush after combing, or visible thinning of the hair.

Lice infestation

Lice thrives by sucking blood from the scalp, causing itching.

Dandruff

It is the shedding of dead skin from the scalp. Many associate it with self-esteem.

[Section-B]

Short Answer Types Questions

6 x 3 = 18 Marks

Q:-4.. Write a Short note on Personal presentation and behavior.

Answer:-

1. Wear the salon uniform and make sure that it is clean, neat and ironed;
2. Maintain high level of personal hygiene as s/hewill be working closely with customers.
3. Maintain a neat hairstyle; long hair can be tied neatly in a ponytail or a bun;
4. light make-up can be worn — avoid heavy make-up;
5. Ensure that her/his breath is fresh and does not smell of food or tobacco
6. Keep the nails trimmed and clean, wear minimal jewellery.
7. Wear comfortable and covered footwear.
8. Avoid eating or drinking in the work treatment area.
9. Wash hands every time before startinga procedure.

Q:-.5 Name any six tools that are used in a beauty salon.

Answer:-

1. *Comedone extractor*

2. Facial sponge
3. Tweezers
4. Scissors
5. Pumice stone
6. Metal scrapper
7. Cuticle nipper
8. Cuticle trimmer
9. Loofa
10. Cuticle cutter
11. Face pack brush

Q:-6. What is an emery board?

Answer:- **Emery board**

This has two sides — a coarse side for filing the nails and a fine side, which is used for shaping and bevelling. Emery boards are difficult to clean, although some manufacturers have developed special cleansers for this purpose.

Q:-7. Why a base coat of nail paint is applied?

Answer:- Always apply base coat under nail polish to **prevent staining**. Apply the base coat starting at the cuticle. Fan out the brush over the nail as you brush towards the tip. Always work from the left to the right direction of the nail.

Q:-8. What is a plait and a braid?

Answer:- Plait

The simplest way to do a plait is twisting three sections of the hair together in one braid. There are several ways to plait the hair and create funky looks, for example, side plait, centre plait, fishtail plait, French plait, Dutch plait, rope plait, etc..

Braid

Braid is a complex pattern formed by interlacing three or more stands of hair. The best thing about this style is that it can be worn on any type of hair — long, short, bun, curls, etc. There are milkmaid braids, fishtail braids and French braids. Braids are used not only as a hairstyle for children but also for women in 30s or 40s.

or

Q:-8. Name any six hair accessories.

Answer:-

1. Bobby pins
2. Hair clips
3. False hair
4. Head band
5. Maang tikkaa

6.Tiara

Q:-9. Write down a short note on Safety In the work Area.

Answer:

- 1) Keep all electrical appliances unplugged when not in use, Pull out the plug only after turning off the switch.
- 2) Ensure that an extension cord is not overloaded and replace it when it gets damaged.
- 3) Electric appliances always need to be kept away from water. Do not keep or use any appliance near wash basins and never spill water on them.
- 4) Do not touch an electronic device with wet hands.
- 5) Do not try to repair an appliance on your own.
- 6) Keep the electric appliances away from the reach of children.

or

Q:-9.. Write down a short note on Personal Protective Equipment(PPE)

Answer:-

Apron

It protects the clothes from stains and reduces the risk of injury.

Gloves

It protects hands from getting contaminated and catching infections.

Head cover

It prevents the hair from coming in contact with any product or chemical, and creating hindrance while providing a treatment.

Shoes

It protects a worker's feet from spills or broken things.

Mask

It prevents cross-infection and inhalation of chemical fumes and gases.

[Section-C]

Very Short Answer Types Questions 6 x 2 = 12 Marks

Q:-10. How you prepare a mehendi cone. describe

Answer: - **Cone formation**

- Take a rectangular plastic sheet or cone paper
- Hold one corner and start rolling it,
- Tape the free edge of the sheet after it has been rolled in a cone
- Put 2–3 spoons of henna paste into it to fill three fourth of the cone Seal the open mouth of the cone by first folding the two corners of its mouth inwards
- Now, fold the free corner at the top of the cone downwards and tape it in place to ensure that there is no leakage.

Q:-11. How you identify the tools and materials used in pedicure. Write short note on it.

Answer:-

1. Emery board
2. Orange stick
3. Cuticle knife
4. Cuticle nipper
5. Nail scissors
6. Toenail clippers
8. Nail buffer
9. Nail brush
10. Hoof stick
11. Hard skin rasp or grater
12. Pumice stone

Q:-12. Write down a short note on types of fire extinguishers.

Answer:-

1. Wet Chemical Extinguisher
2. Powder Extinguisher
3. CO2 Extinguisher
4. Foam Extinguisher
5. Water Extinguisher
6. Halon Extinguisher

Q:-13. Do you think you have the qualities of an entrepreneur in you? If yes, give examples when you have shown these qualities.

Answer:- **Surabhi, the Painter**

Surabhi has always liked art and makes paintings. She started her business of selling these paintings to her friends. They all liked the paintings and asked Surabhi to make and sell more. Surabhi took a loan from the bank to buy more art-supplies so that she could make more paintings. She went to different customers to first understand what they wanted, and then made paintings based on their taste. She now has an art studio where people come to learn how to paint in their free time. She also frequently puts up exhibitions of her work in different places.

Q:-14 How you demonstrate the procedure of pedicure.

Answer:- Wash the hands.

- Check with a client for contra-indications, if any.
Soak both feet of the client in a pedi antiseptic soaking solution.
- Dry both the feet and rest them on a clean towel.
- Remove old enamel

- Shorten or cut the nails using clippers, if required.
- File the nails of each foot using an emery board
- Apply cuticle cream and massage the nails, and place the foot back into the soak.
- Use callus file or a scrub or an exfoliator on hard skin on the sole of the foot
- Dry the foot, pay attention to the area between the toes.
- Apply a cuticle remover,
- Scrub the nails, clean, rinse and dry them
- Massage the legs one-by-one.
- Squeak and clean the nail plate to ensure that all grease is removed.
- Separate the toes with dividers or tissue papers
- Apply base coat, nail enamel and top coat
- Give home care advice to the client and suggest the products that s/he may buy.
- Record details of the treatment.

or

Q:-14. Write down on the nail growth.

Answer:- ***Nail growth***

Nails grow throughout life but their growth slows down with age and poor blood circulation.

Fingernails grow faster than toenails at a rate of 3 mm per month. It

takes 4–6 months for a nail to grow from the root to the free edge. Toenails grow about 1 mm per month and take 12–18 months to be completely replaced.

Q:-15 Describe any three methods of water conservation.

Answer:-

Turn off the tap and shower, when not in use.

- Fix leaking pipes.
- Unclean water can be used for cleaning, watering plants and washing cars.
- Use mug instead of tap while brushing teeth.
- Use a bucket to clean the floors.

or

Q:-15 Describe any three methods of water conservation.

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Answer Key 9th
Objective type question

16. Wood

17. Class A

18. Stay calm and alert other

19. Normal Cloth

20. Snap clip

21. How do you feel?

22. What or How

23. Smart

24. Q:-Which of the following is a good choice of clothes when you go out to meet friends socially?

Answer:- Formal shirt and pants

25. False

26. True

27. French

28. Sparkle and wooden block

29. Plant

30. Cone