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FOR ICSE CLASS 10 EXAM PREPARATION

ICSE Class 10 2027 Sample Paper · Assistant Beauty Therapist

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
ICSE Class 10	2027	Sample Paper	Assistant Beauty Therapist

ICSE 2027 EXAMINATION

SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

ASSISTANT BEAUTY THERAPIST

Maximum Marks: ***100***

Time allowed: ***Two hours***

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

You will ***not*** *be allowed to write during the first* ***15*** *minutes.*

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt ***all*** *questions from* ***Section A*** *and* ***any four*** *questions from* ***Section B.***

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets[ ].

Instruction for the Supervising Examiner

Kindly read aloud the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the Examination Hall.

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SECTION A (40 Marks)

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

Question 1 [20]

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.)

(i) The skin consists of _____ main layers.

(a) five

(b) four

(c) three

(d) two

(ii) Which of the following is **NOT** a function of the skin?

(a) Protection

(b) Temperature regulation

(c) Digestion

(d) Sensation

(iii) The dermis is the layer of the skin that lies below the _____ and above the subcutaneous layer.

(a) Collagen Fibre

(b) Epidermis

(c) Langerhans Cells

(d) Elastin Fibre

(iv) Melanin protects the skin from _____.

(a) dust

(b) ultraviolet rays

(c) heat

(d) pollution

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(v) A healthy body maintains a constant temperature of _____.

(a) 98.6° F

(b) 100° C

(c) 95° F

(d) 37° F

(vi) Dry skin is the result of _____.

(a) over lubrication

(b) lack of lubrication

(c) less sweat

(d) more sweat

(vii) The protein found in hair and nails is:

(a) collagen

(b) keratin

(c) melanin

(d) sebum

(viii) The process of removing unwanted hair with a twisted, cotton thread is:

(a) waxing

(b) bleaching

(c) threading

(d) shaving

(ix) The pH of normal skin ranges from _____.

(a) 7.5 to 8.5

(b) 5.5 to 5.8

(c) 6.5 to 5.5

(d) 3.5 to 4.5

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(x) A/an _____ is applied to refresh and cool the skin.

(a) toner

(b) cleanser

(c) moisturiser

(d) astringent

(xi) Which of the following skin types is thicker and coarser?

(a) Normal

(b) Dry

(c) Oily

(d) Allergic

(xii) The process of removing dirt and impurities accumulated in the pores of skin is known as _____.

(a) cleansing

(b) moisturising

(c) toning

(d) massaging

(xiii) The outermost layer of the epidermis is made up of cells containing _____.

(a) sebum

(b) melanin

(c) keratin

(d) water

(xiv) A negative impression of the salon is created when _____.

(a) the reception desk is dirty.

(b) flowers are arranged neatly in a vase.

(c) the latest magazines are available for customers.

(d) there is comfortable seating for customers.

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(xv) An efficient team has _____.

(a) unclear objectives

(b) no trained people

(c) no leadership skills

(d) good communication skills

(xvi) Why is it important to prepare the work area before starting any service?

(a) To double the service time

(b) To ensure hygiene, safety and efficiency

(c) To increase billing

(d) To increase effort

(xvii) To overcome barriers in telephonic communication, one must _____.

(a) listen carefully

(b) speak fast

(c) keep doing other work

(d) play music

(xviii) Which document is used to record client details and services provided?

(a) Attendance Register

(b) Client Consultation Card

(c) Stock Register

(d) Salary Sheet

(xix) Which is the uppermost layer of the skin?

(a) Hypodermis

(b) Dermis

(c) Epidermis

(d) Cuticle

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(xx) Which skin type usually produces excess sebum?

(a) Dry

(b) Normal

(c) Oily

(d) Sensitive

Question 2 [10]

(i) Fill in the blanks:

(a) 'Anatomy' describes the _____ *(structure / colour)* of a human body and the relationship of different body parts with each other.

(b) Nails are made up of a protein called _____ *(melanin / keratin)*.

(c) The skin is thick on the _____ *(soles / eyelids)*.

(d) Unhealthy skin is susceptible to _____ *(strength / infections)* and diseases.

(e) A/an _____ is used to remove dead skin cells from the face *(exfoliator/ cleanser)*.

(ii) State **True** or **False:**

(a) Professional appearance and etiquette create a positive impression at the workplace.

(b) Milk bleach is best suited for oily skin.

(c) The chemical name of H_2O_2 is hydrogen peroxide.

(d) A patch test is conducted after bleaching procedure.

(e) Bleaching helps remove suntan.

Question 3

(i) Explain the term *waxing.* [2]

(ii) Mention *any two* equipment required for a waxing treatment. [2]

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(iii) What are the precautions that a person needs to observe *before* going for waxing? [2]

(iv) What are the precautions that a person needs to take *after* waxing? [2]

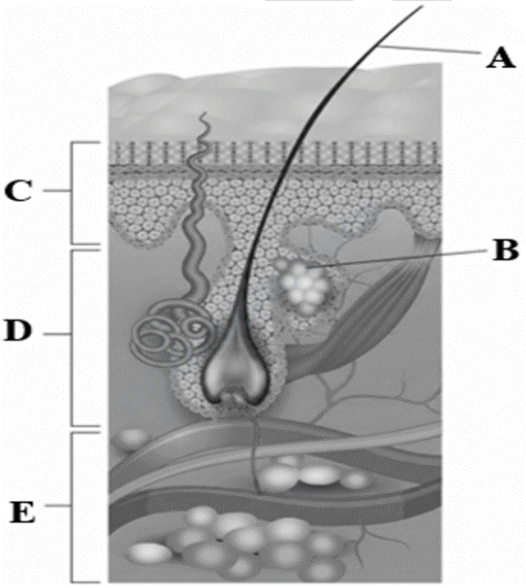
(v) Write down *two* points of contraindications of a skin sensitivity test. [2]

SECTION B (60 Marks)

*(Answer **any four** questions from this **Section**.)*

Question 4

(i) The given diagram depicts a cross-section of the human skin. Name the parts labelled A to E: [5]



(ii) Explain the process of eyebrow plucking. List *any three* items/products required to carry out the procedure of eyebrow plucking. [5]

(iii) Explain the importance of *skin preparation* before makeup. [5]

Question 5

(i) What do you understand by the term *skin bleaching*? Explain the process of preparing the bleach mix. [5]

(ii) Write the procedure for removing makeup safely. [5]

(iii) Write *any five* common types of foundation. [5]

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Question 6

(i) Write *any three* factors that help in building self-confidence. Mention *any two* tips to boost self-confidence. [5]

(ii) Describe the method of applying foundation on the face. [5]

(iii) Explain the importance of *education* for sustainable development. [5]

Question 7

(i) What do you understand by *personal grooming*? [5]

(ii) List *any five* measures that may be followed for hand and foot care. [5]

(iii) Write down *any five* common communication barriers one may come across when they move to a new city or country. [5]

Question 8

(i) Name *any five* commonly used makeup brushes and explain their use. [5]

(ii) What do you mean by the term *communication*? Write the *three* methods of communication. [5]

(iii) List and explain the use of *any five* tools and products required for a manicure. [5]

Question 9

(i) Name and explain *any five* components of a computer system. [5]

(ii) What are the questions that should be asked to assess the client's requirement for makeup? [5]

(iii) Explain *any five* functions of an entrepreneur. [5]

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ICSE 2027 SPECIMEN

DRAFT MARKING SCHEME – ASSISTANT BEAUTY THERAPIST

Question 1		[20]
(i)	(c) three	
(ii)	(c) Digestion	
(iii)	(b) Epidermis	
(iv)	(b) ultraviolet rays	
(v)	(a) 98.6° F	
(vi)	(b) lack of lubrication	
(vii)	(b) keratin	
(viii)	(c) threading	
(ix)	(b) 5.5 to 5.8	
(x)	(a) toner	
(xi)	(c) Oily	
(xii)	(a) cleansing	
(xiii)	(c) keratin	
(xiv)	(a) the reception desk is dirty.	
(xv)	(d) good communication skills	
(xvi)	(b) To ensure hygiene, safety and efficiency	
(xvii)	(a) listen carefully	
(xviii)	(b) Client Consultation Card	
(xix)	(c) Epidermis	
(xx)	(c) Oily	

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Question 2		
(i)	(a) structure (b) keratin (c) soles (d) infections (e) exfoliator	[5]
(ii)	(a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False (e) True	[5]
Question 3		
(i)	Waxing is the process of hair removal from the root by using a sticky substance, such as wax, to stick to body hair, and then removing this covering by pulling out the hair from the follicle.	[2]
(ii)	Equipment required for a waxing treatment: 1. Wax Heater 2. Wax 3. Waxing Strips 4. Pre-Depilatories 5. Post-Depilatories 6. Antiseptic Cream 7. Oil or Talcum Powder 8. Spatula 9. Skin soothing gel *(Any two)*	[2]
(iii)	Precautions to observe before waxing: **1. Check the skin condition:** Make sure the skin is in good condition before waxing. Avoid waxing over areas with cuts, sunburn, moles, or other skin irritations. **2. Patch test:** If a new wax product is being used, do a patch test on a small area of skin to check for any reactions or allergies. **3. Hygiene:** Ensure that the area to be waxed is clean and dry. Wash the area with mild soap and water before waxing to prevent infections.	[2]

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	4. Temperature: Check the temperature of the wax before applying it to the skin. It should be warm, not hot, to avoid burns. **5. Skin sensitivity:** If the skin is sensitive, consider using a wax specifically designed for sensitive skin. *(Any two)*	
(iv)	Precautions to take after waxing: After waxing, avoid hot baths, saunas, or other activities that may irritate the skin. Apply a soothing lotion or aloe vera gel to calm the skin and reduce redness. Sun protection: Avoid exposing the waxed area to direct sunlight immediately after waxing as it can increase the risk of skin irritation and pigmentation.	[2]
(v)	1. If the client has sensitive/allergic skin 2. If the client has inflamed, infected, or severely damaged	[2]
Question 4		
(i)	A – Hair shaft B – Sebaceous gland C – Epidermis D – Dermis E – Hypodermis	[5]
(ii)	Process of eyebrow plucking: 1. Clean the face and use a warm compress to soften the skin. 2. Outline the natural brow shape before plucking. 3. Brush hairs upward and trim only the long ones. 4. Pluck one hair at a time, pulling in the direction of hair growth. 5. Remove only stray hairs and avoid over-plucking. 6. Finish with a cold compress to reduce redness and irritation. Items/products required: 1. tweezers 2. numbing gel 3. a regular mirror 4. an eyebrow brush or comb *(Any three)*	[5]

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(iii)	Importance of Skin Preparation before makeup: • Cleanses the skin by removing dirt, oil and impurities. • Hydrates and moisturises the skin, preventing dryness and flaking. • Creates a smooth base so makeup spreads evenly. • Helps makeup last longer and prevents it from melting or becoming patchy. • Protects the skin by reducing clogged pores and lowering the risk of irritation or breakouts. Conclusion: Proper skin preparation ensures a smooth, flawless, long-lasting makeup finish while keeping the skin healthy.	[5]
Question 5		
(i)	Skin bleaching is a cosmetic procedure that aims to lighten dark areas of skin. Take 1 to 2 teaspoons of bleaching cream in a small bowl or face pack bowl once the skin has become smooth and clean. Add 1 to 2 drops of activator to the mixture. Keep in mind that the activator should not be used in excess.	[5]
(ii)	Procedure for Removing Makeup Safely: • Wash your hands and tie the hair away from the face. • Apply a makeup remover or cleansing milk using cotton to dissolve the makeup gently. • Remove eye and lip makeup first with soft strokes. Do not rub harshly. • Cleanse the entire face to remove all traces of makeup, dirt and oil, then rinse with water. • Tone and moisturise the skin to restore pH, hydrate the skin and keep it healthy.	[5]
(iii)	Common types of foundation: 1. Powder crème foundation 2. Crème compact foundation 3. Liquid foundations 4. Gel foundations 5. Tinted moisturizers 6. Mousse foundation *(Any five)*	[5]
Question 6		
(i)	Factors that help in building self-confidence: 1. **Social Factors:** Support from family, friends, teachers, and society helps a person feel valued and encouraged. Positive relationships increase confidence.	[5]

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	2. **Cultural Factors:** Cultural values, traditions, and a positive environment help individuals develop a sense of identity and self-respect, which improves confidence. 3. **Physical Factors:** Good health, neat appearance, cleanliness, and proper grooming make a person feel better about themselves and increase self-confidence. **Tips for Building Self-Confidence:** • Get rid of negative thoughts and avoid self-doubt. • Think positively and focus on your strengths. • Stay happy and appreciate small achievements. • Maintain cleanliness, good hygiene, and a smart appearance. • Interact with positive and encouraging people. *(Any two)*	
(ii)	Wash and moisturize your face and apply primer before adding foundation. Use a fluffy brush, fingertips, or a makeup sponge to dab and blend the foundation from the middle of your face and outward, using soft tapping motions.	[5]
(iii)	Education plays a vital role in achieving sustainable development. It equips people with knowledge, skills, and values that help them make informed decisions for social, economic, and environmental well-being. Educated individuals are more likely to secure better employment opportunities, reduce poverty, promote equality, protect natural resources, and contribute responsibly towards building a sustainable and prosperous society for future generations. We should: 1. Use the facilities present in our areas. 2. Take our friends to school. 3. Help our friends study. 4. Stop our friends from dropping out of school.	[5]
Question 7		
(i)	Personal grooming includes taking a bath, shaving your facial hair, applying deodorant, taking a haircut and other similar activities like: 1. Having a simple but consistent skincare routine. 2. Applying makeup according to the occasion. 3. Dressing up appropriately. 4. Smelling good. 5. Making sure to have a good oral hygiene to prevent bad breath. 6. Removing the 'unwanted' hair. 7. Trimming the nails and keeping them clean. *(Any five)*	[5]

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(ii)	Basic hand-care: 1. Exfoliate the hands regularly. 2. Apply sunscreen. 3. Avoid very hot water when you are washing your hands. 4. Avoid hand dryers. 5. Apply hand cream and body lotion after bathing. 6. Wear gloves if you're doing a task that could impact your hands (cleaning, gardening, everyday work). 7. Wash hands well. 8. Use a hand cream. Basic foot care: 1. Wash the feet regularly, especially between the toes, and be sure to dry them completely. 2. Trim toenails straight across, but not too short. Be careful not to cut nails in corners or on the sides; this can lead to ingrown toenails. 3. Wear clean, well-fitting shoes and socks to keep feet comfortable and help prevent blisters, infections, and other foot problems. *(Any five points)*	[5]
(iii)	The common communication barriers a person may come across when they move to a new city or country is: **1. Physical Barriers:** Physical barriers are the environmental and natural conditions that act as a barrier in communication. For example, text messages are often less effective than face-to-face communication. **2. Linguistic Barriers:** The inability to communicate using a language is known as the language barrier to communication. Language barriers are the most common communication barriers; it leads to misunderstandings and misinterpretations of the message. For example, slang, professional jargon. **3. Interpersonal Barriers:** Barriers to interpersonal communication occur when the sender's message is received differently from how it was intended. It is also very difficult to communicate with someone who is not willing to talk or express their feelings and views. **4. Organisational Barriers:** Organisations are designed on the basis of formal hierarchical structures that follow performance standards, rules and regulations, procedures, policies, behavioural norms, etc. Superior-subordinate relationships in a formal organisational structure can be a barrier to the free flow of communication. **5. Cultural Barriers:** Cultural barriers are when people of different cultures are unable to understand each other's customs, resulting in inconveniences and difficulties. People sometimes make stereotypical assumptions about others based on their cultural background, this leads to a difference in opinions and can be a major barrier to effective communication.	[5]

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Question 8		
(i)	Types of makeup brushes: 1. Face Powder Brush – Applies loose or pressed powder evenly to set makeup. 2. Blusher Brush – Applies blush to the cheeks for a natural flush. 3. Contour Brush – Defines and sculpts facial features with contour products. 4. Eyebrow Brush – Shapes, fills, and grooms eyebrows. 5. Eyeliner Brush – Applies gel, cream, or powder eyeliner with precision. 6. Angled Eyeshadow Brush – Applies eyeshadow to the crease or outer corners and creates defined eye looks. 7. Eyeshadow Brush – Packs and blends eyeshadow onto the eyelids. 8. Fluff Brush – Softly blends eyeshadow for a seamless finish. 9. Sponge Applicator – Applies and packs eyeshadow for intense colour payoff, especially shimmer shades. 10. Lip Filler Brush – Applies lipstick or lip colour evenly and defines the lips with precision. *(Any five)*	[5]
(ii)	The word 'communication' comes from the Latin word *communicare,* meaning 'to share'. It is a process of sending and receiving information through different methods like verbal, non-verbal etc. Three methods of Communication: 1. **Verbal Communication:** Communication through spoken or written words to share information and ideas. 2. **Non-verbal Communication:** Communication through body language, facial expressions, gestures, and posture without using words. 3. **Visual Communication:** Communication through pictures, signs, symbols, charts, graphs, and other visual aids to convey messages.	[5]
(iii)	Tools and Products Required for a Manicure- Tools: • Nail cutter - Used to trim the nails to the desired length. • Nail file - Used to shape and smooth the edges of the nails. • Cuticle pusher - Used to gently push back the cuticles. • Cuticle nipper - Used to remove excess or dead cuticle skin. • Nail brush - Used to clean the nails and remove dirt from under the nails. • Orange stick - Used to clean nail edges and gently push back cuticles. • Manicure bowl - Used to soak the hands and soften the skin and cuticles.	[5]

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	Products: • Nail polish remover - Used to remove old nail polish before starting the manicure. • Cleansing lotion/hand wash - Used to clean the hands before the manicure procedure. • Cuticle cream/oil - Used to soften, moisturize, and nourish the cuticles. • Scrub - Used to exfoliate dead skin cells and make the skin smooth. • Massage cream - Used to massage the hands and improve blood circulation while moisturizing the skin. • Base coat - Used to protect the nails and provide a smooth surface for nail polish application. • Nail polish - Used to add color and enhance the appearance of the nails. • Top coat - Used to seal the nail polish, add shine, and increase its durability. *(Any five)*	
Question 9		
(i)	The different components of a computer system include: • **Central Processing Unit (CPU):** The "brain" of the computer that processes data and carries out instructions. • **Memory (RAM):** Temporary storage that holds data and programs currently in use for fast access by the CPU. • **Motherboard:** The main circuit board that connects the CPU, memory, storage, and peripherals together. • **Storage Devices (SSD/HDD):** Permanent storage used to keep files, software, and the operating system saved long-term. • **Mouse:** Used to point, click, and navigate the interface. • **Keyboard:** Used to type text and enter commands. • **Scanner:** Converts physical documents and photos into digital files. • **Webcam:** Captures video for video calls and recordings. *(Any five)*	[5]
(ii)	To understand the client's needs a beauty therapist may ask the following questions: 1. What are the colour preferences? 2. Is this makeup for a special occasion? 3. Are you diagnosed with any allergies? 4. How much makeup do you usually wear? 5. For how long do you wish to wear the makeup?	[5]

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(iii)	The functions of an entrepreneur are: 1. **Making Decisions:** An entrepreneur makes decisions every day. This includes what to produce or sell, how much and where to sell. 2. **Managing the Business:** An entrepreneur plans the future of his or her business. He/she arranges for raw material, hires people for work and tells everyone what to do. They also check if the plan is being followed. 3. **Divide Income:** The entrepreneur allocates business income to different expenses. He/she spends money to buy material, pays rent of the building and salaries to people. 4. **Taking Risk:** Risk is the chance of something going wrong. An entrepreneur takes risks against losses due to fires, damage, theft, or other unforeseen circumstances. 5. **Create a new Method, Idea or Product:** An entrepreneur always tries to create new things. He/she does this to improve business, remain competitive and to increase the income.	[5]

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