



SOAP MAKER (HANDMADE)

Sample Question Paper

B&WSSC



SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council

Qualification Name: Soap Maker (Handmade)

QP Code: BWS/Q4201

NSQF Level: 3

Assessment Type: Sample Question Paper

Assessment Structure

Component	Marks
Theory	220
Practical	560
Viva	220
Total	1000

SECTION A – THEORY

Total Questions: 30

Time Allowed: 45 Minutes

Total Theory Marks: 220

Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Choose the most appropriate answer for each question.
3. Use of unfair means is strictly prohibited.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is soap mainly produced by?
 - a) Melting oils
 - b) Mixing water and oil
 - c) Saponification process
 - d) Fermentation
2. What is saponification?
 - a) Cooling of soap
 - b) Reaction between fats/oils and alkali
 - c) Drying of soap
 - d) Packaging of soap
3. Which chemical is commonly used as lye in soap making?
 - a) Sodium chloride
 - b) Sodium hydroxide
 - c) Calcium carbonate
 - d) Potassium nitrate

4. Which property of soap helps remove dirt?
 - a) Fragrance
 - b) Foaming
 - c) Cleansing action
 - d) Colour
5. Which oil is commonly used for hardness in soap?
 - a) Olive oil
 - b) Coconut oil
 - c) Castor oil
 - d) Sunflower oil
6. Why is accurate measurement important in soap making?
 - a) To save time
 - b) For safety and quality of soap
 - c) For better colour
 - d) For faster curing
7. Which equipment is used to measure ingredients accurately?
 - a) Knife
 - b) Weighing scale
 - c) Soap cutter
 - d) Mold
8. Why should silicone molds be disinfected before use?
 - a) Improve colour
 - b) Prevent contamination
 - c) Save time
 - d) Increase shine
9. Why must lye be handled carefully?
 - a) It smells bad
 - b) It is corrosive and can cause burns
 - c) It is expensive
 - d) It spoils quickly
10. Which safety gear is mandatory while handling lye?
 - a) Apron only
 - b) Gloves and goggles
 - c) Mask only
 - d) Cap
11. What is the correct method of preparing lye solution?
 - a) Pour water into lye
 - b) Pour lye into water
 - c) Mix directly in oil
 - d) Heat lye directly

12. Why should lye be prepared in a well-ventilated area?
- a) Reduce cost
 - b) Avoid inhalation of harmful fumes
 - c) Improve fragrance
 - d) Speed up process
13. Which method is commonly used for glycerin soap?
- a) Cold process
 - b) Hot process
 - c) Melt and pour
 - d) Fermentation
14. What is the main benefit of glycerin soap?
- a) Heavy texture
 - b) Moisturising properties
 - c) Strong fragrance
 - d) Long curing time
15. Why should glycerin soap not be overheated?
- a) Colour changes
 - b) It can burn and lose quality
 - c) It becomes harder
 - d) It cures faster
16. Which soap type requires curing time?
- a) Liquid soap
 - b) Glycerin soap
 - c) Cold process soap
 - d) Detergent
17. Why are essential oils added to organic soap?
- a) Colour only
 - b) Fragrance and therapeutic benefits
 - c) Hardness
 - d) Foam only
18. What does "trace" mean in cold process soap making?
- a) Cooling stage
 - b) Thickened mixture stage
 - c) Curing stage
 - d) Packaging stage
19. Why should essential oils be measured carefully?
- a) Cost saving
 - b) Prevent skin irritation and imbalance
 - c) Improve colour
 - d) Reduce curing time

20. What is rebatching in soap making?
- a) New soap making
 - b) Reusing leftover soap material
 - c) Packaging process
 - d) Melting glycerin
21. Why is soap packaging important?
- a) Decoration only
 - b) Protect soap and improve shelf appeal
 - c) Reduce cost
 - d) Speed up curing
22. Which information must be included on soap labels?
- a) Price only
 - b) Ingredients and directions for use
 - c) Colour only
 - d) Brand logo only
23. Which packaging material is eco-friendly?
- a) Plastic wrap
 - b) Aluminium foil
 - c) Paper-based packaging
 - d) Thermocol
24. Why should work area be cleaned after soap making?
- a) Appearance
 - b) Prevent contamination and accidents
 - c) Save space
 - d) Increase speed
25. Why should waste be segregated?
- a) Decoration
 - b) Environmental safety
 - c) Faster work
 - d) Reduce staff
26. What should be done in case of lye burn?
- a) Ignore
 - b) Apply oil
 - c) Rinse with plenty of water and seek help
 - d) Cover tightly
27. Which behaviour creates a positive impression at workplace?
- a) Casual behaviour
 - b) Clean appearance and polite communication
 - c) Silence
 - d) Informal language



28. Why is record keeping important in soap making?

- a) Decoration
- b) Track batches, quality, and inventory
- c) Marketing only
- d) Attendance

29. What is ethical selling?

- a) Force selling
- b) Selling based on customer need
- c) Selling expensive products
- d) Discount always

30. Why are employability skills important?

- a) Only for exams
- b) Improve job performance and career growth
- c) Reduce work
- d) Avoid responsibility

SAMPLE



SECTION B – PRACTICAL

Total Practical Marks: 560

Practical Task:

Prepare **Handmade Soap** (Glycerin or Cold Process) including:

- Work area preparation
- Raw material measurement
- Safe handling of lye
- Soap preparation
- Pouring into molds
- Curing / setting
- Basic packaging and labeling

SECTION C – VIVA VOCE

Total Viva Marks: 220

Viva Questions

1. What is saponification?
2. Why is lye safety important?
3. Difference between glycerin soap and cold process soap.
4. Why is curing important in soap making?
5. What details should be included on soap labels?

END OF QUESTION PAPER

Note:

This question paper is also available in the following regional languages:

Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Odia, Punjabi, Tamil and Telugu.