MARKING SCHEME

CLASS XII

HOME SCIENCE (2022-2023)

S.No.	Value Points	Marks
1.	b. Increase in errors	1
2.	b. Value	1
3.	a. Public Service Announcement	1
4.	d. Child centered approach	1
5.	a. Equal wages for the same work	1
6.	c. Bamboo	1
	OR	
	d. Shola	
7.	d. Peak of popularity	1
8.	d. Seeks to describe the people at work in new projects	1
9.	c. i-C, ii-D, iii-B, iv-A	1
10.	c. i-C, ii-D, iii-B, iv-A	1
11.	a. i and ii	1
12.	b. ii and iv	1
13.	b. i, ii, iv	1
14.	c. Phytochemicals	1
15.	b. i,iii,v	1
16.	c. Hemoglobin level	1
17.	c. ii. iv,v	1
18.	d. Educating and prescribing medicines to the patients	1
19.	Feeding Route to be adopted: Tube feeding	1+1=2
	Advantage of tube advantage: It is nutritionally adequate.	
20.	a. France become the center of fashion in the 18th century:	1+1/2+1/2=2
	1. Due to support from the royal court.	
	2. Development of silk industry.	
	b. Male designer- couturier	
	Female designer- couturiere	
21.	Food based strategies: Food based strategies are preventive and	1+1=2
	comprehensive strategies that use food as a tool to overcome	
	nutritional deficiencies.	
	Strategies to tackle nutritional problems:	
	1. Dietary diversification	
	2. Horticulture interventions	
	Any other, Any two	
	OR	OR
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	Hidden Hunger: Term used to refer to micronutrient deficiency.	
	Two Conditions:	1+1/2+1/2=2
	1. Vitamin A deficiency	
	2. Anaemia	
	3. Goiter	
	Any other, Any two	
22.	Factors he should consider while taking career related decision are-	½ x 4=2
	1. One's own aptitude	
	2. Talent	
	3. Personal preferences	
	4. Needs and aspirations	
	Any other, Any four	
	OR	
	Four essential soft skills she must adopt at her workplace are-	
	1. Communicating clearly	
	2. Thinking critically and creatively	
	3. Learning effectively	
	4. Working cooperatively	
	5. Working productively	
	Any other, Any Four	
23.	Four skills required to start Food Processing Unit:	½ x 4=2
	1. Knowledge of food preparation	
	2. Knowledge of product specifications	
	3. Assessment by sensory methods	
	4. Labelling and packaging of products	
	5. Industrial practices	
	Any other, Any four	
24.	Four job opportunities for print journalist	½ x 4=2
	1. Interviewing people	
	2. Attending press conferences	
	3. Making phone calls	
	4. Covering stories	
	5. Sending stories to editors	
	Any other slogan	
	OR	OR
	Importance of Language skills and Computer skills:	
	1. It helps to write technical reports and documents.	1/2x4=2
	2. To interact with people.	
	3. Sending e-mails to create story	
	4. Sharing information with people	
	Any other, Any four	



25.	Sections of housekeeping department: 1/2x4=2			
	1. Housekeep			
	2. Housekeeping management			
	3. Guestroom brigade			
	4. Public area brigade			
	5. Linen and uniform			
	Any other, Any four			
26.	Three ways of cre	ating rhythm in school uniform-	1x3=3	
	1. Repetition	petition of embroidery, laces, buttons, piping, etc. at necklines		
	2. Cordation (Gradation) by increasing or decreasing of sizes of			
	colours, line	es, buttons, etc.		
	3. Radiation of	of gathers in waist, puff sleeves, etc.		
	4. Parallelism	when elements lie parallel to each other. For		
	Example-Kr	nife pleats in skirts.		
	Any other, Any th	ree		
		OR		
	Three ways each of creating emphasis in a kurta/kurti-			
	1.Repetition -To emphasize a colour repeatedly use it.			
	2.Unusual lines, shapes or textures like unusal shape of collars, sleeves			
	3.Placement of decorations on necklines, waist, etc.			
		any other, Any three		
27.		iaget and Vygotsky in context to ECCE-	2+1=3	
	PSYCHOLOGIST	VIEW POINT		
	PIAGET,	 Young children need a supportive 		
	developmental	environment to explore phenomenon in their		
	psychologist	own ways because they have different ways of		
		understanding the world		
		 An institution must realize the importance of 		
		cultural context within which it operates and		
		works along with family.		
	VYGOTSKY,	The children need a concerned and caring		
	psychologist	knowledgeable adult in early childhood for creating		
	and educator	optimal environment for easy, enjoyable and		
		meaningful learning according to the child's abilities		
		and temperament		
	b. Two role of EC	•		
		children, their well-being and learning.		
		knowledge about their needs.		
		roviding opportunities for their growth and		
	development.			
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28.	a.Difference between Food infection and		2+1=3
		OD INTOXICATION	
	It is caused by ingestion of live Ing pathogenic organisms which	estion of toxicated food.	
	multiply in the body and cause		
	disease.		
	Incubation period is long Incu	ubation period is short	
	b. Two ways by which salmonella bacteria	a spreads.	
	1. It spread through cross – contamin		
	board is used for raw meat/poultry	r and salad)	
	 Inadequate cooking Any other, Any two 		
29.	a.Assistant manager of front office-		3x1=3
	1. Organizes and supervises front offic	e in absence of front office	
	manager		
	2. Ensures smooth functioning of the f	front office	
	b.Chef de parties-		
	Supervision of some sections of kitchen		
	c.Floor supervisor of housekeeping depar	tment-	
	Responsible for cleanliness and maintena		
	Any other, Any one role of each	_	
30.	a.HACCP- Hazard Analysis Critical Contro	l Point (HACCP)	1+3=4
	b. Three importance of HACCP	d and at t	
	 Preventive approach to ensure foo Helps to detect hazards at any stag 	•	
	in order to ensure a good quality en		
	appropriate action at the stage who		
	3. Enables producers, processors, dis utilise resources efficiently	tributors and exporters to	
	Any other,Any three		
	OR		
	a.The new Food safety Act - Food Safety a	and Standards Act	OR
	b.Year -2006		UR 1+1+2=4
	c.Four functions of FSSA	the standards and guidelines	<u>+ ' + ' </u>
	1. Framing of regulations to lay down	the standards and guidelines	

	 Laying down mechanisms and guidelines for accreditation of certification bodies for certification of food safety management system for food businesses and accreditation of laboratories and notification of the accredited laboratories. To provide scientific advice and technical support to Central Government and State Governments for framing the policy and rules related to food safety and nutrition. Collect and collate data regarding food consumption, incidence and prevalence of biological risk, contaminants in food, residues of various contaminants in foods products, identification of emerging risks and introduction of rapid alert system. 	
31.	a. Reasons why youth is vulnerable-	2+1+1=4
	 Biological changes in body have an impact on the person's sense of well-being and identity. Peer pressure and pressure to excel in an increasingly competitive world When the family/environment is unable to provide positive support to the adolescent Some adolescents may consume alcohol and drugs (also termed substance abuse) Health Any other, Any two National Service scheme- Involve college level students in programmes of social service and national development construction and repair of roads, school buildings, village ponds, tanks. related to environmental and ecological improvement like tree plantation, removal of weeds from lakes, digging pits. 	
	OR a. Year of SOS children's village set up- 1964 b. Functioning of SOS children's Village- 1. Provide family-based, long-term care to children who can no longer grow up with their biological families. 2. In each SOS home there is a 'mother' who looks after 10-15 children.	OR 1+3=4
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	from traumatic experiences.	gain, which helps children to recover	
	•		
		have formation a supportion (village)	
	4. The SOS families live toget environment.	her, forming a supportive 'village'	
	Any other, Any three		
32.	a. Difference between consumer for	rum and footfalls	2+2=4
		anisation where consumers can seek	
	protection and help them address th		
	products and services.		
	Consumer footfalls- This means the	number of customers/consumers	
		store or a mall. Thus, with increasing	
	consumption in a country, consume	r footfall increases.	
	b. Inadequate information given by	manufacturer with two examples	
	1. Labels are not factually correct	ct	
	2. Labels are incomplete		
	3. Very often their print is blurre	ed or too small to read	
	Any other,Any two		
33.	Difference between commercial lau	ndry and home laundry-	1x4=4
	COMMERCIAL LAUNDRY	HOUSEHOLD LAUNDRY	
	Big articles are washed	Mostly small articles of daily use	
		are washed at home	
	Quantum of clothes is	Quantum of clothes is less(5-10	
	more(100kg or more)	kg) Clothes are washed by hand or	
	Large size of washing machine	washing machines	
	System of code tag	No need of records	
	Any other, Any four		
34.	Three basic causes and two underly	-	2+2+1=5
	contributing to under nutrition in ou	-	
	Basic Causes	Causes at household or family level	
	1. Quantity and quality of actua		
	resources, e.g., human resources		
	financial and organisationa		
	(existence of services and the wa	y hygiene	
	they are operated and controlled).		
	2. Political, cultural, religious	•	
	economic and social systems. Thi		
	includes status of womer	n, 4. Inadequate education.	
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	allocation of funds for programmes to solve the problems, environmental degradation and biodiversity.		
	3. Potential resources:	5.Inadequate health services	
		-	
	environment, technology and	and insufficient causes at access	
	people	to health services	
		6 Inadequate and/or	
		inappropriate knowledge and	
		discrimination against women,	
		elderly and girl child.	
	Any three	Any two	
	OR		OR
	Changes (in normal diet) to meet the	medical needs of the patient	1x5=5
	through modified diets	we (a.g. fluid and soft dists)	
	1. Change in consistency and/or textu		
	Depending on the condition, patients	s may be advised liquid, soft or	
	regular diet		
	2.An increase or decrease in the ener		
	calories for pregnant/lactating/athlet		
	3. Include greater or lesser amounts of	of one or more nutrients-increased	
	protein in case of surgery		
	4.Frequency-Serving meals during fev	er/diarrhea/infants	
	5.Changing the feeding route-Tube fe	eding/Intra venous feeding	
	Any other example		
35.	a.Four roles and responsibilities she w fashion merchandising	vill have in different phases of	2+1+2=5
	1.In <i>Manufacturing</i> -Makes significant	t input on the types of fabrics used	
	to make a piece of clothing.	input on the types of fubrics used	
	2. Buying -Becomes part of fashion m	erchandising when a merchandiser	
	buys fashion items to be presented in	_	
	3. Promoting -The designer's product		
	merchandising skills, production skills		
	- · ·		
	4.Selling-Responsible for selling fashio	on items to stores, which then sen	
	to consumers.		
	b. Small single unit store different fro	m chain store-	
	Small Single-unit Store is a neighbour		
	family operated single stores		
	Chain stores are retail outlets that sha	are a brand and central	



c.Two courses to have a care	er in fashion merchandising-
Certificate or diploma	In fashion merchandising can usually
degree programme	be completed in 6 months to 1 year
Bachelors' degrees(4 year	In fashion design or fashion
programme)	merchandising
Master's programme(2	In fashion merchandising that combine
year)	a certain amount of liberal arts

