

**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  OR  d. Shola	1
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 Advantage of tube advantage: It is nutritionally adequate.	1+1=2
20.	a. France become the center of fashion in the 18th century: 1. Due to support from the royal court. 2. Development of silk industry. b. Male designer- couturier Female designer- couturiere	1+1/2+1/2=2
21.	Food based strategies: Food based strategies are preventive and 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	1+1=2  OR

	<p>Hidden Hunger: Term used to refer to micronutrient deficiency.</p> <p>Two Conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vitamin A deficiency</li> <li>2. Anaemia</li> <li>3. Goiter</li> </ol> <p>Any other, Any two</p>	$1+1/2+1/2=2$
22.	<p>Factors he should consider while taking career related decision are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One's own aptitude</li> <li>2. Talent</li> <li>3. Personal preferences</li> <li>4. Needs and aspirations</li> </ol> <p>Any other, Any four</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Four essential soft skills she must adopt at her workplace are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Communicating clearly</li> <li>2. Thinking critically and creatively</li> <li>3. Learning effectively</li> <li>4. Working cooperatively</li> <li>5. Working productively</li> </ol> <p>Any other, Any Four</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4=2$
23.	<p>Four skills required to start Food Processing Unit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Knowledge of food preparation</li> <li>2. Knowledge of product specifications</li> <li>3. Assessment by sensory methods</li> <li>4. Labelling and packaging of products</li> <li>5. Industrial practices</li> </ol> <p>Any other, Any four</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4=2$
24.	<p>Four job opportunities for print journalist</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Interviewing people</li> <li>2. Attending press conferences</li> <li>3. Making phone calls</li> <li>4. Covering stories</li> <li>5. Sending stories to editors</li> </ol> <p>Any other slogan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Importance of Language skills and Computer skills:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It helps to write technical reports and documents.</li> <li>2. To interact with people.</li> <li>3. Sending e-mails to create story</li> <li>4. Sharing information with people</li> </ol> <p>Any other, Any four</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4=2$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $1/2 \times 4=2$

25.	Sections of housekeeping department: 1. Housekeeping control desk 2. Housekeeping management 3. Guestroom brigade 4. Public area brigade 5. Linen and uniform Any other, Any four	1/2x4=2								
26.	Three ways of creating rhythm in school uniform- 1. Repetition of embroidery, laces, buttons, piping, etc. at necklines 2. <b>Cordation (Gradation)</b> by increasing or decreasing of sizes of colours, lines, buttons, etc. 3. <b>Radiation</b> of gathers in waist, puff sleeves, etc. 4. <b>Parallelism</b> when elements lie parallel to each other. For Example-Knife pleats in skirts. Any other, Any three  OR Three ways each of creating emphasis in a kurta/kurti- <b>1.Repetition</b> -To emphasize a colour repeatedly use it. <b>2.Unusual lines, shapes or textures</b> like unusual shape of collars, sleeves <b>3.Placement of decorations</b> on necklines, waist, etc. Any other, Any three	1x3=3								
27.	<table><tr><td colspan="2">a. View point of Piaget and Vygotsky in context to ECCE-</td></tr><tr><td><b>PSYCHOLOGIST</b></td><td><b>VIEW POINT</b></td></tr><tr><td><b>PIAGET</b>, developmental psychologist</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Young children need a supportive environment to explore phenomenon in their own ways because they have different ways of understanding the world</li><li>• An institution must realize the importance of cultural context within which it operates and works along with family.</li></ul></td></tr><tr><td><b>VYGOTSKY</b>, psychologist and educator</td><td>The children need a concerned and caring knowledgeable adult in early childhood for creating optimal environment for easy, enjoyable and meaningful learning according to the child's abilities and temperament</td></tr></table> b. Two role of ECCE professional- 1.commitment to children, their well-being and learning. 2.awareness and knowledge about their needs. 3.challenges for providing opportunities for their growth and development.	a. View point of Piaget and Vygotsky in context to ECCE-		<b>PSYCHOLOGIST</b>	<b>VIEW POINT</b>	<b>PIAGET</b> , developmental psychologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Young children need a supportive environment to explore phenomenon in their own ways because they have different ways of understanding the world</li><li>• An institution must realize the importance of cultural context within which it operates and works along with family.</li></ul>	<b>VYGOTSKY</b> , psychologist and educator	The children need a concerned and caring knowledgeable adult in early childhood for creating optimal environment for easy, enjoyable and meaningful learning according to the child's abilities and temperament	2+1=3
a. View point of Piaget and Vygotsky in context to ECCE-										
<b>PSYCHOLOGIST</b>	<b>VIEW POINT</b>									
<b>PIAGET</b> , developmental psychologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Young children need a supportive environment to explore phenomenon in their own ways because they have different ways of understanding the world</li><li>• An institution must realize the importance of cultural context within which it operates and works along with family.</li></ul>									
<b>VYGOTSKY</b> , psychologist and educator	The children need a concerned and caring knowledgeable adult in early childhood for creating optimal environment for easy, enjoyable and meaningful learning according to the child's abilities and temperament									

	4.professional training for a career in early childhood programs 5. providing favourable learning conditions. Any two, Any other							
28.	<div>a.Difference between Food infection and Food intoxication.<table><tr><th>FOOD INFECTION</th><th>FOOD INTOXICATION</th></tr><tr><td>It is caused by ingestion of live pathogenic organisms which multiply in the body and cause disease.</td><td>Ingestion of toxicated food.</td></tr><tr><td>Incubation period is long</td><td>Incubation period is short</td></tr></table></div> <div>b. Two ways by which salmonella bacteria spreads.<div>1. It spread through cross – contamination (When same chopping board is used for raw meat/poultry and salad)</div><div>2. Inadequate cooking</div><div>Any other, Any two</div></div>	FOOD INFECTION	FOOD INTOXICATION	It is caused by ingestion of live pathogenic organisms which multiply in the body and cause disease.	Ingestion of toxicated food.	Incubation period is long	Incubation period is short	2+1=3
FOOD INFECTION	FOOD INTOXICATION							
It is caused by ingestion of live pathogenic organisms which multiply in the body and cause disease.	Ingestion of toxicated food.							
Incubation period is long	Incubation period is short							
29.	<div>a.Assistant manager of front office-<div>1. Organizes and supervises front office in absence of front office manager</div><div>2. Ensures smooth functioning of the front office</div></div> <div>b.Chef de parties- Supervision of some sections of kitchen</div> <div>c.Floor supervisor of housekeeping department- Responsible for cleanliness and maintenance of guest room</div> <div>Any other, Any one role of each</div>	3x1=3						
30.	<div>a.HACCP- <b>Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP)</b></div> <div>b. Three importance of HACCP<div>1. Preventive approach to ensure food safety</div><div>2. Helps to detect hazards at any stage of processing or manufacture in order to ensure a good quality end product, by taking appropriate action at the stage where the problem occurs.</div><div>3. Enables producers, processors, distributors and exporters to utilise resources efficiently</div><div>Any other,Any three</div></div> <div>OR</div> <div>a.The new Food safety Act - <b>Food Safety and Standards Act</b></div> <div>b.Year -2006</div> <div>c.Four functions of FSSA<div>1. Framing of regulations to lay down the standards and guidelines for articles of food and system of enforcing various standards.</div></div>	<div>1+3=4</div> <div>OR</div> <div>1+1+2=4</div>						



	<p>relationships and love once again, which helps children to recover from traumatic experiences.</p> <p>4. The SOS families live together, forming a supportive 'village' environment.</p> <p>Any other, Any three</p>											
32.	<p>a. Difference between consumer forum and footfalls</p> <p><b>Consumer forum</b>- A place or an organisation where consumers can seek protection and help them address their problems faced regarding products and services.</p> <p><b>Consumer footfalls</b>- This means the number of customers/consumers who visit any given space such as a store or a mall. Thus, with increasing consumption in a country, consumer footfall increases.</p> <p>b. Inadequate information given by manufacturer with two examples</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Labels are not factually correct</li><li>2. Labels are incomplete</li><li>3. Very often their print is blurred or too small to read</li></ol> <p>Any other,Any two</p>	2+2=4										
33.	<p>Difference between commercial laundry and home laundry-</p> <table><tr><th>COMMERCIAL LAUNDRY</th><th>HOUSEHOLD LAUNDRY</th></tr><tr><td>Big articles are washed</td><td>Mostly small articles of daily use are washed at home</td></tr><tr><td>Quantum of clothes is more(100kg or more)</td><td>Quantum of clothes is less(5-10 kg)</td></tr><tr><td>Large size of washing machine</td><td>Clothes are washed by hand or washing machines</td></tr><tr><td>System of code tag</td><td>No need of records</td></tr></table> <p>Any other, Any four</p>	COMMERCIAL LAUNDRY	HOUSEHOLD LAUNDRY	Big articles are washed	Mostly small articles of daily use are washed at home	Quantum of clothes is more(100kg or more)	Quantum of clothes is less(5-10 kg)	Large size of washing machine	Clothes are washed by hand or washing machines	System of code tag	No need of records	1x4=4
COMMERCIAL LAUNDRY	HOUSEHOLD LAUNDRY											
Big articles are washed	Mostly small articles of daily use are washed at home											
Quantum of clothes is more(100kg or more)	Quantum of clothes is less(5-10 kg)											
Large size of washing machine	Clothes are washed by hand or washing machines											
System of code tag	No need of records											
34.	<p>Three basic causes and two underlying causes at household level contributing to under nutrition in our country are-</p> <table><tr><th>Basic Causes</th><th>Causes at household or family level</th></tr><tr><td>1. Quantity and quality of actual resources, e.g., human resources, financial and organisational (existence of services and the way they are operated and controlled).</td><td>1.Insufficient access to food</td></tr><tr><td>2. Political, cultural, religious, economic and social systems. This includes status of women,</td><td>2.Poor water / sanitation and hygiene</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3.Inadequate maternal and child care practices</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4. Inadequate education.</td></tr></table>	Basic Causes	Causes at household or family level	1. Quantity and quality of actual resources, e.g., human resources, financial and organisational (existence of services and the way they are operated and controlled).	1.Insufficient access to food	2. Political, cultural, religious, economic and social systems. This includes status of women,	2.Poor water / sanitation and hygiene		3.Inadequate maternal and child care practices		4. Inadequate education.	2+2+1=5
Basic Causes	Causes at household or family level											
1. Quantity and quality of actual resources, e.g., human resources, financial and organisational (existence of services and the way they are operated and controlled).	1.Insufficient access to food											
2. Political, cultural, religious, economic and social systems. This includes status of women,	2.Poor water / sanitation and hygiene											
	3.Inadequate maternal and child care practices											
	4. Inadequate education.											

	<p>allocation of funds for programmes to solve the problems, environmental degradation and biodiversity.</p>	
	<p>3. Potential resources: environment, technology and people</p>	<p>5. Inadequate health services and insufficient causes at access to health services</p> <p>6. Inadequate and/or inappropriate knowledge and discrimination against women, elderly and girl child.</p>
	Any three	Any two
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Changes (in normal diet) to meet the medical needs of the patient through modified diets</p> <p>1. Change in consistency and/or texture (e.g., fluid and soft diets) Depending on the condition, patients may be advised liquid, soft or regular diet</p> <p>2. An increase or decrease in the energy (Calorie) intake –increasing calories for pregnant/lactating/athlete</p> <p>3. Include greater or lesser amounts of one or more nutrients-increased protein in case of surgery</p> <p>4. Frequency-Serving meals during fever/diarrhea/infants</p> <p>5. Changing the feeding route-Tube feeding/Intra venous feeding</p> <p>Any other example</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1x5=5</p>	
35.	<p>a. Four roles and responsibilities she will have in different phases of fashion merchandising</p> <p>1. In <b>Manufacturing</b>-Makes significant input on the types of fabrics used to make a piece of clothing.</p> <p><b>2. Buying</b> -Becomes part of fashion merchandising when a merchandiser buys fashion items to be presented in a store.</p> <p><b>3. Promoting</b> -The designer's product to stores using creativity, visual merchandising skills, production skills and fashion shows</p> <p>4. <b>Selling</b>-Responsible for selling fashion items to stores, which then sell to consumers.</p> <p>b. Small single unit store different from chain store-</p> <p><b>Small Single-unit Store</b> is a neighbourhood store. These are owner and family operated single stores</p> <p><b>Chain stores</b> are retail outlets that share a brand and central</p>	2+1+2=5



management and usually have standardised business methods and practices.

c. Two courses to have a career in fashion merchandising-

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

Any two