

MARKING SCHEME (2023-2024)
HOME SCIENCE (064)
CLASS XII

S.No.	SECTION A (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)	Marks
1.	c. Fads	1
2.	c. Based on only informal interaction	1
3.	a. Article 16(1)	1
4.	a. Piaget	1
5.	c. Tumbling	1
6.	d. Monochromatic OR b. Abstract	1 OR 1
7.	a. Self-employed women association	1
8.	a. 65 years with destitute status	1
9.	c. A livelihood is driven by a deep desire to excel and a passionate need to grow.	1
10.	b. Transformation raw ingredients into finished and semi-finished products: Food processing	1
11.	b. A – IV; B – III; C- II; D – I	1
12.	c. A – II; B – III; C- IV; D –I	1
13.	a. i and ii OR c. i and iii	1 OR 1
14.	a. i and ii	1
	SECTION B (CASE BASED QUESTIONS)	
15.	c. Probiotics: Chemical Hazard	1
16.	a. GMP	1
17.	a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
18.	c. A is true but R is false.	1
	SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)	
19.	Four areas where interventions are required for the revival of traditional occupations- 1. Innovation in design 2. Implementing of preservation and refinement strategies 3. Use of eco-friendly raw materials and packaging	½X4=2

	4. Establishment of training facilities 5. Conservation of traditional knowledge 6. Protection of intellectual property rights (IPR) Any other, Any four	
20.	Four stages of guest cycle- 1.Pre-arrival stage- Quoting rates for a guest Reserving a room as a part of central reservation system or reservation department. 2. Arrival Stage – Guest actually arrives and registers or checks-in. 3.Occupancy- Provides various services as per the guest’s requirements, ensuring security of the guest and coordination of various guest services. 4.Departure- The guest is ready to leave/move out or “check-out” of the accommodation. Any four stages OR Four duties/responsibilities of Front office Receptionist - 1. Reserves rooms for the guests 2. Registering guests 3. Assigns rooms to the guests 4. Provides information to guests during their stay in the hotel Any other, Any four	½X4=2 OR ½X4=2
21.	Four objectives of diet therapy are- 1. formulation of the diet to meet the needs of the patient 2. modification of the existing diets to ameliorate(rectify) the disease condition 3. correction of nutritional deficiencies 4. prevention of short-term and long-term complications in case of chronic diseases 5. education and counselling of the patient Any other, Any four	½X4=2
22.	Two reasons why analytical capability is required for fashion merchandiser- 1. Fashion merchandisers and marketers must keep abreast of the economy as a whole, the economy of their particular companies 2. They must be able to assume how certain styles will fit into a consumer’s budget.	1X2=2

	3. They must ensure that they make a profit for their employers Any other, Any two	
23.	Four factors that lead to food deterioration or spoilage are- 1. Infestation by insects 2. Inappropriate temperatures used for processing and/or storage 3. Excessive exposure to light and other radiations 4. Contamination by micro-organisms 5. Physical and chemical changes after harvesting/slaughtering Any other, Any four	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
24.	Two courses which can be done along with graduation- 1. Certificate Programme in NGO Management 2. Diploma in Youth Development Work Any other, Any two OR Four skills he must possess- 1. an interest in children and their development. 2. knowledge about the needs and capabilities of young children. 3. capacity and motivation for interacting with children. 4. skills for creative and interesting activities with children in all areas of development. 5. enthusiasm for activities like storytelling, exploration, nature and social interaction. 6. willingness and interest in answering children's queries. 7. capacity for understanding individual differences. Any other, Any four	$1 \times 2 = 2$ OR $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
25.	Two key roles of CAC in protecting health of the consumers- 1. Establishing international standards to protect the health of the consumers 2. Facilitate fair practices in food and agricultural trade Any other, Any two Two key roles of WTO in protecting health of the consumers- 1. To help trade flow smoothly, freely, fairly and predictably 2. By administering trade agreements 3. Settling trade disputes 4. Assisting countries in trade policy issues Any other, Any two	$1 + 1 = 2$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
26.	Compare and contrast about three types of different stores –	$1 \times 3 = 3$

	<table> <tr> <th>Small Single-unit Store</th><th>Department Stores</th><th>Chain stores</th></tr> <tr> <td>It is a neighbourhood store. These are owner and family operated single stores.</td><td>It consists of separate sections, known as departments, such as clothing, sporting goods, automotive supplies, health and beauty products and electronics equipment. Some department stores may also sell food products.</td><td>They are retail outlets that share a brand and central management and usually have standardized business methods and practices.</td></tr> </table> Any other, Any three stores	Small Single-unit Store	Department Stores	Chain stores	It is a neighbourhood store. These are owner and family operated single stores.	It consists of separate sections, known as departments, such as clothing, sporting goods, automotive supplies, health and beauty products and electronics equipment. Some department stores may also sell food products.	They are retail outlets that share a brand and central management and usually have standardized business methods and practices.	
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27.	Development Communication- It is the 'art and science of human communication' used for facilitating development of a disadvantaged society in a planned manner to ensure equity and achievement of individual potential. Four essential features of Development Communication- 1. It is oriented to socio-economic development and happiness of the people and community at large. 2. It aims at giving information and educating the community. 3. It combines suitable mass media and interpersonal communication channels for greater impact. 4. It is based on the audience characteristics and their environment. OR Campaign- It is a combination of the usage of different communication methods and materials such as meetings, tours, newspaper articles, leaflets and exhibitions about a theme for a predefined period of time. Any other definition Example- 1.Swachh Bharat Mission 2.Red Ribbon Express (RRE) Any other, Any one	1+2=3 1 ½X4=2 OR 1+1+1=3 1 1 ½X2=1						

	Campaign is effective tool of communication (Two reasons)- 1. Ensures attention and interest. 2. It lasts in the memory of the people and stimulates action. 3. It creates conducive environment for adoption of practices Any other, Any two	
28.	a. Functional food- These are foods that can have a beneficial effect on human health. Any other definition An example- 1. Probiotics 2. Lycopene Any other, Any one example b. Four skills required for recipe development- 1. Expertise in cooking skills and energy use 2. Uses of ingredients, measuring and weighing them regularly 3. Designing, analyzing and adapting a basic recipe 4. Handling tools and equipment accurately 5. Innovations in product design and preparation according to consumer perceptions 6. Use of Information Technology for contemporary production Any other, Any four	1+2=3 ½X2=1 ½X4=2
29.	a. Four duties of the staff who are serving the food to the customers in the restaurant- 1. Provides food and beverages to the customers 2. Clears the table 3. Maintains cleanliness of the restaurant 4. Taking bill payments of food and beverages from the customer Any other, Any four b. Two skills they must possess- 1. Thorough knowledge of the ways of serving the food 2. High standards of hygiene 3. Basic etiquettes and good manners Any other, Any two OR Three roles of Housekeeping- 1. Cleaning of public areas and guestrooms	2+1=3 ½X4=2 ½X2=1 OR 1X3=3

	2. Supply, upkeep of laundry and exchange of various linen 3. Internal flower arrangement and maintenance of external landscape or garden. 4. Coordination and communication with other departments such as front office, restaurants, engineering, accounts, etc., through control desk. 5. Pest control Any other, Any three for each	
	SECTION D (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)	
30.	a. Two rights which were not fulfilled /violated in the above situation- 1. Right to be informed-To demand information regarding products 2. Right to be Heard-To receive due consideration in appropriate forum Any other, Any two b. Four responsibilities she must have followed - 1. Regularly updating their knowledge of various laws and legislative procedure. 2. Should do a market survey to find out the different brands, features etc. of items available in different shops/ markets and should compare the prices. 3. Should feel free to choose from the variety available as per their needs and requirements. 4. Read all the information given on the label/ brochure. 5. Buy products with standardization marks. 6. Keep receipts and other relevant documents of purchase. Any other, Any four	2+2=4 1X2=2 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
31.	Two ways of creating balance- 1. Symmetrical /Formal balance-When design has equal elements on both sides. 2. Asymmetrical/ Horizontal /Informal balance-When details of a garment on one side differ from those on the other side. 3. Radial Balance-When elements of design radiate from a central focal point in a dress. Two ways of creating proportion- 1. Proportion of scale-It is based on proportion of Golden Mean 3:5:8,5:8:13 and so on 2. Proportion of colour-Using colour in unequal amounts 3. Proportion in shape and form-Size and position of prints/motifs should be in proportion with the size of the wearer 4. Proportion of texture-Textures should support the design of the	2+2=4 1X2=2 1X2=2

	garment and size of the person Any two ways for each OR Four colour harmony of contrasting colour scheme- <table><tr><td>1.Complementary harmony</td><td>Uses two hues that lie directly opposite to one another on the Colour Wheel.</td></tr><tr><td>2.Double complementary</td><td>Has two pairs of complements, usually neighbours on the Colour Wheel.</td></tr><tr><td>3.Split complementary</td><td>Has three color combination- a hue, its complement (directly across on the Colour Wheel) and neighbor. It may also use a hue and two neighbors of its complement.</td></tr><tr><td>4. Analogous complementary</td><td>A combination of analogous and complementary schemes, a complement selected for dominance in a group of neighbouring colours.</td></tr><tr><td>5.Triadic Harmony</td><td>A combination of three hues that lie equidistant from one another on the Colour Wheel.</td></tr></table> Any four harmony	1.Complementary harmony	Uses two hues that lie directly opposite to one another on the Colour Wheel.	2.Double complementary	Has two pairs of complements, usually neighbours on the Colour Wheel.	3.Split complementary	Has three color combination- a hue, its complement (directly across on the Colour Wheel) and neighbor. It may also use a hue and two neighbors of its complement.	4. Analogous complementary	A combination of analogous and complementary schemes, a complement selected for dominance in a group of neighbouring colours.	5.Triadic Harmony	A combination of three hues that lie equidistant from one another on the Colour Wheel.	OR 1X4=4
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32.	a. Four methods he uses to obtain the information on the patient's nutritional status and needs- 1. Anthropometric measurements (Height, weight, head and chest circumference) 2. Biochemical assessment (Relating the information of laboratory and physical measurements with the above information) 3. Clinical Assessment (Obtaining detailed information on health, diet, personal and medication histories) 4. Disease Identification (Using the above information to identify potential nutritional deficiencies and risk of future deficiencies) Any other, Any four b. Best mode of feeding he will suggest for your grandfather who has undergone mouth surgery- Intravenous Feeding Reason- A special solution is given to support body functions when gastro intestinal tract is not functioning properly. c. Type of diet recommended for grandfather once he recovers –	2+1+1=4 ½X4=2 ½X2=1 ½X2=1										

	Mechanical Diet Reason- It includes soft, mashed and pureed foods are preferred which is easy to chew and digest.									
33.	a. First SOS children’s village was established in- 1964 b. Main aim of SOS children’s village- Provides family based long term care to children who can no longer grow up with their biological families. Any other, Any one c. Two distinguish between ICDS and SOS- <table><tr><th>ICDS</th><th>SOS</th></tr><tr><td>This scheme is for children (birth to 6 years), adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating woman.</td><td>This initiative is only for orphaned and abandoned children.</td></tr><tr><td>It was started by Government of India.</td><td>It is an independent non-government social organisation.</td></tr><tr><td>It does not follow family approach.</td><td>It follows family approach.</td></tr></table> Any other, Any two	ICDS	SOS	This scheme is for children (birth to 6 years), adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating woman.	This initiative is only for orphaned and abandoned children.	It was started by Government of India.	It is an independent non-government social organisation.	It does not follow family approach.	It follows family approach.	1+1+2=4 1 1 1X2=2
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34.	a. Three each short- term and long-term strategies implemented to solve nutritional problems in India- Short term strategies- 1. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) to cover all vulnerable group 2. fortification of essential foods (salt fortified with iodine) 3. production and popularisation of low-cost nutritious foods from indigenous and locally available raw material by involving women in this activity 4. control of micronutrient deficiencies (iron, vitamin A, folic acid and iodine) among vulnerable groups Long-term strategies- 1. ensuring food security i.e., improving availability of food 2. improving the dietary patterns by ensuring availability of nutritionally rich foods 3. reducing poverty for rural and urban poor through employment generation schemes and public distribution system, implementing land reforms, etc. Any other, Any three for each b. Two Nutrition programmes operating in our country-	3+2=5 1 ½+1 ½ ½X3=1½ ½X3=1½ 1X2=2								

	1. ICDS: It is an outreach programme for early childhood care and development 2. Nutrient Deficiency Control programmes: National Prophylaxis programme for prevention of blindness due to vitamin A deficiency, National Anemia control programme, National Iodine deficiency disorder control programme, 3. Food Supplementation programmes like the Mid-day meal programme, 4. Food security programmes: Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojana, Annapurna Scheme, National Food for Work Programme 5. Self-employment and wage employment schemes Any other, Any two OR a. Three benefit of Food or Diet Based strategies used to combat public nutrition problems- 1. Highly cost effective 2. Wide coverage 3. Sustainable Any other, Any three Three drawbacks of Food or Diet Based strategies used to combat public nutrition problems- 1. Requires research 2. Participation of food industry 3. Requires changes in eating behaviour 4. Requires change in agricultural policies Any other, Any three b. Two functions of Iodine – 1. Required for normal mental growth 2. Essential for physical growth and development Any other, Any two Two ill effects of iodine deficiency during pregnancy- 1. Results in mental retardation of the foetus 2. Causes congenital abnormalities of the foetus Any other, Any two	OR 3+2=5 ½X3=1½ ½X3=1½ ½X2=1 ½X2=1
35.	a. Two important points to be considered while doing hospital laundry- 1. Emphasize on hygiene and cleanliness	1+4=5 ½X2=1

	2. Ensures disinfection of clothes Any other, Any two b. Process of laundry function in hospitals - 1. Collection from Emergency, main OT, OPD, various specialized centres and wards. 2. Transportation from linen bank or directly from hospital to laundry plant 3. Unloading dirty linen and sorting 4. Washing is done in large washing machines which have a capacity of 100 kg per load. 5. Hydro extraction –Hydro extractors work in centrifugal motion which removes moisture 6. Drying, Pressing, ironing, folding and stacking 7. Mending and segregation of condemned articles 8. Packing and Distribution Any Other, Any Eight	$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$
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