

HOME SCIENCE - Code No. 064
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS - XII- (2026-27)

Time:3 Hours

Max.Marks:70

S.No.	SECTION A (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)	MARKS
1.	(B) Ministry of Labour and Employment	1
2.	(A) Nutraceuticals	1
3.	(A) Wasting	1
4.	(D) Accented neutral	1
5.	(B) Kitchen Steward	1
6.	(A) Change the pattern of production	1
7.	(C) Hazard	1
8.	(D) Focus on success stories and development projects	1
9.	(A) First to launch prêt-à-porter line	1
10.	(B) Manufactured foods	1
11.	(C) 600–620 rpm	1
12.	(D) 1-III,2-IV,3-I,4-II	1
13.	(D) A is false, but R is true.	1
14.	(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
	SECTION B (VERY SHORT AND SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)	
15.	Methods to prevent food spoilage- 1. Removal of moisture 2. Reduction of pH 3. Control the availability of oxygen Any other, Any two	1X2=2
16 A.	Features of hospital laundry unit- 1. Emphasize on hygiene, cleanliness and disinfection 2. Usually have cotton fabrics 3. Quantum of work is large Any other, Any two OR	1X2=2
16B.	Aspects of care and maintenance of fabrics- 1. Keeping the material free of physical damage and rectifying any damage that may have occurred during its use	1X2=2

	2.Retaining / refreshing the appearance in terms of removal of stains and dirt and retaining the textural and visual characteristics Any two													
17.	Reasons why ability to work with diverse groups is imperative for a development communication student- 1.Helps understand people's viewpoints on issues affecting their lives 2.Enables people-centric and practical solutions 3.Supports the principle of helping people help themselves Any other, Any two	1X2=2												
18.	Household-level causes of malnutrition- 1.Insufficient access to food 2.Poor water / sanitation and hygiene 3.Inadequate maternal and child care practices Any other, Any two	1X2=2												
19.	Difference between pulsation and tumbling as two principles of washing- <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No.</th><th>Pulsation</th><th>Tumbling</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td><td>Used in top loading machines</td><td>Used in front loading machines</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.</td><td>The movement is caused by a vertical pulsator, which has very rapid movements vertically</td><td>Washing takes place in a horizontally placed cylinder which is perforated and which revolves in a partially filled tub</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.</td><td>The water moves through clothes</td><td>The clothes move through the water</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Any other, Any two	S.No.	Pulsation	Tumbling	1.	Used in top loading machines	Used in front loading machines	2.	The movement is caused by a vertical pulsator, which has very rapid movements vertically	Washing takes place in a horizontally placed cylinder which is perforated and which revolves in a partially filled tub	3.	The water moves through clothes	The clothes move through the water	1X2=2
S.No.	Pulsation	Tumbling												
1.	Used in top loading machines	Used in front loading machines												
2.	The movement is caused by a vertical pulsator, which has very rapid movements vertically	Washing takes place in a horizontally placed cylinder which is perforated and which revolves in a partially filled tub												
3.	The water moves through clothes	The clothes move through the water												
20 A.	Features of NOAPS- 1.It is National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) for old persons 2.It is for elderly who are considered destitute i.e., not having any regular means of subsistence on their own or through financial support from family members 3.Beneficiaries should be above 65 years Any other, Any two OR	1X2=2 OR												

	2. Provide health, nutrition and hygiene education to mothers 3. Give supplementary feeding for all children below six years and pregnant and nursing mothers Any other, Any two	
23.	Advantage of using the food-based strategy- 1. Highly cost effective 2. Wide coverage Any other, Any one Drawbacks of food-based strategy- 1. Requires research 2. Does not lead to long-term dietary/ behavioural changes 3. Requires change in agricultural policies Any other, Any two	1+2=3 1 1X2=2
24 A.	Aspects that ergonomist should consider- 1. Worker capacity (both physiological and psychological) 2. Task demands (comprising nature and complexity, force required, duration, posture) 3. Work environment (noise, humidity, vibration, light, temperature) Any three	1X3=3
24 B.	OR Perspectives of work- 1. Work as a job and livelihood 2. Work as a career 3. Work as a calling Any three	OR 1X3=3
25 A.	Significances of food processing in today's scenario- 1. India has progressed from an agro deficit to an agro surplus country 2. Adds to the economic growth of the country 3. Changing life styles, increasing mobility and globalization increased the demand for various types of products 4. Government of India announced the setting up of mega food processing parks to boost the food processing industry	1X3=3

25 B.	Any other, Any three OR Knowledge areas and skills required for working in the Food Processing and Technology industry- 1. Food science, food chemistry, microbiology, food processing, safety/ quality assurance, good manufacturing practices and nutrition 2. Analysis of raw and cooked/manufactured foods for composition, quality and safety 3. Product specifications and food product development 4. Sensory evaluation and acceptability Any other, Any three	OR 1x3=3									
	SECTION C (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)										
26 A.	Essential knowledge areas and skills required by dietitian- 1. Assessing nutritional status of patients using clinical and biochemical criteria 2. Diet planning customized to requirements of individual patients and specific disease conditions 3. Recommending and administering diets to patients 4. Communication for diet counseling 5. Changes in RDAs/nutrient requirements in illness 6. Types of dietary modifications required Any other, Any four OR	1X4=4 OR									
26 B.	Components of nutritional care during illness- 1. Assessing nutritional status 2. Diagnosis of nutritional problems 3. Planning and prioritising nutrition intervention(s) to meet nutritional needs 4. Evaluating nutritional care outcomes and making changes if necessary Any four	1X4=4									
27.	Differentiate between ISO and FSSAI- <table border="1" data-bbox="198 1705 1365 1856"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No.</th><th>ISO</th><th>FSSAI</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td><td>International Organization for Standardization</td><td>Food Safety and Standards Authority of India</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.</td><td>Applicable globally</td><td>Applicable only in India</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	S.No.	ISO	FSSAI	1.	International Organization for Standardization	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India	2.	Applicable globally	Applicable only in India	1X4=4
S.No.	ISO	FSSAI									
1.	International Organization for Standardization	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India									
2.	Applicable globally	Applicable only in India									

	2.Asymmetrical / Informal balance / Horizontal 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 Any three	
31 A.	I. Expectations of a consumer- 1.Reasonable price 2.Purity of products 3.Genuine goods/services Any other, Any two II. Problems faced by consumers created by shopkeepers- 1.Substandard / Poor Quality Goods 2.Adulteration 3.High prices / Price Variation 4.Sales Promotion Schemes to Entice the Consumer Any other, Any three consumer problems explained in 1-2 lines OR I. Features of the Consumer Protection Act- 1.Simple and speedy procedure 2.Applies to all goods and services 3.Covers all the sectors (private, public or co-operative). Any other, Any two II. Roles of voluntary consumer organizations- 1.Disseminate information through publications (magazines, booklets, newsletters, buying guides, audio visual material and research reports) 2.Create consumer awareness about harmful and unsafe products Hold public meetings and have libraries and documentation centers 3.Disseminate information about new legislative provisions for consumers 4.Handle consumer grievances and complaints Any other, Any three	2+3=5 1X2=2 1X3=3 OR 2+3=5 1X2=2 1X3=3
31 B.		
32.	Roles of fashion merchandiser- 1.Manufacturing	2+3=5 1X2=2

	2.Buying 3.Promoting 4.Selling Any other, Any two Levels of fashion merchandising- 1.Retail Organisation Merchandising •Specialised management function within the fashion industry •Business that moves the fashion world from designers' showroom to retail sales floor to the consumers •Ensures adequate amount of merchandise are in hand and sold at prices that the consumers are willing to pay to ensure a profitable operation 2.Buying Agency Merchandising •Provides services for goods buying consultancy •Acts as procurement office for the buyers •Buying agent is responsible to identify vendors, negotiate costs, check in-process quality and perform pre-shipment quality inspection 3. Export House Merchandising •There are two types of merchandisers in an export house -the buyer merchandiser and the production merchandiser •Buyer merchandisers ❖ Acts as a link between buyer and manufacturer ❖ Responsible of ensuring that the product is developed as per the requirements of the buyer •Production merchandiser ❖ Acts as a link between production and buyer merchants ❖ Responsible of ensuring that the production goes according to the schedule and requirements of the buyer Any three explained in 1-2 lines	1X3=3
--	--	--------------