

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

Time:3 Hours

Max.Marks:70

S.No.	SECTION A (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)	MARKS
1.	(B) Pulses and legumes	1
2.	(C) Push and pull toys	1
3.	(A) Use labour saving devices	1
4.	(A) Enjoy tongue twister	1
5.	(C) Split heavy luggage into smaller bags	1
6.	(B) Transfer to glass jar	1
7.	(C) Choose whole grains instead of refined grains	1
8.	(A) Gum	1
9.	(A) Baking soda	1
10.	(C) Hold bowl by the edge	1
11.	(B) Metanil Yellow	1
12.	(D) 1-III,2-IV,3-II,4-I	1
13.	(C) A is true, but R is false.	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.	Gross motor development- Refer to the development of big / large muscles Any one Example- Running, Walking, Swimming, etc. Any other, Any one	1X2=2
16 A.	Examples of correct sequence of activities- 1.While cleaning the table after meals- Collect all the plates of the same size → Put smaller plates on top of the bigger ones → Keep them on a tray → Put all spoons on sides of plates → Take them to kitchen → Now wipe the table 2.While washing the clothes- Sorting → Soaking → Washing 3.While preparing vegetables for cooking- Wash the vegetables → Peel them → Cut them → Cook them	1X2=2

16B.	Any other, Any two OR Examples of maintaining proper posture- 1. Use long handled broom or mop for cleaning 2. For drying clothes, put basket / bucket of washed clothes on high stool 3. Bend at the knees, keep your back straight and hold the object close to the body while lifting Any other, Any two	OR 1X2=2
17.	Examples showing family traditions influence meal planning- 1. During navratras people restrict onion and garlic 2. Some people don't eat non-vegetarian food on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 3. Some families cook food in mustard oil Any other, Any two	1X2=2
18A.	Labels at times are misleading for consumers because they are – 1. not complete 2. blurred 3. not written in local language Any other, Any two	1X2=2
18 B.	OR Shopkeepers at times charge more than the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) because they - 1. sell loose item and charge any price for them 2. provide additional services such as home delivery 3. are located in remote areas Any other, Any two	OR 1X2=2
19.	Consequences of not washing hands after handling raw fruits and vegetables freshly plucked from the farm - 1. Food contamination 2. Cross-contamination	1X2=2

	3.Health risks such as diarrhoea, vomiting, etc. Any other, Any two	
20 A.	Ways to save nutrients while cooking a meal. 1.Wash vegetables before cutting 2.Peel vegetables thinly 3.Cover the food while cooking Any other, Any two	1X2=2
20 B.	OR Ways to create attractive and appealing meals- 1.Use contrasting-coloured foods 2.Cut vegetables in different shapes 3.Use different methods of cooking Any other, Any two	OR 1X2=2
21.	Precautions to ensure that the blue is applied correctly- 1.Shirt should be made wet before dipping in the blue solution 2.Do not pour blue solution directly onto the shirt 3.If shirt becomes excessively blue, it should be dipped in plain water with few drops of vinegar or lime juice Any other, Any two	1X2=2
22.	Energy management- Doing maximum work by spending minimum energy and without being fatigued or tired Any one Benefits of energy management– 1.More productive work is done in less time 2.Saves one from last minute confusion and tension 3. Better quality of work is done Any one, Any two	1+2=3 1 1X2=2

23A.	Difference between Serious play and Curious play-	1X3=3															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No.</th> <th>Serious Play</th> <th>Curious Play</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>When action of child is done seriously</td> <td>When children explore and try out new ideas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Has rules and structure</td> <td>Has few or no rules</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Focusses on correct results</td> <td>Focusses on asking questions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>For example-In a make-believe play of doctor- patient the doctor pretends to put an injection after rubbing the area with cotton</td> <td>For example-Opening up of toys</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Any other, Any three OR	S.No.	Serious Play	Curious Play	1.	When action of child is done seriously	When children explore and try out new ideas	2.	Has rules and structure	Has few or no rules	3.	Focusses on correct results	Focusses on asking questions	4.	For example-In a make-believe play of doctor- patient the doctor pretends to put an injection after rubbing the area with cotton	For example-Opening up of toys	
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23 B.	Ways how play is important in socio- emotional development-	1X3=3															
	Child learns to- 1.share toy/s 2.play in group 3.wait for his/her turn 4.control emotions Any other, Any three																
24.	Points to be considered while planning meals for preschoolers-	1X3=3															
	1.Plan balanced/ nutritious food 2.Use finger / attractive / colourful food 3.Avoid fried and spicy food 4.Avoid sweets Any other, Any three																
25 A.	I. Consequence when cotton garments are stored in a damp cupboard-	1+2=3															
	1.Mildew growth 2.Colour fades Any other, Any one	1															
	II. Precautions to be taken while storing cotton shirt-	1X2=2															
	It should be- 1.de-starched before storing																

25 B.	2.washed and dried properly before storing 3.stored with naphthalene balls or flakes/ camphor/ dried neem leaves Any other, Any two OR I. Components of soap- 1.Alkali 2.Oil / Fats Any one II. Reasons of switching to a detergent - 1.It dissolve in both hot and cold water 2.It dissolve in hard water too 3.Don't clog the drains Any other, Any two	OR 1+2=3 1 1x2=2
	SECTION C (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)	
26.	Steps of making a time plan – 1.List all the activities 2.Group flexible and inflexible(fixed)activities 3.Estimate / Allot the time required for performing each activity 4.Balance the time plan 5.Evaluate the time plan Any other, Any four	1X4=4
27.	Ways used by fruit and vegetable seller to cheat consumers – 1.Selling rotten/ stale vegetables 2.Selling vegetables coated with harmful dyes/ colours/ chemicals 3.Using hollow bottom weights/ Weights and measures without standard mark 4.Pointers of weighing scale are missing/ not set at zero 5.Using irregular weights/ bricks for weighing 6.Weighing balance doesn't remain horizontal/ kept on tilted surface Any other, Any four	1X4=4

	3.without cracks. 4.durable 5.heat and stain resistant 6.attractive Any other, Any four	
31 A.	Precautions to be followed when using a chemical / reagent to remove a stain- 1.Effects of chemical should be tested on a hidden corner of the garment. 2.Chemical / reagent should be applied from the back of the stained garment. 3.Several mild applications of a chemical / reagent should be preferred over one strong application. 4.The chemical / reagent should be applied in a circular movement starting from outer edge to centre. 5.All the chemicals / reagents should be neutralized. 6.Traces of chemicals / reagents should be rinsed immediately. 7.Choose suitable chemical / reagent according to the garment fabric. Any other, Any five	1x5=5
	OR	OR
31 B.	Methods used for removing stains from fabrics- 1. Scraping It is used to lift off excess staining material and to loosen caked on stains. This can be done using a blunt knife. 2. Dipping The stained area is dipped into the reagent and gently scrubbed. It is suitable for a fabric with many stains or one large stain. 3. Sponging The stained area is placed on a flat surface. Reagent is applied with a sponge on the stained area and absorbed by the blotting paper laid underneath. The reagent should be worked in a circular movement starting from the outer edge of the stain to the centre. 4. Dropping The stained cloth is stretched over a bowl. The reagent is put on wrong(reverse) side of the fabric gradually with a help of dropper, followed by other steps of laundry. 5.Steaming method The stained area is exposed to steam from the boiling water. Five methods with 1-2 lines explanation	1x5=5

