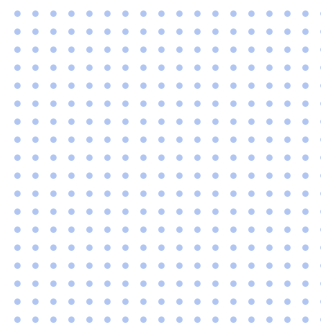




FOR CBSE CLASS 12 PREPARATION

CBSE Class 12 Sample Paper 2027 Solution (Marking Scheme) for Home Science

EXAM

CBSE Class 12

YEAR

2027

TYPE

Solutions

SUBJECT

Home Science

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	1X2=2
	OR	OR
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

	<p>2.Retaining / refreshing the appearance in terms of removal of stains and dirt and retaining the textural and visual characteristics</p> <p>Any two</p>													
17.	<p>Reasons why ability to work with diverse groups is imperative for a development communication student-</p> <p>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</p> <p>Any other, Any two</p>	1X2=2												
18.	<p>Household-level causes of malnutrition-</p> <p>1.Insufficient access to food 2.Poor water / sanitation and hygiene 3.Inadequate maternal and child care practices</p> <p>Any other, Any two</p>	1X2=2												
19.	<p>Difference between pulsation and tumbling as two principles of washing-</p> <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> <p>Any other, Any two</p>	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
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20 A.	<p>Features of NOAPS-</p> <p>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</p> <p>Any other, Any two</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p>1X2=2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>												

20 B.	<p>Features of NSS-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It is National Service Scheme Involve college level students in programmes of social service and national development 2. Render assistance to local authorities for implementing of various relief and rehabilitation programmes for economically and socially weaker sections of the community 3. It involve students in programmes /activities of social service and national development / environmental and ecological improvement programmes / related to hygiene and sanitation / related to vocational training <p>Any other, Any two</p>	1X2=2												
21.	<p>Difference between All India Radio and Community Radio-</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="350 720 1135 1018"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No.</th><th>All India Radio</th><th>Community Radio</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td><td>It is national public service broadcaster</td><td>It is local, community-based radio</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.</td><td>It has limited public participation</td><td>It has specific local community</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.</td><td>It covers news, education, entertainment, government programmes etc.</td><td>It covers local issues, culture and community development.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Any other, Any two</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Reasons why choose a campaign over print media-</p> <p>It-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.can reach a large and diverse audience 2.has greater impact due to repeated messages and activities 3.has active public participation <p>Any other, Any two</p>	S.No.	All India Radio	Community Radio	1.	It is national public service broadcaster	It is local, community-based radio	2.	It has limited public participation	It has specific local community	3.	It covers news, education, entertainment, government programmes etc.	It covers local issues, culture and community development.	<p>1X2=2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1X2=2</p>
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22.	<p>World's largest child care programme-</p> <p>Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)</p> <p>Features of the world's largest child care programme-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Meets the health, nutrition, stimulation and early learning / education needs of children below six years of age 	<p>1+2=3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>1X2=2</p>												

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

25 B.	<p>Any other, Any three</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Knowledge areas and skills required for working in the Food Processing and Technology industry-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Any other, Any three</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1x3=3</p>									
SECTION C (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)											
26 A.	<p>Essential knowledge areas and skills required by dietitian-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Any other, Any four</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1X4=4									
26 B.	<p>Components of nutritional care during illness-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Any four</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1X4=4</p>									
27.	<p>Differentiate between ISO and FSSAI-</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">S.No.</th><th style="width: 40%;">ISO</th><th style="width: 50%;">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
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	<p>2.Asymmetrical / Informal balance / Horizontal When details of a garment on one side differ from those on the other side</p> <p>3.Radial Balance When elements of design radiate from a central focal point in a dress</p> <p>Any three</p>	
31 A.	<p>I. Expectations of a consumer-</p> <p>1.Reasonable price 2.Purity of products 3.Genuine goods/services</p> <p>Any other, Any two</p> <p>II. Problems faced by consumers created by shopkeepers-</p> <p>1.Substandard / Poor Quality Goods 2.Adulteration 3.High prices / Price Variation 4.Sales Promotion Schemes to Entice the Consumer</p> <p>Any other, Any three consumer problems explained in 1-2 lines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>I. Features of the Consumer Protection Act-</p> <p>1.Simple and speedy procedure 2.Applies to all goods and services 3.Covers all the sectors (private, public or co-operative).</p> <p>Any other, Any two</p> <p>II. Roles of voluntary consumer organizations-</p> <p>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</p> <p>Any other, Any three</p>	<p>2+3=5 1X2=2</p> <p>1X3=3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>2+3=5 1X2=2</p> <p>1X3=3</p>
31 B.		
32.	<p>Roles of fashion merchandiser-</p> <p>1.Manufacturing</p>	<p>2+3=5 1X2=2</p>

2. Buying
3. Promoting
4. Selling

Any other, Any two

Levels of fashion merchandising-

1X3=3

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