

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

ECCE (SUBJECT CODE 842)

MARKING SCHEME FOR CLASS XI (SESSION 2022-23)

Max. Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of **21 questions** in two sections – Section A & Section B.
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
4. **Out of the given (5 + 16 =) 21 questions, a candidate has to answer (5 + 10 =) 15 questions in the allotted (maximum) time of 2 hours.**
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. **SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (24 MARKS):**
 - i. This section has 05 questions.
 - ii. There is no negative marking.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
7. **SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (26 MARKS):**
 - i. This section contains 16 questions.
 - ii. A candidate has to do 10 questions.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Page no. of source material	Marks
Q. 1	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)				
i.	Clear, Complete	NCERT Study Material	1	4	1
ii.	(b) Relevant	NCERT Study Material	2	97	1
iii.	(b) External	NCERT Study Material	2	93	1
iv.	b) Spell check & Grammar	NCERT Study Material	3	122	1
v.	Confidence, perseverance	NCERT Study Material	4	143	1
vi.	b) Green India Mission	NCERT Study Material	5	177	1
Q. 2	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	Growth	CBSE Study Material	Unit 1 /ch 2.3	11	1
ii.	Gross motor development and fine motor development	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2, Ch-2	30	1
iii.	It provides sensitive guide to a child's- health . development . nutritional status . response to treatment	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3 / ch 1.2	85	1

iv.	Social, Physical, Intellectual, Cultural and Emotional development	CBSE Study Material	Unit 4 / ch 1.1	126	1
v.	SAFETY AND SECURITY	CBSE Study Material	Unit 5 ch 1.1	145	1
vi.	A) Two way communication B) One way communication	CBSE Study Material	Unit 6 ch 1.1	160	1
Q. 3					
i.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best interest of the child • Non discrimination • Respect for views of the child 	CBSE Study Material	Unit 1 / ch 3.2	15	1
ii.	the child's ability to receive, to process and to respond to the world and its people around him/her.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2 / ch 3.1	50	1
iii.	Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3 / ch 1.3	90	1
iv.	Children use their senses and muscles to explore and experiment with materials and learn how things go together.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 4 / ch 1.3	127	1
v.	A stimulated classroom environment refers to the way learners' minds are stimulated while in their learning environment.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 5 / ch 2.1	28	1
vi.	a) Telephonic conversation b) Parent-teacher conferences	CBSE Study Material	Unit 6 / ch 1.3	162	1
Q. 4					
Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)					
i.	The rate of development is most rapid first six years of life	CBSE Study Material	Unit 1 / ch 1.1	5	1
ii.	Child develops operational thought during third stage of Cognitive Development.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2 / ch 3.2	52	1
iii.	Vaccines are biological preparations that improve immunity to a particular disease.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3 / ch 2.2	97	1
iv.	Children learn use of different materials, put things together based on a plan, develop and use strategies of reaching their goal.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 4 / ch 1.3	127	1
v.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Visuals throughout the classroom · Hands-on activities with physical movement · Multi-modal means of learning each new concept · Opportunities for higher-order thinking/questioning · Exciting and stimulating teachers 	CBSE Study Material	Unit 5 / ch 2.1	152	1
vi.	That children learn more through co-operation and rewards than through conflict and punishment	CBSE Study Material	Unit 6 / ch 2.1	164	1
Q. 5					
Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)					
i.	Learning begins at birth.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 1 / ch 2.2	2	1

ii.	1) Receptive (understanding through listening and reading) and 2) Expressive (producing such as speaking stages of language development)	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2 / ch 4.1	58	1
iii.	Personal hygiene is the action, habit or practice of keeping oneself clean, especially as a means of maintaining good health.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3 / ch 5	121	1
iv.	art work the children have created, items hanging from the ceiling and walls	CBSE Study Material	Unit 5 / ch 2.2	154	1
v.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context Content processes 	CBSE Study Material	Unit 4 / ch 1.4	127	1
vi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual respect Effective communication and problem solving skills 	CBSE Study Material	Unit 6 / ch 2.1	164	1

SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Page no. of source material	Marks
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)					
Q. 6	An important method of communication is visual communication, which involves sending and understanding the message through images or pictures alone.	NCERT Study Material	1	13	2
Q. 7	Goal setting is finding and listing your goals and then planning how to achieve them. Goal setting is a very important factor in your personal and professional life. The process of setting goals in your life helps you decide how you want to live your life, where you want to be, and what you want to be in the future.	NCERT Study Material	2	97	2
Q. 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can make the document attractive by adding different colours, text styles and text sizes. You can print the document if you have to send a hard copy to someone. 	NCERT Study Material	3	106	2
Q. 9	Attitude is the tendency to react in a certain way to a certain idea, object, person, or situation. An entrepreneur's attitude influences his choice of action when running a	NCERT Study Material	4	147	2

	business. An entrepreneur should possess the following attitudes to be successful – belief in self, decision-making, and responsibility.				
Q. 10	The term "green economy" refers to a low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive economy. In a green economy, public and private investment in economic activities, infrastructure, and assets that allow for lower carbon emissions and pollution, improved energy and resource efficiency.	NCERT Study Material	5	171	2
Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 4 = 8 marks)					
Q. 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heredity • Environment • Sex • Nutrition • Races • Exercise • Learning • Reinforcement 	CBSE Study Material	Unit 1 / ch 2.4	77	2
Q. 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Development • Intelligence • Socio-Economic Status • Family relations & ordinal positions • children as role models are adults. • Motivation & rewards. 	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2 / ch 4.6	69	2
Q. 13	Growth Monitoring is a screening tool to diagnose nutritional or chronic diseases at an early stage. It is a simple yet effective way to identify children who require extra care. Monitoring the growth of a child requires taking the measurements at regular intervals, and seeing how they change.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3 / ch 1.1	85	2
Q. 14	Games with Rules: Children gradually learn to play with others, control their behaviour and conform to a structure of present rules. However the focus is more on enjoyment rather than winning or losing and cooperative and collaborative games in which children play with each other than against each other.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 4 / ch 1.3	127	2
Q. 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools can encourage good nutritional habits by: • Developing a whole school food policy • Involving pupils and parents in 	CBSE Study Material	Unit 6 / ch 2.1	167	2

	<p>guiding food policy and practice within the school, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabling them to contribute to healthy eating, and acting on their feedback • Offering healthy foods in school canteens • Providing clean, cool-water fountains • Assessing the food provided at the school canteen and vending machines • Providing parents with information on healthy food choices and active living • Developing a school vegetable garden • Offering regular snack breaks for students to eat fruit and vegetables • Allowing students to bring their water bottles into the classroom with them • Providing a welcoming eating environment that encourages positive social interaction. 				
Q. 16	<p>Safety cards for kids - all kids must have identification cards that display the child's name, photo and contact details, also if any important medical issue like asthma or allergy etc</p> <p>Safety card for adults who come to pick up the children- must display adult's photo, name, name of child, class and have the stamp of the school. Children to be handed over only to authorized people.</p>	CBSE Study Material	Unit 5 / ch 1.3	146	2
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)					
Q. 17	<p>Emotional adjustment is important for a child's capacity to learn and develop, as well as for holistic development.</p> <p>Care refers to the behaviours and practices of caregivers that provide food, health care, stimulation and emotional support necessary for children's healthy growth and development. These practices translate food and health care resources into good nutrition, responsive psychosocial care, and adequate health for a child.</p> <p>-helps child's holistic development</p>	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2 / ch 1	78	4
Q. 18	A good activity is a	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2 /	127	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Part of a well-planned series of experiences identified by the teachers for the child for a particular learning area/areas and not an isolated learning experience. · Where child is actively engaged physically and mentally. · Challenging enough for the child so as to help her/him practice and apply here/his skill and knowledge in a variety of ways, across many situations. · Enables children to learn in a joyful and interesting way. 		ch 5.2		
Q. 19	<p>Environments for Young Children Stimulate Learning Environments for young children should provide multiple sources of stimulation to encourage the development of physical, cognitive, emotional, and social skills. As you plan your environment be sure to include the following:</p> <p>Places for developmentally appropriate physical activities. Environments should provide children with opportunities for a lot of developmentally appropriate physical activities. Young children are physical beings. They learn most effectively through total physical involvement and require a high level of physical activity, variety, and stimulus change (Hale, 1994).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Opportunities for concrete, hands-on activities. Young children need hands-on activities—playing in water, building mud pies, making things out of wood, putting a doll to bed, etc. They also need lots of ways to practice and integrate new experiences into existing mental structures—dramatic play, drawing, taking photographs, using language, and making things with blocks. Change and variety. Children seek out a constant change of stimuli—scenery, textures, colors, social groups, activities, environments, sounds, and smells. As our children spend more time in our programs, the more variation and stimulation they need. · Color and decorations. Color and decorations should be used to 	CBSE Study Material	Unit 5 / ch 2.3	162	4

	<p>support the various functional areas in the classroom and center, provide needed stimulus change and variety, and develop different areas and moods in the room. Vibrant colors such as red, magenta, and yellow work well in the gross motor area; soothing blues and green are good color choices for hands-on learning centers; and whites and very light colors are good for areas that need lots of concentration and light. Soft pastels and other gentle hues, on the other hand, work well in reading areas and other low intensity activities. Decorations should follow the same pattern, with an additional emphasis on changing them often, and providing order around topics, projects, and themes.</p>				
Q. 20	<p>There are many reasons that promoting structured physical activity in children will benefit them throughout childhood and into adulthood. These reasons range far beyond physical development, to social, emotional, and mental development. Young children are naturally active and will move, run, kick, throw, and play on their own in nearly any environment. However, children today are faced with a variety of challenges that reduce their natural aptitude toward movement and physical activity, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Entering daycare at a young age, where they may or may not place an emphasis on movement and physical activity. · Increased use of technology as a form of sedentary activity, leaving less time for movement-based activities. · Classrooms that focus on mental activity rather than physical activity, starting as early as pre-school, in order to prepare students to meet curriculum requirements and standardized test score levels later in their education. · Single-parent homes or parents who both work outside the home, leaving them little time to devote to regular daily activity and movement 	CBSE Study Material	Unit 6 / ch 1.2	174	4

	<p>with their kids.</p> <p>If your children attend daycare or pre-school, try to choose a school with an early childhood education program that integrates movement and physical activity with cognitive learning and places an emphasis on learning and exploration through movement.</p> <p>There are a vast number of benefits for children who experience increased movement and physical activity in early childhood. In addition to creating healthy habits and fostering a lifelong commitment to physical activity, children whose early childhood education is based in movement enjoy the following benefits in both early childhood and for the rest of their lives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Better social and motor skill development · Increased school readiness skills · Building developing muscles, bones, and joints faster · Reducing fat and lowering blood pressure · Reducing depression and anxiety · Increased learning capacity · Developing healthier social, cognitive, and emotional skills · Building strength, self-confidence, concentration, and coordination from an early age <p>Further, active children have fewer chronic health problems, are sick less frequently, miss less school, and have a significantly reduced risk for a number of childhood and adult diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, obesity, depression, and mental illness.</p> <p>(Last chapter- page no 176)</p>				
<p>Q. 21</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Helps children feel a sense of connection. (Belonging and significance) 2. Is mutually respectful and encouraging. (Kind and firm at the same time.) 3. Is effective long - term. (Considers what the child is thinking, feeling, learning, and deciding about himself and his world – and what to do in the future to survive or to thrive.) 	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>Unit 6 / ch 2.1</p>	<p>165</p>	<p>4</p>

	<p>4. Teaches important social and life skills. (Respect, concern for others, problem solving, and cooperation as well as the skills to contribute to the home, school or larger community.)</p> <p>5. Invites children to discover how capable they are. (Encourages the constructive use of personal power and autonomy.)</p>				
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