CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

FOUNDATION SKILLS FOR SCIENCES (PHARMACEUTICALS AND BIOTECHNOLOGY) [SUBJECT CODE-421]

MARKING SCHEME FOR CLASS X (SESSION 2024-2025)

Max. Time: 2Hours

General Instructions:

- **1.** Please read the instructions carefully.
- 2. This question paper consists of 21 questions in two sections A and B.
- **3.** Section A has objective type questions where as Section B Contains subjective type questions.
- **4.** Out of 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 in a particular section must be attempted in correct order.

6. SECTION A -OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (24 MARKS):

- i. This section has 5 questions.
- **ii.** There is no negative marking.
- iii. Do as per the instruction given.
- iv. Marks allotted are mentioned in each questions/part.

7. SECTION B- SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (26 MARKS):

- i. This section has 16 questions
 - ii. A candidate has to do 10 questions
 - **iii.** Do as per the instruction 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 q	uestions on Employabilit	y Skills (1 x	4 = 4 marks)	
i.	Channel	C.B.S.E. Study Material	1	4	1
ii.	Self Awareness.	C.B.S.E. Study Material	2	40	1
iii.	Emotional Awareness	C.B.S.E. Study Material	2	43	1
iv.	Operating Software	C.B.S.E. Study Material	3	64	1
v.	Entrepreneurs	C.B.S.E. Study Material	4	86	1
vi.	17	C.B.S.E. Study Material	5	106	1
Q.2	Answer any five out of given 6 qu	estions - (1X5=5 Marks)			
i.	Surveys	C.B.S.E study Material	1	13	1
ii.	Standard Operating Procedures	C.B.S.E study Material	2	26	1
iii.	Erlenmeyer Flask	C.B.S.E study Material	3	43	1
iv.	Indicators	C.B.S.E study Material	4	57	1
v.	Regulators Authorities	C.B.S.E study Material	5	71	1
vi.	Patents	C.B.S.E study Material	6	108	1

Max. Marks: 50

Q.3.	Answer any 5 out of 6 questions -	(1X5=5 Marks)			
i.	Retail Chemist Prescription Audit	C.B.S.E study Material	1	11	1
ii)	Safety glasses	C.B.S.E study Material	2	27	1
iii.	Chemistry Laboratory	C.B.S.E study Material	3	41	1
iv.	Dyes	C.B.S.E study Material	4	58	1
v.	Stereo chemistry	C.B.S.E study Material	5	73	1
vi.	Process Innovation	C.B.S.E study Material	6	86	1
Q.4.	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 q	uestions – (1X5=5 Marks)		
i.	a) Product Innovation b) Process Innovation	C.B.S.E study Material	6	86	1
ii.	Goods Manufacturing Practices	C.B.S.E study Material	5	76	1
iii.	Flammable liquids	C.B.S.E study Material	4	58	1
iv.	Borosilicate test tube	C.B.S.E study Material	3	51	1
v.	Quality standards are guidelines or criteria used to ensure that products or services meet a certain level of quality.	C.B.S.E study Material	2	32	1
vi.	Print Advertising	C.B.S.E study Material	1	21	1
Q.5.	Answer any five questions out of	6 questions = (1X5=5 Ma	rks)		
i.	Product, Price, Place and Promotion	C.B.S.E study Material	1	19	1
ii.	Factory workers should check the materials required for works and ensures that they are in good conditions.	C.B.S.E study Material	2	27	1
iii.	Test tube, Beaker.	C.B.S.E study Material	3	42	1
iv.	Toxic Substances.	C.B.S.E study Material	4	58	1
v.	Isomerism is when molecubs have the sake chemical formula but different structures.	C.B.S.E study Material	5	73	1
vi.	a) Pure/ Basic/ Fundamental Research.b) Applied Research.	C.B.S.E study Material	6	89	1

Q.No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap.No.	Page no. of source material	Marks
Answer a	ny 4 out of the given 6 questions		20 - 30 wor		
Q.6.	7C _s are – clear, Concise, Concrete, Correct, Coherent, Complete and Courteous.	C.B.S.E study Material	1	20	2
Q. 7.	Interest – a) Things that you like to do in your free time that make you happy.				
	b) Things you want to learn or would like to do in future.	C.B.S.E study Material	2	48	2
	<u>Abilities</u> – a) An accuired or netural capacities.				
	b) Enable you to perform a particular job or task with considerable proficiencies.				
Q.8.	The ways in which Personal information on computer can be baked – a) Theft – Physical, Identity, Software Privacy – b) Virus – Worms, Trojan Horse	C.B.S.E study Material	3	80	2
Q.9.	a) A misconception we have is that only a person having a big business is entrepreneur.	C.B.S.E study Material	4	97	2
	b) A misconception we have is that entrepreneurs are born not made				
Q.10.	The major problems related to sustainable development – a) Food – The amount of rich, fertile land needed to grow crops, such as wheat, rice etc. is becoming less.	C.B.S.E study Material	5	105	2
	b) Water – We use fresh water from rivers and ponds for drinking and cleaning but dump garbage into them.				

<u>SECTION – B, - SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS</u>

Q.11.	any 4 out of the given 6 questions Importance of Sales and		<i>'</i>)		
Q.111.	<u>Marketing in Business</u> – a) Product knowledge and	C.B.S.E study Material	1	9	2
	Education – Sales				
	representatives in the life				
	sciences industry possesses extensive knowledge about				
	the products they promote.				
	b) <u>Advancing Medical</u>				
	Innovation –				
	Life Sciences Sales				
	representatives in produces				
	health care professionals to the latest innovations and				
	the latest innovations and technologies in the field.				
Q.12.	The two key features of Quality				
Q.12.	Management System are –				
	i) <u>Regulatory Compliance</u> – The				
	life sciences industry is highly				
	regulated and QMS is				
	essential for ensuring				
	compliance with regulations.	C.B.S.E study Material	2	33	2
	ii) <u>Good – Manufacturing</u>				
	<u>practice (GMP)</u> –				
	It is the set of guidelines for				
	manufacturing				
	pharmaceuticals food and medical device.				
Q.13.	a) <u>Pipettes</u> – They are used for				
	measuring and transferring				
	small amount of liquids.				
	b) <u>Burettes</u> – Burettes are long,	C.B.S.E study Material	3	43	2
	thin glass tubes with a valve	Sibioid Study Material	0	10	-
	at the bottom and used for				
	measuring and dispensing				
	precise amounts of liquids.				
Q.14.	i) <u>Name and description</u> – The				
	label should include the name				
	of the chemicals and a brief				
	descriptions of it's properties.				
		C.B.S.E study Material	4	61	2
	ii) <u>Hazard Statement</u> – The label				
	should clearly indicate the hazards associated 10 th the				
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	chemicals such as it's				
	flammability, toxicity or				
	rectify.				
Q.15.	i) Ensuring Product Qualities				
	and Consistency – GMP				
	guidelines help				
	pharmaceuticals companies				
	maintain consistent quality	C.B.S.E study Material	5	76	2
	standards, throughout the				
	manufacturing process.				
	ii) <u>Protecting public health</u> - By				
	adhering to GMP guideline				
	pharmaceuticals companies				
	minimize the risk of				
	producing substandard or				
	contaminated medicines.				
Q.16.	i) <u>Research and Development</u> –				
	a) It focuses on the intricacies				
	of innovation (information				
	gathering).				
	b) Technology focused.				
		C.B.S.E study Material	6	86	2
	ii) <u>Innovation</u> –				
	a) It focuses on big pictures,				
	encompassing all phases of				
	innovation from idea				
	generation.				
\newor	b) Solution focused. b) Solution focused. b) Solution focused for the second second second second second second second second second) to 80 words each - (AX	2-12)		
Q.17.	Primary Purpose of RCPA –	0 to 00 words cach - (4A	5-125		
Q.17.	a) Identifying Prescribing Trends				
	– To identify which medications				
	are commonly prescribed in the				
	territory to tailor sales pitches				
	accordingly.				
	b) <u>Spotting Potential Prescribers</u>				
	 Identifying health care 				
	professionals who prescribed				
	specific medications to forget	C.B.S.E.	Unit 1	PS no. 12	Marks
	them effectively.	Study Materials	0	10110112	1 101110
		,			
	c) <u>Competitor Analysis</u> -				
	Gathering information about				
	competitor products and				
	market share within the				
	territory.				
					1

	BENEFITS - Benefits of RCPA				
	include precision targeting data				
	driven strategy development and				
	improved product knowledge.				
Q.18	The different component of SOP		+		+
<i>ر</i>	are as follows –				
	i) Title ii) Objective/Purpose				
	iii) Scope iv) Responsibilities				
	v) Accountability vi) Definitions				
	and Abbreviations vii) Procedure				
	viii) Safety and Precautions				
	ix) References.		TT: 4 ()	DC 20	Manle
		C.B.S.E.	Unit 2	PS no. 30	Mark
	Two advantages of SOP –	Study Materials			
	i) Consistency – SOPs provide or				
	standardized set of procedures to				
	follow ensuring everyone follows				
	the same steps.				
	ii) Efficiency – With standardized				
	procedures in place, processes can				
	be carried out more efficiently				
	which saves time and reduce cost.				
Q19.	Importance of handling		-		
X	glassware's safety in laboratories				
	- i) <u>Personal Safety</u> – Glassware is				
	fragile and can easily break				
	bading to potential cuts,				
	injuries and infection. By				
	handling glassware safely, we				
	can reduce the risk of personal				
	injury and illness.	C.B.S.E.			
	iiijui y aliu iiiiess.	Study Materials	Unit 3	PS no. 45	Marks
	ii) <u>Accuracy of results</u> -	-			
	Glassware is often used to				
	measure precise limounts of				
	liquids and chemicals any				
	error in measurement can				
	affect the results of an				
	experiment. By handling				
	glassware safely, you reduce				
	the risk of spillages or				
	breakages.				
	bi cuitageo.				
020	The storage conditions of		+		
Q20.	The storage conditions of chemicals in laboratory to prevent				
	accidents and minimize the risk of				
	accidents and minimize the risk of				

	 exposure to hazarders substances are as follows - <u>Appropriate labeling</u> - All chemicals should be properly labeled with their name hazard warring and storage requirements. <u>Segregation of chemicals</u> - Different chemicals should be segregated from each other to prevent accidental mixing and possible reactions. 	C.B.S.E. Study Materials	Unit 4	Pg no. 64	Marks 4
Q21.	 Basic principal of organic chemistry related to medicine manufacturing – <u>Carbon – based Molecules –</u> <u>Carbon – based Molecules –</u> Organic chemistry deals with the carbon – based molecules, which are the building blocks of many substances found in living organisms. ii) <u>Functional Groups – Functional groups are specific arrangements of atoms within organic molecules that determine their chemical properties. For example – "Think about different Flavors in Fruit".</u> iii) Isomerism – Isomerism is when molecules have the save 	C.B.S.E. Study Materials	Unit 5	Pg no. 73	Marks 4