

# CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

## INTRODUCTION TO TOURISM (SUBJECT CODE-406)

### MARKING SCHEME FOR CLASS IX (SESSION 2022-2023)

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
<b>Q. 1</b>	<b>Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)</b>				
i.	d) close	NCERT	Ch 1	Pg-4	<b>1</b>
ii.	c) positive thinking	NCERT	Ch 2	Pg-56	<b>1</b>
iii.	d) neat and clean appearance	NCERT	Ch 2	Pg-58	<b>1</b>
iv.	Bluetooth	NCERT	Ch 3	Pg-93	<b>1</b>
v.	c) hybrid business	NCERT	Ch 4	Pg-153	<b>1</b>
vi.	1989	NCERT	Ch 5	Pg-184	<b>1</b>
<b>Q. 2</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)</b>				
i.	Excursionist	NCERT	Ch 1	Pg-22	<b>1</b>
ii.	a) Visiting Friends and Relatives	NCERT	Ch 1	Pg-24	<b>1</b>
iii.	inbound tourist	NCERT	Ch 1	Pg-27	<b>1</b>
iv.	d) Accommodation	NCERT	Ch 1	Pg-26	<b>1</b>
v.	c) Same day visitor	NCERT	Ch 1	Pg-22	<b>1</b>
vi.	a) Tourist	NCERT	Ch 1	Pg-22	<b>1</b>

<b>Q. 3</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)</b>				
i.	d) Shops	NCERT	Ch 1	Pg-25	1
ii.	b) one year	NCERT	Ch 1	Pg-22	1
iii.	a) Thomas cook	NCERT	Ch 2	Pg-34	1
iv.	UNWTO	NCERT	Ch 2	Pg-31	1
v.	a) East and West	NCERT	Ch 2	Pg-31	1
vi.	Hsuang Tsang	NCERT	Ch 2	Pg-30	1
<b>Q. 4</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)</b>				
i.	12000	NCERT	Ch 2	Pg-30	1
ii.	b) Grand	NCERT	Ch 2	Pg-32	1
iii.	d) Intermediaries	NCERT	Ch 2	Pg-35	1
iv.	c) Low-cost carrier	NCERT	Ch 2	Pg-37	1
v.	d) Scenic beauty	NCERT	Ch 3	Pg-43	1
vi.	Flora and Fauna	NCERT	Ch 3	Pg-42	1
<b>Q. 5</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)</b>				
i.	Services and facilities	NCERT	Ch 3	Pg-45	1
ii.	b) Event-based Tourism Product	NCERT	Ch 3	Pg-49	1
iii.	c) Waterfalls	NCERT	Ch 3	Pg-48	1
iv.	d) Interesting Economic Activities	NCERT	Ch 3	Pg-44	1
v.	Climate is the average state or condition over a long period of time in an area.	NCERT	Ch 3	Pg-42	1
vi.	Tourism product is something that can be offered to tourists to visit a tourist destination.	NCERT	Ch 3	Pg-45	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
<b>Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)</b>					
<b>Q. 6</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication Cycle is the process by which a message is sent by one individual and it passes through a chain of recipients.</li> <li>The timings and effectiveness of a communication cycle is based on how long it takes for feedback to be received by the initial sender</li> </ul>	<b>Study material</b>	<b>Ch 1</b>	<b>Pg- 1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge</li> <li>Intention</li> <li>Deeds</li> <li>Manners</li> <li>Habits</li> </ul> <p><b>*Any 4</b></p>	<b>Study material</b>	<b>Ch 2</b>	<b>Pg- 18</b>	<b>2</b>

<b>Q. 8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Computer hardware – Physical parts of a computer such as Input devices, output devices, central processing unit and storage devices are called computer hardware.</li> <li>Computer software – Software are the programs or applications that run on computer. For example, MS Word, MS PowerPoint, Operating systems, etc.</li> </ul>	<b>Study material</b>	<b>Ch 3</b>	<b>Pg- 30</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 9</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovation</li> <li>Dynamic economic activity</li> <li>Risk bearing</li> <li>Potential for profit</li> </ul>	<b>Study material</b>	<b>Ch4</b>	<b>Pg- 80</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 10</b>	<p>Green Economy will help maintaining resources for present use as well as for future generation while also ensuring that more employment and investment options are created to promote economic growth of the country.</p> <p>A green economy will be future ready</p>	<b>Study material</b>	<b>Ch 5</b>	<b>Pg- 88</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 4 = 8 marks)</b>					
<b>Q. 11</b>	<p>4 A"s of tourism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attraction</li> <li>Accessibility</li> <li>Amenities</li> <li>Accommodation</li> <li>Activities</li> </ol> <p>(Any 4)</p>	<b>NCERT</b>	<b>Ch 1</b>	<b>Pg-25</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 12</b>	<p>History tells us that humans have been travelling since ancient times in search of food, shelter, safety and then for trade. The urge to travel and discover new places has stayed with us, though the purpose of these journeys has changed. Purpose of tourism here means that primary reason due to which a tourist has gone on a trip; in the absence of this purpose, tourist would not have taken the tour. In the modern times, the purpose of travel can be classified under one of the following headings: 1. Leisure - recreation, holiday, health, study, religion, sport and so on</p> <p>2. Business, family, meeting.</p>	<b>NCERT</b>	<b>Ch 1</b>	<b>Pg-23</b>	<b>2</b>

<b>Q. 13</b>	General Sales Agent of Airlines, Travel Agents and Tour Operators are the tourism intermediaries. They form the distribution channel of the tourism business and bring the tourism services to the customer and consumer.	NCERT	Ch 2	Pg-35	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 14</b>	The importance of this Silk Route in the global history is well recognised by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) and therefore, UNWTO has launched a SILK ROAD ACTION PLAN in 2010 wherein 24 member countries are coming together to develop this route for the purpose of Tourism activity in modern times. An action plan is decided every year so as to promote the Silk Route Tourism as well as to promote the cities near the silk route.	NCERT	Ch 2	Pg-31	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 15</b>	Climate is the average state or condition over a long period of time in an area. Climate is quite predictable. Climate is an attraction in tourism. Locations with warm and sunny winters are in high demand by people from cold, snowy locations. For example, climate of upper Himalayas makes it attractive for snow-based adventure sports. People travel to hill stations during summers as the climate is cooler compared to plains.	NCERT	Ch3	Pg-42	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 16</b>	Following can be adopted to protect our monuments or national parks: a) One should not scribble, deface or encroach any monuments b) One should not litter and make use of dustbins c) There should be correct information available about the product d) Say no to polythene bags e) Do not smoke f) Do not make noise g) Respect the local customs and traditions <b>(Any 4)</b>	NCERT	Ch 3	Pg-50	<b>2</b>
<b>Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)</b>					
<b>Q. 17</b>	United Nations World Tourism Organisation.  Three criteria are used simultaneously in order to characterize a trip as belonging to tourism. The three criteria, as per UNWTO, are that the displacement must be such	NCERT	Ch 1	Pg-21	<b>4</b>

	<p>that:</p> <p>(i) It involves a displacement outside the usual environment.</p> <p>(ii) Type of purpose: The travel must occur for any purpose different from being remunerated from within the place visited: the previous limits, where tourism was restricted to recreation and visiting family and friends are now expanded to include a vast array of purposes.</p> <p>(iii) Duration: Only a maximal duration is mentioned, not a minimal. Tourism displacement can be with or without an overnight stay</p>				
<b>Q. 18</b>	<p>Travel intermediary are beneficial for tourism business as it allows:</p> <p>(i) The producer to sell in bulk (for example: hotels, flight tickets) to one intermediary.</p> <p>(ii) The promotion costs of the producer to be cut down as the intermediaries help them reach the buyer.</p> <p>(iii) The consumer to save time from searching for the services.</p> <p>(iv) The consumer to gains in terms of special prices and discounts.</p> <p>(v) The consumer access to the knowledge and information available with the travel intermediary.</p>	NCERT	Ch 2	Pg-36	<b>4</b>
<b>Q. 19</b>	<p>Indian Railways have many enticing Rail Tour packages on offer. This includes the special ticketing facilities on offer such as the circular ticket, with flexibility. The circular ticket starts and ends at the same station, with eight break journeys. This gives one an easy way of touring India or going for pilgrimage at one's own leisure. Special Indian railways Train like the Hill Trains operating in Shimla and Ooty as well as the World Heritage Train of Darjeeling – Himalayan Railways, are a great way to explore the hilly terrain. Luxury Trains like the Maharaja Express, Palace on Wheels, Golden Chariot offer a chance to travel to various destinations in the lap of royal luxury and grandeur.</p>	NCERT	Ch 2	Pg-37	<b>4</b>

<b>Q. 20</b>	<p>An area may have tourism resources like favourable climate, beautiful scenery, monuments, hospitable people. Tourism resources of a place can be converted to tourism product, but one needs to understand that every resource of a place cannot be converted to tourism product. Resources to tourism can encompass a wide variety but this variety can only be converted to tourism product depending on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.The interest of the tourist</li> <li>2. Geographic location of a destination</li> <li>3. Historical and cultural development of a destination</li> <li>4.Conservation and Preservation of the attraction</li> <li>5. Addition of support facilities</li> <li>6. It has to be offered to the tourist</li> <li>7. A cost is attached to the tourism product</li> </ol> <p><b>(Any 4)</b></p>	NCERT	Ch 3	Pg-47	<b>4</b>
<b>Q. 21</b>	<p>Tourism Product also has certain characteristics that distinguishes it from other products. The characteristics of Tourism Product are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tourism products are available only at the destination. They cannot be moved outside the destination.</li> <li>2. Tourism products cannot be brought back with the tourist to his/her home. Only memories of the tourism products in the form of photographs, videos can be with the tourist.</li> <li>3. Tourism products cannot be stored.</li> <li>4. Tourism products cannot be owned by the tourist.</li> <li>5. Tourism products have to be purchased and then consumed by the buyer at the destination.</li> <li>6. Tourism products are made available by people and therefore, they are highly dependent on people who are providing it.</li> <li>7. Tourism products are highly dependent upon the experience of the tourist, and therefore, it becomes difficult to measure the level of product quality.</li> </ol> <p><b>(Any 4)</b></p>	NCERT	Ch 3	Pg-46	<b>4</b>