

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION TO TOURISM (SUBJECT CODE: 406)

Marking Scheme of Sample Question Paper Class X (Session 2020-2021)

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. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
 - iii. There is no negative marking.
 - iv. Do as per the instructions given.
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 instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)	
i.	(c) Clarity of speech	1
ii.	(d) Spiritual	1
iii.	(c) Over eating	1
iv.	(d) Ctrl + x	1
v.	(a) Cooking in a restaurant	1
vi.	(b) 17	1

Q. 2	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)	
i.	(b) Qualities	1
ii.	(c) Mask	1
iii.	(a) 85	1
iv.	(b) Make work life a priority	1
v.	(a) True	1
vi.	(b) Over confident and loud personality	1

Q. 3	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)	
i.	(c) Africa	1
ii.	(a) 6.23	1
iii.	(b) Guests are like God	1
iv.	(d) Outbound tourist	1
v.	(a) True	1
vi.	(a) Madrid	1

Q. 4	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)	
i.	(b) Expected Morning Time	1
ii.	(c) Pent House	1
iii.	(b) Lanai Room	1
iv.	(d) Foreign exchange	1
v.	(b) Double room	1
vi.	(a) Transfer	1

Q. 5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)	
i.	(d) Amusement Parks	1
ii.	(c) Folklore	1
iii.	(a) Jodhpur-Jaisalmer-Bikaner	1
iv.	(a) Pushkar Fair	1
v.	(a) Kathak	1
vi.	(a) True	1

SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills (2 x 3 = 6 marks)

Answer each question in 20 – 30 words.

Q. 6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A Permanent Record 2) Meticulous Presentation 3) Easy Circulation 4) Suitable for Statistical Data 5) Promotes Goodwill <p>*Any four.</p>	2
Q. 7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Avoid delay or postponing any planned activity 2) Organise your room and school desk 3) Develop a 'NO DISTURBANCE ZONE', where you can sit and complete important tasks 4) Use waiting time productively 5) Prepare a 'To-do' list 6) Prioritise 7) Replace useless activities with productive activities <p>*Any four.</p>	2
Q. 8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Clean your keyboard 2) Clean your monitor 3) Dust CPU and printer 4) Backup your data to an external drive 	2
Q. 9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Accentuates economic Growth 2) Fosters Creativity 3) Stimulates Innovation and Efficiency 4) Creates Jobs and Employment Opportunities 5) Solves the problems of the society 6) Encourages welfare of the society <p>* Any four</p>	2
Q. 10	Sustainable development is the development that satisfies the needs of the present without compromising the capacity of future generations, guaranteeing the balance between economic growth, care for the environment and social well-being.	2

Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 4 = 8 marks)

Q. 11	Personality Development is a continuous and multi-faceted process which requires a set of skills that need to be learned and at times unlearned. In order to cope up with the challenges offered by external environment an individual strives to change and develop personality in meaningful ways throughout his/her lifespan.	2
Q. 12	Attitude decides our focus. What we focus on becomes a habit, habits form our behaviour, behaviour becomes part of our psyche, our psyche is reflected in our activities and finally that becomes the core of personality. Thus, by changing our focus (i.e. attitude) we can change our personality.	2
Q. 13	The objectives of the UNWTO are to promote and develop sustainable tourism so as to contribute to economic development, international understanding, peace, prosperity and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.	2

Q. 14	Continental Breakfast	American Breakfast	2
	No cooked food is served	Cooked food along with Continental breakfast	
	Example: Juice followed by different types of bread slices and preserves such as Jelly, Jam, Butter and Marmalade along with tea or coffee	Example: egg and cereal preparation	
Q. 15	Passport is an official document issued by the government of a country to its citizens as a proof that one is a resident of the country. Every passport has a validity period and expiration dates. A citizen can travel out of his/ her country only when he/ she possess a valid Passport.		2
Q. 16	A Tourism Product can be seen as a composite product, as the sum total of a country's tourist attractions, transport, accommodation, entertainment, facilities and services designed to meet the needs of the tourist which result in tourist satisfaction. Tourism products are essential pull factors for the tourist destination.		2

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)

Q. 17	<p>The following strategies can help us to have a positive work attitude irrespective of any circumstances at work place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Examine Your Attitude Regularly 2) Balance Work with Personal Life 3) Focus on the Positive 4) Communicate 5) Turn Unexpected Changes into Opportunity 6) Educate Yourself 7) Maintain a Sense of Humor 8) Take Care of Your Health 9) Dress for Success <p>* Any eight.</p>	4
Q. 18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) All Policy Matters, including 2) Investment Facilitation 3) Planning 4) Co-ordination with other Ministries, Departments, State/UT Government 5) Regulation 6) Infrastructure & Product Development 7) Human Resource Development 8) Publicity & Marketing 9) Research, Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluation 10) International Co-operation and External Assistance 11) Legislation and Parliamentary Work 12) Establishment matters 13) Vigilance matters 14) Implementation of official language policy 15) Budget co-ordination and related matters 16) Plan-coordination and monitoring <p>*Any eight.</p>	4

<p>Q. 19</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Generating Income and Employment: Tourism in India has emerged as an instrument of income and employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. It contributes 6.23% to the national GDP and 8.78% of the total employment in India. Almost 20 million people are now working in the India's tourism industry. 2) Source of Foreign Exchange Earnings: Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange earnings in India. This has favorable impact on the balance of payment of the country. The tourism industry in India generated about US\$100 billion in 2008 and that is expected to increase to US\$275.5 billion by 2018 at a 9.4% annual growth rate. 3) Preservation of National Heritage and Environment: Tourism helps preserve several places which are of historical importance by declaring them as heritage sites. For instance, the Taj Mahal, the Qutab Minar, Ajanta and Ellora temples, etc., would have been decayed and destroyed had it not been for the efforts taken by Tourism Department to preserve them. Likewise, tourism also helps in conserving the natural habitats of many endangered species. 4) Developing Infrastructure: Tourism tends to encourage the development of multiple-use infrastructure that benefits the host community, including various means of transports, health care facilities, and sports centres, in addition to the hotels and high-end restaurants that cater to foreign visitors. The development of infrastructure has in turn induced the development of other directly productive activities. 5) Promoting Peace and Stability: Honey and Gilpin (2009) suggests that the tourism industry can also help promote peace and stability in developing country like India by providing jobs, generating income, diversifying the economy, protecting the environment and promoting cross-cultural awareness. However, key challenges like adoption of regulatory frameworks, mechanisms to reduce crime and corruption, etc. must be addressed if peace-enhancing benefits from this industry are to be realized. <p>* Any four.</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Q. 20</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) European Plan (EP) – Only Room Rent. 2) Continental Plan (CP) – Room Rent + Continental Breakfast. 3) American Plan (AP) – Room Rent + 3 Meals (Breakfast + Lunch + Dinner). 4) Modified American Plan (MAP) – Room Rent + Any 2 meals. 5) Bermuda Plan (BP) – Room Rent + American Breakfast. 6) Jungle Plan (JP) – Room Rent (Usually on AP) + Jungle Safari (Popular in India with the tour operators offering Jungle Safari) <p>* Any four.</p>	<p>4</p>

<p>Q. 21</p>	<p>1) Natural Tourism Products These are more closely associated with natural environment. These include natural resources such as area's climate, its setting, landscape and natural environment. Natural resources are frequently the most important elements in a destination's attraction.</p> <p>2) Man-made Tourism Products Man-made tourism products are created by man for pleasure, leisure or business. For example: Culture, Traditions, Entertainment and Business.</p> <p>3) Symbiotic Tourism Products These tourism products are an excellent blend of natural and manmade resources. Nature has provided the natural resource and man has converted them into a tourism product by managing them. National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Marine Parks are good examples of Symbiotic Tourism Products.</p> <p>4) Event-based Tourism Products Where event is an attraction, it is event-based tourism product. Event is a thing that happens or takes place, especially one of importance. It is a planned public or social occasion. Events attracts tourists as spectators or as participants in the events, sometimes it can be both. Example: Olympics, Football World Cup.</p> <p>5) Site-based Tourism Products When an attraction is place or site then it is a site-based tourism product. Examples of site-based tourism products Taj Mahal, Sunset at Kanyakumari, Sunrise in Himalayas, snow-capped peaks etc.</p>	<p>4</p>
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