

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION , 2015

QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1 , 64/2 , 64/3

(OUTSIDE DELHI)

MARKING SCHEME

SET – 64/2

Sr.No.	Expected Answers/Value Points	Distribution of Marks
1	<p>Sources of water Pollutants created by humans –</p> <p>(i) Sewage disposal (ii) Urban run – off (iii) Toxic effluents from industries (iv) Run - off over cultivated lands and nuclear power plants (v) Any other relevant point (Any two points)</p> <p align="right">Page - 136 T.B. 2</p>	<p align="center">$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p>
2	<p>Golden Quadrilateral :-</p> <p>It comprises construction of 5,846 km long 4/6 lane, high density traffic corridor to connect India's four big metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai & Kolkata . With the construction of Golden Quadrilateral, the time - distance and cost of movement among the mega cities of India will be considerably minimized .</p> <p align="right">Page – 115 T.B. 2</p>	<p align="center">1</p>
3	<p>Factors mostly helped in the development of ancient towns in India –</p> <p>(i) Religion (ii) Culture</p> <p align="right">Page -34 T.B. 2</p>	<p align="center">$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p>
4	<p>People engaged in primary activities are called Red Collar Workers .</p> <p align="right">Page –31 T.B. 1</p>	<p align="center">1</p>
5	<p>GERMANY</p> <p align="right">Page – 79 T.B. 1</p>	<p align="center">1</p>
6	<p>Characteristics of sub-urbanisation -</p> <p>(i) People move away from congested urban areas to cleaner areas outside the city (ii) Everyday thousands of people commute from their homes in the suburbs to their workplaces in the city .</p> <p align="right">Page – 91 T.B. 1</p>	<p align="center">$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p>
7	<p>Density of population is the ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land OR Density of Population = $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$</p> <p align="right">Page – 9 T.B. 1</p>	<p align="center">1</p>
8	<p>Population size criteria used by most countries to define urban areas -</p> <p>The lower limit of the population size for the settlement to be designated as urban is : (i) 1,500 in Colombia.</p>	

	<p>(ii) 2,000 in Argentina and Portugal (iii) 2,500 in USA and Thailand (iv) 5000 in India (v) 30,000 in Japan. (vi) In Denmark, Sweden and Finland all places with a population size of 250 persons are called urban. (vii) The minimum population for a city is 300 in Iceland, where as in Canada and Venezuela, it is 1,000 persons. (viii) Any other relevant point (Any three Points to be explained) Page – 95,96 T.B. 1</p>	3 x 1 = 3		
9	<p>Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology-</p> <p>(i) Understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us discover fire. (ii) Understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases. (iii) The laws of aerodynamics are used to develop faster planes. (iv) Any other relevant point . (Any three points to be explained) Page – 2 T.B. 1</p>	3 x 1 = 3		
10	<p>Features of semi clustered rural settlements of India-</p> <p>i) May result from tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement. ii) May also result from segregation or fragmentation of a large compact village. iii) Some people of the village society choose or is forced to live a little away from the main cluster or village. iv) Such settlements are widespread in the Gujarat plain and some parts of Rajasthan. v) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained) Page 33 T.B. 2</p>	3 x 1 = 3		
11	<p>Values that can change the possible dark scenario of electricity –</p> <p>(i) Sustainable development of energy resources . (ii) The vast capacity ingenuity , innovativeness & revolutionary spirit (iii) Maximum use of renewable energy sources such as Solar, Wind, hydro geothermal and biomass. (iv) Optimum use of energy resources and minimum wastage . (v) Creating awareness (vi) Any other relevant point . (Any three points to be explained) Page – 80,82,83 T.B. 2</p> <p>It is a value based question, so answers may vary. Hence answers should be assessed on the basis of relevant views expressed by the candidates .</p>	3 x 1 = 3		
12	<p>Differentiation between protective irrigation and productive irrigation -</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Protective irrigation i) It protects the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency. ii) Irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above rainfall.</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Productive irrigation i) It provides sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity. ii) In this irrigation the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Protective irrigation i) It protects the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency. ii) Irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above rainfall.</p>	<p>Productive irrigation i) It provides sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity. ii) In this irrigation the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation.</p>	
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	<p>iii)Productivity is low. iv)Any other relevant point. (Any three points of differentiation)</p> <p>iii)Productivity is high. iv)Any other relevant point. Page-44 & 45 T.B.2</p>	3 x 1 = 3
13	<p>Consequences of Air Pollution –</p> <p>(i) Air Pollution causes various diseases related to respiratory , nervous and circulatory systems.</p> <p>(ii) Smog in urban areas is caused by atmospheric pollution. It proves very harmful to human health.</p> <p>(iii) Air pollution can also cause acid rains.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 137 T.B. 2</p>	3 x 1 = 3
14	<p>Factors influencing the distribution of population-</p> <p>Economic Factors :</p> <p>i) Minerals ii) Urbanisation iii) Industrialisation iv) Agriculture v) Any other relevant point . (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>Social and Cultural factors:</p> <p>i) Religious or cultural significance ii) Social and political unrest iii) Government offer incentive to people to live in sparsely populated areas. iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3x1 2x1 Page 10 T.B. 1</p>	3 + 2 = 5
15	<p>Medical tourism-</p> <p>When medical treatment is combined with international tourism activity, It is known as medical tourism. 1</p> <p>Scope of Medical Services for overseas patients in India -</p> <p>(i) About 55,000 patients from U.S.A visited India in 2005 for treatment. (ii) India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the world. (iii) World class hospitals located in metropolitan cities of India . (iv)Medical tourism brings abundant benefits to developing countries like India. (v)Any other relevant point. (Any four points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4x1 Page – 63 T.B. 1</p>	1 + 4 = 5
16	<p>Commercial livestock rearing –</p> <p>Organized and capital intensive is called commercial live stock rearing. 1</p>	

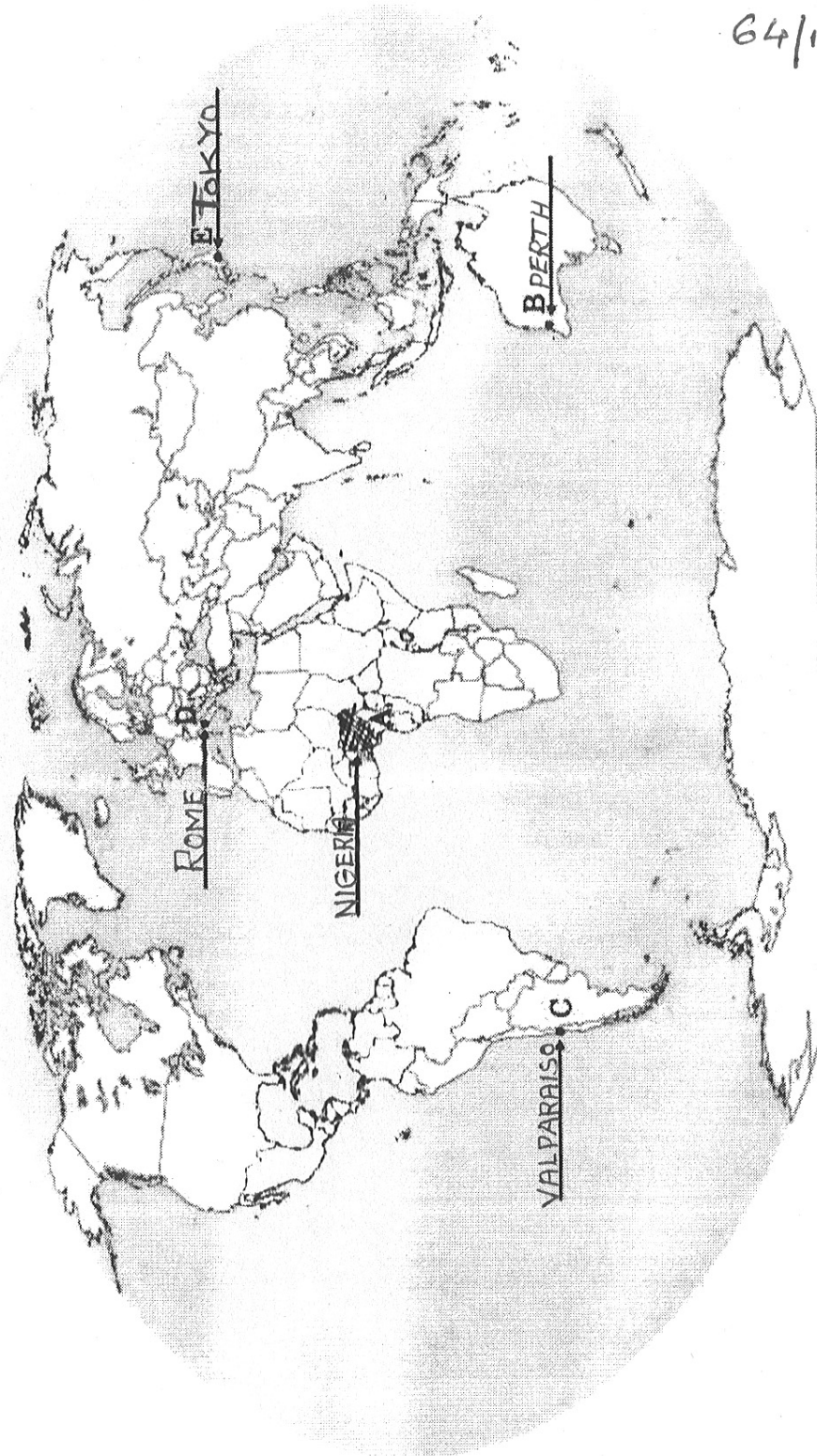
	<p>Characteristics –</p> <p>(i) Associated with western cultures. (ii) Ranches cover large areas. (iii) The number of animals in the pastures is kept according to the carrying capacity of the pasture. (iv) Only one type of animal is reared (v) Rearing of animals in ranching is organized on a scientific basis (vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4x1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any four points to be explained) Page - 33 &34 T.B. 1</p>	1+4=5
17	<p>Importance of railways-</p> <p>Railways are a mode of land transport for bulky goods and passengers over long distances.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p>Features of the railway network in Europe:</p> <p>i) Europe has one of the most dense rail networks in the world. ii) There are more than four lakh kilometer of railways, most of which is double and multiple tracks. iii) Belgium has the highest density of railway . iv) Highest densities in industrial regions . v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4x1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any four points to be explained) Page 68 & 69 T.B. 1</p>	1 + 4 = 5
18	<p><u>Population doubling time :</u></p> <p>Population doubling time is the time taken by any population to double itself at its current annual growth rate.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p><u>Characteristics of the growth of population in India in phase I:</u></p> <p>i) The period from 1901 to 1921 is referred to as phase I. ii) Population remained stagnant. iii) Both birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low. iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2x1</p> <p><u>Phase II:</u></p> <p>i) The decades 1921 to 1951 are referred to as phase II. ii) Steady population growth. iii) Lower death rate due to better medical facilities. iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2x1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points to be explained) Page 5 & 7 T.B. 2</p>	1 + 2 + 2 = 5
19	<p>Indian Railways brought people of diverse cultures together –</p> <p>(i) Indian Railway was introduced in 1853. (ii) Indian Railways network is more than 64,000 kms. (iii) It connects people of different regions through its sixteen (16) zones .</p>	

	<p>(iv) Mahatma Gandhi said “ Indian Railways brought people of diverse cultures together to contribute to India’s freedom struggle “.</p> <p>(v) People from different languages with different customs and food habits could connect with each other using Indian Railways .</p> <p>(vi)Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained with suitable examples)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 118 T.B. 2</p>	5 x 1 = 5
20	<p>Importance of Food grains in Indian agricultural economy –</p> <p>(i) These crops occupy about two-third of total cropped area in the country. (ii) Food grains are dominant crops in all parts of the country . (iii)Food grains are classified as cereals and pulses. (iv)Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained) 2x1</p> <p>Characteristics of Rice Cultivation :-</p> <p>(i) Rice is a staple food . (ii) It is considered to be a crop of tropical humid areas. (iii) It has about 3,000 varieties which are grown in different agro-climatic regions. (iv) India is the second largest rice producer in the world . (v)Any other relevant point. 3x1 (Any three points to be described) Page – 45 T.B. 2</p>	2 + 3 = 5
21	<p>Refer to the attached political outline map of the World .</p> <p>Note : The following Questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates-</p> <p>(21.1) Nigeria / Niger (21.2) Perth and Sydney (21.3) Valparaiso (21.4) Auckland (21.5) New York, Los Angles, Mexico City (any one)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page –72,73,78,99 T.B. 1</p>	5 x 1 = 5
22	<p>Refer to the attached political outline map of India .</p> <p>Note : The following Questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates-</p> <p>(22.1) Rajasthan (22.2) Assam (22.3) Mangalore / Mangaluru (22.4) Rourkela (22.5) Amritsar</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 152, 54, 81, 88, 132 T.B.-2</p>	5 x 1 = 5

प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21

64/1, 64/2, 64/3.



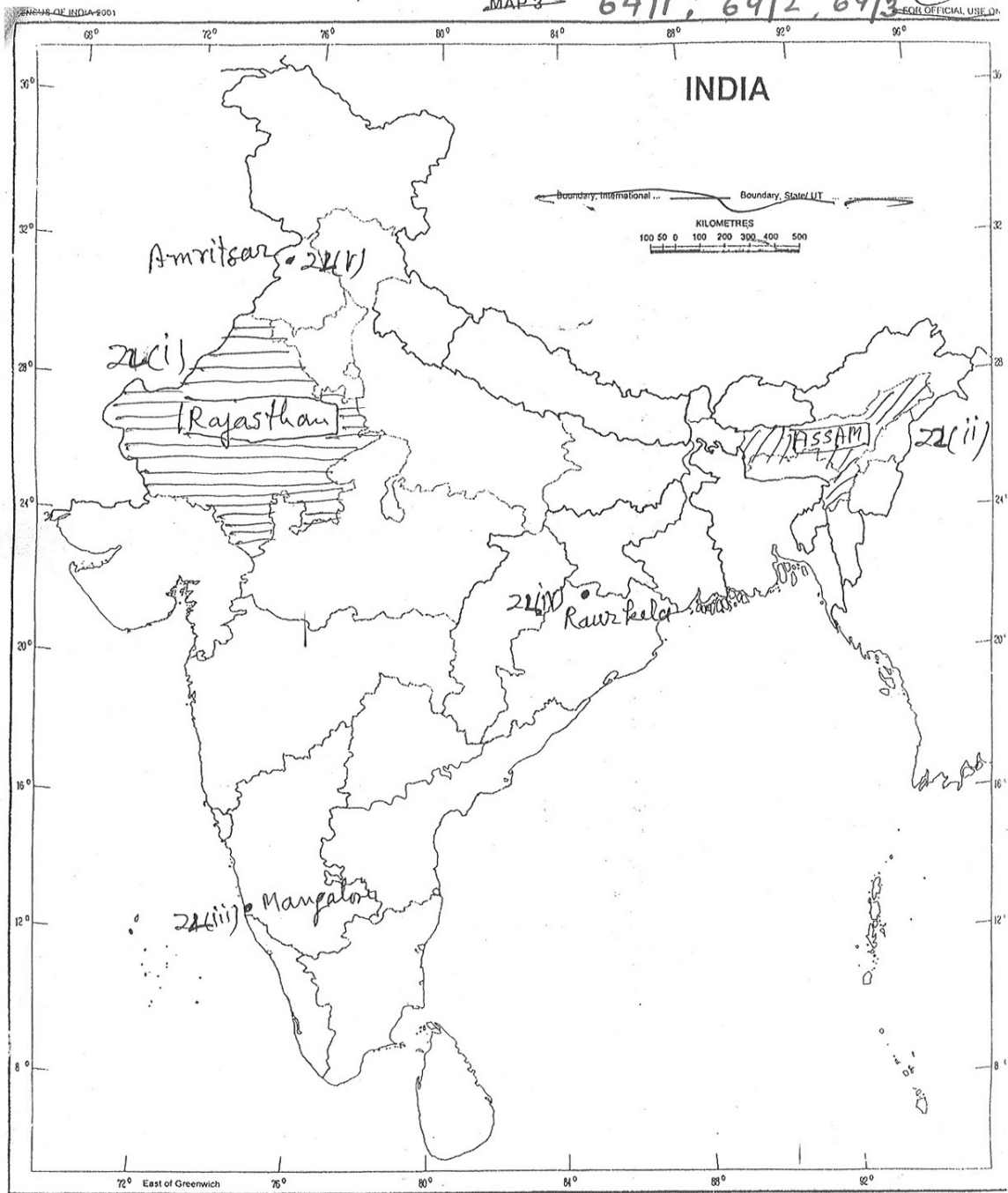
B) Marking Scheme Ans of Q.No 27

(9)

MAP 3

64/1, 64/2, 64/3

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Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
The interstate boundaries between Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 but have yet to be verified.

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