

Marking Scheme for Model Question of Class 9th Level 1: -

Ser No	Answer	Mark
1.	General roles and responsibilities of an Unarmed Security Guard: 1. Observing and reporting 2. Preventing and detecting crime 3. Public relations 4. Responding to emergencies 5. Access control 6. Patrolling 7. Controlling traffic 8. Protection of people, property and information 9. Finding and reporting safety hazards Or Types of Evidence: 1. Direct Evidence 2. Circumstantial Evidence 3. Hearsay Evidence 4. Documentary Evidence 5. Physical Evidence 6. Trace Evidence	5
2.	Security lighting system: The principal components of security lighting system are as follows: (i) <i>Power source</i>: The power source is, normally, from the direct mains. However, inverters and generators may be installed for emergency backup. (ii) <i>Cabling</i>: It must be done to suit the anticipated power load. (iii) <i>Mounting</i>: It can be mounted on a building or a free-standing pole or mast. (iv) <i>Switch</i>: Examples are wall switch, timer, light sensor or motion detector. (v) <i>Lens</i>: These are used to determine the spread of light. (vi) <i>Casing</i>: It is used to house and protect an illuminant, fixtures and reflector from damage. Or Purpose of patrol: (i) to identify housekeeping and maintenance hazards, for example, piled up garbage and water pipe or tank leakage (ii) to identify safety hazards like sparking electrical wires, etc. (iii) to detect emergencies like fire (iv) to help employees by keeping the site safe, reporting injuries and assisting in first aid (v) to detect people engaging in crimes, such as vandalism, trespassing, shoplifting, etc. (vi) to check for damage to a property (vii) to ensure access control in order to secure a premises by checking that only authorised people are allowed in controlled areas (viii) to improve public relations (ix) to help the public during a patrol	5
3.	Format of a visitor register: 1. Visitor No. 2. Name of the visitor 3. Name of the visitor's organisation and address 4. Whom to meet 5. Purpose of visit 6. Contact number 7. Time in 8. Signature of the visitor	5

	9. Time out 10. Signature of the security staff 11. Remarks, if any Or Benefits of electronic access control system: Some of the benefits of electronic access control system are as follows: (i) It can be connected to doors, which are electronically powered, and therefore, deny access to unauthorised persons. (ii) It can store all details of those who have made authorised access. (iii) It can be efficiently linked with the CCTV system for effective access control. (iv) It can be linked to an alarm system that would alert the security in case of a security breach.	
4.	Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lt Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier, Major General, Lt General, General	3
5.	Steps involved in risk management: There are four steps involved in the risk management process. Step 1: Identify risks and hazards Step 2: Assess the risks associated with the hazards Step 3: Implement the best practicable measure(s) to eliminate or control the risk Step 4: Monitor or review control measures	3
6.	Essentials of an FIR: The following points must be covered while recording the FIR: (i) Who committed the crime? (ii) Against whom was the act or crime committed? (iii) When (time) was the crime committed? (iv) Where did the crime take place? (v) What was the motive of the crime? (vi) What was taken away? (vii) What traces were left by the accused?	3
7.	Types of threat: Threat to an organisation could be from the following: 1. Unhappy customers 2. Angry employees 3. Protesters 4. Pranksters 5. Criminals 6. Hazards 7. Emergency	3
8.	Levels of access control: The amount of access control needed at each site varies from minimum to maximum, depending on what needs to be protected and the vulnerability of the site. 1. Minimum access control 2. Medium access control 3. Maximum access control Or Security equipment's for unarmed Security Guard: 1. Uniform 2. Torch 3. Digital Camera 4. Notepad and pen 5. Two way radio 6. Mobile phone or Telephone 7. Security Guard Baton 8. Traffic Baton 9. Megaphone	3

9.	Verbal Communication: Verbal communication is the sharing of information by using words. It is what most people use as a method of communication. 1. Face to face Conversation 2. Talking on a phone 3. Class Room Teaching Or The principal components of a fire detection system are as follows: (i) Control unit (ii) Detection devices for smoke, heat, etc. (smoke detectors) (iii) Warning bells or sirens (iv) Equipment, which sends signal to alert a monitoring centre (v) Cabling to suit the environment and risks	3
10.	Parts of a sentence: 1. Statement or Declarative Sentence 2. Question or Interrogative Sentence 3. Emotion/Reaction or Exclamatory Sentence 4. Order or Imperative Sentence	2
11.	Care, Wash, Avoid	2
12.	Smart Phone, Television, Tablet, Radio, Application	2
13.	Blue Tooth, Charging battery, Wi-Fi, Touch, Camera, Clock, GPS, Network	2
14.	Read only Memory and Random Access Memory Or Basic Computer operation : Hardware and Software	2
15.	The two main types of connections are: (i) Wired Connection (ii) Wireless Connection Or Natural Resources are classified into Two main types: (i) Renewable: Solar, wind, energy, water and forest (ii) None Renewal : Fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural Gas and minerals	2
16.	(B) Twelve Digit	1
17.	(C) Writing	1
18.	(C) Global Positioning System	1
19.	(D) Above all units	1
20.	(B) To Maintain visibility and deter crime	1
21.	(C) Protecting information	1
22.	High	1
23.	Significantly	1
24.	Unarmed	1
25.	Clothing	1
26.	United Nation	1
27.	UK in 1989	1
28.	Technology	1
29.	Closed Circuit Television	1
30.	Automated Teller Machine	1