

National Cadet Corps (076)

Marking Scheme

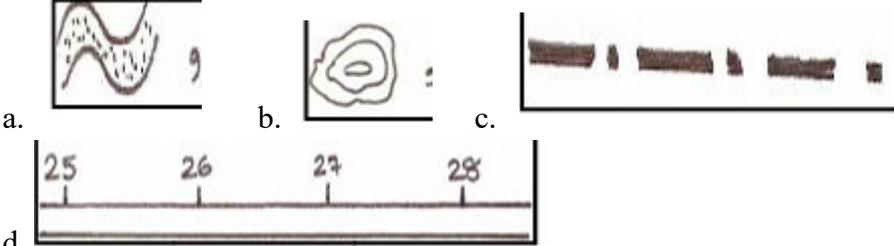
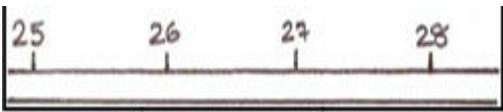
CLASS XII (2025-26)

S. No.	PART-I: COMMON SUBJECTS (Total Marks :49)	Marks
	SECTION A	
1.	Choose correct answer	
i)	D) a, c and d only	1
ii)	A) formation	1
iii)	B) 2+6	1
iv)	C) upwards	1
v)	D) iii, iv, i, ii	1
vi)	B) .22	1
vii)	B) Foam Type or Dry Chemical Powder Extinguishers	1
viii)	D) a iii , b i, c iv , d ii	1
ix)	A) Red Cross	1
x)	A) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
xi)	a) Below 5 to 15 mph	1
	SECTION-B	
2.	<p>a. i. Education is a very powerful weapon for national integration. ii. Through education we may give the necessary motivations to children, i.e., the future citizens of the nation. (Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>b. i. NCC organizes camp and group activities where ample opportunity is given to the cadets to closely watch and participate in the cultural traditional events of other regions. ii. It provides cadets with an opportunity to appreciate each other's uniqueness and cultivate friendship.</p>	2
3.	<p>Removal of Casteism:</p> <p>i. It is felt in offices and colleges, in politics and in almost in all walks of life, casteism is an offence against humanity and threat to India's unity. ii. Casteism should be tackled with an iron hand. iii. There should be no communal or special constituencies. The minority communities should be given their due share of advancement and communalism should be sternly dealt with. (Any two of these)</p>	2
4.	The short trail is normally carried out when getting on parade with rifle and when stepping forward and to the flanks and during dressing.	2
5.	Time is our most important asset, because it is the only one we can't re-order or renew. It is irreplaceable and irreversible.	2

6.	<p>a. Kitchen Fires- These fires can be prevented by following measures: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Don't keep any inflammable material like petrol, kerosene or clothing near the fire or the gas. ii. Always check the gas cylinder, gas pipe for leakage. iii. Keep the kitchen well-ventilated to prevent leaking gas accumulation. iv. Switch off the regulator when the gas is not in use. v. Before lighting the gas, ensure there is no gas leakage. <p>(Any two of these or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>b. Fire in Public Places.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ensure that smokers do not leave any burning cigarettes or stubs in public dustbins or near inflammable material in closed AC offices, shopping malls or cinema halls. (ii) Don't ignite any fire cracker near petrol pumps, in crowded markets, near inflammable material or inside malls. 	2
7.	<p>These are those where laws and regulations control the availability, quality and price of the legal drugs. For example, tobacco must not be sold to persons below the age of 18 years.</p>	2
8.	<p>Solid Waste, Liquid Waste, Radioactive Waste, Municipal Solid Waste, Biomedical Waste, E-Waste, Hazardous Waste (Any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Cadets can visit villages and guide the farmers regarding the use of natural manure instead of chemical fertilizers produced from industrial waste.</p>	2
9.	<p>“Dismissing and falling out: ‘Visarjan (Dismiss): The cadet should turn to the right, salute (if an officer/JCO is present on parade) pause and then step off (ensure squad is in close order).When marching independently, the cadet keeps in step until clear off the parade ground.</p> <p>„Line tor’- Falling out does not signify the end of the parade, but only a break in it. It is different from Visarjan in the following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Salute is not given b) Cadets falling out, should not to leave the vicinity of their place of parade or lines of march <p>On command ‘Line tor’ (Fall out) the squad should turn right, break off in quick time (Orin double time as ordered) counting a regulation pause between each movement.</p> <p>The difference between dismiss and falling out are as follows: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Falling out <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) To leave the ranks temporarily ii) A word of command, to close the drill temporarily is given to a body of cadets required to fall in again after a stipulated period b) Dismiss <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) A word of command is given for closing drill. ii) Denotes parade is completely terminated. 	4
10.	<p>The Points to be Observed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Accuracy is not sacrificed for speed. (b) There is no verbal declaration of aim, since this would cause distraction. (c) The butt remains in the shoulder in order to save time in re-aiming. 	4

	<p>(d) Perfect bolt manipulation is ensured so that no time is wasted in reloading. (e) Firing continues until such time as the command „stop“ is given, or no further fire is required.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans.: The laws of aiming are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focusing on the target so that a clear picture is formed on the retina of the eye and getting true center of the target. Then with the eye, focus to the foresight. • Holding the rifle properly and keeping it upright. • Close the left eye and focus the foresight. • See the foresight through the black sight „U“. The foresight is seen right in the center of the U. The tip of the foresight must be aligned in the center and in level with the shoulder of the U. 	
11.	<p>Purification of Water: Safe drinking water comes only from an authorized source. Purification provides good and safe water by eliminating the suspended matter, harmful salts in solution, bad taste or smell, undesirable color and germs. The following methods are used for water purification:-</p> <p>(i) Boiling and filtering: Untreated or treated potable water from any unreliable source must be boiled at 100 degrees for 30 min, cooled and then filtered. Only then will it be fit for consumption.</p> <p>(ii) Clarification: This is the removal of suspended matter through filtration by passing it though filter beds of gravel and sand or through properly sterilized filters.</p> <p>(iii) Sterilization: This is done using chlorine gas or bleaching powder.</p> <p>(iv) Pinking: During cholera epidemic, potassium permanganate is mostly used for pinking of wells.</p> <p>(v) Precipitation: Adding alum or some similar chemical to water which makes all impurities accumulate at the bottom and leaves pure water. The purified water is then passed through a filter.</p> <p>(Any four of these)</p>	4
12.	<p>i. The Parasailing Equipment mainly consist of a Glider, which in its inflated form offers resistance to the wind and the air,</p> <p>ii. There is a harness which is attached to the paraglide and the pilot for safety purpose.</p> <p>iii. A helmet and an extra parachute are there for the safety and the emergency landing of the pilot)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(a) Licensing: Make sure you parasail with a fully licensed (state and local) company operating from a well-established location insured by a licensed insurance company. Don't pay for your ride on the boat. This operator may not have a license or be insured.</p> <p>(b) Established Operators: Only parasail with established business operators. Ask how long they have been in business, if there business permits are current with the city and if the operator on-board is a licensed Captain.</p> <p>(c) High Winds: Avoid parasailing in high wind conditions (over 15 knots at</p>	4

	<p>sea level) due to an increased difficulty and complications during emergency water landings.</p> <p>(d) Visibility: Never go up in rain, fog or an approaching storm.</p> <p>(e) Passenger Age and Weight Restrictions: Parasailing is not recommended for individuals under the age of 16 or exceed 300 lbs.</p> <p>(Any four of these or any other relevant point)</p>	
	SECTION-C	
13.	<p>A) In Tez Chal' (Quick March) we march from the position of attention.</p> <p>B) i. In marching, maintain position of attention and remain well balanced.</p> <p>ii. Swing naturally from the shoulder, hands reaching as high as shoulder level in front and/to the rear.</p> <p>iii. Hand kept closed and fingers slightly clenched always to the front.</p> <p>(Any one of these or any other relevant point)</p>	1x1
14.	<p>A) i. It is a well-recognized fact that the future of any nation is largely related to the quality of its human beings.</p> <p>ii. In this context, development of the youth into confident leaders with requisite character qualities and personal attributes, so that they can take their place as responsible citizens of the country, assumes great importance.</p> <p>B) The major determinants of personality and character of an individual are: - biological (heredity, brain and physical features); cultural; family and social factors; and situation. 2(1/2x4)</p> <p>C) NCC helps in developing the overall personality of cadets through various activities like drill, interaction of cadets in camps, competitions, and sports adventure activities. 2(1/2x4)</p>	6(2+2+2) (Case)
	PART-II: SPECIAL SUBJECTS (ARMY WING) (Total Marks: 21)	
	SECTION-D	
15.		5
i)	a) 16 & 1/2 - 19 & 1/2	1
ii)	d) 180	1
iii)	c) 3.6 kg	1
iv)	d) Reverse	1
v)	a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
16	<p>i Param Vir Chakra.</p> <p>ii Mahavir Chakra.</p> <p>iii. Kirti Chakra</p> <p>iv Shourya Chakra</p> <p>(Any other)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i. Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medal</p> <p>ii. Atti Vishisth Seva Medal</p> <p>iii. Uttam Yudh Seva Medal</p> <p>iv. Param Vishisth Seva Medal</p> <p>(Any other)</p>	2

17	 <p>a.  b.  c. </p> <p>d. </p>	2
18	<p>The rise or fall of a slope can be expressed in following two ways:-</p> <p>(a) Conclusion In an Angle or Degree of Slope. (b) The tangent of the Angle or Gradient.</p>	2
19	<p>(a) It is portable and light in weight. (b) Can be operated easily. (c) It can be operated in VHF/UHF and 2 way simplex mode. (d) 128 channel of this radio set can be preset into 8 zone.(any two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>This radio set has been divided into four portion.</p> <p>(a) Top Panel. (b) Side Panel. (c) Front Panel. (d) Back Panel.</p>	2
20	<p>Methods of Judging Distance. There are six methods of Judging Distance. These are as under:-</p> <p>a. Unit of Measure -There are six methods of This method is also termed as the 100 yards method. The unit of measure chosen is normally 100 yards and therefore one should form a good idea of 100 yards distance on the ground. The length of a hockey field is the best yard stick for this purpose. The distance of a given object will be a multiple of the imaginary unit of 100 yards, as placed between the observer and the object.</p> <p>b. Halving -An object is selected half way between the observer and the target, the distance to the selected object is judged and doubled to get the distance to the target.</p> <p>c. Key Range -If the range of the certain object is known, distance to other objects can be found in relation to the known range. This method is called “Key Range” method.</p> <p>d. Section Average - Each man in the section is asked to judge the distance of a given object. The average of the answers given by the whole section is then accepted as the distance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Various factors responsible for things to be seen are as under:</p> <p>a. Shape b. Shine c. Shadow d. Surface e. Spacing f. Smoke g. Sound h. Movement (Explain Them)</p>	4
21	<p>A. On 4 December 1971, the A Company of the 23rd Battalion of India's Punjab Regiment detected and intercepted the movement of the 51st Infantry Brigade of the Pakistani Army near Ramgarh, Rajasthan.</p> <p>B. By the time the battle had ended, 38 Pakistani tanks and 100 armored vehicles were either destroyed or abandoned.</p> <p>C. i. Pakistan suffered another major defeat on the western front during the</p>	4(1+1+2)

	<p>Battle of Basantar which was fought from 4 December to 16 December.</p> <p>ii. By the end of the battle, about 66 Pakistani tanks were destroyed and 40 more were captured.</p> <p>iii. In return, Pakistani forces were able to destroy only 11 Indian tanks.</p>	
	PART-II: SPECIAL SUBJECTS (AIR WING) (Total Marks: 21)	
	SECTION-D	
15.	Choose the correct answer.	5
i)	C. Air Traffic Services	1
ii)	B. SU -30 MKI	1
iii)	D) MiG-21 BISON	1
iv)	b) To provide close air support to ground troops during the Kargil War	1
v)	a) Both A & R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
	SECTION-E	
16.	One - Wun , Two Too , Three Tree , Four Fower	2
17.	<p>(a) The transmitter creates the radio waves.</p> <p>(b) The antenna directs the radio waves.</p> <p>(c) The receiver measures the waves which are bounced back by the object that the radar is trying to find.</p> <p>(d) By doing this, the radar can find what place the object is at.</p> <p>(Any two of these)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Continuous wave radar-</p> <p>i. In this type of radar, both the transmission and the reception take place continuously.</p> <p>ii. This requires set of two aerials, one for transmission and one for reception.</p>	2
18.	<p>a. Central Air Command - Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>b. South Western Air Command - Gandhinagar, Gujarat</p>	2
19.	<p>Air Navigation is the art of guiding an aircraft through the air, so that it arrives at a desired position at a pre-calculated time. Air Navigation differs from surface navigation in several ways such as the aircraft travels at relatively high speeds, leaving less time to calculate their position enroute.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Techniques used for air navigation in the air can be broadly classified into two groups.</p> <p>(a) Visual Flight Rules (VFR). The pilot largely navigates using dead reckoning combined with Visual observations with reference to appropriate maps. This may be supplemented by radio navigation aids.</p> <p>(b) Instrument Flight Rules (IFR). Under these rules the pilot will navigate exclusively using instruments and radio nav aids such as beacons, or as directed under radar control by a controlling air traffic controller.</p> <p>(Any one of these)</p>	2
20.	a. Bernoulli's Principle states that as the velocity of a fluid (air, in the case of flight) increases, its pressure decreases.	4

	<p>b. In an aircraft wing, the air moving over the curved upper surface travels faster than the air moving under the flatter lower surface.</p> <p>c. This creates a pressure difference, with lower pressure above the wing and higher pressure below it.</p> <p>d. The pressure difference generates lift, which helps the aircraft overcome gravity and rise into the air.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The four forces acting on an aircraft during flight are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lift: The upward force generated by the wing's shape and airflow, allowing the aircraft to rise. • Weight (Gravity): The downward force caused by the Earth's gravitational pull must be overcome by lift for flight. • Thrust: The engine or propeller's forward force propels the aircraft through the air. • Drag: The resistance force caused by air opposing the aircraft's motion slows it down. <p>These forces must be balanced or manipulated for stable and controlled flight.</p>	
	SECTION-F	
21	<p>i. Modern aeromodelling includes a variety of categories, such as free flight, control lines, and radio-controlled models.</p> <p>ii. Free-flight models fly without active guidance, relying on precise engineering and environmental factors.</p> <p>iii. Aeromodelling is the art and science of designing, building, and flying small aircraft, often as a hobby or educational activity.</p> <p>With technological advancements, modern aeromodelling now incorporates lightweight materials, electric motors, and advanced software for enhanced performance</p>	4(1+1+2)
	PART-II: SPECIAL SUBJECTS (NAVAL WING) (Total Marks: 21)	
	SECTION-D	
15.	Choose the correct answer.	5
i	B) Final Year/ B.E. /B. Tech	1
ii	3) a, b, c and d	1
iii	b) Gyro compass	1
iv	a) number	1
v	a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
16	<p>(a) Tap Hammer</p> <p>(b) Nose Plier</p> <p>(c) Cutting Plier</p> <p>(d) L Square</p> <p>(e) Junior Hacksaw</p> <p>(f) Pin car</p> <p>(g) Jack Plane etc.</p>	2

	(Any four of these)	
17	<p>A. Suspect fire but do not open the door, because, if the door is opened the fire might flare up fiercely and spread rapidly. Raise the alarm "fire fire fire" and inform the command by the quickest method. Pass clear and accurate message and return to the scene of the incident.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B. If fire is discovered in an open compartment, raise the alarm by shouting "fire fire fire" and try to extinguish it with the equipment in hand. Inform command by quickest method. If the finder is doubtful of his ability to extinguish the fire, he should shut all openings to the compartment (if practicable), ensure command is informed and report to the person who arrives to take charge of the incident.</p>	2
18	<p>Various Information Shown on Charts</p> <p>(a) Number of charts (b) Title of the chart (c) Survey data (d) A source data diagram (e) Date of publication (f) New edition (Any four of these or any other)</p>	2
19	<p>Use of Rudder.- Rudder is used to maintain the desired direction. A sailboat moves ahead by series of zig zag courses making use of the winds.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Apron, Back board, Badge block, Benches, Bilge, Bilge rails, Bottom board, Bow (Any other part)</p>	2
20	<p>. The systems of watches on a naval ship are given below:-</p> <p>(a) Two Watches. In this system the men are equally divided into the two watches that are Starboard and Port.</p> <p>(b) Three Watches. In this system men are divided in three watches Red, White and Blue.</p> <p>(c) Four Watches. In this system men are divided in four watches that are Port I, Port II, Starboard I, Starboard II.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Flotilla. Flotilla is a group of small vessels organised in a group called Local Flotilla. These Local Flotillas are generally placed under the Command of NOIC (Naval Officer –in - Charge) who is the area Commander of a small area. The Biggest Local Flotilla is based at Mumbai under the Command of Flag Officer Maharashtra Area (FOMA).</p>	4
	Section-F	
21	<p>A. Power tools used in ship modelling are for better finish, speed of execution and mass production.</p> <p>B. the machines need to be kept operational and cadets must be trained to handle them with confidence for optimal exploitation.</p> <p>C. Power tools such as jigsaw Machine, drilling, grinding, buffing set, lathe set, wood turning set, saw and groover set, sanding and polishing set etc. are expected to produce accurate work pieces.</p>	4