MARKING SCHEME 2021-22

Class-XII

Subject: National Cadet Corps (076)

lind Term

Time: 2 Hours

Max Marks: 35

Part: A - Common Subject

Q.No.	EXPECTED ANSWER	Marks Break-
		up
1	Every nation, with whatever form of government, has certain political, social	1+1
	and economic interests and objectives to achieve overall development, prosperity, progress, nationalism and international recognition.	
	To attain such objectives, certain national interests are pre-requisites: (a)	
	Sovereignty (b) Integrity (c) Unity: (d) Security	
2	Education, Language, Casteism, Communalism, Regionalism	1/2x4=2
	OR	
	National unity is extremely essential for social peace and harmony. We can	
	enjoy peace and security, if there is mutual trust and goodwill among all sects. Disruptive tendencies and divisive forces destroy the very fabric of national	2
	unity.	
3	(a) Blood donation.	1+1
	(b) Adult literacy.	
	(c) Anti-dowry drive.	
	(d) Anti-leprosy drive.	
	(e) Anti-drug drive.	
	(f) Tree plantation.	
	(g) Environmental programmes. (Any four)	
	I	

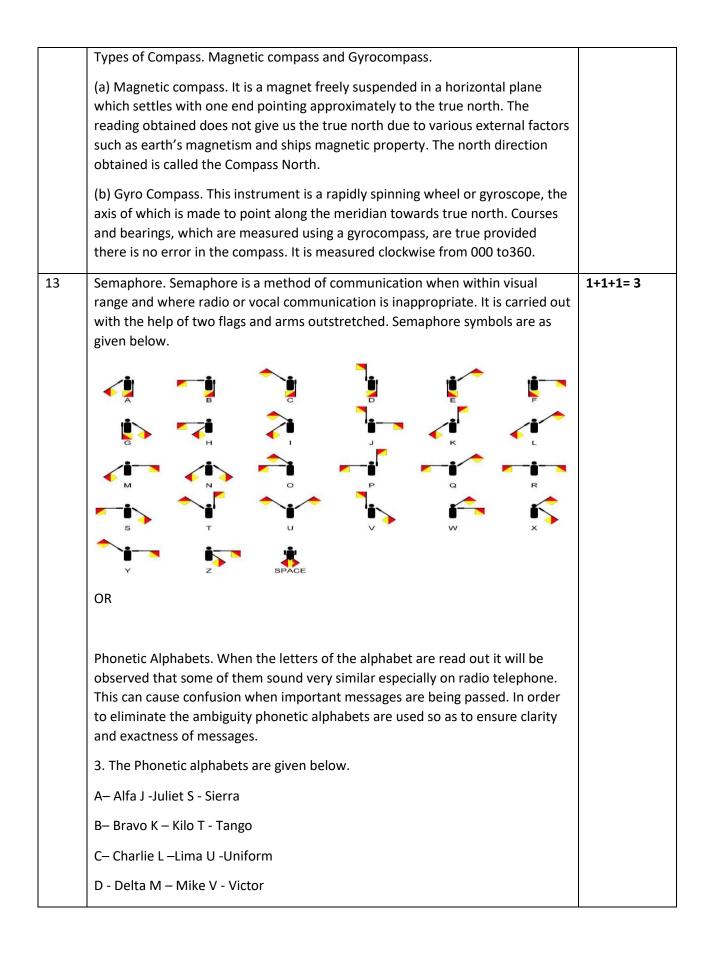
4	A strong bond between two or more people refers to interpersonal relationship.	1+1+1=3
	Attraction between individuals brings them close and eventually results in a strong interpersonal relationship. Communication is said to be the basis of every interpersonal relationship. Infact, effective communication is the key to a healthy and long lasting relationship and if individuals do not, problems are bound to come. Communication plays a pivotal role in strengthening the bonds of friendship among individuals. A relationship loses its charm if individuals do not express and reciprocate their feelings through various modes of communication. A healthy interaction is essential for a healthy relationship. It is not always that an individual needs to talk to express his /her feelings. Feelings can be expressed through non-verbal modes of communication as well. Lack of communication breeds problems in relationships. We tend to assume that others know what we want or how we feel.	
5	Telephone/Mobile Phone	1+1+1=3
	b) Visitors	
	c) Paper	
	d) Lack of Planning:	
	e) Socializing: As far as possible, one must avoid extended tea-breaks, regular social lunch-hours, and chat in the corridors. Better to do it outside of work time.	
	f) Indecision: This is caused by ignorance, fear, or lack of confidence in the facts. Improve fact-finding procedures, and listen to your intuition. If you make decisions quickly, you can save time. Successful people make decisions quickly.	
	g) Television: Can be a huge time-waster.	
	h) Procrastination (Explain any Two)	
	OR	
	Be Yourself	
	Be Responsible	
	Be Open and Approachable	
	Be Attentive	1/2x6=3
	Be Polite	

	Be Aware	
	Be Cautious	
6	Control over cultivation of opium and all matters relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are regulated by the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act and Rules, which provide for:-	1x3=3
	(a) Punishment of upto 20 years rigorous imprisonment (RI) and fine up to rupees two lakhs for indulging in trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.	
	(b) Death sentence in case of repeat of this offence.	
	(c) Forfeiture of property of smugglers.	
	(d) Regulating of legitimate trade and commerce of NDPS for medicinal and scientific purposes. The Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (PITNDPS), provides for the detention of persons indulging in trafficking of narcotic drugs for 1 to 2 years by an executive order.	
7	Effects:	1x3=3
	(a) Skewed sex ratio	
	(b) Female trafficking	
	(c) Increase in rape and assault	
	(d) Population decline (or any other reason which you think better with explanation)	
	OR	
	In India, while driving a motor vehicle, if a person has a Blood Alcohol Level (BAC) exceeding 30 mg of intake per 100 ml of blood detected by a breathalyzer, he or she is booked under 'first offense'.	1+1/2x4=3
	The most common violators by drunken driving have been identified as under:	
	(a) Children between 16-25 years of age.	
	(b) Most truck drivers.	
	© Most people returning from parties in cities.	
	(d) After New Year parties or festival celebrations.	
8	(a) Licensing	1/2x6=3

(b) Established Operators	
(c) High Winds	
(d) Visibility	
(e) Passenger Age and Weight Restrictions	
(f) Types of Equipment	
(g) Altitude	
(h) Ask Questions	
(i) Release Form (or any other safety precaution wit	h detail) (any six)
9 Types of Style (one mark)	1+3=4
a) Aggressive	
b) Passive	
c) Assertive	
(Explanation of each consists 1 mark each)	
Specialized Subjects	
a) ARMY	
	ch explanation) 1+1=2
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a) ARMY 10 Alertness, Courage and Decisiveness(1 mark for each OR The study of military history is important in knowing cultural foundations of war, how military doctrine, I	g the causes, social and 2 ogistics, leadership,
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	(d) Pass back accurate information when acting as an observer.	
	(with explanation)	
	OR	
	Distances are overestimated when:-	
	(i) Light is bad.	
	(ii) The sun is in the observer's eye.	1/2x6=3
	(iii) The object is small in relation to its surroundings.	
	(iv) Looking through a valley of narrow lane e.g. street.	
	(v) Lying down.	
	(vi) Looking from top to bottom	
13	Field signals are alternate means of giving orders and control troops when voice control is not possible like.	1x3=3
	Battle Noises.	
	Need for silence.	
	Intervening distances are too large.	
	(Explain points)	
	Specialized Subjects	
	b) NAVY	
10	Hold Water. This is the order to reduce or stop the way of the boat by holding the oars at right angles to the boat and with their blades in water.	1+1=2
	Precautions while Pulling. Following is to be ensured during boat pulling: -	
	(a) Ensure the boat is clear of water.	
	(b) Adequate number of oars & crutches are boarded along with spare.	
	(c) Life jacket is worn by all crew.	
	(d) Check the boat plug is installed.	
	(e) First aid kit is available.	

	buoy and boathook.	
	(g) Only swimmers and physically fit should participate.	
	(h) Knowledge of local weather and tidal conditions.	
	(j) Rudder, tiller & towing bollard should be properly secured.	
11	Types of Models - Models are of different types like Solid Model, Working Model or a Sailing Model as explained below:-	1+1= 2
	(a) Solid Model. A solid model is one made with solid block of wood including the appendages and additional parts attached post preparation of the basic structure. The solid models are basically scaled to originally planned ship for purposes of show and testing / trials.	
	(b) Working Model. Working Model for the boat is a scaled model with all parts moving with mechanical or electrical support. The working model is designed to project the actual working of the boat.	
	(c) Sailing Model. Sailing models are generally scaled models with sails and motor fitted for control of the sail model remotely.	
	OR	1+1= 2
	Therefore, repair and maintenance work must be carried out in accordance with preventive maintenance schedules as under: -	171-2
	(a) Polythene/ canvas dust covers are to be used to cover the machines and equipment when not in use to protect them against dust and moisture.	
	(b) The user should be instructed to clean the machine after use with a hand brush. Slide ways are to be oiled to avoid condensation of moisture and then to cover the machine with dustcover.	
	(c) Each machine must have its tool cup-board for keeping all the accessories required for use.	
	(d) Cadets should be taught the use of the various controls and the correct manipulation of the machine before the commencement of any skill training of the machine.	
	(e) A check list/ store list showing all the items kept in the tool cup-board is to be displayed in a prominent place inside the cup-board.	
12	TYPES OF COMPASS	2+1= 3
	The navigational compass is an instrument that gives the necessary datum line from which courses and bearings can be measured. Compass helps us to find the direction of the ship at sea.	



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	E – Echo N – November W - Whiskey	
	F - Foxtrot O – Oscar X – X ray	
	G - Golf P – Papa Y - Yankee	
	H – Hotel Q – Quebec Z - Zulu	
	I – India R – Romeo	
	Specialized Subject C) Air Force	
10	The types of Aero-models are : (any two)	1+1=2
	(a) Static models	
	(b) Control line models	
	(c) Radio Control (RC) models	
	(d) Gliders	
	OR	
	The following are the general safety code to be followed:- (any two)	
	(a) Not to fly model aircraft in competition or the presence of spectators	
	until it has been proven to be airworthy by having been previously	
	successfully flight-tested.	1+1= 2
	(b) Not to fly model aircraft higher than approximately 400 feet within 3	
	miles of an airport without notifying the airport operator.	
	(c) Give right of way to, and avoid flying in the proximity of full-scale	
	aircraft. Where necessary an observer shall be utilized to supervise flying	
	to avoid having models fly in the proximity of full-scale aircraft.	
	(d) Where established, abide by the safety rules for the flying site and willfully and deliberately not to fly my models in a careless, reckless, and/or dangerous manner.	
11	Radar is an object detection system that uses radio waves to determine the range, altitude, direction, or speed of objects. It can be used to detect aircraft, ships, spacecraft, guided missiles, motor vehicles, weather formations, and terrain.	1+1= 2
	In aviation, aircraft are equipped with radar devices that warn of obstacles in or approaching their path and give accurate altitude readings.	
12	a) Operation Safed Sagar was the codename assigned to the Indian Air	1+1+1= 3

	Force's strike to support the Ground troops during Operation Vijay that was	
	aimed to flush out Regular and Irregular troops of the Pakistani Army from	
	vacated Indian Positions in the Kargil sector along the Line of Control.	
	b) The East Pakistan Rifles and East Bengal Regiment became the Mukti	
	Fauj.	
	c) The angle between the chord line and the longitudinal axis of the aircraft is called angle of Incidence	
13	The following are the forces acting on an aircraft in flight: - (any three)	1+1+1= 3
	(a) Lift is a positive force caused by the difference in air pressure under and above a wing. The higher air pressure beneath a wing creates lift and is affected by the shape of the wing. Changing a wing's angle of attack affects the speed of the air flowing over the wing and the amount of lift that the wing creates.	
	(b) Thrust is the force that propels an object forward. An engine spinning a propeller or a jet engine expelling hot air out the tailpipe are examples of thrust. In bats, thrust is created by muscles making the wings flap.	
	(c) Drag is the resistance of the air to anything moving through it. Different wing shapes greatly affect drag. Air divides smoothly around a wing's rounded leading edge, and flows neatly off its tapered trailing edge this is called streamlining.	
	(d) Weight is the force that causes objects to fall downwards. In-flight, the force of the weight is countered by the forces of lift and thrust.	
	OR	
	a) Total reaction: It is one single force representing all the pressures (force per unit area) over the surface of the Aerofoil. It acts through the center of pressure which is situated on the chord line.	1+1+1= 3
	b) Angle of Attack: It is the angle between the chord line and the relative airflow undisturbed by the presence of Aerofoil.	
	c) Aerofoil: It is a body designed to produce more lift than drag. A typical Aerofoil section is cambered on a top surface and is more or less straight at the bottom.	
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