

National Cadet Corps (076)
Class-X Term-II 2021-22

MARKING SCHEME

Time: 2 Hours

Max Marks: 35

Part: A - Common Subject

Q.No.	EXPECTED ANSWER	Marks Break-up
1	<p>10 Effective Time Management Tips For Students (Any 8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Create a Master Schedule.(b) Use an Agenda.(c) Eliminate Distractions.(d) Set Goals for Each Study Session.(e) Start Working On Assignments Early.(f) Make a Project Plan.(g) Work On One Thing At A Time.(h) Study in Shorter Bursts.(i) Study early in the day(j) Get 8-10 hours of sleep	2
2	<p>Natural disasters such as earthquakes, storms, etc. may occur anywhere and at any time which may endanger the lives of people. In such conditions, help is provided by cadets. Different parties or groups are made and are allotted with different tasks like Search and rescue, helping in setting up and administration of relief camp, traffic management, medical aid, Food Supply etc. Cadets being mentally and physically fit helps to remove transport and cleans the area from the debris created during the disaster. Also, affected civilians are provided psychological support to remain calm during the phase. NCC cadets during their training are informed about every cause that may risk the human life and taught that how to react, respond and rescue the situation and civilians. Each cadet risking their life to help other NCC plays an important role In natural calamities which may be natural or man-made.</p>	3
3	<p>It has been observed that the struggles for Freedom in India had been a merger of a series of Political, Socio-Cultural, and Economic factors that led to the rise of Nationalism. The Nationalist Movements in India were early popular movements seeking independence of India from Great Britain. Although actions such as the Salt March in 1930 raised pressure on the colonialist administration and won concessions, these remained limited in scope and fell short of the complete independence sought.</p> <p>The Swadeshi movement encouraged the Indian people to stop using British products and start using their own handmade products. The</p>	3

	<p>original Swadeshi movement emanated from the partition of Bengal in 1905 and continued up to 1908. The Swadeshi movement which was a part of the Indian freedom struggle was a successful economic strategy to remove the British empire and improve economic conditions in India. The Swadeshi movement soon stimulated local enterprise in many areas. After Lord Curzon announced the partition of Bengal in 1905, there was massive opposition from the people of Bengal. Initially, the partition plan was opposed through press campaign. The total follower of such techniques led to the boycott of British goods. The British swiftly responded to the Quit India Movement with mass detentions. Over 100,000 arrests were made, mass fines were levied and demonstrators were subjected to public flogging. Hundreds of civilians were killed in violence many shot by the police army. The Quit India Movement turned out to be not very successful and only lasted until 1943.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Bal Gangadhar Tilak Bal Gangadhar Tilak was born on 22 July 1856, in a middle class family in Ratnagiri, a small coastal town in southwestern Maharashtra. His father, Gangadhar Shastri, was a noted Sanskrit scholar and school teacher at Ratnagiri. Tilak was a brilliant student and also very good in mathematics. Since his childhood, Tilak had an intolerant attitude towards injustice and he was truthful and straight forward in nature. After graduating from Deccan College, Pune in 1877, Tilak cleared the LLB from the Elphinston College, Mumbai. Later, he helped found a school that laid emphasis on nationalism.</p> <p>Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 02 October 1869 at Porbandar which is in the present day Gujarat. His father, Karamchand Gandhi, was a Dewan or Prime Minister of Porbandar. His mother, Putlibai, was a very religious lady and left a deep impression on Gandhi's mind. He was a mediocre student and was excessively shy and timid. He married at the age of thirteen to Kasturbai. Later on in his life, Gandhi denounced the custom of child marriage and termed it as cruel. After schooling, he joined the Samaldas College in Bhavnagar.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1.5 + 1.5 = 3</p>
4	<p>The various types of fire extinguishers are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soda acid extinguisher: These are used for extinguishing fires involving ordinary combustible material, where the cooling effect is achieved by water or solution containing large percentage of water. They are conical/cylindrical in shape. 2. Foam type or Dry chemical powder extinguisher: They contain dry chemicals or solution and are exclusively meant for extinguishing fires involving inflammable liquids such as oils, fats or grease, where blanketing the fire to isolate it from Oxygen (Air) is required. 3. CTC Carbon dioxide and dry chemical extinguishers: They contain chemicals, either liquid, gas or dry, and are mainly used to fight fires involving 'live' electrical equipment etc. where, the 	<p style="text-align: center;">1+1+1=3</p>

	use of an electrically non-conductive extinguishing agent is most importance.	
5	Corruption: Corruption erodes trust, weakens democracy, hampers economic development and further exacerbates inequality, poverty, social division and the environmental crisis. Exposing corruption and holding the corrupt to account can only happen if we understand the way corruption works and the systems that enable it. Corruption can happen anywhere: in business, government, the courts, the media, and in civil society, as well as across all sectors from health and education to infrastructure and sports.	2
6	<p>a) Trafficking: Human Trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of people through force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit. Men, women and children of all ages and from all backgrounds can become victims of this crime, which occurs in every region of the world. The traffickers often use violence or fraudulent employment agencies and fake promises of education and job opportunities to trick and coerce their victims.</p> <p>b) Child abuse: Child abuse is not just physical violence directed at a child. It is any form of maltreatment by an adult, which is violent or threatening for the child. This includes neglect. When child abuse occurs in the home and the abuser is, for example, the child's parent or care-giver, this is a form of domestic violence. But children are sometimes abused by other adults on whom they are dependent, such as day nursery workers, teachers and sports coaches.</p> <p>Sometimes abuse is intentional, but not always. If parents or caregivers are no longer able to cope with caring for the child, this can result in dysfunctional behavior and abuse.</p>	2 (Any one)
7	Creative thinking: Creative thinking refers to using abilities and soft skills to come up with new solutions to problems. These are techniques used to look at the issue from different and creative angles, using the right tools to assess it and develop a plan. The focus on creativity and innovation is important because most problems might require approaches that have never been created or tried before.	3
8	<p>a) Team Work: A team is a group of people who work together toward a common goal. Teams have defined membership (which can be either large or small) and a set of activities to take part in. People on a team collaborate on sets of related tasks that are required to achieve an objective. Each member is responsible for contributing to the team, but the group as a whole is responsible for the team's success.</p> <p>b) Personality development: Personality development is about building your capacities, nurturing your talent, enhancing new skill sets, working on your weaknesses, and transforming them into strengths. You, as an individual, have unique skill sets.</p>	3 (Any one)



	Your potential is multi-faceted, and investing in personality development enables you to harness your strengths. Focusing on individual personality development adds to your capabilities and helps your dreams and aspirations turn into a reality.	
9	<p>The various safety tips when you are out for rock climbing are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Always check harness b) Always check knots c) Always wear a helmet d) Always check the rope and belay device e) Always use a long rope – The climbing rope should reach the anchors and lower back down on a sport route or to f) Always pay attention – Keep notice of the instructions of the leader. Never divert your attention to mobile or other distractions. g) Always bring enough gear – Keep extra gears for emergency use. h) Always climb with the rope over your leg – This is important, otherwise you can hit your head. i) Always properly clip the rope – Avoid back clipping, where the rope runs front to back. Carabiner gate should face opposite your direction of travel. j) Always use safe anchors – Keep atleast 3 anchors. Always use a locking carabiner 	4

Section-B

Specialized Subject (Army)

Marking Scheme Class X

Max Marks-10

10	(a)Knoll (b) Spur (c) Col or Saddle (d) Ridge	0.5X4=2
11	<p>Conventional signs are symbols used to represent certain artificial or natural features/objects on the map.</p> <p>Temple :  , Railway line : </p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1+1=2
	Magnetic Variation is the difference between True North and Magnetic North. The amount of magnetic variation depends on two factors - time and place.	1+1=2
12	(a) Distance is overestimated when:- (i) Light is bad. (ii) The sun is shining in the observer's eye.	3

	<p>(iii) The object is small in relation to its surroundings. (iv) Looking through a valley of narrow lane e.g. Street. (v) Lying down.</p> <p>(b) Distance is underestimated when:- (i) The light is bright or the sun is shining from behind the observer. (ii) The object is large in relation to its surrounding. (iii) There is some dead ground between observer and the object. (iv) Looking uphill.</p>	
13	<p>There are two types of cover. They are:- (a) Cover from view. (b) Cover from fire.</p> <p>Cover from View - A person is concealed only from view and not from fire. Example - A person behind a bush or moving in tall grass.</p> <p>Cover from Fire - This means that the concealed person is protected both from view and fire of weapon. Example – A person moving in a nullah or on the other side of a high ground.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1+2=3
	<p>(a) A Section is the smallest sub unit of an Infantry Battalion and is capable of undertaking independent task. It consists of ten persons who are organized in Rifle group and Support Group. (b) Some of the field signals that can be used at night are:- (i) Pre decided signals on a walkie talkie. (ii) Clicks by fingers or by tounge. (iii) Whistle by the mouth. (iv) Use of colour light. (v) Use of blacked out torch. (vi) Firing of weapon.</p>	1.5X2=3

Section-B

Specialized Subject (Air Force)

Marking Scheme Class X

Max Marks-10

10	<p>The invisible and odorless gas which we breathe, which sustains life and produces an infinite variety of phenomena is what we call air. The envelope of air surrounding the earth and extending to great heights is the atmosphere where vast physical processes occur, giving rise to the ever-changing weather phenomena.</p> <p>Different layers of atmosphere are:</p> <p>(a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Mesosphere</p>	1+1=2
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	(d) Thermosphere	
11	<p>Air is a mechanical mixture of a variety of gases. The main constituents of this mixture are nitrogen and oxygen, accounting for almost 99% of the whole, with roughly three parts of nitrogen to one part of oxygen. There are small amounts or traces of other gases.</p> <p>The percentage of composition of dry air by volume is in the proportions as under: -</p> <p>Nitrogen - 78.09 %</p> <p>Oxygen - 20.95 %</p> <p>Argon - 0.93 %</p> <p>Carbon dioxide - 0.03 %</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1+1=2
	<p>The clouds may be defined as a visible aggregate of minute particles of water in the free air. Ice or clouds both are formed by the cooling of masses of damp air, generated by upward motion and its accompanying expansion with a fall of pressure.</p>	2
12	<p>The aims of including aero modeling in the NCC curriculum are to increase awareness about Air related issues in the youth of our country. The aero modeling provides an earnest approach to the understanding of an otherwise highly technical subject, i.e., aerodynamics. The air-minded aero modeler of today is the potential aircraft designer of tomorrow.</p>	3
13	<p>Aero models are classified according to the role and utility of the particular type. These are static models, gliders, control line models, and RC models.</p> <p>The four different types of Aero-Models are: -</p> <p>(a) Static models</p> <p>(b) Control line models</p> <p>(c) Radio Control (RC) models</p> <p>(d) Gliders</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1+2=3
	<p>(a) Screwdriver</p> <p>(b) Hand drill</p>	0.5X6=3

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Sandpaper and pins (d) Pliers (e) Knives with different blades (f) Different kind of saw (g) Files (h) Soldering irons (i) RC set (Transmitter, Receiver, Servos) etc 	
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Section-B
Specialized Subject (Navy)
Marking Scheme Class X

Max Marks-10

1.	<p>Various Types of Charts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Navigational Chart. (b) Ship`s boat charts. (c) Routing charts. (d) Magnetic charts. (e) Ocean sounding charts. (f) LD charts (lattice Decca). (g) Astronomical charts and diagrams. <p>Instruments required for chart work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Dividers b) Compass c) Parallel Ruler d) Protractor e) squares 	1+1=2
2.	<p>Chart Scales. Charts are generally published in three different scales, they are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Small Scale Charts. These are charts covering a very vast area and the information such as sounding, lights etc. are not given in detail. These charts are generally used for passage planning and never should be used for navigation. (b) Medium Scale Charts. These charts are used for passage. The information for navigation including dangers is clearly shown on these charts. These charts cover 	1+1=2

	<p>a general area of about 50 – 70NM.</p> <p>(c) Large Scale Charts. These charts are generally of harbours and their approaches. These charts contain all information's required for precise navigation. These charts cover an area of 5 – 7NM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	
	<p>Radar. Radio aided Direction and ranging i.e. with the help of radio waves, the direction and range of objects are obtained. This Instrument is Used for Navigation.</p>	2
3.	<p>A ship may not always be berthed alongside when in harbor. It is at times required to lay at anchorage for which knowledge of anchor work is essential. Handling of anchor is an essential seamanship evolution and forms a must know aspect of any seaman.</p> <p>Anchor and cable are used to hold a ships position in water. The cable is designed to act as a spring with the anchor holding it secured to the bottom of the sea. The size and type of Anchors and cables depend on the tonnage and type of ship.</p> <p>Purpose of Anchor. Anchor is a hook, attached to a length of chain or rope called a cable, by which a ship or a boat can be held temporarily to the sea bed in a comparatively shallow water.</p> <p>Parts of an Anchor.</p> <p>(a) Anchor Ring.</p> <p>(b) Anchor Shackle.</p> <p>(c) Shank.</p> <p>(d) Fluke.</p> <p>(e) Pea or Bill.</p>	2+1=3
4.	<p>Give Way Together. This is the order to start pulling and it is obeyed together by the whole crew.</p> <p>Precautions while pulling. The following precautions must be taken when going for boat pulling:-</p> <p>(a) Ensure the boat is clear of water.</p> <p>(b) Adequate number of oars & crutches are taken including spare.</p> <p>(c) Life jacket is worn by all the crew.</p> <p>(d) Check the boat plug is firmly secured.</p> <p>(e) First aid kit is carried.</p> <p>(f) Loud hailer, drinking water, sufficient ropes, bailer, anchor, life buoy and boat</p>	1+2=3

	<p>hook are available.</p> <p>(g) Only swimmers and physically fit should participate.</p> <p>(h) Knowledge of local weather and tidal conditions.</p> <p>(i) Rudder, tiller & towing bollard should be properly secured.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	
	<p>Parts of Whaler. Apron, Back board, Badge block, Benches, Bilge, Bilge rails, Bottom board, Bow, Canopy, Capping, Drop keel, Cleats, Crutches, Deck Eyes, Floors, Floor board, Garboard strake, Grating, Gudgeon & pintails, Gunwale, Hog, Keel, Keelson, Mast step & clamp, Pillars, Planking, Plug, Ringbolts, Rowlocks, Rubbers, Rudder, Stem, Stern post, Stern sheet, Stretcher, Tabernacle, Thwarts, Timbers, Wash strake</p>	1/2X6=3