

	NCC (Subject Code 076) CLASS XII (2026-27) MARKING SCHEME	
	PART-I: COMMON SUBJECTS (Total Marks : 49)	
	SECTION A	
1.	Choose the correct option:	
i.	D) a, c and d only	1
ii.	a) A ii , B I, C iii, D iv	1
iii	a) Short trail (Tol shastra)	1
iv	a) 6	1
v	b) 10 - 15 rds pm	1
vi	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
vii	a) 23 December 2005	1
viii	A) a, b and c only	1
ix	c) Depressants	1
x	a) Carabiners	1
xi	a) High wall	1
	SECTION B	
2	It includes such things as tone of voice, a nod of head, using silence, frowning, smiling, body posture, touch, shaking of the head to communicate approval or any other relevant	2 (4 x 0.5 =2)
3	A- Wind related – Storms, cyclones,etc 1 Water related – Floods, drought,etc 1 OR B- Man-made disasters – Accidents, Industrial mishaps, Warfare, Forest fires,etc 0.5x4	2
4	As per WHO “Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment sexual abuse, neglect or neglect treatment or commercial or other exploitation , resulting in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power”.	2
5	Sleep Bathing Eating and drinking Care and cleanliness of skin, hair and teeth Exercise	2

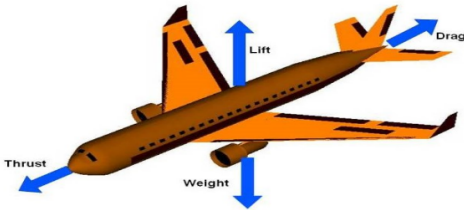
6	A- It may includes soiled waste, disposables, anatomical waste, discarded medicines and chemical wastes..etc OR B- Sources of hazardous waste mainly include industries like textile, tannery, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, paint and dye, petroleum, fertilisers, asbestos, caustic soda, inorganic chemicals and general engineering industries. Hazardous wastes contain heavy metals, cyanides, pesticides, complex aromatic compounds (such as PCBs), and other chemicals which are toxic, reactive etc.	2(1+1)
7	Treatment (a) If the burn is chemical, let water from a pipe or hose flow freely on the burn so that the chemical flows off. (b) Protect the burnt area by applying a bandage or cover exposed part with a clean towel or cloth. (c) Re-assure the patient. (d) Evacuate patient to the nearest hospital or dispensary, etc (Any two)	2 (1+1)
8	A- The short trail is normally carried out when getting on parade with rifle and when stepping forward and to the flanks and during dressing OR B- Sajna (Dressing): In dressing, the front rank raises the left arm instead of the right arm and the rifle is again raised to the position of short trail when moving.	2
9	The difference between dismiss and falling out are as follows:- a) <u>Falling out</u> i) To leave the ranks temporarily ii) A word of command, to close the drill temporarily is given to a body of Cadets required falling in again after a stipulated period b) <u>Dismiss</u> i) A word of command is given for closing drill. ii) Denotes parade is completely terminated..	2+2
10	A)- The following targets are generally used by cadets in firing range: (a) For application firing 1" x 1" target is used b) For grouping, 1" x 1" target with a white patch in the centre of the bull is used. (c) For rapid firing, 6 inches figure target is used. OR B)- Use of Red Flags: No firing should take place until all the red flags are hoisted and look-out men posted as per the range standing orders. One flag will always be on the top of the butt. Flags are a warning that the range is in use. A red flag displayed on the rifle butt indicates that no firing should take place. Suspension of Firing: If firing is suspected during the practice, owing to some unforeseen event, weapons are placed on the ground and the firer stands clear. Inspection of Weapons: The officer in charge of the firing point is responsible for ensuring that all weapons are cleared and inspected before leaving the firing point. A further inspection will be carried out at the conclusion of firing.	4

11	Benefits of obstacles course training: (a) Physical fitness (b) Coordination and balance of mind and body (c) Improves risk-taking ability (d) Over all team spirit	1x4
12	A)- There are 16 articles of the constitution from 36-51, that deal with the Directive Principles of State Policy. Important ones out of these are as follows:- (a) To ensure and protect a social order which stands for the welfare of the people. (b) Separation of judiciary from the executive. (c) Protection of national monuments. (d) Protection and improvement in environment, forests and wild life. (e) Organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. (f) Improvement of public health. (g) Prohibition of intoxicants like alcoholic drinks and drugs. (h) Promotion of educational and economic interests of weaker sections of society. (j) To have a uniform code of law, irrespective of caste, creed, colour or religion. (k) Participation of workers and labourers in the labour law. (l) Promotion of cottage industries. (m) Provision of maternity leave. (n) Education for all. (o) Equal justice for all. (p) Equal pay for equal work applicable for men and women. (q) Adequate means of livelihood for all citizens. B)- Education: Education of the masses can become a very powerful instrument of national unity provided that it is used in the right manner. Religious Tolerance: India is a country with various religious communities. Each community should appreciate the coexistence of other communities and should promote communal harmony by celebrating / observing important days of other communities. Linguistic Tolerance: India, is a multi-lingual country with linguistic groups speaking different languages. Each linguistic group should respect the language of other groups. Every Indian student should be given the facility to learn his/her own language, wherever he/she is in India Use of Radio / TV/Social media: The services of the radio and TV must be intelligently used. People of different states should introduced to each other's cultures and ways of life, and common elements should be stressed. Only this will create an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual understanding. Government Initiative: At the government level, it should be obligatory for members of the All India Services to learn at least one language of a state other than that to which they may belong. On the same principle an All India Educational Service should be set up so that teachers of one state may serve in another. All healthy cultural movements to foster a national, all-India outlook should be encouraged..	1x4

	SECTION-C	
13	a) six steps in front and centre of the platoon b) The platoon has two prescribed formations: line and column.	1+1
14	a). The conversation can be informative, in the form of questions, a negotiation, and statement or open ended questions, instruction, etc. b), To clear up misunderstanding of what has been said a speaker may ask questions to gain information and may repeat it in a different way (paraphrase). c) Speech problem, long sentences, mumbling, speaking too softly, hearing problems, listeners interrupting the speaker, loud external noises, etc. all hamper proper verbal communication.	2+2+2
	PART-II: SPECIAL SUBJECTS (ARMY WING) (Total Marks: 21)	
	SECTION-D	
15	Choose the correct answer.	
I.	c) 19 to 24 years	1
II.	(a) EASTING	1
iii)	a) Section	1
iv)	b) 22, 42, 794	1
v)	a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1
	SECTION-E	
16	A)- Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra, Vir Chakra, etc. OR B)- Ashok Chakra, Shaurya Chakra, Kirti Chakra	2(1+1)
17	Features of walkie/talkie- Portable, easy-to-use, two-way radios for simplex communication (one at a time talk), featuring multiple channels (e.g., 128), VHF/UHF bands, long battery life for field use, and robust build for durability, essential for coordinated cadet training and operations with clear audio and range (any two)	2 (1+1)
18	There are three types of North: True North, Magnetic North and Grid North	2 (1+1)
19	A)- Contour is an imaginary line following surface of the ground at a certain level. Gradient is the slope of the ground expressed as the angle the ground makes with the horizontal OR B)- Magnetic Variation the difference between True North and Magnetic North. It depends on time and place.	2
20	A) a) – i. Unit of Measure ii. Appearance Method iii. Section Average iv. Key Range	4 (2+2)

	v. Halving vi. Bracketing b) i. Broken Ground ii. Flat and Open Ground iii. High Ground iv. Dead Ground OR B) Knots: Ability to join two pieces of material/rope together. Important types of Knots are:- i. Thumb Knot. ii. Overhand Knot. iii. Figure Eight Knot. iv. Thief Knot Lashing : the method employed to tie with ropes , poles, or any rope to a stationary object to securely hold it in place is known as lashing . Square Lashing and Frapping Turns.	
21	A) President Yahya Khan B) On 15 December 1971 C) On 16 Dec 1971 D) Gen Sam Manekshaw	1X4
	PART-II: SPECIAL SUBJECTS (NAVY WING) (Total Marks: 21)	
	SECTION-D	
15.	Choose the correct answer.	5
i)	b) 17 Gun Salutes	1
ii)	d) Torpedo	1
iii)	c) 1852 metre	1
iv)	c) Splicing	1
V)	a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1
	SECTION-E	
16.	Anchor Ring, Anchor Shackle. Shank, Fluke, Pea or bill, tripping palm, crown	2 (1/2x4)
17.	A) Control markings are used to control the Opening of doors, hatches and certain other openings in accordance with the condition in force. OR B). Those which control the water tight conditions are called 'Watertight Control Markings' and are painted black in colour on doors and hatches. This is to maintain the water tight integrity in case of flooding for isolating that particular compartment which is flooded.	2
18	(a) When the President is embarked (b) When escorting the Presidents ship (c) When engaged in a war	2
19	A) The IN has two Fleets:- (a) Western Fleet. (b) Eastern Flee OR	2

	B) The VCNS is the head of the Staff Branch - I. He is responsible for planning, programming and all administrative services. He co-ordinates the IHQ and officiates as CNS in his absence	
20	A). Magnetic compass. It is a magnet freely suspended in a horizontal plane which settles with one end pointing approximately to the true north. The reading obtained does not give us the true north due to various external factors such as earth's magnetism and ships magnetic property. Gyro Compass. This instrument is a rapidly spinning wheel or gyroscope, the axis of which is made to point along the meridian towards true north. It is measured clockwise from 000 to 360. OR B). a) Radar. Radio aided Direction and ranging i.e. with the help of radio waves, the direction and range of objects are obtained. (b) Sextant. It is an instrument by which a ship's position can be determined by taking the sight of heavenly bodies such as sun, stars, etc. (c) Compass. It is used to find the direction of the ship at sea. There are mainly two types of compass magnetic and gyro. (d) Echo Sounder. It is an instrument by which depth of the water can be measured below the keel of the ship. This helps us to prevent the ship from grounding e) Log. f) Plott g) Chart	4(2+2))
	SECTION-F	
21	a) On 26 January 1950 b) INS Delhi c) On 26 January 1950 d) In the late 50's the second cruiser INS Mysore & 02 Frigates INS Trishul & Talwar were acquired	1x4
	PART-II: SPECIAL SUBJECTS (AIR WING) (Total Marks: 21)	
	SECTION-D	
15.	Choose the correct answer.	5
i)	c) November	1
ii)	c) Identification of an aircraft	1
iii)	c) Kiran	1
iv)	d) 1999	1
v)	a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
	SECTION-E	
16*.	Scale, Direction, Conventional Signs (Legend), and Grid System.	2 (4 x 0.5)
17.	A)- a) Area Control Centre. (b) Approach Control Office . (c) Aerodrome Control Tower. (d) Flight Information Centre. OR B)- Objectives of Air Traffic Services. (a) To prevent collision between aircraft.	2 (4 x 0.5)

	(b) To prevent collision between aircraft on the maneuvering area and obstructions on that area. (c) To expedite and maintain an orderly flow of traffic. (Any two)	
18.	A)  B) . Bernoulli's principle states that for a fluid in motion, an increase in its speed occurs simultaneously with a decrease in its pressure or a decrease in its potential energy	2
19.	Following are the different Branches in the IAF:- (a) Flying Branch (b) Navigation Branch (c) Education Branch (d) Medical Branch (e) Administration Branch (f) Logistic Branch (g) Meteorology Branch (h) Engineering Branch	2
20	A) Constructions plans are provided normally with all model kits. These should be studied thoroughly. Then follow the shaping of various parts using sandpaper and sand blocks as shown in the blue print. After which the whole plan is fixed on the drawing board. Then the individual parts are placed on the blue print and make sure it is proper as per the blue print. Parts are then assembled together as per the dimensions provided in the blue print. Dope is applied with brush but only in thin coats two to three times. Sand the excess dope using a fine emery paper. Apply a coat of surfacer using a brush or spray gun and make sure it has covered all the wooden area OR B) First, the whole plan is fixed on to the drawing board. Then the individual parts are fixed on it with the help of pins parts are then glued together with cement. After drying, the various components are assembled together with correct alignment. Sand papers of various grades are used for smoothening out of edges and curves. Patience and meticulous operation is needed at this point. Assemble the bell crank assembly with the lead outs carefully. Model is then covered with silver foil, monokote or tissue paper. Dope may be applied with brush, in thin coats two to three times. Before engine installation, ensure that the engine compartment is properly treated with paint work. Engines are mounted either by projection made of hard wood beams or on screws against the plywood	4
21	i. d) both RDC and AIVSC ii. a) True iii. c) sandpaper and sand blocks iv. b) Construction plan	1x4