

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER**  
**2014-15**  
**NCC**  
**CLASS XII**

Q.no.	QUESTIONS	Marks	Unit/Typology
1.	What is a Drill?	1	2/K
2.	What is a 'Rashtriya Salute'?	1	2/K
3.	What is meant by Mean Point of Impact(MPI)?	1	3/K
4.	When is wheeling used in a drill?	1	2/U
5.	Identify the adventure activity "Belay Device" and "Safe Belt" is associated.	1	8/App
6.	When is the command ' <i>squad tham</i> ' (squad halt) is given? And what are the fundamentals of pace forward ?write about any two.	2	2/K
7.	Explain any two types of obstacle courses.	2	8/U
8.	Mohan is the head of Parasail Safety Council. NCC Cadets have been detailed for Parasailing adventure activity. List safety tips that Mohan would advice to NCC authorities before the adventure activity is being conducted. Any 8	2	8/App
9.	Once sparrows used to be regular visitor to any Indian household and could be seen chirping and hopping open verandas. But now they are vanished and can hardly seen. Identify & explain its cause.	2	9/Hots
10.	"The role of alcohol in traffic safety has caused the greatest threat to safety".On the basis of your understanding, suggest any two ways of solving this problem.	2	6/APP
11.	Briefly describe the contribution of the social reformers of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century which are relevant even in the present day scenario?	3	1/K
12.	Ramabai, a Gandhian, joined the movement launched in the Congress Session of December 1929. During this movement, it was decided that India would celebrate 26th January as the Independence Day. On 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1930, meetings were held all over the country and the Congress tricolour was hoisted.Identify the movement joined by Ramabai and state the aim of this movement? Name the movement that followed the above movement and who started this movement & why ?	3	1/HOTS
13.	Sudha is a NCC Cadet , who is regular for her NCC parades and is highly motivated by the values instilled through various activities in NCC. She has friends who are not a part of NCC but are very close to her. She tries to motivate them to join NCC by making them understand the values that NCC,	3	2/VB

	especially, the drill activity has instilled in her. State any three such values.		
14.	What is the range procedure and safety precautions for the Use of red flag, Suspension of firing and Inspection of weapons.	3	3/K
15.	An anti graft movement was started by a social thinker Rajan Babu. He led a peaceful movement to make a provision for Lok Pal and Lok Ayuktas in every level of Government and its administration who would check the abuse of entrusted power for private gains. Identify the social evil that they will attempt to eradicate from the civil society. Also explain its 'Grand' and 'Systematic' form.	3	6/App
16.	Explain any six safety tips to keep a cadet safe during rock climbing?	3	8/U
17.	Cadet Aarna is a SUO( senior under officer) of the senior division of NCC in her collage. She resides in Ganesh Lane, a congested area of Old Delhi, where buildings are in bad shape and the construction is ages old. There was a tremor( Earth Quake) at 6.8 rector which shook the entire city. Aarna's area was worst affected. Government authority started the relief and rescue operations. Explain Aarna's role in such a situation.	3	5/Hots
18.	The eye hand coordination is the most important element not only in drill but also in weapon training . Mind, eyes and hand have to work in unison. Explain the importance of this coordination for a cadet.	4	2/MD
19.	When is Artificial Respiration given. Explain Schaefer's method of artificial respiration.	4	7/U
20.	Shirine is the school Head Girl and Rahul is the Head Boy. Both are supposed to follow certain norms and have to display a conduct that is a role model for other students. They have to work together as a team in sync with the entire school. The Prefectorial Board had to organize the annual cultural festival. Shirine wanted to go with the theme 'Dances of India' and Rahul suggested 'Festivals of India'. Both were rigid on their selection and had logical reasons for their choice of theme. This resulted in a conflict and the board split into two. a. Identify the type of conflict. State the ways that can be adopted for the resolution of this conflict. b. <b>State the value they(Shirine and Rahul) are lacking?</b>	4	4/MD
21.	What is the purpose of SWOT? How can we capitalize in planning with the internal positive aspects of strength that is under control.	4	4/K
22.	Harish is the Guard Mounting NCO for the Guard of Honour	6	2/App

	Squad for the Vice President's visit to the Republic Day Camp. What procedure will he follow for inspection of Guard?		
23.	<p>Cadets are taken to a shooting range for practice. The rifle given to them weighs, with full magazine and bayonet, 5.392kg and its normal rate of fire is 5 rounds per minute. Its effective range is 225 cm (300 yards).</p> <p>a. Identify the make of the rifle used by the cadets.</p> <p>b. What is the weight of the rifle only and its rapid rate of fire?</p> <p>c. What are the basic essentials of a good shooting ?</p> <p>d. Which firing position is usually used by the cadets in a firing range?</p>	6	3/App
24.	<p>Abha and Radhika are two friends who have been studying together since class 6<sup>th</sup>. They are very close to each other. Abha's father is an Army Officer who is always on different postings. Her mother is a teacher. In spite of their hectic schedules, they have a close knit family. They have dinner together; discuss and talk about the days' work , problems and solutions irrespective of the nature of problem.</p> <p>Radhika's father is a scientist, mother is a lecturer. They love her very much, but whenever she wished to have time with her parents, she always found them busy.</p> <p>Radhika likes to spend more time at Abha's home than her own.</p> <p>a. Identify and explain the basis of every interpersonal relationship missing in the family of Radhika.</p> <p>b. What is the importance of this element in developing a strong interpersonal relationship.</p>	6	4/HOTS

1. Drill is defined as *being instructed in military exercises which involves marching, saluting and turning*.
2. Rashtriya Salute is given to the President and the Governors within their own states.
3. **Mean Point of Impact (MPI)**: The central point of area covered by the group of rounds fired with consistent aim and held at the same aiming mark is called MPI.
4. Used when marching in single file or in threes, the inner man wheels on the circumference of a circle four feet in diameter and changes direction through 90 degrees, speed governed by the ability of the outside man to keep pace by stepping out.
5. Rock climbing is the adventure activity with which belay device & safe belt is associated with.
6. (a) '**Squad tham**' (Squad halt) is given when number of paces are not specified.  
(b) The fundamentals of pace forward are:-
  - i) Left foot shot forward or rear up to the required distance.
  - ii) If more than one pace, normal marching is adopted, stepping a full pace of 30 inches.
7. (a) **Straight Balance** : It is a wooden plank of 3 inches thickness, 4 inches width and 12 feet in length, which is 1 ½ feet above ground level. A cadet crosses this obstacle running, keeping his/her arms open and balancing the body.  
(b) **Clear Jump**: Its structure is just like a straight beam. This wooden beam is 2 ½ feet from the ground. The cadet has to jump over it without touching or using any part of the body.
8. Safety tips advised by the Parasail Safety Council are:
  - (a) Licensing.
  - (b) Established Operators
  - (c) High Winds
  - (d) Visibility
  - (e) Passenger Age and Weight Restrictions
  - (d) Types of Equipment
  - (f) Altitude
  - (g) Ask Questions
  - (h) Release Form

9. Due to sound pollution from mobile towers, many birds like the sparrows have vanished from the cities, disturbing the ecological balance.

10. Ways of solving this problem.

- (a) Don't drive after drinks under any circumstances.
- (b) Strict checking and penalty by police, if found drunk while driving.
- (c) Change of Laws to make it more serious an offence.
- (d) Report cases of drunk driving to police (Any two)

11.(a) Raja Rammohan Roy (1772-1833), founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828, which aimed at purging the society of all its evil practices. He worked for eradicating evils like sati, child marriage and purdah system, championed widow marriage and women's education and favoured the English system of education in India. It was through his effort that sati was declared a legal offence by the British

(b) Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902), the disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, established the Ramkrishna Mission at Belur in 1897. He championed the supremacy of Vedantic philosophy. His talk at the Chicago (USA) Conference of World Religions in 1893 made the westerners realize the greatness of Hinduism for the first time.

12.(a) Civil Disobedience Movement.

(b) The aim of this movement was a complete disobedience of the orders of the British Government.

(c) The Quit India Movement. Gandhiji started the 'Quit India Movement' and decided to launch a mass civil disobedience movement 'Do or Die' call to force the British to leave India.

13. The three values instilled in Sudha because of drill are as follows:

- (a) Team work
- (b) Discipline
- (c) Obedience to orders

14.(a) **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 butt indicates that no firing should take place.

(b) **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.

(c) **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.

15. (a) The social evil is Corruption that they want to eradicate from civil society.

(b) (i) **Grand Corruption:** "Grand" corruption is defined as corruption occurring at the highest levels of government, in a way that requires significant subversion of the political, legal and economic systems. Such corruption is commonly found in countries with authoritarian or dictatorial governments and in those without adequate policing of corruption by anti-corruption agencies.

(ii) **Systemic Corruption:** "Systemic" corruption is, corruption which is primarily due to the weaknesses of an organization or process. It can be contrasted with individual officials or agents who act corruptly within the system. Factors which encourage systemic corruption include conflicting incentives, discretionary powers; monopolistic powers; lack of transparency; low pay; and a culture of impunity.

16. Use the following 10 tips to keep safe when rock climbing:- (Write any Six)

(a) **Always Check Harnesses:** After you've geared up, always check that both the climber's and belayer's harness buckles are doubled back.

(b) **Always Check Knots:** Before you start climbing, always double check that leader's tie-in knot (usually a Figure-8 Follow-Through) is tied right and finished with a backup knot. Also check that the rope is threaded through both the harness waist loop and the leg loops.

(c) **Always Wear a Helmet:** A climbing helmet is essential if you want to live long and prosper. Always wear one when climbing or belaying. Helmets protect your head from falling rocks and from the impact of falling.

(d) **Always Check the Rope and Belay Device:** Before you lead a route, always double check that the rope is properly threaded through the belay device. Also, always make sure the rope and belay device are attached with a locking carabineer to the belayer's harness.

(e) **Always Use a Long Rope:** Make sure your climbing rope is long enough to reach the anchors and lower back down on a sport route or to reach a belay ledge on multi-pitch routes. When sport climbing, if you have any doubt that the rope is too short, always tie a stopper knot in the tail end to avoid being dropped to the ground.

(f) **Always Pay Attention:** When you're belaying, always pay attention to the leader above who is the one taking the risks of a fall. Don't visit with other climbers at the base, talk on a cell phone, or call out instructions. Never take the leader off belay unless it is absolutely certain that the leader is tied in and safe and communicates that to you.

(g) **Always Bring Enough Gear:** Before climbing a route, always eyeball it from the ground and determine what is needed. You know best. Don't rely strictly on a guidebook what to bring. If it's a sport route, verify visually how many bolts need quick draws. If in doubt—always bring more than you think you need.

(j) **Always Climb With the Rope Over the Leg:** When leading, always make sure the rope is over your leg rather than between them or behind one. If falling with the rope in this position, flip upside down and hit the head. Wear a helmet for protection.

(k) **Always Clip the Rope Properly:** Make sure that the climber is always clipped to the rope through carabineers on quick draws correctly. Avoid back clipping, where the rope runs front to back rather than back to front in the carabineer. Make sure the carabineer gate faces opposite the climber's direction of travel, otherwise the rope can come unclipped. Always use locking carabiners on important placements.

(l) Always Use Safe Anchors: At the top of a pitch or route, always use at least two anchors. Three is better. Redundancy keeps the climber alive. On a sport route, always use locking carabineers if lowering down to top-rope off the anchors.

17. Aarna can assist in the rescue operations by being part of any of the action groups made for the purpose of rescue and evacuation of the casualties the groups are as follows:

(a) **Relief Group:** This group provides assistance to collect and distribute relief materiel such as food supply, cloth, kerosene, diesel, utensils etc. and coordinate all the relief requirement of the other action groups.

(b) **Shelter Management Group:** This group will be employed for establishment or looking after shelters and safe houses providing the evacuees with food, water and medication requirements. This group can also coordinate with the government authorities to ensure that, the health and nutrition facilities are available for the extra vulnerable groups like women and children.

(c) **Evacuation and Rescue Groups:** The members of this group have to be physically strong (both SD and SW), and should be trained in basic evacuation and rescue methods. The members of this group should coordinate with the state government to get facilities for rescue and evacuation in terms of rescue training, rescue infrastructure and equipment.

(d) **First Aid Medical Groups:** There should be equal number of JD/SD and JW/SW cadets in this group. Those with some knowledge of nursing will be preferable. The members will have to go through intensive training and drills for first aid.  
( for other groups refer to page124 & 125)

18. (i)The laws of aiming are focused towards the coordination of mind, eyes & hand during shooting the weapon.

(a) Focusing on the target so that a clear picture is formed on the retina of the eye and getting true centre of the target. Then with the eye, focus to the foresight.

(b) Holding the rifle properly and keeping it upright.

(c) Close the left eye and focus the foresight.

(d) See the foresight through the black sight „U“. The foresight is seen right in the centre of the U. The tip of the foresight must be aligned in the centre and in level with the shoulder of the U.

(ii) During any drill related command the coordination of mind ,eyes & hands is very essential because the brain receives the orders & as a result there is automatic coordination of eyes & hands & the cadet is able to follow the orders & execute them in a correct manner.

19. If there is any irregularity in breathing or a cardiac arrest, artificial respiration is given.If it is given correctly and in time, the patient’s life can be saved.

Schaefer’ s Method



- (i) **Position of the Casualty:** Lay the casualty in prone position with hand one over other under his head, the head turned to one side, mouth and nose unobstructed.
- (ii) **Position of the Operator:** Face the casualty's head; kneel on both knees at the side of casualty just below his hip joint. Sit back on your heels, place your hands on the loins of the casualty, one on each side of back bone with wrists almost touching, and thumbs as far forward as possible without strain, and fingers together.
- (iii) **Movement 1:** Without bending your elbows swing slowly forward by unbending the knees until the thighs are in almost upright position, allowing the weight from your body to be communicated to the casualty's loins. This causes abdominal organ compression against the ground and up against the diaphragm. Air is forced out of the lungs, thus expiration takes places.
- (iv) **Movement 2:** Swing back slowly on to your heels, thus relaxing the pressure. This causes the abdominal organs to fall back and the diaphragm to come down thus inducing inspiration. These 2 movements must be carried out smoothly and rhythmically and should take 5 seconds (i.e. 12 times per minutes). Artificial respiration must be continued until natural breathing is restored, or unless a doctor decides that further efforts will be of no use.

20. (a) The type of conflict in the given situation is 'interpersonal conflict'.

(b) **Techniques for Resolving Conflicts:** Here are some field-tested approaches to conflict

resolution. Most of them emphasize a collaborative or win-win philosophy.

a) **Confrontation and Problem Solving Leading to Win-Win.**

i) The most highly recommended way of resolving conflict is confrontation and problem-solving. The person identifies the true source of conflict and then resolves it systematically using a problem-solving approach.

ii) Tact is recommended.

iii) The approach to confrontation and problem solving is for each side to list what the other side should do. The two parties then exchange lists, and select a compromise both sides are willing to accept.

iv) The intent of confrontation and problem solving is to arrive at a collaborative solution to conflict.

v) The collaborative style is based on an underlying philosophy of win-win, the belief that after conflict has been resolved, both sides should gain something of value.

b) **Disarm the Opposition:** Disarm the opposition is a method of conflict resolution in which you disarm the criticizer by agreeing with his or her criticism of you. The act of agreeing is disarming if you agree with the criticism, the criticizer no longer has reason to use his or her armament Disarming generally works more effectively than counter attacking a person with whom you are in conflict.

c) **Cognitive Restructuring:** According to the technique of cognitive restructuring,



you mentally you mentally convert negative aspects into positive ones by looking for positive elements in a situation. If your search for the beneficial elements in a situation, there will be less area for dispute.

d) **Appeal to Third Party:** If you cannot resolve the problem yourself, make a formal appeal to a higher-level official or authority. Virtually all employers have some sort of appeal process. A labor union represents another method of appealing to a third party.

e) **The Grievance Procedure:** The formal process of filing a complaint and resolving a dispute is the grievance procedure. It can also be regarded as a third-party method of resolving conflict. The steps in the grievance procedure may vary from one to six. Typical steps are as follows:

- i) Initiation of the formal grievance.
- ii) Second-level of management.
- iii) A higher-level manager and the local union president
- iv) Arbitration. (Only about 1 percent of grievances go all the way to arbitration.)

(c) They both lack the following values:

- (i) trust (ii) confidence (iii) faith (iv) team- work.

21. The purpose of a SWOT is to actively promote the identified strengths, minimize weaknesses by planning them out of existence, exploit the opportunities before the window closes and have contingency plans in place to minimize threats before they materialise.

While we mention the *strengths* we understand – the Internal positive aspects that are under control and upon which we can capitalize while planning:

- (a) Work experience.
- (b) Education, including value-added features.
- (c) Strong technical knowledge within your field (e.g. hardware, software,).
- (d) Specific transferable skills (e.g., communication, teamwork).
- (e) Personal characteristics (e.g., strong work ethic, self-discipline, creativity, optimism, or a high level of energy).
- (f) Good contacts/successful networking.
- (g) Interaction with professional organizations.

22. Harish will follow the following procedure for the inspection of the Guard:

The Guard mounting NCO is twelve paces away from the guard. He falls in the Guard and inspects as under:-

- (a) '**Guard-Parade Par**' (Guard get on parade): The guard comes to attention, steps off and falls in the open order, twelve paces away from the guard mounting NCO and stands at ease in succession from the right.
- (b) „**Guard Savdhan**': Guard comes to attention.
- (c) „**Guard Dahine Saj**': The Guard commander turns to his right and march out five paces, halt, turnabout, dress the front rank. He then dresses the rear rank and gives the command „**Samne-Dekh**' and returns to his original position.
- (d) „**Guard-Bagal Shast(r)**': Guard does the shoulder arms.

- (e) The Guard Mounting NCO then reports to the Orderly Officer (who has taken position 6 paces behind the guard mounting NCO).
- (f) „*Guard nirikshan ke lie hazir hai*’: The guard mounting NCO then falls in on the right of the guard, six paces away from the guard commander.

23. (a) The make of the rifle is 7.62 mm SLR.

(b) The weight is 4.4 kg

(c) The three basic essentials of good shooting are:-

- i) The position must be comfortable and hold so firm that the rifles gains a rock like steadiness.
- ii) The firer must aim correctly.
- iii) The trigger be pressed in such a way that aim is not disturbed.
- (d) Lying position is usually used.

24. (a) Communication is conveying a message – verbally, written or through the use of signs. If we do not talk with others, then they will not know what we are thinking and they will not be able to understand us. One will feel terribly lonely this way. For some people, it is the problem of not knowing how to communicate. For others, it may be that they are too afraid to talk about their problems, share their views, and let others know what is going on in their mind.

(b) We can see the importance of it in the following ways:

- i) Lack of communication breeds problems in relationships
- .ii) We tend to assume that others know what we want or how we feel.
- iii) We expect people to understand us.
- iv) The truth is they do not understand us, as we choose to believe that, ideas can get across at the unspoken level!
- v) The communication between us and our loved ones is merely functional – out of necessity.
- vi) We waste many opportunities to enhance our understanding of each other and improve our relationship.