

Class: X
National Corpse Cadet (076)
Marking Scheme 2018-19

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

	Common Subject	49
1.	Defence Secretary	1 mark/ U1/ Pg.no.6/ Para 10
2.	Cautionary Executive	1 mark/ U4/ Pg.no.52/ Para 1
3.	22 Deluxe Rifle	1 mark/ U5/ Pg.no.73
4.	'Spongy bone' is the other term used for loosely arranged bone.	1 mark/ U9/ Pg.no.161/ Para 6
5.	The Kashmiri stag or deer	1 mark/ U10/ Pg.no.212/ Para 112
6.	i. Command 'khuli line chal' is given to inspect the squad and for squad drill. ii. Command 'nikat line chal' is given when inspection of the squad is over and before marching of the squad.	2 mark/ U4/ Pg.no.58-59/ Para 11 & 14
7.	A.10mm B. Lead/Copper	2 mark/ U5/ Pg.no.74/ Para 7
8.	(a) Keep toilet items handy. This will ensure that no germs/infection enters the body through consumption of water or food. (b) Carry all possible essentials in the rucksack with the expedition. Heavy items could be ferried by road. (c) Carry sleeping mattress or durrie for night halts. Carry adequate woollens for the period of the trek. (Any two of these or any other relevant point.)	2 mark/ U6/ Pg.no.217/ Para 09
9.	A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak B. The "Servants of India Society" C. Gandhiji	3 mark/ U2/ Pg.no.32
10.	Civil Defence was first established in India on 24th October 1941. Two significant events took place after independence which gave a major fillip to Civil Defence in India. i. The first was the Chinese aggression in November, 1962. ii. And the other was the Indo-Pakistan conflict in September 1965.	3 mark/ U3/ Pg.no.92/ Para 03
11.	i. The command 'savadhan' is given to a cadet when speaking to or being addressed by a superior officer. ii. The command 'vishram' is given when addressing by the senior officer is over. iii. And to relax the cadets without much of body movement the command 'aaram se' is given.	3 mark/ U4/ Pg.no.54-55

12.	The advantages of this approach are that:- (a) It shows courtesy and the fact that you appreciated the interview. (b) It allows you a final chance to impress the individual interviewers. (c) It gives them a final contact that makes you memorable with the interviewers.	3 mark/ U7/ Pg.no.280-281/ Para 10
13.	i. Focus on the target so that a clear picture is formed on the retina of the eye and get the true centre of the target. Then with the eye focus to the foresight. ii. Hold the rifle properly and keep it upright. iii. Close the left/right eye and focus the foresight. vi. See the foresight through back sight 'U'. The foresight should be seen right in the centre of the U. The tip of the fore sight must be aligned in the centre and in level with the shoulder of the U.	4 mark/ U5/ Pg.no.82/ Para 07
14.	TV's, Refrigerators, Telephones, Air Conditioners, Computers, Mobile Phones etc.	4 mark/ U5/ Pg.no.82/ Para 07
15.	i. Aiming position- on coming into the aim the firer must take the first pressure. ii. Breathing- just before taking an aim, breathing must gently restrained. It is important to coordinate so that, when the foresight comes to the point of aim, the breath is partially exhaled. iii. Firing - Immediately on 'correct aim', the second pressure will be taken and shot fired. For a second or two after firing, There should be no relaxation of the hold or movement of trigger, finger or head. iv. Follow Through - The hold and aim must be maintained until the bullet has left the barrel. Better still, fire should allow through until has reached the target. v. Declaration - The firer declares if the aim at the time of firing is not correct e.g. Left, right, high or low. A correct shot should not be declared. v. Reloading in the shoulder and realignment-Immediately after follow through or declaration, re-loading at the shoulder should be carried out. Having re-loaded the firer should realign his sights approximately on the target.	6 mark/ U5
16.	Before setting out for a trek, following hints and tips are required to be considered during the planning phase carefully:- (a) Keep toilet items handy. This will ensure that no germs/infection enters the body through consumption of water or food. (b) Carry all possible essentials in the rucksack with the expedition. Heavy items could be ferried by road. (c) Carry sleeping mattress or durrie for night halts. (d) Carry adequate woollens for the period of the trek. (e) Take off your shoes at drink and lunch halts. This will give	6 mark/ U6/ Pg.no.216/ Para 07

	relaxation to your feet. (f) Take small steps when ascending up slope. (g) Ensure good consumption of water at regular intervals. (h) Carry essential medicines to cater for minor injuries or disorders. (j) Acclimatisation is a must for high altitude marches. (k) Wear appropriate clothing to prevent dehydration, sunburn and fatigue. (Any six of these)	
17.	Literacy is the ability to read, write, speak, listen, and communicate effectively. Literacy is the ability to read and write one's own name and further for knowledge and interest, write coherently, and think critically about the written word. Reasons for Low Literacy Rate in India. Some of the reasons for low literacy rates in India are:- (a) <u>Inadequate / Poor Infrastructure.</u> Study of 188 government-run primary schools in central and northern India revealed that 59% of the schools had no drinking water facility and 89% no toilets. In 600,000 villages and multiplying urban slum habitats, 'free and compulsory education' is the basic literacy instruction dispensed by barely qualified para teachers'. The average Pupil - Teacher Ratio for All India is 1:42, implying teacher shortage. It is estimated that at least 35 million, and possibly as many as 60 million, children aged 6–14 years are not in school. <u>Caste System.</u> Discrimination of lower castes has resulted in high dropout rates and low enrolment rates. The National Sample Survey Organization and the National Family Health Survey collected data in India on the percentage of children completing primary school which are reported to be only 36.8% and 37.7% respectively. (c) <u>Poverty.</u> Absolute poverty in India has also deterred the pursuit of formal education as education is not deemed of as the highest priority among the poor as compared to other basic necessities. (d) <u>Gender Bias.</u> The large proportion of illiterate females is another reason for low literacy in India. Inequality based on gender differences resulted in female literacy rates being lower at 65.46% than that of their male counterparts at 82.14%. Less than 2% of girls who engaged in agriculture work attended school. (b) <u>Lack of Political Will.</u> At the time of independence, the literacy rate of India was only 12 %. The fact that we needed to invest more in education was well established, but successive governments have failed to take the required initiative in this regard. The expenditure allocated to education was never above 4.3% of the GDP from 1951–2002 despite the target of 6% laid down by the Kothari Commission.	6 mark/ U 8/ Pg.no. 126/ Para 7&9

Specialised Subject- Army		21
18.	Combat formations are grouped as Corps, Divisions and Brigades. These are commanded by an officer of the rank of Lt General, Maj General and Brig respectively.	2 mark/ U1/ Pg.no.3/ Para 6
19.	Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa, OBE He was appointed as the Commander-in-chief of the Indian Military in 1949.	2 mark/ U2
20.	A map is covered with a network of purple lines, some running North and South and others West and East. These form a series of small squares all over the map. These lines are known as Grid Lines. Rules of Grid Reference i. A reference must always contain an even number of figures. Normally it contains six figures. ii. Always count along the EASTING lines first from the WEST to EAST and then from SOUTH to NORTH along NORTHINGS. iii. For six figure Grid Reference the third and the sixth figure represent the divisions of 1000 meters square to the nearest 10th part, so they have to be estimated and for these figures a slight latitude is allowed. iv. If a general Grid Reference is to be given or there is only one such object in one square e.g. bridge, temple, road junction then its identity and four figure grid reference would suffice. (Any three of these points)	3 mark/ U3/ Pg.no.61-62/ Para 11&12
21.	i. Sheet Bend: To join or bend two ropes of unequal thickness together. The thicker rope is the bend. ii. Double Sheet Bend: Similar to single sheet bend, but gives greater security, also useful for joining wet ropes. iii. Crossover Sheet Bend: This holds more securely than either the single or double sheet bend and has occasional real uses such as fastening the eye of a flag to its halyard where the flapping might undo the double sheet bend. iv. Reef Knot: To securely join two ropes of equal thickness together. Notice the difference in position of the free and standing ends between this and the thief knot. iv. Thief Knot: To tie two ropes of equal thickness together so that they will appear to be tied with a reef knot, and will be re-tied with a true reef knot. This knot was often used by sailors to tie their sea chests, hence the name. v. Carrick Bend: This bend is for the secure fastening of two ropes of even thickness together. It is particularly suitable for hawsers and steel cables. It can be readily undone and does not jam, as do many other bends and knots. vi. Fisherman's Knot: For joining two springy materials together; suitable for wire, fishing gut or vines. Two thumb knots (one on each rope) pulled tight. The knots lock together. (Any three of these)	3 mark/ U4/ Pg.no.124-125/ Para 8

22.	<u>Disadvantages.</u> (a) Vulnerable to physical interference and enemy interception along the entire length of the route. (b) Takes time to construct. (c) Inflexible once it is laid. (d) Expensive in men and material	3 mark/ U5/ Pg.no.157
23.	i. Knoll - A small isolated hill. ii. Spur - A piece of high ground jutting out from a range of hills into lower ground. iii. Spot Height - A point on a map whose height has been determined by Survey methods. This height is printed alongside the point. iv. Bearing - The angle formed by a line joining two points and the North and South line. Bearings are always measured clockwise.	4 mark/ U3/ Pg.no.64-65/ Para 6 & 7
24.	i. Deploy Right arm fully extended above head and waved from side to side, palm open. ii. Halt Right arm raised to full extent above head. iii. Close Right hand place on top of head, elbow to the right. iv. Follow me Right arm swung from rear to front above the shoulder, in "over arm bowling" fashion.	4 mark/ U4/ Pg.no./ Para
Specialised Subject- Navy		21
18.	a. Sierra b. Whiskey c. Romeo d. Hotel	2 mark/ U2/ Pg.no. 81/ Para 5
19.	i. Ship models are helpful to archaeologists in that they allow archaeologists to make estimates regarding the size of the vessel would be in the real life. ii. While this technique makes the assumption that artists scaled the models appropriately, it is useful to get some sense of how large these ships and boats may have been in real life. iii. Archaeologists are able to calculate these estimates of size by employing a series of assumptions about the distance between rowers and a maximum draft of the vessels. (Any other relevant point)	2 mark/ U5/ Pg.no.94/ Para 4
20.	Communication is the exchange of thought, idea, information and data. In communication the message passed should be clear, clarity, understandable between the senders and receivers.	3 mark/ U2/ Pg.no.73 / Para 3
21.	The duration of Short Service Commission is 10 years, extended to 14 years. Women are eligible to apply for Short Service Commission in Law, ATC, Observer, Education & Naval Architecture.	3 mark/ U1/ Pg.no.39/ Para 9
22.	i. Reaching ii. To luff iii. wearing/gybing i. Reaching - A boat is reaching when she is sailing free with the wind abeam or before the beam. ii. To luff - This is altering course to bring the boat's head	3 marks/U 4/pg no 64/Para 4

	closer to the wind. iii. Wearing / Gybing - This is altering course away from the wind until the boat is on her new course or begins to gybe	
23.	When a ship is made it is done in accordance with the blue print. An important aspect in Ship modeling is the ability to read a drawing. Generally a drawing supplied with the kit is known as a blueprint and comprises of two aspects, these are:- (a) The top view or 'Plan'. From the plan, length-breadth and superstructure fittings can be measured. (b) The side view or 'elevation'. From the elevation, length height and the actual thickness of the various parts of the superstructure are measured.	4 marks/U5/Pg no 96 Para 3&4
24.	Heaving Line is a length Of Rope Used Onboard Ship for: (a) Passing the Berthing Hawsers from Ship to Shore and Vice Versa. (b) A heaving line is generally 30 mtrs of 10 mm cordage. (c) One end will be whipped and the other end weighted with a monkeys fist, a small sand bag or a heaving line knot. (d) It is also used to pass the rope from boats coming alongside a ship	4 marks/U3/Pg no 68-69 Para 4
Specialised Subject- Air Force		21
18.	(a) Troposphere - Up to about 11-16 km (b) Stratosphere - Up to about 50 km above troposphere (c) Mesosphere - 50 to 85 km Thermosphere - Above 85 km	2 mark/ U4/ Pg.no.80/ Para 10
19.	Contours are lines joining all places having the same heights above a certain datum level. When these lines are shown approximately then they are known as form lines.	2 mark/ U5/ Pg.no.85/ Para 8
20.	<u>Operation Safed Sagar</u> was the codename assigned to the Indian Air Force's strike to support the Ground troops during <u>Operation Vijay</u> that was aimed to <u>flush out Regular and Irregular troops of the Pakistani Army from vacated Indian Positions in the Kargil sector along the Line of Control.</u>	3 mark/ U1/ Pg.no.
21.	a. Max Take-Off Weight-- 2100 Kgs b. Range-- 500 Km c. HAL.	3 mark/ U2/ Pg.no.37
22.	a. Dr. Thomas Young was the first person to discover the 'lifting' property of a cambered surface in comparison to the flat surface. b. In 1878, Professor Langley builds a petrol driven model called 'Aerodrome No.5'.	3 mark/ U3/ Pg.no.98/ Para 6
23.	a. Shape of wing tip: (i) Circular (ii) Taper (iii) Pointed (iv) Square b. Refer to the given page for diagram.	4mark/ U2/ Pg.no.40
24.	- The details on topographical maps are shown by symbols. Some of which are pictorial in nature, while others are given by a symbol which is accepted internationally. - The signs are uniform on all maps but the colour used may	4 mark/ U5/ Pg.no.86/ Para 9,10

	vary on different scale maps. • Therefore, it is difficult to give a complete list of conventional signs used on various maps. • However, all maps have a list of signs marked on the side of map and these should be studied before using the map for reading purposes. (any three of these)	
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