# CBSE Class 10 NCC 2026-27

## Sample Paper with Solutions

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

**Time Allowed: 3 hours** **Maximum Marks: 70**

### General Instructions

**(i)** The question paper consists of two parts i.e. **PART-I (49 marks)** and **PART-II (21 marks)**.

**(ii)** Part-I is **compulsory for all** and it comprises of **Section-A, Section-B and Section-C**.

**(iii)** Part-II shall be attempted as per the **chosen wing** and it comprises of **Section-D, Section-E and Section-F**.

**(iv)** The paper consists of **01, 02, 04 and 06 mark(s)** questions.

**(v)** The answer to the **01 mark** question is based on MCQ.

**(vi)** The answer to the **02 mark** question should not exceed **35 words**.

**(vii)** The answer to the **04 mark** question should not exceed **80 words**.

**(viii)** The answer to the **06 mark** question should not exceed **150 words**.

**(ix)** There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

## Part I, Section A (11 marks)

*Common subjects (total marks of Part I: 49). Q1 is a set of 11 multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each.*

**1(I). Choose the correct answer**

**When was Girls' Division raised in NCC?** [1 mark]

(A) 1946

(B) 1947

(C) 1948

(D) 1949

**Correct Answer:** (D) 1949

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks for the year in which the Girls' Division was raised in the NCC.
- It is a recall question on NCC history.

**Step 1:** Recall the history In 1946 the Kunzru Committee recommended a national cadet organisation for India.
The NCC was then formed in 1948 under the NCC Act. At that time it was meant for boys.
The Girls Division was raised the very next year, in 1949, so that girls could also train as cadets.

**Step 2:** Check option A (1946) 1946 is the year of the Kunzru Committee. The committee only gave the idea of an NCC. No Girls Division existed then. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option B (1947) 1947 is the year India became independent. The NCC itself was not yet raised, so there could be no Girls Division. So (B) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option C (1948) 1948 is the year the NCC was formed. Boys were the cadets at that time. Girls joined a year later. So (C) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Check option D (1949) This matches the history above. The Girls Division was raised in 1949. So (D) is correct.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The Girls' Division was raised in the NCC in 1949. This is option D.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Remember that the NCC was formed in 1948. Girls came in one year later.

**1(II). The angle formed between toe-to-toe in attention position is-** [1 mark]

(A) 45 degree

(B) 20 degree

(C) 30 degree

(D) 10 degree

**Correct Answer:** (C) 30 degree

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question is about the position of attention in drill.
- It asks for the angle that the two feet make with each other at attention.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule At attention the cadet stands straight with the heels together and touching.
The feet are turned outwards so that the two feet make an angle of 30 degrees.
The weight of the body rests equally on both feet.

**Step 2:** Check option A (45 degree) 45 degrees would spread the toes too far apart. The cadet would look splayed and not smart. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option B (20 degree) 20 degrees is smaller than the correct angle. The feet would look almost parallel. So (B) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option C (30 degree) This is the angle given in the drill book for the attention position. So (C) is correct.

**Step 5:** Check option D (10 degree) 10 degrees is far too small. The feet would be nearly parallel. So (D) is wrong.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The angle between the feet at attention is 30 degrees. This is option C.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the V shape made by the feet when the heels are together.

**1(III). How many seats per course through Naval SSB are reserved for 'C Certificate holders?** [1 mark]

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C) 6

(D) 7

**Correct Answer:** (C) 6

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks how many seats in each course are kept for NCC 'C' Certificate holders when they join the Navy through the Service Selection Board (SSB).

**Step 1:** Recall the facility Cadets who hold the NCC 'C' Certificate get a special entry to the armed forces. For the Navy, a fixed number of seats in every course is reserved for them.
The number of such seats per course is 6.

**Step 2:** Check option A (4) 4 seats is fewer than the number reserved. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option B (5) 5 seats is also not the reserved number. So (B) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option C (6) 6 seats per course are reserved for NCC 'C' Certificate holders. So (C) is correct.

**Step 5:** Check option D (7) 7 seats is more than the number reserved. So (D) is wrong.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Six seats per course are reserved for 'C' Certificate holders through the Naval SSB. This is option C.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** This is a fact from the NCC chapter on benefits of the 'C' Certificate.

**1(IV). Which of the following are Dos instructions to be followed by NCC Cadets performing disaster related tasks?**
**i. Assist in traffic management under supervision**
**ii. Cadets should operate away from the group**
**iii. collect data of the injured and casualties**
**iv. Cadets should be involved in removal of toxic material** [1 mark]

(A) i, ii and iii

(B) ii, iii and iv

(C) Only i and iii

(D) Only iii and iv

**Correct Answer:** (C) Only i and iii

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We have four instructions.
- We must pick the ones that cadets should DO while helping in a disaster.

**Step 1:** Check statement (i) Cadets can help the police and civil staff to manage traffic, but only under supervision. This is a Do instruction. So (i) is a Do.

**Step 2:** Check statement (ii) Cadets must stay with their group and their leader for safety and control. Working away from the group is unsafe. So (ii) is a Don't.

**Step 3:** Check statement (iii) Cadets can collect data about the injured and the casualties. This helps the rescue teams. So (iii) is a Do.

**Step 4:** Check statement (iv) Removing toxic material is dangerous and needs trained personnel and equipment. Cadets should not do it. So (iv) is a Don't.

**Step 5:** Pick the option The Dos are (i) and (iii) only.
Option A has (ii), option B has (ii) and (iv), option D has (iv). All three include a Don't. So they are wrong.
Option C, 'Only i and iii', is correct.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Only statements i and iii are Dos for cadets in disaster tasks. This is option C.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Ask which tasks are safe and supervised for young cadets.

**1(IX). Which of the following is NOT a insect borne disease?** [1 mark]

(A) Typhus

(B) Diphtheria

(C) Kala Azar

(D) Filaria

**Correct Answer:** (B) Diphtheria

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We need the disease that is not spread by insects.

**Step 1:** Check option A (Typhus) Typhus is spread by lice, fleas or mites. So it is insect borne. (A) is wrong.

**Step 2:** Check option B (Diphtheria) Diphtheria is caused by a bacterium. It spreads through droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes. No insect is involved. So (B) is correct.

**Step 3:** Check option C (Kala Azar) Kala Azar is spread by the bite of the sand fly. So it is insect borne. (C) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option D (Filaria) Filaria is spread by the bite of the Culex mosquito. So it is insect borne. (D) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Conclusion Diphtheria is not an insect borne disease. This is option B.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Ask which disease passes through coughs and sneezes instead of an insect bite.

**1(V). There are two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct answer from the options given below.**

**Assertion (A): Communication is the exchange of information between people by means of speaking, writing or by using a common system of signs or behaviour.**

**Reason (R): An effective communication means having the skill to recognise if and when there are barriers to communication are resolved.** [1 mark]

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

**Correct Answer:** (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Check the Assertion (A) The assertion defines communication as the exchange of information between people by speaking, writing or using a common system of signs or behaviour. This is the standard definition. So (A) is true.

**Step 2:** Check the Reason (R) The reason says that effective communication needs the skill to recognise when barriers to communication exist and to resolve them. This is also a correct statement from the leadership lessons. So (R) is true.

**Step 3:** Check if R explains A Communication is the exchange of information. That exchange works only when the message reaches the other person and is understood. Barriers such as noise, language gaps or poor listening stop this. R tells what makes the exchange in A effective, so it explains A.

**Step 4:** Check the options Option B says R is not the explanation, but R does explain how A works well. So (B) is wrong.
Option C says R is false. R is true, so (C) is wrong.
Option D says A is false. A is true, so (D) is wrong.
Option A says both are true and R explains A. So (A) is correct.

**Step 5:** Conclusion Both statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A. This is option A.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** First test A, then R, then ask whether R gives the reason behind A.

**1(VI). Match Column A with Column B with regard to .22 Deluxe BA Rifle.**

| Column A | Column B |
|---|---|
| a. Muzzle Velocity | i. 10-15 rds/pm |
| b. Maximum Range | ii. 10 rounds |
| c. Magazine Capacity | iii. 1700 yards |
| d. Rapid Rate of Fire | iv. 2700/sec |

[1 mark]

(A) a-i; b-ii; c-iii; d-iv

(B) a-iv; b-iii; c-ii; d-i

(C) a-iii; b-iv; c-ii; d-i

(D) a-ii; b-i; c-iii; d-iv

**Correct Answer:** (B) a-iv; b-iii; c-ii; d-i

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Recall the data of the .22 Deluxe BA rifle Muzzle velocity is the speed of the bullet as it leaves the muzzle. For this rifle it is 2700 per second (feet per second).
Maximum range is 1700 yards.
Magazine capacity is 10 rounds.
Rapid rate of fire is 10-15 rounds per minute.

**Step 2:** Match the pairs a (Muzzle Velocity) goes with iv (2700/sec).
b (Maximum Range) goes with iii (1700 yards).
c (Magazine Capacity) goes with ii (10 rounds).
d (Rapid Rate of Fire) goes with i (10-15 rds/pm).

**Step 3:** Write the code The matching is a-iv; b-iii; c-ii; d-i.

**Step 4:** Check the options Option A pairs muzzle velocity with 10-15 rds/pm, which is wrong.
Option C pairs muzzle velocity with 1700 yards, which is wrong.
Option D pairs muzzle velocity with 10 rounds, which is wrong.
Option B has all four pairs right. So (B) is correct.

**Step 5:** Conclusion The correct matching is a-iv; b-iii; c-ii; d-i. This is option B.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Use the units: yards for distance, rounds for count, rds/pm for rate, per sec for speed.

**1(VII). Which of the following are punishments for offences covered under POCSO Act?**
**a. Sexual Assault Section 7**
**b. Aggravated Sexual Assault Section 10**
**c. Sexual Harassment of the child Section 11**
**d. Use of child for pornographic purposes Section 12**

[1 mark]

(A) a, b and c

(B) b, c and d

(C) Only a and b

(D) Only a and c

**Correct Answer:** (D) Only a and c

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- POCSO means the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.
- Each offence is linked with a section number.
- We must find which listed pairs (offence and section) are correct.

**Step 1:** Check item a Sexual assault of a child is covered in Section 7 of the Act. The pair is correct. So a is right.

**Step 2:** Check item b Aggravated sexual assault is dealt with in Section 9 (the punishment follows in Section 10). The list ties it to Section 10 as the offence, which does not match. So b is not accepted.

**Step 3:** Check item c Sexual harassment of a child is covered in Section 11. The pair is correct. So c is right.

**Step 4:** Check item d Use of a child for pornographic purposes is covered in Section 13, not Section 12. So d is wrong.

**Step 5:** Pick the option Only a and c are right. Option A and B include b, option C includes b. These are wrong. Option D, 'Only a and c', is correct.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Only a and c are correct. This is option D.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Compare each offence with the section number you remember for it.

**1(VIII). Which of the following is NOT a bad habit in drill?** [1 mark]

(A) Rolling of eyes

(B) Dragging foot

(C) Co-ordination

(D) Clicking of heels

**Correct Answer:** (C) Co-ordination

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The word NOT is important here.
- We need the option that is not a bad habit in drill.

**Step 1:** Recall bad habits in drill Bad habits spoil the smartness and the unity of the squad. Common ones are rolling the eyes, dragging the feet, clicking the heels and swinging the body.

**Step 2:** Check option A (Rolling of eyes) Eyes must look to the front. Rolling them is a bad habit. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option B (Dragging foot) Feet must be lifted and put down firmly. Dragging them is a bad habit. So (B) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option C (Co-ordination) Co-ordination means all movements are done together and in time. It is a good quality in drill, not a bad habit. So (C) is correct.

**Step 5:** Check option D (Clicking of heels) Clicking the heels together while marking time or halting is a bad habit. So (D) is wrong.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Co-ordination is a good quality, not a bad habit. This is option C.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the one option that describes a good quality of a squad.

**1(X). Which of the following is a safety guideline related to trekking?** [1 mark]

(A) Do study the weather forecast of the area of trekking

(B) Ensure good consumption of water

(C) Carry essential medicines for minor injuries

(D) Carry adequate woollens

**Correct Answer:** (A) Do study the weather forecast of the area of trekking

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We must choose the option that is listed as a safety guideline for trekking.

**Step 1:** Recall the guideline Before a trek, the team must plan the safety side first. Studying the weather forecast of the trekking area is the first safety step. Rain, snow or a storm can make a trek dangerous.

**Step 2:** Check option A Studying the weather forecast of the area is the listed safety guideline. So (A) is correct.

**Step 3:** Check option B Drinking enough water is a health habit during the trek, not the listed safety guideline. So (B) is not the answer.

**Step 4:** Check option C Carrying medicines is an item of the kit for first aid. So (C) is not the answer.

**Step 5:** Check option D Woollens are an item of clothing to be packed. So (D) is not the answer.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The safety guideline listed for trekking is to study the weather forecast of the area. This is option A.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** A safety guideline is a planning step taken before the trek starts.

**1(XI). Which of the following is a renewable source?** [1 mark]

(A) Coal

(B) Geo-thermal

(C) Oil

(D) Natural Gas

**Correct Answer:** (B) Geo-thermal

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- A renewable source of energy is one that is naturally replaced in a short time and does not run out, such as the Sun, wind, water and heat from the earth.

**Step 1:** Check option A (Coal) Coal took millions of years to form from plants. Once used it is not replaced. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 2:** Check option B (Geo-thermal) Geo-thermal energy comes from the heat inside the earth. This heat is always present and keeps being renewed. So (B) is correct.

**Step 3:** Check option C (Oil) Oil is a fossil fuel that took millions of years to form. It is not renewable. So (C) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option D (Natural Gas) Natural gas is also a fossil fuel and is limited. So (D) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Conclusion Geo-thermal energy is the renewable source. This is option B.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Coal, oil and gas are fossil fuels. Which option is not one of them?

## Part I, Section B (30 marks)

*Common subjects. Short answer questions of 2 and 4 marks.*

**2(A). What is excretory system? Name any two excretory organs.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question has two parts. First define the excretory system.
- Then name any two excretory organs. It is a 2 mark question and the answer should stay within 35 words.

**Step 1:** Recall the definition Excretion is the process by which waste products are removed out of the body.
The group of organs that does this work is called the excretory system.

**Step 2:** Recall the organs Waste leaves the body through the skin (as sweat), the lungs (as carbon dioxide), the kidneys (as urine) and the gastrointestinal tract (as solid waste).

Any two of these are enough.

**Step 3:** Write the answer Give one mark for the definition and half a mark each for the two organs.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The excretory system removes waste products from the body. Two organs are the kidneys and the skin.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Define excretion first, then name two organs that remove waste.

**OR**

**2(B). What is respiratory system? Name two respiratory organs.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We need to define the respiratory system and name two of its organs.
- The answer for 2 marks should be within 35 words.

**Step 1:** Recall the definition Respiration is the process by which oxygen is taken in and carbon dioxide is given out.
The respiratory system is the group of organs that carries out this process.

**Step 2:** Recall the organs Air enters through the nose, then passes through the pharynx, larynx, trachea and bronchi, and finally reaches the lungs.
All of these are respiratory organs. Any two will get the marks.

**Step 3:** Write the answer Give one mark for the definition and half a mark for each organ.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The respiratory system takes oxygen in and removes carbon dioxide. Two organs are the nose and the lungs.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Respiration means taking in oxygen and giving out carbon dioxide.

**3(A). In which year Gandhiji returned to India? In which year he gave the call for Non-cooperation movement and why?** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- There are three small parts: the year Gandhiji came back to India, the year of the call for Non-cooperation, and the reason for it.
- The answer is for 2 marks, within 35 words.

**Step 1:** Recall the first year Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915.

**Step 2:** Recall the second year The NCC text gives 1921 as the year in which Gandhiji gave the call for the Non-cooperation movement.

**Step 3:** Recall the reason He gave the call to protest against the ills of the British rule. People were asked to stop cooperating with the government, for example by leaving government jobs and schools, and boycotting foreign cloth.

**Step 4:** Write the answer One mark for the year of return. One mark for the year of the call with the reason.

**Step 5:** Conclusion Gandhiji returned to India in 1915 and gave the call for Non-cooperation in 1921 against the ills of the British rule.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the two dates in Gandhiji's life and why people stopped helping the British.

**OR**

**3(B). Who was universally recognised as the 'Father of the Indian movement'? Which organisation was founded by him in 1916?** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Two facts are asked: the leader called the 'Father of the Indian movement', and the organisation he founded in 1916.

**Step 1:** Recall the leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak is the leader given this title in the NCC text. He was a strong voice for freedom and said that Swaraj is our birthright.

**Step 2:** Recall the organisation In 1916 Tilak founded the Indian Home Rule League. Its aim was self-rule for India.

**Step 3:** Write the answer One mark for the name of the leader and one mark for the organisation.

**Step 4:** Conclusion Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the Father of the Indian movement and he founded the Indian Home Rule League in 1916.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Recall the leader who said Swaraj is my birthright, and his 1916 League.

**4. Enlist any four documents needed for conducting firing.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks for a list of four documents.
- Half a mark is given for each correct document, so 4 documents make 2 marks.

**Step 1:** Recall the documents Before and after a firing practice, records must be kept for safety and accounting.
The documents are: Firing Point Register, Butt Register, No Damage Certificate, Lead Deposit Certificate, and the details of ammunition and fired cases.

**Step 2:** Pick four Any four of the five are accepted. Choose the first four, which are the most commonly named.

**Step 3:** Write as a list A short numbered list is enough. No explanation is needed.

**Step 4:** Conclusion Firing Point Register, Butt Register, No Damage Certificate and Lead Deposit Certificate.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of registers and certificates that a range keeps.

**5. Mention two purposes for which target group is put behind the firing point.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We have to give two purposes of keeping a target group behind the firing point.
- The answer should be within 35 words.

**Step 1:** Recall the points The marking scheme lists these purposes: aiming, trigger operation, holding, removing obstruction or blockage, and improvement exercise and coaching for the mistakes of the firers.

**Step 2:** Make two purposes Purpose 1: watch the firer's aiming, trigger operation and holding to check that the firing is correct.
Purpose 2: coach the firer on the mistakes made and help remove any obstruction or blockage.

**Step 3:** Write the answer Write the two purposes as two short numbered points.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The group is kept there to check aiming, trigger operation and holding, and to coach the firers to correct their mistakes.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of what an instructor behind the firer watches and corrects.

**6. Enlist any four core life skills.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks us to list four core life skills.
- Each correct skill gets half a mark.

**Step 1:** Recall the core life skills Life skills help a person deal with everyday problems and take good decisions.
The core life skills in the NCC text are: self-awareness, empathy, critical thinking, creative thinking, problem-solving and decision-making.

**Step 2:** Pick four Any four of the six can be written. Choose the first four.

**Step 3:** Write as a list No explanation is needed for a list question. A numbered list is enough.

**Step 4:** Conclusion Self-awareness, empathy, critical thinking and creative thinking.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of skills for knowing yourself, understanding others and thinking and deciding well.

**7(A). Mention two ill-effects of female foeticide.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Female foeticide means killing a girl child before birth.
- We must give two bad effects of it on society.
- It is a 2 mark question, so two points with a line each are enough.

**Step 1:** Recall the ill-effects Skewed sex ratio: the number of girls falls compared to boys.
Trafficking of women: with fewer girls, women get bought and sold.
Increase in rape and assault.
Decline in population.

**Step 2:** Select two Choose any two. The first two are the easiest to explain.

**Step 3:** Write the answer Write each point in one line, one mark each.

**Step 4:** Conclusion Female foeticide causes a skewed sex ratio and an increase in trafficking of women.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think about what happens to society when fewer girls are born.

**OR**

**7(B). How can we prevent dowry? Mention any two ways of preventing dowry system.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Dowry is money or gifts demanded at the time of marriage.
- We have to write two ways to stop this practice.

**Step 1:** Recall the ways Start the practice of dowry prohibition in your own family by not accepting dowry.
Teach the family members that demanding, giving or accepting dowry is an offence.
Encourage women to fight for their rights.
Enforce the law strictly.

**Step 2:** Select two Pick the first two. They are easy to explain in a short line each.

**Step 3:** Write the answer Give one mark for each way.

**Step 4:** Conclusion Dowry can be prevented by refusing it in our own family and by teaching family members that it is a legal offence.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think about what you can do at home, and what the law says.

**8(A). What is auxiliary fire services? Write two points.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We must explain what the auxiliary fire service is, in two points.

**Step 1:** Recall the facts The auxiliary fire service is a small team of eight persons with a trailer pump. The pump throws water at the fire from a distance.
The team is made from members of the Home Guards.

**Step 2:** Write the answer Write the two points as two sentences. One mark is given for each.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The auxiliary fire service is a team of eight persons with a trailer pump, drawn from the Home Guards.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the size of the team, its equipment and where the members come from.

OR

**8(B). What measures must be taken to prevent kitchen fires? Write about any two.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We need two steps that stop a fire from starting in a kitchen.

**Step 1:** Recall the measures Do not keep inflammable things like petrol, kerosene or clothes near the fire or the gas.
Check that there is no gas leakage before lighting the gas.
Keep children away from gas, fire or stoves.

**Step 2:** Select two Choose the first two and give a reason for each.

**Step 3:** Write the answer Petrol and kerosene catch fire very easily, so they must be kept away. A gas leak can cause a blast when a flame is lit, so it must be checked first.

**Step 4:** Conclusion Keep inflammable material away from fire and gas, and check for gas leakage before lighting the gas.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think about what can catch fire easily in a kitchen, and the gas cylinder.

**9. "Food is a potential source of infection and is liable to contamination by micro-organisms at any point during its journey from producer to consumer." In the light of the given statement write four points related to hygiene of food handlers.** [4 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The statement says food can get infected at any stage. The people who handle food are one source of contamination.
- So we must write four rules of hygiene for them. For 4 marks the answer should stay within 80 words.

**Step 1:** Point 1: medical check at the start A food handler may carry a disease without knowing it. A complete medical check at the time of employment makes sure only healthy persons are hired.

**Step 2:** Point 2: regular health check-ups A person can fall ill after joining. Regular check-ups find illness early and stop it from spreading through food.

**Step 3:** Point 3: regular education Handlers should be taught again and again about health and hygiene so that good habits stay fresh.

**Step 4:** Point 4: personal habits They should be reminded to wash hands, trim nails, cover hair, wear overalls and cover the mouth while coughing and sneezing during cooking.

**Step 5:** Write the answer Write the four points as a short numbered list, one mark each.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Food handlers need a medical check at employment, regular check-ups, regular hygiene education, and reminders about clean personal habits.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of rules for before, during and in daily work of a food handler.

**10(A). Write any four points that are taken into consideration before the employment of NCC Cadets for assisting during natural disasters.** [4 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Cadets can help in a disaster, but some checks come first.
- We must list four points that are considered before cadets are employed.
- For 4 marks the answer should stay within 80 words.

**Step 1:** Point 1: SW cadets Senior Wing (SW) cadets, who are girls, can do softer jobs like medical help or manning exchanges when nurses or telephone operators go on strike.

**Step 2:** Point 2: SD cadets Only Senior Division (SD) cadets are fit to help in disasters such as earthquakes, landslides and floods because the work is heavy and risky.

**Step 3:** Point 3: bonds from parents Suitable bonds must be taken from the parents of the cadets before employment.

**Step 4:** Point 4: allowance Adequate allowance must be fixed for the cadets who take part in these activities.

**Step 5:** Write the answer List the four points one by one for one mark each.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Before employing cadets, the type of cadets for the task is decided, bonds are obtained from their parents, and an adequate allowance is fixed.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think about who is sent, parents' consent and payment of allowance.

OR

**10(B). What precautions should be taken when the storm hits? Mention any four.** [4 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We need four safety steps to follow when a storm is actually hitting.
- The answer should stay within 80 words.

**Step 1:** Point 1: take shelter Stay indoors and shelter in the strongest part of the house. Walls and roofs there protect best from flying objects.

**Step 2:** Point 2: listen to the radio Official news and orders come on the radio. Follow them.

**Step 3:** Point 3: windows If the roof starts to lift, open the windows on the sheltered side of the house. This lets the pressure come out and reduces damage.

**Step 4:** Point 4: do not go out Do not go outside or to a beach during a break in the storm. The calm may be the eye of the storm and the wind can return suddenly.

**Step 5:** Write the answer List the four points. Each gets one mark.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Stay in a strong shelter, follow radio instructions, open sheltered windows if the roof lifts, and stay in during a break.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of shelter, information, protecting the house and what to do in a calm spell.

**11(A). What are the characteristics of Yoga? Enlist any four.** [4 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We have to list four features that mark yoga out as a system of health.
- The answer should stay within 80 words.

**Step 1:** Point 1: exercise of muscles The yogic system exercises the skeletal muscles and also the deep-seated smooth muscles of the body.

**Step 2:** Point 2: low cost Yoga needs very little energy and money. It can be done at home without costly equipment.

**Step 3:** Point 3: nature of practices The practices are psycho-neuro physical. They work on the mind, the nerves and the body together.

**Step 4:** Point 4: pressure changes Intra-thoracic and intra-abdominal pressure is a special feature of the yoga system of health.

**Step 5:** Write the answer Write these four as a numbered list.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Yoga exercises deep muscles, needs little energy and money, works on mind, nerves and body, and changes chest and abdominal pressure.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the muscles used, the cost, and the mind-body nature of yoga.

OR

**11(B). What is a wound? What is the aim of dressing a wound? Write about any three.** [4 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- There are two parts.
- Part 1 asks for the meaning of a wound (1 mark).
- Part 2 asks for any three aims of dressing a wound (3 marks).

**Step 1:** Part 1: define a wound A wound is a break in the continuity of the skin or the muscle membrane.

**Step 2:** Part 2: aim 1 To protect the wound from infection. A covered wound keeps germs and dirt out.

**Step 3:** Part 2: aim 2 To reduce swelling and help the wound heal early.

**Step 4:** Part 2: aim 3 To support the affected part. Another aim is to enable the person to carry out the day-to-day routine.

**Step 5:** Write the answer One mark for the definition and one mark each for the three aims.

**Step 6:** Conclusion A wound is a break in the skin or muscle membrane. Dressing protects from infection, reduces swelling and supports the injured part.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Define the wound first, then give three reasons for dressing it.

**12. What qualities are inculcated among NCC Cadets due to NCC training? What is institutional training.** [4 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- There are two parts.
- Part 1 asks for the qualities cadets gain from NCC training (3 marks).
- Part 2 asks for the meaning of institutional training (1 mark).

**Step 1:** Part 1: qualities NCC training builds discipline, character, comradeship, secular outlook, spirit of adventure and ideals of selfless service.
Any three are enough. Choose discipline, character and comradeship.

**Step 2:** Part 2: institutional training Institutional training is the training organised in schools and colleges in the form of parades.

**Step 3:** Write the answer Use one mark for each of the three qualities and one mark for the meaning.

**Step 4:** Conclusion NCC training builds discipline, character and comradeship. Institutional training is training given as parades in schools and colleges.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Name three qualities, then say where institutional training is held.

## Part I, Section C (8 marks)

*Common subjects. Q13: source-based question (2 marks); Q14: source-based question (1x6 = 6 marks).*

**13(a). Read the given extract carefully and answer the questions given below.**

**The TSC is 12-day camp conducted in Delhi every year in the late autumn, in which the cadets are selected from all 17 directorates (30+3 SD/JD and SW/JW cadets from each directorate), by the selection procedure conducting 3 Pre-TSC camps each of 10/12 days in a week's interval. The selected cadets then are sent to the TSC to represent their respective directorates in the following competitions:**

**i. Obstacle course-in which the obstacles include 6 feet wall, zig-zag, double ditch, balancing, 3 feet bar, left bar, right bar, incline, etc. It is done after wearing full tactical gear with rifles.**

**ii. Firing-it consists of two types-Shooting (Grouping, Snap shooting and application). It is done with a standard .22 rifle at the range of 25 meters and 50 meters.**

**iii. Map Reading- Which includes working with a compass, service protector and a map.**

**iv. Field Craft and battle Craft.**

**v. Tent Pitching.**

**vi. Health and Hygiene.**

**What is a TSC?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks us to define the TSC. The extract is given for exactly this purpose, so the answer must come from its first sentence.
- We only need to pick the facts that describe what the TSC is, who goes to it, and how they are chosen.

**Step 1:** Find the defining sentence The extract begins with: the TSC is a 12-day camp conducted in Delhi every year in the late autumn.
So three basic facts are clear: the length is 12 days, the place is Delhi, and the time is late autumn every year.

**Step 2:** Find who attends and how they are selected Cadets are selected from all 17 directorates.
Each directorate sends 30+3 SD/JD cadets and SW/JW cadets, that is a team of 30 plus 3.
The selection is done by holding 3 Pre-TSC camps. Each Pre-TSC camp lasts 10 or 12 days, with a gap of one week between camps.

**Step 3:** Add what happens at the camp The selected cadets represent their own directorates in competitions such as the obstacle course, firing, map reading, field craft and battle craft, tent pitching, and health and hygiene.
The full form of TSC is Thal Sainik Camp. The extract does not print it, but it is the standard name used in the NCC.

**Step 4:** Write the answer in one or two sentences TSC is a 12-day camp held in Delhi every year in late autumn. Cadets from all 17 directorates are selected through 3 Pre-TSC camps and sent to compete there.

**Step 5:** Conclusion The TSC is a 12-day camp held in Delhi every year in the late autumn, for which cadets of all 17 directorates are selected through 3 Pre-TSC camps.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Read the first sentence of the extract. It tells the length, place and season of the camp.

**13(b). Which type of firing is done during TSC?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We have to name the type of firing done at the TSC.
- So we look in the extract for the competition called Firing.

**Step 1:** Locate the firing point in the extract Point ii of the list of competitions reads: Firing consists of two types - Shooting (Grouping, Snap shooting and application).
So the type of firing is Shooting, and it has two parts: Grouping, and Snap shooting and application.

**Step 2:** Find the weapon and the range The extract says it is done with a standard .22 rifle.
The range is 25 meters and 50 meters. So cadets fire at two distances.

**Step 3:** Check against the other competitions The obstacle course is done in tactical gear with rifles, but no firing is done there. Map reading, tent pitching, field craft and health and hygiene have no firing either.
So only competition ii is the firing event.

**Step 4:** Conclusion Shooting (Grouping, Snap shooting and application) with a standard .22 rifle at 25 m and 50 m is done during the TSC.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Look at point ii in the list of competitions in the extract.

**14(i). Read the given source and answer the questions given below.**
**Azad as a revolutionary**
**After the withdrawal of non-cooperation movement, the revolutionary movement reasserted itself. Azad was introduced to the revolutionaries by Manmath Nath Gupta and he joined the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army in 1922.**
**He was appointed the leader of the army in Uttar Pradesh and the Commander-in-Chief of the army in 1924. He thus became 'instant trouble' to the police in Punjab and Delhi. The first armed insurrection took place on 9th August, 1925, conceived by Ram Prasad Bismil and ably assisted by Chandra Shekhar. He was involved in the 'Kakori Train Case' in which the government treasury was seized while the train was in Lucknow, police unearthed Azad's involvement in it. Ram Prasad and Ashfaq Ullah were hanged. Then came the murder of British officer Saunders at Lahore on December, 1928. Azad master-minded the throwing of a Red Pamphlet on the floor of the legislature on 8th April, 1929. The investigators discovered a huge bomb factory of the revolutionaries in Lahore. Many members of the army were arrested because of betrayals. Chandra Shekhar was left alone. On 6th July, 1930, Azad initiated an armed robbery in Delhi and collected Rs. 14000. Police was now on the trail of Azad and a reward of Rs. 10000 was on offer to capture him dead or alive. On 27th, February 1931 at 9.30 A.M. Azad went to Alfred Park to meet his comrades-in-arms. Someone had tipped the police and Azad was encircled by them. Knowing he was cornered, he took the small pistol in his possession and a few cartridges. He fought single handed with the police.**
**Who introduced Azad to revolutionaries?** [1 mark]

(A) Ram Prasad Bismil

(B) Bhagat Singh

(C) Manmath Nath Gupta

(D) Chandra Shekhar

**Correct Answer:** (C) Manmath Nath Gupta

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We need the person who brought Azad into contact with the revolutionaries.
- The answer is stated in the first paragraph of the passage.

**Step 1:** Find the line in the passage The passage says: Azad was introduced to the revolutionaries by Manmath Nath Gupta, and he joined the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army in 1922.
So the introducer is Manmath Nath Gupta, which is option (C).

**Step 2:** Check option (A) Ram Prasad Bismil Ram Prasad Bismil planned the first armed insurrection of 9th August, 1925, and he was later hanged. The passage does not say that he introduced Azad. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option (B) Bhagat Singh Bhagat Singh is not named anywhere in the passage. So (B) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option (D) Chandra Shekhar Chandra Shekhar is Azad himself. The passage uses both names for the same person, so he cannot be the person who introduced himself. So (D) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Conclusion Manmath Nath Gupta introduced Azad to the revolutionaries, so option (C) is correct.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Read the second sentence of the passage, after the words introduced to the revolutionaries by.

**14(ii).** **In which year did Azad join the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army?** [1 mark]

(A) 1920

(B) 1922

(C) 1924

(D) 1925

**Correct Answer:** (B) 1922

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We need the year in which Azad joined the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army.
- The first paragraph of the passage gives it.

**Step 1:** Find the line in the passage The passage says that Azad was introduced to the revolutionaries by Manmath Nath Gupta and he joined the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army in 1922.
So the year is 1922, which is option (B).

**Step 2:** Check option (A) 1920 The passage never mentions 1920. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option (C) 1924 1924 is the year in which Azad was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army. That is a promotion, not the year of joining. So (C) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option (D) 1925 1925 is the year of the first armed insurrection, on 9th August. It is also not the year of joining. So (D) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Conclusion Azad joined the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army in 1922, so option (B) is correct.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the sentence that says he joined the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army and read the year.

**14(iii).** **What was the 'Kakori Train Case' associated with?** [1 mark]

(A) Murder of a British officer

(B) Red Pamphlet distribution

(C) Armed robbery in Delhi train

(D) Robbery of a government treasury from a train

**Correct Answer:** (D) Robbery of a government treasury from a train

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We need to know what the Kakori Train Case was about.
- The passage describes it in one sentence.

**Step 1:** Find the line in the passage The passage says that he was involved in the Kakori Train Case in which the government treasury was seized while the train was in Lucknow.
So the case was about the robbery of a government treasury from a train, which is option (D).

**Step 2:** Check option (A) The murder of the British officer Saunders took place at Lahore in December, 1928. It is a different event. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option (B) The Red Pamphlet was thrown on the floor of the legislature on 8th April, 1929. It is a different event. So (B) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option (C) The armed robbery in Delhi took place on 6th July, 1930, and Rs. 14000 was collected. It was not on a train, and it was not the Kakori case. So (C) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Conclusion The Kakori Train Case was the robbery of a government treasury from a train, so option (D) is correct.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Read the sentence in which the Kakori Train Case is named. It tells what was seized and where.

**14(iv). When did the first armed insurrection take place under Azad's leadership?** [1 mark]

(A) 9th August, 1925

(B) 17th December, 1928

(C) 6th July, 1930

(D) 27th February, 1931

**Correct Answer:** (C) 6th July, 1930

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question says under Azad's leadership.
- So we need the first event that Azad himself led and started, not an event planned by someone else.

**Step 1:** Check option (A) 9th August, 1925 The passage says this insurrection was conceived by Ram Prasad Bismil and ably assisted by Chandra Shekhar (Azad). So Azad only helped. The plan and the lead were Bismil's. So (A) is not under Azad's leadership.

**Step 2:** Check option (B) 17th December, 1928 The passage only gives December, 1928 for the murder of the British officer Saunders at Lahore. It is a murder, not an insurrection led by Azad. So (B) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option (C) 6th July, 1930 The passage says that on 6th July, 1930 Azad initiated an armed robbery in Delhi and collected Rs. 14000.
By then many army members were arrested and Chandra Shekhar was left alone, so he was the leader and he started this action himself.
This is the first armed action that the passage says Azad started on his own. So (C) is correct as per the official key.

**Step 4:** Check option (D) 27th February, 1931 This is the day Azad was encircled at Alfred Park and fought single handed. It is his last fight and the end of his life, not a first action. So (D) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Conclusion The first armed action that Azad himself initiated was on 6th July, 1930, so option (C) is correct.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Ask who started each event. The passage says Azad initiated one armed action himself.

**14(v). What award was announced for Azad's capture by the police?** [1 mark]

(A) Rs. 5000

(B) Rs. 10000

(C) Rs. 14000

(D) Rs. 20000

**Correct Answer:** (B) Rs. 10000

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We need the reward that the police announced to catch Azad.
- The passage has a sentence about it near the end.

**Step 1:** Find the line in the passage The passage says: Police was now on the trail of Azad and a reward of Rs. 10000 was on offer to capture him dead or alive.
So the reward is Rs. 10000, which is option (B).

**Step 2:** Check option (A) Rs. 5000 This amount is not in the passage. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option (C) Rs. 14000 Rs. 14000 is the money Azad collected in the armed robbery in Delhi on 6th July, 1930. It is the loot, not the reward. So (C) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option (D) Rs. 20000 This amount is not in the passage. So (D) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Conclusion The police announced a reward of Rs. 10000, so option (B) is correct.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Two money amounts appear in the passage. One is the loot and one is the reward.

**14(vi). Where did Azad end his life after being surrounded by police?** [1 mark]

(A) Kakori

(B) Lahore

(C) Delhi

(D) Alfred Park

**Correct Answer:** (D) Alfred Park

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We need the place where Azad was surrounded by police and ended his life.
- The last lines of the passage tell this.

**Step 1:** Find the line in the passage The passage says that on 27th February, 1931 at 9.30 A.M. Azad went to Alfred Park to meet his comrades-in-arms. Someone tipped the police, Azad was encircled, and he fought single handed with the police.
So the place is Alfred Park, which is option (D).

**Step 2:** Check option (A) Kakori Kakori is linked with the train case in which a government treasury was seized at Lucknow. It is not where Azad ended his life. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option (B) Lahore Lahore is where Saunders was killed and where the bomb factory was found. So (B) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option (C) Delhi Delhi is where the armed robbery of 6th July, 1930 took place. So (C)

is wrong.

**Step 5:** Conclusion Azad ended his life at Alfred Park, so option (D) is correct.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the place where Azad met his comrades-in-arms and was encircled by the police.

## Part II (Air Wing), Section D (5 marks)

*Special subject, Air Wing (total marks of Part II: 21). Q15 is a set of 5 multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each.*

## Part II (Air Wing), Section E (12 marks)

*Short answer questions of 2 and 4 marks.*

**Air-16. What is Ionosphere? Write any two relevant points.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks what the ionosphere is and wants two relevant points.
- It carries 2 marks, so one mark is for each point.

**Step 1:** Define the ionosphere The ionosphere is the layer of the upper atmosphere where the air is in a highly ionised state. Sunlight and other radiation break gas atoms into charged particles. Because of this ionised condition, the layer is called the ionosphere. The thermosphere is in this state.

**Step 2:** Point 1 The thermosphere is in a highly ionised state and is hence called the ionosphere.

**Step 3:** Point 2 This layer reflects radio waves back to the earth. This makes long distance radio communication possible, because the waves bounce between the ionosphere and the ground.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The ionosphere is the highly ionised layer (the thermosphere) of the upper atmosphere. It reflects radio waves and so makes long range radio communication possible.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the charged layer of the upper atmosphere and what it does to radio waves.

**Air-17(A). What are static models of aircrafts? State any two points.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We must say what static models of aircraft are and give two points.
- For 2 marks we write one definition point and one point on the types.

**Step 1:** Point 1: meaning Static models are miniature replicas of the original aircraft. They look like the real aircraft but they are not made to fly. They are used for display, study and recognition.

**Step 2:** Point 2: types The following aircraft can be prepared as static models: fighter aircraft models, transport aircraft models and helicopter models.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Static models are miniature replicas of original aircraft. Fighter, transport and

helicopter models can be prepared as static models.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** A static model is a miniature copy that does not fly. Name the kinds that can be built.

**OR**

**Air-17(B). Which things should be kept in mind with regard to flying of aero models? Mention any two.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We must write any two things to keep in mind while flying aero models.
- Each correct point earns 1 mark.

**Step 1:** Point 1: choose the place A large open air field must be chosen for flying the aero model. A wide space keeps the model, the flyer and the onlookers safe.

**Step 2:** Point 2: check the alignment First check the model for correct alignment. The wing and tail must be checked from the front and rear for setting, and they must not be warped or out of plane. A bent surface makes the model fly badly.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Fly aero models on a large air field, and check the alignment of wing and tail before flight.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think about the place of flying and the set-up of wing and tail.

**Air-18. Name any two radio control models.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Radio control models are aero models that the flyer steers from the ground by radio.
- We have to name any two such models.
- Each name earns 1 mark.

**Step 1:** List the types The radio control models are: Radio Control Power, Radio Control Glider, Radio Control Helicopter and Jet powered model.

**Step 2:** Write two names We can write any two of these, for example Radio Control Glider and Radio Control Helicopter.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Any two of: Radio Control Power, Radio Control Glider, Radio Control Helicopter, Jet powered model.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Recall the list of radio control models in the Aero-modelling chapter.

**Air-19(A).** **Provide the following information about Chetak helicopter.**
**a. Country of origin.**
**b. Passenger capacity.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We must give two facts about the Chetak helicopter: its country of origin and its passenger capacity.

**Step 1:** Part a: country of origin The Chetak is a light utility helicopter. It was designed in France, so its country of origin is France.

**Step 2:** Part b: passenger capacity The Chetak can carry 6 passengers, or a load of 500 kg.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Chetak helicopter: country of origin is France, and it carries 6 passengers or 500 kg of load.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Chetak is a light utility helicopter. Recall where it was designed and how many it can seat.

OR

**Air-19(B).** **Provide the following information about SU-30 MKI?**
**a. Country of origin**
**b. Maximum speed.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We must give two facts about the SU-30 MKI fighter: its country of origin and its maximum speed.

**Step 1:** Part a: country of origin The SU-30 MKI is a multi-role fighter of the Sukhoi family. It was developed in Russia, so its country of origin is Russia.

**Step 2:** Part b: maximum speed The maximum speed of the SU-30 MKI is 2500 km/hr, which is Mach 2.35.

**Step 3:** Conclusion SU-30 MKI: country of origin is Russia, and the maximum speed is 2500 km/hr (Mach 2.35).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** SU-30 MKI is a Sukhoi fighter. Recall its country and its top speed in Mach.

**Air-20.** **How is relief indicated on maps and charts? Mention any four ways.** [4 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Relief means the ups and downs of the land, such as hills and valleys.
- A flat paper map has to show them with special signs.
- We must mention any four ways, one mark each.

**Step 1:** Way 1: spot heights and depths A spot height is a number written at a point to show how high the ground is. Depths are written in the same way for water.

**Step 2:** Way 2: contours and form lines Contours are lines that join places of equal height. Form lines are rough, broken lines that show the shape of the land where exact heights are not known.

**Step 3:** Way 3: layer tints Different colours are used for different height bands. For example, one shade for low land and another for high land.

**Step 4:** Way 4: hachures Hachures are short lines drawn in the direction of the slope. Thicker and closer lines show a steeper slope.

**Step 5:** Another way: hill shading Shading is added to one side of a hill to give a 3D look. Any four ways from the list are enough for full marks.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Relief is shown by spot heights and depths, contours and form lines, layer tints, hachures and hill shading (any four).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of numbers, lines, colours and shading used to show height on a flat map.

## Part II (Air Wing), Section F (4 marks)

*Paragraph-based question, 4 sub-questions of 1 mark each (4 marks).*

## Part II (Army Wing), Section D (5 marks)

*Special subjects, Army Wing (total marks of Part II: 21). Q15 is a set of 5 multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each.*

## Part II (Army Wing), Section E (12 marks)

*Short answer questions of 2 and 4 marks.*

**Army-16(A). What is a map? Name the organisation which prepares and publishes maps of the country.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question has two parts, each worth 1 mark.
- First we define a map.
- Then we name the organisation that prepares and publishes the maps of our country.

**Step 1:** Part 1: What is a map? A map is a picture of the whole earth or a part of it drawn on a flat sheet of paper to a scale. It shows man-made features such as roads, railway lines and buildings, along with natural features such as rivers and hills.

**Step 2:** Part 2: Who makes the maps? The maps of a country are prepared and published by its National Mapping Organisation. In India this organisation is the Survey of India.

**Step 3:** Conclusion A map shows man-made and natural features of the earth, or a part of it, on a sheet of paper. In India maps are prepared and published by the Survey of India, the National Mapping Organisation.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Define a map in one line, then name the national body that publishes maps.

OR

**Army-16(B). What is Grid and Gridlines?** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We must explain two terms, grid and gridlines.
- The marking scheme gives 1 mark for each.

**Step 1:** Meaning of a grid A grid is a regular pattern of vertical and horizontal lines laid over the layout of the earth, or over a map of it. The pattern is made up of equal squares so that any place can be pointed out easily.

**Step 2:** Meaning of gridlines The vertical lines are called the lines of longitude. The horizontal lines are called the lines of latitude. When these two sets of lines are put together they are called the gridlines.

**Step 3:** Conclusion A grid is a systematic pattern of vertical and horizontal lines on the earth's layout. The vertical lines are longitude, the horizontal lines are latitude, and together they are called gridlines.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** A grid is a net of vertical and horizontal lines. Name the two sets of lines.

**Army-17. Mention two advantages of Net Radio.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- A net radio is a radio network in which a group of stations all work on the same frequency.
- One station controls the net and all the others can hear each other.
- We have to give two advantages, 1 mark each.

**Step 1:** Advantage 1 Net radio is vulnerable only at its terminal, so it is reasonably safe from enemy action, except from a direct hit.

**Step 2:** Advantage 2 Net radio is flexible, so it can be quickly re-arranged when the troops are regrouped.

**Step 3:** Another point for reference It is also fast in establishing communication, because every station in the net is on the same frequency. Any two of these points earn the full 2 marks.

**Step 4:** Conclusion Two advantages of net radio are that it is hard to disturb, except at the terminal, and that it can be quickly re-arranged when troops regroup.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of how a group of radio sets on one frequency is protected and how quickly it can change.

**Army-18. What are Geographical and Meteorological Maps?** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We must say what a geographical map is and what a meteorological map is.
- Each part carries 1 mark.

**Step 1:** Geographical maps As per the marking scheme, geographical maps show the structure of the rock formation lying below the top soil.

**Step 2:** Meteorological maps Meteorological maps show weather information such as winds and atmospheric pressure. They help forecasters and troops to know the weather in an area.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Geographical maps show the rock formation below the top soil. Meteorological maps show winds, atmospheric pressure and similar weather facts.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Name what each map shows: one deals with rock below the soil, the other with weather.

**Army-19. Provide the following information about Capt. Vikram Batra.**
**A. Name his company which was ordered to recapture peak 5140 on June 9$^{th}$, 1999.**
**B. Which wing of NCC was he a part of?** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks for two facts about Captain Vikram Batra, who won the Param Vir Chakra in the Kargil war of 1999.
- Each fact carries 1 mark.

**Step 1:** Part A: the company Captain Vikram Batra served in the 13 JAK Rifles. His Delta Company was ordered to recapture Peak 5140 on June 9, 1999.

**Step 2:** Part B: the NCC wing Vikram Batra was an NCC cadet in college. He was part of the NCC Air Wing.

**Step 3:** Conclusion (A) Delta Company. (B) NCC Air Wing.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Kargil hero, Param Vir Chakra. Recall the name of his company and his NCC wing.

**Army-20(A). Where are the following Army Commands situated?**
**i. Army Central Command**
**ii. Eastern Command**
**iii. Army's Training Command**
**iv. South-Western Command** [4 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The Indian Army is divided into Commands. Each Command has its headquarters in one city.
- We must give the place of the headquarters of the four Commands named. Each is worth 1 mark.

**Step 1:** Part i: Army Central Command The headquarters of the Central Command is at Lucknow.

**Step 2:** Part ii: Eastern Command The headquarters of the Eastern Command is at Kolkata.

**Step 3:** Part iii: Army Training Command The Army Training Command (ARTRAC) has its headquarters at Shimla.

**Step 4:** Part iv: South-Western Command The South-Western Command has its headquarters at Jaipur.

**Step 5:** Conclusion i. Lucknow, ii. Kolkata, iii. Shimla, iv. Jaipur.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Each Command is named after a region, but its headquarters is in a particular city. Match them.

**OR**

**Army-20(B). Enlist any four Supporting Arms of Army.** [4 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The Army has fighting arms and supporting arms. The fighting arms, like the Infantry and the Armoured Corps, do the actual fighting.
- The supporting arms help them in battle. We must list any four supporting arms.

**Step 1:** Name the supporting arms The supporting arms of the Army are the Artillery, the Engineers, the Army Air Defence, the Army Aviation Corps and the Signals.

**Step 2:** Write any four Any four from the list earn full marks. We write the Artillery, the Engineers, the Army Air Defence and the Signals.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Four supporting arms of the Army are Artillery, Engineers, Army Air Defence and Signals.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the arms that help the fighting troops: guns, bridges, air cover, helicopters, radios.

## Part II (Army Wing), Section F (4 marks)

*Paragraph-based question, 4 sub-questions of 1 mark each (4 marks).*

## Part II (Navy Wing), Section D (5 marks)

*Special subjects, Navy Wing (total marks of Part II: 21). Q15 is a set of 5 multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each.*

## Part II (Navy Wing), Section E (12 marks)

*Short answer questions of 2 and 4 marks.*

**Navy-16(A). Write two points related to Echosounder.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- An echosounder is a navigational instrument on board a ship.
- It sends a sound pulse down into the water and listens for the echo that returns from the sea bed.

**Step 1:** Point 1: What it does It is an instrument by which the depth of the water can be measured below the keel of the ship. The keel is the lowest part of the ship, so this tells the crew how much water is left under the ship.

**Step 2:** Point 2: Why it is used This helps us to prevent the ship from grounding. If the depth reading falls dangerously low, the officer can change course in time.

**Step 3:** Conclusion An echosounder measures the water depth below the keel and helps prevent grounding.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think about what the instrument measures and what danger it helps to avoid.

**OR**

**Navy-16(B). What is the full form of RADAR? How many types of Radars are used in Navy?** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question has two small parts: the full form of RADAR and the number of radar types used in the Navy.
- Each part carries 1 mark.

**Step 1:** Part 1: Full form RADAR stands for Radio Aided Direction and Ranging. It uses radio waves to find the direction and the range (distance) of an object.

**Step 2:** Part 2: Number of types As per the NCC Navy syllabus, three types of Radars are used in the Navy.

**Step 3:** Conclusion RADAR = Radio Aided Direction and Ranging, and the Navy uses three types of Radars.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Expand each letter of RADAR, then recall how many radar types the Navy uses.

**Navy-17. What is a 'Solid Model'? Explain with the help of two point.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Ship modelling is the making of a small copy of a ship.
- A solid model is one kind of ship model.

**Step 1:** Point 1: How it is made A solid model is made from a solid block of wood. The basic structure of the hull is shaped from the block, and the appendages and additional parts are attached after the basic structure is ready.

**Step 2:** Point 2: Why it is made The model is scaled down from the originally planned ship. It is used for show and for testing the design.

**Step 3:** Conclusion A solid model is a scaled model of a ship carved from a solid block of wood, used for show and testing.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Say what the model is made of and what it is used for.

**Navy-18. Enlist any four types of charts.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks for the names of any four types of charts used in the Navy.
- Each correct name earns half a mark, so four names earn 2 marks.

**Step 1:** List the types 1. Navigational Charts.
2. Routing Charts.
3. Magnetic Charts.
4. Ship's Boat Charts.
5. Ocean Sounding Charts.

**Step 2:** What to write Any four of these five names are enough. Any other relevant type is also accepted.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Navigational, Routing, Magnetic and Ship's Boat charts (any four of the five).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Recall the five types of charts in the Navigation unit and write any four.

**Navy-19(A). Provide the following information with regard to women entry in Short Service Commission in education branch of Navy.**
**a. Age Limit.**
**b. Educational Qualification.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Women can join the Education Branch of the Navy on a Short Service Commission.
- We need the age limit and the educational qualification.
- Each part carries 1 mark.

**Step 1:** Part a: Age limit The age limit is 21 to 25 years.

**Step 2:** Part b: Educational qualification There are two routes.

1. A Master's degree in Physics (with Maths in B.Sc.) or in Maths (with Physics in B.Sc.), with at least 50% marks.
2. An Engineering degree in Mechanical, Electrical, Electronics or Computer Science/IT, with minimum 60% marks.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Age limit 21-25 years. Qualification: a science or maths Master's degree with 50% marks, or an engineering degree with 60% marks.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Give the age band, then the two degree routes with the minimum marks.

OR

**Navy-19(B). Provide the following information with regard to women direct entry in Naval architecture under Short Service Commission in Engineering branch of Navy.**
**a. Age limit**
**b. Educational Qualification.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Women can enter the Naval Architecture cadre of the Engineering branch directly on a Short Service Commission.
- We write the age limit and the degree needed.
- Each part carries 1 mark.

**Step 1:** Part a: Age limit The age limit is 21 to 25 years.

**Step 2:** Part b: Educational qualification The candidate needs a BE (Bachelor of Engineering) degree in Mechanical, Aeronautical, Metallurgical, Civil or Naval Architecture, with minimum 60% marks.

**Step 3:** Conclusion Age limit 21-25 years, and BE in the listed branches with minimum 60% marks.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Give the age band, then the engineering degree branches and the minimum marks.

**Navy-20(A). What is the full form of GPS? What do modern navies use GPS for? How many satellites are used for functioning of GPS? How satellites help?** [4 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- There are four small parts here, each for 1 mark.
- We answer them one by one in the same order.

**Step 1:** Part a: Full form GPS stands for Global Positioning System.

**Step 2:** Part b: Use in modern navies Modern navies use GPS for the accurate launching of ballistic or continental missiles, because such launches need an exact position.

**Step 3:** Part c: Number of satellites As per the marking scheme, GPS functioning uses 14 satellites located at different places in space.

**Step 4:** Part d: How the satellites help A user receives signals (feeds) from the various satellites that are in his range. The receiver then interrelates all the feeds and gives the position.

**Step 5:** Conclusion Global Positioning System; accurate missile launching; 14 satellites (as per the

marking scheme); position fixed by interrelating satellite feeds.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Answer the four small questions in order: full form, naval use, number of satellites, how they help.

OR

**Navy-20(B). What is Dead Reckoning (DR) and Estimated Position (EP) with regard to fixing a map? Write two points each for Dead Reckoning and Estimated Position.** [4 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- When a ship is out of sight of land, the navigator must still know where it is.
- Two positions are used for this: the Dead Reckoning position and the Estimated Position.

**Step 1:** Dead Reckoning (DR): two points a. This position is the most accurate that a navigator can obtain by calculation and estimation only, without any outside fix.
b. It is worked out from the last known position, the course steered and the distance run.

**Step 2:** Estimated Position (EP): two points a. It is derived from the DR position, adjusted for the estimated effects of leeway, tidal stream, current and surface drift.
b. Since these outside effects are allowed for, it is a better estimate of where the ship really is.

**Step 3:** Conclusion DR comes from calculation alone. EP is the DR position corrected for leeway, tidal stream, current and surface drift.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Write two lines on DR (calculation only) and two lines on EP (DR corrected for drift and current).

## Part II (Navy Wing), Section F (4 marks)

*Paragraph-based question, 4 sub-questions of 1 mark each (4 marks).*

## Part II (Air Wing), Section D (5 marks)

*Special subject, Air Wing (total marks of Part II: 21). Q15 is a set of 5 multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each.*

**Air-15(I). Which of the following is NOT a transport aircraft?** [1 mark]

(A) C-17

(B) AVRO

(C) AN-32

(D) Hawk.

**Correct Answer:** (D) Hawk.

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We must find the one aircraft that is NOT a transport aircraft.

- A transport aircraft is built to carry troops, vehicles, stores and supplies from one place to another.
- So we sort each name by its job and pick the odd one out.

**Step 1:** Check option (A) C-17 The C-17 Globemaster III is a heavy strategic transport aircraft of the Indian Air Force. It can carry soldiers, vehicles and large loads over long distances. So (A) is a transport aircraft and is not the answer.

**Step 2:** Check option (B) AVRO The Avro (HS-748) is a medium transport aircraft that the Indian Air Force has used for years to carry troops and freight. So (B) is a transport aircraft and is not the answer.

**Step 3:** Check option (C) AN-32 The AN-32 is a Russian-built medium transport aircraft of the Indian Air Force. It is used to move troops and to carry stores to remote and high-altitude airfields. So (C) is a transport aircraft and is not the answer.

**Step 4:** Check option (D) Hawk The Hawk is an advanced jet trainer. It is used to train fighter pilots before they fly front-line combat jets. It does not carry cargo or troops, so it is NOT a transport aircraft.

**Step 5:** Conclusion The Hawk is the only aircraft in the list that is not a transport aircraft. This is option (D).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think about what each aircraft is used for. Which one is a trainer, not a cargo carrier?

**Air-15(II). Who was the finance minister at the time of the Indo-Pak war of 1971?** [1 mark]

(A) Y. E. Chavan

(B) Sri Jagjivan Ram

(C) VV. Giri

(D) H. R. Gokhale

**Correct Answer:** (A) Y. E. Chavan

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Recall the time frame The Indo-Pak war of 1971 was fought in December 1971 and ended with the creation of Bangladesh. The Indian government at that time was led by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. We need the name of her finance minister.

**Step 2:** Recall the ministers of that time Y. B. Chavan was the Finance Minister. Jagjivan Ram was the Defence Minister. V. V. Giri was the President of India. H. R. Gokhale was the Law Minister. The option list mixes these four people on purpose.

**Step 3:** Check each option (A) Y. B. Chavan (printed as Y. E. Chavan in the paper) held the finance portfolio, so it fits.
(B) Sri Jagjivan Ram was the Defence Minister, not the finance minister.
(C) V. V. Giri was the President, a constitutional head and not a minister in the cabinet.
(D) H. R. Gokhale was the Law Minister.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The finance minister during the 1971 war was Y. B. Chavan, which is option (A).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Match each name with the post he held in 1971. Jagjivan Ram looked after defence.

**Air-15(III).** **There are two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct answer from the options given below.**

**Assertion (A): Contours are lines joining all places having the same heights above a certain datum level.**

**Reason (R): Scale is a ration of a distance measured on the map to the corresponding distance on the surface of the earth.** [1 mark]

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

**Correct Answer:** (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- This is an Assertion and Reason question.
- We must check if (A) is true, if (R) is true, and then whether (R) explains (A).

**Step 1:** Check the Assertion (A) A contour is a line on a map that joins all places that have the same height above a fixed datum level, usually mean sea level. So the Assertion is TRUE.

**Step 2:** Check the Reason (R) The scale of a map is the ratio between a distance measured on the map and the matching distance on the ground. This is the correct meaning of scale. So the Reason is TRUE.

**Step 3:** Check if (R) explains (A) Contours show height, while scale shows how much the map is reduced. Scale does not explain what a contour is. The two statements are about different map features, so (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).

**Step 4:** Match with the options Option A needs (R) to explain (A), which is not so. Option B says both are true but (R) does not explain (A), which matches our findings. Option C says (R) is false, which is wrong. Option D says (A) is false, which is wrong.

**Step 5:** Conclusion Both statements are true, but the reason does not explain the assertion. This is option (B).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Check each statement alone first. Then ask if the scale has anything to do with defining a contour.

**Air-15(IV).** **Which of the following is NOT the shape of a canopy?** [1 mark]

(A) Taper

(B) Taer Drop

(C) Bubble

(D) Submerged

**Correct Answer:** (A) Taper

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- A canopy is the transparent cover over the cockpit of an aircraft.
- We need the option that is NOT the shape of a canopy.

**Step 1:** Check option (A) Taper Taper describes how a wing or tail gets narrower from root to tip. It is a shape word for wings, not for a canopy. So this is the odd one out.

**Step 2:** Check option (B) Taer Drop This is the tear drop canopy, rounded at the front and tapering at the rear like a drop of water. It gives the pilot a wide all-round view. So it is a canopy shape.

**Step 3:** Check option (C) Bubble A bubble canopy is a clear dome with no heavy frame. It gives the pilot a full view in every direction. So it is a canopy shape.

**Step 4:** Check option (D) Submerged A submerged canopy sits low and flush with the body of the aircraft. It is a standard canopy type in the course book. So it is a canopy shape.

**Step 5:** Conclusion Taper is not a canopy shape, so the answer is option (A).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think about which word is used for wings becoming narrower, not for the clear cover over the pilot.

**Air-15(V). Which of the following are correct with regard to damages reported from military air fields and aircrafts during Indo-Pak war of 1971?**
**i. Aircraft and one 3 ton vehicle hit by Pakistani bombs near Amritsar.**
**ii. In Pathankot one person was killed.**
**iii. In Halwara, Pakistani planes dropped bombs four times.**
**iv. In Rajasthan, six people were injured by two bombs near bus stand dropped by a Pakistani aircraft.** [1 mark]

(A) I, ii and iii

(B) ii, iii and iv

(C) Only I and iii

(D) only iv.

**Correct Answer:** (C) Only I and iii

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We must pick the option that lists only the correct statements about damage reported from air fields and aircraft in the 1971 Indo-Pak war.
- The Air Campaigns chapter lists these reports, and we compare each statement with that record.

**Step 1:** Statement i The record notes an aircraft and one 3 ton vehicle hit by Pakistani bombs near Amritsar. So statement i is CORRECT.

**Step 2:** Statement ii The detail about one person killed at Pathankot does not match the record given in the course book. So statement ii is NOT correct.

**Step 3:** Statement iii The record notes that Pakistani planes dropped bombs four times at Halwara. So statement iii is CORRECT.

**Step 4:** Statement iv The detail about six people injured by two bombs near a bus stand in Rajasthan does not match the record. So statement iv is NOT correct.

**Step 5:** Choose the option Only statements i and iii are correct. Option A includes ii, which is wrong. Option B includes ii and iv, which are wrong. Option D has only iv, which is wrong. Option C, Only I and iii, is right.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Only statements i and iii are correct, which is option (C).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Compare each statement with the damage record in the Air Campaigns chapter. Drop every option that has ii or iv.

## Part II (Air Wing), Section F (4 marks)

*Paragraph-based question, 4 sub-questions of 1 mark each (4 marks).*

**Air-21(I). When did Indian air force launched it's first strikes against the infiltrator positions?** [1 mark]

(A) June $17^{th}$.

(B) May $26^{th}$.

(C) May $27^{th}$.

(D) May $30^{th}$.

**Correct Answer:** (B) May $26^{th}$.

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks for the date on which the Indian air force launched its first strikes on the infiltrator positions.
- We look for the words 'first strikes' in the passage.

**Step 1:** Find the line in the passage The first line of the passage says: The first strikes were launched on the 26th May, when the Indian Airforce struck infiltrator positions with fighter aircrafts and helicopter gunships.

**Step 2:** Check each option (A) June 17th is the date of the strike on Muntho Dhalo, which came much later.
(B) May 26th is the date of the first strikes, so it is correct.
(C) May 27th is the date of the first fatalities, when a MiG 21 and a MiG 27 were shot down.
(D) May 30th is the date when Mirage 2000 was called into operation.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The first strikes were launched on May 26th, which is option (B).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Look for the words 'first strikes' in the opening line of the passage.

**Air-21(II). Which aircrafts were first used by the Indian air force to carry out offensive sorties?** [1 mark]

(A) MiG 29 and MiG 25.

(B) Mi-17 and Mirage 2000.

(C) Mirage 2000 and Jaguars.

(D) MiG 27, MiG 21 and MiG 29.

**Correct Answer:** (D) MiG 27, MiG 21 and MiG 29.

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We must find which aircraft were first used to carry out offensive sorties.
- An offensive sortie is an attack mission flown against the enemy.

**Step 1:** Find the line in the passage The passage says that the initial strikes saw MiG-27s carrying out offensive sorties, with MiG 21s and (later) MiG 29s providing fighter cover. So these three types were the aircraft in use at the start of the strikes.

**Step 2:** Check each option (A) MiG 29 and MiG 25: MiG 25 is not named in the passage.
(B) Mi-17 and Mirage 2000: the Mi-17 was a gunship and Mirage 2000 came on May 30th, so they were not the first.
(C) Mirage 2000 and Jaguars: both are not named for the first strikes.
(D) MiG 27, MiG 21 and MiG 29: these are the aircraft named in the first strikes, so it is correct.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The aircraft first used were MiG 27, MiG 21 and MiG 29, which is option (D).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Read the sentence about the initial strikes and note every aircraft named there.

**Air-21(III). Why were Mi-17 helicopters withdrawn from offensive roles after initial operation.** [1 mark]

(A) They ran out of ammunitions.

(B) They were vulnerable to enemy radars.

(C) Weather conditions prevented their use.

(D) They were hit by Stinger missiles and suffered losses.

**Correct Answer:** (D) They were hit by Stinger missiles and suffered losses.

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We must find the reason why the Mi-17 helicopters were pulled out of offensive roles after the first operations.

**Step 1:** Find the lines in the passage The passage says a Mi-17 was lost with all four crew when it was hit by three Stinger missiles. It then says the helicopters were immediately withdrawn from offensive roles as a measure against the man-portable missiles of the infiltrators.

**Step 2:** Check each option (A) Running out of ammunition is not mentioned anywhere.
(B) Enemy radar is not mentioned. The threat was missiles carried on the shoulder.
(C) Weather is not mentioned.
(D) They were hit by Stinger missiles and suffered losses. This is stated in the passage, so it is correct.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The Mi-17s were withdrawn because they were hit by Stinger missiles and suffered losses, which is option (D).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the sentence about the loss of a Mi-17 and what happened to the helicopters right after.

**Air-21(IV).** **Which aircraft was later called into operation for optimum performance in high altitude conditions?** [1 mark]

(A) MiG 21.

(B) Mirage 2000.

(C) Sukhoi 30.

(D) Jaguar.

**Correct Answer:** (B) Mirage 2000.

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We must find the aircraft that was called into operation later because it performs best at high altitude.

**Step 1:** Find the line in the passage The passage says that on May 30th the Indian air force called into operation Mirage 2000, which was deemed the best aircraft capable of optimum performance under the conditions of high altitude seen in the zone of conflict.

**Step 2:** Check each option (A) MiG 21 was in the first strikes, not called later for high altitude.
(B) Mirage 2000 matches the passage word for word, so it is correct.
(C) Sukhoi 30 is not named in the passage.
(D) Jaguar is not named in the passage.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The aircraft called in later for best high altitude performance was Mirage 2000, option (B).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Search the passage for the words 'high altitude' and see which aircraft is named.

## Part II (Army Wing), Section D (5 marks)

*Special subjects, Army Wing (total marks of Part II: 21). Q15 is a set of 5 multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each.*

**Army-15(I).** **Which of the following is NOT a gallantry award?** [1 mark]

(A) Sena Medal

(B) Kirti Chakra

(C) Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medal

(D) Veer Chakra

**Correct Answer:** (C) Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medal

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- We must pick the award that is NOT given for gallantry.
- A gallantry award is given for a brave act in front of the enemy or in a dangerous operation.
- A service award is given for long or outstanding service, not for a single brave act.

**Step 1:** Recall the two groups of awards Gallantry awards in India include the Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra (wartime), and the Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra and Shaurya Chakra (peacetime). The Sena, Nao Sena and Vayu Sena Medals are also given for gallantry. The Yudh Seva

series (Sarvottam, Uttam and Yudh Seva Medal) is for distinguished service in war or operations.

**Step 2:** Check option (A) Sena Medal The Sena Medal is given to Army personnel for an act of gallantry. So it is a gallantry award and cannot be the answer.

**Step 3:** Check option (B) Kirti Chakra The Kirti Chakra is the second highest peacetime gallantry award, after the Ashoka Chakra. So it is a gallantry award and cannot be the answer.

**Step 4:** Check option (C) Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medal This is the highest of the Yudh Seva medals. It honours distinguished service of the highest order in a war or operation. It rewards service, not a single act of bravery, so it is NOT a gallantry award. This is the answer.

**Step 5:** Check option (D) Veer Chakra The Vir (Veer) Chakra is the third highest wartime gallantry award, after the Param Vir Chakra and the Maha Vir Chakra. So it is a gallantry award and cannot be the answer.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Three options are gallantry awards. The Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medal is a distinguished service award. The correct option is (C).

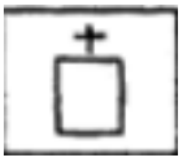
**Quick Tip to Solve:** Gallantry awards reward brave acts. Look for the medal whose name speaks of service, not courage.

**Army-15(II). Which of the following is the conventional sign for mosque?**

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

[1 mark]

(A) A

(B) B

(C) C

(D) D

**Correct Answer:** (B) B

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Conventional signs are standard small pictures used on military maps to show features like places of worship, wells and bridges.
- Every cadet must learn them so that any map can be read the same way.

**Step 1:** Recall how the places of worship look A temple is drawn as a small house with a dome and a spire. A mosque is drawn as a small building with a pointed roof and a slim minaret on each side. An idgah is drawn as a plain arch on a platform. A church is drawn as a small square building with a cross on top.

**Step 2:** Check option (A) The symbol in (A) has a round dome and a spire on top. This is the sign of a temple, so (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option (B) The symbol in (B) has a pointed roof with a tall pillar on each side. These pillars stand for the two minarets of a mosque. So (B) is the conventional sign of a mosque.

**Step 4:** Check option (C) The symbol in (C) is a single arch on two legs. This is the sign of an idgah, so (C) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Check option (D) The symbol in (D) has a small cross above a square. A cross always shows a church, so (D) is wrong.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The mosque is shown by the building with a pointed roof and two minarets. The correct option is (B).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** A mosque sign shows the building with a pillar (minaret) on each side. Do not confuse it with the cross of a church.

**Army-15(III).** **The distance can be judged by noting the detailed appearance of man at various ranges. Which of the following best sums up the above statement.** [1 mark]

(A) Halving Method

(B) Appearance Method

(C) Unit of Measure

(D) Section Average

**Correct Answer:** (B) Appearance Method

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- There are a few standard ways to judge distance in the field.
- The statement says the distance is found by noting how much detail of a man can be seen at different ranges.
- We must name the method that does this.

**Step 1:** Recall how the appearance method works In the appearance method the cadet remembers how clearly a man looks at different ranges. At short range we see his face and eyes. At longer range we see only his body outline and movement. By matching what we see to these memories, we guess the distance.

**Step 2:** Check option (A) Halving Method In this method we picture the point halfway to the target and guess that half distance. Then we double it. It does not depend on the look of a man, so (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option (B) Appearance Method This is exactly the method in the statement, because it uses the detailed appearance of a man at various ranges. So (B) is correct.

**Step 4:** Check option (C) Unit of Measure Here we pick a known length, like 100 metres, and see how many such lengths fit up to the target. It uses a measured unit, not the look of a man, so (C) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Check option (D) Section Average In this method several cadets each guess the distance and the average of all guesses is taken. It uses group guesses, not the look of a man, so (D) is wrong.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The method that depends on how a man looks at different ranges is the Appearance Method. The correct option is (B).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of how clearly you can see a man's face at 100 m and at 400 m. Which method uses this idea?

**Army-15(IV).** **There are two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct answer from the options given below.**

**Assertion (A): To observe is to penetrate the concealment of the enemy's observation.**

**Reason (R): Visual training, is training in observation and concealment, which are two aspects of the same subject.** [1 mark]

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

**Correct Answer:** (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Assertion (A) says that to observe is to see through the hiding or concealment used by the enemy.
- Reason (R) says that visual training teaches both observation and concealment, and that these are two sides of one subject.

**Step 1:** Check if (A) is true In field craft, observing means finding the enemy even when he hides himself. So a good observer sees through the enemy's concealment. Statement (A) is TRUE.

**Step 2:** Check if (R) is true Visual training in field craft covers two linked skills. One is observing the enemy and the other is hiding yourself from his eyes. Both belong to one subject. Statement (R) is TRUE.

**Step 3:** Check if (R) explains (A) (A) tells us what observing means. (R) tells us what visual training contains. (R) does not give the cause or the reason why observing means seeing through concealment. It only describes the subject as a whole. So (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

**Step 4:** Why the other options are wrong Option (A) is wrong because (R) does not explain (A). Option (C) is wrong because (R) is true, not false. Option (D) is wrong because (A) is true, not false.

**Step 5:** Conclusion Both statements are true, but (R) does not explain (A). The correct option is (B).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** First decide if each statement is true. Then ask whether the reason tells WHY the assertion is true.

**Army-15(V).** **What is the age limit for NCC (Spl.) entry for men?** [1 mark]

(A) 19-22

(B) 19-23

(C) 19-24

(D) 19-25

**Correct Answer:** (D) 19-25

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- NCC Special Entry is a way for NCC cadets who hold a C certificate to join the Army as officers.

- Each entry has an age limit.
- The question asks for the age limit for men.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule For men the age limit for NCC (Special) entry is 19 to 25 years. A candidate must have turned 19 and must not have turned 25 on the cut off date.

**Step 2:** Check the options (A) 19-22 is too low an upper limit. (B) 19-23 and (C) 19-24 are also lower than the real limit. Only (D) 19-25 gives the correct age band.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The age limit for NCC (Special) entry for men is 19 to 25 years, option (D).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Recall the age band for men in the NCC Special Entry scheme of the Army.

## Part II (Army Wing), Section F (4 marks)

*Paragraph-based question, 4 sub-questions of 1 mark each (4 marks).*

**Army-21(i).** **Why was Tiger Hill considered the most dominating feature in the Drass Sector?** [1 mark]

(A) It had the largest number of soldiers stationed here.

(B) It provided the clear view of the entire Kargil Region.

(C) It allowed precise artillery fire on the Srinagar-Leh highway.

(D) It was the highest point in Jammu and Kashmir.

**Correct Answer:** (C) It allowed precise artillery fire on the Srinagar-Leh highway.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The first line of the passage says that Tiger Hills is the most dominating feature in the Drass Sector. It goes on to say that from here, well entrenched intruders had directed precise artillery fire on the Srinagar-Leh highway for over a month.

**Step 2:** Link the reason to the question A feature is called dominating when the one who holds it can control the area around it. Here the enemy used it to hit the highway with accurate fire. That is the reason Tiger Hill was dominating.

**Step 3:** Check option (A) The passage never speaks about the number of soldiers on the hill. It only says there was about a platoon plus there. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option (B) The passage does not say anything about a view of the whole Kargil region. So (B) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Check option (C) This matches the passage word for word. So (C) is correct.

**Step 6:** Check option (D) The passage does not say that Tiger Hill is the highest point in Jammu and Kashmir. So (D) is wrong.

**Step 7:** Conclusion Tiger Hill dominated the area because the enemy used it for precise artillery fire on the highway. The correct option is (C).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Read the very first lines of the passage. What did the intruders do from the hill?

**Army-21(ii).** **Why was it decided that the Tiger Hill would be attacked simultaneously to Point 4875?** [1 mark]

(A) The troops wanted to surprise the enemy.

(B) To divert the attention of the enemy.

(C) The enemy had already evacuated Point 4875.

(D) The weather conditions were favourable only on that day.

**Correct Answer:** (B) To divert the attention of the enemy.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Find the lines in the passage The passage says that the GOC of the mountain division felt that ideally Point 4875 and Tiger Hill should be attacked simultaneously to keep enemy attention diverted.

**Step 2:** Read the question carefully The question asks why an attack at the same time on both places was thought of. The reason in the passage is to keep the enemy's attention diverted. Later the plan was changed because of a shortage of artillery.

**Step 3:** Check option (A) The passage does not talk about surprise. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option (B) This is the reason given in the passage. So (B) is correct.

**Step 5:** Check option (C) The passage never says that the enemy had left Point 4875. So (C) is wrong.

**Step 6:** Check option (D) The passage says the weather was bad and visibility poor on the night of the attack. So (D) is wrong.

**Step 7:** Conclusion The reason was to divert the attention of the enemy. The correct option is (B).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the sentence about the GOC and Point 4875 in the passage.

**Army-21(iii).** **From which direction did the Grenadiers Battalion launch their attack on Tiger Hill?** [1 mark]

(A) North, South and West.

(B) South, East and North-East.

(C) East, West and South-West.

(D) North, East and West.

**Correct Answer:** (B) South, East and North-East.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Find the lines in the passage The passage says that the plan was for the Grenadiers Battalion to launch a three-pronged attack on Tiger Hill from South, East and North-East.

**Step 2:** Match with the options We look for the option that lists these three directions.

**Step 3:** Check option (A) It has North, South and West. The passage has no North or West. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option (B) It has South, East and North-East. This matches the passage, so (B) is correct.

**Step 5:** Check option (C) It has East, West and South-West. West and South-West are not in the passage. So (C) is wrong.

**Step 6:** Check option (D) It has North, East and West. North and West are not in the passage. So (D) is wrong.

**Step 7:** Conclusion The Grenadiers attacked from South, East and North-East. The correct option is (B).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Look for the words three-pronged attack in the passage.

**Army-21(iv). What brave act earned Sepoy Yogendra Singh the Param Veer Chakra (PVC)?** [1 mark]

(A) He rescued wounded soldiers under heavy fire.

(B) He captured the enemy commander alive.

(C) He led the artillery unit in heavy rain.

(D) He continued climbing the cliff despite being grievously injured and destroyed two enemy bunkers.

**Correct Answer:** (D) He continued climbing the cliff despite being grievously injured and destroyed two enemy bunkers.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Find the lines in the passage The passage says that Sepoy Yogender Singh was previously wounded. Even so, he continued climbing the sheer cliff face and destroyed two enemy bunkers that were holding the assault. He also killed the enemy in fierce hand to hand combat. For this he was awarded the Param Veer Chakra.

**Step 2:** Check option (A) The passage does not say he rescued wounded soldiers. He himself was wounded. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option (B) No enemy commander is said to have been captured alive. So (B) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option (C) He was part of the Ghatak platoon, not the artillery unit, and the passage does not mention rain. So (C) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Check option (D) This is the brave act that the passage describes. So (D) is correct.

**Step 6:** Conclusion He kept climbing the cliff in spite of his wounds and destroyed two enemy bunkers. The correct option is (D).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Read the last few lines of the passage about the cliff and the bunkers.

## Part II (Navy Wing), Section D (5 marks)

*Special subjects, Navy Wing (total marks of Part II: 21). Q15 is a set of 5 multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each.*

**Navy-15(I). Choose the correct pair:** [1 mark]

(A) Western Naval Command - Gujarat

(B) Unified Command - Port Blair

(C) Eastern Naval Command - Puducherry

(D) Southern Naval Command - Kozhikode

**Correct Answer:** (B) Unified Command - Port Blair

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The Indian Navy runs its operations through commands, and each command has a headquarters in

one fixed city. The question asks us to find the pair in which the command and its city match.

- A "unified command" is a command that holds forces of the Army, Navy and Air Force together under one commander.

**Step 1:** Key Facts to Recall Western Naval Command: headquarters at Mumbai.
Eastern Naval Command: headquarters at Visakhapatnam.
Southern Naval Command: headquarters at Kochi.
Andaman and Nicobar Command (the unified command): headquarters at Port Blair.

**Step 2:** Check option (A) The Western Naval Command sits in Mumbai, which is in Maharashtra, not Gujarat. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option (B) The Andaman and Nicobar Command is the unified command of the Indian forces and its headquarters is at Port Blair. So (B) is correct.

**Step 4:** Check option (C) The Eastern Naval Command is at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. Puducherry is not its headquarters. So (C) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Check option (D) The Southern Naval Command is at Kochi in Kerala. Kozhikode is another city of Kerala but it is not the headquarters. So (D) is wrong.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Only the pair "Unified Command - Port Blair" is correct. This is option (B).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Recall the headquarters city of each Naval Command. Only one command is called unified.

**Navy-15(II).** **Which of these pro-signs stand for 'Break'?** [1 mark]

(A) MIM

(B) XE

(C) AAA

(D) BT

**Correct Answer:** (A) MIM

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Pro-signs (procedure signs) are short letter groups used in naval signalling.
- Each group has one fixed meaning, so the signalman can control a message without writing long words.

**Step 1:** Key Approach We have to pick the group that the NCC Naval Communication syllabus lists as the pro-sign for "Break". The official marking scheme gives this as MIM.

**Step 2:** Check option (A) MIM is the pro-sign given for "Break" in the marking scheme. So (A) is correct.

**Step 3:** Check option (B) XE is a different pro-sign from the list. It does not stand for "Break". So (B) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option (C) AAA is the pro-sign used for a full stop, which closes a sentence. It is not "Break". So (C) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Check option (D) BT is another pro-sign in the same list, but the syllabus does not take it as "Break". So (D) is wrong.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The pro-sign for "Break" is MIM. This is option (A).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the NCC Naval Communication list of pro-signs and find the one given for "Break".

**Navy-15(III). What is the age limit for Direct Entry in Law Cadre for men (Permanent Commission)?** [1 mark]

(A) 22-25 years

(B) 22-26 years

(C) 22-27 years

(D) 22-28 years

**Correct Answer:** (C) 22-27 years

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Every entry scheme of the Navy has a fixed age band.
- The Law Cadre takes law graduates directly as officers.
- For men who join through direct entry on a Permanent Commission, the band is given in the NCC Naval Orientation unit.

**Step 1:** Key Fact The age limit for men in this entry is 22 to 27 years.

**Step 2:** Check each option Option (A), 22-25 years, ends too early. It leaves out candidates aged 26 and 27. So it is wrong.
Option (B), 22-26 years, also stops one year short. So it is wrong.
Option (C), 22-27 years, matches the notified band. So it is correct.
Option (D), 22-28 years, goes one year past the upper limit. So it is wrong.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The age limit is 22-27 years. This is option (C).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** All options begin at 22. Recall the upper age limit for men in this entry.

**Navy-15(IV). There are two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct answer from the options given below.**

**Assertion (A): Every Seamanship evolution onboard involves the use of blocks hooks and shackles.**

**Reason (R): Knowledge of the various types of shackles and their uses as well as lifting abilities is essential for every seaman.** [1 mark]

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

**Correct Answer:** (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Seamanship is the skill of handling ropes, wires, gear and lifting arrangements on a ship.
- In a seamanship evolution, such as hoisting a boat or lifting a load, the seaman uses blocks, hooks and shackles to join and lift things.

**Step 1:** Check the Assertion (A) The marking scheme treats the statement as true. Blocks, hooks and

shackles are the basic gear of onboard lifting and securing, so they appear in each evolution. So (A) is TRUE.

**Step 2:** Check the Reason (R) A shackle has a safe working load. If a seaman picks the wrong type, the load can break the shackle. So knowing the types, their uses and their lifting ability is essential for every seaman. So (R) is TRUE.

**Step 3:** Link (R) to (A) Because every evolution needs this gear, the seaman must know the gear well. So (R) explains why (A) matters, and it is the correct explanation.

**Step 4:** Why the other options are wrong Option (B) says (R) does not explain (A), but it does.
Option (C) says (R) is false, but it is true.
Option (D) says (A) is false, but the marking scheme takes it as true.

**Step 5:** Conclusion Both statements are true and (R) explains (A). This is option (A).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Decide if each statement is true, then check whether the reason explains the assertion.

**Navy-15(V). Which of the following BEST describes the large-scale charts?** [1 mark]

(A) These charts are generally used for passage planning and never should be used for navigation.

(B) These charts show information for navigation including dangers.

(C) These charts cover a general area of about 50-70 NM.

(D) These charts are generally of harbours and their approaches.

**Correct Answer:** (D) These charts are generally of harbours and their approaches.

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The scale of a chart tells how much detail it shows.
- A large-scale chart covers a small area in a lot of detail.
- A small-scale chart covers a large area in less detail.

**Step 1:** What a large-scale chart is used for Because it shows fine detail, a large-scale chart is made for harbours and their approaches, where the navigator must see every danger closely.

**Step 2:** Check option (A) Passage planning over long distances uses small-scale charts. Large-scale charts are used for navigation in close waters. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option (B) This is true of almost every navigational chart, so it does not describe large-scale charts specially. It is not the BEST description. So (B) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option (C) A general area of 50-70 NM is too wide for a large-scale chart. That description fits a general or small-scale chart. So (C) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Check option (D) This matches the purpose of large-scale charts exactly. So (D) is correct.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Large-scale charts are generally of harbours and their approaches. This is option (D).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Large scale means zoomed in with fine detail. Where is that most needed?

## Part II (Navy Wing), Section F (4 marks)

*Paragraph-based question, 4 sub-questions of 1 mark each (4 marks).*

**Navy-21(i).** **What was the primary objective of Operation Talwar?** [1 mark]

(A) To attack Karachi port directly.

(B) To occupy the Makaran coast.

(C) To support the Indian Air Force in ground attacks.

(D) To put pressure on Pakistan by displaying Indian Naval strength.

**Correct Answer:** (D) To put pressure on Pakistan by displaying Indian Naval strength.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage opens with the line "Time had now come to put pressure on Pakistan to ensure that the right message went down". This line states the aim of the operation.

**Step 2:** Check option (A) The passage never says that Karachi port was attacked. Pakistan only moved its ships out of Karachi. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option (B) No landing or occupation of the Makaran coast is mentioned. The Indian ships only moved close to it. So (B) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option (C) The Air Force is mentioned only in the context of the wider conflict. The navy was not set to help it in ground attacks. So (C) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Check option (D) The large exercise "Summerex" and the blockade preparation were meant to show naval strength and put pressure on Pakistan. So (D) is correct.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The primary objective was to put pressure on Pakistan by displaying Indian Naval strength. This is option (D).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The first line of the passage states the aim of the operation.

**Navy-21(ii).** **From which place did the Eastern fleet sail to take part in the naval exercise 'Summerex'?** [1 mark]

(A) Mumbai.

(B) Kochi.

(C) Vishakhapatnam.

(D) Port Blair.

**Correct Answer:** (C) Vishakhapatnam.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage says: "Strike elements from Eastern Fleet were sailed from Vishakhapatnam on the East coast to take part in a major naval exercise called Summerex".

**Step 2:** Check each option Option (A), Mumbai, is on the west coast and is the base of the Western fleet. So it is wrong.
Option (B), Kochi, is in the south and is not named in the passage. So it is wrong.
Option (C), Vishakhapatnam, is the place named in the passage. So it is correct.
Option (D), Port Blair, is mentioned only for the amphibious forces from the Andaman islands. So it

is wrong.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The Eastern fleet sailed from Vishakhapatnam. This is option (C).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Read the second sentence of the passage for the name of the port.

**Navy-21(iii). What action did Pakistan take when Indian ships moved closer to the Makaran coast?** [1 mark]

(A) Launched missile attacks on the Indian ships.

(B) Strengthened it's naval base in Karachi.

(C) Sought help from other countries.

(D) Directed all it's units to keep clear of Indian ships.

**Correct Answer:** (D) Directed all it's units to keep clear of Indian ships.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The passage says that Pakistan navy, in a defensive mood, directed all its units to keep clear of Indian naval ships. It also moved its major combatants out of Karachi as the exercise shifted closer to the Makaran coast.

**Step 2:** Check option (A) No missile attack by Pakistan is mentioned. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option (B) Pakistan moved its major ships out of Karachi. It did not strengthen the base. So (B) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option (C) The passage does not say Pakistan asked other countries for help. So (C) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Check option (D) This matches the passage word for word in meaning. So (D) is correct.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Pakistan directed all its units to keep clear of Indian ships. This is option (D).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The passage describes the Pakistan navy as being in a defensive mood.

**Navy-21(iv). What was the result of the Indian navy's blockade during Operation Talwar?** [1 mark]

(A) India captured Pakistani ports.

(B) Pakistan's naval fleets were destroyed.

(C) Pakistan lost control of the Gulf of Oman.

(D) Pakistan was left with only six days of fuel.

**Correct Answer:** (D) Pakistan was left with only six days of fuel.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage The conclusion says that the Eastern fleet blocked the Arabian sea routes of Pakistan. Nawaz Sharif later disclosed that Pakistan was left with just six days of fuel (POL) if a full-fledged war broke out.

**Step 2:** Check option (A) No port was captured. The navy only readied itself to blockade ports if needed. So (A) is wrong.

**Step 3:** Check option (B) No fighting took place and no fleet was destroyed. So (B) is wrong.

**Step 4:** Check option (C) The passage does not say that Pakistan lost control of the Gulf of Oman. So (C) is wrong.

**Step 5:** Check option (D) This is the stated result of the blockade. So (D) is correct.

**Step 6:** Conclusion Pakistan was left with only six days of fuel. This is option (D).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Read the Conclusion paragraph for the effect of the blockade.