

**NCC GROUP HQ MANGALORE**

**'A' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION – 2025-26**

**ARMY JD/JW CADETS – SAMPLE SET 1**

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Centre: \_\_\_\_\_ Common Subject: 240 Marks

Unit: \_\_\_\_\_ Special Subject: 110 Marks

Total Marks: 350 Marks

Pass Marks: **33%** in each paper

Time allotted: **180 minutes**

**General Instructions**

- 1) This paper consists of 17 pages.
  - 2) There are a total of **140** Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).
  - 3) Each question carries **2.5 marks**.
  - 4) Choose only **ONE** answer for each question.
  - 5) Any MCQ marked with more than one answer will be treated as wrong.
  - 6) Each incorrect answer carries a negative marking of **0.25 marks**.
  - 7) Mark the OMR sheet provided to you using a **Black ball pen only**.
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**PAPER – II – WEAPON TRAINING – 35 MARKS – 14 QUESTIONS**

- 1) The effective range of the .22 Rifle (both MK-IV and Deluxe BA) is:  
A. 50 yards  
B. 20 yards  
C. 40 yards  
D. 25 yards
- 2) The magazine capacity of the .22 Deluxe BA Rifle is:  
A. 5 rounds  
B. 10 rounds  
C. 8 rounds  
D. 12 rounds
- 3) The maximum range of the .22 rifle at 33° elevation is:  
A. 1700 yards  
B. 1200 yards  
C. 2000 yards  
D. 900 yards
- 4) The normal rate of fire for the .22 rifle is:  
A. 8 rounds/minute  
B. 3 rounds/minute

- C. 5 rounds/minute
- D. 15 rounds/minute

5) In lying position, the firer's body outline becomes:

- A. Elevated
- B. Upright
- C. Smaller
- D. Wider

6) Before loading the .22 rifle, ammunition must be:

- A. Cleaned
- B. Heated
- C. Shaken
- D. Struck lightly

7) The safety rule "Muzzle hamesha surakshit disha mein" means:

- A. Point the rifle upward
- B. Point the rifle downward
- C. Keep the muzzle always in a safe direction
- D. Point toward the target always

8) Drill cartridges must be used at the firing point:

- A. Always
- B. For safety check
- C. Only during grouping
- D. Never

9) The command "Load, Cock and Unload" is executed:

- A. When firer completes aiming
- B. Anytime during practice
- C. At the discretion of the firer
- D. Only on command

10) During cleaning, rifle parts must be:

- A. Soaked in water
- B. Heated before use
- C. Interchanged freely
- D. Not mixed with parts of other rifles

11) Short range firing is conducted at:

- A. 15 yards
- B. 25 yards
- C. 30 yards
- D. 50 yards

12) Good zeroing ensures:

- A. Slow trigger operation
- B. Higher recoil
- C. More ammunition use
- D. Accurate grouping and firing

13) A good firer must follow:

- A. Trigger operation only
- B. Holding only

- C. Aiming only
- D. All three—firm grip, correct aiming, correct trigger operation

- 14) The characteristic groove count in the .22 rifle barrel is:
- A. 4
  - B. 6 Right Hand grooves
  - C. 10 Right Hand grooves
  - D. 8 Left Hand grooves

**PAPER – III MISC**

**(2.5 Marks x 82 questions = 205 Marks)**

- 15) The aim of NCC is to develop qualities of:
- A. Only sportsmanship
  - B. Leadership, character, and discipline
  - C. Only military skills
  - D. Business skills
- 16) NCC comes under which Ministry?
- A. Ministry of Defence Production
  - B. Ministry of Education
  - C. Ministry of Social Justice
  - D. Ministry of Defence
- 17) What does NCC training provide to cadets?
- A. Only academic knowledge
  - B. Physical fitness only
  - C. Personality development and discipline
  - D. Only parade skills
- 18) NCC cadets with B/C certificates get preference in:
- A. Railway bookings
  - B. Banking exams
  - C. Private companies only
  - D. State Police and Government recruitments
- 19) National Integration mainly aims to:
- A. Promote regionalism
  - B. Separate communities
  - C. Support linguistic disputes
  - D. Develop unity among diverse cultures
- 20) Threats to national security include:
- A. Illegal immigration
  - B. Tourism
  - C. Excess rainfall
  - D. Sports events
- 21) NCC Camps are categorised based on:
- A. School selection
  - B. Only sports activity

- C. Weather conditions
- D. Type, purpose and conduct

22) Famous leaders like APJ Abdul Kalam and Sardar Patel are studied under:

- A. History
- B. Geography
- C. Physics
- D. Leadership and National Integration

23) National security challenges also include:

- A. Smuggling of arms and narcotics
- B. Festival celebrations
- C. Cultural programs
- D. Sports tournaments

24) The purpose of organizing NCC camps is to:

- A. Celebrate vacations
- B. Provide entertainment
- C. Reduce physical activities
- D. Develop discipline, teamwork and exposure

25) The most important element for achieving National Integration is:

- A. Economic disputes
- B. Regional language
- C. Climate similarity
- D. Emotional unity among citizens

26) The goal of cultural exchange programmes in NCC is to:

- A. Increase competition
- B. Encourage foreign travel
- C. Eliminate local customs
- D. Promote understanding of diverse Indian traditions

27) Personality is defined as the:

- A. Clothing style
- B. Economic status
- C. Physical appearance only
- D. Combination of thoughts, behaviour, emotions and actions

28) Self-confidence is developed mainly through:

- A. Complaining
- B. Avoiding challenges
- C. Imitation only
- D. Regular practice and achievements

29) Effective communication requires:

- A. Ignoring the listener
- B. Speaking loudly
- C. Using long sentences
- D. Clear message, proper tone and active listening

30) The process of understanding one's strengths and weaknesses is:

- A. Self-awareness
- B. Leadership

- C. Motivation
- D. Discipline

- 31) A good listener must:
- A. Speak continuously
  - B. Interrupt frequently
  - C. Look away
  - D. Maintain eye contact and understand the speaker
- 32) Body language includes:
- A. Only facial expressions
  - B. Only posture
  - C. Only gestures
  - D. Posture, gestures, facial expressions and movement
- 33) A motivated person:
- A. Avoids goals
  - B. Depends fully on others
  - C. Works only when forced
  - D. Shows enthusiasm and willingness to achieve targets
- 34) Time management mainly helps to:
- A. Increase efficiency and productivity
  - B. Avoid responsibilities
  - C. Waste less time
  - D. Increase communication
- 35) Stress management is important because uncontrolled stress:
- A. Strengthens relationships
  - B. Increases relaxation
  - C. Improves health
  - D. Reduces performance and affects mental health
- 36) Decision-making requires:
- A. Following others blindly
  - B. Acting without thinking
  - C. Avoiding choices
  - D. Identifying options and selecting the best one
- 37) Conflict resolution skills help a person to:
- A. Escape responsibilities
  - B. Increase misunderstanding
  - C. Create arguments
  - D. Handle disagreements calmly and effectively
- 38) The most important factor for personal grooming is:
- A. Expensive clothes
  - B. Cleanliness and neat appearance
  - C. Strong perfume
  - D. Heavy makeup
- 39) A positive attitude leads to:
- A. Better problem-solving
  - B. Negative outcomes

- C. Avoidance of hard work
- D. Laziness

40) Empathy means:

- A. Ignoring emotions
- B. Feeling pity only
- C. Being rude
- D. Understanding and sharing another person's feelings

41) Leadership is defined as the ability to:

- A. Avoid responsibilities
- B. Sit quietly
- C. Follow orders
- D. Influence and guide others towards a goal

42) A good leader must possess:

- A. Confusion
- B. Fear
- C. Laziness
- D. Integrity and confidence

43) The type of leadership where decisions are made with group participation is:

- A. Autocratic
- B. Rigid
- C. Democratic
- D. Laissez-faire

44) The leadership quality that ensures fairness is:

- A. Anger
- B. Favouritism
- C. Partiality
- D. Objectivity

45) The ability to face difficulties without fear is:

- A. Negligence
- B. Shyness
- C. Laziness
- D. Courage

46) Leaders must communicate clearly to:

- A. Confuse the team
- B. Avoid teamwork
- C. Control everything
- D. Transmit ideas and motivate others

47) The leadership trait that involves understanding team members' emotions is:

- A. Rigidity
- B. Strictness
- C. Carelessness
- D. Emotional intelligence

48) The type of leadership that gives full freedom to members is:

- A. Laissez-faire
- B. Democratic

- C. Directive
- D. Autocratic

49) Social Service in NCC mainly aims to:

- A. Increase entertainment
- B. Train for jobs
- C. Promote competition
- D. Develop a sense of responsibility towards society

50) Community development programmes focus mainly on:

- A. Increasing taxes
- B. Political campaigns
- C. Industrial expansion
- D. Improving quality of life at village and local level

51) One major objective of adult education is to:

- A. Provide only sports training
- B. Promote only cultural events
- C. Teach only children
- D. Eliminate illiteracy among adults

52) Pulse Polio Programme was launched to:

- A. Eradicate polio from India
- B. Provide scholarships
- C. Train teachers
- D. Improve sports

53) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched in:

- A. 2010
- B. 2012
- C. 2014
- D. 2016

54) NCC cadets participate in tree plantation to:

- A. Avoid classes
- B. Waste time
- C. Decorate campuses
- D. Increase environmental awareness

55) Blood donation is important because it:

- A. Causes weakness always
- B. Is profitable
- C. Takes very long time
- D. Saves lives in medical emergencies

56) Disaster awareness campaigns help people to:

- A. Spread rumours
- B. Ignore instructions
- C. Panic during disasters
- D. Understand do's and don'ts for safety

57) Rural development activities include:

- A. Sanitation, clean water and education initiatives

- B. Opening casinos
- C. Investing in malls
- D. Building theaters

58) One major challenge in slum development is:

- A. Excessive wealth
- B. High greenery
- C. High literacy
- D. Poor sanitation and overcrowding

59) Health camps organized by NCC aim to provide:

- A. Mechanical tools
- B. Basic medical check-ups and awareness
- C. Fashion training
- D. Sports coaching

60) Plantation of trees helps mainly in:

- A. Reducing pollution and soil erosion
- B. Spreading diseases
- C. Increasing waste
- D. Increasing dust

61) The main purpose of NSS, NCC, and Red Cross joint campaigns is to:

- A. Organize picnics
- B. Promote commercial ads
- C. Conduct exams
- D. Support community welfare and awareness

62) Water conservation programmes educate people about:

- A. Swimming skills
- B. Increasing bills
- C. Wasting water
- D. Judicious use of water resources

63) NCC cadets help during traffic control mainly during:

- A. Private functions
- B. Classroom sessions
- C. Holidays only
- D. Festivals and major events

64) The practice of Shramdaan promotes:

- A. Paid labour
- B. Paid community service
- C. Avoiding community
- D. Voluntary physical work for social benefit

65) Hygiene refers to:

- A. Fashion trends
- B. Eating more
- C. Sleeping all day
- D. Practices that help maintain cleanliness and good health



- 66) A balanced diet should contain:
- A. Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals
  - B. Only fats
  - C. Only proteins
  - D. Only carbohydrates
- 67) Communicable diseases spread mainly through:
- A. Clean habits
  - B. Meditation
  - C. Exercise
  - D. Air, water and physical contact
- 68) First aid is given to:
- A. Replace doctors
  - B. Cure all diseases
  - C. Delay treatment
  - D. Provide immediate help before medical assistance arrives
- 69) One common symptom of dehydration is:
- A. Excessive sleep
  - B. Dry mouth and weakness
  - C. Heavy sweating
  - D. Growth in height
- 70) Personal hygiene helps prevent:
- A. Sports injuries
  - B. Exams
  - C. Extra homework
  - D. Infections and diseases
- 71) Deficiency of Vitamin C causes:
- A. Rickets
  - B. Anaemia
  - C. Night blindness
  - D. Scurvy
- 72) The best method to purify water at home is:
- A. Keeping water in sunlight
  - B. Storing in a plastic bottle
  - C. Adding salt
  - D. Boiling the water properly
- 73) ORS is used for treatment of:
- A. Dehydration
  - B. Fever
  - C. Headache
  - D. Bone fracture
- 74) A mosquito-borne disease is:
- A. Tuberculosis
  - B. Typhoid
  - C. Malaria

D. Jaundice

75) Disaster Management mainly aims at:

- A. Increasing population
- B. Celebrations
- C. Spreading panic
- D. Reducing loss of life and property

76) Earthquakes are measured on:

- A. Barometer
- B. Richter scale
- C. Thermometer
- D. Rain gauge

77) The first step in disaster response is:

- A. Playing music
- B. Waiting silently
- C. Ignoring warnings
- D. Raising alarm and ensuring safety

78) Cyclones occur due to:

- A. Low-pressure areas over warm ocean water
- B. Ice melting
- C. Earth movement
- D. Pollution

79) Floods can be prevented by:

- A. Cutting trees
- B. Blocking drains
- C. Wasting water
- D. Maintaining proper drainage systems

80) During fire accidents, one must:

- A. Throw objects
- B. Push others
- C. Run blindly
- D. Use nearest exit and stay low under smoke

81) The purpose of obstacle training is to develop:

- A. Only parade drill
- B. Only running speed
- C. Agility, confidence and physical stamina
- D. Laziness

82) "Balancing Bridge" in obstacle training mainly tests:

- A. Rope climbing
- B. Jumping power

- C. Weightlifting
- D. Balance and coordination

83) Adventure training in NCC aims at:

- A. Time pass
- B. Reducing physical fitness
- C. Avoiding risk
- D. Developing courage and team spirit

84) The equipment essential for rock climbing is:

- A. Volleyball
- B. Cricket bat
- C. Hockey stick
- D. Harness and rope

85) Trekking helps cadets to develop:

- A. Only speed
- B. Endurance and observation skills
- C. Sleeping habits
- D. Indoor skills

86) Parasailing is done with the help of:

- A. A parachute harness attached to a vehicle
- B. Canoe
- C. Truck
- D. Rope ladder

87) One major safety rule in water sports is:

- A. Remove life jacket
- B. Swim alone
- C. Avoid instructors
- D. Wear proper life-saving equipment

88) Adventure activities reduce:

- A. Physical fitness
- B. Friendship
- C. Confidence
- D. Fear and mental stress

89) Mountaineering camps are conducted mainly to:

- A. Train cadets in survival and climbing skills
- B. Promote tourism only
- C. Study books
- D. Teach cooking

90) River rafting requires:

- A. Firearms
- B. Heavy boots
- C. Helmet only
- D. Inflatable raft and paddles

91) The total length of India's land border is approximately:

- A. 8,000 km
- B. 15,106 km

- C. 12,000 km
- D. 6,500 km

92) India shares the longest international border with:

- A. Bhutan
- B. Bangladesh
- C. China
- D. Nepal

93) The total coastline of India is approximately:

- A. 7,516 km
- B. 2,000 km
- C. 9,200 km
- D. 5,000 km

94) A major threat in coastal areas is:

- A. Forest fire
- B. Sand shortage
- C. Mountain storms
- D. Smuggling and illegal infiltration

95) Coastal security in India is mainly managed by:

- A. Railways
- B. Air Force only
- C. Army only
- D. Indian Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Police

96) The union territories located on the Indian coast include:

- A. Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu
- B. Sikkim only
- C. Ladakh only
- D. Delhi only

#### **PAPER – IV – SERVICE SUBJECT**

**(2.5 Marks x 44 Questions = 110 Marks)**

97) The Headquarters of the Northern Command of the Indian Army is located at:

- A. Srinagar
- B. Leh
- C. Jammu
- D. Udhampur

98) Which of the following is a Central Armed Police Force (CAPF)?

- A. Narcotics Control Bureau
- B. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)
- C. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)
- D. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD)

99) Which fighting arm of the Indian Army is primarily responsible for destroying the enemy by relentless mobile and offensive action in both offensive as well as defensive operations?

- A. Armoured Corps

- B. Infantry
- C. Mechanised Infantry
- D. Artillery

- 100) What is the primary role of the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)?
- A. Border security and counter-insurgency
  - B. security of industrial installations, airports, and seaports
  - C. State law and order duties
  - D. Intelligence and investigation work
- 101) What is the full form of BPRD?
- A. Bureau of Public Resource Development
  - B. Board of Police Research Department
  - C. Bureau of Police Research and Development
  - D. Bureau of Public Regulation and Development
- 102) Which of the following is a route to Permanent Commission in the Indian Army?
- A. NDA / AFMC - after 10+2 (Through UPSC)
  - B. Non-Tech Short Service Commission
  - C. NCC Special Entry
  - D. Law Graduates Short Service Commission
- 103) How many commands does the Indian Army have?
- A. Five
  - B. Six
  - C. Eight
  - D. Seven
- 104) Which of the following is a Supporting Arm of the Indian Army?
- A. Infantry
  - B. Armoured Corps
  - C. Artillery
  - D. Mechanised Infantry
- 105) Which of the following is a route for entry into Police Services as an Officer through internal promotion?
- A. Passing All India Civil Services Examination
  - B. Promotions from State Cadre Police Services
  - C. Direct recruitment of constables
  - D. Joining Central Armed Police Forces as a gazetted officer
- 106) Which of the following statements about the Special Protection Group (SPG) is correct?
- A. It provides security only to the President of India.
  - B. It is responsible for border security in India.
  - C. It provides round-the-clock security to the Prime Minister, ex-Prime Ministers, and their families across India.
  - D. It functions under the Ministry of Defence for military operations.
- 107) What is the science of making maps called?
- A. Cartography
  - B. Geography
  - C. Topography
  - D. Surveying

- 108) What does the scale of a map represent?
- A. The symbols used on the map
  - B. The direction of features on the map
  - C. The proportion between distances on the map and actual distances on the ground
  - D. The colors representing physical features
- 109) What does a Representative Fraction (RF) scale on a map indicate?
- A. The area covered by the map
  - B. The symbols used on the map
  - C. The ratio between a unit distance on the map and the same unit on the ground
  - D. The contour intervals on the map
- 110) In mapping, what do the horizontal lines of a grid represent?
- A. Prime meridian
  - B. Grid squares
  - C. Longitude
  - D. Latitude
- 111) What is a Col or Saddle in geographical terms?
- A. A small isolated hill
  - B. A narrow ridge of high land joining two higher hills
  - C. The highest part of a hill or mountain range
  - D. Ground not visible to the observer due to undulations
- 112) What is a Ridge in geography?
- A. An elevated flat table land
  - B. A line along a hill or range of hills from which water flows in opposite directions
  - C. A steep hillside formed by a sudden drop in ground level
  - D. The angle formed by a line joining two points
- 113) What do Grid Lines on a map represent?
- A. Lines joining points of equal height
  - B. Points showing exact height above sea level
  - C. Fixed points used in triangulation
  - D. Lines running parallel and at right angles to North-South and East-West directions
- 114) In cartography, what does the term relief refer to on a map?
- A. Only the elevations of mountains
  - B. Only the depressions or low-lying areas
  - C. Only the water bodies like rivers and lakes
  - D. The depiction of the shape and heights of the terrain relative to sea level
- 115) In military training, why is Field Craft important for an individual soldier?
- A. To know when to open fire
  - B. To select a weapon for maintenance
  - C. To indicate targets to other sections only
  - D. To pass back information without observing
- 116) Which method of judging distance in military training is also known as the 100 yards method?
- A. Unit of Measure
  - B. Angular Method
  - C. Map Reading Method
  - D. Terrain Association Method

- 117) Which type of ground is hidden from an observer's view and cannot be covered by flat-trajectory weapons?
- A. High Ground
  - B. Flat and Open Ground
  - C. Broken Ground
  - D. Dead Ground
- 118) Which of the following is a method of personal camouflage in military operations?
- A. Use of weapons only
  - B. High visibility clothing
  - C. Moving in open ground
  - D. Use of disruptive patterns, clothing, local vegetation
- 119) Which whistle signal indicates the presence of enemy aircraft?
- A. A short blast to draw attention
  - B. A succession of alternate long and short blasts
  - C. A succession of short blasts
  - D. Two long blasts repeated at intervals of five seconds
- 120) In which of the following operations is silence particularly important?
- A. Parade
  - B. Marching in formation
  - C. Ambush, Patrolling, Raid, and Cordon
  - D. Training exercises only
- 121) Which knot is used for joining two ropes of equal thickness securely?
- A. Reef Knot
  - B. Thief Knot
  - C. Fisherman's Knot
  - D. Bowline
- 122) Which of the following is a type of knot used to join two pieces of rope or material?
- A. Bowline
  - B. Reef Knot
  - C. Slip Knot
  - D. Thief Knot
- 123) What is a Nimier stretcher primarily designed for?
- A. Carrying heavy equipment
  - B. Transporting animals
  - C. Carrying a casualty in a seated position, suitable for trenches
  - D. Long-distance evacuation of multiple soldiers
- 124) When are Fire and Movement tactics typically used in military operations?
- A. During training exercises only
  - B. When the enemy is far beyond weapon range
  - C. When the enemy has opened effective fire or is within known/suspected range
  - D. Only during night operations
- 125) When was K.M. Cariappa appointed as the first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army?
- A. 16 February 1947
  - B. 15 January 1948

- C. 16 February 1950
- D. 15 January 1949

- 126) Which operation did K.M. Cariappa direct as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command during the 1947 war with Pakistan?
- A. Operation Polo
  - B. Operation Vijay
  - C. Operation Cactus
  - D. Recapture of Zojila, Drass, and Kargil
- 127) Where was Sam Manekshaw born?
- A. Valsad, Gujarat
  - B. Amritsar, Punjab
  - C. Nainital, Uttarakhand
  - D. Delhi
- 128) What award was Sam Manekshaw honored with for his bravery in Burma during World War II?
- A. Victoria Cross
  - B. Param Vir Chakra
  - C. Ashoka Chakra
  - D. Military Cross
- 129) During which campaign in World War II did Captain Sam Manekshaw see action in Burma?
- A. Malaya Campaign
  - B. Sittang River Campaign
  - C. North African Campaign
  - D. Italian Campaign
- 130) Which war was Sam Manekshaw in command of the Indian Army?
- A. Sino-Indian War 1962
  - B. Indo-Pak War 1965
  - C. Indo-Pak War 1971
  - D. Kargil War 1999
- 131) Which branch of the Indian Armed Forces did Arjan Singh serve in?
- A. Army
  - B. Navy
  - C. Air Force
  - D. Coast Guard
- 132) Which gallantry award was Major Shaitan Singh awarded posthumously?
- A. Ashoka Chakra
  - B. Maha Vir Chakra
  - C. Vir Chakra
  - D. Param Vir Chakra
- 133) What were Captain Vikram Batra's famous words to his Subedar during the rescue mission at Point 4875?
- A. "Follow me, soldier!"
  - B. "Mission first, sir!"
  - C. "Tu baal-bacche dar hai, hat ja peeche."
  - D. "Charge with me!"



- 134) Why did the Indian Army intervene in Jammu & Kashmir in October 1947?
- A. To stop riots in Punjab
  - B. To assist Pakistan in controlling Kashmir
  - C. To repel invaders after the Maharaja's accession
  - D. To capture territory from Pakistan
- 135) What was Operation Gibraltar launched by Pakistan in 1965?
- A. An air strike on India
  - B. Naval blockade of Indian ports
  - C. Infiltration into Jammu & Kashmir to trigger insurgency
  - D. Attack on the western border of India
- 136) Which battle in 1971 saw a heavily outnumbered Indian company successfully halt the Pakistani advance until air support arrived?
- A. Battle of Longewala
  - B. Battle of Basantar
  - C. Battle of Tiger Hill
  - D. Battle of Rezang La
- 137) Why is communication considered important in modern warfare?
- A. It reduces the need for weapons
  - B. It replaces troop movements
  - C. It ensures victory without strategy
  - D. It allows frequent coordination between commanders and troops
- 138) What is a mechanical wave?
- A. A wave that oscillates matter and transfers energy through a medium
  - B. A wave that can travel through vacuum
  - C. A wave used only in radio communication
  - D. A wave that does not transfer energy
- 139) What is a Walkie-Talkie primarily used for?
- A. Sending written messages
  - B. Broadcasting TV signals
  - C. Listening to music
  - D. Two-way voice communication between users
- 140) What is the primary purpose of the Radio Set GP338 Motorola used by defense organizations?
- A. To send emails
  - B. To track GPS only
  - C. To play music
  - D. To communicate on multiple frequencies