

**MARKING SCHEME  
HISTORY-027  
CLASS-XII**

PART-A			
1.	b. 2 and 3 Pg 23	Theme 1	1
2.	Nageshwar and Balakot. Pg 11	Theme1	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
3.	Votive inscription record gifts made to religious institutions. pg 43	Theme 2	1
4.	Polygyny is the practice of a man having several wives and Polyandry is the practice of a woman having several husbands. Pg 57,60,76	Theme 3	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
5.	C. People were dissatisfied with the existing social practices. Pg 94	Theme 4	1
6.	Dhamma mahamatta. Pg 34	Theme 2	1
7.	B. Perfect crop Pg 200	Theme 8	1
8.	C.Francois Bernier Pg 135	Theme 5	1
9.	B.Worship of idols. Pg 153	Theme 6	1
10.	Ibn Battuta Pg 118	Theme 5	1
11.	B.Payment of salaries Pg 245	Theme 9	1
12.	C.Humayun Nama : Gulbadan Begum Pg 227,230,231,243	Theme 9	1
13.	It was a gateway to the subcontinent, both laid claims over it. Pg 248	Theme 9	1
14.	Untouchables(literally,born outside the caste system). Pg 125	Theme 5	1
15.	1.Good maps were necessary to understand the landscape and know the topography. 2.Town maps give information regarding the location of hills,rivers and vegetation,all important for planning structures for defense purposes. 3.They also show the location of ghats,density and quality of		1

	houses and alignment of roads,used to gauge commercial possibilities and plan strategies of taxation (any one point to be given) Pg 320	Theme 12	
16.	d. 3,4,2,1 Pg 350,362,389	Theme 13	1
17.	D. They were claiming identities associated with lower status. Pg 321,322 OR C. The committee built houses for the labouring poor. Pg 336	Theme 12 Theme 12	1
18.	d. I,II and III Pg 258,259	Theme 10	1
19.	a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. Pg 425	Theme 15	1
20.	The image represents the Varaha or boar avatar of Vishnu. Pg104 OR The image represents a sculpture in Mahabalipuram. Pg 109  <b><u>For Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No.20:</u></b>  The first woman to be ordained as a Bhikkhuni was <u>Mahapajapati Gotami</u> . Pg 92 OR In Jainism the teachers who guide men and women across the river of existence are called <u>Tirthankaras</u> . Pg 88	Theme 4 Theme 4	1
<b>PART-B</b>			
21.	The elements that Historians considered while analysing the Mahabharata : 1 Language in which the text was written- Pali, Prakrit, Sanskrit. 2 Kind of text- devoted to mantras meant to be learnt and chanted 3 Author of the text. 4 Audience- for whom the text is written. 5 Date and place of composition. (To be assessed as a whole) Pg72,73	Theme 3	3

22.	<p>Architectural features of Vitthala temple:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Chariot Street</li> <li>2 Gopurams</li> <li>3 Garbhagriha</li> <li>4 Mandapa</li> <li>5 Combined with other sources of information like literature, Inscriptions and popular traditions buildings are an important source material for reconstruction of the past. But we need to keep in mind that architectural features do not reflect the views of ordinary men.</li> </ol> <p>(To be assessed as a whole ) Pg185 to188,191</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Theme 7</p>	3
<b>OR</b>		
	<p>Expansion and consolidation of the Vijayanagara empire under Krishnadeva Raya:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Krishnadeva Raya's reign is marked by peace, prosperity and military preparedness.</li> <li>2 Foreign travellers speak of his efficient administration and prosperity of the empire.</li> <li>3 Agriculture flourished and to increase production the Raya's undertook wise irrigation policy like the construction of Kamalapuram tank.</li> <li>4 There was flourishing inland, coastal and overseas trade which was an important source of general prosperity.</li> <li>5 Krishnadeva Raya was also a great builder.</li> <li>6 He is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many temples.</li> <li>7 He built a new town near Vijayanagara named Nagalapuram after his mother.</li> <li>8 He was a gifted scholar and patron of Telugu,Kannada and Tamil poets.</li> <li>9 He worked for the welfare of his subjects.</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be justified) Pg173</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Theme 7</p>	1+1+1=3
23.	<p>The power of the Jotedars within the village was more effective than that of the Zamindars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Jotedars were located in villages while Zamindars lived in urban areas.</li> <li>2 Indirectly controlled the ryots by advancing money, controlling local trade.</li> <li>3 Withholding payment of revenue.</li> <li>4 Holding benami lands.</li> <li>5 Purchased the auctioned estates of Zamindars.</li> <li>6 They became alternate source of power in villages.</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be explained) Pg261</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Theme 10</p>	1+1+1=3
24	<p>The Sepoys complained of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Low levels of pay.</li> <li>2 Difficulty in getting leave.</li> </ol>	1+1+1= 3

	<p>3 Policy of racial discrimination adopted by the British officers in terms of physical abuse,promotion,pension and terms of service.</p> <p>4 Rumours about the use of animal fat in cartridges, flour etc. (Any three points to be explained) Theme 11 Pg 94,299,300,</p>	
	<b>PART-C</b>	
25	<p>Historians often try to understand the meaning of sculpture by comparing it with textual evidence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 To understand sculpture that may seem like a rural scene,one needs to know the story-for example Vessantra Jataka.</li> <li>2 Art historians read hagiographies of Buddha to understand sculpture-symbols of worship-Buddha's presence shown through symbols.</li> <li>3 The empty seat meant meditation.</li> <li>4 Wheel-first sermon of the Buddha.</li> <li>5 These symbols stand for certain events in his life. They help historians to understand literary traditions.</li> <li>6 Others such as Shalabhanjika-a woman whose touch caused trees to flower.</li> <li>7 Animal depictions-jataka depicted animals,also to create lively scenes.</li> <li>8 Woman surrounded by elephants-identified as Maya, Buddha's mother.</li> <li>9 Serpents lead some art historians to believe Sanchi as center of serpent worship.This was before they were familiar with Buddhist literature-only looking at images.</li> </ol> <p>(To be assessed as a whole) Theme 4 Pg 99 to103</p>	8
	<b>OR</b>	
	<p>Sanchi survived because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 It escaped the eyes of railway contractors, builders and Europeans.</li> <li>2 It was discovered in 1818 after the scholars had understood the value of finds.</li> <li>3 When it was discovered three of its gateways were still standing and the fourth was lying on the spot where it had fallen and the mound was in good condition.</li> <li>4 Due to the efforts of the rulers of Bhopal the mound could be preserved.</li> </ol> <p>Amaravati did not survive because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 It was discovered in 1796 before the scholars understood the value of finds.</li> <li>2 Local Raja who stumbled on the finds used the stones to build a temple.</li> <li>3 Walter Elliot collected several structured panels and took them away to Madras (Elliot's Marbles).</li> <li>4 Slabs of Amravati adorned the gardens of British officials, London office, Asiatic Society of Bengal.</li> <li>5 H H Cole's plea for preservation were ignored.</li> </ol>	4+4=8

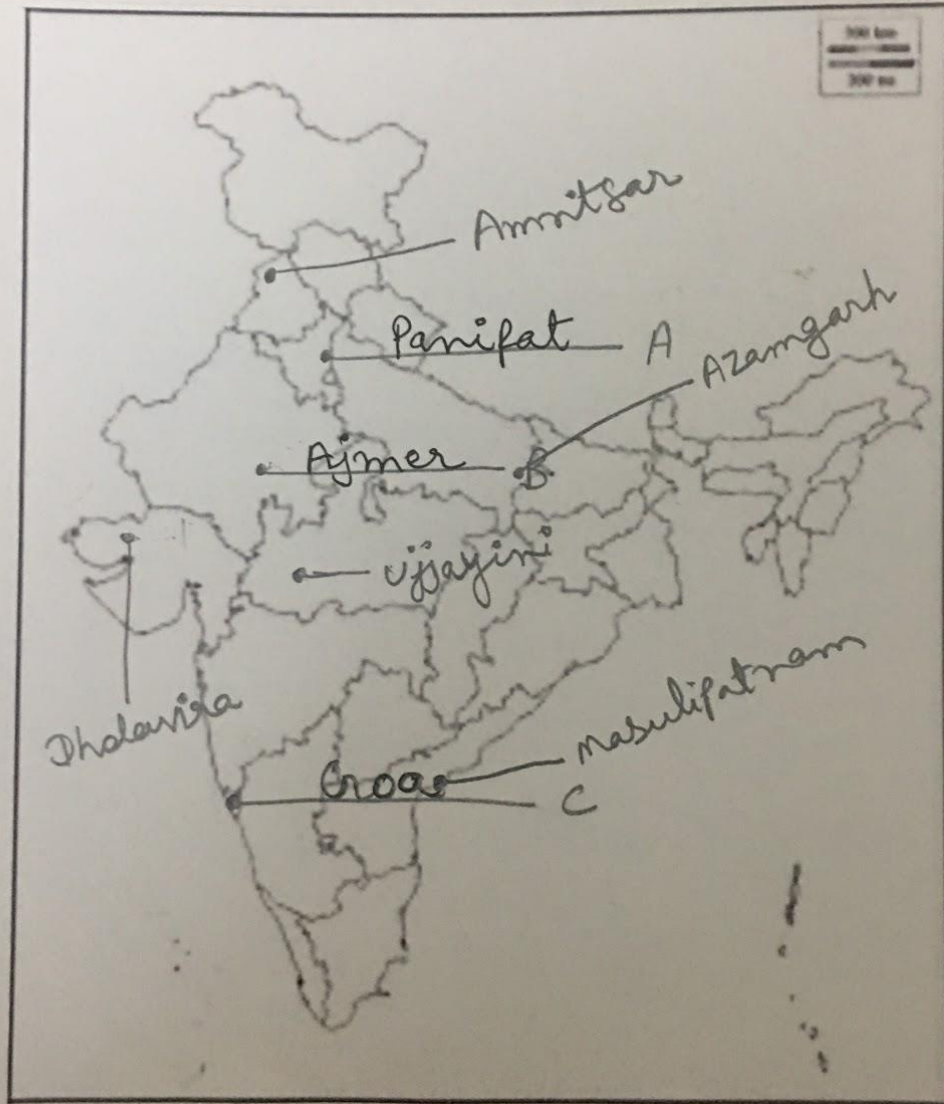
	Pg 83,98,99	Theme 4	
26	<p>Relations between the state and the Bhakti and Sufi traditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Bhakti traditions- Chola rulers supported Brahmanical and Bhakti traditions.</li> <li>2 They extended royal patronage to Nayanar saints and made lavish grants for building of temples.</li> <li>3 Some of the temples include those at Chidambaram, Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram.</li> <li>4 Images of saints were carried during festivals.</li> <li>5 Kings introduced singing of Tamil Shiva hymns in temples.</li> <li>6 These hymns were organised in a text called Tevaram.</li> <li>7 Conflicts among Nayanars and other traditions like Jainism and Buddhism for royal patronage.</li> <li>1 Sufi traditions- Visiting the shrine/Dargah</li> <li>2 Rulers wanting their tombs and shrines to be in the vicinity of Sufi shrine</li> <li>3 Funding the construction of the tomb of Shaikh Muinuddin by Ghiyas-ud-din Khalji.</li> <li>4 Sultans set up charitable trusts for hospice, made donations.</li> <li>5 Granted tax free land.</li> <li>6 Sufis provided legitimisation to the power of Sultans</li> <li>7 Conflicts among Sufis and Sultans on rituals like kissing of feet and prostration, adopting high sounding titles.</li> </ol> <p>(Four points for each to be explained) Theme 6 Pg146,159</p>		4+4=8
	<b>OR</b>		
	<p>Teaching of Baba Guru Nanak</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Nirguna Bhakti i.e, God,the absolute 'rab' had no gender or form.</li> <li>2 Rejected rituals of Hindus and Muslims.</li> <li>3 Rejected image worship.</li> <li>4 Shabad.</li> <li>5 Repetition of the divine name to connect with the divine.</li> <li>6 Simple mode of worship.</li> <li>7 Teachings in local language of the region- Punjabi.</li> <li>8 He formed a community of devotees.</li> <li>9 Started the tradition of Gurus.</li> <li>10 The hymns called 'Gurbani' are translated into various languages.</li> </ol> <p>His teachings appeal because of the simplicity, practicality and feeling of community.(Any other relevant answer) (To be assessed as a whole) Theme 6 Pg163</p>		8
27	<p>Base of Indian National Movement broadened under Gandhiji:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Gandhiji as people's leader:It was no longer a movement of professionals and intellectuals,now hundreds of thousands of</li> </ol>		8

	<p>peasants, workers and artisans also participated.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 He identified himself with the common man. Dressed like them, lived like them.</li> <li>3 Use of charkha.</li> <li>4 Opposed untouchability and the degrading treatment of dalits.</li> <li>5 Took up the cause of the peasants.</li> <li>6 Brought changes in the Congress organisation-New branches and Praja Mandal.</li> <li>7 Encourage the use of local language for communication.</li> <li>8 Prosperous industrialists and businessmen involved in the struggle.</li> <li>9 Highly talented Indians attached themselves to Gandhiji.</li> <li>10 Emphasised Hindu-Muslim unity.</li> <li>11 Gandhiji seen as 'Mahatma' and he had a huge following from all sections of people all over India.</li> </ol> <p>(To be assessed as a whole) Theme 13 Pg 351 to 355</p>	
	<b>OR</b>	
	<p>The partition of India was a culmination of communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 British policy of divide and rule</li> <li>2 Morley-Minto reforms</li> <li>3 Stereotypes</li> <li>4 Elections of 1937</li> <li>5 Cow protection movement and music before the mosque</li> <li>6 Shuddhi movement</li> <li>7 Spread of tabligh and tanzim</li> <li>8 Role of Hindu Mahasabha</li> <li>9 Muslim League Resolution</li> </ol> <p>(To be assessed as a whole) Theme 14 Pg 383,384</p>	8
	<b>PART-D</b>	
	<p>The lane is called Deadman lane:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Narrow lane about 3 ft to 6 ft in width from where human skeletal remains have been discovered</li> <li>2. Part of a skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult were discovered</li> <li>3. The body lay on its back diagonally across the lane</li> <li>4. Tiny skull has also been found (any two points)</li> </ol>	2
b	<p>Scholars and archaeologists have concluded that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 the evidence points to an invasion.</li> <li>2 According to them this invasion brought about the end of the civilisation.</li> </ol>	2
c	<p>Earlier interpretations are sometimes reversed because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fresh evidence that comes to light does not support earlier interpretations.</li> <li>2. Eg: George Dales finds that the skeletons found did not belong to the same period.</li> </ol>	2

	3. Bones found suggest sloppy burial practices. (any two points) Pg18 Theme 1	
	The forms of intrusion suggested by the text are : 1. From the north came the Das (people) 2. From the south came the harvesters 3. Sufis 4. Foreigners (any two points to be explained)	2
b	In the context of the source, Jangli means 1. Forest dwellers were called jangli. 2. It was used to describe those whose livelihood came from gathering forest produce	2
c	Two effects of foreign invasion on the lives of the forest dwellers are 1. Peshkash 2. Spread of commercial agriculture 3. Trade increased in forest products 4. Many tribal chiefs became Zamindars or kings (any two points to be explained) Pg 209 Theme 8	2
	Hansa Mehta did not demand reserved seats for women as : 1. It would be divisive in nature 2. It could lead to resentment 3. She didn't want privileges for women instead give them opportunities to empower themselves (any two)	2
b	The basis of mutual respect among men and women: 1. Appreciation of each other's contribution and role 2. Equality and cooperation between genders 3. Women treated at par with men (any two points)	2
c	Women can be powered economically by: 1. Equal rights in property 2. Access to education 3. Necessary job training 4. Equal pay for equal work (any two points to be explained) Pg 422 Theme 15	2

**PART-E**  
**31**  
**(31.1) & (31.2)**

Q.31.1 Map for Q. No. 31  
Q.31.2 (31.1) & (31.2)





**QUESTION NUMBER 31 : FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES IN LIEU OF MAP QUESTION 31.**

(31.1) Any three centres of Indian National Movement-  
Dandi, Champaran, Bombay, Calcutta, Amritsar, Chauri-Chaura, Lahore (3Marks)

OR

Any three territories under Babur-Lahore, Panipat, Agra, Delhi

(31.2) Any three Buddhist Sites-  
Amravati, Sanchi, Bodh Gaya, Sarnath, Kushinagar, Lumbini, Nagarjunakonda, Nasik, Bharhut, Ajanta (3 Marks)

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2019-2020)**  
**HISTORY(027)**  
**CLASS-XII**

**Time Allowed:3hrs.**

**Max. Marks:80**

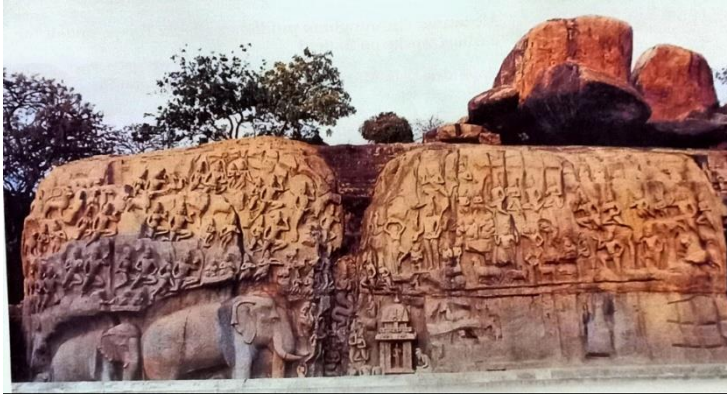
**General Instructions:**

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- Question number 1 to 20 (Part-A) are objective type questions carrying 1 mark should be one word or one sentence each.
- Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Part-B Question 21 to 24) should not exceed 100 words each.
- Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Part-C Question 25 to 27) should not exceed 350 words each.
- Question numbers 28 to 30 (Part -D) are Source based questions carrying 6 marks each.
- Question number 31 (Part-E) is a **Map question** that includes identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

<b>PART- A</b>		
1	<p>Consider the following statements regarding the identification of Shiva, a figure represented on Harappan seals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is shown in the form of Gajapati</li> <li>2. It is shown seated in Yogic posture.</li> <li>3. It is surrounded by animals.</li> <li>4. It is shown with a female figure identifiable with Parvati.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the above are correct reasons for identifying the figure with Shiva?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 1 and 4</li> <li>b. 2 and 3</li> <li>c. 2 and 4</li> <li>d. 3 and 4</li> </ol>	1
2	Name any two centres for making shell objects in the Harappan Civilisation.	1
3	Define a votive inscription.	1
4	Differentiate between polygyny and polyandry.	1
5	<p>Choose the correct option :</p> <p>Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Buddha and his disciples taught in Prakrit.</li> <li>B. Importance was given to rituals in Buddhism.</li> <li>C. People were dissatisfied with existing social practices.</li> <li>D. Only men were allowed into the Sangha.</li> </ol>	1
6	The special officers appointed to spread the message of Dhamma by Asoka were known as _____	1

7	From among the following which one depicts the correct meaning of the term Jins-i-kamil concerning crops in Mughal India? A. Paddy crop B. Perfect crop C. Pulses D. Crop grown in the arid zone	1
8	Choose the correct option: The European traveller who has given a detailed description of the practice of Sati. A. Jean Baptiste Tavernier B. Manucci C. Francois Bernier D. Roberto Nobili	1
9	Identify which of the following aspects is NOT common to both Bhakti movement and Sufi movement? A. Personal love for God B. Worship of idols C. Mysticism D. Visit to holy shrines	1
10	Name the traveller for whom the term, globe-trotter, is used.	1
11	With which of the following responsibilities Mir Bakshi was the officer in Akbar's reign? A. Revenue Collection B. Payment of salaries C. Head of the military administration D. Head of Nobility	1
12	Find out from the following pairs which one is correctly matched: A. Akbar Nama : Abdul Hamid Lahori B. Badshah Nama : Zahiruddin Babur C. Humayun Nama : Gulbadan Begum D. Babur Nama: Abul FazlAllami	1
13	Mention one reason why Qandahar was a bone of contention between the Safavids and the Mughals.	1
14	Give the meaning of the term 'Antyaja'.	1
15	Cite one reason for mapping of the cities by the colonial government.	1
16	Consider the following events: 1. Cabinet Mission 2. Cripps Mission 3. Khilafat Movement 4. Pakistan Resolution The correct chronological order of these events is: a. 4, 3, 2, 1 b. 4, 3, 1, 2 c. 3, 4, 1, 2 d. 3, 4, 2, 1	1

17	<p>Indicate which of the following options is NOT correct.          People gave evasive answers to the census officials as</p> <p>A.They were suspicious of census operations.          B.They thought that enquiries were being conducted to impose new taxes.          C.They were not willing to give any information regarding the women of their household.          D.They were claiming identities associated with lower status.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Lottery Committee in Calcutta was formed by the British keeping in mind certain objectives. Identify which of the following statements is NOT correct about the Committee.</p> <p>A.The Lottery Committee commissioned a new map of the city so as to get a comprehensive picture of Calcutta.          B. The Committee undertook road building activities in the Indian part of the city.          C. The Committee built houses for the labouring poor.          D. The Committee cleared the river bank of encroachments.</p>	1
18	<p>Consider the following statements regarding the establishment of British East India Company in Bengal:</p> <p>I. The Permanent Settlement had come into operation in 1793.          II. In 1797 there was an auction in Burdwan, during which a number of mahals (estates) held by the Raja of Burdwan were being sold.          III. The estates of those who failed to pay were to be auctioned to recover the revenue.</p> <p>Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?</p> <p>a. Only I          b. I and II          c. I and III          d. I, II and III</p>	1
19	<p>Assertion (A) : Mahatma Gandhi thought Hindustani would be the ideal language of communication between diverse communities.          Reason (R) : It could unify Hindus and Muslims and the people of the North and the South.</p> <p>a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.          b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.          c. A is true but R is false.          d. A is false but R is true.</p>	1
20	Identify the following image and write its name.	1



OR

Identify the following image and write its name.



**Question For Visually Impaired candidates only** : In lieu of Question number 20.

The first woman to be ordained as a Bhikkhuni was \_\_\_\_\_.

OR

In Jainism the teachers who guide men and women across the river of existence are called \_\_\_\_\_.

**PART-B**

21

State any three elements that historians considered while analysing the Mahabharata.

3

22	"Buildings or architectural remains are a source for reconstruction for temple architecture." Justify the statement with reference to the Vitthala temple of Vijayanagara Empire.	3
	<b>OR</b>	
	"Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation". Justify with suitable arguments.	
23	Show how the power of the Jotedars within a village was more effective than that of the Zamindars.	3
24	Explain the grievances of the Indian sepoy against the British rule before the revolt of 1857 with examples.	3
	<b>PART- C</b>	
25	"Historians often try to understand the meaning of sculpture by comparing it with textual evidence." Evaluate the statement in the context of Sanchi Stupa.	8
	<b>OR</b>	
	"Amaravati was discovered before Sanchi yet it had lost its glory and was an insignificant little mound." In the light of the above statement justify why Sanchi survived but Amaravati did not?	
26	Describe the relations between the state and the Bhakti and Sufi traditions.	8
	<b>OR</b>	
	Describe the teaching of Baba Guru Nanak and its relevance in today's world.	
27	Explain how the coming of Gandhiji broadened the base of the Indian National Movement.	8
	<b>OR</b>	
	Explain how the partition of India was a culmination of communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	
	<b>PART- D</b>	
28	<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence of an "invasion"</p> <p>Deadman Lane is a narrow alley, varying from 3 to 6 feet in width....At the point where the lane turns westward, part of a skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult were discovered, all in a very friable condition, at a depth of 4 ft 2 in. The body lay on its back diagonally across the lane. Fifteen inches to the west were a few fragments of a tiny skull. It is to these remains that the lane owes its name. From John Marshall, Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilisation, 1931.</p>	2+2+2=6

	<p>a. Why is the lane called the Deadman Lane?  b. State the conclusions that scholars and archaeologists draw from this information?  c. Give reasons to justify that the earlier interpretations can sometimes be reversed?</p>	
29	<p style="text-align: center;">Clearance of forests for agricultural settlements</p> <p>This is an excerpt from a sixteenth-century Bengali poem, Chandimangala, composed by Mukundaram Chakrabarti. The hero of the poem, Kalaketu, set up a kingdom by clearing forests:</p> <p>Hearing the news, outsiders came from various lands.</p> <p>Kalaketu then bought and distributed among them</p> <p>Heavy knives, axes, battle-axes and pikes.</p> <p>From the north came the Das (people).</p> <p>One hundred of them advanced.</p> <p>They were struck with wonder on seeing Kalaketu</p> <p>Who distributed betel-nut to each of them</p> <p>From the south came the harvesters</p> <p>Five hundred of them under one organiser.</p> <p>From the west came Zafar Mian,</p> <p>Together with twenty-two thousand men.</p> <p>Sulaimani beads in their hands</p> <p>They chanted the names of their pir and paighambar (Prophet).</p> <p>Having cleared the forest</p> <p>They established markets.</p> <p>Hundreds and hundreds of foreigners</p> <p>Ate and entered the forest.</p> <p>Hearing the sound of the axe,</p> <p>Tigers became apprehensive and ran away, roaring.</p> <p>a. What forms of intrusion into the forest does the text suggest?</p>	2+2+2=6

	<p>b. Evaluate the concept of jangli in the context of the source?</p> <p>c. Analyse any two effects of foreign intrusion on the lives of forest dwellers.</p>	
30	<p>We have never asked for privileges</p> <p>Hansa Mehta of Bombay demanded justice for women, not reserved seats, or separate electorates.</p> <p>We have never asked for privileges. What we have asked for is social justice, economic justice, and political justice. We have asked for that equality which alone can be the basis of mutual respect and understanding, without which real cooperation is not possible between man and woman.</p> <p>a. Hansa Mehta did not demand reserved seats for women. Give reasons.</p> <p>b. What could be the basis of mutual respect among men and women?</p> <p>c. Explain the ways in which the women can be empowered economically?</p>	2+2+2=6
	<b>PART- E</b>	
31	<p>(31.1) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:</p> <p>a. Dholavira, a mature Harappan site OR Ujjayini, capital of Avanti</p> <p>b. Azamgarh, a centre of Revolt of 1857 OR Masulipatnam, a city under British control in 1857</p> <p>c. Amritsar</p> <p>(31.2) On the same outline map three places have been marked as A, B, C which are territories under Babur, Akbar and Aurangzeb. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.</p> <p>Note : The following questions are for the <b>Visually Impaired Candidates</b> only in lieu of Q. No.31.</p> <p>(31.1) Name any three centres of Indian National Movement. OR Name any three territories under Babur.</p> <p>(31.2) Name any three Buddhist sites.</p>	<p>1+1+1=3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3+ 3 = 6</p>



Q.31.1 Map for Q. No. 31  
Q.31.2 (31.1) & (31.2)

