

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-20

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number 35 is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section-A

1. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [1]

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
(A)	1919	(i)	Khilafat movement
(B)	1920	(ii)	Bardoli Satyagrah
(C)	1921	(iii)	Satyagrah against Rowlatt Act
(D)	1928	(iv)	Firing at peasants near Rae Bareilly

Ans : (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), C(iv), (D)-(ii)

2. Identify the correct reason for how Industrialisation changed the form of urbanization in the modern period in England from the options given below: [1]
- (a) All the rural areas changed into urban areas
 - (b) Population migrated from urban areas to rural areas
 - (c) London and other cities with industries acted as a magnet as they provided work opportunities.
 - (d) All of the above.

Ans : (c) London and other cities with industries acted as a magnet as they provided work opportunities.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows. [1]



Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

- (a) Symbol of Asoka's Pillar
- (b) Simi Krishna's rath in Mahabharat
- (c) The rising sun
- (d) Symbols of Unity

Ans : (d) Symbols of Unity

4. By whom was the Swaraj flag developed in the year 1921? [1]

Ans :

By the year 1921 the swaraj flag was developed by Motilal Nehru.

or

What did Mahatma Gandhi called to 'Untouchables'?

Ans : Harijan

5. Who among the following, hosted the Congress at Vienna in 1815? [1]

- (a) King of Netherlands
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (c) Duke Metternich
- (d) Otto Von Bismarck

Ans : (c) Duke Metternich

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to production of Aluminium from Bauxite. [1]

Mineral	Intermediate Product/ Quantity	Final Product
Bauxite	(A)- ?	Aluminium
4-6 tons of bauxite	(B)- ?	1 ton of Aluminium

Ans :

- (A) Alumina
- (B) 2 tons of Alumina

7. A compromise between the supporters and opponents of Non-cooperation movement was worked out in the congress session at [1]

- (a) Hoshiarpur
- (b) Ambala
- (c) Ahemdabad
- (d) Nagpur

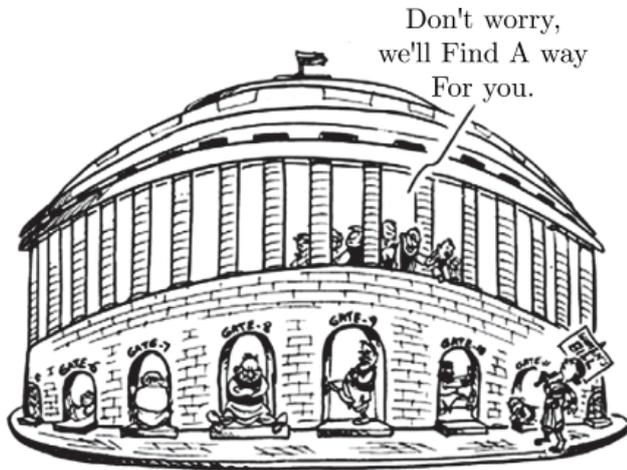
Ans : (d) Nagpur

8. In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation movement. Why did he do that? [1]

Ans :

Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-cooperation movement because the Chauri-Chaura incident disheartened him. He felt that the movement was turning violent in many places and

9. The woman reservation bill has not passed in the parliament for more than a decade.



Which of the following option best signifies this cartoon? [1]

- (a) Women are not allowed in the parliament
- (b) Gender diversity is needed in politics
- (c) Belief that women do not make good policy makers
- (d) Women should not play a role in politics

Ans : (b) Gender diversity is needed in politics

10. crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of India. [1]

Ans : Kharif

or

..... is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab.

Ans : Over-irrigation

11. Which waterway connects the Brahmaputra River between Sadiya and Dhubri? [1]

Ans :

The waterway that connects the Brahmaputra River between Sadiya and Dhubri is N.W. No. 1

or

The Indian Railway is now reorganised into how many zones?

Ans : 16 Zones

12. The 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one _____ community. [1]

Ans : Language

or

In _____ we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rules.

Ans : Democracy

13. Which one country has one-party system? [1]

Ans : China

14. Quotas and taxes on imports are: [1]

- (a) Trade barriers
- (b) Trade laws
- (c) Trade practices
- (d) All of the above

Ans : (a) Trade barriers

15. In which general elections in India did the proportion of women cross 12% mark for the first time? [1]

Ans :

2014: In india, the proportion of woman in legislature is very low. India is among the bottom group of nations in the world,in this respect.

16. What is NTPC? [1]

Ans :

NTPC i.e. National Thermal Power Corporation is a major power providing corporations in India.

or

What is the feminist movement?

Ans :

The different movements aimed at empowering women and making them equal to men politically, serially, economically and culturally are termed as the feminist movements.

17. All these countries follow a dual or multi party government. Find the incorrect option from those given below- [1]

- (a) Japan
- (b) China
- (c) Indo-China
- (d) Germany

Ans : (b) China

18. Arrange the following options in correct sequence.

- (i) Deposit extra cash with bank [1]
- (ii) Withdraw money
- (iii) Write a cheque
- (iv) Open a bank account

Options:

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

Ans : (c) iv-i-iii-ii

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

Reason (R) : Till the loan is repaid the asset belongs to the lender. [1]

Options :

- (a) Both A and R are true
- (b) Both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is correct but R is wrong
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct

Ans : (b) Both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

20. There are four families living in a neighbourhood. The average per capita income of these families is ₹6000/- If the income of three families is ₹4000/-, ₹7000/- and ₹5000/- respectively, what is the income of the fourth family. [1]

On the basis of the information given above calculate the income of the fourth family and choose the correct option.

- (a) ₹8000/- (c) ₹3000/-
(b) ₹2000/- (d) ₹6000/-

Ans : (a) ₹8000/-

Section-B

21. Explain any three values attached with the use of minerals in a sustainable manner. [3]

Ans :

- Our industries and agriculture immensely depend on mineral deposits and the substances manufactured from them. The total volume of workable mineral deposits is an insignificant fraction i.e. one per cent of the earth's crust. Hence, minerals should be used cautiously.
- The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption.
- Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable. Rich mineral deposits are our country's extremely valuable but short-lived possessions.

or

Why Chhota Nagpur plateau is called a 'store house of minerals'?

Ans :

- Chhotanagpur plateau is called a store house of minerals as it has very high grade haematite iron ore.
- The ranges of hills in Chhotanagpur have 14 deposits of super high grade haematite iron ore.
- Most of the mica deposits are found on the northern edge of Chhotanagpur plateau.
- Koderma—Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading producer of mica

22. Explain what is meant by proto-industrialisation? [3]

Ans :

Proto-industrialisation refers to a phase of industrialisation which was not based on factories. Even before factories began to appear, there was large-scale industrial production for international market.

- In the 17th and 18th centuries merchants in Europe began to move to the countryside. They gave money to peasants and artisans to produce for an international market. The demands of goods had increased due to colonisation and the resultant expansion of trade. Merchants could not increase production in towns due to the monopoly and power of the crafts and trade guilds. They had the monopoly to produce certain goods and did not allow the entry of new competitors. The guilds were associations of producers that trained

craftspeople, maintained control over production, and regulated prices.

- The peasants and farmers started working for the merchants. At this time open fields were disappearing and the poor farmers were looking to new avenues of livelihood. Merchants offered advances to produce goods to them which the peasants eagerly accepted. They could stay in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small lands. Proto-industrialisation added to their shrinking income.
- The proto-industrial system became a network of commercial exchanges. A merchant clothier purchased wool from a wool stapler, carried it to the spinners, weavers took up the later stages of weaving, and later fullers and dyers stepped in. The finishing of the cloth was done in London before the export merchant sold it to the international market. At every stage of production 20 to 25 workers were employed by each merchant, with each clothier thus controlling hundreds of workers.

or

What was the importance of the Indian trade for the British?

Ans :

The importance of the Indian trade for the British was:

- Trade Surplus**— Britain had a trade surplus with India. Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficit with other countries.
- Home Charges**— Britain's trade Surplus in India also helped to pay the so called home charges that included private remittance by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debt and pensions of British officials in India.
- Major Supplier of cotton**— India remained a major supplier of raw cotton to British which was required to feed the cotton textile industry in Britain.
- Supplier of indentured workers**— Many indentured workers from Bihar, UP., central India migrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow [1+1+1=3]

Source A : The Age of Indian Textiles

Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the International market in textiles. Coarser cottons were produced in many countries, but the finer varieties often came from India. Bales of fine textiles were carried on camel back via the north-west frontier through mountain passes and across deserts. A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports.

Source B: What Happened to Weavers

The East India Company appointed a paid-servant, the gomastha to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth. Company weavers were prevented from dealing with other dealers. This was achieved through the system of advances. Once an order was placed the weavers were given loans to purchase raw material. Those who took loans had to hand over the cloth they produced to the gomastha.

They could not take it to another trader.

Source C : Manchester Comes to India

As cotton industries developed in England, industrial groups began worrying about imports from other countries. They pressurized the government to impose as on cotton textiles so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without facing competition from outside. At the same time industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactured cloth in India. Cotton weavers thus faced two problems at the same time; their export market collapsed, and the local markets shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports.

Source A : The Age of Indian Textiles

23 (1) Why were Indian textiles most popular the world over? (1)

Ans : Indian textiles were more popular the world over because of their fine quality: Though a number of countries produced cotton cloth but it was of a much coarser quality.

Source B : What Happened to Weavers

23 (2) How were the weavers trapped by the East India Company to work exclusively for them? (1)

Ans : Once a weaver agreed to work for the company, he was given an advance as a loan which he could use to buy the raw material. This loan eased the weaver's burden, but at the same time he became bound to the company to sell the finished goods only to the company and that also at a very nominal rate.

Source C : Manchester Comes to India

23 (3) State two ways in which the Industrialists at Manchester destroyed the Indian cotton industry? (1)

Ans : The Industrialists of Manchester were worried about import of cotton from India so they pressurized the government into taxing all cotton imports and thus raising their price. Secondly, they persuaded East India Company to sell British cloth in India. This was much cheaper as it was mass produced in the factories and the Indian weavers could not match their prices.

24. The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. Do you agree? Explain. [3]

Ans :

The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. This is far from true because:

- (i) No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So, every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one cast and community to win elections.
- (ii) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. When people say that a caste is a 'vote bank' of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from the caste vote for the party.
- (iii) Many political parties may put up candidates

from the same caste (if that caste is believed to dominate the electorate in a particular constituency). Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste while many voters have no candidates from their caste

- (iv) The ruling party of the sitting M.P. or M.L.A. frequently lose elections in our country. That could not have happened if all castes or communities were frozen in their political preferences.

or

'Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements independence.' Analyse the statement.

Ans :

In India women still lag much behind men despite some improvements since independence.

- i. **Patriarchal society:** Indian society is still a male dominated society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.
- ii. **Literacy Rates:** The literacy rate among women is only (64.6%) as compared to (80.9%) among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies.
- iii. **Low paid jobs:** Among the highly paid and valued jobs the proportion of women is still very small. Women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- iv. **Low sex-ratio:** Parents in India prefer to have sons. They also find ways to abort the girl child before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion has resulted in a decline in female child sex-ratio.
- v. **Political representation:** In India women representation in legislature has been very low. For example the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has never reached even 10% of its total strength before 2009 Lok Sabha Elections. In the state assemblies their share is less than 5%.

25. Present your own picture of a Democracy without a political party. [3]

Ans :

Let us consider a case where elections are held without any political party. In this case, each candidate will be an independent one who won't be giving any promises to the voters with respect to the whole nation. The government that will be formed after the elections will lack unity and have an uncertain future. Each candidate will be responsible to his/her constituency and there won't be any collective responsibility for the whole nation.

or

What is the language policy of India?

Ans :

Indian constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was recognised as the official language.

- i. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
- ii. States have their own official languages and much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.

- iii. A very cautious attitude has been adopted by the Indian leaders in spreading the use of Hindi.
- iv. According to constitution the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965 which was not liked by some of the states. So the central government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi as official language.

26. How did Britain come under huge external debts after first world war? [3]

Ans :

After the war Britain found it different to recapture its earlier position of dominance in Indian market, and to compete with Japan internationally. Moreover, to finance war expenditures Britain had borrowed liberally from U.S. And at end of war Britain was burdened with huge external debts.

27. Explain any three steps taken by the Indian Government to attract foreign investment. [3]

Ans :

In the recent years, the Indian Government has taken special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India:

- i. The Government has set up industrial zones called special Economic Zones (SEZs). SEZs provide world class facilities — electricity, water, roads, transport, storage recreational and educational facilities.
- ii. Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.
- iii. The government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment. The companies can now lower workers 'flexibly' for short period when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labour for the companies.

28. All the three sectors of economy are interdependent on each other. Explain the interdependence of with reference to transportation system. [3]

Ans :

The primary; secondary and tertiary sectors all are interdependent on each other:

- (a) Primary sector made possible the extraction of natural resources such as iron. This iron is then taken to the secondary sector for manufacturing various products through the transportation system like trucks. The extraction process is supported by the financing and information technological institutions.
- (b) It is through the secondary sector that the natural resource iron is changed into other forms through the process of manufacturing. Manufacturing again need the support of the service sector in the form of engineers, electricians etc. Iron is changed into iron sheets and then into vehicles.
- (c) Once manufactured, the vehicles are sold through various trading agencies. These vehicles are used for providing services in tertiary sector and also support the primary and the secondary sectors to carry out their processes.

Section - C

29. Give a brief description of Gandhiji's contribution to the Indian freedom struggle. [5]

Ans :

When Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from Africa in January 1915 he started a Satyagraha Movement in India in various places.

- i. In 1916 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- ii. In 1917, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.
- iii. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagraha Movement amongst cotton mill workers.
- iv. In 1919, he decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919).
- v. To unite Hindus and Muslims Gandhiji started Non-Cooperation Movement in support of ,Khilafat as well as for swaraj.
- vi. In 1930, Gandbiji started his famous Salt March (Dandi March) accompanied by 78 followers, from his ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dana On 6 April, he reached Dandi, and openly violated the law and manufactured salt by boiling sea water.
- vii. During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest marches. manufactured salt 'picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
- viii. He did a lot for the upliftment of the untouchables. He called the 'untouchables' Harijans, and organised Satyagraha to secure their entry into temples and access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools. He himself cleaned toilers to dignify the work of the bhangi (the sweepers). He convinced upper castes to change their heart and give up the sin of untouchability

or

Analyse any four features of the Gudem rebellion of Andhra Pradesh.

Ans :

The Gudem rebellion spread in response to Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation Movement.

The four features of this rebellion are:

- i. In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju.
- ii. The hill people got enraged when the colonial government prevented them from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuel wood and fruits.
- iii. They considered Sitaram Raju as an incarnation of God inspired by Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation Movement, Raju persuaded the Gudem rebels to wear Khadi and give up drinking. But at the same time he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence.
- iv. The Gudem rebels attacked police stations attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving Swaraj.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: 5 (1 + 2 + 2)

Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social commonly. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular community must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests must be the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community. If the followers of different religion have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict. In its extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot be as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

Questions:

- (i) What is the main idea behind communal politics? (1)
- (ii) List three things which form the basis of Communal politics. (2)
- (iii) What do you understand by the extreme form of communalism? (2)

Ans :

- (i) The main idea behind communal politics is that religion is the basis of social community
- (ii) Any three of the following factors can be listed
 - (a) The followers must belong to a particular community
 - (b) Their fundamental interests must be the same.
 - (c) Any difference that exists between them should not affect communal life.
 - (d) They should all belong to one particular religion.
- (iii) In the extreme form of communalism it is believed that people belonging to different religions can co-exist only when people belonging to one religion dominate over people belonging to all other religions, else they should form separate nations.

31. Write a short note on various kinds of roads in India. [5]

Ans :

Various kinds of roads in India are:

- i. **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways:** The government has launched a major road development project Uniting Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi and six-lane super Highways. The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanniyakumari (Tamil Nadu) and East-West Corridor linking Silchar (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are part of this project.
- ii. **National Highways:** National highways link extreme parts of the country. These are primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). The historical Sher Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No.1, between Delhi and Amritsar. The National Highway 7 between Varanasi and Kanniyakumati is the longest highway of India. The national highway 2 is between Delhi and

Kolkata. The national highway 3 is between Agra and Mumbai. The national highway 8 is between Delhi and Mumbai. The national highway 15 passes through Rajasthan.

- iii. **State Highways:** Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways. State highways are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (PWD).
- iv. **District Roads:** Roads which connect the district headquarters with other places of the district are called district roads. These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad.
- v. **Rural Roads:** Roads which link rural areas and villages with towns are classified as rural roads. Under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana scheme special provisions are made so that every village in the country is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.
- vi. **Border Roads:** Strategically important roads in the bordering areas of the country are called border roads. Border Roads Organisation (BRO) a government of India undertaking constructs and maintains border roads. This organisation was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and northeastern border areas.

or

Differentiate between subsistence and commercial agriculture.

Ans :

	Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial Agriculture
(a)	Crops are cultivated for sustenance	Crops are cultivated for sale in the market
(b)	No crop specialisation	Crop specialization
(c)	Practised in developing countries	Practised in developed countries
(d)	Farms size is small	Farms size is large
(e)	Farm work is mainly done by hands	Machines are used in farming

32. Analyse the role manufacturing industries in the economic development of a country. [5]

Ans :

- (a) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of Indian economy.
- (b) Manufacturing industries also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (c) Industrial development reduces unemployment and poverty.
- (d) It also brings down regional disparities.
- (e) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings foreign exchange.

- (f) Prosperity of our country depends on transforming raw materials into finished goods of higher value and diversifying our industries.
- (g) Industrial sector contributes 27% of GDP and manufacturing contributes 17% of GDP.

33. Describe any five conditions or aspects that you would consider before accepting a job. [5]

Ans :

If one gets a job in a far off place, before accepting it one would try to consider many factors, apart from income such as:

- Facilities for the family:** I would have to check if there is good educational facility for children, a good house and locality to stay in, good medical facilities should also be available.
- Jobs security:** I should have clear terms of employment in my appointment letter. A job which gives high pay but no job security will reduce one's sense of security and freedom.
- Opportunity to learn:** There should be opportunity for personal career growth, so that no boredom or stagnation sets in.
- Working atmosphere needs to be cooperative and healthy:** There should be good team spirit and the seniors should look after the newcomers and guide them. If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. A safe and secured environment may allow more women to take up jobs or run a business.
- Time for your family:** Working hours should be fixed and adhered to so that there is time for spending with family. Leave facility must be there as well.

34. Explain any four consequences on which democracy has failed. [5]

Ans :

- If democracies are expected to produce good governments, then it is fair to expect that they would also produce development. Evidences show that in practice many democracies did not fulfil this expectation. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us.
- Democracy is the government of the people. Hence, one can expect it to reduce economic disparities. But, it is a bitter truth that even when a country achieves economic growth wealth is not distributed in such a way that all citizens of the country will have a share and lead a better life. Most of the democracies of the world have miserably failed on this issue.
- Democracies have also failed on the issue of poverty reduction. A smaller number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining.
- Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population. The routine talks of corruption.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. $1 \times 2 = 2$

A. A place where violence occurred due to which Mahatma Gandhi suddenly called off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

B. A place of peasants Satyagraha

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols on the same given outline political map of India. $1 \times 4 = 4$

(i) Singrauli — Thermal Power Plant

(ii) Jamshedpur — Iron and Steel Plant

(iii) Noida — Software Technology Park

(iv) Kandla — Seaport

(v) Amritsar (Raja Sans) — International Airport

(vi) Kakrapara — Nuclear Plant

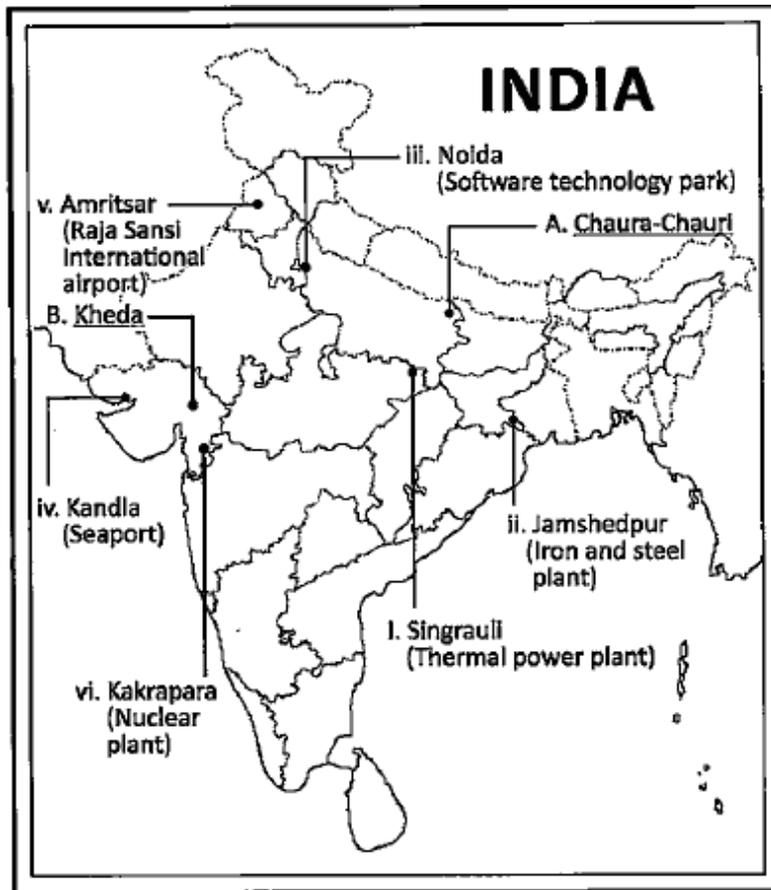


Ans :

(a) A. Chaura-Chauri

B. Kheda

(b) Located and labelled on the map.



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