1. (d) All of the above
Explanation: Communication is the 'sharing' of information between two or more individuals or within a group to reach a common understanding. Communication skills are needed to inform, influence and Share thoughts, ideas & feelings.

2. (c) Reading
Explanation: When we receive a letter from sender, we use our eyes to read the content/matter written on the paper/e-mail.

3. (a) Listening
Explanation: While talking on phone we use our ears to hear the message conveyed by the speaker on the other end.

4. (c) Face-to-face conversation
Explanation: Face-to-face conversation: When we can see the listener.
For example, Classroom teaching, business discussion and public speeches are other examples of oral communication, where one person talks to many others at once.

5. (b) To share documents and files
Explanation: Using email to share news, thoughts, documents and files (including photos, videos, music, etc.). Can be used to send messages to a person or to a group

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS 9/IT/ 21-04-2020

1.(c) Confidence
Explanation: Postures are positions of the body. They show our confidence and feelings. For example, straight body posture is seen as confidence.

2. (a) Putting arm around a coworker's shoulder
Explanation: There are certain etiquettes in office/work place/professional field. So, Putting arm around a coworker's shoulder is not an appropriate non verbal communication. Rest options are proper examples of non-verbal communication at work place.

3. (b) A group of words that communicate a complete thought

Explanation: A sentence is a group of words that communicates a complete thought (Example: Raju goes to school).

4. (d) She lives in Delhi.
Explanation: All sentences begin with capital letters. It is easy to know what to capitalise if you remember the word 'MINTS'. MINTS is a set of simple rules that help you capitalise words correctly. Each letter in the word MINTS refers to one capitalisation rule

5. (d) This is Abdul's house.
Explanation: It is a set of marks, such as the full stop and the comma, which help us separate parts of a sentence and explain its meaning. Like uppercase letters, punctuation is also a very important part of sentences and has some rules. We use an apostrophe followed by an **s** to show that something belongs to someone.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS 9/IT/ 22-04-2020

1.(a) The children
Explanation: A **subject** is the person or thing that does an action. The question "who or what performed the action? " will help you find the Subject

2. (d) Football
Explanation: Object is the person or thing that receives the action. The question ,"Who or What received the action ?" will help you find the object.

3. (d) He wrote his sister a letter.
Explanation: The object in a sentence can be either direct or indirect. Direct objects are the ones directly 'acted on' by the action word (verb). If the verb is 'reads' and we ask "What does Divya read?" The answer is 'book' which is the direct object. A **direct object** answers the question 'what?'.
An **indirect object** answers questions, such as 'to whom' and 'for whom'. For example, in the sentence "**Abdul gave a gift to his mother**." The verb is 'gave'. As , there are two objects here — 'gift' and 'mother'. What did Abdul give? The gift. To whom did Abdul give the gift? To his mother. Here, 'gift' is the direct object and 'his mother' is the indirect object. Some sentences only have direct objects while some have both direct and indirect objects.

4. (b) The clock was repaired by Raju.
Explanation: Sentences in which the subject receives an action are known to be in the **Passive** voice.

5. (d) It is the study of the sounds we make when we speak.
Explanation: Phonetics is the study of the sounds that we make when we speak. The English alphabet has 26 letters, from A to Z. But each of these letters can be pronounced in different ways in different words. We use 26 letters to write in English. But, we use more than 26 sounds when we speak English. This is why a word's spelling does not always match its pronunciation.

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1.(d) All of the above
Explanation: All English words are made of three basic types of sounds

Vowels - The English alphabet has five vowels (a, e, i, o and u) but 12 vowel sounds. This means most vowels can be pronounced in different ways. We make a vowel sound when we read a vowel in a word.

Diphthongs (combination sound of two vowels) - We make a diphthong sound when we combine two vowels. Diphthongs start as one vowel sound and go to another.

 Consonants –[A consonant sound is any sound that is neither a vowel nor a diphthong sound.

2.(d) All (a), (b) and (c)
Explanation: From early morning to 11.59 am - Good morning

3. (d) your friends at a shop
Explanation: Informal greetings are used when you talk to friends, family or a known person.

4. (d) 1 pm
Explanation: 12 pm to about 5 pm (afternoon hours)- Good afternoon

5. (d) 7 pm
Explanation: 5 pm to midnight - Good evening (We usually do not greet people by saying Good night even if it is night. We say Good night at the end of conversation.)

1.(d) a code used to identify different post offices.

Explanation: PIN code -This is a group of numbers used by the post office to identify a region. It is an important part of an address.

2. (c) Why are you late every day?
Explanation: Why -'Why' is used to find the reason example Why is she not talking to anyone in the class?

3. (b) When does this task need to be completed?

Explanation: When - 'When' is used to ask about time example When did she join school?

4. (c) Questions with yes/no answers

Explanation: Questions that can be answered with a "yes" or a "no" are called **close-ended question**. That is because the answer options are limited or closed. For example, when we ask "Do you have a TV at home?", the answer could be either "Yes" or "No"

5. (a) Where do you live? And **(c)** How do you feel?

Explanation: Some questions are called open-ended because their answers are not limited or closed. They have to be answered with more information than just a "yes" or a "no". We can form open-ended questions by using question words, such as **What, Why, Who, How, When** and **Where**.

1.(c) Are you studying?

Explanation: In some cases, **we exchange the positions of the subject and the verb** to create a close-ended question. We can follow a similar method for sentences that already have auxiliary

2. (b) Bargaining

Explanation: Self –management skills include Self- awareness, Self- control, Self-confidence, Problem solving , Self-motivation, Personal hygiene & grooming , Positive thinking, and Teamwork. So, It does not include bargaining ,

3. (c) neat and clean appearance

Explanation: Grooming is the process of making yourself looks neat, tidy and smart. The way you dress, and groom can either send the message that you are confident, smart and sincere or possess opposite qualities. Dressing and grooming are important because they

4. (a) Set goals in life
Explanation: Self-confidence is a quality we build when we believe in our strength to succeed in anything we do in life. People who are confident believe that they can do anything given

5. (c) Committed

Explanation: Qualities of self –confident people are **Self-belief , Hard Work, Positive Attitude , Commitment**

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1. To describe action in progress or the continuity of the action we use present continuous tense.

   d. is rising

2. To express action that has become habit for doing it over and over again we use present continuous tense.
   a. Asking
3. To quote someone we use simple present tense.
   b. Needs
4. In Present Perfect Tense of interrogative form has/have are placed before the subject.
   c. Crossed
5. To describe an action that began in the past is still continuing and may extend into the future we use Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
   a. Has been

1. c. have lived
2. b. will
3. a. is
4. a. has
5. b. laid

1. To convey a sense of personal obligation.

    a.have to

2. To show sense compulsion.

   c.has to

3. To show sense of duty.

   d.will have to

4. To show sense of desire.

   a.had to

5. To show sense of duty.

   b.has to

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 23-04-2020

1. a. coveted
2. d. disputes
3. d. stress
4. b. kith and kin
5. a. adverb

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 24-04-2020

1. d. worked
2. d. has been sold
3. a. have made
4. a. deciding
5. a. is helping, starts

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 25-04-2020

1. c. whose
2. b. which
3. b. that
4. a. which
5. a. where

1. **Answer: (b)** Infinitely many rational number
   EXPLANATION eg: Rational number between $\frac{5}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ can be $\frac{4}{6}$, $\frac{9}{6}$, $\frac{45}{60}$,....etc

2. **Answer: (c)** Always an irrational number
   EXPLANATION : $2 \times \sqrt{5} = \mathbf{2\sqrt{5}}$ where 2 is rational number and
   $\sqrt{5}$ *is an Irrational number*.

3. **Answer: (d)** Non-terminating and non-recurring
   EXPLANATION : $\frac{1}{3} = 0.333 \dots \dots$ Non- Terminating as r$\neq$ 0 and same number
   repeated(Non-Terminating Repeating Decimals) but in some cases r$\neq$ 0 but
   number are not repeated or if repeated then there sequence is different (Non-
   Terminating Non repeating decimals) as
   0.103001300013......,0.125486274565.....etc

4. **Answer: (c)** 1.5
   EXPLANATION: Number should between $\sqrt{2} = 1.414$, $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$

5 .**Answer: (c)** $\sqrt{5}$
   EXPLANATION (a) $\sqrt{4}$=2 ,$\sqrt{9}$=3 So, $\frac{2}{3}$ (d)$\sqrt{81}$= 9

   (b) $\sqrt{12}$= 2$\sqrt{3}$,$\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 4$

1. **Answer: (a)** $9\sqrt{5}$
   EXPLANATION: $\sqrt{5}$ (4+5) $=9\sqrt{5}$

2. **Answer: (a)** 0.4014001400014…
   EXPLANATION :Except (a) other are can be expressed in fraction.

3. **Answer: (b)** $6\sqrt{5}$
   EXPLANATION $\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{4 \times 3} = 2\sqrt{3}$
   $\sqrt{15} = \sqrt{5 \times 3}$; $2\sqrt{3 \times 5 \times 3} = 2 \times 3\sqrt{5}$

4. **Answer: (d)** $x^{\frac{2}{4}} \times x^{\frac{6}{4}}$
   EXPLANATION **Use the laws of power and exponent:**

   $x^{\frac{2}{4}} \times x^{\frac{6}{4}} = x^{\frac{6+2}{4}} = x^{\frac{8}{4}} = x^2$

5. **Answer: (a) 1/4**

   EXPLANATION $16^{-2 \times \frac{1}{4}} = (2)^{4 \times -1/2} = 2^{-2}$

1. **Answer: (d)** $12 + 2\sqrt{35}$
   EXPLANATION Use Identity (a+b)²=a²+b²+2ab

2 **Answer: (c)** 2√3+3√2
EXPLANATION 2√3+3√2 As, √3 and √2 cannot be added they are unlike terms.

3. **Answer: (c) 9**

EXPLANATION: $\frac{6\sqrt{27}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6}{2}\sqrt{\frac{27}{3}} = 3\sqrt{9} = 3 \times 3$

4.Answer: (c) an irrational number

EXPLANATION $(\sqrt{12}+\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{2}$.

5.Answer: (b) 2^{13}

EXPLANATION $8^3 \times 2^4 = (2^3)^3 \times 2^4 = 2^{9+4}$

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 23-04-2020

1. **Answer: (a) 16**

EXPLANATION: $(256)^{0.16+0.09} = (256)^{0.25} = (4^{4 \times ¼})$

2. **Answer:(d)** $\sqrt{3}$

   EXPLANATION: $\sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$; $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$

3. **Answer: (a) 0.3162**

   EXPLANATION: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \times \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{3.162}{10}$

4. **Answer: (d)** $2\sqrt{3}$

   EXPLANATION: $\sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$, $\frac{6}{2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{3}$

5. **Answer: (a) an irrational number**

   EXPLANATION :-5+2√5-√5=-5+√5

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 24-04-2020

1. **Answer:(c)** $2^{\frac{1}{16}}$

EXPLANATION $\sqrt[4]{\sqrt[3]{2^2}} = (2)^{\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 2}$

2. **Answer:(a)** $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$

EXPLANATION $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{3-2}$

3.Answer:(c)1

EXPLANATION: $(16)^{-1/4} \times \sqrt[4]{16} = (16)^{\frac{-1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}}$

4.Answer:(a) $2, 3$

EXPLANATION: Co-prime means no common factor other than 1.

5.Answer:(c) $\frac{10}{14}$

EXPLANATION

Equivalent means equal to

$\frac{5}{7} \times \frac{2}{2}$

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 25-04-2020

1.Answer: (b) $\frac{4}{9}$

EXPLANATION:

Let x=0.444....(i)

Multiply eq(i) by 10 on both sides

10x=4.444....(ii)

Substract eq(i) and eq(ii),we get

9x=4.000

2.Answer: (d) 5

EXPLANATION: $\frac{7}{5(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})} = \frac{7}{5(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})} = \frac{7(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})}{5(3-2)} = \frac{7(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})}{5}$

3.Answer: (d) 0.517

EXPLANATION:

$\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2}{3-1} = \frac{3+1-2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2(2-\sqrt{3})}{2} = 2-\sqrt{3}$ Now put value of $\sqrt{3}$ and solve= $\sqrt{0.268}$ (by long division find its value

4.Answer: (d) $\dfrac{5}{21}$

EXPLANATION:

$$\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{14} \; ; \; \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{14}$$

$$\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{21} \; ; \; \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{6}{21}$$

5.Answer: (a) -3

EXPLANATION: $(-2)^{-1} - (-1)^{-2} = -2 - \dfrac{1}{(-1)^2} = -2-1$

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Answer1: (b) Uniform acceleration

EXPLANATION: From the 2nd equation of motion, if the object starts from rest its initial velocity is 0(u=0), then

$S=0 \times t +1/2at^2$

$S=1/2at^2$ if a=constant, then s is directly proportional to t^2,thus object moves with uniform acceleration.

Answer2: (b) In uniform motion

EXPLANATION : The velocity time graph for any object moving with uniform motion is a straight line parallel to x-axis.

Answer3:(c) (i) and (iv)

EXPLANATION : The object has not moved at all and so its displacement is zero. If it has moved and the average velocity is zero, then at the end of the time interval, the object was back where it started. So displacement is 0 and average velocity is 0 over the time period.

Answer4:(d) Velocity of a moving body is its speed in a given direction

EXPLANATION : The velocity of an object is the rate of change of its position with respect to a frame of reference, and is a function of time. Velocity is equivalent to a specification of an object's speed and direction of motion.

Answer5:(d) + 0.5 m/s^2

EXPLANATION : Given v= 0 m/s(since the car comes to rest)

u= 10 m/s, t= 20 seconds , acceleration= v-u/t

0-10/20 =-1/2,acceleration= -0.5m/s^2

Retardation = 0.5 m/s^2

Answer1:(c) In accelerated motion

EXPLANATION : The merry-go-round moves in a circle with a constant speed but its direction of motion goes on changing continuously. Thus, its velocity is variable. Hence, it is in accelerated motion.

Answer 2:(c) 2r

EXPLANATION : After half revolution
Distance travelled = 1/2x circumference=pie x r
Path length
Displacement= final position- initial position

It comes out to be diameter of the circle=2r

Answer3:(c) 10 m/s
EXPLANATION : If the velocity time graph for this car is a horizontal line parallel to the time axis, it indicates that car is moving with uniform velocity (it covers equal velocity in equal time interval).so, velocity of car at the end of 25 sec is 10 m/s.

Answer4:(d) only (i)

EXPLANATION : Because displacement is the shortest path between initial and final path. So, for car moving on straight road,distance moved and magnitude of displacement are equal.

Answer5:(b) Equal to 1 or less than 1

EXPLANATION : Displacement is vector quantity ,it may be positive or negative. Distance is scalar , it is never negative. So, distance can be equal or greater than displacement. That implies ratio of displacement to distance is always equal to or less than 1.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 22-04-2020

Answer1:(c) acceleration

EXPLANATION : A velocity time graph shows changes in velocity of moving object over time. The slope of a velocity time graph represents acceleration of moving object.

Answer2: (c) 9.0 km

EXPLANATION : 1hour=60 minutes
= 15/60 hours
= ¼ hours
Distance=speedxtime
= 36x ¼= 9 km.

Answer3: (c) BC

EXPLANATION : segment BC goes straight up

Answer 4: (c): 10 m/s

EXPLANATION : distance travelled = 100 m
Time taken= 10 sec
Velocity= distance/ time
100/10= 10 m/s

Answer 5: (b) instantaneous speed

EXPLANATION : The speedometer of any car shows the speed of the car at that instant of time at which it is seen.Speed is the ratio of distance over time hence to calculate speed instantaneously, a very minute value of time is considered.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 23-04-2020

Answer1: (c) 30 km

EXPLANATION : Distance travelled From house to work place= 40 km
When backed to work place, distance covered= 10 km
Total distance= 40 km+10 km= 50 km
Net displacement= 40+(- 10)= 30 km

Answer2: (d) velocity

EXPLANATION : The distance covered by a body per unit time in a specific direction is called velocity, or displacement over elapsed time, or rate of change of displacement.

Answer3: (d) can be positive, negative or 0

EXPLANATION : When velocity decreases ,acceleration also decreases and when velocity increases, acceleration increases so it can be positive, negative or 0.

Answer:4. (a) 12 m/s

EXPLANATION : Total distance= 40 m+80 m=120 m

total time =5s+5s= 10 s

Average speed= 120/10

= 12 m/s.

Answer5: (c) Vav=(u + v)/2

EXPLANATION : u= initial velocity

V= final velocity

Based on formula

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Answer 1.(d) acceleration

EXPLANATION: Based on formula: a=v-u/t, meter per second squared means by how many meters per second the velocity changes every seconds

Answer2:(a) 48 km/h

EXPLANATION. Explanation: Speed taken to go town A to town B = 40 km/h
Speed of car from B toA = 60 km/h
Let the distance be x, time= distance/speed
For AtoB, time taken= x/40.(t_1)
For B to A, time taken= x/60.(t_2)
Total time = t_1+t_2= x/40+x/60=(3x+2x)/120
5x/120=x/24
Average speed= total distance/ total time
2x/x/24= 48 km/h.

Answer.3: (b) velocity

EXPLANATION: Change of position w.r.t time in a specified direction.

Answer.4: (c) (v=u+at)

EXPLANATION: based on formula of equation of motion

 Answer5: (a) 7 km

EXPLANATION : speed= 35 km/h, time= 12 minutes
=12/60= 1/5 h, distance= speed x time= 7km

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 25-04-2020

Answer: 1. (d) 50√2 m

EXPLANATION Explanation: 11 minutes 40 sec= 700sec

In 200 sec 4x50 m

(boundary= perimeter)= 200 m, so in 700 sec he moves 700m , so he makes 3 and ½ rounds, the displacement will be the length of diagonal as he will be at opposite vertex which will by Pythagoras

$X^2 = 50^2 + 50^2$

X= 50 root2

Answer:2(a) m/s

EXPLANATION Explanation: v= d/t=m/s

Answer 3 :(c) Speed

EXPLANATION: Slope of the distance - time graph = Δd/Δt = speed

Answer 4: (c) A body moving with constant speed in a circular path

EXPLANATION: Explanation: Body changes its direction continuously

Answer 5 :(b) m/s^2

EXPLANATION: acceleration that acts opposite to the direction of motion of an object is actually an retardation.

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1. (c) Mass
   Explanation: The mass represents the strength of the gravitational force on a body.

2. (a) Boiling point of a liquid decreases
   Explanation: The boiling point of water varies with atmospheric pressure. At low pressure, the boiling point is low.

3. (b) 351K
   Explanation: K= 273 + ^{0}C
   $\qquad\qquad$ K= 273 + 78^{0}C

4. (a) Evaporation
   Explanation: The phenomenon in which the water changes into vapour form below its boiling point is called evaporation.

5. (d) 100,373
   Explanation: The kelvin degree is the same size as the Celsius degree, hence the two reference temperatures for Celsius and kelvin, the boiling point of water is 100^{0}C corresponding to 373K respectively.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-IX/CHEMISTRY/DATE: 21.04.2020

1. (a) Iron rod
   Explanation: The force of attraction between the particles of matter is maximum because the constituent particles are very closely packed and inter-particle distances are very small.

2. (c) Hydrogen
   Explanation: Hydrogen gas undergoes diffusion more readily because according to Graham's law of diffusion lighter gases diffuses more quickly than the heavier once.

3. (b) Liquid do not have definite shape but have a definite volume
   Explanation: Liquids take the shape of the container in which they are kept because they have fixed volume, if we transfer 50ml of water from a beaker to a cylinder it remains 50ml.

4. (a) Gases
   Explanation: Gases can be easily compressed because inter-particle distances are the largest and the constituent particles are free to move about.

5. (a) Pascal
   Explanation: Pressure is usually measured in atm. The atmospheric pressure at sea level is one atmosphere and is taken as normal atmospheric pressure.1 atmosphere = 760 mm = 76 cm of Hg.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-IX/CHEMISTRY/DATE: 22.04.2020

1. (c) Gases and liquids behave like fluids
   Explanation: Both gases and liquids tend to flow due to the large intermolecular distances and low forces of attraction between the particles as compared to the solids.

2. (d) Sulphur
   Explanation: Sulphur because helium, nitrogen and carbon dioxide are gases at the room temperature.

3. (c) Oxygen, water and sugar
   Explanation: Because forces of attraction between the particles increases in the order Gas<Liquid<Solid.

4. (c) Evaporation, diffusion and expansion of gases.
   Explanation: Rate of evaporation increases because kinetic energy increases on increasing the temperature. Therefore, the molecules present at the surface of the liquid leave the surface quickly. Diffusion and expansion of gases also increase as the molecules move faster and try to occupy more space.

5. (a) The molecules of gases have larger intermolecular spaces.
   Explanation: The molecules of the gas have large intermolecular spaces and kinetic energy,
   Hence, the molecules of gas spread into the entire space of the container.

1. **(d) All are correct**
   Explanation: When the bond between neighbouring molecules in a boiling liquid is broken, the free molecules evaporate leaving the system with the same kinetic energy per molecule and the same temperature.

2. **(b) Diffusion**
   Explanation: Diffusion is the intermingling of substances by the natural movement of their particles.

3. **(b) II, III & IV**
   Explanation: The inter-particle distance of a gas can be increased by increasing the temperature of the gas, by increasing the volume of container or by leaking of gas.

4. **(a) Only solids**
   Explanation: Solids have large inter-molecular forces of attraction and thus, particles are closely packed.

5. **(d) All are correct**
   Explanation: During melting of solid, the kinetic energy of solid increases and temperature remains constant due to latent heat of fusion.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-IX/CHEMISTRY/DATE: 24.04.2020

1. **(a) NaCl (sodium chloride)**
   Explanation: Solids have strongest intermolecular force of attraction between the particles.

2. **(b) Gases and liquids**
   Explanation: Both gases and liquids tend to flow due to the large intermolecular distances and low forces of attraction between the particles as compared to the solids.

3. (b) Gas>Liquid>Solid
   Explanation: Due to negligible intermolecular force of attraction in gases, the particles move freely and hence, has the highest kinetic energy. In liquid force of attraction between the particles in less than the solids.

4. (a) 298K, 311K, 339K
   Explanation: $[k=273+^0C]$

5. (b) Conversion of vapour into solid without passing through the liquid state is called sublimation.
   Explanation: Conversion of vapour into solid without passing through the liquid state is called sublimation/deposition.

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1. (b) Deposition
   Explanation: Conversion of vapour into solid on cooling without passing through the liquid state is called deposition.Conversion of solid into vapour on heating without passing through the liquid state is called sublimation.

2. (d) Gas>Liquid>Solid
   Explanation: Relative randomness depends on the intermolecular space between the particles, which is maximum in gases, then liquids and minimum in solids.

3. (c) A relatively high boiling point
   Explanation: If there are strong intermolecular forces, the molecules will be strongly attracted to each other. Few molecules will enter the gas phase, and the vapour pressure will be low. More heat will be required to separate the molecules, so the boiling point will be higher.

4. (b) 298 K
   Explanation: The standard room temperature is around 20-22^{0}C i.e. 68-72^{0}F i.e. 293K-298K.

5. (c) Melting point
   Explanation: Melting point is not a matter because it is a temperature at which a substance converts from solid state into liquid state. It does not occupy any space and does not have any mass.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/ CLASS- IX/ BIOLOGY/ 20.04.2020

1. C) Apiculture.
   Explanation: Pasturage/Flora like Mango, Coconut ,Sunflower etc.provide nectar or pollen for honey bee.

2. b)Macronutrients
   Explanation: NPK are macronutrients as they   are required by plants relatively in larger quantities.
3. c)Iron
   Explanation: Typically fertilizers are composed of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium   and they play a key role in plant nutrition.

4. d)Catlas
   Explanation: As Catas inhabit the surface layer of water and feed upon planktons.

5. d)Apis mellifera
   Explanation : This kind of Italian bee is domesticated in India to increase yield of honey.

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1. (b)Rabi crop
   Explanation: Mustard is a rabi crop as it is grown in winter season.

2. (b)Green Manure
   Explanation: Hemp,Guaretc.plants are grown and turned into the soil to improve its overall quality.
3. (b)Weed
   Explanation: Xanthium is an unwanted plant /weed of row crops such as soyabeans ,cotton,maize etc.

4. (a)Protein.
   Explanation: Concentrates include soyabeanmeal,groundnuts,cottonseed etc.
5. (b)Broilers
   Explanation: Chickens /Broilers are usually bigger bodied birds that mature faster than egg layers.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/ CLASS- IX/ BIOLOGY/ 22.04.2020

1. b)Nitrogen , Phosphorus and Potassium.
   Explanation: As NPK play a key role in plant nutrition.

2. b)Hybridization
   Explanation: It is a method of crop variety improvement.

3. a)Carbohydrate.
   Explanation: Cereals like wheat , rice ,maize etc.provide us carbohydrate for energy requirement.

4. c)Fodder crops.
   Explanation: Such crops are especially used to feed domisticated livestock like cattle,rabbits,sheep etc.

                                         .
5. a)Indigenous breed of Hen
   Explanation: Aseel is a most popular breed of India .

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1. b)Leeuwenhoek
   Explanation: Leeuewenhoek (1674) discovered the first free living cell in pond water with the improved microscope.

2. b)Cellulose.
    Explanation: Cellulose is a complex substance which provides structural strength to plants.
3. b)Protein
   Explanation: Chromosome is made up of DNA (Nucleic acid) tightly coiled many times around proteins called histones that support its structure.

4. c)Lysosomes
    Explanation: Lysosome is considered as a suicidal bag as it contains powerful hydrolytic enzymes and during the disturbance in cellular metabolism such as when cell gets damaged,lysosome may burst and enzymes digest its own cell.

5. b)Mitochondria.
   Explanation: As mitochodria help in oxidation of food and release energy in the form of ATP.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/ CLASS- IX/ BIOLOGY/ 24.04.2020

1. a)Robert Brown
   Explanation: Robert Brown(1831) discovered the nucleus in plant cells.

2. c)Proteins and lipids
   Explanation: Plasma membrane is made up of organic molecules called lipid bilayers and protein molecules studded in between.They provide flexibility to the membrane.

3. a)Prokaryotic
   Explanation: As Blue green algae and Bacteria lack nuclear membrane and nucleolus.

4. a)Ribosome
   Explanation: Ribosome is around 20 nm in diameter.

5. a) ATP
   Explanation: Energy stored in ATP(Adenosine triphosphate) is utilised by the body for making new compounds and mechanical work.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/ CLASS- IX/ BIOLOGY/ 25.04.2020

1. a)Osmosis
   Explanation: Water will be absorbed by root hairs by osmosis as environment in the soil is hypotonic.This kind of absorption takes place passively.

2. d)Lysosome
   Explanation: Lysosome is surrounded by a membrane composed of phopholipids and contains digestive enzymes.

3. c)Plasmolysis
   Explanation :In plasmoysis cells lose water in a hypertonic solution and get shrinked.

4. d)Nucleoid
   Explanation: The undefined nuclear region of prokaryotes is known as nucleiod as it lacks nuclear membrane and nucleolus.Also it is of irregular shaped.

5. c)Protein Synthesis
   Explanation: Ribosomes are the sites of protein synthesis as they convert the coded information in mRNA(messenger RNA) into an actual protein molecule.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS IX/HISTORY/20.04.2020

1) (a) 14th July, 1789
   EXPLANATION:- The revolutionaries stormed the Bastille prison with a hope to find hoarded ammunition for the revolution.
2) (d) 3 Estates
   EXPLANATION:- In the 18th century, the French society was divided into three estates. The first and second estates were the privileged classes.
3) (a) John Locke
   EXPLANATION:- In his two treaties of government, John Locke refuted the doctrine strongly.
4) (c) Rousseau
   EXPLANATION:- Rousseau carried the idea forward based on social contract between people and there representatives.
5) (b) LOUIS XVI
   EXPLANATION:- Louis XVI ascended the throne of France in 1774.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS IX/HISTORY/21.04.2020

1) (d) Estate General
   EXPLANATION:- It was a political body to which the three estates sent their representatives.
2) (d) Act of becoming free.
   EXPLANATION:- A broken chain stands for the act of becoming free.

3) (c) Blue, white, red.
   EXPLANATION:- The colours symbolize nobility (blue),clergy(white), and bourgeois (red), which were the estates of the old regime in France.
4) (d) Marseillaise
   EXPLANATION:- It was a patriotic song sung by volunteers of Mersiless as they marched into Paris.
5) (b) Direct tax
   EXPLANATION:- Known as direct tax to be paid directly to the state.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS IX/HISTORY/22.04.2020

1. (a) A unit of currency.
   EXPLANATION:- Unit of currency in France, discontinued in 1794.
2. (a) On 21st September, 1792
   EXPLANATION:- On 21st September,1792 newly elected assembly convention abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic.
3. (a) Robespierre
   EXPLANATION:- He was the leader of the Jacobian club. His period (1793-1794) is referred as 'reign of terror'.
4. (d) Right to vote
   EXPLANATION:- After a long struggle, finally in 1946 women won the right to vote in France.
5. (a) They were entitled to vote.
   EXPLANATION:- Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least three day's of a labourer's wage.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS IX/HISTORY/23.04.2020

1. (a) A tax levied by the church.
   EXPLANATION:- Tithe was a tax levied by the church comprising one-tenth of the agriculture produce.
2. (a) 1815
   EXPLANATION:- In 1815, Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo by Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria collectively.

3. (a) 1848
   EXPLANATION:- Finally in 1848 slavery was abolished in French colonies.
4. (a) Political club
   EXPLANATION:- Jacobian club was a political club during the French revolution.
5. (a) Montesquieu
   EXPLANATION:- In his book he proposed a division of power within the government, the Legislative, the Executive and Judiciary.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS IX/HISTORY/24.04.2020

1) (d) Abbe Sieyes

EXPLANATION:- He was originally a priest. He wrote an influential pamphlet called 'What is the third estate'

2) (c) Peasants and Artisans.

EXPLANATION:- They were obliged to work in the fields and houses of first two Estates.

3). (c) Despotic rule of Louis XVI

EXPLANATION:- Bastille was broken on 14th July by the angry mob as it symbolised despotic rule of Louis XVI.

4). (b) Nobles and rich members.

EXPLANATION:- They enjoyed feudal privileges and we're exempted from paying taxes.

5 (b) Clergy and Church

EXPLANATION:- They enjoyed certain privileges by birth and we're exempted from paying taxes.

1) (a) 1804

EXPLANATION:- He was the commissioner-in-chief of the French forces. In 1804 he crowned himself as the emperor of France.

2) (c) Rousseau

EXPLANATION:- He carried the idea forward proposing a form of government based on social contract between people and their representatives.

3). (b) 'The spirit of the laws'

EXPLANATION:- In the spirit of laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the Legislative , the Executive and the Judiciary.

4). (d) Strength lies in unity.

EXPLANATION:- In 18th century, literacy was very low in France so symbols were used instead of printed words to communicate the content of the declaration of rights such as 'bundles of rods' means strength lies in unity.

5). (d) Republic

EXPLANATION:- Finally after a long struggle monarchy was abolished and France was declared a republic on 21st September, 1792.

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ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/ CLASS- IX/ GEOGRAPHY/ 20.04.2020

1. (a) Northern- Eastern Hemisphere.
   Explanation- India lies north (above) the equator and east (right hand side) of Prime Meridian.

2. (a) 97˚25′ E.
   Explanation- The longitudinal extent of India is 97˚25′ E to 68˚7′ E from East to West.

3. (b) 8˚4′ N.
   Explanation- The latitudinal extent of India is between 8˚4′ N and 37˚6′ N from North to South.

4. (c) 3.28 million square kilometer.
   Explanation- The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. It is 2.4% of the total area of the world.

5. (b) Sri Lanka.
   Explanation - Because Sri Lanka is situated just south of India. It is located between latitudes 5˚55′ N to 9˚51′ N.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/ CLASS- IX/ GEOGRAPHY/ 21.04.2020

1. (b) Indira Point.
   Explanation - It is the southernmost point of India in Nicobar island named after first lady Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Gandhi

2. (a) 82°30′ E.
   Explanation- Because 82°30′ E divides India into two equal halves (eastern and western halves).

3. (d) Tropic of Cancer.
   Explanation- This line passes through mid of India and divides India into northern and southern halves.

4. (a) Andaman & Nicobar.
   Explanation - These islands are situated in The Bay of Bengal in the southern eastern side of India.

5. (c) 7th.
   Explanation - Because six countries are larger than India in area.

Sl. No.	Name of country	Area (in million square km)
1	Russia	17.09
2	Canada	9.98
3	USA	9.62
4	China	9.59
5	Brazil	8.51
6	Australia	7.69
7	India	3.28

1. (C) 30˚.
   Explanation - Longitudinal extent of India is from east to west is 97˚25′ E to 68˚7′ E so difference is :–   97˚ 25′ E

                         - 68˚ 07′ E

                    = 29˚18′

   After round off total difference is 30˚

2. (A) Mirjapur
   Explanation - The Standard Meridian of India passing through Mirjapur (near   Prayagraj) in Uttar Pradesh.

3. (D) Lakshdweep
   Explanation- This island is situated in the Arabian Sea in the south west side of India.

4. (C) 2933 km
   Explanation- From east to west total breadth of India is 2933km.

5. (A) 2 hours
   Explanation- Because sun rays take 4 minutes to cross one longitude to another longitude so,   30˚ (east-west difference)

                   X 04 minutes

                   =120 minutes

   120/60hours= 2hours

1. (A) About 15,200 km.
   Explanation :- Total land boundary from east to west is approximately 15,200 km.

2. (B) Bihar.
   Explanation:- The Tropic of Cancer passes through Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

3. (D) Central

Explanation:- India is a centrally situated country in relation to West Asia, Africa and Europe on the western side and south-east Asia and Australia on the eastern side.

4. (A) Decimal system
Explanation :- Decimal system discovered by Aryabhatta reached many parts of the world through Arabian traders.

5. (B) 28 states
Explanation :- After 6th August 2019 there are 28 states in India. Jammu & Kashmir converted into union territories and divided into two parts -1. Laddakh (U.T.) and 2. Jammu And Kashmir(U.T.)

Sl. No.	Direction	Name of the state
1.	North	1.Delhi 2.Rajasthan 3.Himachal Pradesh 4.Uttarakhand 5.Uttar Pradesh 6.Punjab 7.Haryana
2.	South	8. Kerala 9. Karnataka 10.Tamil Nadu 11.Andhra Pradesh
3.	West	12.Gujarat 13.Maharashtra 14.Goa
4.	Central	15. Madhya Pradesh 16.Chattisgarh
5.	East	17. Bihar 18.Jharkhand 19.West Bengal 20.Orrisa
6.	North-East	21. Sikkim 22.Assam 23.Mizoram 24.Tripura 25.Manipur, 26.Meghalaya 27.Nagaland 28.Arunachal Pradesh

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/ CLASS- IX/ GEOGRAPHY/ 24.04.2020

1. (A) 3214 km

Explanation :- The total extent of India from north to south is 3214 kilometre.

2. (A) About 7,516.6 km
Explanation:- The total length of Indian coast line of the mainland including Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep is 7,516.6 km.

3. (C) Mountain Passes
Explanation:- Traders used mountain passes for trade via India while travelling from China to Rome in ancient time that route is known as SILK ROUTE.

4. (D) Sri Lanka
Explanation:- Pakistan in the west, Nepal and Bhutan in the north share land boundary with India but Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar.

5. (A) Muslin
Explanation:- Muslin of Dhaka was famous in the world so it was taken from India to different countries for trade.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/ CLASS- IX/ GEOGRAPHY/ 25.04.2020

1. (A) Greek Sculpture.
Explanation:-The Indian architects were influenced by Greek Sculpture.

2. (B) 1869.
Explanation :- The Suez Canal was opened in 1869 that reduced the distance 7,000 km between India and Europe.

3. (D) Maldives.
Explanation:- Maldives islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep islands in the Indian Ocean.
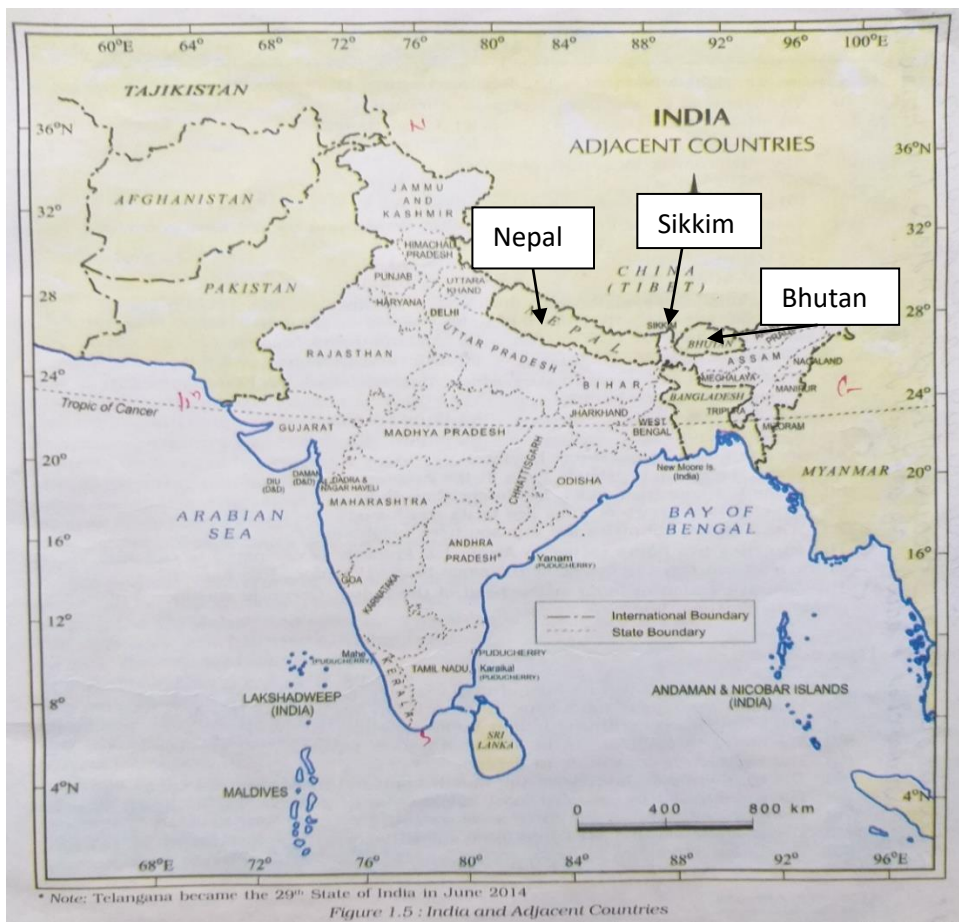
4. (C) 8.
Explanation:- There are 8 Union Territories in India. Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli are combined into a single Union Territory from 26 January 2020 by legislation passed by the Parliament.

Sl. No.	Direction	Name of Union Territory
1.	South	1. Andaman & Nicobar 2.Lakshdweep 3.Puducherry
2.	North	4.Jammu & Kashmir 5.Ladakh 6.National Capital Territory of Delhi 7.Chandigarh
3.	West	8.Daman ,Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5. (A) Sikkim.
Explanation:-Bhutan is situated in the east side while Nepal in the west.

Figure 1.5 : India and Adjacent Countries

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 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर :

प्रश्न 1 : (d) कुत्ता

जानवरों में बुद्धिमान कुत्ते को माना जाता है क्योंकि उसकी सहज बुद्धि अत्यंत ही तीक्ष्ण होती है।

प्रश्न २:(d) सिधेपन का

किसी व्यक्ति को गधा कहने के पीछे सीधे पन का भाव निहित होता है क्योंकि गधा अपने सीधे पन के कारण धोबी के द्वारा दिए गए बोझ को बिना प्रतिकार के उठाएं चला जाता है ।

प्रश्न 3 : अत्यधिक सहनशीलता

उत्तर :(C) उसमें सहन करने की शक्ति अधिक होती है, वह एक निरीह प्राणी होता है,।

 प्रश्न 4 :(C) ऋषि मुनियों के

  गधे में ऋषि मुनियों के गुण पराकाष्ठा को पहुंच गए हैं क्योंकि जिस प्रकार ऋषि मुनि के ऊपर सुख-दुख का कोई असर नहीं होता ठीक उसी प्रकार गधे के ऊपर भी सुख-दुख ,अच्छे- बुरे का कोई असर नहीं होता ।

प्रश्न 5 : (d) वे जीवन का स्तर घट आते हैं

भारत वासियों पर यह आरोप लगाया जाता है कि वे जीवन के स्तर को घटाते हैं क्योंकि भारतीय ईट का जवाब पत्थर से देना नहीं जानते।

 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर

-

प्रश्न 1.(d)वैशाख

वैशाख के महीने में गधा एक- आध बार मस्ती करता दिखाई देता है ।

प्रश्न 2.(d)गुणों की चरम सीमा

गुणों की पराकाष्ठा का अर्थ है गुणों की चरम सीमा ।

प्रश्न 3.(c)ससुराल

झूरी ने दोनों बैलों को अपने ससुराल भेज दिया ।

प्रश्नों 4.(b) वाणी

ईश्वर ने बैलों को वाणी नहीं दी है।

प्रश्न 5.(c)प्रेम वश

हीरा मोती आपस में सिंग मिलाकर इसलिए उलझते हैं क्योंकि वह एक दूसरे से अपना प्रेम प्रदर्शन कर पाए।

प्रश्न 1. (b): नारी का अपमान

दो बैलों की कथा में बैलों के माध्यम से नारी का अपमान नीति विषयक मूल्य उभर कर सामने नहीं आए हैं।

प्रश्न 2. (d):रस्सी तोड़ने में लगा था

 जब सभी पशु कांजी हाउस से भाग रहे थे उस समय मोती रस्सी तोड़ने में लगा था।

प्रश्न 3.(a) हीरा का

 'लेकिन औरत जात पर सींग चलाना मना है' यह कथन हीरा ने मोती से कहा।

प्रश्न 4.(d): उसने बैलों को खरीदा था

वह बैलों को जबरदस्ती ले जाना चाहता था क्योंकि उसने बैलो को कांजी हाउस से खरीदा था।

प्रश्न 5. (a): गया उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार करता था

हीरा और मोती गया के घर जाकर विद्रोह इसलिए कर रहे थे क्योंकि गया उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार करता था।

प्रश्न 1. (d): हिन्दू और मुसलमान को

कबीर ने दोहे में हिंदू और मुसलमान करने वाले लोगों को अर्थात धर्म और जाति पर समाज को विभक्त करने वाले लोगों को मृतक समान बताया है।

प्रश्न 2.(b) निष्पक्ष

ईश्वर की भक्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए निष्पक्षता की भावना होना आवश्यक है।

प्रश्न 3(.d) उपर्युक्त सभी

दो सच्चे प्रभु प्रेमी के मिलने से पाप ,वासना नष्ट हो कर मन पवित्र हो जाता है।

प्रश्न 4. (d): प्रभु भक्ति का

दोहे में हंस प्रभु के भक्तों का प्रतीक है । हंस उन भक्तों, संतों या साधकों का प्रतीक है, जो भक्ति भाव में डूबे रहते हैं

प्रश्न 5.(c) हंस

मानसरोवर के लबालब भरे जल में हंस क्रीड़ा कर रहे हैं।   क्योंकि मानसरोवर का जल स्वच्छ और निर्मल है।

 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर :

प्रश्न 1.(c) : मुसलमान के

काबा और रहीम मुसलमानों के प्रतीक हैं । काबा मुसलमानों का तीर्थ स्थल है और वे रहीम को अपने अल्लाह की तरह मानते हैं।

प्रश्न 2 (b): आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान को

कबीर ने दोहे में आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान को महत्व दिया है । क्योंकि कबीर दास ने धर्म के आधार पर लोगों को प्रेरणा दी है।

प्रश्न 3 (c) नीच कर्मों से

 कबीर के दोहों में मनुष्य को नीच कर्म से बचने की प्रेरणा दी गई है। क्योंकि मनुष्य नीच कर्म करके अपने अस्तित्व को भूल जाता है।

प्रश्न 4(d): जब उसमें मदिरा हो

 साधु लोग सोने के कलश की निंदा तब करते हैं जब उसमें मदिरा यानी शराब भरा हुआ हो । स्वर्ण एक मूल्यवान वस्तु है उसकी कीमत के आधार पर यदि उसमें शराब भर दिया जाए तो वह निंदनीय है।

प्रश्न 5 (b) : ऊंचे कर्मों के कारण

मनुष्य की श्रेष्ठता उसके ऊंचे कर्मों के कारण होती है। मनुष्य अपने कर्म के आधार पर पहचाना जाता है।

 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर :

प्रश्न 1: c ईश्वर

 प्रथम सबद में कबीर ने ईश्वर को 'मैं' के रूप में प्रकट करते हुए यह बताने का प्रयास किया है कि' मैं 'अर्थात ईश्वर सदैव भक्तों

के पास विराजमान होते हैं ।

प्रश्न 2 : d हर प्राणी के स्वास में

कबीर के अनुसार ईश्वर का वास हर प्राणी के स्वांस में है । इसलिए यदि तुम उसे ढूंढना चाहते हो तो वह तुम्हारे हर सांसों में ही तुम्हें प्राप्त हो जाएंगे।

प्रश्न 3:(a) प्रभुभक्त

जो सच्चे मन से प्रभु भक्ति करता है उसे ही खोजी अर्थात खोजने वाला कहा जाता है वह पल भर में ही ईश्वर को प्राप्त कर सकता है।

प्रश्न 4: (c)स्पेनिश उपन्यासकार

एक प्रसिद्ध स्पेन का उपन्यासकार सर्वे तेज के उपन्यास का नायक था। जो अत्यंत प्रसिद्ध था।

प्रश्न 5: (b) बुद्ध

शेकर विहार के एक मंदिर में बुद्ध वचन अनुवाद कि103 हस्त लिखित पोथियां ,कंजूर बुद्ध के वचन की अनुवादित हस्तलिखित पोथियां हैं ।ये मोटे मोटे कागजों परलिखी हुई ह।एक एक पोथी 15किलो से भी अधिक वजन की है।

MCQ Answers

Datewise: Subject- Sanskrit   Class - 9

Date:- 20.4.20

प्रश्न:- 1-(क) पठ्य
2 (क) स्वं
3-(घ) इन्द्रियाणि
4-(ग) मन:
5-(घ) अपि

Date:- 21.04.20

1-(घ)- परम + ईश्वरम्
2 -(घ)- न + अस्ति
3 -(ग)- महा + ईश:
4 -(क)- सदा + एव
5 -(ग)- महर्षि

Date:- 22.04.20

1 (घ) चत्वार:
2 (ग) त्रिषु
3 (क) चत्वार:
4 (ग) द्वे
5 (क) तीणि

Date:- 23.04.20

1 (घ) सन्ति
2 (घ) अपठाम
3 (घ) अहसन्
4 (ग) अस्ति
5 (घ) नमाव:

Date:- 24.04.20

1 (ख) गृहे
2 (ङ) बालिका:
3 (क) उद्याने
4 (क) छात्र:
5 (क) नदीनाम्

Date:- 25.04.20

1 (क) निर्गत्य
2 (ख) खाद् + क्त्वा
3 (क) आ + रुह् + ल्यप्
4 (क) क्रीडितुम्
5 (ख) प्रविश्य