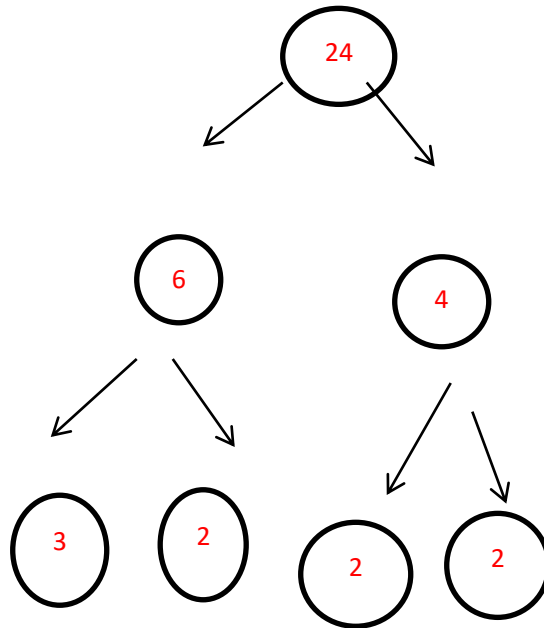


I. Prime Factorisation of 24 by Factor Tree method –



Hence $24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

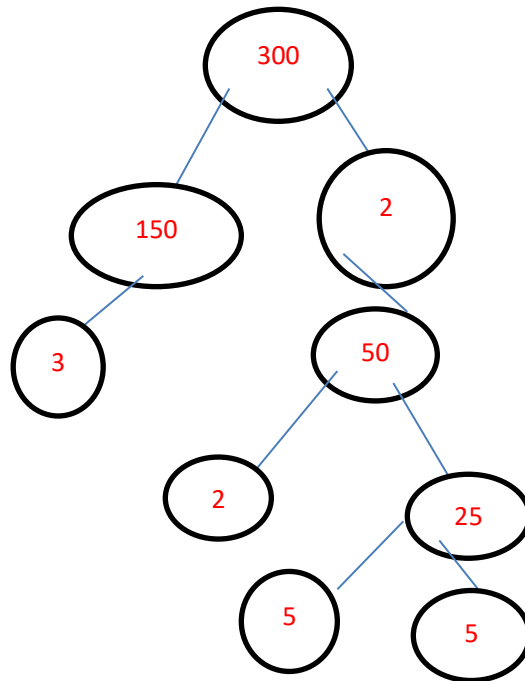
a. Factorisation of 24 by Prime factorisation method –

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \quad 24 \\
 \hline
 2 \quad 12 \\
 \hline
 2 \quad 6 \\
 \hline
 3
 \end{array}$$

$24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

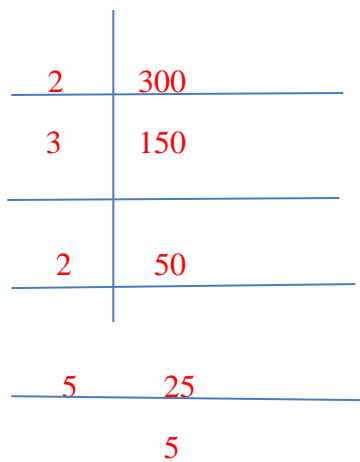
2.

a. Factor tree method –



Hence $300 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$

a. Prime factorisation of 300 –



Hence $300 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$

a) The consecutive even numbers between 51 and 71 are –
52,54,56,58,60,62,64,66,68,70.

b) First 7 multiples of 12 are –
12,24,36,48,60,72,84.

2.

a) $54 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

b) $144 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

I. Sums of digits of 58515

$$5 + 8 + 5 + 1 + 5 = 24$$

24 is divisible by 3.

Thus 58515 is divisible by 3.

5. In 2832, the last two digits 32 is divisible by 4

Thus 2832 is divisible by 4.

6. Sums of the digits of 2983

$2 + 9 + 8 + 3 = 22$, which is not divisible by 9?

Thus 2983 is not divisible by 9

1) HCF of 24 and 40

2	24	2	40
2	12	2	20
2	6	2	10
	3		5

Prime factors of 24 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

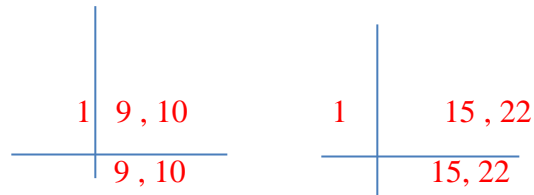
Prime factors of 40 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$

Hence HCF of 24 and 40 are $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$



Hence HCF of 12, 18 is $2 \times 3 = 6$.

2)

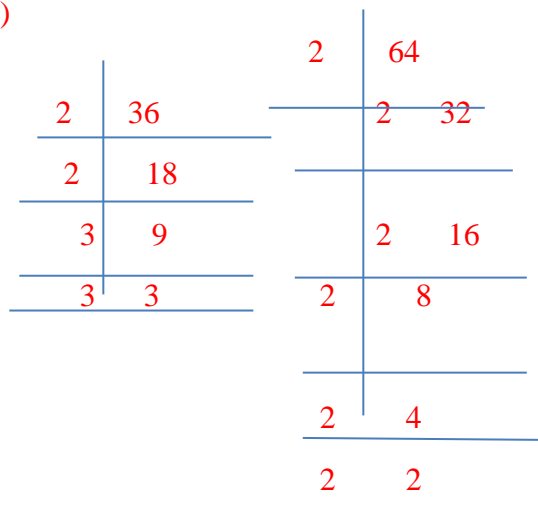


HCF = 1

HCF = 1

There is no common factors other than 1 , hence these are co-prime numbers.

3)



<https://youtu.be/9frz40I>

<https://youtu.be/2kj7n0k>

<https://youtu.be/skcUqm>

Prime factors of $36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

Prime factors of $64 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$

Here 2 has occurred 6 times and 3 has occurred 2 times

Therefore LCM OF 36

4) The greatest number that will divide 24 and 36 is the HCF of 24 and 36

2	24,36
2	12,18
3	6,9
2,3	

So ,HCF of 24 and 36 = $2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$

Hence, 12 is the greatest number that will divide 24 and 36 without leaving any remainder.

Exercise 10 a

Do it in the book itself

Exercise 10 b

- I. a, c, g
- II. b, d, f, h
- III. a, c, e, h, j
- IV. b, f, h, j
- V. a, b, c, d
- VI. b, c, e

- VII. b, c
- VIII. b
- IX. b, d, f, h
- X. b, c, f, h
- XI. a, c
- XII. b, d

Exercise 10 c

- I. a, c, g, i
- II. b, d, f, j
- III. a, c, e

Exercise 10 d

- I. b, d, f, k
- II. b, e, f

Exercise 10 e

- I. a, c, e, g
- II. b, d, f, h
- III. b, c

ANSWER KEY

EXERCISE 10 b

- I. a) $0.05 =$ zero point zero five
c) $2.97 =$ two point nine seven
g) $16.606 =$ sixteen point six zero six

- II. b. sixty three thousandths $= 0.063$
d. two and one hundred two thousandths $= 2.102$
f. zero point five zero one $= 0.501$
h. six point one zero six $= 6.106$

III. a $\frac{2}{100} = 0.2$

c. $\frac{81}{1000} = 0.081$

e. $\frac{708}{1000} = 0.708$

h. $167\frac{17}{100} = 167.17$

j. $4\frac{2}{100} = 4.02$

IV. b. $2.36 = 2\frac{36}{100}$

f. $5.06 = 5\frac{6}{100}$

h. $6.146 = 6\frac{146}{1000}$

j. $81.007 = 81\frac{7}{1000}$

DECIMALS

10/11/20

11/11/20

12/11/20

13/11/20

17/11/20

18/11/20

V.

	H	T	O	Decimal Point	T	H	Th
a			7	.	7	8	0
b			0	.	0	1	6
c	2	1	6	.	1	6	2
d	8	0	8	.	7	2	

- VI. b. $2.56 = 2 \text{ ones} + 5 \text{ tenths} + 6 \text{ hundredths}$
 c. $16.23 = 1 \text{ tens} + 6 \text{ ones} + 2 \text{ tenths} + 3 \text{ hundredths}$
 e. $61.012 = 6 \text{ tens} + 1 \text{ ones} + 1 \text{ hundredths} + 2 \text{ thousandths}$

- VII. b. $40 + 1 + \frac{2}{1000} = 41.002$
 c. $10 + 3 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{4}{100} + \frac{6}{1000} = 13.146$

- VIII. b. $416.305 = 400 + 10 + 6 + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{5}{1000}$

- IX. b. $0.38 = 0.380$ - true
 d. $0.40 = 0.04$ - false
 f. $0.67 = 0.67000$ - true
 h. $10.001 = 10.0010$ - true

- X. b. $0.234 < 0.324$
 c. $0.462 > 0.362$
 f. $3.14 = 3.14$
 h. $0.1365 < 0.3156$

XI. a. 0.75, 0.653, 0.723, 0.571, 0.463
Ans. $0.463 < 0.571 < 0.653 < 0.723 < 0.75$

c. 0.217, 2.065, 0.305, 0.267, 3.125
Ans. $0.217 < 0.267 < 0.305 < 2.065 < 3.125$

XII. b. 0.139, 0.651, 0.435, 0.178, 0.65
Ans. $0.651 > 0.650 > 0.435 > 0.178 > 0.139$

d. 0.129, 0.82, 0.784, 0.67, 1.164
Ans. $1.164 > 0.82 > 0.784 > 0.67 > 0.129$

EXERCISE 10 c

I. a.
$$\begin{array}{r} 0.3 \\ + 0.6 \\ \hline 0.9 \end{array}$$

c.
$$\begin{array}{r} 0.6 \\ + 0.7 \\ \hline 1.3 \end{array}$$

i. 25.18

g.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2.62 \\ + 3.76 \\ \hline 6.38 \end{array}$$

+ 10.16
$$\begin{array}{r} 35.34 \end{array}$$

II b.
$$\begin{array}{r} 40.75 \\ 242.1 \\ + 13.75 \\ \hline 296.60 \end{array}$$

d.
$$\begin{array}{r} 212.5 \\ 46.16 \\ 15.4 \\ \hline 274.06 \end{array}$$

f.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3123.6 \\ 1265.13 \\ 3165.23 \\ \hline 7553.96 \end{array}$$

j.
$$\begin{array}{r} 37.87 \\ 2.49 \\ 137.27 \\ \hline 177.63 \end{array}$$

III.	a.	231.640	c.	63.100
		4131.125		6.301
		16.450		603.100
		4379.215		672.501

e.	3174.090
	2369.275
	1218.300
	6761.665

EXERCISE 10 d

I. b.	0.45	d.	8.21
	0.26		4.67
	0.19		3.54

f.	4.49	k.	407.12
	1.00		149.74
	3.49		257.38

II.	b.	48.345
		26.671
		21.674

e.	7432.2321	f.	2323.232
	1546.502		57.57
	5885.729		2265.662

EXERCISE 10 e

II. b. 105 rupees 65 paise =
Rs105.65

d. 13 m 7 cm = **13.07 m**

f. 73 kg 650 g = **73.650kg**

h. 7 l 378 ml = **7.378 l**

III. b. 4.435 l = **4 l 435 ml**

c. 7.070 km = **7 km 70 m**

REVISION

I. Fill in the blanks:

a. $\frac{1}{10}$ of one hundred equals to

_____ tens.

b. 94 ml = _____ l

c. Factors of 44 are _____.

d. _____ is the least even prime number.

e. 72 is a multiple of _____

f. 125 is the _____ number.

II. Write the prime factors of 63.

III. Write decimal numeral for four hundred eighteen and six tenths.

IV. Express in words : 612.181

I. Write the expanded form of :
170.006

II. Write all the even numbers between
21 to 37.

III. Write all the factors of 64.

I. Arrange the following in ascending
order.

5242.62, 524.4262, 524.62, 52.642

		<p>II. Arrange in descending order: 0.625, 0.564, 5.642, 0.587</p> <p>III. Find the L.C.M of 18, 36 and 48 by prime factorisation.</p> <p>I. Find L.C.M of 15, 25, 20 by division method.</p> <p>II. Find H.C.F of 120, 240, 300 by prime factorisation.</p> <p>III. Find H.C.F of 858 and 1170 by division method.</p> <p>I. Solve: a. $6.9+8.9+18.8$ b. $48.609+0.999+2.1$ c. $0.695 \text{ km} - 0.199 \text{ km}$ d. $536.275 \text{ kg} - 364.20\text{kg}$</p> <p>I. Write as decimals: 65 m 9 cm II. Express 42 kg 20 g into kg III. Find the least which when divided by 36 and 63 leaves remainder 3. IV. Find the largest number which divides 133 and 245 leaving a remainder 5 in each case.</p> <p>ANSWER KEY</p> <p>I. Fill in the blanks: a. $\frac{1}{10}$ of one hundred equals to 1 tens. b. 94 ml = 0.094 l c. Factors of 44 are 1, 2, 4, 11, 44. d. 2 is the least even prime number. e. 72 is a multiple of 8 and 9 f. 125 is the odd number.</p>	
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I. Write the prime factors of 63.

Ans. $3 \times 3 \times 7$

II. Write decimal numeral for four hundred eighteen and six tenths.

Ans. 418.6

III. Express in words : 612.181

Ans. Six hundred twelve and one hundred eighty one thousandths.

I. Write the expanded form of : 170.006

Ans. $100 + 70 + \frac{6}{1000}$

II. Write all the even numbers between 21 to 37.

Ans. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36

III. Write all the factors of 64.

Ans. 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64

I. Arrange the following in ascending order.

5242.62, 524.4262, 524.62, 52.642

Ans. $52.642 < 524.6 < 524.62 < 524.4262$

II. Arrange in descending order:

0.625, 0.564, 5.642, 0.587

Ans. $5.642 > 0.625 > 0.587 > 0.564$

III. Find the L.C.M of 18, 36 and 48 by prime factorisation.

**CH- 8 FACTORS
AND
MULTIPLES**

**CH-
DECIMALS**

10

19.11.20

23.11.20

Ans.

Handwritten prime factorization of 18, 36, and 48:

2 18	2 36	2 48
3 9	2 18	2 24
3 3	3 9	2 12
1	3 3	2 6
	1	3 3
		1

Factors of 18 = $2 \times 3 \times 3$

Factors of 36 = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

Factors of 48 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

L.C.M of 18, 36, 48 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 144$

- I. Find L.C.M of 15, 25, 20 by division method.

Ans.

Handwritten division method for LCM of 15, 25, 20:

2 15, 25, 20
2 15, 25, 10
5 15, 25, 5
5 3, 5, 1
3 3, 1, 1
1, 1, 1

L.C.M of 15, 25, 20 = $2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 3 = 300$

- II. Find H.C.F of 120, 240, 300 by prime factorisation.

Ans.

24.11.20

25.11.20

26.11.20

27.11.20

28.11.20

$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 120} \\ 2 \overline{) 60} \\ 2 \overline{) 30} \\ 3 \overline{) 15} \\ 5 \overline{) 5} \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 240} \\ 2 \overline{) 120} \\ 2 \overline{) 60} \\ 2 \overline{) 30} \\ 3 \overline{) 15} \\ 5 \overline{) 5} \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 300} \\ 2 \overline{) 150} \\ 3 \overline{) 75} \\ 5 \overline{) 25} \\ 5 \overline{) 5} \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$
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Factors of 120 = 2X2X2X3X5

Factors of 240 = 2X2X2X2X3X5

Factors of 300 = 2X2X3X5X5

H.C.F = 2X2X3X5= 60

III. Find H.C.F of 858 and 1170 by division method.

Ans.

H.C.F of 858 and 1170 is 78

I. Solve:

a. 6.9+8.9+18.8

6.9

8.9

+18.8

34.6

19.11.20

b. $48.609 + 0.999 + 2.1$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans. } 0.999 \\ 48.609 \\ + 2.1 \\ \hline 51.708 \end{array}$$

23.11.20

c. $0.695 \text{ km} - 0.199 \text{ km}$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans. } 0.695 \\ 0.199 \\ \hline 0.496 \end{array}$$

24.11.20

d. $536.275 \text{ kg} - 364.20 \text{ kg}$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans. } 536.275 \\ 364.20 \\ \hline 170.075 \end{array}$$

I. Write as decimals: 65 m 9 cm

Ans. 65.9 m

II. Express 42 kg 20 g into kg

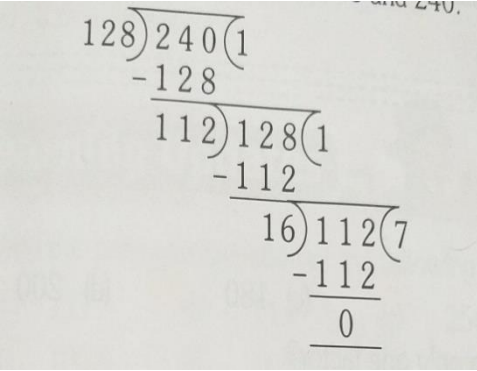
Ans. 42.020 kg

III. Find the least which when divided by 36 and 63 leaves remainder 3.

Ans.

25.11.20

2	36, 63
2	18, 63
3	9, 63
3	3, 21
7	1, 7
	1, 1

	<p>26.11.20</p> <p>27.11.20</p> <p>28.11.20</p>	<p>L.C.M of 36 and 63 = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 = 252$ Thus the required number = $252 + 3 = 255$</p> <p>IV. Find the largest number which divides 133 and 245 leaving a remainder 5 in each case. Ans. When we divide 133 and 245 by that number, the remainder is 5. Therefore, the required number is the HCF of $133 - 5 = 128$ And $245 - 5 = 240$</p> <p>Now, HCF of 240 and 128 is</p>  <p>The required number is 16</p>	
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SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFEREN CE
Eng. Lang.	<p>CH 13 TENSES: SIMPLE PRESENT AND SIMPLE PAST 2.11.20</p> <p>4.11.20</p> <p>6.11.20</p>	<p>*The assignments given below have to be done in the English language notebook.</p> <p>A.Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verbs in the brackets.(pg 78)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The dog <u>lies</u> on the floor. (lie) The bird <u>lays</u> eggs in its nest. (lay) The river <u>flows</u> smoothly. (flow) Sushil <u>studies</u> hard for his test. (study) Sharon <u>sleeps</u> in the afternoon. (sleep) The earth <u>revolves</u> around the sun. (revolve) Shailza <u>goes</u> to the gymnasium every day. (go) <p>B. Change the tense of the verbs to the present tense. Make other necessary changes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I ate a bar of chocolate yesterday. Ans. I eat a bar of chocolate every day. Nova had three pet dogs. Ans. Nova has three pet dogs. The child played with his toys. Ans. The child plays with his toys. The monkey ate the bananas. Ans. The monkey eats the bananas. The horses galloped at great speed. Ans. The horses gallop at great speed. The elephant carried many people on its back. Ans. The elephant carries many people on its back. I helped my mother in the kitchen. Ans. I help my mother in the kitchen. We had guests for dinner last night. Ans. We have guests for dinner tonight. Ajay jumped off the table. Ans. Ajay jumps off the table. . I closed the door before going to bed last night. Ans. I close the door before going to bed every night. <p>A.Fill in the blanks with the simple past form of the verbs in the brackets.(pg 81)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tanu <u>skipped</u> her breakfast. (skip) We <u>packed</u> our bags and <u>went</u> to school. (pack, go) Anup <u>looked</u> for the keys everywhere. (look) I <u>wore</u> a skull cap and a jacket to the party. (wear) 	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M6JIXYTEXQ</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fnAF80C2PDw</p>

	13.11.20	<p>A. Fill in the blanks with the simple future tense forms of the verbs in the brackets.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The dog <u>will bite</u> if you tease him. (bite) We <u>will do</u> this work together. (do) I <u>will catch</u> the ball if it comes my way. (catch) I <u>will buy</u> a new dress for my birthday. (buy) The gardener <u>will mow</u> the lawn. (mow) Humpty Dumpty <u>will fall</u> off the wall. (fall) Alok <u>will break</u> the vase if he is not careful. (break) They <u>will fly</u> to London tomorrow morning. (fly) We <u>will watch</u> the India- Pakistan match in Mumbai. (watch) Mother <u>will choose</u> the curtains for my room. (choose) 	
	16.11.20	<p>B. Complete these sentences with the simple future tense forms of the verbs in the brackets. Add <i>not</i> to make negative sentences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I <u>will not take</u> the car to school. (take) If it gets dark we <u>will not go</u> to the beach. (go) He <u>will not buy</u> the flat as it is too expensive. (buy) Ritu <u>will not attend</u> tomorrow's meeting. (attend) I <u>will not cheat</u> in the examinations. (cheat) Ruchi <u>will not eat</u> anything as her stomach is upset. (eat) I am afraid I <u>will not be</u> able to go to school tomorrow. (be) Since it is raining heavily, the meeting <u>will not take</u> place today. (take) According to the teacher, Smita <u>will not pass</u> the examination. (pass) He will clean his room as his mother <u>will not do</u> it this time. (do) 	
	18.11.20	<p>C. Rewrite these sentences as interrogative sentences in the simple future tense.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I shall come to your party. Ans. Shall I come to your party? The brave man will fight the lion. Ans. Will the brave man fight the lion? We shall tell them the good news. Ans. Shall we tell them the good news? I shall hide under the bed. Ans. Shall I hide under the bed? Sneha will recite the poem for us. Ans. Will Sneha recite the poem for us? We shall teach them the new game. 	

	<p>Comprehension</p> <p>23.11.20</p> <p>25.11.20</p> <p>27.11.20</p>	<p>Ans. Shall we teach them the new game? 7. I shall write to my grandmother tonight. Ans. Shall I write to my grandmother tonight? 8. Dhruv’s parents will hear from the Principal soon. Ans. Will Dhruv’s parents hear from the Principal soon? 9. Bindiya and I shall meet the famous actor tonight. Ans. Shall Bindiya and I meet the famous actor tonight? 10. My father will win the tennis tournament. Ans. Will my father win the tennis tournament?</p> <p>The History of the Yo-Yo</p> <p>The yo-yo is the second oldest toy in the world and it is thought to have been invented in China around three thousand years ago. Long ago, yo-yos were made from wood, metal or painted pottery discs. As well as their use as a toy, yo-yos have been used as weapons. Five hundred years ago, hunters in some countries would hide up trees with a rock tied to a long piece of rope. They would wait until a wild animal walked beneath the trees and throw the rock down to try and hit them. If they missed, they could pull on the rope and have another go. Since then, yo-yos have spread around the world and are known by many different names.</p> <p>I. Questions and answers:</p> <p>1. If the yo-yo is the second oldest toy, which toy do you think is the oldest? Ans. I think that the doll is the oldest toy because lots of children like toys and they have been around for a long time.</p> <p>2. Why did hunters find yo-yos useful as weapons? Ans. They found them useful because they could pull the rock back up and have another go if they missed.</p> <p>3. Which three materials were yo-yos made from long ago? Ans. Long ago, yo-yos were made from wood, metal or painted pottery discs.</p> <p>4. Find and write two phrases which tell you that yo-yos have existed for a long time. Ans. The two phrases which tell us that yo-yos have existed for a long time are ‘second oldest toy in the world’ and ‘three thousand years ago’.</p> <p>II. Fill in the blanks.</p>	
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		<p>a. The yo-yo is the <u>second</u> oldest toy in the world.</p> <p>b. Yo-yo is thought to have been invented in <u>China</u> around <u>three thousand</u> years ago.</p> <p>c. Yo-yo were used as <u>toys</u> as well as <u>weapons</u>.</p> <p>d. Yo-yos were made from <u>wood</u>, <u>metal</u> or painted pottery discs.</p> <p>III. Opposites.</p> <p>a. oldest x newest</p> <p>b. beneath x above</p> <p>c. many x few</p> <p>d. different x similar</p> <p>IV. Find out words from the passage which mean the following:</p> <p>a. an instrument or device used to attack- <u>weapon</u></p> <p>b. to extend or distribute over a region, place or period of time- <u>spread</u></p>	
Eng. Lit.	<p>How the little kite learnt to fly (poem) 3.11.20</p> <p>5.11.20</p>	<p>*Do all the exercises in Eng Lit note book</p> <p>1. Learn and write the first eight lines of the poem</p> <p>How the Little Kite Learnt to Fly</p> <p>‘ I never can do it,’ the little kite said, As he looked at the others high over his head. ‘ I know I should fall if I tried to fly.’ ‘Try, said the big kite , only try ! Or I fear you never will learn at all’. But the little kite said : ‘I’m afraid I’ll fall.’ The big kite nodded : ‘Ah, well, goodbye., I am off.’And he rose toward the tranquil sky.</p> <p>II. Answer in one word</p> <p>1. quiet and peaceful – <u>tranquil</u></p> <p>2.made some body feel excited –<u>stirred</u></p> <p>3.a journey made by air- <u>flight</u></p> <p>4. to move around quickly in a circle- <u>whirling</u></p> <p>4.gradually and in an even way-<u>steadily</u></p> <p>5.a strong feeling of excitement-<u>thrilled</u></p> <p>III. Antonyms</p> <p>1. high x <u>low</u></p> <p>2.little x much</p> <p>3. never x <u>always</u></p>	

	<p>10.11.20</p>	<p>4. over x under</p> <p>IV. Answer the following questions</p> <p>1. What is the poet talking about in the poem ? Ans. The poet is talking about a little kite that was scared to fly in the sky and how it learnt to fly.</p> <p>2. Why was the little kite scared ? Ans. The little kite was scared that he would fall if he flew high up in the sky.</p> <p>3. What did the big kite tell the little kite? Ans. The big kite told the little kite to try or else he would never learn to fly.</p> <p>4. What did the big kite say before rising towards the tranquil sky? Ans. The big kite said good bye to the little kite before rising towards the tranquil sky.</p> <p>5. How did the little kite prepare himself for the flight ? Ans. On seeing the big kite fly, the little kite was stirred and he shook himself for flight while trembling.</p> <p>6. What did the big kite see when he looked down ? Ans. The big kite saw the little kite rising steadily towards the sky when he looked down.</p> <p>V. Answer the following questions with reference to context</p> <p>1. ‘Try ,’ said the big kite . only try! Or I fear you never will learn at all.’ But the little kite said:’I’m afraid I’ll fall.’</p> <p>(a) What was the little kite’s fear ? Ans) The small kite’s fear was that it will fall to the ground.</p> <p>(b) What was the big kite’s reply ? Ans) The big kite encouraged the little kite to try.</p> <p>(c) Make a sentence with the word afraid? Ans) Jim is afraid of dogs.</p> <p>2. Then how the little kite thrilled with pride, As he sailed with the big kite side by side! While far below he could see the ground, And the boys like small spots moving round.</p> <p>(a) What does the poet mean when he uses the words thrilled with pride ? Ans) The poet means that the little kite was excited and proud of his achievement when she uses the words, thrilled with pride.</p> <p>(b) Who sailed side by side ? Ans) Both the small kite and big kite flew side by side.</p> <p>(c) Who looked down and what did he spot?</p>	
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	<p>12.11.20</p>	<p>Ans) The little kite looked down and saw the ground where young boys were moving around likes dots.</p> <p>3. They rested high in the quiet air, And only the birds and clouds were there. 'Oh, how happy I am', the little kite cried, ' And all because I was brave and tried.</p> <p>(a) What does the poet mean when he uses the words rested high in the quiet air?</p> <p>Ans) The poet means that once both the kites had reached high up in the air, they stopped rising further and rested where they were.</p> <p>(b) What else was there in the blue sky?</p> <p>Ans) There were birds and clouds in the blue sky.</p> <p>(c) Why was the little kite happy?</p> <p>Ans) The little kite was happy because it had shown its courage and had tried to overcome his fear and was successful.</p>	
	<p>Ch 6 Mother Teresa 19.11.20</p>	<p>1. Word Bank</p> <p>Skopje , Macedonia , missionaries, dedicated , self-reliant , needy, underprivileged , appreciated , communities , destitute , dignity , orphanage , untouchables , admiration , deteriorating , inspiration , charity</p> <p>II. Answer in one word</p> <p>1.a strong desire or feeling of duty to do a particular job , especially one in which you help other people- calling</p> <p>2.people who do not have enough money , food etc – needy</p> <p>3.able to do or decide things by yourself , rather than depending on other people for help- self- reliant</p> <p>4.having less money and fewer opportunities than most people-underprivileged</p> <p>5. people who do not have money , food, or other basic necessities needed for living- destitute</p> <p>6.a sense of importance and value for yourself- dignity</p> <p>7.that cannot be touched- untouchables</p> <p>8. becoming worse- deteriorating</p> <p>9. that which makes you want to be better- inspiration</p>	
	<p>21.11.20</p>	<p>III. Antonyms</p> <p>1. needy x wealthy</p> <p>2. poor x rich</p> <p>3. slowly x quickly</p> <p>4.accept x refuse</p> <p>5. many x few</p> <p>6. recognize x overlook</p>	

	<p>24.11.20</p>	<p>IV. Answer the following questions</p> <p>Q1) When and where was Mother Teresa born ? Ans) Mother Teresa was born in 1910 in Skopje , the capital of Republic of Macedonia.</p> <p>Q2) What remarkable change came in her life at the age of 18 ? Ans) Agnes became a nun at the age of 18.</p> <p>Q3) What did Mother Teresa initially do in India ? Ans) In India, Mother Teresa was assigned to teach the girls of Kolkata's poorest Bengali families at St Mary's High School . She dedicated herself to make the girls self- reliant through education.</p> <p>Q4) Why did Mother Teresa found the Home for the Dying ? Ans) Mother Teresa founded the Home for the Dying as she felt that the destitute should also have the right to pass away with dignity.</p> <p>Q5) When was the Noble Peace Prize awarded to Mother Teresa ? Ans) Mother Teresa was awarded the Noble Peace Prize in 1979.</p> <p>Q6) When did Mother Teresa breathe her last ? Ans) Mother Teresa died on 5th September 1997 at the age of 87.</p>	
	<p>26.11.20</p>	<p>V. Answer the following questions with reference to context</p> <p>1. She had always felt a calling in her life to serve the needy. a. Who is she? Ans. She refers to Mother Teresa.</p> <p>b. What calling did she feel? Ans. Mother Teresa felt a calling to serve the needy.</p> <p>c. What did she do for the needy? Ans. Mother Teresa opened a leper colony, an orphanage, a nursing home, a family clinic and several mobile health clinics. She also opened a home for the destitute and offered them a scope to die with dignity. It was named the Home for the Dying.</p> <p>2. She dedicated herself to making the girls self reliant through education. a. What kind of families did the girls belong to? Ans. The girls came from families which were poorest of the poor.</p> <p>b. What did she do for them? Ans. She gave them education and helped them become self-reliant.</p>	

		<p>c. Where did they study ? Ans. The girls studied at St. Mary's High School.</p> <p>3. Mother Teresa was a living Saint who has been a source of inspiration to millions across the world.</p> <p>a. Who was a living saint ? Ans. Mother Teresa was a living saint.</p> <p>b. Why was she called a saint? Ans. She was called a saint because she dedicated her entire life to serving the poorest of the poor.</p> <p>c. How does she serve as a source of inspiration to others? Ans. Mother Teresa worked selflessly for the betterment of the poor, destitute and the needy. So, she became a ray of hope for people from the down trodden sections of the society. Today millions across the world are working tirelessly , helping the needy all around the world, carrying forward her work.</p> <p>VI. Make Sentences</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. religious – Raju's grandmother is a very religious woman.2. saint- A saint near the roadside was distributing food to the needy.3. dedicated – My father is very dedicated towards his job.4. appreciated – The school pupil leader was appreciated by the principal for his good deed.	
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SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
हिन्दी भाषा	क्रिया 02.11.2020	<p><u>क्रिया</u></p> <p>परिभाषा – जिस शब्द से किसी काम के करने या होने का पता चले, उसे क्रिया कहते हैं। जैसे – रोहन पढ़ रहा है, बच्चा रो रहा है। आदि। भेद – क्रिया के दो भेद हैं -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. सकर्मक क्रिया – जिन क्रियाओं में कर्म होता है। जैसे – रमेश पढ़ रहा है। 2. अकर्मक क्रिया – जिन क्रियाओं में कर्म नहीं होता है। जैसे – बच्चा रो रहा है। 	
	04.11.2020	<p><u>अभ्यास कार्य</u></p> <p>1) वाक्यों में से सकर्मक और अकर्मक क्रिया छाँटकर लिखें –</p> <p>क) बच्चा दौड़ रहा है। - अकर्मक क्रिया ख) उसने कविता पढ़ी। - सकर्मक क्रिया ग) धोबी कपड़े धो रहा है। - सकर्मक क्रिया घ) उसे तैरना आता है। - अकर्मक क्रिया ङ) सयांश ने खाना खाया। - सकर्मक क्रिया च) आज मुझे बाजार जाना है। - अकर्मक क्रिया</p>	
	06.11.2020	<p>2) वाक्य पढ़कर कर्ता, क्रिया तथा कर्म बतायें –</p> <p>क) रोहण फुटबाल खेल रहा है। कर्ता – रोहन, क्रिया – खेलना, कर्म – फुटबाल ख) माँ खाना बना रही है। कर्ता – माँ, क्रिया – बनाना, कर्म – खाना ग) लड़की पुस्तक पढ़ रही है। कर्ता – लड़की, क्रिया – पढ़ना, कर्म – पुस्तक घ) श्रेया चित्र बना रही है। कर्ता – श्रेया, क्रिया – बनाना, कर्म – चित्र ङ) पीहू गीत गा रही है। कर्ता – पीहू, क्रिया – गाना, कर्म – गीत</p> <p><u>पर्यायवाची शब्द</u> (हाथी से पैर तक)</p> <p>हाथी – गज, करी, कुंजर, हस्ती बंदर – बानर, कपि, मर्कट</p>	

	09.11.2020	<p>मोर – नीलकंठ, केकी, मयूर सौंप – सर्प, नाग, भुजंग घोड़ा – अश्व, तुरंग, घोटक, बाजि आदमी – नर, मनुष्य, मानव, पुरुष</p>	
	11.11.2020	<p>औरत – नारी, स्त्री, महिला, अबला नौकर – सेवक, दास, चाकर, अनुचर मित्र – दोस्त, सखा, सहचर, साथी माता – माँ, जननी, अंबा, मैया बेटी – पुत्री, लड़की, कन्या, तनुजा पिता – पितृ, जनक, तात, बाप राजा – नृप, सम्राट, नरेश, भूपति अध्यापक – गुरु, शिक्षक, आचार्य, उस्ताद शरीर – देह, तन, बदन, काया आँख – नेत्र, नयन, लोचन कान – कर्ण, श्रोता, श्रवण हाथ – हस्त, कर, पाणि पैर – पाँव, पद, चरण</p> <p>अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द – (धोबी से अमर तक)</p> <p><u>कपड़े धोने वाला – धोबी</u> <u>चित्र बनाने वाला – चित्रकार</u> <u>मूर्ति बनाने वाला – मूर्तिकार</u></p>	
	13.11.2020	<p>लोहे का काम करने वाला – लुहार कपड़े सिलने वाला – दरजी सोने चाँदी के गहने/आभूषण बनाने वाला – सुनार गाड़ी चलाने वाला – चालक / ड्राइवर खेती करने वाला – किसान / कृषक बीमारों का इलाज करनेवाला – डाक्टर मिठाई बनाने वाला – हलवाई लकड़ी का काम करने वाला – बढ़ई सेना में काम करनेवाला – सैनिक गाना गानेवाला / गानेवाली – गायक / गायिका अभिनय करनेवाला / करनेवाली – अभिनेता / अभिनेत्री परिश्रम करने वाला – परिश्रमी आलस करने वाला – आलसी</p>	

		<p>जो डरता हो – डरपोक जो किसी से न डरे – निडर / निर्भय जो ईश्वर में विश्वास रखता हो – आस्तिक जो ईश्वर में विश्वास न रखता हो – नास्तिक जो कभी न मारे – अमर</p> <p style="text-align: center;">मुहावरे (चार चाँद लगाना से दाल में कुछ काला होना तक)</p> <p>क) चार चाँद लगाना (और सुंदर हो जाना) वाक्य – गुलाब के फूलों से बगीचे की सुंदरता में चार चाँद लग गए हैं ।</p> <p>ख) मोती जैसे अक्षर होना (सुंदर लिखाई) वाक्य - मोती जैसे अक्षर होना विद्यार्थियों के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है ।</p> <p>ग) लोहे के चने चबाना (बहुत मुसीबतों का सामना करना) वाक्य – पेशवा बाजीराव ने शत्रुओं को लोहे के चने चबाए ।</p> <p>घ) नमक - मिर्च लगाना (बढ़ा – चढ़कर बताना) वाक्य – कुछ लोग हर बात को नमक – मिर्च लगाकर बताते हैं ।</p> <p>ङ) दाल में काला होना (शक या संदेह होना) वाक्य – आदित्य आजकल बहुत उदास रहता है, लगता है दाल में कुछ काला है ।</p>	
	23.11.2020	<p style="text-align: center;">पुनरावृत्ति कार्य</p> <p>संज्ञा (अभ्यास कार्य)</p> <p>1) दिए गए शब्दों से भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाएँ – बच्चा, सुंदर, पशु, अपना, वीर, उदास, निज</p> <p>2) रेखांकित शब्दों के संज्ञा भेद लिखें –</p> <p>क) <u>इशिता</u> पढ़ रही है । ख) चिड़ियाघर में अनेक <u>पशु-पक्षी</u> होते हैं । ग) यहाँ चारों ओर <u>हरियाली</u> है । घ) बच्चा <u>खिलौने</u> से खेल रहा है । ङ) वह <u>बचपन</u> में बहुत शरारती था ।</p>	

	25.11.2020	<p>क्रिया (अभ्यास कार्य)</p> <p>1) क्रिया शब्द को रेखांकित करें -</p> <p>क) बालक दूध पी रहा है । ख) पक्षी उड़ रहे हैं ।</p> <p>ग) सूर्य अस्त हो गया । घ) दादा जी अखबार पढ़ रहे हैं । ङ) मैं आज विद्यालय जाऊँगा ।</p> <p>2) दिये गए शब्दों के दो - दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखें -</p> <p>मोर - राजा - हाथ - शरीर - साँप -</p> <p>3) अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द लिखें -</p> <p>क) कपड़े सिलने वाला - ख) जो कभी न मारे - ग) सेना में काम करने वाला - घ) आलस करने वाला -</p>	
	28.11.2020	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>उत्तर कुंजी</u></p> <p>संज्ञा (अभ्यास कार्य)</p> <p>1) दिए गए शब्दों से भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाएँ -</p> <p>बच्चा - बचपन सुंदर - सुंदरता पशु - पशुता अपना - अपनापन वीर - वीरता उदास - उदासी निज - निजता</p>	

- 2) रेखांकित शब्दों के संज्ञा भेद लिखें -
क) इशिता पढ़ रही है | - व्यक्तिवाचक
ख) चिड़ियाघर में अनेक पशु-पक्षी होते हैं | - जातिवाचक
ग) यहाँ चारों ओर हरियाली है | - भाववाचक
घ) बच्चा खिलौने से खेल रहा है | - जातिवाचक
ङ) वह बचपन में बहुत शरारती था | - भाववाचक

क्रिया (अभ्यास कार्य)

1) क्रिया शब्द को रेखांकित करें -

- क) बालक दूध पी रहा है |
ख) पक्षी उड़ रहे हैं |
ग) सूर्य अस्त हो गया |
घ) दादा जी अखबार पढ़ रहे हैं |
ङ) मैं आज विद्यालय जाऊँगा |

2) दिये गए शब्दों के दो - दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखें -

- मोर - मयूर, केकी
राजा - नृप, भूपति
हाथ - हस्त, कर
शरीर - देह, काया
साँप - सर्प, नाग

3) अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द लिखें -

- क) कपड़े सिलने वाला - दरजी
ख) जो कभी न मारे - अमर
ग) सेना में काम करने वाला - सैनिक
घ) आलस करने वाला - आलसी

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
हिन्दी साहित्य	कदम्ब का पेड़ 3.11.2020	<p>कदंब का पेड़ कविता को लय के साथ पढ़कर याद करें । कठिन शब्द कदंब कन्हैया स्वर बंसी पत्तों डाँटती मिठाई हृदय अंचल अम्मा</p> <p>शब्दार्थ तीरे-किनारे स्वर-आवाज माखन-मक्खन टहनी-डाली विकल-बेचैन विनती-प्रार्थना अंचल-आँचल</p> <p>इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक वाक्य में दीजिए । 1° कदंब का पेड़ कविता के कवि कौन हैं ? उत्तर –कदंब का पेड़ कविता के कवि श्रीमती “सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान “हैं। 2° इस कविता में कौन किससे बातें कर रहा है? उत्तर-इस कविता में एक बालक अपनी माँ से बातें कर रहा है । 3° बालक मन में क्या कल्पना करता है? उत्तर-बालक मन में यह कल्पना करता है कि अगर कदंब का पेड़ यमुना के किनारे होता तो वह भी कन्हैया की तरह उसपर बैठकर बांसुरी बजाता। 4° बालक अन्य पेड़ों का नाम न लेकर केवल कदंब के पेड़ का ही नाम क्यों लेता है ? उत्तर-बालक कृष्ण –कन्हैया बनकर बांसुरी बजाना चाहता है इसलिए बालक अन्य पेड़ों का नाम न लेकर केवल कदंब के पेड़ का ही नाम लेता है। .5इस कविता में किस नदी का नाम आया है और क्यों? उत्तर-इस कविता में यमुना नदी का नाम आया है क्योंकि कृष्ण जी यमुना नदी के किनारे बांसुरी बजाया करते थे। .6बालक किस पेड़ पर चढ़कर बांसुरी बजाना चाहता है? उत्तर-बालक कदंब के पेड़ पर चढ़कर बांसुरी बजाना चाहता है। .7बांसुरी कौन लेकर देगा?</p>	
	5.11.20		

	<p>7.11.20</p>	<p>उत्तर-बांसुरी माँ लेकर देगी। .8बंसी के स्वर में बालक किसे बुलाता? उत्तर-बंसी के स्वर में बालक माँ को बुलाता। .9माँ बच्चे को क्या कहकर बुलाती ? उत्तर-माँ बच्चे को मुन्ना राजा कहकर बुलाती । .10इस कविता में कौन-सा रस झलकता है? उत्तर-इस कविता में वात्सल्य रस झलकता है।</p> <p>इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तार में दीजिए ।</p> <p>1° बालक किस प्रकार कन्हैया बनना चाहता है? उत्तर-बालक कहता है कि यदि कदंब का पेड़ यमुना के किनारे होता तो वह उसपर चढ़ जाता और वही बैठकर कन्हैया बनकर बांसुरी बजाता । .2बालक किस प्रकार अपनी माँ को बुलाना चाहता है? उत्तर-बालक बांसुरी की धुन में अपनी माँ को बुलाना चाहता है। .3माँ बालक को किस प्रकार पेड़ से नीचे उतरने को कहती ? उत्तर-माँ बालक को खिलौने ,मिठाई ,मक्खन ,मिश्री ,दूध-मलाई आदि देने का लालच देकर उसे नीचे उतरने के लिए कहती । .4माँ का हृदय कब व्याकुल हो जाता? उत्तर-जब बार-बार बुलाने पर भी बालक नीचे नहीं उतरता तब माँ का हृदय बहुत परेशान और व्याकुल हो जाता। .5माँ के दुखी होने पर बालक क्या काम करके माँ को खुश कर देता ? उत्तर-अपनी माँ को ईश्वर के ध्यान में लगा देखकर वह चुपचाप धीरे से नीचे उतरकर आ जाता और अपनी माँ के आँचल में छुप जाता ।इस तरह वह अपनी माँ को खुश कर देता। .6किस तरह का खेल माँ-बेटा खेला करते ? उत्तर-माँ-बेटा लुका-छुपी का खेल घंटों खेला करते थे।</p> <p>वाक्य बनाएँ -:</p> <p>1° पेड़ –पेड़ से हमें साँस लेने के लिए शुद्ध ऑक्सीजन प्राप्त होता है। 2° बंसी –बंसी की धुन बहुत मधुर होती है। .3मिठाई-अधिक मिठाई खाना सेहत के लिए ठीक नहीं होता है। .4ईश्वर –हमें प्रतिदिन ईश्वर की पूजा करनी चाहिए। .5विकल-बच्चे को सामने न देख माँ का हृदय विकल हो उठा।</p>	
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	<p>10.11.20</p> <p>चक्रव्यूह</p> <p>12.11.20</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>चक्रव्यूह पाठ का स्वर के उतार-चढ़ाव के साथ वाचन करें।</p> <p>कठिन शब्द</p> <p>युद्ध अंतिम चक्रव्यूह चिंतित प्रहार प्रवेश उत्तेजित भयंकर रणभेरी संचालन असमर्थ तीव्रगति</p> <p>शब्दार्थ</p> <p>युद्ध-लड़ाई अंतिम-आखिरी चुनौती-ललकार चिंतित-परेशान प्रहार-चोट प्रवेश-दाखिल भयंकर-कठोर विधि-तरीका रक्षा-बचाव वार-हमला</p> <p>इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक वाक्य में दीजिए।</p> <p>1° अभिमन्यु कौन था ? उत्तर-अभिमन्यु अर्जुन का पुत्र था।</p> <p>2° चक्रव्यूह की रचना किसने की ? उत्तर-कौरवों के कहने पर चक्रव्यूह की रचना गुरु द्रोणाचार्य ने की।</p> <p>3° चक्रव्यूह को भेदना कौन जानता था ? उत्तर-चक्रव्यूह को भेदना अर्जुन जानता था।</p> <p>4° चक्रव्यूह को भेदने के समय अभिमन्यु की आयु कितनी थी ? उत्तर-चक्रव्यूह को भेदने के समय अभिमन्यु की आयु केवल सोलह वर्ष थी।</p> <p>5° चक्रव्यूह के प्रथम द्वार पर कौन रक्षा कर रहा था ? उत्तर-चक्रव्यूह के प्रथम द्वार पर जयद्रथ रक्षा कर रहा था।</p> <p>6° चक्रव्यूह के दूसरे द्वार पर कौन था ? उत्तर-चक्रव्यूह के दूसरे द्वार पर गुरु द्रोणाचार्य थे।</p> <p>7° अभिमन्यु के किस द्वार पर पहुँचने पर शत्रुपक्ष को चिंता हुई ? उत्तर-अभिमन्यु के छठे द्वार पर पहुँचने पर शत्रुपक्ष को चिंता हुई।</p> <p>.8सारथी किनके वाण से घायल हुआ ? उत्तर-सारथी कर्ण के वाण से घायल हुआ।</p>	
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	<p style="text-align: center;">19 .11.20</p>	<p>9. अभिमन्यु पर गदा से किसने घातक प्रहार किया ? उत्तर-अभिमन्यु पर गदा से दुःशासन के पुत्र ने घातक प्रहार किया।</p> <p>इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।</p> <p>1° एक दिन अर्जुन कहाँ चले गए थे ? उत्तर-एक दिन अर्जुन अपने रथ पर बैठकर युद्ध करते-करते युद्ध भूमि के अंतिम छोर तक चले गए थे।</p> <p>2° युधिष्ठिर की चिंता का कारण था ? उत्तर-चक्रव्यूह की घोषणा हो चुकी थी। पांचों पांडव में केवल अर्जुन ही चक्रव्यूह को भेदना जानते थे। अर्जुन की अनुपस्थिति ही युधिष्ठिर की चिंता का कारण था।</p> <p>.3 अभिमन्यु ने किस काम के लिए युधिष्ठिर से आज्ञा माँगी ? उत्तर-अभिमन्यु ने युद्ध करने के लिए युधिष्ठिर से आज्ञा माँगी।</p> <p>.4 अभिमन्यु ने चक्रव्यूह भेदन के बारे में युधिष्ठिर से क्या कहा ? उत्तर-अभिमन्यु ने चक्रव्यूह भेदन के बारे में युधिष्ठिर से हाथ जोड़कर कहा "आज मैं युद्ध करने जाऊँगा। मुझे आज्ञा दीजिये, महाराज !</p> <p>.5 अभिमन्यु ने पहले द्वार पर खड़े योद्धा के साथ क्या किया ? उत्तर-अभिमन्यु ने पहले द्वार पर खड़े योद्धा जयद्रथ को अपने वाण से मार दिया और चक्रव्यूह में घुस गया।</p> <p>.6 शत्रु पक्ष को कब और क्यों चिंता हुई? उत्तर -जब अभिमन्यु छठा द्वार भी पार कर गया तो शत्रु पक्ष को चिंता हुई। इतना बड़ा चक्रव्यूह रचकर भी सोलह वर्ष के बालक से मुँह की खानी पड़ रही थी।</p> <p>.7 अभिमन्यु कैसे वीरगति को प्राप्त हुआ? उत्तर-जब कर्ण का वाण सारथी की छाती को भेदता हुआ निकाल गया तो सारथी गिर पड़ा। अभिमन्यु रथ से कूद पड़ा। वह तलवार से शत्रुओं पर वार कर रहा था। तभी उसकी तलवार के दो टुकड़े हो गए। अभिमन्यु ने रथ का पहिया उठा लिया और उसे घुमाने लगा। इसी बीच दुःशासन के पुत्र ने अभिमन्यु पर गदा से प्रहार किया। अभिमन्यु वीरगति को प्राप्त हुआ।</p> <p>किसने किससे कहा ।</p> <p>1 तुम इतने उत्तेजित क्यों हो रहे हो? क्या बात है?" उत्तर-प्रस्तुत वाक्य हमारे पाठ्य पुस्तक के पाठ "चक्रव्यूह" से लिया गया है। यह वाक्य युधिष्ठिर ने अभिमन्यु को कहा।</p> <p>2 "अब यहाँ अन्याय हो रहा है। मैं तीव्रगति से रथ मोड़कर तुम्हें सुरक्षित बाहर ले चलता हूँ।"</p>	
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उत्तर-प्रस्तुत वाक्य हमारे पाठ्य पुस्तक के पाठ "चक्रव्यूह" से लिया गया है। यह वाक्य सारथी ने अभिमन्यु को कहा।

वाक्य बनाएँ -:

युद्ध-युद्ध से किसी भी समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है।
चक्रव्यूह-चक्रव्यूह को भेदना केवल अर्जुन ही जानते थे।
संचालन-कार्यक्रम का संचालन प्रधानाध्यापिका जी कर रही थी।
तीव्रगति-मार्च के महीने में कोरोना तीव्रगति से फैल रहा था।
घातक-शेर ने अपने पंजों से घातक प्रहार किया।

1. शब्दार्थ लिखें-

1. विकल , 2. घातक , 3. स्वर , 4. असमर्थ , 5. तीरे , 6. प्रवेश , 7. विनती , 8. प्रहार , 9. विधि , 10. चिंतित

2. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक वाक्य में दें ।

1. 'कदम का पेड़' कविता में कौन किससे बातें कर रहा है?
2. अभिमन्यु कौन था?
3. 'कदंब का पेड़' कविता की लेखिका कौन है?
4. अर्जुन अपने रथ पर बैठकर युद्ध करते करते - करते कहां तक चले गए थे?
5. बालक मन में क्या कल्पना करता है?
6. चक्रव्यूह की रचना किसने की ?
7. किस तरह का खेल मां - बेटा खेला करते थे?
8. दुःशासन के पुत्र ने क्या किया?
9. इस कविता में कौन सा रस झलकता है?
10. अभिमन्यु का सारथी किनके वाण से घायल हुआ?

24.11 .20

3. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें ।

1. बालक किस प्रकार कन्हैया बनना चाहता है ?
2. युधिष्ठिर की चिंता का क्या कारण था?
3. बालक अपनी मां को किस प्रकार बुलाना चाहता है?
4. शत्रु पक्ष को कब और क्यों चिंता हुई?
5. मां का हृदय कब विकल हो जाता है?
6. दूसरे द्वार पर क्या देखकर द्रोणाचार्य चकित हो गए?
7. मां के दुखी होने पर बालक क्या काम करके मां को सुख कर देता?

REVISION SHEET

4. किसने किससे कहा

1. तुम तो अभी बालक हो ।
2. मैं युद्ध भूमि में पीठ नहीं दिखा सकता ।

	<p style="text-align: center;">26.11.20</p>	<p>5. खाली जगह भरे :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. सुन मेरी _____ को माँ तुम इतनी _____ हो जाती । 2. चक्रव्यूह में _____ करना ही कठिन था । 3. तुम _____ पसारकर अम्मा, वहीं _____ के नीचे । 4. चक्रव्यूह के प्रथम द्वार की रक्षा _____ कर रहा था । 5. दुःशासन के पुत्र ने अभिमन्यु पर गदा से _____ प्रहार किया । <p>6. वाक्य बनाओ :- बांसुरी , प्रवेश , बिनती , रक्षा , पेड़</p> <p>उत्तर</p> <p>1. शब्दार्थ लिखें-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. बेचैन 2. मरने वाला 3. आवाज 4. कुछ न कर पाना 5. किनारे 6. दाखिल 7. प्रार्थना 8. चोट 9. तरीका 10. परेशान <p>2. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक वाक्य में ।</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. कदंब का पेड़ कविता में मां बेटे से बातें कर रही है । 2. अभिमन्यु अर्जुन का पुत्र था । 3. कदंब का पेड़ कविता की लेखिका सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहन है । 4. अर्जुन अपने रथ पर बैठकर युद्ध करते-करते युद्ध भूमि के अंतिम छोर तक चले गए थे । 5. बालक यमुना के किनारे कदंब के पेड़ पर बैठकर बांसुरी बजाने की कल्पना करता है । 6. चक्रव्यूह की रचना गुरु द्रोणाचार्य ने की । 7. लुका-छुपी का खेल मां बेटा खेला करते थे । 8. दुःशासन के पुत्र ने अभिमन्यु पर गदा से घातक प्रहार किया । 9. इस कविता में वात्सल्य रस झलकता है । 10. अभिमन्यु का सारथी कर्ण के बाण से घायल हुआ । <p>3. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर ।</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. बालक कहता है कि यदि कदम का यह पेड़ यमुना के किनारे होता तो वह भी कन्हैया की तरफ उस पर चढ़कर बैठ जाता और बांसुरी बजाता । 2. कौरवों के कहने पर गुरु द्रोणाचार्य ने चक्रव्यूह की रचना करने की घोषणा कर दी । पांचों पांडवों में केवल अर्जुन ही चक्रव्यूह को भेदना जानते थे । अर्जुन की अनुपस्थिति ही युधिष्ठिर की चिंता का कारण था । 3. बांसुरी की धुन में बालक अपनी मां को अम्मा-अम्मा कहकर बुलाना चाहता है । 	
	<p style="text-align: center;">28.11.20</p>		

4. जब अभिमन्यु छठा दवार भी पार कर गया तो शत्रु पक्ष को चिंता हुई | इतना बड़ा चक्रव्यूह रचकर भी सोलह वर्ष के बालक से मुंह की खानी पड़ रही थी |

5. जब बालक मां के बार-बार आवाज देने पर भी कुछ ना कहकर पेड़ की सबसे ऊंची डाल पर चढ़ जाता , फिर धीरे से माँ कहकर टहनियों के पत्तों के पीछे छिप जाता | जब मां के बुलाने पर भी वह नीचे नहीं उतरता तो वह बहुत परेशान और व्याकुल हो जाती |

6. दूसरे दवार पर जब अभिमन्यु ने गुरु द्रोणाचार्य के बाण को अपने धनुष से काट दिया | तब द्रोण अकेले बालक के पराक्रम को देखकर चकित हो गए |

7. मां के दुःखी होने पर बालक चुपचाप पेड़ से नीचे उतरकर आता और अपनी मां के आंचल में छुप जाता | इस तरह वह मां को खुश कर देता |

4. किसने किससे कहा |

1. प्रस्तुत वाक्य हमारे पाठ्य पुस्तक के पाठ 'चक्रव्यूह' से लिया गया है| यह वाक्य भीम ने अभिमन्यु से कहा|

2. प्रस्तुत वाक्य हमारे पाठक के चक्रव्यूह से लिया गया है| यह वाक्य अभिमन्यु ने सारथी से कहा|

5. खाली जगह भरे :-

1. बंसी , खुश
2. प्रवेश
3. अंचल , पेड़
4. जयद्रथ
5. घातक

6. वाक्य बनाओ :-

1. बांसुरी लकड़ी की बनी होती है|
2. आज मेरे भाई को नर्सरी में प्रवेश मिल गया |
3. हम प्रतिदिन भगवान की विनती करते हैं |
4. सैनिक हमारे देश की रक्षा करते हैं |
5. पेड़ से हमें ऑक्सीजन प्राप्त होता है|

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
SOCIAL STUDIES (Std 4)	03-11-2020 Ch- 9 The Four Major Metropolitan cities. 05-11-2020	<p>Read the chapter thoroughly. Do all the exercises in the book Ch9- Pg 70 (A,B,C)</p> <p>A. Put a tick on the correct option.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Old city of Delhi was built by _____ Ans. Pandavas 2. Till which year was Kolkata the capital of India? Ans. 1911 3. Chennai is the capital of Ans. Tamil Nadu 4. Mumbai faces the Ans. Arabian Sea <p>B. Answer in one word.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the official name of Delhi? Ans. National Capital Territory 2. What was the old name of Kolkatta? Ans. Calcutta 3. Which is the most famous beach of Tamil Nadu? Ans. Marina Beach 4. What was Mumbai formerly known as? Ans. Bombay 5. What is India's Hindi film industry called? Ans. Bollywood <p>C. Read the clues and write the names of the city in the given space.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lotus temple, India Gate, Nehru Planetarium. Ans. Delhi 2. Arabian Sea, Marine Drive, Maharashtra Ans. Mumbai 3. Gandhi Mandapan, Marina Beach, Fort St George Ans. Chennai 4. Botanical Gardens, Vidyasagar Setu, Birla Planetarium Ans. Kolkatta 	<p>Go through the links given:</p> <p>https://youtu.be/aQ</p> <p>https://youtu.be/6k2</p>

<p>07-11-2020</p>		<p>*The assignments given below have to be done in the Social Studies notebook.</p> <p>Word Bank(write in your notebook) –Urban, metropolis, Indraprastha, extreme, monuments, planetarium, Connaught, destinations, moderate, experiences, Mandapam , Kapaleshwar, Chaupati, Chhatrapati, Terminus, Brabourne , Sculptures, Marvelous</p> <p>Let’s Recap (write in your notebook)</p>	
<p>10-11-2020</p>		<p>Answer in one word: let’s Know</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Average in amount- Moderate2. A place where ships load or unload- Port3. A broad inlet of the sea where the land curves inwards- Bay <p><u>Answer the following:</u></p> <p>Q1. What type of climate does Delhi have? Ans. Delhi has an extreme climate. It is very hot in summer and very cold in winter. July, August and September are the monsoon months.</p> <p>Q2. Why is Kolkatta called the City of Joy? Ans. Kolkatta is called the City of Joy because fun, food and festivity happens all the year round.</p> <p>Q3. Who is Rabindranath Tagore? Ans. Rabindranath Tagore was a famous poet who wrote our National Anthem.</p> <p>Q4. Where is Chennai located? Ans. Chennai is located on the South East coast of India facing the Bay of Bengal.</p> <p>Q5. What is Mumbai is called Suburban Railway? Ans. Mumbai has a very good network of local trains running across the city, known as Mumbai Suburban railway.</p>	

<p>SOCIAL STUDIES (Std3)</p>	<p>12-11-2020 Ch – 12 : Indian Rivers</p> <p>17-11-2020</p> <p>19-11-2020</p>	<p>Ch – 12 : Indian Rivers Read the chapter thoroughly. Do all the exercises in the book Ch12 - Pg 91 (A,B)</p> <p>A. Put a tick on the correct option. 1.The starting point of a river is called its Ans. (a) source 2.The length of river Indus is Ans.(b) 2897 km 3.Artificial lakes produced by the dams are called the Ans.(a) reservoirs 4. Bhakra Nangal Dam is made on the river Ans.(a) Sutlej</p> <p>B. Fill in the blanks. 1.The Himalayan rivers form large <u>basins</u> while passing through the mountains. 2.River <u>Indus</u> originates from Kailash Range in Tibet. 3.Himalayan rivers are <u>perennial</u> as they get water from the rainfall as well as from the melting of sea. 4.Tapi and Narmada are <u>peninsular</u> rivers. 5.<u>Tehri</u> Dam is the highest dam in India.</p> <p>*The assignments given below have to be done in the Social Studies notebook.</p> <p>Word Bank(write in your notebook) – course,tributary,irrigation,Brahmaputra,perennial,navigable,hydroelectricity,peninsular,erosional, reservoir, navigation,barriers</p> <p>Let’s Recap (write in your notebook) Answer in one word : let’s know 1.Washing away of soil due to flood and rain- Soil erosion 2. The area of land from which all the water flows into a particular river- Basins 3.Everlasting- Perennial 4.Sea or waterway where ships and boats are able to sail through- Navigable 5.Electricity generated through water- Hydroelectricity</p>	<p>Go through the links given:</p> <p>https://youtu.be/uv3VFPGUaVU</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6R4y2HNn-fQ</p>
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	<p>24-11-2020</p>	<p>Define the given terms (write in your notebook)</p> <p>1. A river- A river is a large natural course of running water which empties into another large water body.</p> <p>2. A tributary- A tributary is a fresh water stream that joins a larger stream or a river.</p> <p>3. Basins- Basins are the area of land from which all the water flows into a particular river.</p> <p>4. Dams- Dams are called Multi -Purpose River Projects due to the many ways they offer to manage the water resources.</p> <p>Answer the following:</p> <p>Q1. What are perennial rivers? Ans. The rivers that get water from the rainfall as well as from the melting ice throughout the year are called perennial rivers.</p> <p>Q2. Why are all the major cities of India located on the bank of the rivers? Ans. All the major cities of India are located on the banks of the rivers because the rivers provides irrigation, potable water, cheap transportation, electricity and livelihood for a large number of people all over the country.</p> <p>Q3. Write a short paragraph on the importance of rivers? Ans. Rivers play important roles in our lives. Rivers provide fresh drinking water. They play an important role in water cycle. River water is used for irrigation. It provide habitat to fishes, birds and other aquatic animals. They are an important source of food also. They provide travel routes for transportation of people and goods.</p> <p>Q4. Why are dams called multi-purpose river projects? Ans. Dams are called multi-purpose river projects due to the many ways they offer to manage the water resources. For examples: Supply of water for domestic use ,prevention of soil erosion, producing hydroelectricity, irrigation, navigation etc.</p>	
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26.11.20

**Revision
for**

Ch- 9 The
Four Major
Metropolita
n cities.

and

Ch - 12 :
Indian
Rivers

Q5. Write four uses of dams?

Ans. The uses of dams are:

1. Supply of water for domestic use.
2. Prevention of soil erosion.
3. Producing hydroelectricity.
4. Irrigation

Let's Do It

Mark any 5 Indian rivers on the map given in pg 92 . Locate them with the help of an atlas.

Solve the crossword given in pg 93

Revision worksheet

A. Answer in one word-

1. Till which year was Kolkata the capital of India -
2. Name the capital of Chennai -
3. What is the starting point of a river called -
4. On which river is Bhakra Nangal Dam made -
5. India 's hindi film industry is located in this city-
6. Name the popular social activist known for her active role in Narmada Bachao Andolan.

B. Fill in the blanks-

1. Tapi and Narmada are _____ rivers.
2. _____ is called the city of joy.
3. _____ Dam is the highest dam in India.
4. The most famous beach of Tamil Nadu is _____
5. Mumbai faces _____ Sea.
6. _____ helps in prevention of soil erosion.

28.11.20

C. Define-

- 1.A river-
- 2.A tributary-
- 3.Port-
- 4.Bay-
- 5.Basins-

D. Answer the following:

- Q1.What are perennial rivers?
Q2.Why are dams called multi-purpose river projects?
Q3. Who is Rabindranath Tagore?
Q4.Where is Chennai located?
Q5.What is Mumbai is called Suburban Railway?
Q6.Write four uses of dams?

Answer Key

A. Answer in one word-

- 1.Till which year was Kolkata the capital of India?
Ans-1911
- 2.Name the capital of Tamil Nadu .
Ans-Chennai
- 3.What is the starting point of a river called ?
Ans- source
- 4.On which river is Bhakra Nangal Dam made ?
Ans- River Sutlej
- 5.In which city is India 's hindi film industry located?
Ans-Mumbai
- 6.Name the popular social activist known for her active role in Narmada Bachao Andolan.
Ans- Medha Patkar.

B. Fill in the blanks-

- 1.Tapi and Narmada are peninsular rivers.
2. Kolkata is called the city of joy.
3. Tehri Dam is the highest dam in India.

4. The most famous beach of Tamil Nadu is Marina

Beach

5. Mumbai faces Arabian Sea.

6. Dams helps in prevention of soil erosion.

C. Define-

1. **A river**-A river is a large natural course of running water which empties into another large water body.

2. **A tributary**-A tributary- A tributary is a fresh water stream that joins a larger stream or a river.

3. **Port**-A place where ships load or unload.

4. **Bay**-A broad inlet of the sea where the land curves inward.

5. **Basins**- Basins are the area of land from which all the water flows into a particular river.

D. Answer the following:

Q1. What are perennial rivers?

Ans- The rivers that get water from the rainfall as well as from the melting ice throughout the year are called perennial rivers.

Q2. Why are dams called multi-purpose river projects?

Ans- Dams are called multi-purpose river projects due to the many ways they offer to manage the water resources. For examples:

Supply of water for domestic use, prevention of soil erosion, producing hydroelectricity, irrigation, navigation etc.

Q3. Who is Rabindranath Tagore?

Ans- Rabindranath Tagore was a famous poet who wrote our National Anthem.

Q4. Where is Chennai located?

Ans- Chennai is located on the South East coast of India facing the Bay of Bengal.

Q5. What is Mumbai called Suburban Railway?

Ans- Mumbai has a very good network of local trains running across the city, known as Mumbai Suburban railway.

Q6. Write four uses of dams?

Ans- The uses of dams are:

1. Supply of water for domestic use.
2. Prevention of soil erosion.
3. Producing hydroelectricity.
4. Irrigation

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
SCIENCE (Std4)	Adaptation in Animals	<p>Read the chapter thoroughly. Do all the exercises in the book Ch 4 : Page 34, 35</p> <p>1.Tick (✓) the correct answer. a. An example of animals that huddle up together to keep warm is Ans. ii) penguins b. An animal that can store fat in its hump is Ans. ii) camel c. Animals with a streamlined body are Ans. Aerial animals d. Animals that have sharp teeth to tear the flesh are called Ans. ii) carnivore e. A mammal that can fly is Ans. i) bat</p> <p>2. Give two examples of each of the following. a. Parasites – <u>Leech</u> <u>Bed bug</u> b. Scavengers – <u>Hyena</u> <u>Vulture</u> c. Amphibians – <u>Frog</u> <u>Salamander</u> d. Animals that hibernate – <u>Bear</u> <u>Frog</u> e. Omnivores – <u>Crow</u> <u>Bear</u> f. Aquatic animals – <u>Fish</u> <u>Crab</u></p> <p>3. Write True or False . a. Aquatic animals breathe with help of gills – True b. Terrestrial animals live in water – False c. Animals hibernate to escape the extreme cold – True d. Insects have wings with scales on them – True e. Whale is an aquatic mammal – True.</p> <p>4.11.2020</p> <p>Solve these exercises in the notebook. Word bank : 1)adaptation 2)natural 3)surrounding 4) habitat 5)terrestrial 6)features 7) breathe 8) deserts 9) survive 10) eyelashes 11) Arctic fox 12) Penguins 13)aestivation 14) hibernation 15) aquatic animals 16)oxygen 17) amphibians 18)aerial 19)streamlined 20)insect</p> <p>21)arboreal 22)herbivore 23)carnivore, 24)omnivores 25)scavengers.</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/6jFQMjIE6z0</p> <p>https://youtu.be/yY4NNxka_to</p> <p>https://youtu.be/9SS0pYZRNZw</p> <p>https://youtu.be/Jz5nQF0aqFE</p>

Answer the following questions .

1. How are herbivores different from carnivores?

Ans

Herbivores	Carnivores
i) Animals that eat only plants and its parts.	i)Animals that eat the flesh of other animals
ii) They have sharp incisors and strong molars to bite and chew plants.	ii)They have sharp canines to tear the flesh.

2. How is a camel adapted to survive in the hot deserts ?

Ans. A camel is well adapted to survive in the desert in the following ways.

- a. It can store food in its hump, in the form of fat.
- b. It has broad feet that enables it to walk on the sand without sinking into it.

3. How are polar bears adapted to survive in the snow?

Ans. Polar bears have the following features that enable them to survive in the snow.

- a. They have fur on their bodies to keep themselves warm.
- b. They have fat under their skin that they use as food in winters.

4. How is a frog adapted to live on land as well as in water?

Ans. Frogs are adapted to live on land as well as water in the following ways.

- a. They have limbs that help them to move on land and swim in water.
- b. They breathe with their lungs on land and moist skin in water.

7.11.2020

5. How is a fish adapted to live in water?

Ans. Fish are adapted to live in water in the following ways.

- a. They have boat shaped bodies that enable them to swim in water.
- b. They have gills to breathe in oxygen dissolved in water.

6. What features in a bird enables them to fly?

Ans. Birds can fly because of the following features.
a. They have light, hollow bones.
b. They have wings with feathers and a stream lined body.

7. What are parasites?

Ans. Parasites are animals that live in or on the bodies of other animals. They obtain food by sucking the blood of their host.

8. How are aquatic animals different from terrestrial animals?

Ans.

Terrestrial animal	Aquatic animal
i) Animals that live on land	i) Animals that live in water
ii) They breathe with help of their lungs.	ii) They breathe with help of gills.
iii) ex tiger, cow	iii) ex: fish, crab

9.11.2020

9. Define the terms.

i) Hibernation ii) Camouflage iii) Adaptation

Ans

i) Hibernation – The long winter sleep by animals that live in very cold regions is called hibernation.

ii) Camouflage - It is an adaptation that allows an animal to blend in with its surroundings to protect itself from danger.

iii) Adaptation – An animal develops a particular type of body behaviour and habits to survive in its surroundings. This is called adaptation.

Extra questions

10. What is habitat ?

Ans. The natural surrounding where an animal lives is called habitat.

11. Differentiate between aestivation and hibernation.

11.11.2020

Ans

Aestivation	Hibernation
i) A long sleep by animals in the hot, dry summer is called aestivation.	i) A long winter sleep is called hibernation.

12. Differentiate between predator and prey.

Ans

Predator	Prey
i) An animal that kills another animal for food.	i) The animal killed by predator for food
ii) Ex : lion	ii) Ex : deer

13. Differentiate between arboreal animals and aerial animals.

Ans

Arboreal animal	Aerial animal
i) Animals that spend most of their time on trees.	i) Animals that spend most of their time in air
ii) ex : Monkey, squirrel	ii) Ex : bird, butterfly

Fill in the blanks.

1. The natural surrounding where an animal lives is called habitat.
2. Camel is called the ship of the desert .
3. Penguins huddle up together to keep themselves warm.
4. Animals that live on both land and water are called amphibians.
5. Frogs and lizards have long tongues to trap insects and eat them.

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
SCIENCE (Std 4)	Ch 11: Push and Pull	<p>Read the chapter thoroughly. Do all the exercises in the book Ch 11: Page 88, 89</p> <p>16.11.2020</p> <p>1.Tick(✓) the correct answer. a. The force that tries to stop a moving object is Ans. (ii) frictional force b. The force exerted by earth on all objects is called Ans. (ii) gravitational force c. Magnets attract Ans.(i) iron d. We are able to walk on the earth due to Ans.(ii) Frictional force e. When you press a toothpaste tube, you are applying force to Ans ii) Change the shape</p> <p>2. Write True or False. a. Force can only push objects – False b. Friction is a force that opposes motion.- True c. Force can change the shape of some objects. - True d. The force of friction keeps us on the surface of the earth. – False e. Friction is less on rough surfaces – False</p> <p>3. Fill in the blanks. a. Force is a push or pull. b. The force exerted by the earth is called gravitational force. c. Force is a push or pull d. To make an object move faster, we need to apply force in direction similar to the object. e. To slow down a moving object, force has to be applied in the opposite direction.</p> <p>Solve these exercises in the notebook.</p> <p>18.11.2020</p> <p>Word bank : 1)Opponent 2) wrestling 3)activity 4) effect 5)stationary 6) direction 7) tooth paste 8) applying 9)opposite 10) muscular force 11)gravitational</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/D23SNc61cRA</p> <p>https://youtu.be/4ij5OgJatgc</p> <p>https://youtu.be/miUmex6ctD4</p>

	21.11.2020	<p>12) surface 13) motion 14) friction 15) magnetic 16) frictional force 17) contact 18) object 19) magnet. 20) shape</p> <p>Answer the following questions .</p> <p>1. List the effects of force.</p> <p>Ans. The effects of force are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A force can make a stationary object move. A force can stop a moving object. A force can change the direction of a moving object. A force can change the shape of an object. A force can make an object move faster. A force can slow down a fast moving object. <p>2. What is gravitational force ?</p> <p>Ans. The force of the earth that pulls all objects towards itself is called gravitational force.</p> <p>3. What is frictional force?</p> <p>Ans. The force that opposes motion is called frictional force.</p> <p>4. What is magnetic force ?</p> <p>Ans. The force exerted by a magnet on iron objects is called magnetic force.</p> <p>5. What is muscular force?</p> <p>Ans. The force exerted by muscles to push or pull objects, walk, run etc is called muscular force .</p> <p>6. What would happen if earth had no gravity?</p> <p>Ans. If the earth had no gravity, then we would be floating in the air.</p> <p>HOTS.</p> <p>1. Why does a boy walking on a road slip when he steps on a banana skin?</p> <p>Ans. A boy walking on a road slips when he steps on a banana skin because of its smooth surface which reduces friction.</p> <p>2. Which force according to you holds the earth's atmosphere in place?</p> <p>Ans. The force which holds the earth's atmosphere in place is gravitational force.</p>	
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	23.11.20	<p>Extra questions</p> <p>Choose the correct option and fill in the blanks.</p> <p>1.To make an object move faster, force is applied in <u>same</u> direction. (same/opposite)</p> <p>2. Force applied in an opposite direction <u>reduces</u> the speed of the moving object. (increases/reduces)</p> <p>3. The force exerted by muscles to push or pull things is called <u>muscular</u> force(frictional/muscular)</p> <p>4. An object thrown in the air falls down on earth due to <u>gravitational</u> force. (gravitational / muscular)</p> <p>5. Frictional force is more on <u>rough</u> surfaces.(smooth/rough)</p> <p>Answer these questions briefly.</p> <p>1) What are the kinds of forces ? Ans) i) Muscular ii) gravitational iii) frictional iv)magnetic</p> <p>2)What is the unit of force? Ans) The unit of force is Newton.</p>	
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ACADEMIC DIRECTOR