ENGLISH

Unit-4 Nature –Creator and Destroyer
Section-2 Flames in the Forest by Ruskin Bond
Video Link: - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QjJWFuZOkm0
Learning Objective:

- **To develop reading, analytical, and critical skills.**

- **To enhance vocabulary**

About the author:
Ruskin Bond (born 19 May 1934) is an Indian author of British descent.The Indian Council for Child Education has recognised his role in the growth of children's literature in India. He was awarded the Sahitya Academy Award in 1992 for Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra, his novel in English.

New Words:-
1. Cautious-careful
2. Risk taker- one who takes risk:
 3. Clattering-rattling sound:
 4. Stretched-to extend:
5. Daring-boldness:
6. Soggy: moist
7. Billow out: buldge outwards

SYNOPSIS
Ruskin Bond is famous as a nature writer. Almost all his stories have the hilly terrain of India with its lush green forests as the back drop.

The novella Romi and the wildfire is an extraordinary account of a young boy of eleven years-Romi, raging through a forest fire.Romi had gone to the adjacent village to collect some medicines for his ailing father in his new bicycle. While returning home he confronts the devastating forest fire.

Being a loyal and responsible boy he risks his life to be able to reach home and deliver the medicines to his father.On the way he experiences the sorry plight of hundreds of wild animals who have been rendered homeless by the fire.

The panic stricken animals are running helter skelter in search of refuge.

Romi come across the little milk boy Teju who too is caught in the fire.Together they race past the fire in Romi's cycle only to face another disaster-the burning wooden bridge the only link with the village.
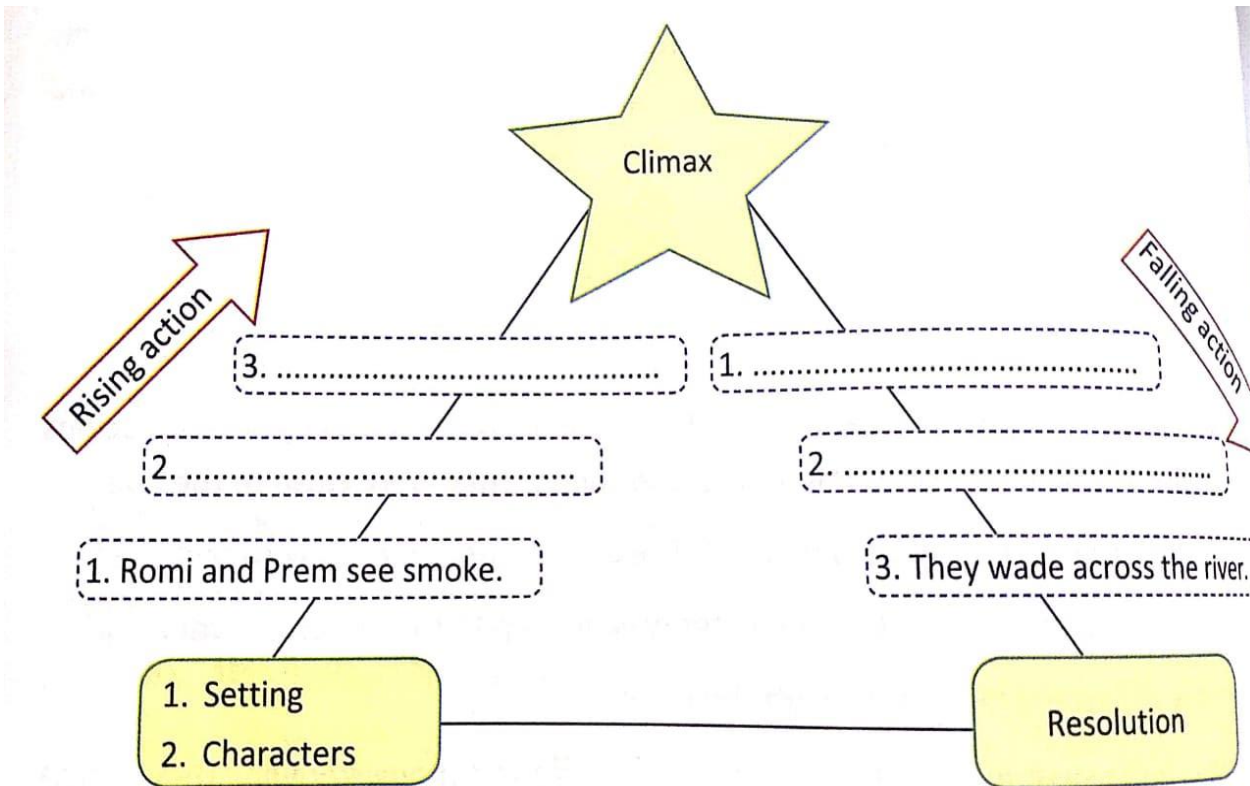
Helpless they plunge into the river with the cycle and swim to safety.Thus ends their adventure.

Answer the following questions:-
1. The weather worsen the fire_____. (1 M)
2. Romi was in a hurry to get back home because_____. (1 M)
3. What was the effect of the forest fire on different animals? (2 M)
4. What kind of boy was Romi?(2 M)
5. Romi takes as a challenge the task of crossing the fiery forest though he has the chance to stay back at his friend's house. Do you think this was wise decision? Give reasons. (3 M)
6. What do you think started the forest fire? Why do you think so? (3M)
7. What brought Romi and Teju closer? (2M)

Activity:

Q-1) Fill in the Graphic Organizer to sum up the events in the story.

Climax

Rising action

3. ....

1. ....

Falling action

2. ....

2. ....

1. Romi and Prem see smoke.

3. They wade across the river.

1. Setting
2. Characters

Resolution

Q-2) Many natural disaster cannot be predicted. However you can reduce the loss. Make a poster on disaster-preparedness. You could pick any one natural disaster of your choice.

VIDEO LINK

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ngL2YzDsFhc&ab_channel=JMKKhazana

अधिगमबिंदु

विद्यार्थीसंबंधबोधककेबारेमेंजानसकेंगे ।

विद्यार्थीअपनीआम - बोलचालकीभाषामेंसंबंधबोधककाप्रयोगकरसकेंगे ।

<p align="center">संबंधबोधक</p>

संबंधबोधककिसेकहतेहैं

संबंधबोधक (Preposition) जोअव्ययशब्दसंज्ञायासर्वनामकेबादप्रयुक्तहोकरवाक्यमेंदूसरेशब्दोंसेउसकासंबंधबतातेहैं, उन्हें 'संबंधबोधक' या 'परसर्ग' कहतेहैं; जैसे :

- सीताघरकेभीतरबैठीहै।
- शीतकेकारणगरीबकाबुराहालथा।

यहाँ हम पाते हैं कि इन वाक्यों में 'के भीतर' तथा 'के कारण' शब्द संबंधबोधक अव्यय हैं। इन्हें परसर्गीय शब्द भी कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन संबंधबोधक अव्यय परसर्ग रहित भी होते हैं; जैसे-

मैं रातभर जागता रहा। इस प्रकार संबंधबोधक अव्यय के दो रूप हमारे सामने आते हैं :

(क) परसर्गसहित-के बारे, के समान, के सिवा।

(ख) परसर्गरहित-भर, बिना, पहले, मात्र, अपेक्षा

संबंधबोधक अव्यय के भेद

अर्थ के अनुसार संबंधबोधक अव्यय के कुल आठ भेद हैं :

1. काल बोधक अव्यय,
2. स्थान बोधक अव्यय,
3. दिशा बोधक अव्यय,
4. साधन बोधक अव्यय,
5. विषय बोधक अव्यय,
6. सादृश्य बोधक अव्यय,
7. मित्रता बोधक अव्यय,
8. विरोध बोधक अव्यय।

1. काल बोधक अव्यय-जिन अव्यय शब्दों से काल का बोध हो, वे 'काल बोधक अव्यय' कहलाते हैं; जैसे-से पहले, के लगभग, के पश्चात्।

- ट्रेन समय से पहले आ गई।
- उसके जाने के लगभग एक घंटे बाद जाऊँगा।

2. स्थान बोधक अव्यय-जिन अव्यय शब्दों से स्थान का बोध हो, वे 'स्थान बोधक अव्यय' कहलाते हैं; जैसे-के पास, के किनारे, से दूर।

- स्कूलकेपासहीराजूकाघरहै।
- तालाबकेकिनारेहीबगीचाहै।

3. दिशाबोधकअव्यय-जिनअव्ययशब्दोंसेदिशाकाबोधहो, उसे 'दिशाबोधकअव्यय' कहतेहैं; जैसे-कीओर, केआस-पास।

- आगकीओरमतजाना।
- घरकेआस-पासहीरहना।

4. साधनबोधकअव्यय-जिनअव्ययशब्दोंसेसाधनकाबोधहो, उन्हें 'साधनबोधकअव्यय' कहतेहैं; जैसे-केद्वारा, केजरिए ,केमार्फत।

- आपकेआनेकीसूचनाश्यामकेद्वारामिली।
- उसकेजरिएयहकामहोगा।

5. विषयबोधकअव्यय-जिनअव्ययशब्दोंसेविषयकीजानकारीप्राप्तहो, वे 'विषयबोधकअव्यय' कहलातेहैं; जैसे-केबारे, कीबाबतआदि।

- गांधीजीकेबारेमेंबहुतकहागयाहै।
- मोहनकीबाबतबातकरनेआयाहूँ।

6. सादृशबोधकअव्यय-जिनअव्ययशब्दोंसेसादृश्यताकाबोधहो, वेसादृशबोधकअव्यय' कहलातेहैं; जैसेकेसमान, कीभाँति, केयोग्य, कीतरह, केअनुरूपआदि।

- गांधीजीकेसमानसत्यवादीबनो।
- सीता, सावित्रीकीभाँतिजीवनजियो।

7. मित्रताबोधकअव्यय-जिनअव्ययशब्दोंसेमित्रताकाबोधप्रकटहो, वे 'मित्रताबोधकअव्यय' कहलातेहैं; जैसे-केअलावा, केसिवा, केअतिरिक्त, केबिनाआदि।

- मोहनकेसिवामेराकौनहै।
- रामूकेबिनामैंनहींजाऊँगा।

8. विरोधबोधकअव्यय-जिनअव्ययशब्दोंसेविरोधव्यक्तहोताहै, वे 'विरोधबोधकअव्यय' कहलातेहैं; जैसेकेविरुद्ध, केखिलाफ़, केउलटा।

- उसकेविरुद्धमतबोलो।

- मेरेखिलाफ़कोईचुनावनहींलड़ेगा।

सबंधबोधककोरेखांकितकीजिए।   (1 X 5 = 5)

- (क) मेरेघरकेपीछेबगीचाहै।
- (ख) बच्चाठंडकेमारेकाँपरहाहै।
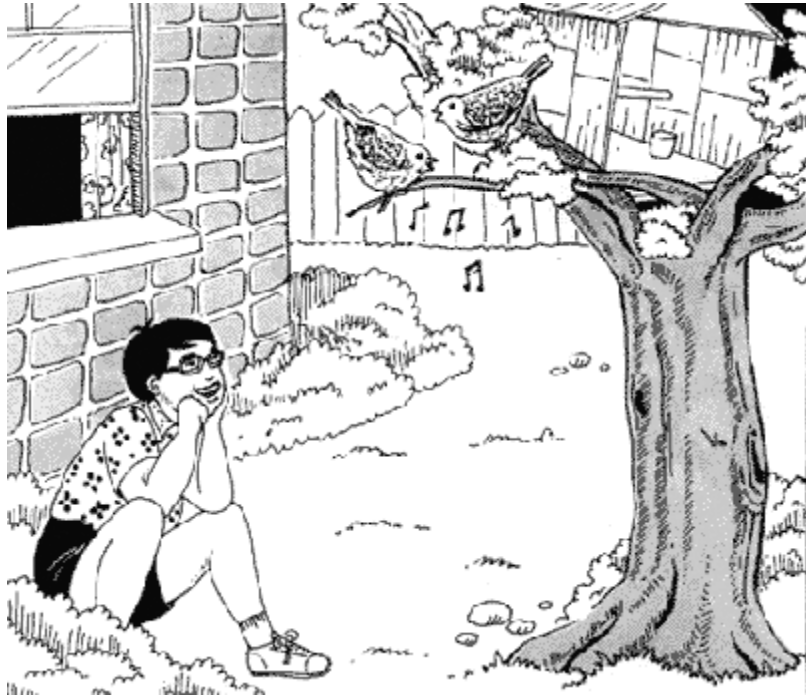- (ग) पुलकेऊपरट्रकजारहाथा।
- (घ) हमारेघरकेसामनेस्कूलहै।
- (ङ) मंदिरकेपासहीराजूकाघरहै।

सम्बन्धबोधककोपरिभाषितकरतेहुएउसकेदोउदाहरणदीजिये । (2)

कालबोधकअव्यय, स्थानबोधकअव्यय,
दिशाबोधकअव्यय,साधनबोधकअव्ययकेमाधयमसेइसचित्रकोदेखकरपाँचवाक्यबनाइये

विषयबोधकअव्यय, सादृश्यबोधकअव्यय, मित्रताबोधकअव्ययअव्ययकेमाधयमसेइसचित्रकोदेखकरपाँचवाक्यबनाइये

EXPONENTS AND POWERS
GENERAL OBJECTIVES
1. **Students will be able to express the numbers in exponential form.**
2. **Students will be able to simplify the numbers in exponential form.**
3. **Students will be able to put the numbers in standard form.**

EXPONENTS
We can write large numbers in a short form using exponents.
For example: $10,000 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 10^4$
Here, '10' is called the base and '4' the exponent. The number 10^4 is read as 10 raised to the power of 4 or simply as the fourth power of 10.
10^4 is called the exponential form of 10,000.

$(1)^{\text{any natural number}} = 1$

$(-1)^{\text{an odd natural number}} = -1$

$(-1)^{\text{an even natural number}} = +1$

LAWS OF EXPONENTS

For any non zero integer a and m , n are whole numbers.

$\mathbf{a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}}$

$\mathbf{a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}}$

$\mathbf{(a^m)^n = a^{mn}}$

$\mathbf{a^m \times b^m = (ab)^m}$

$\mathbf{a^0 = 1}$

1.Multiplying Powers with the Same Base: If a is any non-zero integer and whole numbers are m and n, then $\mathbf{a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}}$
e.g. $2^4 \times 2^2$
$a = 2, m = 4, n = 2$
$2^4 \times 2^2 = 2^{4+2} = 2^6$

2.Dividing Powers with the Same Base: If a is any non-zero integer and m, n are the whole number, then $\mathbf{a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}}$
e.g. $2^4 \div 2^2$
$a = 2, m = 4, n = 2$

$2^4 \div 2^2 = 2^{4-2} = 2^2$

3.Taking Power of a Power: If a is any non-zero integer and m, n are whole numbers, $(\mathbf{a^m})^n = \mathbf{a^{mn}}$
e.g. $(6^2)^4$
a = 6, m = 2, n = 4
$(6^2)^4 = (6)^{2\times4} = 6^8$.

4.Multiplying Powers with the Same Exponents: If a, b are two non-zero integers and m is any whole number, then
$\mathbf{a^m \times b^n = (a \times b)^m}$
e.g. $2^3 \times 3^3$
a = 2, b = 3, m = 3
$2^3 \times 3^3 = (2 \times 3)^3 = 6^3$.

5.Dividing Powers with the Same Exponents: If a, b are two non-zero integers and m is a whole number, then

$$a^m \div b^m = \frac{a^m}{b^m} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m$$

e.g. $2^3 \div 3^3$
$a = 2, b = 3, m = 3$

$$2^3 \div 3^3 = \frac{2^3}{3^3} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3$$

6.Numbers with Exponent Zero: If a be any non-zero integer, then,$\mathbf{a^0 = 1}$

Decimal Number System

$10,000 = 10^4$
$1000 = 10^3$
$100 = 10^2$
$10 = 10^1$
$1 = 10^0$
We can write the expansion of a number using powers of 10 in the exponent form.

Expressing Large Numbers in the Standard Form
Large numbers can be expressed conveniently using exponents. Such a number is said to be in standard form if it can be expressed as $k \times 10^m$, where $1 \le, k < 10$ and m is a natural number.

$$\text{Reciprocal of } \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m = \frac{b^m}{a^m} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^m, \text{ so the reciprocal of } \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m \text{ is } \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^m.$$

➢ Kindly follow the below link to solve the worksheet

ACTIVITY: Express the properties of exponents through table and chart.

 WORKSHEET

Q1.Express 343 as a power of 7.

Q2.Which is greater 3^2 or 2^3?

Q3.Express the following number as a powers of prime factors:

(i) 144

(ii) 225

Q4.

Find the value of:

(i) $(-1)^{1000}$

(ii) $(1)^{250}$

(iii) $(-1)^{121}$

(iv) $(10000)^0$

Q5.

Express the following in exponential form:

(i) $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$

(ii) $(-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1)$

(iii) $a \times a \times a \times b \times c \times c \times c \times d \times d$

Q6.

Verify the following:

$(i)\ \left(-\dfrac{3}{4}\right)^3 = -\dfrac{27}{64}$ $(ii)\ \left(-\dfrac{2}{3}\right)^6 = \dfrac{64}{729}$

Q7.

Simplify and write in exponential form:

$(i)\ \left(\dfrac{3^5}{3^2}\right) \times 3^{10}$ $(ii)\ 8^2 \div 2^3$

(iii) $(5^2)^3$(iv) $(2^3)^3$

 $(v)[(5)^2]^2$

Q8.

Simplify the following:

(i) $10^3 \times 9^0 + 3^3 \times 2 + 7^0$

(ii) $6^3 \times 7^0 + (-3)^4 - 9^0$

Q9.

Write the following in expanded form:

(i) 70,824

(ii) 1,69,835

Q10.

Find the number from each of the expanded form:

(i) $7 \times 10^8 + 3 \times 10^5 + 7 \times 10^2 + 6 \times 10^1 + 9$

(ii) $4 \times 10^7 + 6 \times 10^3 + 5$

Q11.

Find the value of k in each of the following:

(i) $\left(\dfrac{2}{3}\right)^3 \times \left(\dfrac{2}{3}\right)^6 = \left(\dfrac{4}{9}\right)^{2k-3}$

(ii) $\left(-\dfrac{4}{5}\right)^2 \times \left(\dfrac{4}{5}\right)^5 = \left(\dfrac{4}{5}\right)^{6k+1}$

Q12.

Find the value of

(a) $3^0 \div 4^0$

(b) $(2^0 + 3^0 + 4^0) - (4^0 - 3^0 - 2^0)$

Q13.

Express the following in standard form:

(i) 8,19,00,000

(ii) 5,94,00,00,00,000

(iii) 6892.25

Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

Q14.

Find the value of x, if

$$\dfrac{2^{2x} \times 4 \times 2^x - 8^x}{(2^5)^3 \times 9} = \dfrac{1}{24}$$

Q15.

If $\dfrac{x}{y} = \left(\dfrac{3}{2}\right)^2 \div \left(\dfrac{5}{7}\right)^0$, find the value of $\left(\dfrac{y}{x}\right)^3$

Value Based Question

Q16 .Typhoid is caused by bacteria salmonella typhi .The size of this bacteria is about 0.0000000005 mm.Express it in standard form.Vinayis suffering from typhoid ,his doctor advised him to take healthy food and avoid eating food or drinking beverages from street vendors.

Why should we eat healthy food and why should we not eat food from street vendors.

CHAPTER 10- RESPIRATION IN ORGANISMS
OBJECTIVES:
- Define the terms:aerobic and anaerobic respiration
- Compare Aerobic and Anaerobic respiration
- Understand the mechanism of respiration

VIDEO LINK:https://youtu.be/FhzDDDAhFLI

The process of respiration in humans
- Respiration in humans starts with the breathing of air through the nose leading to the oxygen to be transferred into the bloodstream by the lungs.

This oxygen is delivered to all the cells, which uses them to burn glucose and generate energy

Types of respiration

Respiration can be broadly categorized into two types:
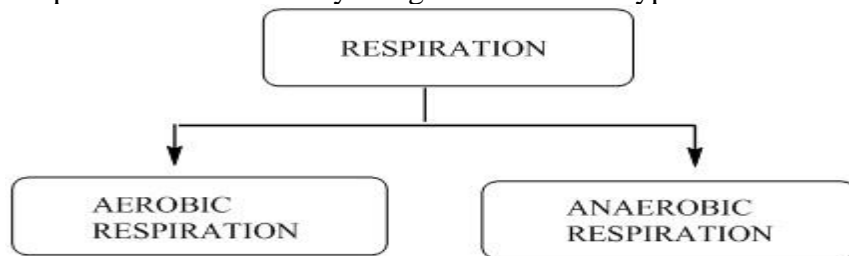
AEROBIC RESPIRATION

Aerobic respiration refers to the process of breakdown of food into carbon-dioxide and water in the presence of oxygen.

$$\text{Glucose} \xrightarrow{\text{In the presence of oxygen}} \text{Carbon-dioxide} + \text{Water} + \text{Energy}$$
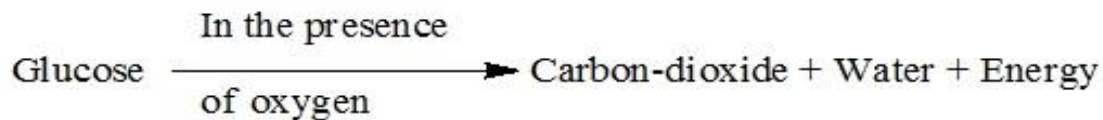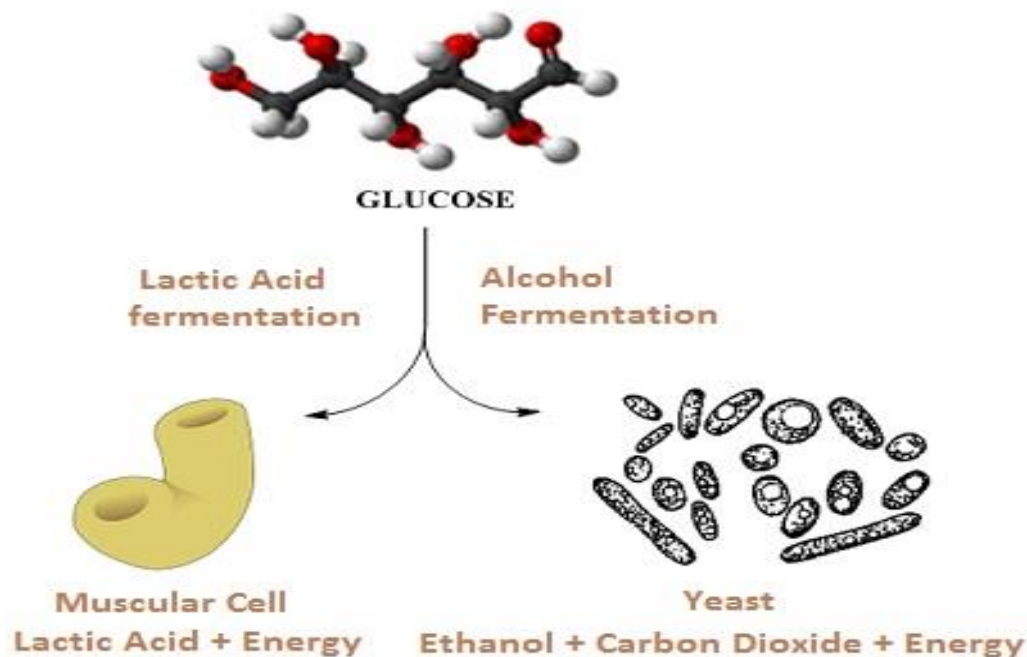
ANAEROBIC RESPIRATION

Anaerobic respiration refers to the process of breakdown of food into carbon-dioxide and water in the absence of oxygen.

GLUCOSE

Lactic Acid fermentation

Alcohol Fermentation

Muscular Cell
Lactic Acid + Energy

Yeast
Ethanol + Carbon Dioxide + Energy

ASSIGNMENT.

1. Sometimes when we do heavy exercise, anaerobic respiration takes place in our muscle cells. What is produced during this process? (1)

(a) alcohol and lactic acid   (b) alcohol and CO_2

(c) lactic acid and CO_2 (d) lactic acid only

2. The raw material for cellular respiration is   (1)

(a) glucose(b) sucrose

(c) fructose(d) starch

3. Where does cellular respiration take place? (1)

4. Which gas present in the air is essential for aerobic respiration? What is the role of oxygen during respiration? (2)

5. When do our muscle cells respire anaerobically? (2) 6. Name the end products of anaerobic respiration in yeast. (3)

7. Paheli participated in a 400 m race competition held at her school and won the race. When she came home she had mixed feelings of joy and pain as she had cramps in her leg muscles. After a massage, she was relieved of the pain. Answer the following questions related to the situation. (5)

      (a) What can be the possible reasons for the pain in her legs?

      (b) Why did she feel comfortable after a massage?

ACTIVITY

Take a wide plastic bottle. Remove the bottom. Get a Y-shaped glass or plastic tube. Make a hole in the lid so that the tube may pass through it. To the forked end of the tube fix two deflated balloons. Introduce the tube into the bottle. Now cap the bottle. Seal it to make it airtight. To the open base of the bottle tie a thin rubber or plastic sheet using a large rubber band.

To understand the expansion of the lungs, pull the rubber sheet from the base downwards and watch the balloons. Next, push the rubber/plastic sheet up and observe the balloons.

 Did you see any changes in the balloons? Discuss your observations in the class.

SOCIAL STUDIES

CIVICS

Chapter – 7 Understanding Advertising

Video Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qUXCYDiOLy4

Objective: Students will be able to understand the Features of advertisement, Brand value, Social value and Influence of advertising

• Advertisements draw our attention to various products, describing them positively so that we become interested in buying them.

- Product: This refers to a thing or service that has been made for being sold in the market.
- Brand: This refers to a special identification or name that is associated with a product. Such identification is created through the process of advertising.

• Building Brands and Brand Values:
   (i)   Advertising is all about building brands. At a very basic level, branding means stamping a product with a particular name of sign.
   (ii)   For example, there are many soaps but every company will have to give the soap a different name. By doing this, they create another brand of soap.
   (iii)   Through advertisements, the company uses visuals and images to create a brand value for their product such that the products may create and impression in customer's mind.

• Brand Values and Social Works:
   (i)   Advertisements play an important role in social and cultural life.
   (ii)   Branded products are costly but companies link them to style, design, etc. such that people tend to buy them.
   (iii)   Advertisements appeal to personal emotion of people which induce people to buy the products.

• How does an Advertisement Get Made:
   (i)   Advertising plays an important role in making a brand name.
   (ii)   Advertising is normally made by advertising agencies which help in devising a marketing strategy.
   (iii)   Campaigning is done carefully by the companies to promote their products.

• Advertising and Democracy:
   (i)   Advertising a product costs a lot of money.
   (ii)   It makes us believe that things that are packaged and have a brand name are far better than things that do not come in packets.
   (iii)   Democracy is based on equality. As citizens of a democratic country, people should understand that they can take a better decision about whether they wish to buy a product or not.
   (iv)   Self-respect and equality, all of which are required in a democracy.

WORKSHEET
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS   (1 Mark Each)
1. **What do advertisements do?**
2. **Define the following terms:**
   a) **Branding**
   b) **Social Advertisements**
3. **When products are advertised by cricket heroes and film stars, we feel tempted to buy them. Why?**
4. **Why do companies show the advertisements again and again?**
5. What do advertising make us believe about packaged food?
6. Why branded daals cost much more than daals that are sold loose?
7. Discuss the social and cultural impact of advertisements.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. **How are small businessmen affected in this age of advertisements?**   (3)
2. **Mention the drawbacks of advertising.**   (4)
3. **Can you explain two ways in which you think advertising affects issues of equality in a democracy?**   (2)

MCQ
1. Where all do we see advertisements?
   (a) Televisions
   (b) newspapers
   (c) magazines
   (d) All of these

2. Advertisements draw our attention towards
   (a) products
   (b) brands
   (c) brand values
   (d) all of them

3. Which advertisements have to larger message for society?
   (a) Advertisement related to Daily soaps
   (b) Commercial advertising
   (c) Social advertisement

4. what is the effects of advertisement?
   (a) Attract the attention of the consumers
   (b) Affect their choice of buying
   (c) Increasing the sale of products
   (d) All of the above

5. From where does the word branding originate?
   (a) Media
   (b) Cattle grazing
   (c) Dairy farming
   (d) None of these

6. what is one drawback of advertisement?
   (a) It promote freely
   (b) It promote illegally
   (c) It promote without consideration
   (d) None of these

7. Branded products cost more than the non-branded ones because of the costs involved in
   (a) packaging
   (b) advertising
   (c) manufacturing
   (d) both a and b

Match the Columns:

Column I	Column II
(i) Advertising	(a) Increased brand preference
(ii) Shift to packaged products	(b) Personal emotions
(iii) Repeat advertisements	(c) Loss of livelihood for small businessmen

Fill in the blanks:

1. Stamping a product with a particular name or sign is called _____.
2. _____ are conveyed by way of visuals and words.
3. _____ tends to create a lack of respect for the poor in a democracy.
4. Poverty, discrimination and _____ are central to the functioning of equality in a democracy.

ACTIVITY: -

1. **Create an advertisement for a product of your choice in your Civics Notebook.**
2. **Research Work: write about 5-6 lines on False Advertising in your civics Notebook.**

विषय - संस्कृत

तुमुन् प्रत्यय

Link-https://youtu.be/yVn-RDOREgI

तुमुन् (तुम)- (निमित्तार्थक) 'के लिए'अर्थात् क्रिया को करने के लिए इस अर्थ में धातु के साथ **तुमुन् प्रत्यय** लगता है। जब दो क्रिया पदों का कर्ता एक होता है तथा एक क्रिया दूसरी क्रिया का प्रयोजन या निमित्त होती है तो निमित्तार्थक क्रिया पद में **तुमुन् प्रत्यय** होता है।

→ तुम् शेष रहता है।
→ अव्यय शब्द का निर्माण करता है।
→ धातु में प्रयोग होता है।
→ अर्थ - 'के लिए'
→ गन्तुम्, हसितुम्..........

• एक कार्य करने के पीछे दूसरे कार्य करने का कारण होता हैं।धातु में 'तुमुन्' जुड़ने पर केवल 'तुम्' शेष रह जाता है।

'तुमुन्' जुड़ने पर कुछ धातुओं में धातु के साथ 'इ' जुड़ जाता है; यथा-पठितुम्, खादितुम्, धावितुम्, रक्षितुम्, कथयितुम् इत्यादि, किन्तु कुछ धातुओं में 'इ' नहीं लगता; यथा-गन्तुम्, हन्तुम् कर्तुम्, पातुम्, दातुम् इत्यादि।

धातु	तुमुन्	अर्थ
गम्	गन्तुम्	जाने के लिए
प्र+आप्	प्रासुम्	प्राप्त करने के लिए
पूज्	पूजयितुम्	पूजने के लिए
दृश्	द्रष्टुम्	देखने के लिए
प्रच्छ्	प्रष्टुं	पूछने के लिए
कृ	कर्तुम्	करने के लिए
आ+नी	आनेतुं	लाने के लिए
खेल्	खेलितुं	खेलने के लिए
तृ	तर्तुम्	तैरने के लिए
वि+क्रि	विक्रेतुं	बेचने के लिए
सम्+ग्रह्	सङ्ग्रहितुं	संग्रह करने के लिए
व्यय्	व्ययितुम्	व्यय करने के लिए

वि+स्मृ	विस्मर्तुम्	भूलने के लिए
त्यज्	त्यक्तुम्	त्याग करने के लिए
लभ्	लब्धुम्	लाभ के लिए
पा	पातुम्	पीने के लिए
श्रु	श्रोतुम्	सुनने के लिए
ग्रह्	ग्रहितुं	ग्रहण करने के लिए

प्रश्न 1.उचितेन पदेन वाक्यानि पूरयत -(अंक -1*5)

लेखितुम्, द्रष्टुम्, खादितुम्, रक्षितुम्, क्रीडितुम्।

1. सः भोजनं .... न इच्छति ।

2. छात्रा: .... क्रीडाक्षेत्रम् गच्छन्ति ।

3. वयम् विवेकानन्द स्मारकं .... अगच्छाम।

4. सैनिका: देशं .... सज्जाः ।

5. सा पत्रं .... कलमम् आनयति ।

प्रश्न 2. प्रकृति-प्रत्ययौ संयोजयत विभाजयत वा-(अंक-2*5)

1. रक्षितुम्= .... + ...

2. हन् + तुमुन् = ...

3. प्रष्टुम् = ... + ...

4.लेखितुम्= .... + ...

5.खादितुम्= .... + ...