

# EAST POINT SCHOOL

## CLASS X

### ASSIGNMENT NO. 6

#### ENGLISH

#### HIS FIRST FLIGHT

Q1. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

- a) He stepped slowly out to the brink of the ledge, and standing on one leg with the other leg hidden under his wing, he closed one eye, then the other, and pretended to be falling asleep. Still they took no notice of him. He saw his two brothers and his sister lying on the plateau dozing with their heads sunk into their necks. His father was preening the feathers on his white back.

Only his mother was looking at him. She was standing on a little high hump on the plateau, her white breast thrust forward.

Now and again, she tore at a piece of fish that lay at her feet and then scrapped each side of her beak on the rock.

(a) What did the young seagull do out of his ledge?

(b) What was seagull's father doing?

(c) Find out the word in the passage which mean the same as 'to sharpen'.

(d) What does plateau mean?

- b) Then a monstrous terror seized him and his heart stood still. He could hear nothing. But it only lasted a minute. The next moment he felt his wings spread outwards. The wind rushed against his breast feathers, then under his stomach, and against his wings. – He could feel the tips of his wings cutting through the air. He was not falling headlong now. He was soaring gradually downwards and outwards, He was no longer afraid.

He just felt a bit dizzy. Then he flapped his wings once and he soared upwards. "Ga, ga, ga, Ga, ga, ga, Gaw-col-ah," his mother swooped past him, her wings making a loud noise. He answered her with another scream. Then his father flew over him screaming. He saw his two brothers and his sister flying around him curving and banking and soaring and diving. **[CBSE 2016]**

(a) What did the young seagull feel the next moment?

(b) What did the young seagull's mother do?

(c) Find out the word from the passage that means the same as 'fly high in the air'.

(d) Find out from the passage a word that means 'to grab'.

Q2. Answer the following questions briefly:

- a) When did the seagull get over his fear of flying over the sea?
- b) Describe the young seagull's expression when he saw his mother with food.
- c) Why did the young seagull feel very miserable on the ledge?

d) How did the young seagull and his family celebrate his first flight?

Q3. Long Answer Type Questions:

- a) Describe the tricks used by the seagull family to help the young seagull overcome his fear and fly.
- b) Why was the young seagull pretending to be asleep? What did he actually observe while doing so?
- c) How did the young seagull get over his fear of sea water and what was his family's reaction on it?

## **Geography**

### **Study Notes**

#### **Soil as a resource**

- Soil is natural renewable resource.
- It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth.

#### **Factors responsible for soil formation**

1. Parent rock.
2. The relief of the earth surface
3. Climate
4. Natural vegetation
5. Time

#### **Classification of soil**

1. Alluvial soil
2. Black or regur soils
3. Red & yellow soil
4. Late rite soils
5. Arid soils
6. Forest or the mountain soils

### **Alluvial soils-**

- Entire Northern plains are made of alluvial soil.
- Also found in the Eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, The Godavari, The Krishna & The Kaveri rivers.
- Fertile soil therefore, fit for agriculture purpose
- Rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugar cane, paddy, wheat and other cereal & pulse crops.

### **Black soil**

- Black in color & are also known as regur soils
- Ideal for growing cotton & is also known as black cotton soil.
- Found in the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh also along the Godavari & the Krishna valleys.
- Well known for their capacity to hold moisture.
- Rich in calcium carbonate, Magnesium, potash & lime.

### **Red & yellow soil**

- Found in the areas of low rainfall in the Eastern & southern parts of the Deccan plateau.
- Also found in parts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Southern parts of middle Ganga plain.

### **Laterite soils**

- Develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.
- Suitable for cultivation with adequate doses of manures and fertilizers

### **Arid soils**

- Found in the Western parts of Rajasthan.
- Lacks humus & moisture.
- Salt content is very high.

### **Forest soils**

- Found in the hilly and mountainous area where sufficient rain forest are available.

### **Soil erosion & Soil conservation**

- **Natural ways of soil erosion:** Wind ,Glacier & water .
- **Human activities:** Deforestation,overgrazing,construction & mining etc

### **Measures to control soil erosion:**

- Strip cropping.
- Planting shelter belts.
- In the hilly areas , contour flowing and terrace farming .

## **Assignment**

### **Questions**

1. Which is the most important crop associated with black soil ?
2. Which type of soil is form due to leaching ?
3. Which state has enough solar & wind energy resources?
4. Which soils have developed from crystalline igneous rocks?
5. Which type of soil generally saline in nature ?
6. What is gully erosion ?
7. What is the approximate net sown area in India ?
8. Name three states having black soil & the crop which is mainly grown in it.
9. What are the main features of arid soils in India ?
- 10.Suggest measures of soil conservation in hilly areas.
- 11.Explain the main causes of soil degradation or Erosion.

12. Compare the main feature of Red & Laterite soils.
13. Distinguish between Bhangar & Khadar.
14. What are the main features of alluvial soil.

## Political Science Chapter-4

Gender, Religion and caste

Important Questions

1. What do you mean by gender division? How is it linked with division of Labour in most of the societies?

Ans. Gender division simply refers to the division of work between the men and the women. Some work especially the households such as cooking, washing, cleaning, etc. are exclusively meant for the women while the man have some other defined areas of work.

(1) The gender division between the men and women does not mean that men cannot do household works. They simply think that it is for women to attend the household works.

(2) The gender division also doesn't mean that women do not work outside their home.

2. Give three ill-effects of communalism in the society.

Ans. (1) A communal thought always tends to establish political dominance over particular religious community.

(2) The country weakens when political parties are formed and political activities are conducted on the communal lines.

(3) One of the most ugly face of communalism emerges out in the form of riots, violence and homicides.

3. Which factors are responsible for miserable and poor conditions of women in India?

Explain.

Ans. (1) Sexual division of Labour.

(2) Illiteracy

(3) Lack of Representation in politics.

(4) Discrimination in Job.

4. Write two positive and two negative impacts each of caste-politics relation in India.

Ans. (1) Positive Impacts

(i) Caste Politics relationship has helped people from Dalits and OBCs to gain better access to decision making.

(ii) Now people are making voice for the end of discrimination against particular castes for more dignity and more access to land, other resources and opportunities.

(2) Negative Impacts

(i) It can divert attention from other pressing issues like poverty, development and corruption. Sometimes a few underprivileged castes get more benefit while other underprivileged classes remain deprived.

(ii) Sometimes it also disrupts social harmony.

5. Explain the political considerations of democracy.

Ans. 1. Elections should be held regularly and there should be more than one party in the elections.

2. Elections should be held on the basis of universal adult franchise, which means every adult member has the right to vote.

Citizens are participating in the political affairs of the government.

6. Explain the social considerations of democracy.

Ans. 1) Social democracy means there should be equality and unity among the society.

2) Everyone should have equal access to the resources of the society.

3) There should not be any discrimination on the basis of caste, race, gender or religion.

4) No religion or community is given any preference over other religions and communities.

7. Explain the economic considerations of democracy.

Ans. 1) Economic democracy means that every member enjoys, more or less, equal economic status.

2) This means that there should not be large gaps between the rich and the poor.

3) A society should not have a small very rich class and a large poor class.

4) It also means that the government undertakes extensive social welfare schemes and achieve universal literacy rate.

8. How have the feminist movements helped in improving women's conditions?

Ans. 1) Political expression of gender division and mobilization on this question helped to improve the women's role in public life.

2) Now women are working in different occupations such as scientists, doctors, engineering, lawyers, teachers which were not considered suitable for women.

3) In some parts of the world for example in Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and Finland the participation of women in public life is very high.

9. What is casteism? How casteism in India different as compared to other society?

Ans. 1) Organization of people into social groups for the purpose of marriage, work and diet in known as caste system.

2) The social structure of India is based upon the caste system.

3) All societies have some kind of social inequalities and some form of division of labor but the Indian caste system is an extreme form of division of labour based on birth.

10. What are the feminist Movements? What are their demands?

Ans. 1) These are the movements which are organized by various women organizations to create equality for women in personal and family life.

2) These feminist movement demand equal rights for women in all spheres of life.

3) These are agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women.

### ECONOMICS ASSIGNMENT

1) Write a paragraph on your notion of what should India do, or achieve, to become a developed country.

2) "What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any? [2016-17, 2014]

3) What is the criterion used by the UNDP for classifying countries? Explain  
OR

Explain the three components of Human Development Index. [2016-17, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011]

4) What is the full form of HDI? [2015-16]

5) What is India's HDI rank in the world?

6) Differentiate between human development and economic development.

## BIOLOGY ASSIGNMENT

Topic : Heart and excretion (C3)

1. Draw a well labelled diagram from human heart. (Note: you can take help from notes).
2. Draw a flow chart to show the double circulation in Human heart.
3. Why do you need valves in heart?
4. Draw a schematic representation of exchange of CO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> in body.
5. How can you say the blood passes only once through the heart in fishes?
6. Why the amphibians are able to tolerate little mixing of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood?
7. Mention any 2 functions of lymph.
8. What is meant by transpiration? How is transpiration important for plants?
9. With the help of a flow chart, show how water and minerals are transported in plants.
10. Name the components of circulatory system in humans.
11. Draw a well labelled diagram of excretory system of humans.

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## CHEMISTRY

### Metals and Non-metals

Class 10 chemistry

Elements are classified as metals and non-metals based on different properties. The properties of metals and non-metals are given in the form of table below-

Metals	Non-metals
Metals are lustrous, that is, they have a property to shine.	They are not lustrous, that is, they do not have shining surface. except, graphite and iodine
All metals exist as solids except mercury which is liquid at room temperature.	They are generally soft, except diamond.
They can be drawn into wires, this is known as <b>Ductility</b> .	They are non-ductile.
Metals can be converted into sheets, this is known as <b>Malleability</b> , except mercury	They are non-malleable
They are good conductors of electricity and heat. Except Lead	They are poor conductors of electricity and heat. Exception-



and mercury.	graphite is good conductor of electricity
They have high density and high melting point. Exception- sodium and potassium have low melting points	They have low density compared to metals and low melting point except Diamond which has high melting point

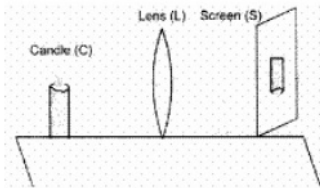
### One Marks Questions:

- Give name for a molten metal that catches fire in chlorine gas and gives off white fumes?
- Which metals do not corrode easily?
- What are alloys?
- Give name for a metal that forms two types of oxides and rusts in moisture; write their formulae also
- Name two metals which can displace hydrogen from dilute HCl.
- Give name for a metal used in hot water systems
- Metals replace hydrogen from acid, whereas non-metals do not. Why?
- Are metals electronegative or electropositive?
- Give name for a metal used in long distance cables wires
- Give name for a metal added to gold to harden it
- Name the metal which occurs below copper in the reactivity series. Also name the metal that lies just above hydrogen in the reactivity series

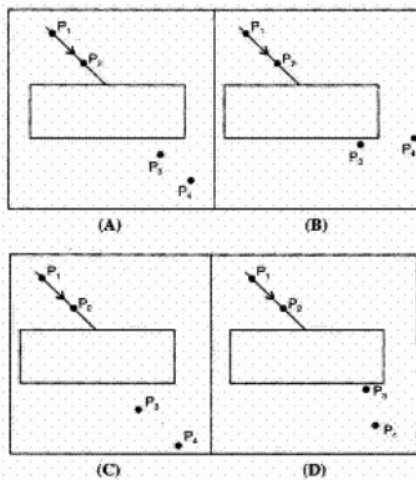
# PHYSICS

## Chapter 10 Light Reflection and Refraction

1. A student performs an experiment on finding the focal length of a convex lens by keeping a lighted candle on one end of laboratory table, a screen on its other end and the lens between them as shown in the figure. The positions of the three are adjusted to get a sharp image of the candle flame on the screen. If now the candle flame were to be replaced by a distant lamp on a far away electric pole, the student would be able to get a sharp image of this distant lamp on the screen by moving **(1)**



- the screen in the direction of the lens or the lens away from the screen
  - neither the screen nor the lens
  - the screen in the direction of the lens or the lens in the direction of the screen
  - the screen away from the lens or the lens in the direction of the screen
2. Four students set up the glass slab experiment as shown below:



The correct fixing of the pins  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ , for 'defining the incident ray', and of pins  $P_3$  and  $P_4$ , for finding the emergent ray', has been done by student: **(1)**

- a. A
  - b. C
  - c. B
  - d. D
3. When a lemon kept in water in a bowl is viewed from outside, it appears \_\_\_\_\_ than its actual size. **(1)**
- a. None of these
  - b. Smaller
  - c. Larger
  - d. Same
4. As incident angle is increased for a given pair of medium, the refraction angle will **(1)**
- a. decrease
  - b. always remains same
  - c. may increase or decrease
  - d. increase
5. An object move a distance 'f' between 2f and f of a concave mirror. The image would have travelled a distance of **(1)**
- a.  $\frac{f}{2}$
  - b.  $\infty$
  - c. 2f
  - d. f
6. What is a ray of light? **(1)**
7. What is the name given to the centre of the mirror ? **(1)**
8. What is an optically denser medium? **(1)**
9. Define the term angle of incidence. **(1)**
10. State two factors which determine lateral displacement of a ray of light passing through a rectangular glass slab. **(3)**

11. Draw ray diagram showing the image formation by a convex lens when an object is placed at twice the focal length of the lens. **(3)**
12. A concave lens has a focal length of 10 cm. An object 2.5 cm high is placed 30 cm from the lens. Determine the position and size of the image. **(3)**
13. Two friends Kapil and Rohit were studying in the same class. One day Rohit observed that Kapil was having pain in gums during lunch time. Rohit told Kapil that his father was dentist and asked him to visit his father's clinic. Rohit's father examined Kapil with the help of a mirror and advised him not to eat too many chocolates and soft drinks. Kapil followed the advice of the doctor and soon he got recovered. After that he starts taking care of his mouth, as he washes his mouth properly after every meal and also starts taking a calcium rich diet. Read the given passage and answer the following questions: **(3)**
- Identify the mirror used by the dentist.
  - Name the phenomenon of light by which doctor is able to examine Kapil.
  - What values are shown by doctor, his son and Kapil?
14. Define the principal focus of concave mirror. **(5)**
15. How are the images formed when an object is moved from infinity to the convex lens? **(5)**

# MATHEMATICS

1 | Pair of linear equations in two variables

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## **EAST POINT SCHOOL**

### **Assignment – X**

#### **Pair of linear equations in two variables**

##### **Word Problems**

1. Sum of two numbers is 35 and their difference is 13. Find the numbers.
2. In a two-digit number, the unit's digit is twice the ten's digit. If 27 is added to the number, the digit interchanges their places. Find the numbers.
3. In a two-digit number, the ten's digit is three times the unit's digit. When the number is decreased by 54, the digits are reversed. Find the numbers.
4. A fraction becomes  $\frac{4}{5}$ , if 1 is added to both numerator and denominator. If, however, 5 is subtracted from both numerator and denominator, the fraction becomes  $\frac{1}{2}$ . What is the fraction?
5. The numerator of a fraction is 4 less than the denominator. If the numerator decreased by 2 and denominator is increased by 1, then the denominator is 8 times the numerator. Find the fraction.
6. If twice the son's age in years is added to the father's age, the sum is 70. But if twice the father's age is added to the son's age, the sum is 95. Find the ages of father and son.
7. Points A and B are 90 km apart from each other on a highway. A car starts from A and another from B at the same time. If they go in the same direction, they meet in 9 hours and if they go in opposite directions, they meet in  $\frac{9}{7}$  hours. Find their speeds.
8. The taxi charges in a city comprise of a fixed charge together with the charge for the distance covered. For a journey of 12 km the charge paid is ₹89 and for a journey of 20 km the charge paid is ₹145. What will a person have to pay for travelling a distance of 30 km.
9. A man travels 370 km partly by train and partly by car. If he covers 250 km by train and the rest by car, it takes him 4 hours. But, if he travels 130 km by train and the rest by car, he takes 18 minutes longer. Find the speed of the train and that of the car.
10. The total expenditure per month of a household consists of a fixed rent of the house and mess charges depending upon the number of people sharing the house. The total monthly expenditure is ₹3900 for 2 people and ₹7500 for 5 people. Find the rent of the house and the mess charges per head per month.

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

(9)

आषाढ़ मास में जब आकाश पर काले-काले बादल उमड़ने लगते हैं, बूँदों की फुहारें पड़ने लगती हैं और वनों के मेदिनी मयूरों की केका गूँजने लगती है, तो रथ यात्रा का मेला भी आरंभ हो जाता है। यों तो सारे देश में रथ यात्रा का उत्सव बड़े उल्लास के साथ मनाया जाता है, उसकी अपनी निराली ही छटा होती है। पुरी में रथ यात्रा के उत्सव को रथ पर्व कहते हैं। यह पर्व बड़ी धूम-धाम से तीन दिनों तक मनाया जाता है। अंतिम दिन मंदिर में तीन विशाल रथ सजाए जाते हैं। एक जगन्नाथ जी के लिए, दूसरा बलराम जी के लिए और तीसरा सुभद्रा जी के लिए। जगन्नाथ जी के रथ का कलश लगभग 45 फीट ऊँचा होता है। अन्य दोनों रथों के कलश छोटे-छोटे होते हैं। तीनों रथों पर क्रम से जगन्नाथ जी, बलराम जी और सुभद्रा जी की मूर्तियाँ रखी जाती हैं। वे मूर्तियाँ धातु या पत्थर की बनी हुई नहीं हैं, अपितु लकड़ियों की बनी हुई हैं। लोगों का ऐसा विश्वास है, जगन्नाथ जी के रथ में कंधा लगाने से अनायास ही मुक्ति मिल जाती है। अतः लोग रथ में कंधा लगाने के लिए उत्सुक और व्याकुल दिखाई पड़ते हैं। प्राचीन काल में बहुत से भक्त और प्रेमी रथ के पहिये के नीचे अपने प्राणों का उत्सर्ग भी कर देते हैं, पर अब यह प्रथा कड़ाई के साथ बंद कर दी गई है। रथ जब निकलता है, तो मार्ग में कई मील तक सड़क के मध्य में कोई नहीं रह पाता। इस बात की पूरी सतर्कता रखी जाती है कि कोई आदमी प्राण देने के लिए सहसा रथ के सामने कूद न पड़े। पुरी के मंदिर का निर्माण कलिंग शैली में हुआ है। इतिहास से पता चलता है कि मंदिर का निर्माण भीमसेन द्वितीय के शासन काल में हुआ था। मंदिर किसने बनाया और बनाने में कितना व्यय हुआ- इस संबंध में कहीं कुछ पता नहीं चलता। लोगों का ऐसा विश्वास है कि मंदिर का निर्माण स्वयं विश्वकर्मा के हाथों से हुआ है। मंदिर में चार कक्ष हैं- जगमोहन (प्रवेश द्वार), नट मंदिर (नृत्य भवन), विमान (गर्भगृह) और भोग मंदिर (भोजनालय)।

- (i) पुरी में रथपर्व कब और किस प्रकार मनाया जाता है? अपने शब्दों में वर्णन कीजिए। (2)
- (ii) रथपर्व में तीसरे दिन किस-किस देवता के रथ सजाए जाते हैं? जगन्नाथ जी के रथ का वर्णन कीजिए। (2)
- (iii) रथ में कंधा लगाने और रथ के सामने लेट जाने के बारे में क्या मान्यता है? लोगों को रथ के सामने लेटने से किस प्रकार रोका जाता है? (2)
- (iv) पुरी के मंदिर का निर्माण किस शैली में और कब हुआ? मंदिर में कौन-कौन से प्रमुख कक्ष हैं? (2)
- (v) गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक बताइए। (1)

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

(9)

आषाढ़ मास में जब आकाश पर काले-काले बादल उमड़ने लगते हैं, बूंदों की फुहारें पड़ने लगती हैं और वनों के मेदिनी मयूरों की केका गूँजने लगती है, तो रथ यात्रा का मेला भी आरंभ हो जाता है। यों तो सारे देश में रथ यात्रा का उत्सव बड़े उल्लास के साथ मनाया जाता है, उसकी अपनी निराली ही छटा होती है। पुरी में रथ यात्रा के उत्सव को रथ पर्व कहते हैं। यह पर्व बड़ी धूम-धाम से तीन दिनों तक मनाया जाता है। अंतिम दिन मंदिर में तीन विशाल रथ सजाए जाते हैं। एक जगन्नाथ जी के लिए, दूसरा बलराम जी के लिए और तीसरा सुभद्रा जी के लिए। जगन्नाथ जी के रथ का कलश लगभग 45 फीट ऊँचा होता है। अन्य दोनों रथों के कलश छोटे-छोटे होते हैं। तीनों रथों पर क्रम से जगन्नाथ जी, बलराम जी और सुभद्रा जी की मूर्तियाँ रखी जाती हैं। वे मूर्तियाँ धातु या पत्थर की बनी हुई नहीं हैं, अपितु लकड़ियों की बनी हुई हैं। लोगों का ऐसा विश्वास है, जगन्नाथ जी के रथ में कंधा लगाने से अनायास ही मुक्ति मिल जाती है। अतः लोग रथ में कंधा लगाने के लिए उत्सुक और व्याकुल दिखाई पड़ते हैं। प्राचीन काल में बहुत से भक्त और प्रेमी रथ के पहिये के नीचे अपने प्राणों का उत्सर्ग भी कर देते हैं, पर अब यह प्रथा कड़ाई के साथ बंद कर दी गई है। रथ जब निकलता है, तो मार्ग में कई मील तक सड़क के मध्य में कोई नहीं रह पाता। इस बात की पूरी सतर्कता रखी जाती है कि कोई आदमी प्राण देने के लिए सहसा रथ के सामने कूद न पड़े। पुरी के मंदिर का निर्माण कलिंग शैली में हुआ है। इतिहास से पता चलता है कि मंदिर का निर्माण भीमसेन द्वितीय के शासन काल में हुआ था। मंदिर किसने बनाया और बनाने में कितना व्यय हुआ- इस संबंध में कहीं कुछ पता नहीं चलता। लोगों का ऐसा विश्वास है कि मंदिर का निर्माण स्वयं विश्वकर्मा के हाथों से हुआ है। मंदिर में चार कक्ष हैं- जगमोहन (प्रवेश द्वार), नट मंदिर (नृत्य भवन), विमान (गर्भगृह) और भोग मंदिर (भोजनालय)।

- (i) पुरी में रथपर्व कब और किस प्रकार मनाया जाता है? अपने शब्दों में वर्णन कीजिए। (2)
- (ii) रथपर्व में तीसरे दिन किस-किस देवता के रथ सजाए जाते हैं? जगन्नाथ जी के रथ का वर्णन कीजिए। (2)
- (iii) रथ में कंधा लगाने और रथ के सामने लेट जाने के बारे में क्या मान्यता है? लोगों को रथ के सामने लेटने से किस प्रकार रोका जाता है? (2)
- (iv) पुरी के मंदिर का निर्माण किस शैली में और कब हुआ? मंदिर में कौन-कौन से प्रमुख कक्ष हैं? (2)
- (v) गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक बताइए। (1)

SANSKRIT

कार्यपत्रम्

प्र १ पित्रे परीक्षा परिणाम सूचकम् पत्रं मञ्जूषायां दतैः उचित्पदैः पूरयत- ५

(१).....

कानपुरम्

आदरनीयाः.(२).....

दिनाङ्कः .....

सादरं (३).....

अत्र कुशलं वर्तते । अद्य (४)..... वार्षिकपरीक्षायाः (५)..... आगतः। अस्यां परीक्षायां  
अहं (६)..... लब्धवान् । समाचरपत्रेषु (७)..... अपि प्रकाशितं  
।(८)..... शीघ्रमेव गृहं आगमिष्यामि ।

भवतां (९).....

(१०).....

मञ्जूषा (मम ,परिणाम ,पितृचरणाः,अहम् ,रम्य ,प्रथमस्थानम् ,परीक्षाभवनम् .पुत्रः,प्रणामः, ममचित्रम्  
)

प्र २ विद्यालयस्य पर्यटन कार्यं क्रमस्य अनुमतिहेतो पितरं प्रति पत्रम् लिखत- ५

आदरणीय पितृपाद

.....,

.....

भुवनेश्वरतः

तिथि .....

अत्र कुशलं वर्तते । अग्रिममासे अस्माकं ..... छात्राः शैक्षिकः-भ्रमणे .....

गमिष्यन्ति। अहम् अपि तैः सह ..... इच्छामि। मम समीपे एतदर्थं ..... पर्याप्तं अस्ति।

अतः ..... इच्छामि कृपया शीघ्रं ..... ददातु ।

भवतः .....

.....

मञ्जूषा-( पुत्र ,सादरं प्रणाम ,छात्रावसः, विद्यालयस्य, चित्तोगढम्. गन्तुं , धनम्,  
भवदाज्ञाम् ,रमेशः,अनुमतिं)



## **VIDEO LINKS OF ALL THE SUBJECTS**

ENGLISH - <https://youtu.be/mPBjvsWfw6o>

HINDI - [https://youtu.be/\\_FKdkzztfXw](https://youtu.be/_FKdkzztfXw)

MATHS - <https://youtu.be/9gVVH0NzRi4>

PHYSICS - <https://youtu.be/8y91xPsbstY>

CHEMISTRY - <https://youtu.be/d-iqaXSCKUg>

BIOLOGY - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f69CDPR8BHY>

BIOLOGY - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0uCEomzHU2g>

HISTORY - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yosvJuljFZM>

ECONOMICS - <https://youtu.be/EvEkR-v1njY>

ECONOMICS - <https://youtu.be/qv7eSdB3Ruk>

ECONOMICS - <https://youtu.be/oTqsexu2Sno>

GEOGRAPHY - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MRYVoKPHvNY&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=75PviCKCu-k&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CGo0M7aQArw&feature=youtu.be>

POLITICAL SCIENCE - <https://youtu.be/-LIB58kpjnc>

SANSKRIT - [https://youtu.be/09Nfi6o\\_LgM](https://youtu.be/09Nfi6o_LgM)