Answer no: 3

Given that,

$A = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$

(a) $B = \{x \in N \mid x \text{ is even}\}$

B set contains natural number which are even.

$\therefore B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10 \ldots\}$

here, $A = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$

The value of A means 1, 5 are out of element B. If one element out of the set that set can't be subset.

$A \not\subseteq B$

(b) $C = \{1, 2, 3 \ldots 8, 9\}$

C contains natural number between 1 to 9. But $A = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$ set also contains same elements. so C has extra element that are not in A. So, we can say A is proper subset of C

$A \subseteq C$