

## **Syllabus of English for Nursery EM**

### **Reading, writing and dictation**

Alphabet complete, writing and dictation of Capital Letters only

Before teaching writing of letters teach different strokes as vertical line, horizontal line, slanting line, circle, half circle.

### **Oral**

At least one word with each letter as- A for apple B for boy. Rhymes- at least five with full action.

Names of major parts of body, fruits, flowers, some birds, colours, some article as used by students of this age group as in the classroom, home, article of play

### **Conversation**

What is your name? What is your school's name? What is your father's Name? etc.

Stand up, sit down, come here, open your book, clap your hand, touch your nose ear etc., count, read, write etc as required in the classroom.

## **Syllabus of English for LKG EM**

Reading, writing and dictation

Small letters in cursive stroke,

Words with Short Sound of a e I o and u as bat, bet, bit, dog, gun, put, hut,

Structure as I am a boy/girl. You are a....., He is a .... She is a ..... This is a .....That is a.

### **Oral**

Rhymes at least five.

Names of major parts of body, fruits, flowers, some birds, colours, shapes some article as used by students of this age group as in the classroom, home, article of play.

With a view to up gradation of the words learnt in Nursery.

### **Conversation**

What is your name? What is your school's name? What is your father's Name? etc.

Stand up, sit down, come here, open your book, keep quiet, don't talk, don't look outside, shut the door, open the door, go outside, go to toilet, clean your desk, write again, clap your hand, touch your nose, ear etc., count, read, write etc as required in the classroom.

May I go to toilet? May I go out sir/madam? Etc.

More practice for speaking in English. Teacher MUST use as much English as possible. Try to explain meaning of what you want to convey by action.

## Syllabus of English for UKG EM

Reading, writing and dictation

More practice of writing words in Small letters in cursive stroke,

Beside reading text book, learning of meaning and spelling of some common but difficult words, singular plural, opposite words, matching of words with similar pronunciation

### Structures to be taught in UKG-

What is this/that?      This is a / an ...      What are these/those?      These/Those are .....

What are you doing?      I am reading/writing.      Who are you?      I am a .....

She is a .... He is a .....      We are ..... They are.....

Use of 'in', 'on', 'under', 'before', 'in front', 'with' 'between' etc with practical teaching and practice.

Some opposite words. The words as learnt in the book or some adjectives as short-long, cold-hot.

Singular plural,      Use of 'a' and 'an'.      Correcting spelling of incorrectly spelt words.

Filling in the blanks with is, am, are, a, an, this, that, these, those, he, she, I, we, you, they, in, on, with, between, etc as taught during the teaching of structure.

Answering simple one sentence questions in full sentences as-

What is your name? My name is.....      What is this? This is a book.

### Oral

Rhymes / Poems at least five.

Names of major parts of body, fruits, flowers, some birds, animals, pet, wild, animal of water, vegetables, celestial objects, colours, shapes some article as used by students of this age group as in the classroom, home, article of play.

Name of some indoor and outdoor games, plants, their parts as stem, leave, root, flower, fruit, seed, with a view to up gradation of the words already learnt in LKG.

Integrate teaching of science and GK with English. Practically it's all English.

Whatever is taught in Science and Gk is nothing but English.

### **Conversation**

What is your name? What is your school's name? What is your father's Name?

Where do you live. What are you doing? What is this/that? What are these/those? etc.

Stand up, sit down, come here, open your book, keep quiet, don't talk, don't look outside, shut the door, open the door, go outside, go to toilet, clean your desk, write again, clap your hand, touch your nose, ear etc., count, read, write etc as required in the classroom.

May I go to toilet? May I go out sir/madam? Etc.

More practice for speaking in English. Teacher MUST use as much English as possible. Try to explain meaning of what you want to convey by action.

## Syllabus of English for 1<sup>st</sup> EM

Reading, writing and dictation

More practice of writing words in Small letters in cursive stroke,

Beside reading text book, learning of meaning and spelling of some common but difficult words, singular plural, opposite words, matching of words with similar pronunciation. Exercises as contained in the text book.

### Structures to be taught in 1st-

What is this/that?                      This is a / an ...     apple, book, chair, fan

                    What are these/those?                      These/Those are .....apples, books, chairs,  
fans,                      What are you doing?                      I am reading/writing.

Who are you?                      I am a .....     She is a ....                      He is a .....     We are .....  
                    They are.....

Use of 'in', 'on', 'under', 'before', 'in front', 'with' 'between' after, near, far, by, from, to etc with practical teaching and practice.

Some opposite words. The words as learnt in the Text Book or some adjectives as short- long, cold-hot, new-old, young-old, good-bad.

Singular plural     formed by adding 's' or 'es' only.

Use of 'a' and 'an'.                      Correcting spelling of incorrectly spelt words.

Filling in the blanks with is, am, are, a, an, this, that, these, those, he, she, I, we, you, they, in, on, with, between, etc as taught during the teaching of structure.

Answering simple one sentence questions in full sentences as-

What is your name? My name is.....                      What is this? This is a  
book.

### Present and past continuous. Imperative sentences.

**Oral** Poems at least five.

More practice of - Names of major parts of body, fruits, flowers, some birds, animals, pet, wild, animal of water, vegetables, celestial objects, colours, shapes some article as used by students of this age group as in the classroom, home, article of play.

Name of some indoor and outdoor games, plants, their parts as stem, leave, root, flower, fruit, seed, with a view to up gradation of the words already learnt in UKG.

Integrate teaching of science and GK with English. Practically it's all English.

Whatever is taught in Science and Gk is nothing but English.

### **Conversation**

What is your name? What is your school's name? What is your father's Name?

Where do you live? What are you doing? What is this/that? What are these/those?  
etc.

Stand up, sit down, come here, open your book, keep quiet, don't talk, don't look outside, shut the door, open the door, go outside, go to toilet, clean your desk, write again, clap your hand, touch your nose, ear etc., count, read, write etc as required in the classroom. Stop it. Open the book at page...

Do more practice. Learn by heart. Repeat it ten/twenty times. Copy it. Complete your work/home work. Show me your work/diary/ Bring your copy/book/diary. Etc.

May I go to toilet? May I go out sir/madam? Etc.

More practice for speaking in English.

## **Syllabus of English for class 2nd**

### **Reading, writing and comprehension**

Text Book as prescribed by the school. Various exercises as contained in the text book based on comprehension, language development, spelling and applied grammar.

Ability to give answer by reading the given paragraph and finding the answer.

Introduction of noun, pronoun, verb, adjective and preposition. Correct use of them.

Picking out these from given sentences.

**Singular plural of more words as** man-men, key- keys, city-cities,

child-children, bench-benches, telling rules of change in spelling while making a word plural.

**Some more opposite words.** Choose words from text book and tell their opposites.

### **Composition:**

Ability to write five or ten sentences on very simple topics as Rose, Dog, Horse, Cow, School, My Parents, Myself

Using words to make sentences as-

Use the following words in your sentences- week, strong, apple, play, run

First and second form of some common verbs both weak and strong. Their use in simple present and simple past, in affirmative, negative and interrogative.

As- I play hockey in the field.                      I do not play hockey in the field.

I played football.                                      I did not play football.      Did you play football.

I bought a book.                                        Did you buy a book?

### **Question-Answers in 'Yes' and 'No' but in complete sentences as-**

Do you read in class 2<sup>nd</sup>?    yes, I read in class 2<sup>nd</sup>.    No, I do not read in class 2<sup>nd</sup>.

Are you reading story?    Yes, I am reading story.    No, I am not reading story.

Is this an orange?            Yes, this is an orange.    No, this is not an orange.

Have you a car?                Yes, I have a car.    No, I have not a car.

Or No I do not have a car.

### **Translation**

Translation from Hindi to English and *vice versa*. Based on structural teaching and tenses.

## **Syllabus of English for class 3<sup>rd</sup> EM**

### **Reading, writing and comprehension**

Text Book as prescribed by the school. Various exercises as contained in the text book based on comprehension, language development, spelling and applied grammar. Ability to give answer by reading the given paragraph and finding the answer.

Introduction of noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, preposition and some common conjunctions. Correct use of them. Picking out these from given sentences.

**Kinds of noun Common, Proper, collective, Number singular, plural, gender, masculine, feminine, common and neuter.**

**Some more opposite words.**

**Composition:** Ability to write five or ten sentences on very simple topics as Rose, Dog, Horse, Cow, School, My Parents, Myself

Vocabulary: Giving meaning of words in English and Hindi, finding words which have the same meaning as given in the question. e.g write the word which means the same as : “not beautiful” = *ugly*      *long nose like structure of the elephant= trunk.*

Using words to make sentences as- *Use the following words in your sentences- week, strong, apple, play, run*

Structures as- I play hockey in the field. I do not play hockey in the field.

Do I play hockey in the field. I played football.

I did not play football. Did you play football. I bought a book. Did you buy a book? I shall play hockey. I shall not play hockey.

Shall I play hockey? I am very old. She was very rich. I should work hard. You should not come late. We must obey our parents.

**Question-Answers in ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ but in complete sentences as-**

Do you read in class 2<sup>nd</sup>? yes, I read in class 2<sup>nd</sup>. No, I do not read in class 2<sup>nd</sup>.

Are you reading story? Yes, I am reading story. No, I am not reading story.

Is this an orange? Yes, this is an orange. No, this is not an orange.

Have you a car? Yes, I have a car. No, I have not a car. Or No, I do not have a car

Tense: Present, past, Future, Indefinite and continuous. Kinds of sentence- affirmative, negative, interrogative, imperative, introduction of subject and predicate.

Use of is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, will, shall, can, may, should, must, could,

Imperative sentences, Correcting given incorrect sentence based on grammatical errors. Finding spelling mistake in the given sentence, paragraph.

### **Translation**

Translation from Hindi to English and *vice versa*. Based on structural teaching and tenses as prescribed above,.

Essay: in about 100 words on any given topic.

## **Syllabus of English for class 4<sup>th</sup> EM**

### **Reading, writing and comprehension**

Text Book as prescribed by the school. Various exercises as contained in the text book based on comprehension, language development, spelling and applied grammar. Ability to give answer by reading the given paragraph and finding the answer.

Introduction of noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, preposition and some common conjunctions. Correct use of them. Picking out these from given sentences.

Kinds of noun Common, Proper, collective, Number singular, plural, gender, masculine, feminine, common and neuter.

Adjective with comparative and superlative degrees and their usage. Correct use of 'a', 'an' and 'the'. The three forms of the verbs. Present, past and Past participle.

### **Some more opposite words.**

**Composition:** Ability to write five or ten sentences on very simple topics as Rose, Dog, Horse, Cow, School, My Parents, Myself

Vocabulary: Giving meaning of words in English and Hindi, finding words which have the same meaning as given in the question. e.g write the word which means the same as : "not beautiful" = *ugly*      *long nose like structure of the elephant= trunk.*

Using words to make sentences as- *Use the following words in your sentences- week, strong, apple, play, run*

Structures as- I play hockey in the field. I do not play hockey in the field.

Do I play hockey in the field. I played football.

I did not play football. Did you play football. I bought a book. Did you buy a book? I shall play hockey. I shall not play hockey.

Shall I play hockey? I am very old. She was very rich. I should work hard. You should not come late. We must obey our parents.

### **Question-Answers in 'Yes' and 'No' but in complete sentences as-**

Do you read in class 2<sup>nd</sup>? yes, I read in class 2<sup>nd</sup>. No, I do not read in class 2<sup>nd</sup>.

Are you reading story? Yes, I am reading story. No, I am not reading story.

Tense: Present, past, Future, Indefinite, continuous and perfect. Kinds of sentence-affirmative, negative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory, introduction of subject and predicate.

Use of is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, will, shall, can, may, should, must, could, have+to, about+to, There is..., There are..., There was..., There were..., e.g. There are thirty rooms in our school. Once there was a king. I have to teach you. It is about to rain. She had to go to see the doctor.

Imperative sentences, Correcting given incorrect sentence based on grammatical errors. Finding any kind of (spelling or grammar) mistake in the given sentence, paragraph. Application writing,

Develop habit of reading newspaper, listening English news on TV, Radio.

Ability to speak 10 to 20 sentences by memorizing on any topic.

### **Translation**

Translation from Hindi to English and *vice versa*. Based on structural teaching and tenses as prescribed above,.

Essay: in about 150 words on any given topic.

## **Syllabus of English for class 5<sup>th</sup> EM**

### **Reading, writing and comprehension**

Text Book as prescribed by the school. Various exercises as contained in the text book based on comprehension, language development, spelling and applied grammar. Ability to give answer by reading the given paragraph and finding the answer.

Introduction of noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, preposition and some common conjunctions. Correct use of them. Picking out these from given sentences.

Kinds of noun Common, Proper, collective, material and abstract, countable and uncountable nouns, Number singular, plural, gender, masculine, feminine, common and neuter.

Adjective with comparative and superlative degrees and their usage. Correct use of 'a', 'an' and 'the'. The three forms of the verbs. Present, past and Past participle.

**Synonyms and antonyms, homophone, one word substitution,**

**Unseen paragraph, application, notice, invitation writing. Letter writing.**

**Composition:** Ability to write five or ten sentences on very simple topics as Rose, Dog, Horse, Cow, School, My Parents, Myself

Vocabulary: Giving meaning of words in English and Hindi, finding words which have the same meaning as given in the question. e.g write the word which means the same as : "not beautiful" = *ugly*      *long nose like structure of the elephant= trunk.*

Using words to make sentences as- *Use the following words in your sentences- week, strong, apple, play, run*

Structures as- I play hockey in the field. I do not play hockey in the field.

Do I play hockey in the field. I played football.

I did not play football. Did you play football. I bought a book. Did you buy a book? I shall play hockey. I shall not play hockey.

Shall I play hockey? I am very old. She was very rich. I should work hard. You should not come late. We must obey our parents.

**Question-Answers in 'Yes' and 'No' but in complete sentences as-**

Do you read in class 2<sup>nd</sup>? yes, I read in class 2<sup>nd</sup>. No, I do not read in class 2<sup>nd</sup>.

Are you reading story? Yes, I am reading story. No, I am not reading story.

Tense: Present, past, Future, Indefinite , continuous, perfect and perfect continuous.  
Kinds of sentence- affirmative, negative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory,  
introduction of subject and predicate.

Use of is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, will, shall, can, may, should, must,  
could, have + to, about + to, There is..., There are..., There was..., There were...,  
e.g. There are thirty rooms in our school. Once there was a king. I have to teach you.  
It is about to rain. She had to go to see the doctor.

Imperative sentences, Correcting given incorrect sentence based on grammatical  
errors. Finding any kind of (spelling or grammar) mistake in the given sentence,  
paragraph. Story reading, supplementary reading from Library.

**Develop habit of reading newspaper, listening English news on TV, Radio. Give  
at least one period weekly or fortnightly for this activity.**

**Ability to speak 10 to 20 sentences by memorizing on any topic.**

**Translation** Translation from Hindi to English and *vice versa*. Based on structural  
teaching and tenses as prescribed above,.

Essay: in about 150 words on any given topic.

## **Syllabus of Mathematics for Nursery**

Teaching of Mathematics in nursery should be started only after 2 to 3 weeks of students in the class. First oral counting of concrete objects should be taught using solid objects from the classroom environment adopting question answer method. As show the fans in classroom. Ask students, “what is this?” How many are these? Count yourself and ask students to repeat with you. One fan, two fans, three fans. four fans. Similarly show any other colourful and attractive object as balloon, marble and teach counting. Also tell you have two ears, two eyes, one nose, one tongue, two hands, two legs, five fingers etc.

When students have perfected counting objects up to 10, introduce gradually shapes of 1, 2, 3 etc. Give practice of each number at least in 3 to 4 pages. That is 1 in 3 pages, 2 in 4 pages, 3 in 4 pages, 4 in 4 pages and so on. Don't make haste student, let the students learn at their own natural speed. Until one shape is perfected do not switch over on to the other shapes.

Some strokes as vertical line, horizontal line, slanting line, circle, half circle must be taught for at least first 30 periods. Students should be given sufficient opportunity to use blackboard, drawing copy to make drawing, scribbling and perfecting the coordination of their eyes and hands before starting formal teaching. Students should be guided the correct posture while writing, correct way of holding pencil, size of the pencil should be sufficiently large for firm and good grip. Lead of the pencil should be neither too soft nor too hard. Normal good quality HB pencil should be used. Teacher should ensure the minimum use of eraser by the students. Teacher should be watchful that no student writes with his or her left hand. However, even if the best efforts of the teacher to persuade a student to write with right hand fails to give the desired result and the student continues to write with his/her left hand, let him/her write as he/she finds it easy.

Counting up to 50. Oral, written and dictation. Counting of solid objects. Concept of big, small, more, less, far, near, light, heavy, comparison of objects as which one is heavy, light, big, small, far, near, matching of numbers and pictures of objects after counting the objects. Matching similar numbers.

Concept of straight lines, slanting lines, half circle, circle, vertical lines, horizontal lines.

## Syllabus of Mathematics for LKG

Number up to 100. Counting, reading, writing and dictation in any order. Reverse counting up to 20.

Spelling on numbers up to 10.

Counting of solid objects. More practice of the concept of big, small, more, less, far, near, light, heavy, comparison of objects as which one is heavy, light, big, small, far, near,

matching of numbers and pictures of objects after counting the objects.

Matching similar numbers.

Concept of straight line, slanting line, half circle, circle, vertical line, horizontal line.

Addition of one digit numbers such as add  $5+4$ ,  $3+2$ ,  $8+0$  etc.

Subtraction involving one digit numbers as subtract  $7-5$ ,  $8-2$ ,  $9-5$ . Sums should be given both vertically and horizontally.

as add  $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ +5 \end{array}$  add  $5+5 = 10$  and also

*Addition or subtraction should be taught by using concrete objects as seeds, marble and not by drawing lines to add or subtract. Children should be instructed to bring seeds or marbles with them for doing addition and subtraction sums.*

Table of 2 and 3 as do the sums  $3 \times 2 =$   $2 \times 7 =$

Concept of ones and tens as in 34 there are 3 tens and 4 ones. 3 tens are 30 and 4 one are 4 so 3 tens are more than 4 ones.

Addition should be taught first by solid objects without saying add or plus. e.g.

3 toffees and 2 toffees are how much? 5 toffees.

Show the students 4 marbles and ask how many are these.

Now show the students 3 more marble and ask to count and tell how many are these.

Now ask one students to mix up these 3 and 4 marbles and count it again and tell you how much these are now i.e. after mixing.

The student will tell you that these are now 7.

Now tell students

4 marbles and 3 marbles are 7 marbles. Write this statement on the black board.

4 marbles and three marbles are 7 marbles.

Continue practicing of this type of statements for about a week. Now you can replace 'and' with 'plus' sign and explain what 'plus' sign mean and replace 'are' with 'equal to' sign and explain what does it mean.

4 marbles and 3 marbles are 7 marbles

4 marbles + 3 marbles = 7 marbles.

Give practice of this type of question for another full week and then replace concrete objects with abstract numbers

4 marbles and 3 marbles are 7 marbles

4 marbles+ 3 marble = 7 marbles

4 and 3 are 7

$4+3 =7$  read aloud 4 plus 3 equals to 7

4 plus 3 is equal to 7

Now give at least 50 exercises to make it perfect. Continue this exercise for about 15 periods with at 5 to 8 sums in each period.

Similarly teach subtraction first with concrete object then with abstract numbers. Keep 7 marbles in box and ask a student to count and tell you how much these are. Now ask another student to take out (away) 3 marbles from the box. Ask third student to come and count the remaining marble in the box. How many are left. This is the process of subtraction.

There are 7 marbles in the box.

3 marbles taken away

4 marbles left in the box.

3 taken away from 7 is equal to 4

We write this as

$$7 - 3 = 4$$

Explain again and again with concrete objects and simultaneously matching them with statement written on the blackboard.

Give sufficient exercise to make students perfect. Continue teaching subtraction for 15 periods. Now give mixed exercises i.e. both addition and subtraction sums.

Dictate questions and ask students to write in columns and add or subtract as the case may be.

*How to converse with the students while dictating the sums.*

*The teacher will say aloud addressing all the students.*

*All the students, take out your copies. Come out. Make line. i.e. sit one after another with sufficient gap between the two students.*

*Listen to me.*

*Addition sums.*

*write-3 plus 5, write 5 plus 2 and so on.*

*Subtraction sums*

*Write- 9 minus 4, 7 minus 5 and so on.*

*While the students are busy doing sums the teacher will supervise their activities. She should see that all the students follow her instructions and do sums using only marble, no student should count on finger tips or draw lines to do the sums.*

## **Syllabus of Mathematics for UKG**

More practice of the concept of more, less, far, near, light, heavy, rough, smooth, hard, soft, big, small, short, long, more than, less than, concept of ones and tens. telling of place value of digits at ones, tens and hundreds place.

comparison of numbers. Ability to tell which one is more or less using symbol of more than and less as,  $7 > 5$  and  $7 < 9$ .

Reverse counting from any given number to any given number. Say from 70 to 60.

Telling what comes after, before or between.

For example what comes after 69, before 100 and between 88 and 90.

Writing numbers skipping in 2s, 3s, 4s etc. as write from 50 to 70 by skipping 5s.

Writing numbers in ascending or descending order.

Numbers up to 999 i.e. hundreds place.

Addition and subtraction of two digit numbers with carry and borrow. Table up to 9.

Multiplication sums up to table of 5.

Spelling of numbers up to hundred.

## Syllabus of Mathematics for First

More practice of numbers up to 999. Addition and subtraction with carry and borrow. Addition of three or more numbers written in vertical column, as

$$\begin{array}{r} 245 \\ 471 \\ + 248 \\ \hline = 964 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 208 \\ 389 \\ + 180 \\ \hline = 777 \end{array}$$

Note: Sum of all the numbers should not be more than 999.

Spelling up to 999.

*Note : Teach spelling upto 20 and those of 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100. Spelling of rest numbers will be automatically framed as 78 will be seventy-eight. (seventy from 70 and eight from 8). 859. Eight hundred fifty nine.*

Place Value up to hundreds place. As Place value of 5 in 354, 541, and 115 is 50, 500 and 5 respectively.

Table up to 10. Multiplication and division up to table of 9. Multiplication in which multiplicands are between 0 and 9 as

$$9 \times 5 = \quad , 4 \times 0 = \quad , 6 \times 1 = \quad , 7 \times 7 = \quad \text{etc.}$$

Division involving one step of division as divide 49 by 7, 47 by 6, 39 by 5 etc. ( with remainder zero or any number)

Arranging numbers in different orders (ascending/descending). Writing missing numbers, What comes before, after, between.....

using symbols of +, -, =, < and > in sums.

As write the correct symbol in the blanks. ( = , - , = , < or > )

$$4 \{ \} 2 = 6 \qquad 8 \{ \} 3 = 5 \qquad 8 \{ \} 6 \qquad 5 \{ \} 8$$

Concept of some shapes as triangle, square, circle, semicircle. More practice of concepts taught in UKG as more than, less than, smaller than, bigger than, lighter than, heavier than, harder than, softer than.

## Syllabus of Mathematics for Second

Numbers up to thousands place i.e. 9999. with spelling.

Place value of the numbers. Arranging numbers in order. use of less than and greater than with symbol.

Writing numbers in ascending and descending order. Expanded form. Compact form.

Writing numbers in words and vice a versa.

Table up to 15.

Addition, subtraction of numbers up to 9999. Note: sum of the numbers should not be more than 9999. Addition in three to four columns as, write in vertical column and add 345, 308, 47 and 8.

Multiplication up to 3 digit numbers as multiply 345 by 15.

division up to three digit numbers as divide 480 by 8. Division in which remainder also comes as divide 635 by 9.

Introduction of Rupees and paise, coins and notes of different denominations. Questions such as, How many 50 paise coins are there in a 5 rupee note.

Introduction of concept and need of measurement of mass, length and volume. We measure sugar in kilogram, length of our school field in metre and milk in litre. Students should be taught which unit is used to measure what kind of objects. Teacher should arrange to demonstrate using such units and measure in daily life.

Expressing addition as multiplication and subtraction as division and vice a versa, as-  
 $2+2+2+2+2=10$  is also  $2 \times 5 = 10$  and its reverse too.

and  $14 - 2 = 12$  (1st step)  
 $12 - 2 = 10$  (2<sup>nd</sup> step)  
 $10 - 2 = 8$  (3<sup>rd</sup> step)  
 $8 - 2 = 6$  (4<sup>th</sup> step)  
 $6 - 2 = 4$  (5<sup>th</sup> step)  
 $4 - 2 = 2$  (6<sup>th</sup> step)  
 $2 - 2 = 0$  (7<sup>th</sup> step) total 7 steps or 7 times subtraction.  
 $14$  divided by  $2 = 7$

and its reverse too.

Statement problems on addition, subtraction and multiplication.

As Hamid had 48 toffees. His mother gave him 67 toffees. How many toffees does he have now?

Solution:

Hamid had	= 48 toffees	
His mother gave	= 67 toffees	48
Now, Hamid has	= $48+67$ toffees	<u>+67</u>
	= 115 toffees	115

A book costs Rs 45. How much will be the cost of 8 books.

Solution.

since, cost of 1 book	= Rs. 45	45
so, the cost of 45 books	= Rs. $45 \times 8$	<u>x8</u>
	= Rs. 360	360

Ans. cost of 8 books is Rs 360.

Use of scale to draw lines of 5 or 7 or 8 cm.

Forming smallest and biggest numbers using the given digit as write the smallest and biggest numbers using 3,2,5 and 0.

Introduction of fraction with the help of pictures and concrete objects. Only half, one fourth, one third, one fifth, one sixth etc.

Introduction of some geometrical shapes as circle, sphere, cube, cuboid, rectangle, square, kite, triangle, straight line, curved line, vertical line, horizontal line.

Telling time. Use and study of calendar.

## **Syllabus of Mathematics for Third**

Numbers up to lakh's place. Writing numbers in both digits and words.

Writing numbers in expanded form. Telling place value.

Roman numbers up to 50.

The four basic operations on these numbers. Addition of three to five big numbers.

Statement problem sums on these too.

Introduction of number line and use of it in the four basic operations.

Multiplication by three digit numbers as multiply 4057 by 345. Division by two digit numbers as divide 8972 by 25.

Multiplying by 10, 100 and 1000, 20, 200, 2000 etc.

Dividing by 10 and 100. Telling remainder if a number is divided by 10 or 100 even without actual division.

Knowledge of terms as multiplicands, subtrahends, addends, divisor, dividend, quotient and remainder.

Concept of even and odd numbers. Test of divisibility of a number by 2 and 5 only.

Concept of fraction, How to write a fractional number, concept of comparing fractional numbers if their denominators are equal. Addition and subtraction of fractional numbers with equal denominator. Representing fractional number pictorially and vice versa.

Fractional numbers as division as  $\frac{1}{5}$  is the same as 1 divided by 5.

Introduction of decimal in writing rupees and paise.

Introduction of Kilogram and gram, metre, centimeter and kilometre, litre and millilitre. Inter-conversion of these. As

$5 \text{ kg} = 5000 \text{ g}$        $5600 \text{ g} = 5 \text{ kg and } 600 \text{ g}$ .

Statement problem on all the four basic operation.

Time, Hour minute, second, inter-conversion of these units. As

$5 \text{ hours} = 5 \times 60 = 300 \text{ minutes}$

Telling place value, Writing number in expanded and condensed form as  $4578 = 4000 + 500 + 70 + 8$  and  $7000 + 50 + 8 = 7058$

Forming biggest and smallest number using given digits as

Write the biggest and the smallest numbers using 2, 5, 3, 0 and 4

Answer The biggest number = 54320 and the smallest number is 20345.

Shape as triangle, square, rectangle, angle only shape, circle, perimeter of rectangle and square, introduction of shapes of solid objects as cube, cuboid, *Ask students to make colourful cut out of these shapes and models of three dimensional shape as cube, cuboid, pyramid.*

Drawing lines of given size in cm. Measurement of pre-drawn lines. Drawing a circle, triangle and other geometrical shapes,



Fractional Number: More examples with concept of denominator, numerator, comparison of fractional numbers with common denominators, comparison of two fractional numbers with different denominators, addition, subtraction and multiplication operations on fractional numbers. Expressing fractions as division and vice a versa.

Introduction of Metric system. Kilo, deca-, hecto- , deci-, centi- and milli- with gram, metre and litre.

Inter-conversion of these. All the four basic operations on these units.

Introduction of decimal numbers. Comparison of decimal numbers. reading of decimal numbers. Conversion of decimal into fractional numbers as

$0.5 = 1/2$ ,  $0.12 = 12/100$  . $01 = 1/100$  etc. Telling place value of numbers involving decimal, addition, subtraction and multiplication involving both decimal numbers and whole numbers. As add  $45.23+40.2+0.56$ , subtract  $100-45.225$ , multiply  $4.5 \times 10$ ,  $458.52 \times 1.2$ ,

Statement problem sums on four basic functions

As-

The cost of 1m of a cloth is Rs.102. Find the cost of 78 m of the same cloth?

In 1 litre of petrol a car goes 12 kilometer. How much petrol will it require to go from Delhi to Lucknow, if Lucknow is 480 K from Delhi?

Problem on loss and profit, concept of cost price, sale price. Finding loss and profit.

Telling time. Concept of month, year, days, weak, hours, minutes, seconds, addition subtraction involving hour, minute and second. Leap year, days in a weak, month, year, leap year, in Jan, Feb etc..

Geometry:

introduction of angle, constructing angle of measure 20 to 180. Kinds of angles.

Naming of an angle with letters. Concept of line, line segment, ray, parallel line, non-parallel lines. Perpendicular line. Slanting line. Concept of triangle, angle in a triangle, angles in square or rectangle, constructing a triangle, a square a rectangle without any given measure,

Perimeter. finding perimeter of a regular shape as triangle, square, rectangle or any other polygon. problem sums on perimeter, as

Length and breadth of a field are 80m and 60 respectively. How long will Mohan travel in making its four rounds?

Estimating and data handling. Concept of tally and chart.

Railway time table. Introduction and study of railway time table.

## **Syllabus of Mathematics for Fifth**

Introduction of Indian and International system of expressing very large numbers .i.e up to billion. Operation on such large numbers.

Concept of LCM and HCF with statement problems on these. Method of finding HCF by division method and LCM by factorization method. Finding prime factors of big numbers as Find all the prime factors of 1024.

Rules of writing Roman numbers.

Introduction of I, V, X, L, C, D AND M.

Concept of decimal numbers, fractional numbers. Inter-conversion of these. Types of fractions simple, mixed, improper fraction. All the four operations on decimal and fraction. Division up to certain place and giving answer round to the third, fourth, etc place of decimal.

Problems on Unitary Method as

Cost of 4.5 m cloth is Rs180.00. find the cost of 2.5 m of the same cloth.

Such division as divide 1 by 64. 1 by 7 and give your answer correct to the third place of decimal.

Introduction of mixed operations and BODMAS. Explain order of operation.

Introduction of percentage, problems involving percentage, loss and profit, discount, finding percent of some number. Inter-conversion of percent, decimal and fractional numbers. As-

Change to %: 0.25, 1.25,  $\frac{7}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{75}$

Change to decimal 10% 8%  $\frac{1}{25}$   $1\frac{1}{8}$

Change to fraction .25% .00145 1.25

Railway time table. introduction of 24 hour system. Ability to read and understand railway timetable.

Introduction of average. Simple questions on average. As

A player scored 45 runs in the first match, 36 runs in the second match and 66 runs in the third match. Find his average of runs in all the three matches.

Circle, diameter, radius, periphery, centre of circle, angles, kind of angles, constructing angle, naming angles, naming triangles, parallel lines, ray, line, line segment, drawing circle of given radius.

Perimeter of a closed shapes having only straight lines.

Problem on interest. (Optional)

Area- Introduction and finding area of square and rectangle only. (Optional)

Finding area of a shape regular or irregular using graph paper by counting number of squares it covers.( Optional)

## पाठ्यक्रम गणित कक्षा 4

संख्या पद्यति :- बड़ी संख्याओं को भारतीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पद्यति से लिखना, पढ़ना। जैसे 2457854 को भारतीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पद्यति में शब्दों में लिखो। संख्या में अंकों के स्थानीय मान बताना, संख्या को स्थानीय मान के अनुसार तोड़ कर लिखना जैसे 2154789 को तोड़कर लिखो।

उत्तर:-  $2154789 = 2000000 + 100000 + 50000 + 4000 + 700 + 80 + 9$

संख्या को आरोही एवं औरोही क्रम में लिखना। बड़ी संख्याओं का जोड़, घटाओ, गुणा व भाग। 0 वाली संख्याओं जैसे 10,20,100,200,1000,2000 आदि से गुण एवं भाग।

संख्या के अपवर्त्य, अपवर्तक का ज्ञान, सम, विषम एवं रूढ़ि या अभाज्य संख्याओं का ज्ञान, संख्या के गुणज गुणखण्ड जैसे 45 के गुणज गुणनखण्ड 3 और 15 या 9 और 5 होंगे।

संख्या को कुछ संख्या छोड़ते हुए लिखना जैसे 255 के बाद 5, 5 छोड़ते हुए 6 संख्यायें लिखो। 2, 3 और 5 से कटने वाली संख्याओं की पहचान।

भिन्न का ज्ञान, अंश, हर, छोटा, बड़ा भिन्न, भिन्नों की तुलना करना, भिन्न के बराबर भिन्न लिखना, भिन्न को चित्र के रूप में प्रदर्शित करना और इसका विलोम, समान हर वाली दो से अधिक और असमान हर वाली दो भिन्नों का जोड़ और घटाओ। भिन्न को भाग के रूप

में और इसका विलोम लिखना।

दशमलव का ज्ञान, दशमलव में संख्या लिखना व पढ़ना, स्थानीय मान ज्ञात करना, दशमलव संख्याओं की तुलना। दशमलव संख्याओं का जोड़ व घटाओ एवं गुणा। भाग नहीं। दशमलव को भिन्न में बदलना और इसका विलोम। दशमलव से भिन्न में बदलने के लिए केवल 0.99 तक के अंक दिये जायें। इसी प्रकार भिन्न को दशमलव में बदलने के लिए केवल वे ही भिन्न दिये जायें जिनके हर 10 या 100 हों इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ भी न हों और अंश सदैव हर से कम हो।

ऐकिक नियम का ज्ञान, इबारती प्रश्न। जैसे 18 किग्र घी का 3240 रुपये है तो 27 किग्र घी का दाम बताओ।

पैमाने का ज्ञान, भार, आयतन एवं लम्बाई के पैमानों का ज्ञान, इनका अन्तरपरिवर्तन, दशमलव के प्रयोग के साथ। इनका गुण भाग एवं जोड़ व घटाओं।

मीटर, किलोग्राम और लीटर से बड़ी व छोटी इकाइयों का ज्ञान। अन्तरपरिवर्तन के साथ।

समय घण्टा, मिनट और सेकेण्ड के जोड़ व घटाओं पर आधारित इबारती व गैर इबारती प्रश्न।

रोमन अंको का प्रयोग। 1 से 100 तक रोमन अंकों में लिखना।

रेखागणित। बिन्दु, रेखा, रेखा खण्ड, किरण का ज्ञान, समान्तर रेखा, असमान्तर रेखा, सरल रेखा, वक्र रेखा, कोण, आयत, वर्ग, वृत्त, त्रिभुज का ज्ञान। केवल आकार की पहचान की हद तक। आयत और वर्ग का परिमाण निकालना।

## पाठ्यक्रम गणित कक्षा 5

**संख्या पद्यति** :- बड़ी संख्याओं को भारतीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पद्यति से लिखना, पढ़ना। जैसे 2457854 को भारतीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पद्यति में शब्दों में लिखो। संख्या में अंकों के स्थानीय मान बताना, संख्या को स्थानीय मान के अनुसार तोड़ कर लिखना जैसे 2154789 को तोड़कर लिखो। उत्तर:-  $2154789 = 2000000 + 100000 + 50000 + 4000 + 700 + 80 + 9$

संख्या को आरोही एवं औरोही क्रम में लिखना। बड़ी संख्याओं का जोड़, घटाओं, गुणा व भाग। 0 वाली संख्याओं जैसे 10, 20, 100, 200, 1000, 2000 आदि से गुण एवं भाग।

संख्या के अपवर्त्य, अपवर्तक का ज्ञान, सम, विषम एवं रूढ़ि या अभाज्य संख्याओं का ज्ञान, संख्या के गुणज गुणखण्ड जैसे 45 के गुणज गुणनखण्ड 3 और 15 या 9 और 5 होंगे।

संख्या को कुछ संख्या छोड़ते हुए लिखना जैसे 255 के बाद 5, 5 छोड़ते हुए 6 संख्यायें लिखो। 2, 3 और 5 से कटने वाली संख्याओं की पहचान।

अभाज्य गुणनखण्ड ज्ञात करना,

**लघुत्तम समावत्य एवं महततम समापवर्तक का परिचय** एवं इन पर आधारित साधारण एवं इबारती प्रश्न।

**कोष्ठक का प्रयोग**, एक साथ अनेक गणितय क्रियायें करना। **BODMAS** का ज्ञान एवं प्रयोग।

**भिन्न का ज्ञान**, अंश, हर, छोटा, बड़ा भिन्न, भिन्नों की तुलना करना, भिन्नों के प्रकार, भिन्न के बराबर भिन्न लिखना, भिन्न को चित्र के रूप में प्रदर्शित करना और इसका विलोम, सभी प्रकार की भिन्नों का जोड़, घटाओ, गुणा एवं भाग। भिन्न को भाग के रूप में और इसका विलोम लिखना।

**दशमलव का ज्ञान**, दशमलव में संख्या लिखना व पढ़ना, स्थानीय मान ज्ञात करना, दशमलव संख्याओं की तुलना। दशमलव संख्याओं का जोड़ व घटाओ एवं गुणा। भाग नहीं। दशमलव को भिन्न में बदलना और इसका विलोम।

**ऐकिक नियम** का ज्ञान, इबारती प्रश्न। जैसे 18 किग्र घी का 3240 रूपये है तो 27 किग्र घी का दाम बताओ।

**प्रतिशत का ज्ञान**, प्रतिशत, भिन्न एवं दशमलव का आपस में अन्तरपरिवर्तन, प्रतिशत पर आधारित इबारती प्रश्न, प्रतिशत का लाभ-हानि, छूट के प्रश्नों में प्रयोग।

**रेखागणित:-** कक्षा 4 में पढ़ाये गये भाग की पुनरावृत्ति, चांदा की सहायता से कोण बनाना, कोण का नाम देना। कोण के प्रकार, त्रिभुज का ज्ञान, बहुभुजीय आकृत का परिपाम निकालना, समान्तर रेखा, असमान्तर रेखा के व्यवहारिक उदाहरण। वृत्त, त्रिज्या, व्यास, परिधि, आयत, वर्ग, पंचभुज, षट्भुज आदि का परिचय।

रेखागणित पर आधारित ज्ञानात्मक, बोधात्मक एवं कौशलात्मक प्रश्न

आयत के क्षेत्रफल का परिचय एवं इस पर आधारित सरल प्रश्न।  
ब्याज पर आधारित प्रश्न।

## पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी नर्सरी

हिन्दी वर्णमाला के सभी अक्षरों का ज्ञान, लिखना, पढ़ना एवं इमला। अक्षरों को शुद्ध उच्चारण व सही ढंग से बनाना। उनका श्रुतलेख।

### पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी के जी

नर्सरी में पढ़ाये गये अंश की पुनरावृत्ति। दो अक्षर, तीन अक्षर एवं चार अक्षर वाले बिना मात्रा के शब्द जैसे जल, घर, कमल, पकड़, अदरक, बरगद आदि का पढ़ना, लिखना एवं श्रुतलेख। शुद्ध उच्चारण पर विशेष बल दिया जायेगा।

### पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी कक्षा एक

के० जी० में पढ़ाये गये अंश की पुनरावृत्ति। दो अक्षर, तीन अक्षर एवं चार अक्षर वाले शब्द जिसमें मात्रा का प्रयोग हो, जैसे जाली, घर, कमाल, गमला, चिराग, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ की मात्राओं का ज्ञान, मात्रा लगा कर शब्दों का पढ़ना, एक ही अक्षर पर बदल बदल कर मात्रा लगाकर पढ़वाना जैसे क लेकर का, कि, की, कु, कू, के, कै, को, कौ आदि। शुद्ध उच्चारण पर विशेष बल दिया जायेगा।

### पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी कक्षा दो

कक्षा एक में पढ़ाये गये अंश की पुनरावृत्ति। सभी मात्राओं का ज्ञान, आधे अक्षर का ज्ञान, र की सभी मिलावट, उर्दू शब्दों का ज्ञान जैसे फ़ैज़ान, असगर, ख़बर, मुक़ाबला आदि। ज्ञात शब्दों के आधार पर छोटे छोटे वाक्य लिखना जिनमें पूरी बात आजाये। जैसे भारत एक विशाल देश है। गुलाब फूलों का राजा है। दिए हुए शब्दों से वाक्य बनाना जैसे। घर— हमारा घर बहुत बड़ा है। माता:— मेरी माता बहुत अच्छी है। जन्नत:— अच्छे लोग जन्नत में जायेंगे। आदि। कुछ शब्दों का उल्टा (विलोम) जैसे अच्छा—बुरा, ठण्डा— गरम, नेक—बुरा, ऊपर—नीचे आदि। कुछ आसान हिन्दी शब्दों के अर्थ जैसे:— प्रेम— मुहब्बत, सेवा—ख़िदमत, कष्ट— परेशानी जल—पानी आदि। बिना मात्रा लगे शब्दों पर मात्रा लगाना, खाली जगह भरना जैसे:—

मोर ————— में नाचता है। (जंगल)

मात्रा लगाकर शब्दा पूरे करो। नकर, कताब, मलक, बगन एक सबज़ क नम ह।

छोटे छोटे प्रश्नोत्तर जैसे तुम्हारा नाम क्या है? तुम किस देश में रहते हो?

कमल कहां खिलता है? प्यारे नबी स0 कहां पैदा हुये?

### पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी कक्षा तीन

पाठ्य पुस्तक का विस्तृत अध्ययन एवं समस्त अभ्यास के साथ साथ हिन्दी व्याकरण पर आधारित प्रश्न। संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, वचन, विशेषण, क्रिया, काल, का परिचय, लिंग, पर्यायवाची शब्द, विलोम शब्द (पाठ्य पुस्तक में आये हुये शब्दों की हद तक या कुछ अन्य सरल शब्दों के विलोम) उर्दू शब्दों की हिन्दी लिखना। किसी दिये हुये विषय पर दस वाक्य लिखना। पाठ्य पुस्तक से प्रश्नोत्तर, रिक्त स्थान भरना, वाक्यों में प्रयोग, अशुद्ध शब्दों की वर्तनी शुद्ध करना। अशुद्ध वाक्यों को शुद्ध करना। जैसे :- मोर में नाचता जंगल है। मोर जंगल में नाचता है।

व्याकरण पर आधारित व्यावहारिक प्रश्न। जैसे:- निम्न में संज्ञा सर्वनाम, क्रिया, विशेषण छांटों। रिक्त स्थान में क्रिया, संज्ञा, विशेषण, सर्वनाम आदि भरो। निम्न में बार बार प्रयोग की गई संज्ञा के स्थान पर उपयुक्त सर्वनाम लिखकर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखो।

उदाहरण- नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में बार बार आई हुई संज्ञा के स्थान पर सर्वनाम लिखकर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखो। राशिद मेरा मित्र है। राशिद लखनऊ में रहता है। राशिद के पिता एक प्रसिद्ध डॉक्टर है। राशिद की माता भी डाक्टर है। राशिद का बड़ा भाई दिल्ली में पढ़ता है।

निम्न वाक्यों के काल बताओ। पानी बरस रहा है। पिता जी कार्यालय गये। वह कल आयेगा।

लिंग बदल कर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखो। माता कुरआन पाक पढ़ रही थी। उसकी बहन आगरा में रहती है। वचन बदल कर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखो। एक लड़का पत्र लिख रहा है।

गद्य और पद्य को ठीक ढंग से पढ़ने का अभ्यास कराया जाये। शब्दों के शुद्ध उच्चारण पर बल दिया जाये। पढ़ते समय आवाज़ में उतार चढ़ाव सिखाया जाये और उसका पर्याप्त अभ्यास कराया जाये।

परीक्षा पाठ्य पुस्तक को पढ़ना एवं लिखित परीक्षा पर आधारित होगी।

### पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी कक्षा चार

पाठ्य पुस्तक का विस्तृत अध्ययन एवं समस्त अभ्यास के साथ साथ हिन्दी व्याकरण पर आधारित प्रश्न। संज्ञा, संज्ञा के प्रकार, सर्वनाम, वचन, विशेषण, क्रिया, काल, वाक्य के भाग, वाक्य के प्रकार, लिंग, कक्षा तीन में सीखे गये पर्यायवाची शब्दों में पांच नये शब्दों की वृद्धि, विलोम शब्द (पाठ्य पुस्तक में आये हुये शब्दों की हद

तक या कुछ अन्य सरल शब्दों के विलोम) उर्दू शब्दों की हिन्दी लिखना। वाक्यांश के लिए शब्द। किसी दिये हुये विषय पर दस वाक्य लिखना। पाठ्य पुस्तक से प्रश्नोत्तर, पुस्तक में आये हुये दोहे या किसी छोटे पद्यांश का भावार्थ लिखना। रिक्त स्थान भरना, वाक्यों में प्रयोग, अशुद्ध शब्दों की वर्तनी शुद्ध करना। अशुद्ध वाक्यों को शुद्ध करना। जैसे :- मोर में नाचता जंगल है। मोर जंगल में नाचता है। व्याकरण पर आधारित व्यावहारिक प्रश्न। जैसे:- निम्न में संज्ञा सर्वनाम, क्रिया, विशेषण छांटों। रिक्त स्थान में क्रिया, संज्ञा, विशेषण, सर्वनाम आदि भरो। निम्न में बार बार प्रयोग की गई संज्ञा के स्थान पर उपयुक्त सर्वनाम लिखकर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखो। उदाहरण- नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में बार बार आई हुई संज्ञा के स्थान पर सर्वनाम लिखकर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखो। राशिद मेरा मित्र है। राशिद लखनऊ में रहता है। राशिद के पिता एक प्रसिद्ध डॉक्टर है। राशिद की माता भी डाक्टर है। राशिद का बड़ा भाई दिल्ली में पढ़ता है।

निम्न वाक्यों के काल बताओ। पानी बरस रहा है। पिता जी कार्यालय गये। वह कल आयेगा।

लिंग बदल कर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखो। माता कुरआन पाक पढ़ रही थी। उसकी बहन आगरा में रहती है। वचन बदल कर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखो। एक लड़का पत्र लिख रहा है।

गद्य और पद्य को ठीक ढंग से पढ़ने का अभ्यास कराया जाये। शब्दों के शुद्ध उच्चारण पर बल दिया जाये। पढ़ते समय आवाज़ में उतार चढ़ाव सिखाया जाये और उसका पर्याप्त अभ्यास कराया जाये।

परीक्षा पाठ्य पुस्तक को पढ़ना एवं लिखित परीक्षा पर आधारित होगी।

प्रश्नपत्र का नमूना:

समय: 2 घण्टे

कक्षा 4 विषय – हिन्दी पूर्णांक-60

प्र0-1 निम्नलिखित दोहों में से किसी एक का भावार्थ लिखो।

दो दोहे दिये जायेंगे।

प्र0-2 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से केवल चार के उत्तर लिखो।

पाठ्यपुस्तक से छ प्रश्न दिये जायेंगे।

प्र0-3 निम्न लिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखो।

प्र0-4 निम्न शब्दों/मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्यों में प्रयोग करो।

प्र0-5 निम्न शब्दों में से केवल चार के चार चार पर्यायवाची लिखो।

छः शब्द दिये जायेंगे।

प्र0-6 निम्न शब्दों के विलोम लिखो।

दस शब्द दिये जायेंगे।

प्र0-7 निम्न शब्दों के लिंग बताओ/रेखांकित शब्दों के लिंग दल कर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखो। इसी प्रकार के किसी अन्य प्रकार के व्याकरण पर आधारित प्रश्न

प्र0-8 व्याकरण पर आधारित विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रश्न

प्र0-9 निम्न में किसी एक पर दस वाक्य लिखो।

प्र0-10 प्रार्थनापत्र पर आधारित प्रश्न

### पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी कक्षा पांच

पाठ्य पुस्तक का विस्तृत अध्ययन एवं समस्त अभ्यास के साथ साथ हिन्दी व्याकरण पर आधारित प्रश्न। संज्ञा, संज्ञा के प्रकार, सर्वनाम, वचन, विशेषण, विशेषण के प्रकार, क्रिया, काल, वाक्य के भाग, वाक्य के प्रकार, लिंग, कक्षा चार में सीखे गये पर्यायवाची शब्दों में पांच नये शब्दों की वृद्धि, विलोम शब्द (पाठ्य पुस्तक में आये हुये शब्दों की हद तक या कुछ अन्य सरल शब्दों के विलोम) उर्दू शब्दों की हिन्दी लिखना। तत्सम –तद्भव शब्द, वाक्यांश के लिए शब्द, विराम चिन्ह का प्रयोग। किसी दिये हुये विषय पर निबंध लिखना।

पाठ्य पुस्तक से प्रश्नोत्तर, पुस्तक में आये हुये दोहे या किसी छोटे पद्यांश का भावार्थ लिखना। रिक्त स्थान भरना, वाक्यों में प्रयोग, अशुद्ध शब्दों की वर्तनी शुद्ध करना। अशुद्ध वाक्यों को शुद्ध करना। जैसे :- मोर में नाचता जंगल है। मोर जंगल में नाचता है। व्याकरण पर आधारित व्यवहारिक प्रश्न। जैसे:- निम्न में संज्ञा सर्वनाम, क्रिया, विशेषण छांटों। रिक्त स्थान में क्रिया, संज्ञा, विशेषण, सर्वनाम आदि भरो। निम्न में बार बार प्रयोग की गई संज्ञा के स्थान पर उपयुक्त सर्वनाम लिखकर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखो।

उदाहरण- नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में बार बार आई हुई संज्ञा के स्थान पर सर्वनाम लिखकर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखो। राशिद मेरा मित्र है। राशिद लखनऊ में रहता है। राशिद के पिता एक प्रसिद्ध डॉक्टर है। राशिद की माता भी डाक्टर है। राशिद का बड़ा भाई दिल्ली में पढ़ता है।

निम्न वाक्यों के काल बताओ। पानी बरस रहा है। पिता जी कार्यालय गये। वह कल आयेगा।

लिंग बदल कर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखो। माता कुरआन पाक पढ़ रही थी। उसकी बहन आगरा में रहती है। वचन बदल कर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखो। एक लड़का पत्र लिख रहा है।

गद्य और पद्य को ठीक ढंग से पढ़ने का अभ्यास कराया जाये। शब्दों के शुद्ध उच्चारण पर बल दिया जाये। पढ़ते समय आवाज़ में उतार चढ़ाव सिखाया जाये और उसका पर्याप्त अभ्यास दिया जाये। पढ़ते समय आवाज़ में उतार चढ़ाओ सिखाया जाये और उसका पर्याप्त अभ्यास कराया जाये।

परीक्षा पाठ्य पुस्तक को पढ़ना एवं लिखित परीक्षा पर आधारित होगी।

प्रश्नपत्र का नमूना:

समय: 2 घण्टे

कक्षा 5 विषय – हिन्दी पूर्णांक-60

प्र0-1 निम्नलिखित दोहों में से किसी एक का भावार्थ लिखो।

दो दोहे/पद्यांश दिये जायेंगे।

प्र0-2 क निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से केवल चार के उत्तर लिखो।

पाठ्यपुस्तक से छः प्रश्न दिये जायेंगे।

ख दिये गये गद्यांश को पढ़ कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो।

पाठ्यपुस्तक से दिया गया गद्यांश एवं उसपर पूछेंगये प्रश्न होंगे।

प्र0-3 निम्न लिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखो।

प्र0-4 निम्न शब्दों/मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्यों में प्रयोग करो।

प्र0-5 निम्न शब्दों में से केवल चार के चार चार पर्यायवाची लिखो।

छः शब्द दिये जायेंगे।

प्र0-6 निम्न शब्दों के विलोम लिखो।

दस शब्द दिये जायेंगे।

प्र0-7 निम्न शब्दों के लिंग बताओ/रेखांकित शब्दों के लिंग दल कर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखो। इसी प्रकार के किसी अन्य प्रकार के व्याकरण पर आधारित प्रश्न

प्र0-8 व्याकरण पर आधारित विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रश्न

प्र0-9 निम्न में किसी एक निबंध लिखो।

प्र0-10 प्रार्थनापत्र पर आधारित प्रश्न

प्र0-11 अपठित गद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्न

### पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी कक्षा छः

पाठ्यपुस्तक का विस्तृत अध्ययन। प्रश्नोत्तर, सन्दर्भ व प्रसंग सहित भावार्थ, पाठ्य पुस्तक में दिए अभ्यास, पाठ विशेष रूप से कविता का सारांश लिखना, सहायक पुस्तक भारत की महान विभूतियां (व्यक्तित्व) पर आधारित प्रश्नोत्तर, पाठ का सारांश

व्याकरण:— संज्ञा, भेद, सर्वनाम भेद सहित, वचन, विशेषण के प्रकार, काल, वाक्य के भाग, वाक्य के प्रकार, अलंकार, अलंकार के प्रकार, शब्दालंकार, अर्थालंकार, विभिन्न शब्दालंकार की परिभाषा उदाहरण सहित, तत्सम-तद्भव, अनेकार्थी शब्द, विपरीतार्थी शब्द, पर्यायवाची शब्द, वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द, समानोच्चारण वाले शब्दों के अर्थों में विभिन्नता,

समास, समास विग्रह, शब्द युग्मों का परिचय,

विराम चिन्हों का अभ्यास

पत्र लेखन, प्रार्थना पत्र लेखन, निबंध, दिए गए अपठित गद्यांश, पद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्न,

गद्य और पद्य को ठीक ढंग से पढ़ने का अभ्यास कराया जाये। शब्दों के शुद्ध उच्चारण पर विशेष बल दिया जाये। पढ़ाते समय आवाज़ में उतार चढ़ाव सिखाया जाये और उसका पर्याप्त अभ्यास कराया जाये।

दोहा, चौपाई, छन्द पढ़ने का विशेष अभ्यास कराया जाये।

संस्कृत:— हिन्दी की पाठ्यपुस्तक में दिये गये संस्कृत के भाग को भलीभांति पढ़ाया जाये। संस्कृत में गद्य एवं पद्य को पढ़ने का विशेष अभ्यास कराया जाये।

### पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी कक्षा सप्तम

पाठ्यपुस्तक का विस्तृत अध्ययन। प्रश्नोत्तर, सन्दर्भ व प्रसंग सहित भावार्थ, पाठ्य पुस्तक में दिए अभ्यास, पाठ विशेष रूप से कविता का सारांश लिखना, सहायक पुस्तक भारत की महान विभूतियां (व्यक्तित्व) पर आधारित प्रश्नोत्तर, पाठ का सारांश

व्याकरण:— संज्ञा, भेद, सर्वनाम भेद सहित, वचन, विशेषण के प्रकार, काल, वाक्य के भाग, वाक्य के प्रकार, अलंकार, अलंकार के प्रकार, शब्दालंकार, अर्थालंकार, विभिन्न शब्दालंकार की परिभाषा उदाहरण सहित,

तत्सम-तद्भव, अनेकार्थी शब्द, विपरीतार्थी शब्द, पर्यायवाची शब्द, वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द, समानोच्चारण वाले शब्दों के अर्थों में विभिन्नता,

समास, समास विग्रह, शब्द युग्मों का परिचय,

सन्धि एवं सन्धि विच्छेद का अभ्यास बिना नियमों को बताए।

जैसे सन्धि विच्छेद करो। हिमालय = हिम + आलय

उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय की परिभाषा उदाहरण सहित

विराम चिन्हों का अभ्यास

पत्र लेखन, प्रार्थना पत्र लेखन, निबंध, दिए गए अपठित गद्यांश, पद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्न,

गद्य और पद्य को ठीक ढंग से पढ़ने का अभ्यास कराया जाये। शब्दों के शुद्ध उच्चारण पर विशेष बल दिया जाये। पढ़ते समय आवाज़ में उतार चढ़ाओ सिखाया जाये और उसका पर्याप्त अभ्यास दिया जाये। पढ़ते समय आवाज़ में उतार चढ़ाओ सिखाया जाये और उसका पर्याप्त अभ्यास कराया जाये।

दोहा, चौपाई, छन्द पढ़ने का विशेष अभ्यास कराया जाये।

संस्कृत:- हिन्दी की पाठ्यपुस्तक में दिये गये संस्कृत के भाग को भलीभांति पढ़ाया जाये। संस्कृत में गद्य एवं पद्य को पढ़ने का विशेष अभ्यास कराया जाये।

### पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी कक्षा अष्टम्

पाठ्यपुस्तक का विस्तृत अध्ययन। प्रश्नोत्तर, सन्दर्भ व प्रसंग सहित भावार्थ, पाठ्य पुस्तक में दिए अभ्यास, पाठ विशेष रूप से कविता का सारांश लिखना, सहायक पुस्तक भारत की महान विभूतियां (व्यक्तित्व) पर आधारित प्रश्नोत्तर, पाठ का सारांश

व्याकरण:- संज्ञा, भेद, सर्वनाम भेद सहित, वचन, विशेषण के प्रकार, काल, वाक्य के भाग, वाक्य के प्रकार, अलंकार, अलंकार के प्रकार, शब्दालंकार, अर्थालंकार, अनुप्रास, यमक, श्लेष अलंकार की परिभाषा उदाहरण सहित, उपमा, रूपक, उत्प्रेक्षा अलंकार की परिभाषा उदाहरण सहित, तत्सम-तद्भव, अनेकार्थी शब्द, विपरीतार्थी शब्द, पर्यायवाची शब्द, वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द, समानोच्चारण वाले शब्दों के अर्थों में विभिन्नता,

समास, समास विग्रह, शब्द युग्मों का परिचय, वचन, कारक का परिचय,

सन्धि एवं सन्धि विच्छेद का अभ्यास बिना नियमों को बताए।

जैसे सन्धि विच्छेद करो। हिमालय = हिम + आलय

उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय की परिभषा उदाहरण सहित

विराम चिन्हों का अभ्यास

व्यवहारिक हिन्दी:- विभिन्न प्रकार के पत्र (पारिवारिक-पिता, माता, भई बहन आदि को, मित्रों को, व्यापारिक जैसे किसी पुस्तक विक्रेता से पुस्तक मंगाने के लिये) लेखन, प्रार्थना पत्र लेखन, विभिन्न प्रकार के निमन्त्रण पत्र लिखना, सूचना लिखना, निबंध लेखन, दिये गये विषय पर 60 से 80 शब्दों का पैराग्राफ़ लिखना।

दिए गए अपठित गद्यांश, पद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्न, सूक्तियों पर आधारित प्रश्न, हिन्दी साहित्य के कुछ कवियों व लेखकों का संक्षिप्त परिचय। कक्षा 9 व 10 में जीवनी पर आधारित पूछे जाने वाले प्रश्नों के लिये कक्षा 8 में आधार तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से।

गद्य और पद्य को ठीक ढंग से पढ़ने का अभ्यास कराया जाये। शब्दों के शुद्ध उच्चारण पर विशेष बल दिया जाये। पढ़ते समय आवाज़ में उतार चढ़ाव सिखाया जाये और उसका पर्याप्त अभ्यास दिया जाये। दोहा, चौपाई, छन्द पढ़ने का विशेष अभ्यास कराया जाये।

संस्कृत:- हिन्दी की पाठ्यपुस्तक में दिये गये अनिवार्य संस्कृत के भाग को भलीभांति पढ़ाया जाये। संस्कृत में गद्य एवं पद्य को पढ़ने का विशेष अभ्यास कराया जाये। अनिवार्य संस्कृत में दिये गये पाठों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखना। हिन्दी से संस्कृत व संस्कृत से हिन्दी में अनुवाद करना।

### कक्षा छ से आठ तक के प्रश्नपत्रों का प्रारूप

हिन्दी में प्रश्न-पत्रों की संख्या एक या दो होगी। प्रथम प्रश्न-पत्र में पाठ्यपुस्तक, भारत के महान व्यक्तित्व एवं अनिवार्य संस्कृत पर आधारित प्रश्न एवं द्वितीय प्रश्नपत्र में व्याकरण, व्यवहारिक हिन्दी, प्रार्थनापत्र, पत्र लेखन, निबंध लेखन एवं अपठित पर आधारित प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे।

1- दिये गये गद्यांश एवं पद्यांश में से एक एक का सन्दर्भ सहित भावार्थ लिखो।

प्र0-2 क निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से केवल चार के उत्तर लिखो।

पाठ्यपुस्तक से छः प्रश्न दिये जायेंगे।

ख दिये गये गद्यांश को पढ़ कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो।

पाठ्यपुस्तक से दिया गया गद्यांश एवं उसपर पूछेंगये प्रश्न होंगे।

3- निम्न शब्दों की वर्तनी शुद्ध करके अर्थ लिखो।

4- निम्न शब्दों/मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्यों में प्रयोग करो।

5- निम्न के समानार्थी/पर्यायवाची/विलोम/तद्भव शब्द लिखो।

6- व्याकरण, अलंकार पर आधारित प्रश्न

7- भारत के महान व्यक्तित्व पर आधारित प्रश्न

8- संस्कृत में उत्तर लिखो।

9- संस्कृत से हिन्दी में अनुवाद करो।

10- हिन्दी से संस्कृत में अनुवाद करो।

11- व्यवहारिक हिन्दी, विभिन्न प्रकार के पत्र लेखन/प्रार्थनापत्र लेखन पर आधारित प्रश्न।

12- निबंध पर आधारित प्रश्न

13- अपठित पद्यांश, गद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्न

### **Syllabus of G K for Nur to LKG (oral)**

Parts of body: Only visible parts of body as hand, foot, head, hair, eyes, nose, ear, finger, teeth, tongue, lips, leg, toe, knee,

Name of ten fruits, ten flowers, ten birds, ten animals, five pet and five wild, five insects, colours, five vegetables, common objects of daily usage, objects in the classroom, relation and mother, father, son, daughter, uncle, aunt, brother, sister, cousin, grand mother, grand father,

shapes as circle, square, lines- slanting line, horizontal line, vertical line, semicircle, show pictures of as many objects as possible, ask students to collect these pictures paste them on the project file and write their names in decorative manner. For collecting pictures students may use old books or purchase charts of these objects. Arrange charts of these things. Display them in the classroom. If ready made charts are not available as per your requirement prepare yourself.

Teaching of GK and science should be made as much interesting and demonstrative as possible. If possible collect live things.

First only whole words should be taught. When the student has learnt sufficient words only then they should be asked to learn spelling of these words.

Pattern of question asked in the examination will be objective or fill in the blank type.

## **Syllabus of G K for UKG**

Parts of body: Only visible parts of body as hand, foot, head, hair, eyes, nose, ear, finger, teeth, tongue, lips, leg, toe, knee,

Name of ten fruits, ten flowers, ten birds, ten animals, five pet and five wild, five insects, colours, five vegetables, common objects of daily usage, objects in the classroom, relation and mother, father, son, daughter, uncle, aunt, brother, sister, cousin, grand mother, grand father,

shapes as triangle, rectangle, circle, square, line, kite, slanting line, horizontal line, vertical line, semicircle, show pictures of as many objects as possible, ask students to collect these pictures paste them on the project file and write their names in decorative manner. For collecting pictures students may use old books or purchase charts of these objects. Arrange charts of these things. Display them in the classroom.

If ready made charts are not available as per your requirement prepare yourself.

Teaching of GK and science should be made as much interesting and demonstrative as possible. If possible collect live things.

First only whole words should be taught. When the student has learnt sufficient words only then they should be asked to learn spelling of these words.

Pattern of question asked in the examination will be objective or fill in the blank type.

## **Syllabus of G K for First**

Upgrading of the knowledge of G K taught in UKG with most of the points common to both UKG and first but vocabulary should be increased at least two times. Parts of body. Name of ten fruits, ten flowers, ten birds, ten animals, five pet and five wild, five insects, colours, five vegetables, common objects of daily usage, objects in the classroom, in the house, relation and mother, father, son, daughter, uncle, aunt, brother, sister, cousin, grand mother, grand father,

Means of transport- train, bus, scooter, tonga, rickshaw, aeroplane, helicopter, bicycle.

Means of communication- introduction of Phone, Mobile.

About sun, stars, moon. Sun gives us light in the day, stars twinkle at the night, moon shines at the night.

What do they do?

A teacher in the school? A peon in the school?

A doctor? A postman?

A carpenter? A painter?

Games, indoor games, outdoor games, Traffic light, days of the week, months of the year, days in Feb. Days in a week- 7 days,

shapes as triangle, rectangle, circle, square, kite, straight line, slanting line, horizontal line, vertical line, semicircle, show pictures of as many objects as possible, ask students to collect these pictures paste them on the project file and write their names in decorative manner. For collecting pictures students may use old books or purchase charts of these objects. Arrange charts of these things. Display them in the classroom.

If ready made charts are not available as per your requirement prepare yourself.

Teaching of GK and science should be made as much interesting and demonstrative as possible. If possible collect live things.

First only whole words should be taught. When the students have learnt sufficient words only then they should be asked to learn spelling of these words.

Pattern of questions asked in the examination will be objective or fill in the blank type. Recognition of the pre drawn pictures,

### **Syllabus of G K for Second**

Upgrading of the knowledge of G K as taught in the first.

Some more parts of body, name of animals, plants, birds, insects, wild animals, pet animals, flesh eating animals, grass eating animals, egg laying animals, milk giving animals, animals that give, wool, honey, silk, meat, etc. load carrying animals, animals that live in water, in the trees, on the land, slow moving animals, fast animals, fastest running animal, biggest land animal, biggest animal, animals with four legs, animals with more than four legs. insects etc, animals with no legs snake etc, animals that can live both in water and on the land,

National Symbols, Animal, flower, bird, Tri-colour, some prominent leaders both live and dead. First Prime Minister, Some important days, dates,

Trees, plants, herbs, shrubs, creepers, pulses, grains,

recognition of some common things by their pictures as picture of mobile, calculator, fridge, computer, crane, means of transport, some common objects of daily usage. some workers- teacher, principal, painter, electrician, plumber, artist, postman, nurse, doctor, pilot, watchman, gardener,

About our earth, sun, moon, star, days, time, hour, minute, second, measure of length, weight, volume as we measure milk in litre, wheat in kilo and cloth in metre etc.

Shapes, knowledge of full, half, one-third, one-fourth by shape or distribution of objects only.

Project and demonstrative method of teaching should be adopted.

Rules of safety in the home, in the playground, in the school, on the road etc.

## **Syllabus of G K for class Third**

Upgrading of the knowledge of GK as taught in the class second. Most of the points in class third will be the same as in class second. Some advance knowledge should be given elaborating the same point.

About our country. Name of some states and their capital, name of national capital, some, ministers, current chief minister, prime minister, president, old Presidents and Prime ministers. Some famous personalities both (contemporary and past). Leaders known with other popular names as Chacha, Bal, Pal, Iron Man etc. Important days, dates, some important games, their players, number of players in their team, indoor and outdoor games, some important events with respect to games. some terms of games as wicket, catch, LBW, goal, goalkeeper, about tennis, lawn tennis, badminton,

Names of some rivers, cities, mountains etc

About computer.

Means of transport, communication, post office, letters, postcard, inland letter, telegram, telephone, fax, email, internet,

some machine as sewing machine, washing machine, AC, refrigerator, cooler, crane, road roller, dumper, tank, tanker, tractor, trolley,

Some facts longest, shortest, biggest, smallest, etc. Uses of electric and some electric appliances as electric iron, toaster, heater, mixer, grinder, juicer,

some discoveries as steam engine, electric bulb, telephone, telegraph, tape recorder, sewing machines, steam engine,

kinds of animal four legged, egg laying, young one giving, milk giving, flesh eating, grass eating, feeding on dead animals, living on other live animals as lice, leach, mosquito, bed bug, first aid, how to avoid accidents, rules of road, rules of safety, how to check bleeding, some antonyms, sound (voice) of animals, names of baby animals, group of animals ( collective nouns), houses of animals as dog, horse, lion, birds, sheep etc.

## **Syllabus of G K for class Fourth and Fifth**

Teaching points of G K for fourth and fifth are so common that no demarcation line can be drawn between them. The standard of knowledge will be gradually increased for fifth. Some harder facts, example will be given in class fifth as compared to those given to the students of class fourth.

Upgrading of what has been taught in class third.

Some facts of our country, historical, geographical, religious, political, social. Names of rivers, mountains, dams, deserts, National parks, sanctuaries, forests, main crops of some regions, Coal, iron, Paper, fertilizer, Cane Sugar, Cement, Cotton, Cloth, Dry fruit, producing cities, places etc, some facts of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Darjeeling, West Bengal, Hottest, Coldest, Wettest place of India, world, some longest, biggest, smallest, largest of the world, Great leaders of our country both past and present, some great personalities in different fields as freedom fighter, religious leaders, scientists, social leaders as Mahatma Gandhi, Dr Zakir Husain, Abul Kalam Azad, Ashfaqullah, Bismil, Bhagat Singh, Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Jawaher lal Nehru, Dr Homi Jahangeer Bhabha, Jamshed Ji Tata, Sarabhai, A P J Abdul Kalam both as a scientist and as President of India, Prime Ministers and presidents of India from first to the current in order, states and their capital, some main countries 10 from Asia, five from Africa, five from Europe and one each from America and Australia, their capital currencies of some of them, language, main religion dominant population, some geographical terms as island, ocean, continent, Antarctica, glacier, top, valley, gulf, strait, coast, desert, cape, physical division of India, some facts about UP, new names of some cities of India, countries of the worlds, places known with special names as the land of the rising moon, pink city etc, some cities of India and their importance with reference to their products, population, language, literacy, area, some specialty, some historical buildings as the Taj Mahal, Hawa Mahal, Ajanta Ellora caves, Golden Temple, Sun Temple, Konark Temple, Red Fort, Jama Masjid of Delhi, Gol Darwaza, Buland Darwaza, etc. their importance and place of finding. some electronic gadgets as calculator, mobile, digital diary, lap top computer, etc. parts and function of computer,

Some facts from animal and plant kingdom, names of young one of some more animals than taught in 3<sup>rd</sup>, Homes of some more animals, some collective nouns, some antonyms, some synonyms, some abbreviations and acronyms.

Some current who's. Some current event with relation to games, political changes, major event of the world based on latest news. till 15 days before examination.

News papers, names of some Hindi, Urdu and English newspapers published from Delhi and Lucknow. Some local newspapers published from Faizabad. Names of some news magazines and India Today, Outlook, Frontline, etc. Some Islamic general knowledge regarding what is Islam, Prophet Muhammad PBUH, some other prophets, some facts regarding the Holy Qur'an, Pillars of Islam, *Jannat*, *Dozakh*, Some terms as *Namaz*, *Roza*, *Haj*, *Zakat Farz*, *Sunnat*, *Wajib*, *Nafl*, *Haram*, *Halal*, *Paki*, *Napaki*,

Some facts about *farishte*. Who are they? What do they do? What work is assigned to whom. About Qayamah i.e. life after death. ( Teaching of Islamic general knowledge should be limited to the course prescribed in *Sachcha Deen* part 2 MMI Publishers Delhi.

Some Islamic etiquettes. Manners, How to behave with parents, teachers, guests, fellow students, seniors, juniors, friend, younger ones, elder ones, How to thank, ask question, seek someone's attention, beg pardon, how to ask someone to repeat his saying? How to greet and see off someone.

Means of recreation, TV, Cinema, Magic shows, circus, parks, amusement parks, science parks, libraries, story reading, their usefulness and bad effects, What does islam say about recreation,

Hobbies, what are hobbies, what are good and bad hobbies. How hobbies can be used in education, in creativity, stamp collection, gem stone collections, coin collection, use of scrap book for collecting news, important facts, pictures etc.

Some scientific facts as light travels faster than sound. Things (mostly metals and fluids) expand on increase in the temperature.

Some facts regarding bad and good conductor of heat and electric, some facts about light, sound etc.

For mental development some puzzles, reasoning, series completing, finding odd man out, missing number, graphical reasoning as which figure will be the next, data analysis, relation telling questions, finding difference between two apparently identical drawings, picture completing, story completing, exercises.

## Syllabus of English for 2<sup>nd</sup> Hindi Medium

### First Year of English Teaching

Introduction of English Alphabet, Capital and small letters, reading and writing, one word with each letter,

word with short of a, e, i, o, u as bat, red, sit, box, bus, etc.

simple three to four lettered words mostly noun or very easy verbs. Give meaning of these words also. For example-

Bat बल्ला

cat बिल्ली

Red लाल

Box बाक्स

Hut झोंपड़ी

Oral teaching. Teach by drill method. Collective teaching.

Rhyme: Three or four rhymes.

Twinkle Twinkle little star...

Ba Ba black sheep.....

Johney Johney! Yes Papa.....

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.....

Names of some parts of body as hand, head, mouth, teeth, leg, foot, eyes, nose, ear, hair, finger, thumb, toe,

name of some animals as cow, goat, rabbit, deer, lion, tiger, camel, jackal, ass, horse, dog, cat,

Name of some birds as hen, crow, sparrow, peacock, owl,

name of some flowers as rose, lotus, jasmine, goldmuhor, dahlia, pansy, marigold

Name of some fruits as apple, banana, guava, papaya, orange, coconut, grape,

Some relations as father, mother, sister, brother, son, daughter

Name of some articles as chalk, duster, chair, table, room, class, desk, bench, book, copy, pen, pencil, eraser, cutter, bulb, fan, tube light, switch, door,

bathroom, kitchen, bedroom, razor, lock, key, mat, top, bat, ball, balloon, umbrella, shoes, socks, shirt,

Some imperatives as- Sit down. Come here. Keep quiet. Don't talk. Stand up.

Some question answers as May I come in sir? May I go out sir? What is your name?

Numbers one to ten.

नोट:- अंग्रेजी पढ़ाने का प्रत्यक्ष तरीका **direct method** अपनाएं। इस में हिन्दी में बार बार अर्थ बताने के बजाए सीधे अंग्रेजी शब्दों का प्रयोग करें और इशारों और अभ्यास के जरिये उसका मतलब स्पष्ट करें जैसे। आप सब बच्चों को खड़ा कर दें और स्वयं भी खड़े होजाएं अब बच्चों को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहें **Sit down**. यह कहते हुए स्वयं बैठे और बच्चों को बैठने का इशारा करें। बार बार ऐसा करने पर बच्चें समझ जाएंगें कि **Sit down** कहने पर बैठा जाता है। इसी प्रकार **stand up, come here, keep quiet, don't talk** का अभ्यास कराके याद कराया जासकता है। भाषा का विकास नकल करके और दूसरों को बार बार बोलता और किसी शब्द का प्रयोग किन्हीं अर्थों में करते हुये देख कर होता है। बच्चे बहुत से ऐसे शब्द दूसरों का प्रयोग करते हुये सुनकर बिल्कुल ठीक ठीक प्रयोग करने लगते हैं जिनके वे सही अर्थ भी नहीं बता सकते जैसे तरीका **mobile, remote, calculator, blackboard**, इसी प्रकार आप भी बार बार प्रयोग के जरिये उनके शब्द भण्डार में काफ़ी बढ़ोत्तरी करसकते हैं। याद रहे बच्चों के सीखने और याद करने की क्षमता बड़ों की तुलना में दस गुना अधिक होती है। आवश्यकता केवल उसका सदुपयोग कराने की है। बच्चे जितनी जल्दी याद करते हैं उतनी ही जल्दी भूलते भी है इस लिए उनको याद की हुई चीज़ को बार बार अभ्यास के द्वारा याद रखवान पड़ता है। इस का सबसे अच्छा तरीका सामूहिक **drill** है। **Rhyme, Word Power, Command** वाले **sentences** तो इसी प्रकार याद कराये जायें।

## Syllabus of English for class 3<sup>rd</sup>

Second year of English teaching

Besides prescribed text books the following structures should be taught in 3<sup>rd</sup>. Use of This is ....., That is ... These are ....., Those are..., I am a boy/girl/teacher... You are a ... He is a .... She is a ...

Use of 'a' and 'an' with noun both in sentences and alone. e.g This is a book. This is an orange. A pen. An apple etc.

Three rhymes other than those taught in class 2<sup>nd</sup>. Development of word power. More words of common usage be taught.

### **Conversation/oral teaching.**

*Question-Answer as:*

What is this? This is a book. What is that. What are these? What are those? What is your name? What is your father's name? What is your school's name?

*Name of birds, animals, flowers, vegetables, fruit*

**The following points may be taught using project method. Ask students to collect pictures of these, paste them in their project file and write their name below each. They can learn them from this file. Only memorizing these words is sufficient. Spelling of only very easy words is to be learnt by heart.**

**Birds:** crow, pigeon, sparrow, hen, peacock, duck, owl, eagle

**Animals:** tiger, lion, deer, jackal, fox, cow, goat, sheep, bull, ox, buffalo, horse, ass, donkey, monkey, dog, cat, rabbit, rat, camel, elephant,

**Flowers:** rose, daisy, dahlia, pansy, marigold, goldmohur, lotus, jasmine, sunflower, etc.

**Fruits:** apple, guava, mango, litchi, grape, coconut, banana, lemon, water-melon, musk-melon, etc.

**Vegetable:** radish, carrot, brinjal, potato, tomato, onion (अन्यन पढते हैं)

**Some relations** as father, mother, sister, brother, son, daughter, cousin

**Name of some articles** as *chalk, duster, chair, table, room, class, desk, bench, book, copy, pen, pencil, eraser, cutter, bulb, fan, tube-light, switch, door, bathroom, kitchen, bedroom, razor, lock, key, mat, top, bat, ball, football, stumps, balloon, umbrella, shoes, socks, shirt, trousers, scissors, glasses ( चश्मा), spoon, plate, cup, saucer, tap, bowl, knife, jug, thermos, tea, milk, coffee, toffee, chocolate, bread, butter, toast,*

**More parts of body.**

**Some action words** as write, read, come, go, play, sit, stand, open, close, Use of them as imperative sentences as described below.

*Open the door. Close the window. Open your eyes. Read the book. Write. Go there. Come here. Get/go out. Come in. Sit down. Stand up Do not play. Don't talk.*

Some opposite pairs as: cold-hot, big-small, new-old, white-black, long-short, day-night, fat-thin, in-out, come-go,

**Numbers up to 20.**

**Spelling up to ten.**

**Name of days of the week.**

## Syllabus of English for 4<sup>th</sup>

### Third Year of English Teaching

Besides prescribed text books the following structures should be taught in 3<sup>rd</sup>. Use of This is ....., That is ... These are ....., Those are..., I am a boy/girl/teacher... You are a ... He is a .... She is a ...

Use of 'a' and 'an' with noun both in sentences and alone, e.g. This is a book. This is an orange. A pen. An apple etc.

Use of in, on, under, near, behind, in front of, between, in full sentences as  
The bus is behind the car. The book is on the table.

Use of Has/Have as I have a pen. You have a book. She has a pencil.

Use of can as. I can run. Birds can fly. Fish can swim. Correct use of He, his, She, her. Example. She is your sister. You are her brother.

Development of word power. More words of common usage should be taught.

Singular plural. Making of plural by adding 's' or 'es' only. Entirely different plurals as man-men, ox, oxen, foot-feet, tooth-teeth. Some opposite words.

#### **Conversation/oral teaching.**

*Question-Answer as:*

What is this? This is a book. What is that. What are these? What are those? What is your name? What is your father's name? What is your school's name? Where is the book? Where is your school/house? etc.

*Name of birds, animals, flowers, vegetables, fruit*

**The following points may be taught using project method. Ask students to collect pictures of these, paste them in their project file and write their names below each. They can learn them from this file. Only memorizing these words is sufficient. Spelling of only very easy words is to be learnt by heart.**

**Birds:** *crow, pigeon, sparrow, hen, peacock, duck, owl, eagle*

**Animals:** *tiger, lion, deer, jackal, fox, cow, goat, sheep, bull, ox, buffalo, horse, ass, donkey, monkey, dog, cat, rabbit, rat, camel, elephant, frog, snake, mole,*

**Insects:** *mosquito, ant, wasp, bee, house fly, butterfly*

**Flowers:** *rose, daisy, dahlia, pansy, marigold, goldmohur, lotus, jasmine, sunflower, etc.*

**Fruits:** *apple, guava, mango, litchi, grape, coconut, banana, lemon, water-melon, musk-melon, etc.*

**Vegetable:** *radish, carrot, brinjal, potato, tomato, onion (अनयन पढते हैं)ginger, gourd, turnip,*

**Some relations** *as father, mother, sister, brother, son, daughter, cousin, grandfather, grandmother, uncle, aunt,*

**Name of some articles** *as chalk, duster, chair, table, room, class, desk, bench, book, copy, pen, pencil, eraser, cutter, bulb, fan, tubelight, switch, door, bathroom, kitchen, bedroom, razor, lock, key, mat, top, bat, ball, football, stumps, balloon, umbrella, shoes, sock, shirt, trousers, scissors, glasses (चश्मा), spoon, plate, cup, saucer, tap, bowl, knife, jug, thermos, tea, milk, coffee, toffee, chocolate, bread, butter, toast, wiper, rice, gram, flour, pulses, groundnut,*

**More parts of body.**

**Some action words** *as write, read, come, go, play, sit, stand, open, close, fly, swim, bring, eat, drink, sleep, run, walk, catch, listen, show, see, push, pull, cut, rub, fill, fit, fix, look, Use of them as imperative sentences as described below.*

*Open the door. Close the window. Open your eyes. Read the book. Write. Go there. Come here. Get/go out. Come in. Sit down. Stand up Do not play. Don't talk..*

Some opposite pairs as: cold-hot, big-small, new-old, white-black, long-short, day-night, fat-thin, in-out, come-go,

**Name of time as morning, noon, evening, night, dawn,**

**Numbers upto 100. Spelling upto twenty and of 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100**

**Names of days of the week with spelling. Name of months with spelling.**

*Note: in class 4<sup>th</sup> students will be asked and encouraged to increase vocabulary with correct spelling and pronunciation. However, spelling of very difficult words may be ignored. Correct pronunciation will be taught specially of those words which start with 'w' and 'v' or end with r. r and the end of the word is not clearly pronounced. Water is pronounced WATE' and not WATER. Form is not pronounced FORM but FOM. Similarly Warm=wom, firm=FIM, Father=FATHE' (बच्चों को बताया जाये कि जब अंग्रेजी में r किसी शब्द के अन्त में आता है या बीच में आता है और उसके बाद के अक्षर पर कोई मात्रा नहीं आती तो उस r को न के बराबर पढ़ते है जैसे मदर को मद वाटर को वाट पढ़ेंगे।)*

*went (वेन्ट) is pronounced with round lips and vent (वेन्ट) is pronounced with flat lips. (बच्चों को बताया जाये कि w से आरम्भ होने वाले शब्दों को होंठ गोल करके पढ़ते है जबकि v से आरम्भ होने वाले शब्दों को होंठ पतला करके पढ़ते है। इसेका बहुत अधिक अभ्यास कराया जाये। अंग्रेजी पढ़ाते वक्त उसी तरह अंग्रेजी लहजे को सिखाया जाये जिस तरह कुतआपाक पढ़ाते वक्त अरबी लहजा सिखाया जाता है। अध्यापक स्वयं भी अच्छी तरह सीख ले और बच्चों को भी सिखाये। o वाले शब्दों के उच्चारण में होंठ को लम्बा और गोल दोनों साथ साथ किया जाएगा जैसे dog का डाग नहीं बल्कि डॉग डा कहते वक्त हांट गोल भी होगा और साथ की आ की तरह खींचा भी जाएगा। उच्चारण हिन्दी में न लिखाया जाये बल्कि बोलकर अभ्यास के जरिये ही सिखाया और कण्ठस्थ कराया जाये बहुत से शब्दों का उच्चारण लिखना सम्भव नहीं जैसे Tale और tell का उच्चारण अलग अलग है मगर हिन्दी में दोनो को टेल लिखना पड़ेगा हालांकि पहले में टे को खींचकर पढ़ेंगे और दूसरे में टे को हल्का या जल्दी से पढ़ेंगे। पढ़ने के अन्तर से दोनो के अर्थ भिन्न हो जायेंगे। इसी प्रकार*

**fell = काट कर गिराना      fail = असफल      well = ठीक या कुंआ      wail = विलाप करना**

**sell = बेचना      sale = बिक्री      shed = छोड़ना      shade = छाया**

**red = लाल      raid = छापा मारना      wet = गीला      wait = प्रतीक्षा करना**

**bet = शर्त लगाना      bait = मछली आदि पकडने के लिये चारा, लालच देकर फंसाना)**

## **Syllabus of English for 5<sup>th</sup>**

### **Fourth Year of English Teaching**

**Text Book: Basic English Reader Part 1 (for class 6<sup>th</sup>) First Half only.**

Besides text book the following structures are to be taught.

Present continuous, past continuous affirmative, negative and interrogative. As  
Are you reading a book? Yes, I am reading a book. No, I am not reading a book.

Use of in, on, under, near, far, between, in front of, over, above, out,

Use of 'will' as in future indefinite affirmative and negative, use of 'can', 'have',  
'has', as, I have a book. Can you swim? Yes, I can swim. Will you play/ No I will  
not play. Use of 'There is ...' and 'There are..' as There is a book on the table.

There are 40 chairs in the room.

Opposite words, singular plural, gender, four kinds of gender, noun, pronoun and  
adjective only recognition or picking out of these words in a sentences

Use of I, me, my, you, your, he, him, his, she, her, they, them, their,

Some more relations as husband, wife, son-in-law, mother-in-law, daughter-in-  
law, parents, niece, nephew, etc.

Time telling as 4 o' clock, half past three, a quarter to five, a quarter past six etc.

Number spelling up to thousand.

Translation from Hindi to English and vice a versa. Question answer from text  
book. Correction of sentences, rearrangement of words to make meaningful  
sentences. Rearrangement of jumbled letters to make words, completing spelling.  
Completing sentence. fill in the blank with verbs, preposition, pronouns by  
choosing from the words given in the bracket. Writing 5 to 10 sentences on any  
topic.

*Sample question paper*

*Time 2.30 hrs*

*Class 5<sup>th</sup>*

*Subject: English*

*MM 60*

- 1. Answer the following questions.( 5 or 6 questions from text book)*
- 2. Give meaning of the following words. ( 5 to 7 words)*
- 3. Correct the spelling of incorrect words. ( 5 to 7 words)*
- 4. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.  
( 5 to 7 sentences)*
- 5. Fill in the blanks by choosing correct words from the bracket.  
( 5 to 7 sentences)*
- 6. Give opposite words. ( 5 to 7 words)*
- 7. Use the words to make sentences. ( 5 to 7 words)*
- 8. Pick out noun, pronoun and adjective from the following.*
- 9. Tell gender of the following. ( 5 to 7 words)*
- 10. Give plural forms of the following. ( 5 to 7 words)*
- 11. Translate into Hindi. ( 5 to 7 words and or sentences)*
- 12. Translate into English. ( 5 to 7 words and or sentences)*
- 13. Write 5 sentences on The Cow or The Horse. ( OPTIONAL)*
- 13. Write in spelling ( Number-4089, 1694) ( time 3:15, 2:45, 4:30)*

## **Syllabus of English for 6<sup>th</sup>**

### **Fifth Year of English Teaching**

**Text Book: Basic English Reader Part 1 (for class 6<sup>th</sup>) full book.**

Besides text book following structures are to be taught.

Present, past and future indefinite. Affirmative, negative and interrogative, Present continuous, past continuous affirmative, negative and interrogative. As Are you reading a book? Yes, I am reading a book. No, I am not reading a book.

Use of in, on, under, near, far, between, in front of, over, above, out,

Use of will as in future indefinite affirmative and negative, use of can, have, has, as I have a book. Can you swim? Yes, I can swim. Will you play? No, I will not play. Use of 'There is ...' and 'There are..', as, There is a book on the table. There are 40 chairs in the room.

Opposite words, singular plural, gender, four kinds of gender, noun, pronoun, verb and adjective only recognition or picking out of these words in a sentences.

Present and past forms of some common verbs. Imperative sentences. As Sit down. Don't talk. Don't waste your time.

Use of I, me, my, you, your, he, him, his, she, her, they, them, their,

Some more relations as husband, wife, son-in-law, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, parents, niece, nephew, etc.

Time telling as 4 o' clock, half past three, a quarter to five, a quarter past six etc.

Number spelling up to thousand.

Translation from Hindi to English and vice a versa. Question answer from text book. Correction of sentences, rearrangement of words to make meaningful sentences. Rearrangement of jumbled letters to make words, completing spelling.

Completing sentence. fill in the blank with verbs, preposition, pronouns by choosing from the words given in the bracket. writing 5 to 10 sentences on any topic.

*Sample question paper*

*Time 2.30 hrs*

*Class 6<sup>th</sup>*

*Subject: English*

*MM 60*

1. *Answer the following questions.( 5 or 6 questions from text book)*
2. *Give meaning of the following words. ( 5 to 7 words)*
3. *Correct the spelling of incorrect words. ( 5 to 7 words)*
4. *Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.  
( 5 to 7 sentences)*
5. *Fill in the blanks by choosing correct words from the bracket.  
( 5 to 7 sentences)*
6. *Give opposite words. ( 5 to 7 words)*
7. *Use the words to make sentences. ( 5 to 7 words)*
8. *Pick out noun, pronoun and adjective from the following.*
9. *Tell gender of the following. ( 5 to 7 words)*
10. *Give plural forms of the following. ( 5 to 7 words)*
11. *Translate into Hindi. ( 5 to 7 words and or sentences)*
12. *Translate into English. ( 5 to 7 words and or sentences)*
13. *Write 5 sentences on The Cow or The Horse.*
14. *Write in spelling ( Number-4089, 1694) ( time 3:15, 2:45, 4:30)*

## **Syllabus of English for 7<sup>th</sup>**

### **Sixth Year of English Teaching**

**Text Book: Basic English Reader Part II ( for class 7<sup>th</sup>) full book.**

Following structures.

Indefinite, Continuous and perfect of Present, past and future.

Use of in, on, under, near, far, between, in front of, over, above, out,

Use of can, may, could, should, has, have, must

Kind of sentences. assertive, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory.

Introduction and use of Noun, Pronoun, verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition and conjunction. Use of 'a', 'an' and 'the'.

Opposite words, singular plural, gender, four kinds of gender, noun, pronoun, Present and Past form of some common verbs. Imperative sentences. As Sit down.

Don't talk. Don't waste your time.

Knowledge of some contracted form as I'll= I will, I've= I have, You'r= You are.

It's= It is. That's= That is. Didn't= did not etc.

Translation from Hindi to English and vice a versa. Question answer from text book. Correction of sentences, rearrangement of words to make meaningful sentences. Rearrangement of jumbled letters to make words, completing spelling.

Completing sentence. fill in the blank with verbs, preposition, pronouns by choosing from the words given in the bracket. writing 5 to 10 sentences on any topic. Application for leave.

**Sample question paper**

*Time 2.30 hrs*

*Class 7<sup>th</sup>*

*Subject: English*

*MM60*

1. Answer the following questions. ( 5 or 6 questions from text book)
2. Give meaning of the following words. ( 5 to 7 words)
3. Correct the spelling of incorrect words. ( 5 to 7 words)
4. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences. ( 5 to 7 sentences)
5. Fill in the blanks by choosing correct words from the bracket.  
( 5 to 7 sentences)
6. Give opposite words. ( 5 to 7 words)
7. Use the words to make sentences. ( 5 to 7 words)
8. Pick out noun, pronoun, verb and adjective from the following.
9. Correct the following sentences. ( grammatical mistakes)
10. Tell gender of the following. ( 5 to 7 words)
11. Give plural forms of the following. ( 5 to 7 words)
12. Translate into Hindi. ( 5 to 7 words and or sentences)
13. Translate into English. ( 5 to 7 words and or sentences)
14. Write 10 sentences on The Cow or The Horse.
15. Write an application for leave.

## **Syllabus of English for 8<sup>th</sup>**

### **Seventh Year of English Teaching**

**Text Book: Basic English Reader Part III (for class 8<sup>th</sup>) full book.**

Besides text book following structures are to be taught.

Tense based translation- Hindi to English and vice versa.

Indefinite, Continuous and perfect and perfect continuous of Present, past and future. Passive.

Sentences of the following type.

#### **ACTIVE VOICE**

I write a letter.

I do not write a letter.

Do I write a letter?

Do I not write a letter?

Don't I write a letter.

When do I write a letter?

Why do I write a letter? Why do I not write a letter?

I am writing a letter.

I am not writing a letter.

Am I writing a letter?

Am I not writing a letter?

Why am I writing a letter?

Why am I not writing a letter?

I have written a letter.

I have not written a letter.

Have I written a letter? Haven't I written a letter?

Why have I written a letter? Why have I not written a letter?

I have been writing a letter for/since 10 minutes/4 o' clock.

I have not been writing a letter...

Have I been writing a letter ... Have I not been writing a letter..

Why have I been writing a letter.... Why have I not been writing a letter...

#### **PASSIVE VOICE**

A letter is written by me.

A letter is not written by me.

Is a letter written by me?

Is a letter not written by me?

Why is a letter written by me? Why is a letter not written by me?

A letter was written by me.

A letter was not written by me.

Is a letter written by me?

Was a letter not written by me?

Why was a letter written by me?

Why was a letter not written by me?

A letter has been written by me.      A letter has not been written by me.

Is a letter written by me?      Has a letter not been written by me?

Why has a letter been written by me?

Why has a letter not been written by me?

**SIMILARLY SENTENCES IN PAST AND FUTURE TENSE MUST BE TAUGHT.**

**Passive voice of can, should, must and may as-**

Water should be saved.    He can be fined. You must be punished.

Attendance must be taken in the first period.

Inter-conversion of these sentences.

Noun: number, gender, countable, uncountable, kinds of noun, common, proper, collective. abstract.

Pronoun: number, gender, person.

Adjective: degree Positive , Comparative and Superlative

Preposition. in, on, under, from, to, by, at, into, off, upon, within, inside, outside, near, far, between, among, behind, in front of, beside, with, since, for words followed by fixed prepositions as agree *with*, fond *of*, made of, suffering *from*, died *of* cholera, buy for Rs 50. etc.

conjunction. Introduction and usage. and, but, yet, or, either..or.., neither.. nor..

Use of 'wh' words as who, what, which, why....

Use of can, could, may might, should, must,

Structures: (verb to be) + about to + verb e.g. He is about to come. It is about to rain.

Have/Has/Had+ to+verb, as, I have to teach English. He has to go to Lucknow. He had to pay the fine. *जाना है/जाना था/जाना पड़ा वाले वाक्यों का अभ्यास।*

Structure as There is a cow under the tree. There are many rivers in India. India has many rivers. I have a pen. He has three sisters.

Introduction of infinitive (to+verb, gerund i.e. verb+ing and participle i.e. verb+ing but with different meaning)

Students should be explained that verbs ending in ‘-ing’ have different meaning and different usage as-

I am walking. (walking= *टहल रहा*) ‘walking’ is a finite verb

walking is a good exercise. (walking= *टहलना*) ‘walking’ is a gerund verb

I saw him walking in the field. (walking= *टहलते हुये*) ‘walking’ is a participle

Examples of infinitive.

He went Agra to see the Taj.

I want to go to lucknow to visit my uncle.

They went to zoo to see the animals and birds.

I want to write a letter.

**बताया जाये कि infinitive और gerund दोनों के अर्थ ‘ना’ से होते हैं**

Kind of sentences. assertive, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory.

Simple direct and indirect narration.

Some homophones. as write, right, too, two, to, sit, sight. with meaning and use in sentences.

Punctuation Marks.

Introduction and use of Personal pronouns. Knowledge of First, Second and third person. Verb- weak and strong verbs, transitive and intransitive verbs,

Opposite words, singular plural, gender, four kinds of gender, noun, pronoun,

Present and Past form of some common verbs. Imperative sentences. As Sit down.

Don’t talk. Don’t waste your time.

Knowledge of some contracted form as I’ll= I will, I’ve= I have, You’r= You are.

It’s= It is. That’s= That is. Didn’t= did not etc.

Translation from Hindi to English and vice a versa. Question answer from text book. Correction of sentences, rearrangement of words to make meaningful

sentences. Rearrangement of jumbled letters to make words, completing spelling.

Completing sentence. fill in the blank with different parts of speech. by choosing from the words given in the bracket. Application for leave.

*Sample question paper*

*Time 2.30 hrs                      Class 8<sup>th</sup>                      Subject: English First paper                      MM 35*

1. Read the given passage and answer the questions put there on.
2. Answer the following questions.                      ( 5 or 6 questions from text book)
3. Give meaning of the following words. ( 5 to 7 words)
4. Correct the spelling of incorrect words. ( 5 to 7 words)
5. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences. ( 5 to 7 sentences)
6. Fill in the blanks by choosing correct words from the bracket.  
( 5 to 7 sentences)
7. Give antonyms (opposite words). ( 5 to 7 words)
8. Use the words to make sentences. ( 5 to 7 words)

*Sample question paper*

*Time 2.30 hrs                      Class 8<sup>th</sup>                      Subject: English Second Paper                      MM 40*

1. Fill in the blanks with correct form the verbs given within the bracket.
2. Correct the following sentences. (grammatical mistakes)
3. Change the gender of the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.
4. Give plural forms of the following.
5. Change the following as directed.
6. Fill in the blanks with correct degree of the given adjectives.
7. Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition.
8. Translate into Hindi. ( Paragraph)
9. Translate into English. ( assorted sentences)
10. Write an essay on any one.
11. Write an application for two days leave.