

1. Tenses

Here is a list or rules of these tenses

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	Ist form + s / es	am / is / are + Ist form + ing	have / has + IIIrd form	have / has been + Ist form + ing
Past	IIInd form	was / were + Ist form + ing	had + IIIrd form	had been + Ist form + ing
Future	will / shall + Ist form	will be + Ist form + ing	will have + IIIrd form	will have been + Ist form + ing

2. Sub-Verb Agreement

Summary Of Subject-Verb Agreement

EWL

- * Singular subjects take singular verbs and plural subjects take plural verbs.
- * If there is more than one noun/pronoun in the subject, you need to work out which one the verb refers to. This is the head noun and the verb must agree with it. It will not always be the noun or pronoun directly in front of the verb.
- * If two nouns are joined by "and" you use a plural verb.
- * If two nouns are joined by "or" or "nor", you generally use a singular verb.
- * Words like "each", "every" and "neither" take singular verbs.
- * Words like "several", "many" and "few" take plural verbs.
- * Words like "all", "most", "any" and "some" take a singular verb with non-count nouns, but a plural verb with plural nouns.
- * Collective nouns like "family", "community" and "majority" take a singular verb if their focus is on the whole entity. However, they take a plural verb if the focus is on individual members of the entity.
- * Some words appear to be plural but are actually singular, so they take a singular verb (e.g. *politics, athletics, news*).
- * You cannot make plurals out of some commonly used academic words (e.g. *evidence, information*).



3. Voices

How to change Active voice to Passive voice

Here you will understand how to change the tenses and how to change helping verb. And as usual all other rules will be applied accordingly.

<p>Present indefinite Present indefinite will be changed into present continues.</p>	<p>Present continues Present continues will not be changed but after the helping verb "being" will be added.</p>	<p>Present perfect Present perfect will be changed into present perfect continues.</p>	<p>Present perfect continues Present perfect continues will not be changed.</p>
<p>Past indefinite Past indefinite will be changed into Past continues.</p>	<p>Past continues Past continues will not be changed but after the helping verb "being" will be added.</p>	<p>Past perfect Past perfect will be changed into Past perfect continues.</p>	<p>Past perfect continues Past perfect continues will not be changed.</p>
<p>Future indefinite Future indefinite will be changed into Future continues.</p>	<p>Future continues Future continues will not be changed.</p>	<p>Future perfect Future perfect will be changed into Future perfect continues.</p>	<p>Future perfect continues Future perfect continues will not be changed.</p>

4. Reported Speech

TENSE	DIRECT SPEECH	TENSE	REPORTED SPEECH
PRESENT SIMPLE V/Vs (do, does)	"I work hard."	PAST SIMPLE Ved/V2 (did)	He said that he worked hard.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS am/is/are + Ving	"I am working hard."	PAST CONTINUOUS was/were + Ving	He said that he was working hard.
PAST SIMPLE Ved/V2 (did)	"I worked hard."	PAST PERFECT had + Ved/V3	He said that he had worked hard.
PAST CONTINUOUS was/were + Ving	"I was working hard."	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS had been + Ving	He said that he had been working hard.
PRESENT PERFECT have/has + Ved/V3	"I have worked hard."	PAST PERFECT had + Ved/V3	He said that he had worked hard.
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS have/has been + Ving	"I have been working hard."	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS had been + Ving	He said that he had been working hard.
FUTURE SIMPLE will + V	"I will work hard."	CONDITIONAL would + V	He said that he would work hard.

5. Determiners



6. Formal letters

Format –

Senders' address

Date

Receiver's designation and Address

Subject

Salutation

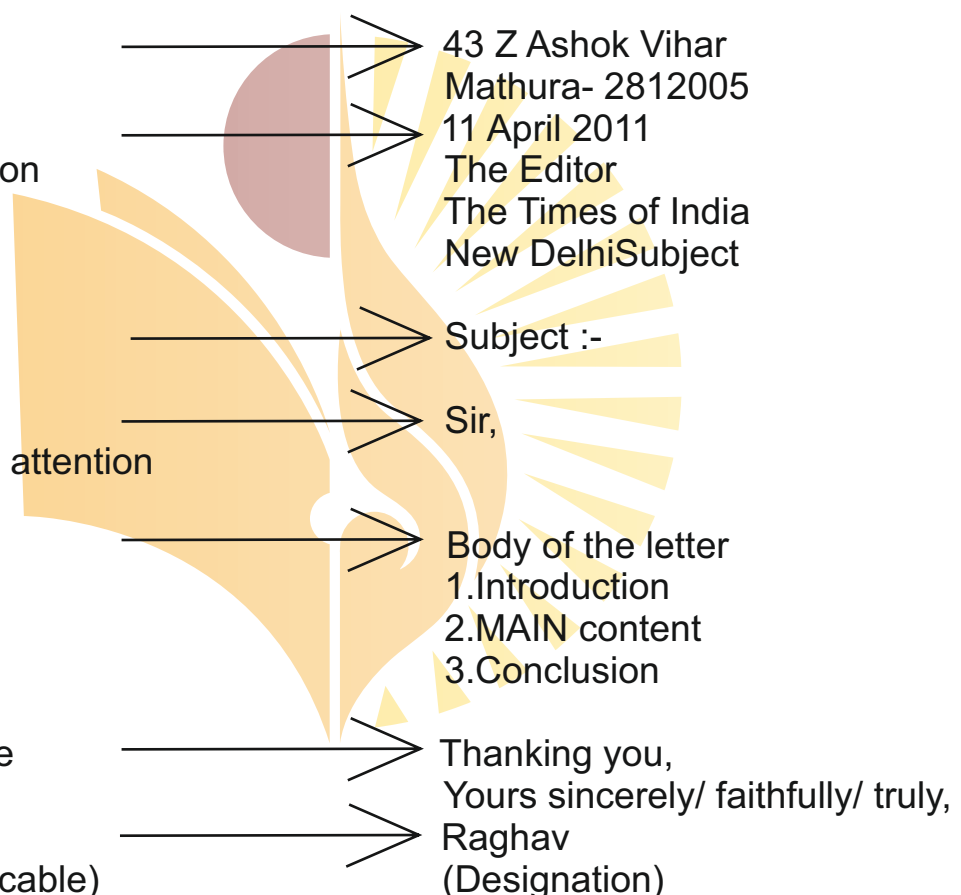
Subject line to focus attention

Body

Complimentary close

Sender's Name

Designation (If Applicable)



Story Writing

Story Writing:

Every story has a beginning, middle, and an end. A story is divided into paragraphs. The first paragraph is introductory while the last one contains the conclusion. The paragraphs in the middle serve to develop the story.

Characteristics Of A Good Story:

1. Write a catchy first paragraph
2. Develop your characters
3. Choose a point of view
4. Write meaningful dialogue
5. Use setting and context—setting includes the time, location, context and atmosphere where the plot takes place.
6. Set up the plot—A plot is a series of events deliberately arranged so as to reveal their dramatic, thematic and emotional significance.
7. Create conflict and tension—conflict produces tension that makes the story begin. Tension is created by the opposition between the character or character and internal or external forces or conditions.
8. Build to a crisis or climax—this is the turning point of the story.
9. Find a resolution—the solution to the conflict is resolved.

Stories are accounts of real or fictional incidents narrated in an interesting manner. A story needs to be planned well. Every story has some people who are the characters, their actions and reactions form the story. There has to be a background or a place which is referred to as the setting of the story. A writer also needs to think of additional details to make characters more realistic.

The different things that make a story are:

- Plot
- Characters
- Setting

Story Writing Topics to Remember

- The story needs to be original.
- The story needs to be told in an interesting manner.
- The story needs to have a message.

Figure of speech

1. Alliteration

Alliteration is referred to the multiple repetitions of a consonant which happens to be the first letter of multiple words. This repetition takes place multiple times in close syllables within the same group of words. This technique is actually used by the poet to guide the reader's attention towards a single part of the text. This technique also adds a sense of rhythm to the writing as the same sound is repeated over and over again to represent a particular connotation.

Examples

- Fast and Furious
- Kim's kid kept kicking like crazy
- The woods are lovely dark, and deep

2. Assonance

Assonance refers to the repetitive sound of a vowel that is present in words in the same sentences. These words might either be together or near to each other. This poetic device basically refers to the sounds that are accented or stressed more in a particular line. This device is also used to focus the mind of the reader on a particular area of the text. This device stresses more on a particular feeling or an expression making it stand out among other parts of a poetry.

Examples

- The cat is out of the bag
- Goodnight, sleep tight, don't let the bedbugs bite

3. Rhyme

Rhyme is an interesting and fun technique that refers to the use of words which has similar sound effects at the end of each sentence. This technique is known to bring about a sense of musicality to the poems. The use of this poetic device is known to differentiate poetry from prose and is known to create a pleasing effect in the poem. Rhyming sentences actually makes it easier for people to learn the poems swiftly and makes the poems much more fun and enjoyable.

Examples

- Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.
- Baa Baa black sheep, have you any wool?
Yes sir, yes sir, three bags full!
- Mary had a little lamb its fleece was white as snow;
And everywhere that Mary went, the lamb was sure to go.

4. Allegory

Allegory is a very effective poetic device that actually represents the abstract ideas that the poet wants to put forward in the form of characters, events, and figures. This particular device is not restricted to poetry but can be used in any part of prose as well. Allegory's fundamental work is to narrate a story or express the essence of the plot. In the case of poetry, it helps to narrate the idea on which the entire plot is based. Most of the time, the primary idea behind using an allegory to put forward a moral lesson.

Examples:-

- The Pilgrim's Progress by John Bunyan
- The Faerie Queene by Edmund Spenser

5. Irony

Irony is a very interesting poetic device that is used to represent a contradictory situation. Such kinds of situations are expected to end in one manner but actually ends up in some other manner. Irony is known to make the difference between reality and appearance clearer to the readers. An Irony is used to bring about a more defined style of writing in the poem which in turn further develops the reader's interest. The use of this poetic device intrigues the reader's mind and compels them to imagine and assume the hidden meaning.

Example:-

· Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.

6. Metaphor

A Metaphor primarily refers to a comparison in between two very unlikely things. This device is used to bring about the resemblance between two things that are known to be completely different from each other. However, the comparison stated in such cases is absolutely direct and is not hidden, and does not need to be assumed. But such comparisons are very different from a simile.

Examples:

- If music be the food of love, play on.
- Adults are just obsolete children and the hell with them.
- Time is a drug. Too much of it kills you.
- Hope is the thing with feathers.

7. Oxymoron

Oxymoron basically refers to the use of two contradictory ideas which are put together one beside the other or as a part of a sentence to create an interesting effect. These types of devices make the writing more interesting and engaging.

Examples:

- Good night, good night! parting is such sweet sorrow,
- That I shall say good night till it be morrow.
- Stop all the clocks, cut off the telephone,
Prevent the dog from barking with a juicy bone,
Silence the pianos and with muffled drum
Bring out the coffin, let the mourners come.

8. Personification

Personification is another very interesting poetic device that is used to give an animal, an idea or a particular thing a human-like characteristic. When any non-human object is defined as a human being, the entire concept is referred to as personification. This device makes any writing very impactful and interesting.

- Examples:
- The stars danced playfully in the moonlit sky.
 - The run-down house appeared depressed.

9. Simile

A simile refers to different types of direct comparisons which are made in literary texts. It puts forward the difference between two things that have no similarity with each other. Words like "like" or "as" are used to draw comparisons.

Examples:

- During the house fire, my Dad was as brave as a lion.
- Sunday is a cleaning day. By the time we're done, the house is as clean as a whistle.

शब्द और पद		
	शब्द	पद
परिभाषा	वर्णों का स्वतंत्र व सार्थक समूह ।	व्याकरणिक नियमों के अनुसार शब्द का वाक्य के रूप में बँधकर प्रयोग होना । पद कहलाता है ।
उदाहरण	<p>कमल विद्यालय, राधा</p> <p>↓ ↓ ↓</p> <p>क+म+ल वि+द्या+ल+य रा+धा</p>	<p>संज्ञा पद क्रिया पद</p> <p>↓ ↓</p> <p>राधा नाचती है</p>
भेद	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. अर्थ के आधार पर - सार्थक, निरर्थक 2. उत्पत्ति के आधार पर - तत्सम, तद्भव, देशज, आगत 3. बनावट के आधार पर - रूढ़, यौगिक, योग रूढ़ 4. विकार के आधार पर - अविकारी, विकारी 	<p>पद के प्रकार</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. संज्ञा पद 2. सर्वनाम पद 3. वि शेषण पद 4. क्रिया पद 5. अव्यय (क्रिया विशेषण) पद

अर्थ की दृष्टि से वाक्य भेद

भेद	उदाहरण
1. विधानवाचक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें कार्य के करने या होने का बोध हो।	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. वह रो रहा है। 2. अध्यापक जी पढ़ा रहे हैं।
2. निषेधात्मक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें कार्य के निषेध (न होने) का बोध हो।	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. मैं आज बाजार नहीं गई। 2. माताजी आज घर नहीं आएँगी।
3. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें कोई प्रश्न पूछा जाए।	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. तुम क्या लाए हो ? 2. आज, आप कौन-से कार्य करेंगे ?
4. संकेतवाचक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें एक क्रिया दूसरी क्रिया पर निर्भर हो।	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. वर्षा होती तो फसल अच्छी होती । 2. मोहन आ जाता तो मैं चला जाता।
5. संदेहार्थक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें कार्य के प्रति संदेह हो ।	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. हो सकता है, आज वर्षा हो। 2. शायद, मीरा कल कानपुर जाएगी।
6. इच्छाबोधक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें इच्छा, आशा या आशीर्वाद व्यक्त किया गया हो।	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. भगवान सबका भला करें। 2. आपकी यात्रा शुभ हो।
7. आज्ञावाचक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें आज्ञा या आदेश दिया गया हो ।	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. तुम जा सकते हो। 2. आप चुप रहिए।
8. विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें आश्चर्य, हर्ष, शोक, घृणा आदि का भाव हो।	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. हाय! मैं मर गया। 2. छिः ! कितनी बदबू आ रही है। 3. वाह! कितना मधुर स्वर है।

उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय

	भेद	उदाहरण			
		उपसर्ग	+	मूलशब्द	= नयाशब्द
1. उपसर्ग जो शब्दांश मूल शब्दों के आगे जुड़कर नया शब्द बनाते हैं।	1. तत्सम उपसर्ग	आ	+	जन्म	= आजन्म
		अव	+	गुण	= अवगुण
		स्व	+	जन	= स्वजन
	2. तद्भव उपसर्ग	भर	+	पेट	= भरपेट
		अ	+	छूत	= अछूत
		चौ	+	पाल	= चौपाल
	3. आगत उपसर्ग	बा	+	अदब	= बाअदब
		हम	+	राह	= हमराह
		डिप्टी	+	कलेक्टर	= डिप्टी कलेक्टर
2. प्रत्यय जो शब्दांश मूल शब्दों के पीछे जुड़कर नया शब्द बनाते हैं।	1. कृत प्रत्यय		+	मूलशब्द	= नयाशब्द
		गिर	+	आवट	= गिरावट
		दौड़	+	ना	= दौड़ना
		गम्	+	अनीय	= गमनीय
	2. तद्धित प्रत्यय	पागल	+	पन	= पागलपन
		भूगोल	+	इक	= भौगोलिक
		गरीब	+	ई	= गरीबी

विराम चिह्न

नाम	चिह्न	उदाहरण
1. पूर्ण विराम	/	विकास मुम्बई गया।
2. अल्प विराम	,	भागो, भागो, तूफान आ गया।
3. अर्द्धविराम	;	उसने मोंटू को बुरा भला कहा; फिर भी वह चुप रहा।
4. प्रश्नवाचक	?	कल आप कहाँ थे ?
5. विस्मयादिबोधक	!	वाह ! कितना सुन्दर दृश्य है।
6. योजक	-	माता-पिता, पाप-पुण्य।
7. निर्देशक	-	मोहन-कहिए क्या हाल है?
8. कोष्ठक	()/{}	मुंशी (प्रेमचन्द्र) जी प्रसिद्ध उपन्यासकार थे ।
9. विवरण चिह्न	:-	टिप्पणी के लिए नीचे देखें :-
10. उद्धरण चिह्न	' / " "	' महाभारत ' के रचयिता वेदव्यास जी हैं।
11. हंसपद	^	दूसरों क्ा उपकार करने वाले व्यक्ति दुर्लभ हैं ।
12. उपविराम	:	मेघदूत: कुछ विचारणीय प्रसंग
13. लाघव	o	डॉक्टर - डॉo, पंडित - पंo

अर्थ की दृष्टि से वाक्य भेद

भेद	उदाहरण
1. विधानवाचक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें कार्य के करने या होने का बोध हो।	1. वह रो रहा है। 2. अध्यापक जी पढ़ा रहे हैं।
2. निषेधात्मक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें कार्य के निषेध (न होने) का बोध हो।	1. मैं आज बाजार नहीं गई। 2. माताजी आज घर नहीं आएँगी।
3. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें कोई प्रश्न पूछा जाए।	1. तुम क्या लाए हो ? 2. आज, आप कौन-से कार्य करेंगे ?
4. संकेतवाचक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें एक क्रिया दूसरी क्रिया पर निर्भर हो।	1. वर्षा होती तो फसल अच्छी होती। 2. मोहन आ जाता तो मैं चला जाता।
5. संदेहार्थक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें कार्य के प्रति संदेह हो।	1. हो सकता है, आज वर्षा हो। 2. शायद, मीरा कल कानपुर जाएगी।
6. इच्छाबोधक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें इच्छा, आशा या आशीर्वाद व्यक्त किया गया हो।	1. भगवान सबका भला करें। 2. आपकी यात्रा शुभ हो।
7. आज्ञावाचक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें आज्ञा या आदेश दिया गया हो।	1. तुम जा सकते हो। 2. आप चुप रहिए।
8. विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें आश्चर्य, हर्ष, शोक, घृणा आदि का भाव हो।	1. हाय! मैं मर गया। 2. छिः ! कितनी बदबू आ रही है। 3. वाह! कितना मधुर स्वर है।

A stylized logo featuring a sun with rays on the right and a book on the left, both in shades of orange and yellow. A brown semi-circle is positioned above the book.

Mathematics Worksheet

Chapter 1: Number System

1. The collection of all rational and irrational numbers is called the set of _____ numbers.
2. A number that can be expressed in the form p/q , where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$, is called a _____ number.
3. The decimal representation of a rational number is either _____ or recurring.
4. The decimal representation of an irrational number is _____.
5. The process of converting a decimal number to a fraction is called _____.
6. Euclid's division lemma states that for any two positive integers a and b , there exist unique integers q and r such that $a = bq + r$.
7. The process of finding the HCF of two numbers using Euclid's division lemma is called _____.
8. The HCF of two numbers is always a _____ of their LCM.
9. Rational numbers are closed under _____ operations.
10. Irrational numbers are _____ under addition and multiplication.

Chapter 2: Polynomials

1. A polynomial of degree n has _____ terms.
2. The degree of a polynomial is the _____ power of the variable in the polynomial.
3. A polynomial of degree 0 is called a _____ polynomial.
4. A polynomial of degree 1 is called a _____ polynomial.
5. A polynomial of degree 2 is called a _____ polynomial.
6. The coefficients of a polynomial are the _____ numbers in the polynomial.
7. The constant term in a polynomial is called the _____.
8. The variable(s) in a polynomial are the _____ that are used to form the polynomial.
9. Polynomials can be added, subtracted, and _____.
10. The sum or difference of two polynomials is a _____.

Chapter 3: Co-ordinate Geometry

1. The branch of mathematics that deals with the study of geometric shapes using coordinates is called _____.
2. The coordinates of a point are written in the form _____.
3. The x-coordinate of a point is also known as its _____.
4. The y-coordinate of a point is also known as its _____.
5. The coordinates of the origin are _____.
6. If $x > 0, y < 0$, the point $(x, -y)$ lies in _____ Quadrant.
7. $X=2, y=2$ will lie in which quadrant _____.
8. The mid-point of a line segment is the point that _____ the line segment into two equal parts.
9. Abscissa of point is positive in _____.
10. Ordinate of point is positive in _____.

Chapter 4: Linear Equations in Two Variables

1. A linear equation in two variables represents a _____.
2. The general form of a linear equation in two variables is _____.
3. The graph of a linear equation in two variables is a _____.
4. The x-coordinate of a point on the x-axis is _____.
5. The y-coordinate of a point on the y-axis is _____.
6. The graph of the equation $x = 0$ is the _____.
7. The graph of the equation $y = 0$ is the _____.
8. A linear equation in two variables has _____ solutions.
9. The graph of a linear equation in two variables can be drawn using the _____ method.
10. Linear equations in two variables are used to _____ real-life problems.

Chapter 5: Introduction to Euclid's Geometry

1. Euclid's book "The Elements" is a comprehensive treatise on _____.
2. Euclid's geometry is based on _____ postulates and common notions.
3. A postulate is a statement that is assumed to be _____.
4. A theorem is a statement that is proved using _____ and previously proved theorems.
5. Euclid's fifth postulate states that through a point not on a line, there is _____ line that can be drawn parallel to the given line.
6. Euclid's geometry deals with the study of _____ and their properties.
7. The branch of geometry that deals with the study of shapes and sizes is called _____.
8. Euclid's geometry is also known as _____ geometry.
9. The term "geometry" is derived from the Greek words "geo" meaning _____ and "metron" meaning measure.
10. Euclid's "The Elements" is one of the most _____ books in the history of mathematics.

Chapter 6: Lines and Angles

1. A line is a set of points that extend _____ in two directions.
2. A ray is a line that extends _____ in one direction.
3. An angle is formed by two _____ that intersect at a point.
4. The vertex of an angle is the point where the two _____ intersect.
5. Angles are measured in _____.
6. A right angle is an angle that measures _____ degrees.
7. An acute angle is an angle that measures less than _____ degrees.
8. An obtuse angle is an angle that measures greater than _____ degrees but less than 180 degrees.
9. A straight angle is an angle that measures _____ degrees.
10. Two angles are said to be _____ if they add up to 90 degrees.

Chapter 7: Triangles

1. The sum of the interior angles of a triangle is always _____ degrees.
2. The exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the two _____ interior angles.
3. If two sides of a triangle are equal, then the triangle is called _____.
4. If all three sides of a triangle are equal, then the triangle is called _____.
5. If two angles of a triangle are equal, then the triangle is called _____.
6. The longest side of a right-angled triangle is called the _____.
7. The Pythagoras theorem states that the square of the length of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the lengths of the other two _____.
8. Two triangles are said to be congruent if their corresponding _____ are equal.
9. Two triangles are said to be similar if their corresponding _____ are proportional.
10. The area of a triangle can be calculated using the formula _____.

Chapter 8: Quadrilaterals

1. A quadrilateral has _____ sides.
2. A quadrilateral has _____ angles.
3. The sum of the interior angles of a quadrilateral is _____ degrees.
4. A quadrilateral with all sides equal is called a _____.
5. A quadrilateral with all angles right angles is called a _____.
6. A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel is called a _____.
7. A quadrilateral with opposite sides equal and opposite angles equal is called a _____.
8. A diagonal of a quadrilateral divides it into _____ triangles.
9. The diagonals of a rhombus _____ each other at right angles.
10. The diagonals of a rectangle are _____.

Chapter 9: Circles

1. The centre of a circle is the point that is _____ from all points on the circle.
2. The radius of a circle is the distance from the _____ to any point on the circle.
3. The diameter of a circle is the longest _____ of the circle.
4. The diameter of a circle is twice the _____ of the circle.
5. A chord of a circle is a line segment that joins two _____ points on the circle.
6. A secant of a circle is a line that _____ the circle at two distinct points.
7. A tangent to a circle is a line that _____ the circle at exactly one point.
8. The point where a tangent touches a circle is called the _____ point.
9. The angle subtended by an arc at the centre of the circle is called the _____ angle.
10. The angle subtended by an arc at any point on the circle is called the _____ angle.

Chapter 10: Heron's Formula

1. Heron's formula is used to find the _____ of a triangle.
2. The semi-perimeter of a triangle is denoted by the letter _____.
3. The formula for the semi-perimeter of a triangle is _____.
4. Heron's formula states that the area of a triangle is given by _____.
5. Heron's formula can be used to find the area of a triangle when we know the _____ of the triangle.
6. The area of a triangle can also be calculated using the formula _____.
7. Heron's formula is useful when we do not know the _____ of the triangle.
8. Heron's formula can be applied to any _____ triangle.
9. The area of a quadrilateral can be calculated by dividing it into _____ triangles.
10. Heron's formula has many practical applications in _____ and engineering.

Chapter 11: Surface Area and Volumes

1. The surface area of a 3D shape is the total area of its _____.
2. The volume of a 3D shape is the amount of _____ it occupies.
3. The formula for the surface area of a cube is _____.
4. The formula for the volume of a cube is _____.
5. The formula for the surface area of a cuboid is _____.
6. The formula for the volume of a cuboid is _____.
7. The formula for the surface area of a cylinder is _____.
8. The formula for the volume of a cylinder is _____.
9. The formula for the surface area of a sphere is _____.
10. The formula for the volume of a sphere is _____.

Chapter 12: Statistics

1. Statistics is the _____ of collecting, organizing, and analyzing data.
2. Data can be _____ or qualitative.
3. The _____ is the most frequently occurring value in a data set.
4. The _____ is the middle value in a data set when it is arranged in ascending order.
5. The _____ is the average value of a data set.
6. The range of a data set is the difference between the _____ and lowest values.
7. A bar graph is a graphical representation of data using _____.
8. A histogram is a graphical representation of data using _____.
9. A pie chart is a circular graphical representation of data.
10. Statistics is used in various fields such as economics, medicine, and _____.



Science Worksheet

Chapter 1: Matters In Our Surroundings

Multiple Choice Questions:

Q.1 Which of the following causes the temperature of a substance to remain constant while it is undergoing a change in its state?

- (A) Latent heat (B) Lattice energy
(C) Loss of heat (D) None of these

Q.2 What is the physical state of matter in which particles have the least kinetic energy?

- (A) Solid (B) Liquid (C) Gas (D) Plasma

Q.3 What happens to the arrangement of particles when a substance changes from solid to liquid state?

- (A) Particles come closer together
(B) Particles move further apart
(C) Particles become arranged in a regular pattern
(D) None of the above

Q.4 Which of the following substances does not show the property of sublimation?

- (A) Iodine (B) Camphor (C) Naphthalene (D) Copper

Q.5 Which of the following has the highest intermolecular force?

- (A) Solid (B) Liquid (C) Gas (D) Plasma

Q.6 A form of matter has no fixed shape but it has a fixed volume. An example of this matter is

- (A) Krypton (B) Kerosene
(C) Carbon steel (D) Carbon dioxide

Q.7 What happens to the temperature of water as it boils when heat is consistently applied by a burner?

- (A) Rises very slowly
(B) Rises rapidly until steam is produced
(C) First rises and then becomes constant
(D) Does not rise at all

Q.8 Which one of the following set of phenomena would increase on raising the temperature?

- (A) Diffusion, evaporation, compression of gases
(B) Evaporation, compression of gases, solubility
(C) Evaporation, diffusion, expansion of gases
(D) Evaporation, solubility, diffusion, compression of gases

Q.9 Which of the following is not a characteristic property of matter?

- (A) Mass (B) Volume (C) Color (D) Density

Q.10 Which of the following is a physical change?

- (A) Rusting of iron (B) Burning of paper
(C) Melting of ice (D) Cooking of food

Chapter 2: Is matter around us pure?

Multiple Choice Questions:

Q.1 Which of the following is a homogeneous mixture?

- (A) Saltwater (B) Sand and iron filings
(C) Oil and water (D) Milk and water

Q.2 The process of separating a mixture of liquids with different boiling points is called?

- (A) Filtration (B) Evaporation
(C) Distillation (D) Condensation

Q.3 Which of the following is a pure substance?

- (A) Air (B) Sugar solution (C) Salt solution (D) Gold

Q.4 The process of conversion of a solid directly into gas without passing through the liquid state is called?

- (A) Melting (B) Evaporation
(C) Sublimation (D) Condensation

Q.5 A solution that cannot dissolve any more solute at a given temperature is said to be?

- (A) Unsaturated (B) Saturated
(C) Supersaturated (D) Dilute

Q.6 Which method is used to separate a mixture of salt and water?

- (A) Filtration (B) Evaporation
(C) Decantation (D) Sublimation

Q.7 Which of the following statements about solutions is true?

- (A) Solutions are always homogeneous mixtures.
(B) Solutions can be separated into their components by filtration.
(C) The solute is present in larger quantity than the solvent in a solution.
(D) Solutions cannot be formed with gases.

Q.8 Which of the following is a chemical change?

- (A) Freezing water to form ice
(B) Cutting a piece of wood into smaller pieces
(C) Digesting food in the stomach
(D) Melting chocolate to form a liquid

Q.9 Which of the following properties does not describe a compound?

- (A) It is composed of two or more elements
(B) It is a pure substance.
(C) It cannot be separated into constituents by physical means
(D) It is mixed in any proportion by mass

Q.10 Which of the following is not a homogeneous mixture?

- (A) Air (B) Tincture of iodine
(C) Sugar solution (D) milk

Chapter 3: Atoms and Molecule

Multiple Choice Questions:

Q.1 Which of the following is NOT a subatomic particle?

- a) Neutron b) Proton c) Electron d) Ion

Q.2 What is the smallest particle of an element that retains its properties?

- a) Atom b) Molecule c) Ion d) Neutron

Q.3 Who proposed the plum pudding model of an atom?

- (a) J.J. Thomson (b) Ernest Rutherford
(c) Niels Bohr (d) James Chadwick

Q.4 The mass number of atom is equal to total number of:

- a) Protons and neutrons b) Protons and electrons
c) Neutrons and electrons d) Electrons only

Q.5 Who proposed the planetary model of an atom?

- a) J.J. Thomson b) Ernest Rutherford
c) Niels Bohr d) James Chadwick

Q.6 Which of the following is NOT a chemical reaction?

- a) Rusting of iron b) Burning of magnesium
c) Dissolving sugar in water d) Melting of ice

Q.7 Which scientist's experiment led to the discovery of the nucleus of an atom?

- a) J.J. Thomson b) Ernest Rutherford
c) Niels Bohr d) Dmitri Mendeleev

Q.8 Which of the following statements best describes an atom?

- a) Atoms are the smallest particles of matter that can exist independently.
b) Atoms are composed of protons and electrons only.
c) Atoms cannot be broken down further by chemical means.
d) Atoms of different elements have the same mass number.

Q.9 Which model of the atom states that electrons are distributed in various energy levels or shells?

- a) Rutherford's model b) Bohr's model
c) Dalton's model d) Thomson's model

Q.10 What is the term used to describe atoms of the same element having different numbers of neutrons?

- a) Isotopes b) Ions
c) Molecules d) Compounds

Chapter 4: Structure of the Atom

Multiple Choice Questions:

Q.1 Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of atoms?

- (A) Smallest unit of matter are Atoms.
(B) Atoms cannot be divided further by ordinary chemical means.
(C) Atoms always exist in isolation, never forming compounds.
(D) Atoms combine to form molecules.

Q.2 What is the atomic number of an element?

- (A) The total number of protons & neutrons in the nucleus.
(B) The total number of electrons in the outermost shell.
(C) The total number of protons in the nucleus.
(D) The total number of neutrons in the nucleus.

Q.3 When atoms share electrons what type of bond is formed?

- (A) Ionic bond (B) Covalent bond
(C) Metallic bond (D) Hydrogen bond

Q.4 What is the significance of 1 u or 1 amu?

- (A) 1/12th the mass of a C-12 atom
(B) The mass of a C-12 atom
(C) The mass of an O-16 atom
(D) The mass of a Hydrogen molecule

Q.5 What is the atomic number of an element that has 8 protons and 9 neutrons?

- (A) 8 (B) 9 (C) 17 (D) 1

Q.6 The nucleus of an atom is composed mainly of:

- (A) Protons and electrons (B) Neutrons and electrons
(C) Protons and neutrons (D) Neutrons only

Q.7 Which of the following statements about isotopes is true?

- (A) Isotopes have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons.
(B) Isotopes have the same number of neutrons but different numbers of protons.
(C) Isotopes have the same number of protons and neutrons.
(D) Isotopes have different numbers of protons and electrons.

Q.8 Which of the following represents the correct electronic configuration of oxygen?

- (A) 2, 6 (B) 2, 8 (C) 2, 4
(D) 2, 2, 4

Q.9 What characteristic of an element dictates its chemical behavior?

- (A) Size of the element (B) Valency of the element
(C) Molar mass of the element (D) None of these

Q.10 What prevents an atom from collapsing?

- (A) The nuclear forces
(B) Movement of electrons in discrete energy levels
(C) The electron-electron repulsions
(D) All of these

Chapter 5: The Fundamental Unit of Life (Cell)**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. The cell organelle responsible for releasing energy in the form of ATP is:

- a) Ribosome b) Mitochondria
c) Golgi apparatus d) Endoplasmic reticulum

2. Which of the following is NOT a function of the cell membrane?

- a) Provides shape to the cell
b) Regulates entry and exit of substances
c) Generates energy
d) Protects internal contents of the cell

3. The control center of a cell, which contains genetic material, is:

- a) Cytoplasm b) Nucleus c) Lysosome d) Cell membrane

4. Plant cells differ from animal cells in having:

- a) Cell membrane b) Nucleus
c) Chloroplasts d) Mitochondria

5. The packaging and dispatching unit of the cell is:

- a) Ribosome b) Lysosome
c) Golgi apparatus d) Nucleus

Fill in the Blanks

- The structural and functional unit of life is the _____.
- The outermost covering of a plant cell is called the _____.
- The jelly-like substance inside the cell that contains organelles is called _____.
- The organelle known as the 'suicidal bag' of the cell is _____.
- The process by which a cell engulfs food particles or foreign materials is called _____.

Chapter 6: Tissues**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. Which of the following is a simple permanent tissue in plants?

- a) Xylem b) Phloem
c) Parenchyma d) Cambium

2. The main function of xylem is:

- a) Transport of food b) Transport of water
c) Transport of oxygen d) Transport of amino acids

3. Which type of connective tissue connects bones to muscles?

- a) Cartilage b) Ligaments
c) Tendons d) Areolar tissue

4. The contractile tissue responsible for movement in the human body is:

- a) Epithelial tissue b) Nervous tissue
c) Connective tissue d) Muscular tissue

5. Which type of muscle is involuntary and non-striated?

- a) Skeletal muscle b) Cardiac muscle
c) Smooth muscle d) Voluntary muscle

Q.5 What is the atomic number of an element that has 8 protons and 9 neutrons?

- a) 8 b) 9 c) 17 d) 1

Fill in the Blanks

- The structural and functional unit of life is the _____.
- The tissue responsible for transport of water in plants is _____.
- The blood cells responsible for clotting of blood are called _____.
- The phloem transports _____ from leaves to different parts of the plant.
- The tissue that provides protection to plant organs is called _____.

Chapter 12: Improvement in Food Resources

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which of the following is NOT a method of crop improvement?

- a) Hybridization b) Cross-breeding
c) Irrigation d) Genetic modification

2. The process of growing two or more crops together in the same field is called:

- a) Crop rotation b) Mixed cropping
c) Monoculture d) None of the above

3. The main nutrient required for plant growth in large quantities is:

- a) Zinc b) Phosphorus
c) Nitrogen d) Iron

4. Which of the following is a rabi crop?

- a) Paddy b) Maize
c) Wheat d) Jute

5. The term "pasturage" is related to:

- a) Fish farming b) Dairy farming
c) Beekeeping d) Poultry farming

Fill in the Blanks

- _____ is done when a force is applied on an object and it displaces in the direction of the force.
- The energy possessed by an object due to its position is called _____.
- The _____ energy of an object is given by the formula $(1/2)mv^2$.
- The commercial unit of energy is the _____.
- The total mechanical energy of an object is the sum of its _____ and kinetic energy.

Chapter 7: Motion

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. The SI unit of force is:

- a) Joule b) Newton c) Watt d) Pascal

2. Which of the following is a vector quantity?

- a) Speed b) Distance c) Displacement d) Time

3. Work is said to be done when:

- a) Force is applied but no motion occurs
b) Force is applied and displacement occurs in the direction of the force
c) Only displacement occurs without force
d) None of the above

4. Which law explains the motion of a rocket?

- a) Newton's First Law b) Newton's Second Law
c) Newton's Third Law d) Law of Gravitation

5. The kinetic energy of an object depends on its:

- a) Mass and speed b) Mass and height
c) Weight and speed d) Weight and height

Fill in the Blanks

- The rate of change of velocity of an object is called its _____.
- The work done on an object is equal to the change in its _____ energy.
- Sound cannot travel in a _____.
- The force of gravitation between two objects is _____ proportional to the square of the distance between them.
- The momentum of an object is given by the product of its _____ and velocity.

Chapter 8: Forces & Laws of Motion

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Newton's First Law of Motion is also known as:

- (a) Law of Inertia (b) Law of Acceleration
(c) Law of Action and Reaction (d) Law of Conservation of Momentum

2. The SI unit of force is:

- (a) Joule (b) Newton (c) Kilogram (d) Meter

3. When two objects interact, the forces they apply on each other are:

- (a) Equal in magnitude and opposite in direction
(b) Unequal in magnitude but in the same direction
(c) Equal in magnitude and in the same direction
(d) None of these

4. The product of mass and velocity of an object is known as:

- (a) Force (b) Momentum
(c) Pressure (d) Acceleration

5. The acceleration of an object is inversely proportional to:

- (a) Force applied (b) Mass of the object
(c) Velocity of the object (d) Time taken

Fill in the Blanks

- Newton's ___ law of motion states that every action has an equal and opposite reaction.
- The momentum of a body is the product of its ___ and ___.
- Force is defined as the product of ___ and ___.
- The SI unit of momentum is ___.
- An unbalanced force acting on an object produces ___ in its state of motion or rest.

Chapter 9: Gravitation

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. The gravitational force between two objects is:

- (a) inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them
(b) directly proportional to the square of the distance between them
(c) inversely proportional to the distance between them
(d) independent of the distance between them

2. What happens to the weight of an object as it moves away from the Earth's surface?

- (a) Increases (b) Decreases
(c) Remains constant (d) None of these

3. The acceleration due to gravity (g) on the surface of the Earth:

- (a) depends on the mass of the object
(b) varies with latitude
(c) is the same everywhere on Earth
(d) None of these

4. The force of gravity acts:

- (a) only on heavy objects
(b) only on light objects
(c) on all objects with mass
(d) only on objects in motion

Fill in the Blanks

- The value of acceleration due to gravity (g) on the surface of the Earth is approximately ___ m/s².
- The gravitational force between two objects is directly proportional to the product of their ___ and inversely proportional to the ___ of the distance between them.
- The weight of an object is the force of ___ acting on it.
- The SI unit of gravitational constant (G) is ___.
- Gravitational force is a ___ force, as it acts even when the two objects are not in contact.

Chapter 10: Work And Energy

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. The work done is zero when:

- a) The force is applied in the direction of motion
- b) The force is perpendicular to the displacement
- c) The displacement is zero
- d) Both (b) and (c)

2. The energy possessed by a body due to its motion is called:

- a) Potential energy
- b) Kinetic energy
- c) Thermal energy
- d) Chemical energy

3. The SI unit of energy is:

- a) Newton
- b) Pascal
- c) Joule
- d) Watt

4. The law of conservation of energy states that:

- a) Energy can be created and destroyed
- b) Energy can neither be created nor destroyed, but it can change forms
- c) Energy is always lost during transformation
- d) None of the above

5. When an object falls freely under gravity, its potential energy:

- a) Remains constant
- b) Increases
- c) Decreases
- d) Is equal to its kinetic energy

Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ is done when a force is applied on an object and it displaces in the direction of the force.
2. The energy possessed by an object due to its position is called _____.
3. The _____ energy of an object is given by the formula $(1/2)mv^2$.
4. The commercial unit of energy is the _____.
5. The total mechanical energy of an object is the sum of its _____ and kinetic energy.

Chapter 11: SOUND

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. The speed of sound is highest in:

- a) Solids
- b) Liquids
- c) Gases
- d) Vacuum

2. The SI unit of frequency is:

- a) Decibel
- b) Newton
- c) Hertz
- d) Pascal

3. What is the range of audible frequencies for humans?

- a) 0–100 Hz
- b) 20 Hz–20,000 Hz
- c) 2 Hz–200 Hz
- d) 200 Hz–200,000 Hz

4. In which phenomenon does sound reflect back to the listener after striking a surface?

- a) Refraction
- b) Diffraction
- c) Echo
- d) Interference

5. The pitch of a sound is determined by its:

- a) Amplitude
- b) Frequency
- c) Speed
- d) Wavelength

Fill in the Blanks

1. The time taken by a wave to complete one oscillation is called the _____. Answer: time period
2. The speed of sound in air at room temperature is approximately _____ m/s. Answer: 343
3. When the frequency of a sound increases, its _____ also increases. Answer: pitch
4. The phenomenon of splitting up of light into its component colors is called _____. Answer: dispersion
5. The loudness of sound is directly proportional to the square of its _____. Answer: amplitude

A stylized logo in the background, featuring a sunburst of yellow rays on the right and a quill pen on the left, set against a brown and orange circular backdrop.

Social Science (Source based questions)

1. Source based questions :

In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later, he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five year extension. Pakistani media, human rights organisations and democracy activists said that the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud. In August, 2002 he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the Constitution of Pakistan. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and provincial assemblies. So, Pakistan has had elections, elected representatives have some powers. But the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself.

Q 1. Who said that the referendum held in 2002 was based on malpractices and fraud ? (1)

Q 2. What was the motive towards issuing a 'Legal Framework Order' in August 2002? (1)

Q 3. What were the amendments made in the Constitution of Pakistan under Legal Framework Order? (2)

2. Source based questions :

According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plains have four regions. The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shivalik. It is known as bhabhar. Further, South of this belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy, and marshy region known as terai. However, the forests have been cut to create agricultural land and to settle migrants from Pakistan after the partition.

The largest part of the northern plain is made up of older alluvium. Moreover, It lies above the flood plains of the rivers and presents a terrace-like feature. This part is known as bhangar. But, the soil in this region contains calcareous deposits, locally known as kankar. The newer, younger deposits of the floodplains are the khadar. As they are renewed almost every year, so they are fertile. Thus, ideal for intensive agriculture.

I) Define Bhabhar (1)

II) Name the four divisions of the Northern plains (1)

III) Give two reasons as to why the forests are cut in the Northern Plains? (2)

3. Source based questions :

A Constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. As we noted above, a Constitution is mainly about embodying these values into institutional arrangements. Much of the document called Constitution of India is about these arrangements. It is a very long and detailed document. Therefore, it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated. Those who crafted the Indian Constitution felt that it has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society. They did not see it as a sacred, static and unalterable law. So, they made provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called Constitutional amendments.

The Constitution describes the institutional arrangements in a very legal language. If you read the Constitution for the first time, it can be quite difficult to understand. Yet the basic institutional design is not very difficult to understand.

Q 1. What are constitutional amendments? (1)

Q 2. Mention the two major aspects in the working of institutional design. (2)

Q 3. In what way institutional design puts limits to what the government can do? (1)

4. Source based questions :

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 – 14 years by 2010. It is a time-bound initiative of the Central Government, in partnership with the States, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education. Along with it, bridge courses and back to-school camps have been initiated to increase the enrolment in elementary education. Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status. These policies could add to the literate population of India.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the age group of 18 to 23 years is 26.3% in 2018 – 19, which would be broadly in line with world average. The strategy focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of state-specific curriculum modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology. There is also focuses on distance education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distance and IT education institutions.

Q. 1. Mention any two features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. (2)

Q. 2. Why has mid-day meal scheme been implemented? (1)

Q. 3. Name the initiatives taken by the government to improve elementary education in India. (1)

Q.1. Assertion (A): Many saw the World through Nazi eyes, and spoke their mind in Nazi language.

Reason (R): But not every German was a Nazi.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

Q.2. Assertion: The service sector is the most important sector of the economy in terms of employment generation.

Reason: The service sector comprises activities such as banking, insurance, education, and healthcare, which are highly labour-intensive.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

Q.3. Assertion (A): The Colonial Power in Indonesia were the British.

Reason (R): Like the British, the Dutch Wanted timber from Java to build ships.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

Q.4. Assertion: The National Food Security Act (NFSA) aims to provide food security to all people in India.

Reason: The NFSA entitles poor households to receive 5 kg of food grains per person per month at subsidized prices under the PDS.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

Map Work

HISTORY

CH-1 French Revolution

Outline map of France (For locating and labelling/ identification)

Bordeaux

Nantes

Paris

Marseilles



Map Work

HISTORY

Ch-2 Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

Locate and label the following countries on the outline political map of World:

Major countries of the First World War

Major Countries of First World War



Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey (Ottoman Empire)



Allied Powers: England, France, Russia, America

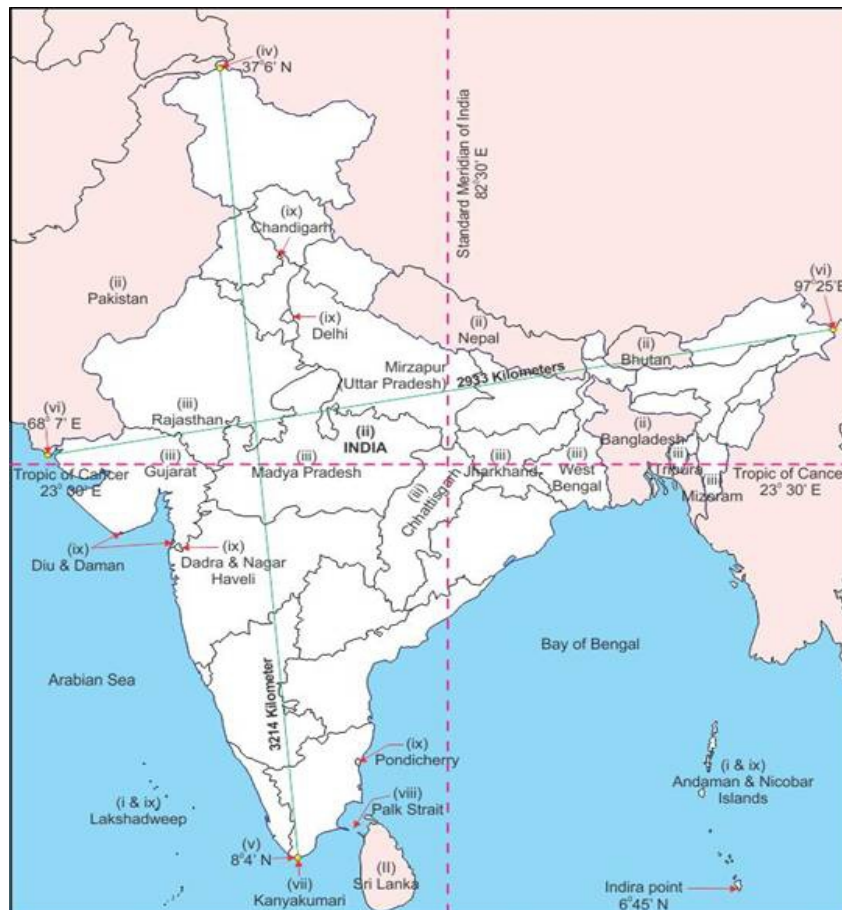
Map Work

GEOGRAPHY Ch -1. India- states and capitals



Map Work

1. Tropic of Cancer, Standard Meridian (Location and Labelling)
2. Neighbouring countries



Map Work

Ch 2 India Physical features

1. Mountain ranges The Karakoram, The Zaskar, The Shivalik, The Aravali, The Vindhya, The Satpura, Western & Eastern Ghats



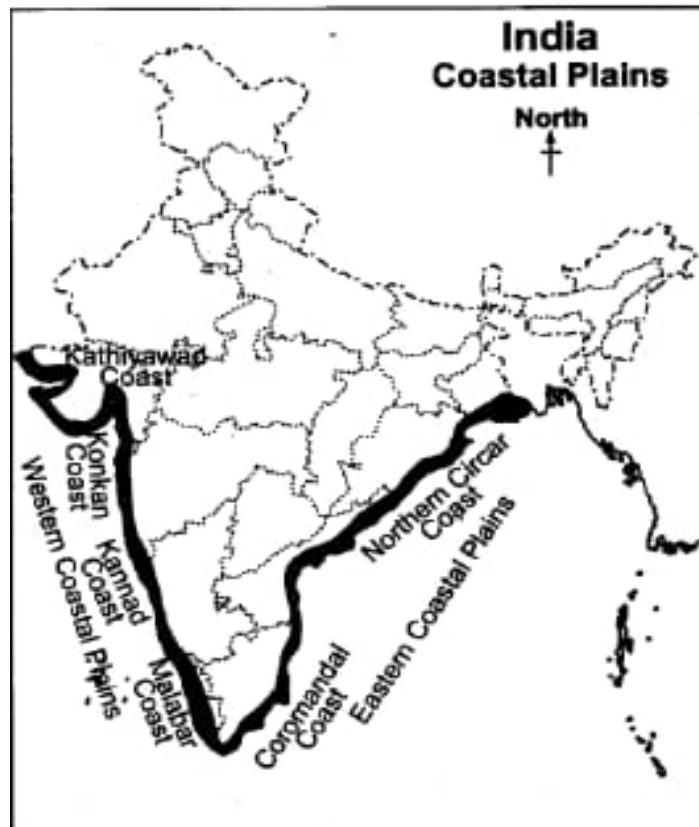
Map Work

2. Mountain Peaks -K2, Kanchan Junga, Anai Mudi
3. Plateau- Deccan, Chhota Nagpur, Malwa



Map Work

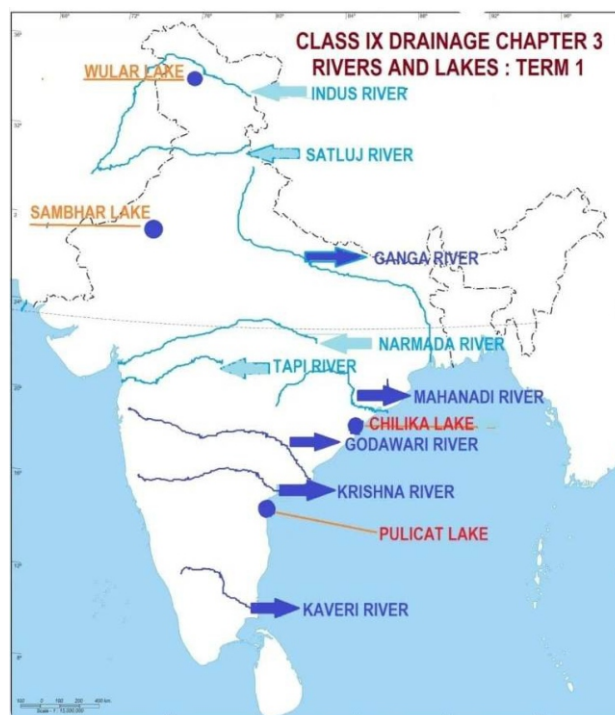
4. Coastal plains - Konkan, Malabar, Coromandel & Northern Circars



Map Work

Ch 3 Drainage system

1. The Himalayan river system - The Indus, The Ganges, and The Sutlej
2. The Peninsular river system - The Narmada, The Tapi, The Kaveri, The Krishna, The Godavari, The Mahanadi
3. Lakes - Wular, Pulicat, Sambhar, Chilika



Map Work

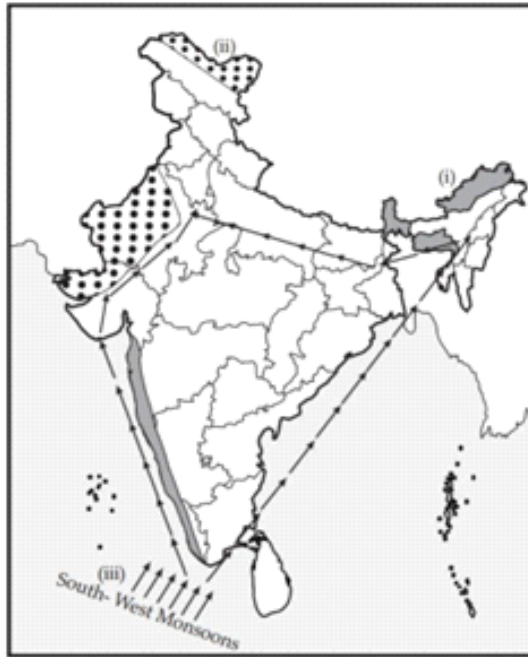
Ch 4 Climate

1. Percentage of rainfall in India, Monsoon and directions

Q.9. On an outline map of India, show the following.

- (i) Areas receiving rainfall over 400 cm.
- (ii) Areas receiving less than 20 cm of rainfall.
- (iii) The direction of the South-West Monsoon over India.

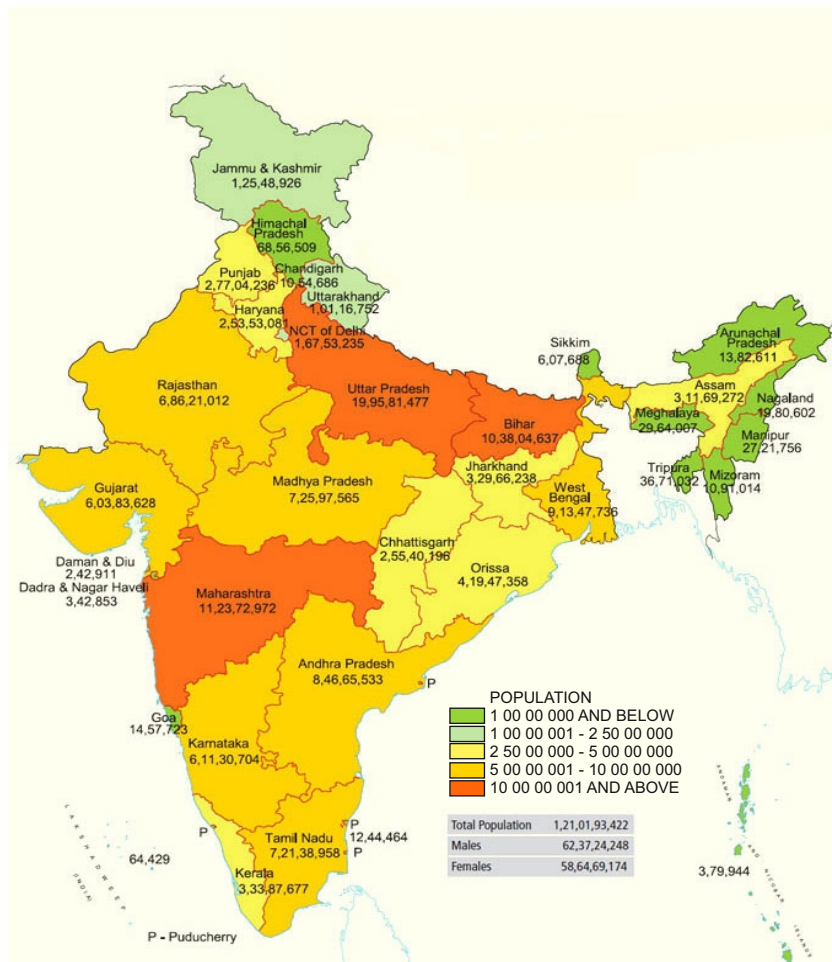
Answer:



Map Work

Ch 5 Population

1. Population density of all states
2. The states having highest and lowest density of population
Highest density- Bihar
Lowest density- Arunachal Pradesh



Class-IX		English				
Assmt	Reading	Writing	Grammar	Literature		
				Beehive Prose	Poems	Moments
I Periodic Test	Unseen Passage	Descriptive Paragraph (Person, Place, Event)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub - Verb Agreement Tenses Gap Filling Editing 	1. The Fun They Had 2. The Sound of Music	1. The Road Not Taken 2. Wind	1. The Lost Child 2. The Adventure of Toto
II Periodic Test / Half Yearly Examination	Unseen Passage	Descriptive paragraph, (Person, Place, Event) Story writing, Diary Entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modals, Tenses, Sub - Verb Agreement, Determiners Reporting Speech Gap Filling Sentence Transformation 	1. The Fun They Had 2. The Sound of Music 3. The Little Girl 4. A Truly Beautiful Mind 5. The Snake and the Mirror	1. The Road Not Taken 2. Wind 3. The Rain on The Roof 4. The Lake Isle of Innisfree 5. A Legend of The Northland	1. The Lost Child 2. The Adventure of Toto 3. Iswaran the Storyteller 4. In the Kingdom of Fools, 5. The Happy Prince
II Periodic Test	Unseen Passage	Diary Entry, Descriptive paragraph, (Person, Place, Event)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenses Determiners Reported Speech Sentence Transformation Editing 	6. My Childhood 8. Reach for the Top	6. No Men are Foreign 7. On Killing a Tree	6. The Last Leaf 7. A House is not a Home
Annual Examination	Unseen Passages	Descriptive Paragraph, (Person, Place, Event) Story writing, Diary Entry,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub - verb agreement Tenses Reported Speech Determiners, Modals Editing Gap filling Sentence Transformation 	- Complete Syllabus -		
				Ch- 1 to 9	Poem - 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	Ch- 1 to 9

Class - IX		Hindi				
परीक्षा	अपठित बोध	व्यावहारिक व्याकरण	स्पर्श : गद्य खंड	पाठ्यपुस्तक स्पर्श : काव्य-खंड	संचयन भाग	रचनात्मक लेखन
आवधिक परीक्षा-1	अपठित गद्यांश	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> शब्द और पद, 	पाठ-1 धूल	पाठ-9 रैदास	पाठ-1 गिल्लू	अनौपचारिक पत्र चित्र वर्णन
आवधिक परीक्षा-2	अपठित गद्यांश	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> शब्द और पद, अनुस्वार एवं अनुनासिक, उपसर्ग, स्वर संधि 	पाठ-1 धूल, पाठ-2 दुख का अधिकार पाठ-3 एवरेस्ट मेरी शिखर यात्रा	पाठ-9 रैदास पाठ-10 रहीम	पाठ-1 गिल्लू पाठ-2 स्मृति	चित्र वर्णन संवाद-लेखन अनौपचारिक-पत्र अनुच्छेद लेखन
आवधिक परीक्षा-3	अपठित गद्यांश	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> शब्द और पद, अनुस्वार एवं अनुनासिक, उपसर्ग, स्वर संधि, विराम-चिह्न 	पाठ-1 धूल, पाठ-2 दुख का अधिकार पाठ-3 एवरेस्ट मेरी शिखर यात्रा पाठ-4 तुम कब जाओगे अतिथि	पाठ-9 रैदास पाठ-10 रहीम पाठ-13 गीत-अगीत	पाठ-1 गिल्लू पाठ-2 स्मृति पाठ-3 कल्लू कुम्हार की उनाकोटी	अनौपचारिक-पत्र संवाद-लेखन चित्र-वर्णन
वार्षिक परीक्षा	अपठित गद्यांश	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> शब्द और पद, अनुस्वार एवं अनुनासिक, उपसर्ग, स्वर संधि, विराम-चिह्न प्रत्यय अर्थ की दृष्टि स वाक्य के भेदे 	पाठ-1 धूल, पाठ-2 दुख का अधिकार पाठ-3 एवरेस्ट मेरी शिखर यात्रा पाठ-4 तुम कब जाओगे अतिथि पाठ-5 वैज्ञानिक चेतना के वाहक पाठ-6 कीचड़ का काव्य पाठ-8 शुक्रतारे के समान	पाठ-9 रैदास पाठ-10 रहीम पाठ-13 गीत-अगीत, पाठ-14 अग्निपथ, पाठ-15 नए इलाके में, खुशबू रचते हैं हाथ।	पाठ-1 गिल्लू, पाठ-2 स्मृति पाठ-3 कल्लू कुम्हार की उनाकोटी पाठ-4 मेरा छोटा-सा निजी पुस्तकालय	अनौपचारिक-पत्र संवाद-लेखन चित्र-वर्णन अनुच्छेद-लेखन

Class-IX		Mathematics
Assessment	Chapter No. & Name	
I Periodic Test	1. Number System 3. Co-ordinate Geometry	
II Examination / Half Yearly Examination	1. Number system 3. Co-ordinate geometry 4. Linear equation in two variable 5. Euclid's Geometry 6. Lines and angles 10. Heron's formula	
III Periodic Test	2. Polynomials 12. Statistics	
Annual Examination	Complete Syllabus	

Class - IX				Science
Assessment	Physics	Chemistry	Biology	
	Chapter No. & Name	Chapter No. & Name	Chapter No. & Name	
I Periodic Test	Ch-7 Motion	Ch-1 Matter in our Surroundings	Ch-5 The Fundamental unit of Life	
II Periodic Test / Half Yearly Examination	Ch-7 Motion Ch-8 Force & Laws of Motion	Ch-1 Matter in our Surroundings Ch-2 Is Matter Around us Pure?	Ch-5 The Fundamental unit of Life Ch-6 Tissues	
III Periodic Test	Ch-9 Gravitation	Ch-3 Atoms & Molecules	Ch-12 Improvement in food resources	
Annual Examination	Ch-7 Motion Ch-8 Force & Laws of Motion Ch-9 Gravitation Ch-10 Work and Energy Ch-11 Sound	Ch-1 Matter in our Surroundings Ch-2 Matter Around us Pure Ch-3 Atoms & Molecule Ch-4 Structure of the Atom	Ch-5 The Fundamental Unit of Life Ch-6 Tissue Ch-12 Improvement in Food Resources	

Class - IX		Social Science			
Assessment	History	Geography	Political Science	Economics	
	Chapter No. & Name	Chapter No. & Name	Chapter No. & Name	Chapter No. & Name	
I Periodic Test	Ch-1 The French Revolution	Ch-1 India-Size & Location	Ch-2 What is democracy? Why democracy?	Ch-1 The story of village Palampur Ch-2 People as a resource	
II Periodic Test / Term-I	Ch-1 The French Revolution Ch-2 Socialism in Europe	Ch-2 Physical features of India Ch-3 Drainage (Only map work)	Ch-2 What is democracy? Why democracy? Ch-3 Constitutional Design Ch-4 Electoral Politics	Ch-1 The story of village Palampur Ch-2 People as a resource	
III Periodic Test	Ch-3 Nazism and the Rise of Hitler Ch-4 Forest Society and Colonialism Ch-5 Pastoralists In The Modern World	Ch-4 Climate Ch-5 Natural vegetation and Wild life Ch-6 Population	Ch-5 Working of the Institutions Ch-6 Democratic Rights	Ch-3 Poverty as a challenge Ch-4 Food Security of India	
Annual Examination	- Complete Syllabus (as per CBSE Curriculum) -				

Class - IX		Computer	
Assessment	Chapter No. & Name	Practical	
I Periodic Test	Ch-1 Computer System Ch-2 Input and Output Devices Ch-3 Types of Software	Input-output Devices	
II Periodic Test / Term-I	Ch-4 Operating System Ch-5 working with an Operating System Ch-6 Computer Networking	Window 7	
III Periodic Test	Ch-7 Cyber Safety Ch-8 Microsoft Word 2010-I Ch-9 Microsoft Word 2010-II Ch-10 Microsoft Word 2010-III	MS Word	
Annual Examination	Ch-11 Microsoft power Point 2010-I Ch-12 Microsoft power Point 2010-II Ch-13 Microsoft Excel 2010-I Ch-14 Microsoft Excel 2010-II	MS Power Point / MS Excel	