



ST. THOMAS SCHOOL

SUNARI, AGRA-283105

+91-7505351623, 9634597550

contact@stthomasschoolagra.in



CLASS-IX

SYLLABUS

(2026-27)

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, AGRA
Syllabus (2026-2027)
Class- IX

UT-1	Half-yearly Exam		UT-2	Annual Exam	
		Project			Project
English Language (ICSE English Grammar & Comp– 9)					
1. Grammar: i. Phrasal Verbs, ii. Transformation of Sentences 2. Letter Writing i. Formal Letter ii. Informal Letter 3. Notice and Email	1. Composition i. Story Writing ii. Descriptive iii. Narrative iv. Debate v. Picture Composition 2. Letter Writing i. Formal Letter ii. Informal Letter 3. Notice and Email 4. Unseen Passage/Poem 5. Grammar i. Subject Verb Concord ii. Phrasal Verbs iii. Sentence Synthesis [MCQ'S] iv. Sentence Transformation [MCQ'S]	1. Your school is organising a 'Health and Fitness Awareness Week'. Write a notice informing students about the schedule of activities and encouraging participation. 2. Write an email to a fitness trainer or nutritionist requesting them to conduct an awareness session for students during the Health and Fitness Awareness Week.	1. Grammar: i. Phrasal Verbs, ii. Transformation of Sentences 2. Letter Writing i. Formal Letter ii. Informal Letter 3. Notice and Email	1. Composition i. Story Writing ii. Descriptive iii. Narrative iv. Debate v. Picture Composition 2. Letter Writing i. Formal Letter ii. Informal Letter 3. Notice and Email 4. Unseen Passage/Poem 5. Grammar i. Subject Verb Concord ii. Phrasal Verbs iii. Sentence Synthesis [MCQ'S] iv. Sentence Transformation [MCQ'S]	1. You recently attended an inter-school debate competition in Delhi and stayed at a hotel during your visit. After returning home, you realized that you had left behind an important folder containing certificates and documents in your hotel room. Write a letter to the manager of the hotel requesting him/her to locate the folder and, if found, to send it to you by courier. Provide necessary details such as the date of your stay, room number, description of the folder, and your contact information to help in tracing it.

					2. Write a self-composed story of not more than 300 words. You will even have to learn this story for your oral assessment during invigilation by externals.
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English Literature (Julius Caesar (Textbook) – 9 & Treasure Chest Of Short Stories & Poems)

Treasure Chest Poetry 1 – The Work of Artifice Treasure Chest Prose 1 – Bonku Babu’s Friend Julius Caesar Play – Act -1 Scene -1	Treasure Chest Poetry 1 – The Work of Artifice Poetry 2 – Skimbleshanks The Railway Cat Poetry 3 – I Remember, I Remember Treasure Chest Prose 1- Bonku Babu’s Friend Prose 2 – Oliver Asks for More Prose 3 – The Model Millionaire Julius Caesar Act – 1 Scene- 1, 2, 3	Paraphrase the prose "Bonku Babu’s Friend" by Satyajit Ray maintaining its original meaning. Give the thematic analysis of the poem "The Work of Artifice" by Marge Piercy. Note: The project is to be prepared on interleaf pages in a Thread File. The total content of complete Literature project must not exceed 1000 words. Paste the picture of the author and the poet on the plane side of the sheet.	Treasure Chest Poetry 4 – Doctor’s Journal Entry, August 6, 1945 Prose 4 – The Homecoming Julius Caesar Act – 2 Scene - 1	Treasure Chest Poetry 1 – The Work of Artifice Poetry 2 – Skimbleshanks The Railway Cat Poetry 3 – I Remember, I Remember Poetry 4 – Doctor’s Journal Entry, August 6, 1945 Poetry 5 – The Night Mail Treasure Chest Prose 1- Bonku Babu’s Friend Prose 2 – Oliver Asks for More Prose 3 – The Model Millionaire Prose 4 – The Homecoming Prose 5 - The Boy who Broke the Bank Julius Caesar Act – 1 Scene- 1, 2, 3 and Act – 2 Scene - 1, 2, 3, 4.	Assume the persona of one of the characters from Julius Caesar, Act 2 and record a diary entry of a particular incident. Note: The project is to be prepared on interleaf pages in a Thread File. The total content of complete Literature project must not exceed 500 words. Paste the picture of the author and the poet on the plane side of the sheet.
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Hindi (Sahitya Sagar – 9 & Saras Hindi Vyakaran-9)

<p>'खण्ड क' लेखन भाग:- प्रस्ताव लेखन, पत्र लेखन (औपचारिक, अनौपचारिक पत्र) अपठित गद्यांश । व्यावहारिक व्याकरण* (लिंग, भाववाचक संज्ञा, पर्यायवाची, विपरीतार्थक शब्द, सम्मोचारित, भिन्नार्थक शब्द, उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय, वाक्य विचार,) 'खण्ड ख '-(गद्य)पाठ-1 बात अठन्नी की लेखक-सुदर्शन (पद्य) साखी 'कबीरदास जी'</p>	<p>'खण्ड क'-लेखन भाग- प्रस्ताव लेखन , पत्र लेखन- औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक पत्र, अपठित गद्यांश, व्यावहारिक व्याकरण लिंग, भाववाचक संज्ञा, विशेषण पर्यायवाची तत्सम- तद्भव शब्द, विपरीतार्थक, अशुद्ध- शुद्ध शब्द, मुहावरे, शुद्ध वाक्य। एकार्थी, अनेकार्थी, वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द, विराम चिन्ह , सम्मोचारित, भिन्नार्थक शब्द, उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय, वाक्य विचार, लोकोक्ति , विकारी-शब्द, शुद्ध वाक्य। 'खण्ड ख '- पाठ-1 बात अठन्नी की । लेखक- सुदर्शन, पाठ-2 काकी लेखक- सियारामशरण गुप्त।</p>	<p>परियोजना कार्य:- क) कोइ भी दो चित्र-लेखन (चित्र सहित) पाठ्यक्रमानुसार व्याकरण पुस्तिका से। ख)प्रस्ताव लेखन (सूक्ति पर आधारित नैतिक कहानी लिखिए) (2) ग)पत्र (औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक) (एक औपचारिक एक अनौपचारिक) घ)मुहावरे (शरीर के अंगों पर आधारित ,खाद्य सामग्री पर आधारित)-30 मुहावरे(अर्थ एवं वाक्य प्रयोग)</p>	<p>'खण्ड क'-लेखन भाग- प्रस्ताव लेखन, अपठित गद्यांश, पत्र व्यावहारिक व्याकरण :- एकार्थी शब्द समोच्चारित , भिन्नार्थक, विराम-चिन्ह ,उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय ।लिंग, भाववाचक संज्ञा, पर्यायवाची, विपरीतार्थक शब्द, सम्मोचारित, भिन्नार्थक शब्द, उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय, वाक्य विचार,) 'खण्ड ख ' गद्य पाठ - 4नेताजी का चश्मा लेखक स्वयं प्रकाश ।(पद्य) पाठ-4 वह जन्मभूमि मेरी कवि- सोहनलाल दिवेदधी</p>	<p>'खण्ड क'- लेखन भाग- प्रस्ताव लेखन, पत्र (औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक)अपठित गद्यांश, व्यावहारिक व्याकरण :- एकार्थी शब्द समोच्चारित , भिन्नार्थक, विराम-चिन्ह ,उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय ।लिंग, भाववाचक संज्ञा, पर्यायवाची, विपरीतार्थक शब्द, वाक्य विचार, विशेषण , तत्सम- तद्भव शब्द, अशुद्ध- शुद्ध शब्द, मुहावरे , वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द , विराम चिन्ह , लोकोक्ति , विकारी-शब्द, विराम-चिन्ह ,उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय।(समस्त बोर्ड पाठ्यक्रमानुसार) 'खण्ड ख '-(गद्य)-संक्षिप्त कहानियाँ-पाठ-1 बात</p>	<p>परियोजना कार्य :- हिंदी साहित्य (हेडिंग एक पेज पर) गद्य भाग (हेडिंग एक पेज पर) साहित्य सागर पुस्तिका से किन्ही दो कहानियों) i)कहानी का नाम- कहानीकार का नाम क)कहानी का सारांश ख)कहानीकार का परिचय ग)शीर्षक की सार्थकता घ)मुख्य पात्रों का चरित्र चित्रण- पद्य भाग (हेडिंग एक पेज पर) कविता का नाम - (हेडिंग एक पेज पर) (किन्ही दो कविताओं का) क)कवि का परिचय ख)कविता का उद्देश्य ग)कविता का भावार्थ</p>
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	<p>पाठ-3 महायज्ञ का पुरस्कार लेखक- 'यशपाल'। (पद्य)</p> <p>पाठ-1 साखी 'कबीरदासजी'।</p> <p>पाठ-2 गिरिधर की कुंडलियाँ कवि-'गिरिधर कविराय'।</p> <p>पाठ-3 स्वर्ग बना सकते हैं। कवि- रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर'।</p>			<p>अठन्नी की लेखक- सुदर्शन</p> <p>पाठ-2 काकी लेखक- सियारामशरण गुप्त</p> <p>पाठ-3 महायज्ञ का पुरस्कार लेखक- 'यशपाल'</p> <p>पाठ-4 नेताजी का चश्मा लेखक-स्वयं प्रकाश</p> <p>पाठ-5 अपना-अपना भाग्य लेखक-जैनेंद्र कुमार</p> <p>पाठ-6 बड़े घर की बेटा लेखक-प्रेमचंद (पद्य)</p> <p>पाठ-1 साखी कवि 'कबीरवास'</p> <p>पाठ-2 गिरिधर की कुंडलियाँ कवि 'गिरिधर कविराय'</p> <p>पाठ-3 स्वर्ग बना सकते हैं कवि 'रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर'</p>	<p>घ) कवि की अन्य एक कविता</p>
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				पाठ-4 वह जन्मभूमि मेरी कवि 'सोहनलाल द्विवेदी' पाठ-5 मेघ आए कवि 'सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना' पाठ-6 सूर के पद कवि 'सूरदास'।	
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Mathematics (ICSE Precise Mathematics- 9)

<p>1. Pure Arithmetic Rational and Irrational Numbers Rational, irrational numbers as real numbers, their place in the number system. Surds and rationalization of surds. Simplifying an expression by rationalizing the denominator. Representation of rational and irrational numbers on the number line. Proofs of the irrationality of $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{5}$</p> <p>2. Commercial Mathematics</p>	<p>1. Pure Arithmetic Rational and Irrational Numbers Rational, irrational numbers as real numbers, their place in the number system. Surds and rationalization of surds. Simplifying an expression by rationalizing the denominator. Representation of rational and irrational numbers on the number line. Proofs of the irrationality of $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{5}$</p> <p>2. Commercial Mathematics</p>	<p>Project -1:- Prepare the formula sheet of the chapters included in the HY syllabus</p>	<p>Trigonometry (a) Trigonometric Ratios: sine, cosine, tangent of an angle and their reciprocals. (b) Trigonometric ratios of standard angles - 0, 30, 45, 60, 90 degrees. Evaluation of an expression involving these ratios. (c) Simple 2-D problems involving one right-angled triangle. (d) Concept of trigonometric ratios of complementary angles and their direct application: $\sin A = \cos (90 - A)$, $\cos A = \sin (90 - A)$</p>	<p>1. Pure Arithmetic Rational and Irrational Numbers Rational, irrational numbers as real numbers, their place in the number system. Surds and rationalization of surds. Simplifying an expression by rationalizing the denominator. Representation of rational and irrational numbers on the number line. Proofs of irrationality."</p> <p>2. Commercial Mathematics Compound Interest (a) Compound interest as a repeated Simple Interest computation</p>	<p>Project-2:- Prepare the portfolio on statistics including four real life examples by assessing their data and interpreting in the form of graph</p>
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<p>Compound Interest (a) Compound interest as a repeated Simple Interest computation with a growing Principal. Use of this in computing Amount over a period of 2 or 3 years. (b) Use of formula. Finding CI from the relation $CI = A - P$. • Interest compounded half-yearly included. Using the formula to find one quantity given different combinations of A, P, r, n, CI and SI; difference between CI and SI type included. Rate of growth and depreciation. Note: Paying back in equal installments, being given rate of interest and installment amount, not included.</p>	<p>Compound Interest (a) Compound interest as a repeated Simple Interest computation with a growing Principal. Use of this in computing Amount over a period of 2 or 3 years. (b) Use of formula. Finding CI from the relation $CI = A - P$. • Interest compounded half-yearly included. Using the formula to find one quantity given different combinations of A, P, r, n, CI and SI; difference between CI and SI type included. Rate of growth and depreciation. Note: Paying back in equal installments, being given rate of interest and installment amount, not included.</p> <p>3. Expansions Recall of concepts learned in earlier classes. $(a \pm b)^2$ $(a \pm b)^3$</p>		<p>$\tan A = \cot (90 - A)$, $\cot A = \tan (90 - A)$ $\sec A = \operatorname{cosec} (90 - A)$, $\operatorname{cosec} A = \sec (90 - A)$</p>	<p>with a growing Principal. Use of this in computing Amount over a period of 2 or 3 years. (b) Use of formula n. Finding CI from the relation $CI = A - P$. • Interest compounded half-yearly included.</p> <p>Using the formula to find one quantity given different combinations of A, P, r, n, CI and SI; difference between CI and SI type included. Rate of growth and depreciation. Note: Paying back in equal installments, being given rate of interest and installment amount, not included.</p> <p>"3. Algebra (i) Expansions Recall of concepts learned in earlier classes. $(a \pm b)^2$ $(a \pm b)^3$</p>	
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	<p> $(x \pm a)(x \pm b)$ $(a \pm b \pm c)^2$ </p> <p> 4. Factorisation $a^2 - b^2$ $a^3 \pm b^3$ $ax^2 + bx + c$, by splitting the middle term. </p> <p> 5. Simultaneous Linear Equations in two variables. (With numerical coefficients only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solving algebraically by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elimination - Substitution and - Cross Multiplication method • Solving simple problems by framing appropriate equations. </p> <p> 6. Indices/ Exponents Handling positive, fractional, negative and "zero" indices. Simplification of expressions involving various exponents etc. Use of laws of exponents. </p>			<p> $(x \pm a)(x \pm b)$ $(a \pm b \pm c)^2$ </p> <p> (ii) Factorisation $a^2 - b^2$ $a^3 \pm b^3$ $ax^2 + bx + c$, by splitting the middle term. </p> <p> (iii) Simultaneous Linear Equations in two variables. (With numerical coefficients only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solving algebraically by: - Elimination - Substitution and "Cross Multiplication method" • Solving simple problems by framing appropriate equations. </p> <p> (iv) Indices/ Exponents Handling positive, fractional, negative and "zero" indices. Simplification of expressions involving various exponents etc. Use of laws of exponents. </p> <p> (v) Logarithms (a) Logarithmic form vis-à-vis exponential </p>	
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	<p>7. Logarithms (a) Logarithmic form vis-à-vis exponential form: interchanging. (b) Laws of Logarithms and their uses. Expansion of expression with the help of laws of logarithms</p> <p>8. Triangles (a) Congruency: four cases: SSS, SAS, AAS, and RHS. Illustration through cutouts. Simple applications. (b) Problems based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angles opposite equal sides are equal and converse. • If two sides of a triangle are unequal, then the greater angle is opposite the greater side and converse. • Sum of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side. • Of all straight lines that can be drawn to a given line from a point 			<p>form: interchanging. (b) Laws of Logarithms and their uses. Expansion of expression with the help of laws of logarithms $\log y = 4 \log a + 2 \log b - 3 \log c$ etc. "</p> <p>"4. Geometry (i) Triangles (a) Congruency: four cases: SSS, SAS, AAS, and RHS. Illustration through cutouts. Simple applications. (b) Problems based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angles opposite equal sides are equal and converse. • If two sides of a triangle are unequal, then the greater angle is opposite the greater side and converse. • Sum of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side. • Of all straight lines that can be 	
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	<p>outside it, the perpendicular is the shortest. Proofs not required.</p> <p>9. Mid-Point Theorem and its converse equal intercept theorem (i) Proof and simple applications of mid point theorem and its converse. (ii) Equal intercept theorem: proof and simple application.</p> <p>10. Pythagoras Theorem Area based proof and simple applications of Pythagoras Theorem and its converse.</p> <p>17. Perimeter and Area of Plane Figures (a) Area and perimeter of triangle (including Heron's formula), all types of Quadrilaterals.</p>			<p>drawn to a given line from a point outside it, the perpendicular is the shortest. Proofs not required. (c) Mid-Point Theorem and its converse, equal intercept theorem " "(i) Proof and simple applications of mid point theorem and its converse. (ii) Equal intercept theorem: proof and simple application. (d) Pythagoras Theorem Area based proof and simple applications of Pythagoras Theorem and its converse. (ii) Rectilinear Figures (a) Proof and use of theorems on parallelogram. • Both pairs of opposite sides equal (without proof). • Both pairs of opposite angles equal. • One pair of opposite sides equal and parallel (without proof). •</p>	
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Diagonals bisect each other and bisect the parallelogram. • Rhombus as a special parallelogram whose diagonals meet at right angles. • In a rectangle, diagonals are equal, in a square they are equal and meet at right angles. "

"(b) Constructions of Polygons
Construction of quadrilaterals (including parallelograms and rhombus) and regular hexagon using ruler and compasses only.

(c) Proof and use of Area theorems on parallelograms:

- Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area.
- The area of a triangle is half that of a parallelogram on the same base and between the same parallels.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Triangles between the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area (without proof).• Triangles with equal areas on the same bases have equal corresponding altitudes. " <p>"(iii) Circle:</p> <p>(a) Chord properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A straight line drawn from the centre of a circle to bisect a chord which is not a diameter is at right angles to the chord.• The perpendicular to a chord from the centre bisects the chord (without proof).• Equal chords are equidistant from the centre.• Chords equidistant from the centre are equal (without proof).• There is one and only one circle that passes through three given points not	
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in a straight line. "

"(b) Arc and chord properties:

- If two arcs subtend equal angles at the centre, they are equal, and its converse.
- If two chords are equal, they cut off equal arcs, and its converse (without proof).

Note: Proofs of the theorems given above are to be taught unless specified otherwise.

5. Statistics

Collection of data, presentation of data, Graphical representation of data, Mean, Median of ungrouped data. (i) Understanding and recognition of raw, arrayed and grouped data. (ii) Tabulation of raw data using tally-marks. (iii) Understanding and recognition of discrete and continuous variables. (iv) Mean, median of ungrouped data. (v) Class

				<p>intervals, class boundaries and limits, frequency, frequency table, class size for grouped data. (vi) Grouped frequency distributions (vii) Drawing a frequency polygon."</p> <p>"6. Mensuration Area and perimeter of a triangle and a quadrilateral. Area and circumference of circle. Surface area and volume of Cube and Cuboids. (a) Area and perimeter of triangle (including Heron's formula), all types of Quadrilaterals. (b) Circle: Area and Circumference. Direct application problems including Inner and Outer area. Areas of sectors of circles other than quarter-circle and semicircle are not included. (c) Surface area and volume of 3-D solids: cube and</p>	
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				<p>cuboid including problems of type involving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different internal and external dimensions of the solid.• Cost.• Concept of volume being equal to area of cross-section x height.• Open/closed cubes/cuboids. " <p>"7. Trigonometry</p> <p>(a) Trigonometric Ratios: sine, cosine, tangent of an angle and their reciprocals.</p> <p>(b) Trigonometric ratios of standard angles - 0, 30, 45, 60, 90 degrees. Evaluation of an expression involving these ratios.</p> <p>(c) Simple 2-D problems involving one right-angled triangle.</p> <p>(d) Concept of trigonometric ratios of complementary angles and their direct application:</p> <p>$\sin A = \cos (90 - A)$, $\cos A = \sin (90 - A)$</p>	
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				$\tan A = \cot (90 - A)$, $\cot A = \tan (90 - A)$ $\sec A = \operatorname{cosec} (90 - A)$, $\operatorname{cosec} A = \sec (90 - A)$ " 8. Coordinate Geometry Cartesian System, plotting of points in the plane for given coordinates, solving simultaneous linear equations in 2 variables graphically and finding the distance between two points using distance formula. (a) Dependent and independent variables. (b) Ordered pairs, coordinates of points and plotting them in the Cartesian plane. (c) Solution of Simultaneous Linear Equations graphically. (d) Distance formula.	
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Physics (ICSE Precise Physics – 9)

Ch.1. Measurements and Experimentation	Ch.1. Measurements and Experimentation	Prepare a Power Point Presentation on topic	Light	All Chapters	Prepare a Power Point Presentation on
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<p>(i) International System of Units, the required SI units with correct symbols are given at the end of this syllabus. Other commonly used system of units - fps and cgs. Ch.2. Motion in One Dimension Scalar and vector quantities, distance, speed, velocity, acceleration; graphs of distance–time and speed–time equations of uniformly accelerated motion with derivations. Examples of Scalar and vector quantities only, rest and motion in one dimension; distance and displacement; speed and velocity; acceleration and retardation; distance-time and velocity-time graphs; meaning of</p>	<p>(i) International System of Units, the required SI units with correct symbols are given at the end of this syllabus. Other commonly used system of units - fps and cgs. Ch.2. Motion in One Dimension Scalar and vector quantities, distance, speed, velocity, acceleration; graphs of distance–time and speed–time equations of uniformly accelerated motion with derivations. Examples of Scalar and vector quantities only, rest and motion in one dimension; distance and displacement; speed and velocity; acceleration and retardation; distance-time and velocity-time graphs; meaning of</p>	<p>“Generation of energy and its types”</p>	<p>Spherical mirrors; characteristics of image formed by these mirrors. Uses of concave and convex mirrors. (Only simple direct ray diagrams are required). Brief introduction to spherical mirrors - concave and convex mirrors, centre and radius of curvature, pole and principal axis, focus and focal length; location of images from ray diagram for various positions of a small linear object on the principal axis of concave and convex mirrors; characteristics of images. $f = R/2$ (without proof); sign convention and direct numerical problems using the mirror formulae are included. (Derivation of formulae not required) Uses of spherical mirrors.</p>		<p>Chapter "Reflection of Light"</p>
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<p>slope of the graphs; [Nonuniform acceleration excluded]. Equations to be derived: $v = u + at$; $S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$; $S = \frac{1}{2}(u+v)t$; $v^2 = u^2 + 2aS$. [Equation for S_n is not included]. Simple numerical problems.</p>	<p>slope of the graphs; [Nonuniform acceleration excluded].</p> <p>3. LAWS OF MOTION</p> <p>(i) Contact and non-contact forces, CGS and SI units. Examples of contact forces: frictional force, normal reaction force, tension force as applied through strings, and force exerted during collision. Non-contact forces: gravitational, electric, and magnetic. General properties of non-contact forces. CGS and SI units of force and their relation with gravitational units.</p> <p>(ii) Newton's First Law of Motion (qualitative discussion): introduction of the idea of inertia, mass, and force. Newton's first law statement and qualitative discussion. Definitions of inertia and force from the first law. Examples of inertia as illustration of</p>				
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	<p>the first law. Inertial mass not included. (iii) Newton's Second Law of Motion (including $F=ma$): weight and mass.</p> <p>4. PRESSURE IN FLUIDS AND ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE</p> <p>(i) Change of pressure with depth (including the formula $p=h\rho g$); Transmission of pressure in liquids; atmospheric pressure. Thrust and Pressure and their units; pressure exerted by a liquid column $p=h\rho g$; simple daily life examples: (i) broadness of the base of a dam, (ii) Diver's suit etc. Some consequences of $p=h\rho g$; transmission of pressure in liquids; Pascal's law; examples; atmospheric pressure; common manifestations and consequences. Variations of pressure</p>				
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	<p>with altitude (qualitative only); applications such as weather forecasting and altimeter.</p> <p>5. UPTHRUST IN FLUIDS, ARCHIMEDES'S PRINCIPLE</p> <p>(i) Concepts of heat and temperature. Heat as energy. SI unit joule.</p> <p>(ii) Anomalous expansion of water: graphs showing variation of volume and density of water with temperature in the 0 to 0 °C range. Hope's experiment and consequences of Anomalous expansion.</p> <p>(iii) Energy flow and its importance: Understanding the flow of energy as Linear and linking it with the laws of Thermodynamics- 'Energy is neither created nor destroyed' and 'No energy transfer is 100% efficient.</p>				
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	<p>(iv) Energy sources. Solar, wind, water and nuclear energy (only qualitative discussion of steps to produce electricity). Renewable versus non-renewable sources (elementary ideas with example). Renewable energy: biogas, solar energy, wind energy, energy from falling of water, run-of-the river schemes, energy from waste, tidal energy, etc. Issues of economic viability and ability to meet demands. Non-renewable energy – coal, oil, natural gas. Inequitable use of energy in urban and rural areas. Use of hydro electrical powers for light and tube wells.</p> <p>(v) Global warming and Green House effect: Meaning, causes and impact on the life on earth. Projections for the future; what needs to be done. Energy</p>				
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	degradation – meaning and examples.				
Chemistry (ICSE Concise Chemistry – 9)					
<p>1. The Language of Chemistry</p> <p>(i) Symbol of an element; valency; formulae of radicals and formulae of compounds.</p> <p>Balancing of simple chemical equations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbol – definition; symbols of the elements used often. • Valency - definition; hydrogen combination and number of valence electrons of the metals and non-metals; mono, di, tri and tetra valent elements. • Radicals – definition; formulae and valencies. • Compounds – name and formulae. • Chemical equation – definition and examples of chemical equations with 	<p>(Including UT-I)</p> <p>3. Water</p> <p>(i) Water as a universal solvent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solutions as 'mixtures' of solids in water; saturated solutions. • Qualitative effect of temperature on solubility (e.g. solutions of calcium sulphate, potassium nitrate and sodium chloride in water). <p>(ii) Hydrated and anhydrous substances.</p> <p>(a) Hydrated substances: Water of Crystallisation – meaning and examples.</p> <p>(b) Anhydrous substances: Meaning and examples only</p> <p>(c) Properties:</p>	<p>Make a chart of the periodic table on A3 sheet with the names and symbols of elements by collecting information from Science journals or the internet.</p> <p>Demarcate the Different types of groups like Alkali metals, Alkaline Earth Metals, Transition metals and Inner Transition metals in it. Present the chart in the class.</p>	<p>5. The Periodic Table</p> <p>Dobereiner's Triads, Newland's law of Octaves, Mendeleev's contributions; Modern Periodic Law, the Modern Periodic Table. (Groups and periods)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General idea of Dobereiner's triads, Newland's law of Octaves, Mendeleev's periodic law. • Discovery of Atomic Number and its use as a basis for Modern Periodic law. • Modern Periodic Table (Groups 1 to 18 and periods 1 to 7). • Special reference to Alkali metals (Group 1), Alkaline Earth metals (Group 2) Halogens 	<p>(Including UT-II and Half Yearly)</p> <p>7. Study of Gas Laws</p> <p>(i) The behaviour of gases under changes of temperature and pressure; explanation in terms of molecular motion (particles, atoms, molecules); Boyle's Law and Charles' Law; absolute zero; gas equation; simple relevant calculations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The behaviour of gases under changes of temperature and pressure; explanation in terms of molecular motion (particles, atoms, molecules). • Boyle's Law: statement, mathematical 	<p>International World Water Day is held annually on 22 March, to focus attention on the importance of freshwater .Find out more about the significance of this day and how different countries celebrate it. Using different sources such as the internet. Make a PowerPoint presentation and present it in class.</p>

<p>one reactant and two or three products, two reactants and one product, two reactants and two products and two reactants and three or four products; balancing of equations. (by hit and trial method).</p> <p>(ii) Relative Atomic Masses (atomic weights) and Relative Molecular Masses (molecular weights): either - standard H atom or 1/12th of carbon 12 atom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions • Calculation of Relative Molecular Mass and percentage composition of a compound. <p>2. Chemical changes and reactions</p> <p>(i) Types of chemical changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct combination • Decomposition • Displacement; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efflorescence • Deliquescence • Hygroscopy • Removal of hardness <p>(i) By boiling</p> <p>(ii) By addition of washing Soda (Definition and examples of each of the above).</p> <p>(iii) Drying and Dehydrating Agents Meaning and examples only.</p> <p>(iv) Soft water and Hard water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning, (in terms of action of soap) • Advantages and disadvantages of soft water and hard water. • Types and causes of hardness. <p>4. Atomic Structure and Chemical bonding</p> <p>(i) Structure of an Atom, mass number and atomic number, Isotopes and Octet Rule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of an atom 		<p>(Group 17) and Zero Group (Group 18).</p> <p>6. Study of the First Element -Hydrogen</p> <p>Position of the non-metal (Hydrogen) in the periodic table and general group characteristics with reference to valency electrons, burning, ion formation applied to the above-mentioned element.</p> <p>(i) Hydrogen from: water, dilute acids and alkalis.</p> <p>(a) Hydrogen from water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The action of cold water on sodium potassium and calcium. • The action of hot water on magnesium. • The action of steam on aluminium, zinc, and iron; (reversibility of reaction between iron and steam). • The action of steam on non-metal 	<p>form, simple calculations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles' Law: statement, mathematical form, simple calculations. • Absolute zero Kelvin scale of temperature. • Gas equation $P_1 V_1 / T_1 = P_2 V_2 / T_2$; simple relevant calculations based on gas equation. <p>(ii) Relationship between Kelvin scale and Celsius Scale of temperature; Standard temperature and pressure. Conversion of temperature from Celsius Scale to Kelvin scale and vice versa. Standard temperature and pressure. (Simple calculations).</p> <p>8. Atmospheric pollution</p> <p>(a) Acid rain – composition, cause and its</p>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double decomposition (The above to be taught with suitable chemical equations as examples). (ii) Energy changes in a chemical change. Exothermic and endothermic reactions with examples – evolution/absorption of heat, light and electricity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constituents of an atom - nucleus (protons, neutrons) with associated electrons; mass number, atomic number. • Electron distribution in the orbits - $2n^2$ rule, Octet rule. Reason for chemical activity of an atom. • Definition and examples of isotopes (hydrogen, carbon, chlorine). (ii) Electrovalent and covalent bonding, structures of various compounds – orbit structure (a) Electrovalent Bond <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition • Atomic orbit structure for the formation of Electrovalent compounds (e.g. NaCl, MgCl₂, CaO); (b) Covalent Bond <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition • Atomic orbit structure for the 		<p>(carbon). Students can be shown the action of sodium and calcium on water in the laboratory. They must be asked to make observations and write equations for the above reactions. Application of activity series for the above-mentioned reactions.</p> <p>(b) Displacement of hydrogen from dilute acids. The action of dilute sulphuric acid or hydrochloric acid on metals: Mg, Al, Zn and Fe . (To understand reasons for not using other metals and dilute nitric acid.)</p> <p>(c) Displacement of hydrogen from alkalis. The action of Alkalis (NaOH, KOH) on Al, Zn and Pb – unique nature of these elements.</p>	<p>impact. Sulphur in fossil fuels giving oxides of sulphur when burnt. High temperatures in furnaces and internal combustion engines produce oxides of nitrogen. (Equations to be included). Acid rain affects soil chemistry and water bodies.</p> <p>(b) Global warming: Greenhouse gases – their sources and ways of reducing their presence in the atmosphere. (Water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane and oxides of nitrogen)</p> <p>(c) Ozone depletion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of ozone – relevant equations • Function in the atmosphere. • Destruction of the ozone layer – chemicals responsible for this to be named but reactions not required. 	
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	formation of Covalent molecules on the basis of duplet and octet of electrons (examples: hydrogen, chlorine, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen chloride, water, ammonia, carbon tetrachloride, methane.)		(ii) The preparation and collection of hydrogen by a standard laboratory method other than electrolysis. In the laboratory preparation, the reason for using zinc, the impurities in the gas, their removal and the precautions in the collection of the gas must be mentioned. (iii) Industrial manufacture of hydrogen by Bosch process. • Main reactions and conditions. • Separation of CO ₂ and CO from hydrogen. (iv) Oxidation and reduction reactions. Differences in terms of addition and removal of oxygen / hydrogen.		
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Biology (ICSE Concise Biology – 9)

Ch-2 Cell: The Unit of Life	(Including UT-I) Ch-4 Flower: Structure of a bisexual flower,	Visit a nearby garden or Park with	Ch-10 Nutrition (i) Classes of food; balanced diet.	(Including Half Yearly and UT-II)	Junk Food vs Healthy Food Comparison Compare items like:
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A basic understanding of the cell theory, structure of plant and animal cell with functions of various cell organelles. (Protoplasm, Cytoplasm, Cell Wall, Cell Membrane, Nucleus, Nucleolus, Mitochondria, Endoplasmic Reticulum, Ribosome, Golgi bodies, Plastids, Lysosomes, Centrosome and Vacuole). • Major differences between a prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell. • Differences between a plant cell and an animal cell should be mainly discussed with respect to cell wall, centrosome, vacuoles and plastids. <p>Ch-3 Tissues: Types of plant and animal tissues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief understanding of their location, 	<p>functions of various parts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief introduction to complete and incomplete flowers. • Essential and non-essential whorls of a bisexual flower; their various parts and functions. • Inflorescence and placentation (meaning only) (Charts or actual specimens may be used to help enhance clarity of concepts.) <p>Ch-5 Pollination: self and cross-pollination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation, advantages and disadvantages of self and crosspollination. • Agents of pollination and the characteristic features of flowers pollinated by various agents such as insects, wind, and water. • A brief idea as to how nature favours cross pollination. 	<p>your parents. Observe the different types of flowers in your surrounding. Paste their parts on A4 sheet and write their common names below.</p>	<p>Malnutrition and deficiency diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functions of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, mineral salts (calcium, iodine, iron and sodium), vitamins and water in proper functioning of the body. • Sources of vitamins, their functions and deficiency diseases. • Meaning and importance of a 'Balanced Diet'. • Role of cellulose in our diet. • Causes, symptoms and prevention of Kwashiorkor and Marasmus. <p>Ch-11 Digestive System</p> <p>The structure of a tooth, different types of teeth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure of a tooth to be discussed with the help of a diagram. 	<p>Ch- 8 Five Kingdom Classification</p> <p>A brief outline of the five Kingdom classification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main characteristics of each kingdom with suitable examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monera, Protista, Fungi. - Plantae - Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta. • Animalia - non-chordates from Porifera to Echinodermata and Chordates - all five Classes. <p>Ch-9 Economic Importance of Bacteria and Fungi</p> <p>(a) Useful role of bacteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine: antibiotics, serums and vaccines • Agriculture: nitrogen cycle (role of nitrogen fixing, nitrifying and denitrifying bacteria) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burger vs Home-cooked meal • Show: • Calories • Nutritional value • Effects on health • Present using charts or graphs
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<p>basic structure and functions with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief understanding of their role in different physiological processes in plants and animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events taking place between pollination and fertilisation leading to the formation of zygote in the embryo sac. • A brief explanation of the terms double fertilization and triple fusion. • Fruit and Seed - definition and significance. <p>Ch-6 Seed Structure and Germination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure and germination of Bean seed and Maize grain. • Differences between monocot and dicot seeds. • Differences between hypogeal and epigeal germination. • Conditions for seed germination - To be explained and supported by experiments. <p>Ch-7 Respiration in plants: outline of the process,</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functions of different types of teeth. • Dental formula of an adult. <p>Organs, digestive glands and their functions (including enzymes and their functions in digestion, absorption and assimilation of digested food).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organs and glands of the digestive system and their functions with reference to digestion, absorption and assimilation. • brief idea of peristalsis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry -curing of tea, tanning of leather. <p>(b) Harmful role of bacteria - spoilage of food, diseases in plants and animals, bio-weapons.</p> <p>A brief idea of the useful role of Fungi in breweries, bakeries, cheese processing, and mushroom cultivation. (Processes of manufacture are not required).</p> <p>Ch-12 Skeleton - Movement and Locomotion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functions of human skeleton • Axial and Appendicular Skeleton • Types of joints with reference to their location: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - immovable joints - slightly movable joints - freely movable (hinge joint, ball and socket joint, gliding joint, pivot joint.) 	
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	<p>gaseous exchange.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief outline of the process mentioning the terms Glycolysis, Krebs cycle and their significance. • A reference to be made to aerobic and anaerobic respiration with chemical equations in each case. • Experiments on gaseous exchange and on heat production. <p>Ch-15 Health and Hygiene (i) A brief introduction to maintaining good health. General idea of personal hygiene, public hygiene and sanitation.</p> <p>Ch- 16 Diseases: Cause and Control A brief introduction to communicable, non-communicable, endemic, epidemic,</p>			<p>Ch- 13 Skin: 'Jack of all Trades'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various parts of the skin and their functions. • Special derivatives of the skin with reference to sweat glands, sebaceous glands, hair, nails and mammary glands. • Heat regulation - vasodilation and vasoconstriction. <p>Ch- 14 The Respiratory System: Organs; mechanism of breathing; tissue respiration, heat production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structures of the respiratory system. • Differences between anaerobic respiration in plants and in man. • Role of diaphragm and intercostal muscles in breathing to provide a clear idea of the breathing process. 	
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	<p>pandemic and sporadic diseases; modes of transmission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of each of the above with examples. • Modes of transmission: air borne, water borne; vectors (housefly, mosquito, cockroach). <p>(iii) Bacterial, Viral, Protozoan, Helminthic diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial: Cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis. • Viral: AIDS, Chicken pox, Hepatitis. • Protozoan: Malaria, Amoebic Dysentery, Sleeping sickness. • Helminthic: Ascariasis, Taeniasis, Filiarisis. <p>(symptoms and measures to control the above diseases.) (Scientific names of causative agents not required).</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief idea of gaseous transport and tissue respiration. • Brief understanding of respiratory volumes. • Effect of altitude on breathing; asphyxiation and hypoxia. <p>Ch- 15 Health and Hygiene</p> <p>(i) A brief introduction to maintaining good health. General idea of personal hygiene, public hygiene and sanitation.</p> <p>(ii) A brief introduction to communicable, non-communicable, endemic, epidemic, pandemic and sporadic diseases; modes of transmission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of each of the above with examples. • Modes of transmission: air borne, water 	
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	<p>Ch-17 Aids to Health: Active and passive immunity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of Active and passive immunity. • An understanding of the use and action of the following – vaccination, immunization, antitoxin, serum, antiseptics, disinfectants, antibiotics. • An idea of the local defense system and its merits, difference between antiseptics and disinfectants. <p>Ch-18 Health Organisations: Red Cross, WHO. Major activities of the Red Cross and WHO.</p> <p>Ch-19 Waste generation and management (a) Sources of waste - domestic, industrial, agricultural, commercial and other establishments.</p>			<p>borne; vectors (housefly, mosquito, cockroach).</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Domestic waste: paper, glass, plastic, rags, kitchen waste, etc.• Industrial: mining operations, cement factories, oil refineries, construction units.• Agricultural: plant remains, animal waste, processing waste.• Municipal sewage: Sewage, degradable and non-degradable waste from offices, etc.• e-waste: brief idea about e-waste. <p>(b) Methods of safe disposal of waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Segregation, dumping, composting, drainage, treatment of effluents before discharge, incineration, use of scrubbers and electrostatic precipitators.• Segregation of domestic waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable by				
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	households: garden waste to be converted to compost; sewage treatment plants.				
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History/Civics (ICSE Total History and Civics – 9)

<p>Chapter-1: The Harappan Civilisation Sources: Great Bath, Citadel, seals, bearded man, dancing girl, dockyard, granaries, script. Urban planning, trade, art & craft, and its decline.</p> <p>Chapter-2: The Vedic Period Sources: Names of the four Vedas and importance of epics. Early Vedic Period- Social Organisation- Family, Position of the king; Rig Vedic Assemblies- Sabha, Samiti, Vidhatha. Brief comparative study of the position of women in</p>	<p>Chapter-1: The Harappan Civilisation Sources: Great Bath, Citadel, seals, bearded man, dancing girl, dockyard, granaries, script. Urban planning, trade, art & craft, and its decline.</p> <p>Chapter-2: The Vedic Period Sources: Names of the four Vedas and importance of epics. Early Vedic Period- Social Organisation- Family, Position of the king; Rig Vedic Assemblies- Sabha, Samiti, Vidhatha.</p>	As per council's syllabus (choose any one)	<p>Chapter-8: The Delhi Sultanate Sources: Inscriptions; Qutab Minar. Names of the dynasties in chronological order Alauddin Khilji – Market Regulations, Deccan Expedition, Measures against nobility, Military reforms, Revenue reforms Muhammad Bin Tughlaq-Transfer of capital, Token Currency, Taxation in Doab, Plan of conquests.</p> <p>Chapter-9: The Mughal Empire Sources: Ain-i-Akbari, Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid and Red Fort.</p>	<p>Chapter-1: The Harappan Civilisation Sources: Great Bath, Citadel, seals, bearded man, dancing girl, dockyard, granaries, script. Urban planning, trade, art & craft, and its decline.</p> <p>Chapter-2: The Vedic Period Sources: Names of the four Vedas and importance of epics. Early Vedic Period- Social Organisation- Family, Position of the king; Rig Vedic Assemblies- Sabha, Samiti, Vidhatha.</p>	As per council's syllabus (choose any one)
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<p>Early and Later Vedic society. A brief comparison between the economy of Early and Later Vedic Period. The four class divisions, the four Ashramas and the education system.</p> <p>Chapter-1. Our Constitution Definition of Constitution - date of adoption, date of enforcement and its significance.</p>	<p>Brief comparative study of the position of women in Early and Later Vedic society. A brief comparison between the economy of Early and Later Vedic Period. The four class divisions, the four Ashramas and the education system.</p> <p>Chapter-1,2,3 . Our Constitution + Salient features of the constitution part I and II Definition of Constitution - date of adoption, date of enforcement and its significance. Features: Single Citizenship, Universal Adult Franchise, Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy (meaning),</p>		<p>Names of the kings in chronological order. Babur- The three battles waged to consolidate his empire. Akbar-Rajput Policy, Steps towards integration, social and educational reforms, mansabdari system.</p> <p>Chapter 4: Election meaning composition of election (in brief) direct and indirect election; general election , Mid-term election and By-election</p>	<p>Brief comparative study of the position of women in Early and Later Vedic society. A brief comparison between the economy of Early and Later Vedic Period. The four class divisions, the four Ashramas and the education system.</p> <p>Chapter-3: Jainism and Buddhism Sources: Angas, Tripitikas and Jatakas (brief mention). Causes for their rise in the 6th century B.C. Doctrines- Jainism-Tri-ratnas, Karma, Equality, Moksha Buddhism- The Four Noble truths, The Eight-fold path, Nirvana.</p> <p>Chapter-4: The Mauryan Empire Sources: Arthashastra, Indika, Ashokan Edicts,</p>	
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	<p>Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, Meaning of a Welfare State.</p> <p>Chapter-3: Jainism and Buddhism Sources: Angas, Tripitikas and Jatakas (brief mention). Causes for their rise in the 6th century B.C. Doctrines- Jainism-Tri-ratnas, Karma, Equality, Moksha Buddhism- The Four Noble truths, The Eight-fold path, Nirvana.</p> <p>Chapter-4: The Mauryan Empire Sources: Arthashastra, Indika, Ashokan Edicts, Sanchi Stupa. Names of the kings in chronological order and administration; Ashoka's Dhamma - Principles and</p>			<p>Sanchi Stupa. Names of the kings in chronological order and administration; Ashoka's Dhamma - Principles and Impact</p> <p>Chapter-5. The Sangam Age Sources: Tirukkural and Megaliths. Society – Position of women Economy - Agriculture and Trade</p> <p>Chapter-6: The Age of the Guptas Sources: Account of Fa-hien; Allahabad Pillar Inscription. Names of the kings in chronological order; administration; Contribution to the fields of Education (Nalanda University), Science (Aryabhatta), Sushrutha (medicine) and Culture</p>	
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	<p>Impact</p> <p>Chapter-5. The Sangam Age Sources: Tirukkural and Megaliths. Society – Position of women Economy - Agriculture and Trade</p> <p>Chapter-6: The Age of the Guptas Sources: Account of Fa-hien; Allahabad Pillar Inscription. Names of the kings in chronological order; administration; Contribution to the fields of Education (Nalanda University), Science (Aryabhatta), Sushruta (medicine) and Culture (works of Kalidasa, Deogarh temple).</p> <p>Chapter-7: Medieval India (a) The Cholas</p>			<p>(works of Kalidasa, Deogarh temple).</p> <p>Chapter-7: Medieval India (a) The Cholas Sources: Inscriptions; Brihadishwara Temple. Names of the kings in chrono</p> <p>Chapter-8: The Delhi Sultanate Sources: Inscriptions; Qutab Minar. Names of the dynasties in chronological order Alauddin Khilji – Market Regulations, Deccan Expedition, Measures against nobility, Military reforms, Revenue reforms Muhammad Bin Tughlaq-Transfer of capital, Token Currency, Taxation in Doab, Plan of conquests.</p> <p>Chapter-9: The Mughal Empire Sources: Ain-i-Akbari, Taj Mahal, Jama</p>	
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	<p>Sources: Inscriptions; Brihadishwara Temple. Names of the kings in chronology</p>			<p>Masjid and Red Fort. Names of the kings in chronological order. Babur- The three battles waged to consolidate his empire. Akbar-Rajput Policy, Steps towards integration, social and educational reforms, mansabdari system.</p> <p>Chapter-10: Composite Culture Factors responsible for composite culture, principles of the Bhakti and Sufi movement impact of composite culture, impact of the Bhakti Movement, the Sufi Movement and Christian missionaries. The Modern Age In Europe</p> <p>Chapter 11: Renaissance</p> <p>Definition, causes (capture of Constantinople, decline of Feudalism, new trade routes, spirit of enquiry and</p>	
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invention of the printing press) and impact on art, literature and science (Leonardo Da Vinci, William Shakespeare and Copernicus).
Consequences of Renaissance.

Chapter 12:
Reformation
Meaning, Causes of reformation (dissatisfaction with the practices of the Catholic Church and new learning): Martin Luther's contribution, Counter Reformation.

Chapter 13: Industrial Revolution :Definition of the term. Causes of Industrial Revolution, meaning of capitalism and causes for the rise of capitalism, meaning of socialism and causes for the rise of socialism.

				<p>Chapter-1. Our Constitution Definition of Constitution - date of adoption, date of enforcement and its significance. .</p> <p>Chapter-1,2,3 . Our Constitution + Salient features of the constitution part I and II Definition of Constitution - date of adoption, date of enforcement and its significance. Features: Single Citizenship, Universal Adult Franchise, Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy (meaning), Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, Meaning of a Welfare State.</p> <p>Chapter 4: Election meaning composition</p>	
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				<p>of election (in brief) direct and indirect election; general election , Mid-term election and By-election</p> <p>Chapter 5:The State Legislatures:The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. Meaning of Unicameral and Bicameral Legislatures, term, composition, qualification for membership, powers and functions.</p>	
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Geography (ICSE Geography – 9)

<p>Chapter-1: Earth as a planet Shape of the earth. Earth as the home of humankind and the conditions that exist.</p> <p>Chapter-2: Concept of latitudes main latitudes, their location with degrees, parallels of latitude and their uses.</p>	<p>Chapter-1: Earth as a planet Shape of the earth. Earth as the home of humankind and the conditions that exist.</p> <p>Chapter-2: Concept of latitudes main latitudes, their location with degrees, parallels of latitude</p>	<p>As per council's syllabus (choose any one)</p>	<p>Chapter 10 Tides and ocean currents:Meaning of hydrosphere. Tides - formation and pattern. Ocean Currents – their circulation pattern and effects. (Specifically of Gulf Stream, North Atlantic Drift, Labrador Current, Kuro Shio and Oya Shio.) "Chapter</p>	<p>"Chapter-1: Earth as a planet Shape of the earth. Earth as the home of humankind and the conditions that exist.</p> <p>Chapter-2: Concept of latitudes main latitudes, their location with degrees, parallels of latitude</p>	<p>As per council's syllabus (choose any one)</p>
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<p>Concept of longitudes - Prime Meridian, time (local, standard and time zones, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) and International Date Line (IDL). Eastern and Western hemisphere.</p> <p>Using latitudes and longitudes to find location. Calculation of time.</p> <p>Great Circles and their use.</p> <p>Chapter-3: Rotation and Revolution</p> <p>Rotation – direction, speed and its effects (occurrence of day and night, the sun rising in the east and setting in the west, Coriolis effect)</p> <p>Revolution of the earth and its inclined axis effects: the variation in the length of the day and night and seasonal changes with Equinoxes and Solstices.</p>	<p>and their uses.</p> <p>Concept of longitudes - Prime Meridian, time (local, standard and time zones, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) and International Date Line (IDL). Eastern and Western hemisphere.</p> <p>Using latitudes and longitudes to find location. Calculation of time. Great Circles and their use.</p> <p>Chapter-3: Rotation and Revolution</p> <p>Rotation – direction, speed and its effects (occurrence of day and night, the sun rising in the east and setting in the west, Coriolis effect)</p> <p>Revolution of the earth and its inclined axis effects: the variation in the length of the day and night and seasonal changes with Equinoxes and Solstices.</p>		<p>11-Atmosphere</p> <p>Composition and structure of the atmosphere.</p> <p>Troposphere, Stratosphere, Ionosphere and Exosphere; Ozone in the Stratosphere, its depletion. Global warming and its impact.</p>	<p>and their uses.</p> <p>Concept of longitudes - Prime Meridian, time (local, standard and time zones, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) and International Date Line (IDL). Eastern and Western hemisphere.</p> <p>Using latitudes and longitudes to find location. Calculation of time. Great Circles and their use."</p> <p>"Chapter-3: Rotation and Revolution</p> <p>Rotation – direction, speed and its effects (occurrence of day and night, the sun rising in the east and setting in the west, Coriolis effect)</p> <p>Revolution of the earth and its inclined axis effects: the variation in the length of the day and night and seasonal changes with Equinoxes and Solstices."</p> <p>"Chapter 4-Earth's Structure Core,</p>	
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	<p>Chapter 4-Earth's Structure Core, mantle, crust – meaning, extent and their composition.</p> <p>Chapter -5 Landforms of the Earth Mountains, plateaus, plains (definition, types and their formation): Mountains – fold, residual and block. Plateaus – intermont and volcanic.</p> <p>Plains – structural and depositional. metamorphic, their characteristics and Examples from the world and India.</p> <p>Chapter 6 -Rocks difference between minerals and rocks, types of rocks: igneous, sedimentary, formation; rock cycle.</p> <p>Chapter 7- Volcanoes Meaning, Types – active, dormant and extinct. Effects – constructive and destructive. Important</p>			<p>mantle, crust – meaning, extent and their composition.</p> <p>Chapter -5 Landforms of the Earth Mountains, plateaus, plains (definition, types and their formation): Mountains – fold, residual and block. Plateaus – intermont and volcanic.</p> <p>Plains – structural and depositional. metamorphic, their characteristics and Examples from the world and India.</p> <p>Chapter 6 -Rocks difference between minerals and rocks, types of rocks: igneous, sedimentary, formation; rock cycle.</p> <p>"</p> <p>"Chapter 7- Volcanoes Meaning, Types – active, dormant and extinct. Effects – constructive and destructive. Important volcanic zones of the world.</p>	
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	<p>volcanic zones of the world.</p> <p>Chapter 8- Earthquakes Meaning, causes and measurement. Effects: destructive and constructive. Earthquake zones of the World</p> <p>Chapter 9-Weathering and Denudation Meaning, types and effects of weathering. Types: Physical Weathering – block and granular disintegration, exfoliation; Chemical Weathering– oxidation, carbonation, hydration and solution; Biological Weathering – caused by humans, plants and animals. Meaning and agents of denudation; work of river and wind. Stages of a river course and associated land forms – V-shaped valley, waterfall, meander</p>			<p>Chapter 8- Earthquakes Meaning, causes and measurement. Effects: destructive and constructive. Earthquake zones of the World</p> <p>"</p> <p>"Chapter 9-Weathering and Denudation Meaning, types and effects of weathering. Types: Physical Weathering – block and granular disintegration, exfoliation; Chemical Weathering– oxidation, carbonation, hydration and solution; Biological Weathering – caused by humans, plants and animals. Meaning and agents of denudation; work of river and wind. Stages of a river course and associated land forms – V-shaped</p>	
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	<p>and delta. Wind – deflation hollows and Sand dunes. Map Work+Topo Symbols</p> <p>On an outline map of the World, candidates will be required to locate, mark and name the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The major Natural Regions of the world - Equatorial, Tropical Monsoon, Tropical Deserts, Mediterranean type, Tropical grasslands, Temperate grasslands, Taiga and Tundra. 2. The Oceans, Seas, Gulfs and Straits - all Major Oceans, Caribbean Sea, North Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, South China Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria, Hudson Bay, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Guinea, Bering Strait, Strait of Gibraltar, Strait of Malacca. 			<p>valley, waterfall, meander and delta. Wind – deflation hollows and Sand dunes."</p> <p>"Chapter 10 Tides and ocean currents: Meaning of hydrosphere. Tides - formation and pattern. Ocean Currents – their circulation pattern and effects. (Specifically of Gulf Stream, North Atlantic Drift, Labrador Current, Kuro Shio and Oya Shio.)</p> <p>Chapter 11- Atmosphere Composition and structure of the atmosphere. Troposphere, Stratosphere, Ionosphere and Exosphere; Ozone in the Stratosphere, its depletion. Global warming and its impact. ""</p> <p>"Chapter 12: Meaning of insolation and terrestrial radiation. Factors affecting temperature: latitude,</p>	
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altitude, distance from the sea, slope of land, winds and ocean currents.

Chapter 13: Atmospheric Pressure and Winds. Meaning and factors that affect atmospheric pressure. Major pressure belts of the world. Factors affecting direction and velocity of wind- pressure gradient, Coriolis Effect, Permanent winds Trades, Westerlies and Polar Easterlies. Periodic winds Land and Sea breezes, Monsoons. Local winds Loo, Chinook, Foehn and Mistral. Variable winds Anticyclones. Cyclones"

"Chapter 14: Humidity meaning and difference between relative and absolute humidity.

				<p>Condensation-forms (clouds, dew, frost, fog and mist).</p> <p>Wind-deflation hollows and Sand dunes.</p> <p>Precipitation forms (rain, snow, and hail). Types of rainfall reliefforographic, convectional, cyclonic/ frontal with examples from the different parts of the world."</p> <p>"Chapter 15:Pollution Types and sources of pollution - Air pollution, water pollution , soil pollution radiation and noise pollution.</p> <p>Chapter 16:Effects of pollution on the environment and human health : Introduction, Effects of pollution,Effects of air pollution on human health, Effects of water pollution, Effects of soil pollution, Effects</p>	
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				<p>of noise pollution Effects of Radiation, Bhopal gas tragedy, Chernobyl Disaster. Chapter 17: Preventive Measures Carpools, promotion of public transport, no smoking zone, restricted use of fossil fuels, saving energy and encouragement of organic farming ." "Chapter 18:Natural Regions of the World Location, area, climate, natural vegetation and human adaptation. Equatorial region, Tropical grasslands, Tropical Deserts, Tropical Monsoon, Mediterranean, Temperate grasslands, Taiga and Tundra." "Map Work For Annual Exam On an outline map of the World, candidates will be required to locate, mark and name the following:</p>	
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				<p>1)The major Natural Regions of the world - Equatorial, Tropical Monsoon, Tropical Deserts, Mediterranean type, Tropical grasslands, Temperate grasslands. Taiga and Tundra.</p> <p>2)The Oceans, Seas, Gulfs and Straits Major Oceans, Caribbean Sea, North Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, South China Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria, Hudson Bay, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Guinea, Bering Strait, Strait of Gibraltar, Strait of Malacca.</p> <p>"</p> <p>"3)Rivers Mississippi, Colorado, Amazon, Paraguay, Nile, Zaire, Niger, Zambezi, Orange, Rhine, Volga, Danube, Murray, Darling, Hwang Ho, Yangtse Kiang. Ob. Indus, Ganga, Mekong, Irrawaddy, Tigris, Euphrates.</p>	
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				<p>4)Mountains Rockies, Andes, Appalachian, Alps, Himalayas, Pyrenees, Scandinavian Highlands, Caucasus, Atlas, Drakensburg, Khinghan, Zagros, Urals, Great Dividing range</p> <p>5) Plateaus-Canadian Shield, Tibetan Plateau, Brazilian Highlands, Patagonian Plateau, Iranian Plateau, Mongolian Plateau."</p>	
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Computer Applications (ICSE CodeBlox-9)

<p>Chapter-1: Introduction to Object Oriented Programming Concepts</p> <p>(i) Principles of Object-Oriented Programming, (Difference between Procedure Oriented and Object oriented). All the four principles of Object-Oriented Programming should be defined and</p>	<p>Chapter-1: Introduction to Object Oriented Programming Concepts</p> <p>(i) Principles of Object-Oriented Programming, (Difference between Procedure Oriented and Object oriented). All the four principles of Object-Oriented Programming should be defined and</p>	<p>Write any 5 Program in JAVA which will be based on the half-yearly syllabus</p>	<p>Chapter-7: Mathematical Library Methods</p> <p>Introduction to package java.lang [default], methods of Math class. pow(x,y), sqrt(x), cbrt(x), ceil(x), floor(x), round (x), abs(a), max(a, b), min(a,b), hypot(a, b), addExact(int, int), subtractExact(int, int), multiplyExact(int, int) Java expressions – using all the operators</p>	<p>Chapter-3: Identifiers and Literals</p> <p>Character set, ASCII code, Unicode, Escape sequences, Tokens, Constants and Variables, Data types, type conversions. Characters set of java (source characters, escape sequences), ASCII codes of Uppercase Letters (A – Z) , lower case letters (a – z) , digits (0 – 9)</p>	<p>Write any 5 programs in JAVA which will be based on the annual syllabus</p>
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<p>explained using real life examples (Data abstraction, Inheritance, Polymorphism, Encapsulation). (ii) Open Source, IDE [Integrated Development Environment], Version of java, hardware and software requirement. Suggested software / tools for working with java: OpenJDK (Open Java Development Kit), IDE - DrJava, NetBeans, MyEclipse, blueJ etc., (iii)Introduction to JAVA - Types of java programs – Applets and Applications, Java Compilation process, Java Source code, Byte code, Object code, Java Virtual Machine (JVM), Features of JAVA. Real time applications which use java Definition of Java applets and Java applications with examples, steps involved in compilation</p>	<p>explained using real life examples (Data abstraction, Inheritance, Polymorphism, Encapsulation). (ii) Open Source, IDE [Integrated Development Environment], Version of java, hardware and software requirement. Suggested software / tools for working with java: OpenJDK (Open Java Development Kit), IDE - DrJava, NetBeans, MyEclipse, blueJ etc., (iii)Introduction to JAVA - Types of java programs – Applets and Applications, Java Compilation process, Java Source code, Byte code, Object code, Java Virtual Machine (JVM), Features of JAVA. Real time applications which use java Definition of Java applets and Java applications with examples, steps involved in</p>		<p>and methods of Math class Chapter-8: Conditional statements in Java Decision making using if, if else, if else if ladder, switch-case, default, break. Programs to be practiced using if, if else, if else if, Nested if, switch case, break statement, fall through condition in switch case, Menu driven programs, System.exit(0) - to terminate the program.</p>	<p>and the white space, Importance of Unicode – Unicode is essential in Java because it enables the representation and Manipulation of text from virtually all writing Systems used worldwide, Globalization and Localization, Data Exchange, Character Handling etc., Escape sequences [\n, \t, \\, \", \'], Tokens and its types [keywords, identifiers, literals, punctuators, operators], primitive types and non-primitive types with examples, Introduce the primitive types with size in bits and bytes, Implicit type conversion and Explicit type conversion. Chapter-4: Operators in Java Forms of operators, Types of operators, Counters, Accumulators,</p>	
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<p>process, definitions of source code, byte code, object code, JVM, features of JAVA - Simple, Robust, secured, object oriented, platform independent, etc. Real time applications which are utilizing java as the development environment for exposure purposes are to be mentioned only as examples – Mobile applications, Desktop GUI applications (Acrobat Reader), Web based applications (Banking System, e-commerce), Gaming applications, Robotic applications (Health care), Education applications (online quiz, student grading system), chatbots (customer service, messengers), virtual assistants, etc.</p> <p>Chapter-2: Elementary Concept of Objects and Classes</p>	<p>compilation process, definitions of source code, byte code, object code, JVM, features of JAVA - Simple, Robust, secured, object oriented, platform independent, etc. Real time applications which are utilizing java as the development environment for exposure purposes are to be mentioned only as examples – Mobile applications, Desktop GUI applications (Acrobat Reader), Web based applications (Banking System, e-commerce), Gaming applications, Robotic applications (Health care), Education applications (online quiz, student grading system), chatbots (customer service, messengers), virtual assistants, etc.</p> <p>Chapter-2: Elementary Concept</p>			<p>Hierarchy of operators, ‘new’ operator, dot (.) operator. Forms of operators (Unary, Binary, Ternary), types of operators (Arithmetic, Relational, Logical, Assignment, Increment, Decrement, Short hand operators), Discuss precedence and associativity of operators, prefix and postfix, Creation of dynamic memory by using new operator, invoking members of class using dot operator, Introduce System.out.println() and System.out.print() for simple output. (Bitwise and shift operators are exempted)</p> <p>Chapter-5: Basic structure of a class in java</p> <p>Structure of a class <pre>//comment [non executable] class <name of the class> {</pre> </p>	
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<p>Modelling entities and their behavior by objects, a class as a specification for objects and as an object factory, computation as message passing/method calls between objects (many examples should be done to illustrate this). Objects encapsulate state (attributes) and have behavior (methods). Class as a user defined data type. A class may be regarded as a blueprint to create objects. It may be viewed as a factory that produces similar objects. A class may also be considered as a new data type created by the user, that has its own functionality.</p> <p>* Note: Kindly prepare all programming concepts related to class 8 syllabus.</p>	<p>of Objects and Classes</p> <p>Modelling entities and their behavior by objects, a class as a specification for objects and as an object factory, computation as message passing/method calls between objects (many examples should be done to illustrate this). Objects encapsulate state (attributes) and have behavior (methods). Class as a user defined data type. A class may be regarded as a blueprint to create objects. It may be viewed as a factory that produces similar objects. A class may also be considered as a new data type created by the user, that has its own functionality.</p> <p>Chapter-3: Identifiers and Literals</p>			<pre>void main(<parameters>) { Set of statements } } //comment [non executable] import java.util.*; //when Scanner class is used class <name of the class> { void main() { Declaration of variables Create an object of the Scanner class Accept the required values using the methods of the Scanner class Set of statements } }</pre> <p>* The keywords 'public', 'static' and 'String args[]' are default in nature. Note : The standard structure as prescribed above could be followed for designing any other programs in java.</p> <p>Chapter-6: Data processing in Java Initialization, Parameter, introduction to packages, Input streams (Scanner</p>	
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	<p>Character set, ASCII code, Unicode, Escape sequences, Tokens, Constants and Variables, Data types, type conversions. Characters set of java (source characters, escape sequences), ASCII codes of Uppercase Letters (A – Z) , lower case letters (a – z) , digits (0 – 9) and the white space, Importance of Unicode – Unicode is essential in Java because it enables the representation and Manipulation of text from virtually all writing Systems used worldwide, Globalization and Localization, Data Exchange, Character Handling etc., Escape sequences [\n, \t, \\, \", \'], Tokens and its types [keywords, identifiers, literals, punctuators, operators], primitive types and non-</p>			<p>Class), types of errors, types of comments Initialization – Data before execution, Parameters – at the time of execution, input stream – data entry during execution – using methods of Scanner class [nextShort(), nextInt(), nextLong(), nextFloat(), nextDouble(), next(), nextLine(), next().charAt(0)] Discuss different types of errors occurring during execution and compilation of the program (syntax errors, runtime errors and logical errors).Single line comment (//) and multiline comment (/* ... */)</p> <p>Chapter-6: Data processing in Java Initialization, Parameter, introduction to packages, Input streams (Scanner Class), types of errors, types of comments</p>	
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	<p>primitive types with examples, Introduce the primitive types with size in bits and bytes, Implicit type conversion and Explicit type conversion.</p> <p>Chapter-4: Operators in Java Forms of operators, Types of operators, Counters, Accumulators, Hierarchy of operators, 'new' operator, dot (.) operator. Forms of operators (Unary, Binary, Ternary), types of operators (Arithmetic, Relational, Logical, Assignment, Increment, Decrement, Short hand operators), Discuss precedence and associativity of operators, prefix and postfix, Creation of dynamic memory by using new operator, invoking members of</p>			<p>Initialization – Data before execution, Parameters – at the time of execution, input stream – data entry during execution – using methods of Scanner class [nextShort(), nextInt(), nextLong(), nextFloat (), nextDouble(), next(), nextLine(), next().charAt(0)] Discuss different types of errors occurring during execution and compilation of the program (syntax errors, runtime errors and logical errors).Single line comment (//) and multiline comment (/* ... */)</p> <p>Chapter-7: Mathematical Library Methods Introduction to package java.lang [default], methods of Math class. pow(x,y), sqrt(x), cbrt(x), ceil(x), floor(x), round (x), abs(a), max(a, b), min(a,b), hypot(a, b),</p>	
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	<p>class using dot operator, Introduce System.out.println() and System.out.print() for simple output. (Bitwise and shift operators are exempted)</p> <p>Chapter-5: Basic structure of a class in java</p> <p>Structure of a class <pre>//comment [non executable] class <name of the class> { void main(<parameters>) { Set of statements } } //comment [non executable] import java.util.*; //when Scanner class is used class <name of the class> { void main() { Declaration of variables Create an object of the Scanner class Accept the required values using the methods of the Scanner class Set of statements } }</pre> <p>* The keywords</p> </p>			<p>addExact(int, int), subtractExact(int, int), multiplyExact(int, int) Java expressions – using all the operators and methods of Math class</p> <p>Chapter-8: Conditional statements in Java Decision making using if, if else, if else if ladder, switch-case, default, break. Programs to be practiced using if, if else, if else if, Nested if, switch case, break statement, fall through condition in switch case, Menu driven programs, System.exit(0) - to terminate the program.</p> <p>Chapter-9: Looping / Iterative statements in Java</p> <p>Defining looping statements along with its types, entry-controlled loops [for, while], exit controlled</p>	
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	<p>'public', 'static' and 'String args[]' are default in nature. Note : The standard structure as prescribed above could be followed for designing any other programs in java.</p> <p>Chapter-6: Data processing in Java Initialization, Parameter, introduction to packages, Input streams (Scanner Class), types of errors, types of comments Initialization – Data before execution, Parameters – at the time of execution, input stream – data entry during execution – using methods of Scanner class [nextShort(), nextInt(), nextLong(), nextFloat(), nextDouble(), next(), nextLine(), next().charAt(0)] Discuss different types of errors occurring during execution and</p>			<p>loop [do while] , variations in looping statements, and Jump statements. Syntax of entry and exit controlled loops, break and continue, Simple programs illustrating all three loops, inter conversion from for – while – do while, finite and infinite, delay, multiple counter variables (initializations and updations). Demonstrate break and continue statements with the help of loops. Loops are fundamental to computation and their need should be shown by examples.</p> <p>Chapter-10: Nested for loops Introduction to nested loops through some simple examples . Demonstrate break and continue statements with the help of nested loops. Practice programs</p>	
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	<p>compilation of the program (syntax errors, runtime errors and logical errors).Single line comment (//) and multiline comment (/* ... */))</p>			<p>based on nested for loops (combination of two loops) [square, rectangular, triangular [right angled triangle only] patterns using numbers and characters], series calculations and display. (Nested while and nested do while are exempted.)</p> <p>Chapter-11: Ethical computing Ethical Issues in Computing. Intellectual property rights (Copyright, patent) ; Safety measures for protecting individual's right to privacy ; data protection on the internet; protection against Spam; software piracy and cyber ethics Handling social media requires a multifaceted approach encompassing education, guidance, and open communication. Importance about</p>	
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				<p>online safety, digital etiquette, and responsible social media use. * Project on this topic should be done. This topic is considered for Internal assessment.</p> <p>Note: Follow the syllabus as per the council's website.</p>	
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Value Education (A Better you-9)

	<p>1. Self-Discipline: The key to success</p> <p>2. Mental Hygiene: My all time priority</p> <p>3. Understanding different personalities: We are all different</p> <p>4. Expression of emotions: Understanding What I feel</p> <p>5. Loneliness: Feeling different and alone</p>			<p>6. Dealing with sadness and depression: I choose to be happy</p> <p>7. Connecting with nature: A Soothing Touch</p> <p>8. Stigma around seeking therapy: What will people say?</p> <p>9. Parental Expectations Balancing academic and social aspirations</p> <p>10. Dating and relationships: Understanding Yourself and the Other Person</p>	
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SUPW

NA	<p>Main Crafts/Services Growing Medical Plants</p> <p>Subsidiary Crafts/Services Preparation of First aid boxes</p> <p>Other Class Assessment Construction of Dusters Making Birthday Card Cooking without fire Book Binding Stitching: To attach a button</p>	SUPW (Allied Subject Craft) Art - Weaving; Block Printing	NA	<p>Main Crafts/Services Paramedical service</p> <p>Subsidiary Crafts/Services Construction of wastepaper baskets</p> <p>Other Class Assessment Plaster of Paris work Knitting & Embroidery work Construction of Decorative pieces Dyeing & Printing Stage Craft</p>	<p>Project SUPW (Allied Subject Craft) Music - Indian -Vocal, Instrumental Western - Piano or other instruments</p>
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Physical Education

	<p> Section A Benefits of Exercise Improves strength, flexibility, endurance Games & Sports Meaning, importance Psychological & social benefits (teamwork, discipline)</p> <p> Section B (Games – Any 2) Choose any two: Football Handball</p>	<p> Section A Physical Fitness Components Strength, speed, endurance, flexibility, balance Section B Fitness + Basic drills Running + Throwing Coordination + balance Practice matches Fitness testing Revision all games.</p>		<p> Section A Physical Fitness Components Strength, speed, endurance, flexibility, balance Section B Fitness + Basic drills Running + Throwing Coordination + balance Practice matches Fitness testing Revision all games.</p>	<p> Section A Physical Fitness Components Strength, speed, endurance, flexibility, balance Section B Fitness + Basic drills Running + Throwing Coordination + balance Practice matches Fitness testing Revision all games.</p>
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	<p>Kabaddi Basketball Athletics 🏃 🏹</p> <p>👉 For each game: Rules & regulations Ground & equipment Skills & techniques Terminology Tournaments & federations 📄</p> <p>●</p> <p>📖 Section C (Theory) Meaning & Objectives of Physical Education Sports Training Importance, methods, benefits.</p>	<p>⚽ Section C (Games) Kho-kho Football Track & Field Events Basketball Throwball Handball</p> <p>👉 For each game: Rules & regulations Ground & equipment Skills & techniques Terminology Tournaments.</p>		<p>⚽ Section C (Games) Kho-kho Football Track & Field Events Basketball Throwball Handball</p> <p>👉 For each game: Rules & regulations Ground & equipment Skills & techniques Terminology Tournaments.</p>	<p>⚽ Section C (Games) Kho-kho Football Track & Field Events Basketball Throwball Handball</p> <p>👉 For each game: Rules & regulations Ground & equipment Skills & techniques Terminology Tournaments.</p>
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