

<p>SANSKRIT</p>	<p>द्वितीयसत्रस्य कृते निर्धारिताः पाठाः</p> <p>षष्ठः पाठः - भ्रान्तो बालः । नवमः पाठः - सिकतासेतुः । दशमः पाठः - जटायोः शौर्यम् । एकादशः पाठः - पर्यावरणम् ।</p> <p>अपठित अवबोधनम्</p> <p>1) एकः अपठित गद्यांशः ।</p> <p>रचनात्मकं कार्यम्</p> <p>2) संकेताधारितम् औपचारिक अथवा अनौपचारिक पत्रलेखनम् । (मंजूषायाः सहायतया) 3) चित्रधारितं वर्णनम् अथवा अनुच्छेद लेखनम् । 4) हिन्दीभाषायां लिखितानां पंचसरलवाक्यानां संस्कृतभाषयाम् अनुवादः ।</p> <p>पठित - अवबोधनम्</p> <p>5) पठित गद्यांशम् अधिकृत्य अवबोधनात्मकं कार्यम् । प्रश्नप्रकारकाः - एकपदेन , पूर्णवाक्येन च प्रश्नाः । 6) पठित पद्यांशम् अधिकृत्य अवबोधनात्मकं कार्यम् । प्रश्नप्रकारकाः - एकपदेन , पूर्णवाक्येन च प्रश्नाः । 7) पठित् नाट्यांशम् अधिकृत्य अवबोधनात्मकं कार्यम् । प्रश्नप्रकारकाः - एकपदेन , पूर्णवाक्येन च प्रश्नाः । 8) एकस्य श्लोकस्य अन्वयः अथवा एकस्य श्लोकस्य भावार्थः । (मंजूषायाः सहायतया) 9) घटनाक्रमानुसारं कथालेखनम् ।</p>
<p>MATHEMATICS</p>	<p>Ch-2 Polynomials. Ch-8 Quadrilaterals. Ch-10 Circles. Ch-11 Constructions. Ch-13 Surface Area and Volume Ch-15 Probability. Detailed Syllabus: Ch-2 Polynomials. Definition of a polynomial in one variable, with examples and counter examples. Coefficients of a polynomial, terms of a polynomial and zero polynomial. Degree of a polynomial. Constant, linear, quadratic and cubic polynomials. Monomials, binomials, trinomials. Factors and multiples. Zeros of a polynomial. Factorization of $ax^2 + bx + c$, $a \neq 0$ where a, b and c are real numbers, and of cubic polynomials using the Factor Theorem. Recall of algebraic expressions and identities. Verification of identities</p> <p>Ch-8 Quadrilaterals. 1. (Prove) The diagonal divides a parallelogram into two congruent triangles. 2. (Motivate) In a parallelogram opposite sides are equal, and conversely. 3. (Motivate) In a parallelogram opposite angles are equal, and conversely. 4. (Motivate) A quadrilateral is a parallelogram if a pair of its opposite sides is parallel and equal. 5. (Motivate) In a parallelogram, the diagonals bisect each other and conversely. 6. (Motivate) In a triangle, the line segment joining the mid points of any two sides is parallel to the third side and in half of it and (motivate) its converse.</p> <p>Ch-10 Circles. Through examples, arrive at definition of circle and related concepts-radius, circumference, diameter, chord, arc, secant, sector, segment, subtended angle. 1. (Prove) Equal chords of a circle subtend equal angles at the centre and (motivate) its converse. 2. (Motivate) The perpendicular from the centre of a circle to a chord bisects the</p>

	<p>chord and conversely, the line drawn through the centre of a circle to bisect a chord is perpendicular to the chord.</p> <p>3. (Motivate) Equal chords of a circle (or of congruent circles) are equidistant from the centre (or their respective centres) and conversely.</p> <p>4. (Motivate) The angle subtended by an arc at the centre is double the angle subtended by it at any point on the remaining part of the circle.</p> <p>5. (Motivate) Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.</p> <p>6. (Motivate) The sum of either of the pair of the opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is 180° and its converse.</p> <p>Ch-11 Constructions.</p> <p>1. Construction of bisectors of line segments and angles of measure 60°, 90°, 45° etc., equilateral triangles.</p> <p>2. Construction of a triangle given its base, sum/difference of the other two sides and one base angle.</p> <p>Ch-13 Surface Area and Volume</p> <p>Surface areas and volumes of cubes, cuboids, spheres (including hemispheres) and right circular cylinders/cones.</p> <p>Ch-15 Probability.</p> <p>History, Repeated experiments and observed frequency approach to probability. Focus is on empirical probability. (A large amount of time to be devoted to group and to individual activities to motivate the concept; the experiments to be drawn from real - life situations, and from examples used in the chapter on statistics).</p>
PHYSICS	<p>Ch. 10 Gravitation (till mass and weight)</p> <p>Ch. 11 work and energy</p>
CHEMISTRY	<p>CHAPTER 3. ATOMS AND MOLECULES</p> <p>CHAPTER 4. STRUCTURE OF THE ATOM</p>
BIOLOGY	<p>CH – 13 WHY DO WE FALL ILL</p>
SOCIAL SCIENCE	<p>His Ch:2 Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution</p> <p>His Ch:3 Nazism and the Rise of Hitler</p> <p>Geo Ch:3 Drainage</p> <p>Geo Ch:4 Climate</p> <p>Geo Ch:5 Natural vegetation and wildlife</p> <p>Dp Ch:3 Electoral Politics</p> <p>Dp Ch:4 Working of institutions</p> <p>Eco Ch:3 Poverty as a challenge</p>
MUSIC	<p>Definition, Tala notation, Raag-Kafi,life history.</p>
PAINTING	<p>Unit 3 – story of Indian Art history</p> <p>1) Bhimbetka painting</p> <p>2) Konark temple</p> <p>3) Yaksha and Yakshini RBI</p> <p>Unit 4 – Indian folk art :- alpna, mandana, rangoli</p>
HOME SCIENCE	<p>Ch-7 Nutrition you are what you eat</p> <p>Ch-8 Food preparation (methods of cooking)</p> <p>Ch-9 Fibre and fabrics</p> <p>Ch-10 Resource management</p> <p>Ch-11 Measures of safety and management of emergency</p>
