



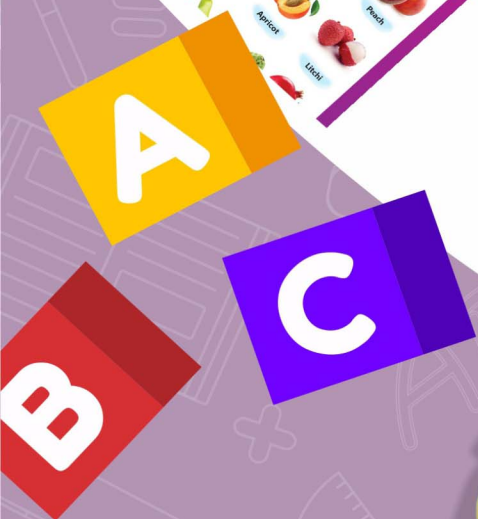
NEP Aligned



Teachers' Resource Material



K-8



RACHNA SAGAR

About Us

Established in 1995, Rachna Sagar Private Ltd. has been in the forefront of educational publishing in the country. Besides the commitment to developing and bringing forward quality educational material, the company has continued its ongoing research into innovative educational material for students and their educators.

As committed publishers, we have oriented ourselves into preparing study material that has both futuristic and current serviceability. The company prides itself in having launched a fresh and well-researched product, enhancing its printed editions so that the users get innovative and challenging quality products and tasks. The steps taken will make the learning interactive, innovative and satisfying for both the learner and the educator.

The new improved key segments aimed at Kindergarden to Middle level (Class-appropriate) are :

- a) **Educational games** in the games format for early learners' making learning a top-level fun activity, ensures learners are given an early start in a congenial way.
- b) A series of beautifully illustrated **subject charts** is introduced to help learners remain excited and engaged in the classroom through these visual delights.
- c) A prominent show-stealer is the large -sized '**My Big Story Book of – Alphabet, (A to Z), वर्णों की कहानी and Fun with Numbers (1–20)**' that will be read and enjoyed by age-appropriate learners.
- d) A **Subject Table Calendar**, alongside the above, is a ready reference tool for young learners.
- e) The package is supported with a series of **classroom charts** for display which provide visual support alongside theoretical and textual learning.
- f) **Educational Manipulatives** in English , maths and social science merit a mention due to their vivid images, the focal point and well -chartered information.
- g) The **CDs** provide other nuggets of information such as animated content, interactive exercises and the like, making the users all-round individuals.
- h) Additional highlights are the **Test Generators** for academic testing to assist the learners to become more informed individuals.
- i) As a boost to the learner, there are **motivational stickers** to acknowledge the laudable achievements of the bright pupils.
- j) **Puppets and Story Cards** are also available for teachers to make teaching enjoyable.

Rachna Sagar Private Ltd has been honoured with numerous awards and recommendations for its ongoing services to meet the educational needs of the teachers and the young learners.

This engaging standpoint has led to the publication and production of relevant, timely and committed series of publications to serve the educational community.

With this end in view, the company believes in communicating continuously with its customers to enhance the quality of education to give the best educational services and products to always serve the educational community.

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For Kindergarten

*Teaching
Aids*

**Level
A, B & C**



Pull-out Worksheets

Happy LearningTM

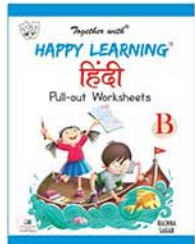
Hindi, English, Mathematics, Environmental Studies

Pull-out worksheets (A to C)

Hindi Pull-out worksheets (A,B,C)



Happy LearningTM
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets A



Happy LearningTM
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets B



Happy LearningTM
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets C

‘पूर्व प्राथमिक स्तर के बच्चों की बाल-सुलभ प्रवृत्ति के अनुरूप उनकी विशेष अभिरुचियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए *Together with*TM Happy LearningTM हिंदी-A, B and C ‘Pull-out Worksheets’ की रचना की गई है।

किसी भी विषय में निरंतर अभ्यास करने से न केवल उस विषय पर पकड़ मजबूत होती है, बल्कि उसमें रुचि भी जागृत होती है, जिससे आत्मसात करना सहज हो जाता है। अभ्यास की इसी महत्ता को ध्यान में रखकर। इस पुस्तक की रचना की गई है।

English Pull-out worksheets (A,B,C)



Happy LearningTM
English
Pull-out Worksheets A



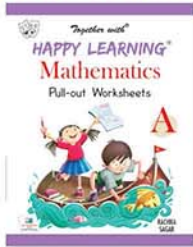
Happy LearningTM
English
Pull-out Worksheets B



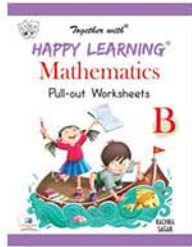
Happy LearningTM
English
Pull-out Worksheets C

‘Children are participants in learning and not just passive receivers of a predetermined dose of knowledge’. Keeping this view at the centre, the series *Together with*TM Happy LearningTM English Pull-out Worksheets A, B and C has been structured to meet the basic requirements of children in the learning process. The main aim of the series is to create the magic of alphabet learning by adopting multiple approaches. The content is developed by identifying a familiar, easy-to-grasp approach to presentation, using a play-way methodology, so that the learning process is kept buoyant and cheerful within the child-user’s environment. The vast gamut of exercises and fun drills in the series, following a systematic and scientific route. The approach is deliberately fine-tuned to familiarise the writing and learning of the alphabet among the children. The worksheets thus will sharpen the observational skill of the children and infuse them with energy and enthusiasm.

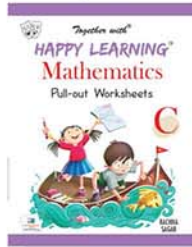
Mathematics Pull-out worksheets (A,B,C)



Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets A



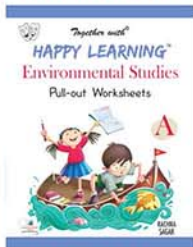
Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets B



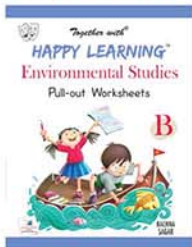
Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets C

‘Children are participants in learning and not just passive receivers of a predetermined dose of knowledge’. Keeping this view at the centre, the series *Together with*TM Happy LearningTM Mathematics Pull-out Worksheets A, B and C has been structured to meet the basic requirements of children in the learning process. The series creates an environment that is emphasized through patterns, their interlinking relationships and their differences. The highly pictorial content seeks to gather, sort out and classify information garnered from the child’s environment. The physical relationship between the child and the objects around, help him/her to understand the situation and derive a sense of achievement thereof. The worksheets thus will sharpen the observational skill of the children and infuse them with energy and enthusiasm.

Environmental Studies Pull-out worksheets (A,B,C)



Happy LearningTM
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets A



Happy LearningTM
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets B



Happy LearningTM
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets C

‘Children are participants in learning and not just passive receivers of a predetermined dose of knowledge.’ Keeping this view at the centre, the series *Together with*TM Happy LearningTM Environmental, Studies Pull-out Worksheets A, B and C has been structured to meet the requirements of children.

The contents are developed by identifying a familiar, easy-to-grasp approach to presentation, using a play-way methodology, so that the learning process is kept buoyant and cheerful within the childuser’s environment. The vast gamut of activities that are peppered throughout the worksheets, follow a systematic and scientific route.

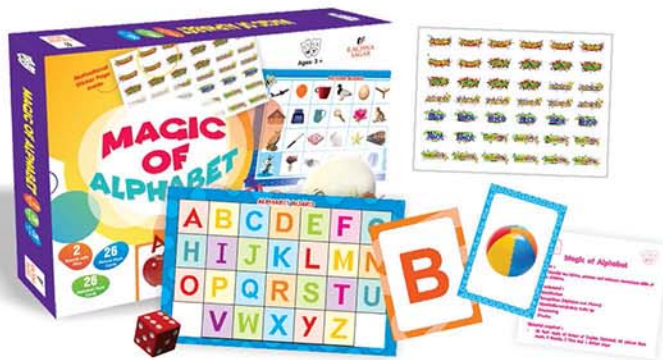
KINDERGARTEN PEEK-A-BOO® EDUCATIONAL GAMES

A to C

Educational games are given in the games format for the early learner, making learning a top-level fun activity, ensures learners are giving an early start in a congenial way. These games not only teach skills but are interactive and help them reach target goals. Game based learning make students to collaborate and effectively communicate with each other.



ENGLISH



Magic of Alphabet (Level A, B)

- To identify the letters, pictures and enhance vocabulary skills of the children.

2 Boards with Dice
26 Picture Flash Cards
26 Picture Flash Cards
1 Motivational Sticker page
1 Instruction Manual

Ref : E 1 (A, B)

Little Land of Letters (Level B)

- To help students identify the letters (Capital and Small), pictures and enhance their vocabulary skills.

1 Board with Dice
26 Capital Letters Flash Cards
26 Small Letters Flash Cards
48 Picture Flash Cards
1 Motivational Sticker page
1 Instruction Manual

Ref : E 2 (B)



Be a Spell Maker (Level C)

- To enhance the word formation skills of the child.

26 Capital Letters Flash cards
260 Small Letters Flash Cards
1 Motivational Sticker page
1 Instruction Manual

Ref : E 3 (C)



English Championship (Level C)

- To enable the students to learn the concept of A and An.
- To enable the students to learn the concept of One and Many.
- To enable the students to learn the concept of Opposite words.
- To enable the students to learn the concept of Pairing words.

24 Puzzle Pieces (Pairing Words)
40 Flash Cards (Opposites)
20 Pictures Flash Cards (A or An)
60 Picture Flash Cards
(One and Many)
22 Word Cards (A or An)
4 Instruction Manuals

Ref : E 4 (C)



Time to Act (Level C)

- To enable the students learn the names of days of the week.
- To enable the students learn the names of the months of the year.
- To enhance the students knowledge of action words.
- To enable the students to learn and recognise position words.

42 Flash Cards (Days)
16 Question Flash Cards (Days)
72 Flash Cards (Months)
16 Question Flash Cards (Months)
6 Picture Flash Cards
(Position Words)
6 Word Flash Cards (Position Words)
24 Action Word Flash Cards
2 Boards
4 Instruction Manuals

Ref : E 5(C)

हिंदी

वर्णमाला का पिटारा (Level A, B)

- स्वर तथा व्यंजन के सही क्रम का अभ्यास कराना।
- चित्रों को तथा उनके प्रथम वर्ण की पहचान कराना।

96 चित्र फ्लैश कार्ड्स
52 स्वर एवं व्यंजन फ्लैश कार्ड्स
। पासा
। वर्णमाला बोर्ड
। निर्देश-प्रपत्र
। अभिप्रेरक स्टीकर

Ref : H 1 (A, B)





शब्द-सीढ़ी (Level C)

- बच्चों को अनुस्वार, अनुनासिक, विसर्ग तथा अर्धचंद्राकार ध्वनियों के शुद्ध पठन और अनुप्रयोग का अभ्यास करवाना।

2 बोर्ड 2 पासे
8 गोठियाँ 16 मात्राएँ
1 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H 2 (C)

शब्दों का खेल (Level C)

- शब्द-निर्माण प्रक्रिया द्वारा मूल्यपरक शब्दों का निर्माण तथा बच्चों में नैतिक व जीवन मूल्यों का विकास करना।

684 फ्लैश कार्ड्स
1 अभिप्रेरक स्टीकर
1 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H 3 (C)



MATHEMATICS



My First Numbers (Level A)

- To identify, recognize and learn the numbers and number names from 0 to 20.

21 Number Flash Cards
21 Number Name Flash Cards
22 Picture Flash Cards
1 Wheel
1 Instruction Manual
1 Motivational Sticker page

Ref : M 1 (A)

The Game of Numbers (Level B)

- To learn numbers and number names from 0-50.

2 Boards
1-50 Counters
1 Dice
51 Picture Flash Cards
51 Number Name Flash Cards
51 Number Flash Cards
1 Motivational Sticker page
1 Instruction Manual

Ref : M 2 (B)





Team up with Numbers (Level C)

- To learn numbers and number names from (1-100)

1 Board
2 Cards
101 Number Flash Cards
1-100 Counters
101 Number Name Flash Cards
15 Number Cards
1 Motivational Sticker page
1 Instruction Manual

Ref : M 3 (C)

Garden of Maths (Level C)

- To enable the students to identify the different shapes.
- To enable the students to learn the concept of Addition and Subtraction.

64 Puzzle Pieces
48 Flash Cards
7 Flash Cards (Shapes)
23 Flash Cards (Objects)
2 Instruction Manuals

Ref : M 4 (C)



EVS

Visit to the Jungle (Level A, B)

- To enable the students identify and learn about different animals, their babies, food and homes.

18 Animal Name Flash Cards
36 Jigsaw Puzzle Pieces
18 Animal Food Flash Cards
18 Animal Home Flash Cards
1 Motivational Sticker page
1 Instruction Manual

Ref : EVS 1 (A, B)



Vegetable Party, Fruit Fiesta (Level A, B)

- To enable the students to identify the names of different animals and vegetables.
- To identify the names of different fruits and their colours.

16 Fruit Flash Cards
4 Colour Flash Cards
17 Animal Flash Cards
16 Vegetable Flash Cards
2 Instruction Manuals

Ref : EVS 2 (A, B)



MOTIVATIONAL STICKERS BOOKLET

As a boost to the learner, there are motivational stickers to acknowledge the laudable achievements of the bright pupils. These also promote good behaviour, hard work and discipline with positive encouraging messages.



SUBJECT CHARTS

Size: 20" x 30"

A series of beautifully illustrated subject charts is introduced to help learners remain excited and engaged in the classroom through these visual delights. These can bring the actual fields of lessons on charts in the classroom which may be otherwise difficult to visit. These represent the print pages of a book.

ENGLISH

ENGLISH ALPHABET (CAPITAL LETTERS)

A APPLE	B BALL	C CAT	D DOG
E ELEPHANT	F FISH	G GRAPES	H HORSE
I INKPOT	J JOKER	K KITE	L LION
M MANGO	N NEST	O OWL	P PARROT
Q QUILT	R ROSE	S SUN	T TIGER
U UMBRELLA	V VAN	W WATERMELON	X X-MAS TREE
Y YAK	Z ZEBRA		

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ENGLISH

ENGLISH ALPHABET (CAPITAL AND SMALL LETTERS)

A a Aeroplane	B b Balloon	C c Cup	D d Duck	E e Egg
F f Fan	G g Goat	H h Hut	I i Igloo	J j Jug
K k key	L l Lotus	M m Monkey	N n Net	O o Orange
P p Pen	Q q Quill	R r Rabbit	S s Star	T t Train
U u Urn	V v Vase	W w Watch	X x X-ray	Y y Yacht
Z z Zero				

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ENGLISH

VOWEL 'a'

Sing with 'ad' Dad, dad, dad. He is my dad. Lad, lad, lad. My dad with a lad. Pod, pod, pod. The lad with a pod. Sod, sod, sod. He is sod.	Sing with 'ag' Bag, bag, bag. A lad with a bag. Tag, tag, tag. A tag on the bag. Rag, rag, rag. My dad with a rag.	Sing with 'am' Dam, dam, dam. I am on a dam. Ram, ram, ram. Look at the ram! Ham, ham, ham. The ram with jam and ham.
Sing with 'an' Van, van, van. This is a van. Can, can, can. I have a can. Fan, fan, fan. It is a fan. Pan, pan, pan. The man with a pan.	Sing with 'ap' Cap, cap, cap. My cat with a cap. Lap, lap, lap. The cat on my lap. Map, map, map. The cat with the map. Nap, nap, nap. The cat takes a nap.	Sing with 'at' Mat, mat, mat. It is a mat. Hat, hat, hat. I have a hat. Fat, fat, fat. The rat is fat. Bat, bat, bat. The cat with a bat.

Story with vowel 'a'

Look at the man! He is my dad. A hat on my dad. My dad with a bag. The bag has jam and ham. My dad with a ram. A cap on the ram. The ram is fat. My dad eats jam and ham along with the ram.

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ENGLISH

VOWEL 'e'

Sing with 'ed' Ted, Ted, Ted. I am a Ted. Bed, bed, bed. I am in my bed. Red, red, red. My pet is red. Fed, fed, fed. I fed my pet.	Sing with 'eg' Peg, Peg, Peg. I have a Peg. Leg, leg, leg. It is my leg. Peg, peg, peg. It is a peg. Keg, keg, keg. The peg on the keg.
Sing with 'en' Hen, hen, hen. A cat with a hen. Den, den, den. A cat in a den. Men, men, men. A cat with the men. Ten, ten, ten. The cats are ten.	Story with vowel 'e' I am Ted. I met a hen. The hen was in the pen. The hen was red. Now, it is my pet. My pet on a keg. My pet with a peg. I love my pet.
Sing with 'et' Pet, pet, pet. I am with my pet. Jet, jet, jet. We are in a jet. Wet, wet, wet. We get wet. Vet, vet, vet. My pet with a vet.	

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ENGLISH

VOWEL 'i'

Sing with 'ib'
Rib, rib, rib,
Look at the rib!
Bib, bib, bib,
I have a bib.
Nib, nib, nib,
It is a nib.

Sing with 'id'
Kid, kid, kid,
Ben is a kid.
Mid, mid, mid,
Ben is in the mid.
Lid, lid, lid,
Ben with a lid.
Hid, hid, hid,
She ran hid.

Sing with 'ig'
Big, big, big,
The man is big.
Wig, wig, wig,
The man has a wig.
Fig, fig, fig,
The man with a fig.
Dig, dig, dig,
He likes to dig.

Sing with 'in'
Bin, bin, bin,
It is a bin.
Pin, pin, pin,
A pin in the bin.
Tin, tin, tin,
A tin with a bin.
Fin, fin, fin,
A fin on the tin.

Sing with 'ip'
Zip, zip, zip,
It is my zip.
Dip, dip, dip,
Do not dip.
Sip, sip, sip,
I sit and sip.

Sing with 'it'
Pit, pit, pit,
A man in the pit.
Fit, fit, fit,
The man is fit.
Kit, kit, kit,
He has a kit.
Sit, sit, sit,
He sits for a bit.

Story with vowel 'i'
I am a kid. My name is Pib. I am a fit kid. I have no bib. I have a zip. I like to dig. I am in a pit. A tin is in the pit. A fig is in the tin. The fig is big. I dig, dig and dig.

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ENGLISH

VOWEL 'o'

Sing with 'ob'
Cob, cob, cob,
I have a cob.
Job, job, job,
It is my job.
Sob, sob, sob,
I do not sob.

Sing with 'od'
Rod, rod, rod,
I have a rod.
Pod, pod, pod,
It is a pod.
Nod, nod, nod,
I like to nod.

Sing with 'og'
Dog, dog, dog,
It is my dog.
Jog, jog, jog,
I jog with my dog.
Fog, fog, fog,
I jog in the fog.
Log, log, log,
I sit on a log.

Sing with 'op'
Top, top, top,
I have a top.
Cup, cup, cup,
My dad is a cup.
Hop, hop, hop,
Do not hop.
Mop, mop, mop,
It is a mop.

Sing with 'ot'
Cot, cot, cot,
My cat on my cot.
Pot, pot, pot,
My cat with a pot.
Hot, hot, hot,
The pot is not hot.
Dot, dot, dot,
My cat has lots of dots.

Sing with 'ox'
Ox, ox, ox,
It is an ox.
Fox, fox, fox,
The ox with a fox.
Box, box, box,
The fox in a box.

Story with vowel 'o'
Toy, toy, toy,
It is a toy.
Boy, boy, boy,
A boy with the toy.
Joy, joy, joy,
The boy hits it with joy.
It is Bob. Bob is fox. The fox on the cot. The fox has a rod. The fox jogs with a boy in the fog. The fox with a pot. The pot is not hot. The pot has a big dot. The fox likes to hop. It hops, hops, hops.

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ENGLISH

VOWEL 'u'

Sing with 'ub'
Cub, cub, cub,
It is a cub.
Pub, pub, pub,
Its name is pub.
Tub, tub, tub,
We are in a tub.
Rub, rub, rub,
I like to rub.

Sing with 'ug'
Mug, mug, mug,
It is my mug.
Rug, rug, rug,
My mug on the rug.
Bug, bug, bug,
It is a bug.
Jug, jug, jug,
The bug in the jug.

Sing with 'um'
Gum, gum, gum,
It is a gum.
Sum, sum, sum,
Do your sums.
Yum, yum, yum,
Jam is yum.
Mum, mum, mum,
Please be mum.

Sing with 'un'
Sun, sun, sun,
Look at the sun!
Run, run, run,
I run in the sun.
Nun, nun, nun,
She is a nun.
Bun, bun, bun,
I eat bun with the nun.

Sing with 'up'
Up, up, up,
I am up.
Cup, cup, cup,
It is my cup.
Pup, pup, pup,
Gup is a pup.
Gup, gup, gup,
I love Gup.

Sing with 'ut'
Hut, hut, hut,
I am in a hut.
Nut, nut, nut,
I eat nuts.
Cut, cut, cut,
Do not cut.

Story with vowel 'u'
It is my pup. My pup with a cub. They run in the sun. The cub in a hut. The pup on the rug. The pup with a jug. The cub with a gum.

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ENGLISH

FINGER FUN

Just move, twist or stretch and make A to Z.

A B C D
E F G H
I J K L
M N O P
Q R S T
U V W X
Y Z

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ENGLISH

Phonic Sounds (A-Z) (a-z)

Alphabet	Phonic Sounds	Vocabulary	Alphabet	Phonic Sounds	Vocabulary
Aa	says ऐ	APPLE	Nn	says न	NEST
Bb	says ब	BALL	Oo	says ओ	OWL
Cc	says क	CAT	Pp	says प	PARROT
Dd	says ड	DOG	Qq	says क्व	QUILT
Ee	says ए	EGG	Rr	says र	ROSE
Ff	says फ	FISH	Ss	says स	SUN
Gg	says ग	GOAT	Tt	says ट	TIGER
Hh	says ह	HORSE	Uu	says अ	URN
Ii	says इ	INKPOT	Vv	says व	VAN
Jj	says ज	JOKER	Ww	says व्	WATCH
Kk	says क	KITE	Xx	says एक्स	X-MAS TREE
Ll	says ल	LION	Yy	says य	YAK
Mm	says म	MANGO	Zz	says ज़	ZEBRA

हिंदी

वर्णमाला

स्वर

अ आ इ ई उ
 ऊ ऋ ॠ ए ऐ ओ
 औ अं अः

व्यंजन

क ख ग घ ङ
 च छ ज झ ञ
 ट ठ ड ढ ण ङ ढ
 त थ द ध न
 प फ ब भ म
 य र ल व श ष
 स ह क्ष त्र ज्ञ श्र

हिंदी

मात्राएँ

अ घर चल
आ बादल आया-जल बरसाया
इ कलाकार का दिन
ई नानी की कहानी
उ एक की दुल्लू...
ऊ भूखा कालू
ऋ वृक्ष
ॠ सबने कुछ किया
ए नैनीताल
ऐ चोरी छोड़ी सी
ओ गीरव सीरव
औ बंदर
अं गाँव

MATHEMATICS

NUMBERS 1 TO 20

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

MATHEMATICS

NUMBERS 1 TO 50

Peel-a-boo!

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 					
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 					
11 	12 	13 	14 	15 					
16 	17 	18 	19 	20 					
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

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MATHEMATICS

NUMBERS 1 TO 100

Peel-a-boo!

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 					
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 					
11 	12 	13 	14 	15 					
16 	17 	18 	19 	20 					
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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MATHEMATICS

SHAPES

Peel-a-boo!

 Square	 Rectangle
 Circle	 Triangle
 Oval	 Star
 Diamond	 Heart

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MATHEMATICS

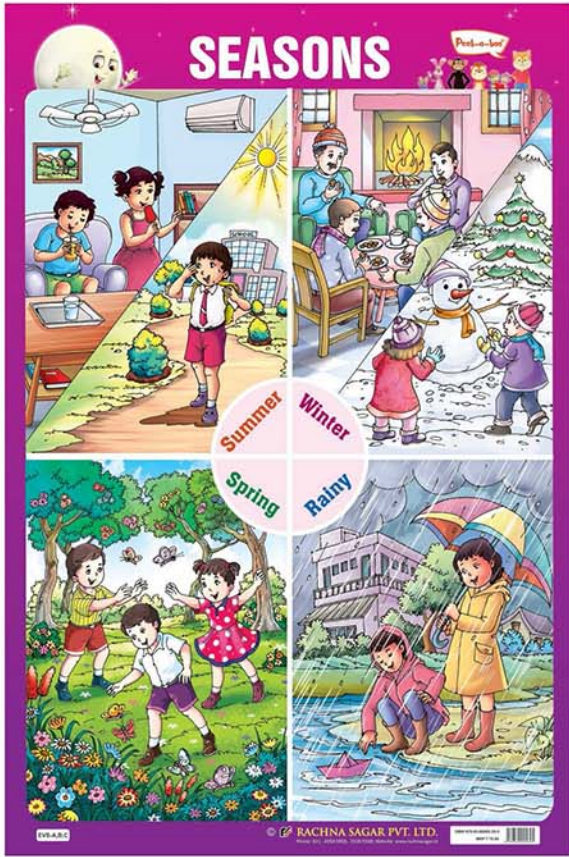
PRE-NUMBER CONCEPTS

Peel-a-boo!

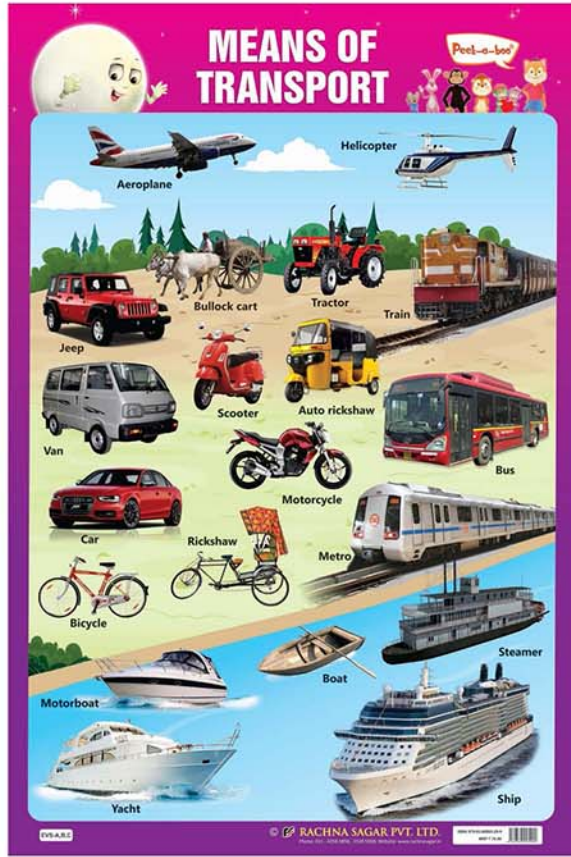
 Big Small	 Heavy Light	 Tall Short
 Top Bottom	 Thick Thin	
 Long Short	 More Less	
 Same Different	 In front Behind	
 Grandpa is after father. I am before my father.	 The sun is far and the tree is near.	

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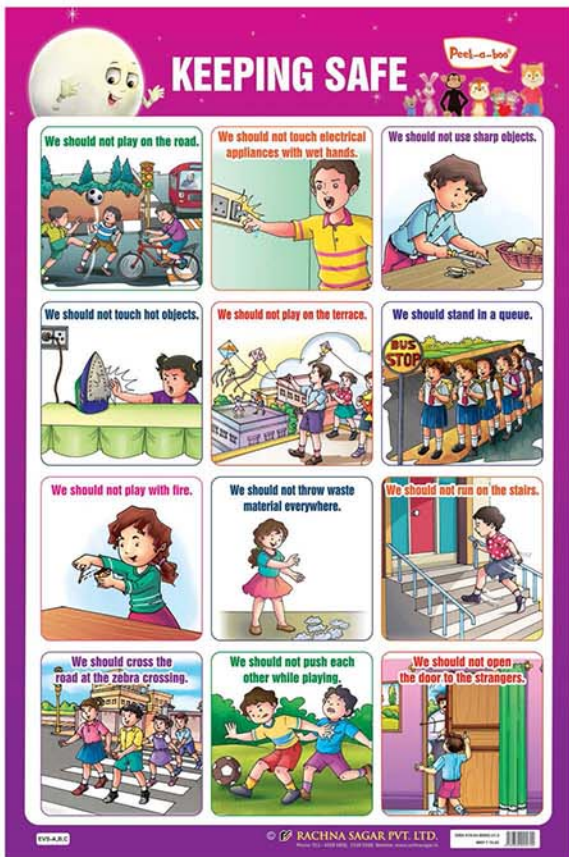
EVS



EVS



EVS



EVS



EVS

PARTS OF THE BODY

Labels for the main figure: Head, Hair, Ear, Mouth, Shoulder, Arm, Elbow, Fingers, Foot, Toe, Nose, Cheek, Chin, Neck, Chest, Stomach, Hand, Thigh, Knee, Leg, Lips, Neck, Chest, Hands, Arm, Knees, Feet, Legs.

Labels for the inset images: Head, Face, Eye, Teeth, Ear, Nose, Mouth, Tongue, Fingers, Toe, Lips, Neck, Chest, Hands, Arm, Knees, Feet, Legs.

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EVS

FLOWERS

Flowers shown: Sunflower, Daisy, Poppy, Marigold, Rose, Jasmine, Calendula, Bougainvillea, Mogra, Hibiscus, Zinnia, Morning Glory, Tulip, Daffodil, Pansy, Orchid, Gladiolus, Blue Bell, Petunia, Lily, Champa, Tuberose, Lotus, Dahlia, Lavender.

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EVS

ANIMALS

Animals shown: Cat, Goat, Rabbit, Monkey, Dog, Buffalo, Horse, Sheep, Camel, Cow, Giraffe, Zebra, Tiger, Lion, Elephant, Deer, Bear, Hippopotamus, Yak, Kangaroo, Rhinoceros, Frog, Turtle, Crocodile, Dolphin, Fish, Octopus, Starfish, Whale.

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EVS

BIRDS AND INSECTS

BIRDS

Birds shown: Sparrow, Crow, Pigeon, Dove, Parrot, Hen, Kingfisher, Nightingale, Quail, Kite, Crane, Flamingo, Ostrich, Peacock, Mynah, Vulture, Eagle, Hummingbird, Penguin, Owl.

INSECTS

Insects shown: Ant, Cockroach, Mosquito, Spider, Housefly, Butterfly, Grasshopper, Earthworm, Dragonfly, Scorpion, Mantis, Beetle, Wasp, Ladybug, Earwig.

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EVS

FRUITS

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

EVS

VEGETABLES

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

EVS

FOODS

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

EVS

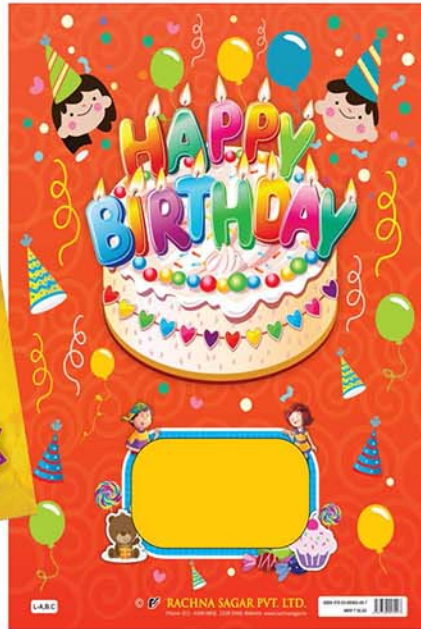
COLOURS

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CLASSROOM CHARTS

Size: 15" x 20"

The package is supported with a series of classroom charts for display which provide visual support alongside theoretical and applicative learning. These can also be termed as classroom management tools which move the students towards better understanding with lessons taught in class.



SUBJECT TABLE CALENDARS

A subject table calendar, alongside the above, is a ready reference tool for young learners giving them all the information in a tabular form.



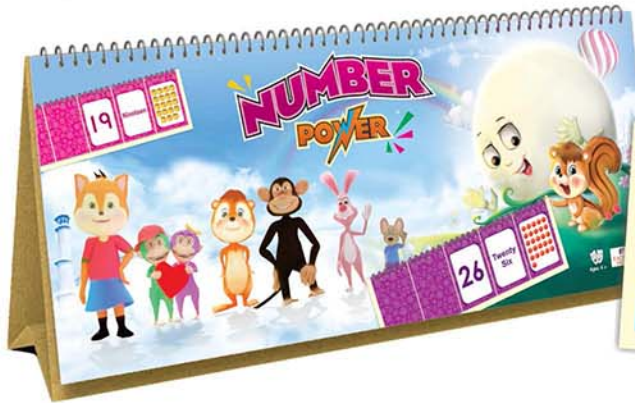
English



Hindi



Mathematics

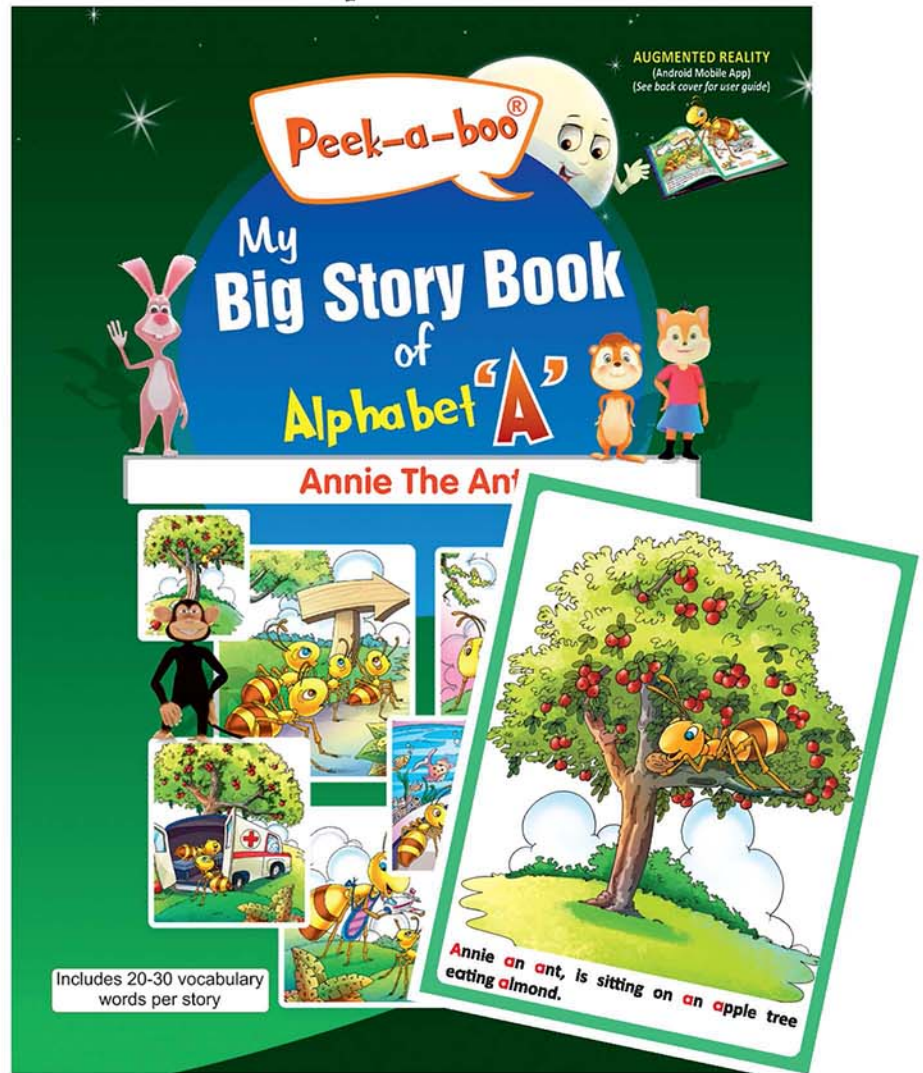


PUPPETS AND STORY CARDS

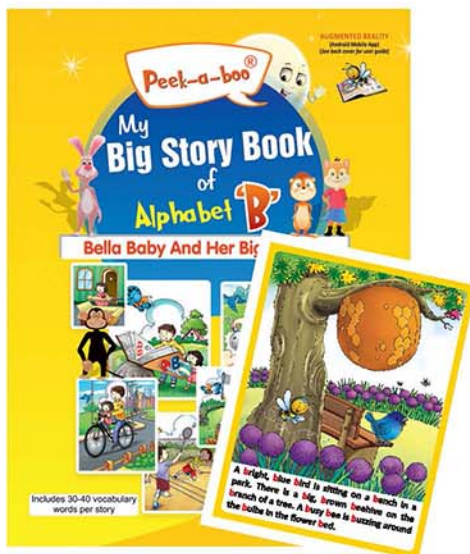


A prominent show-stealer is the large - sized 'My Big Book of Alphabet', (A to Z) that will be read and enjoyed by age-appropriate learners. The colourful pictures of letters leave an imprint on the young minds which remain etched in their memory.

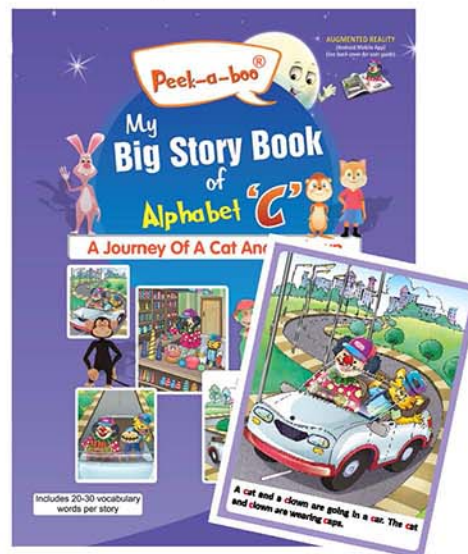
Alphabet A



Alphabet B



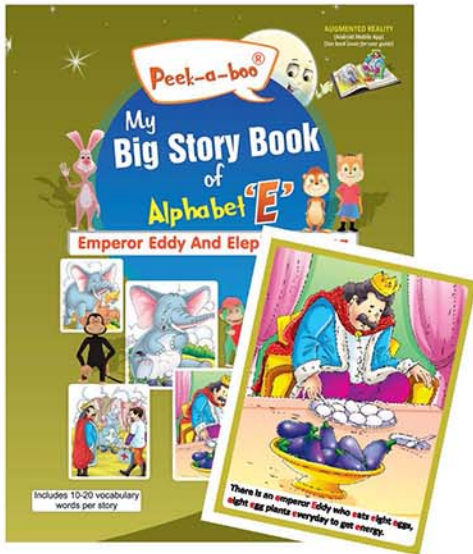
Alphabet C



Alphabet D



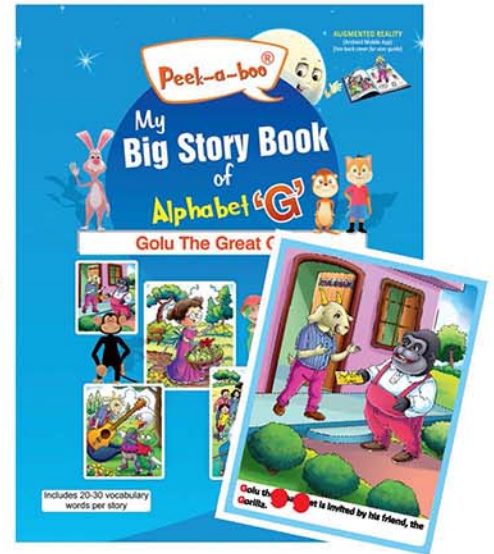
Alphabet E



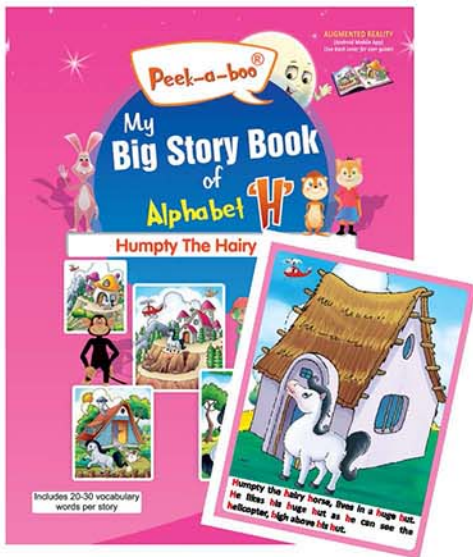
Alphabet F



Alphabet G



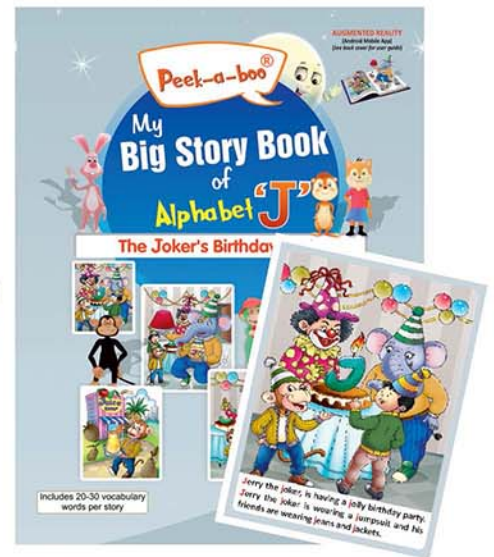
Alphabet H



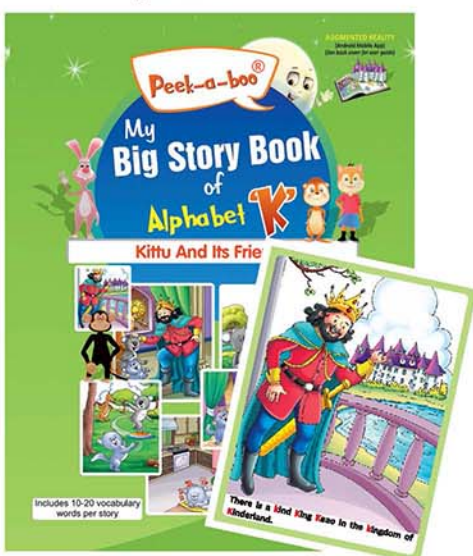
Alphabet I



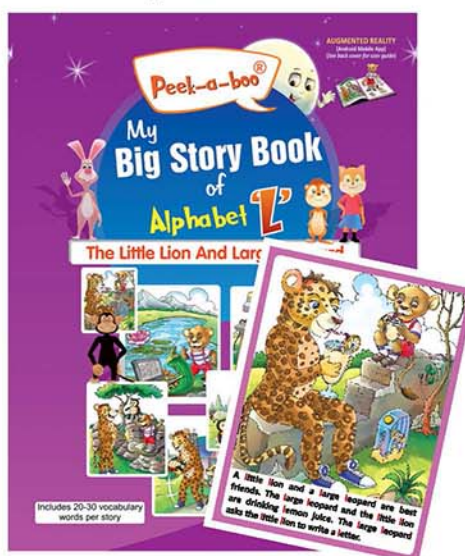
Alphabet J



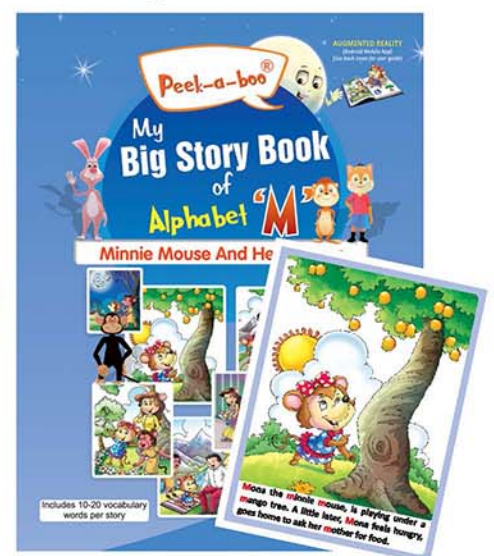
Alphabet K



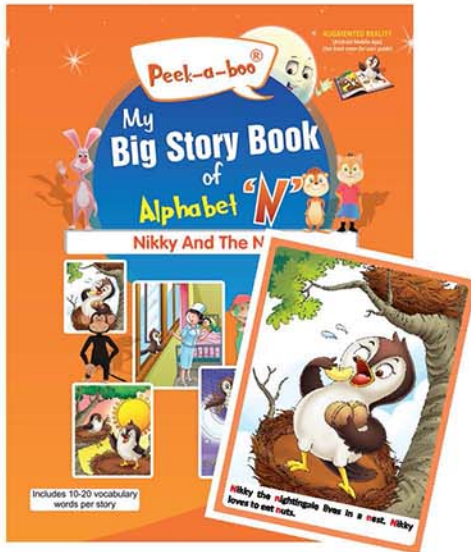
Alphabet L



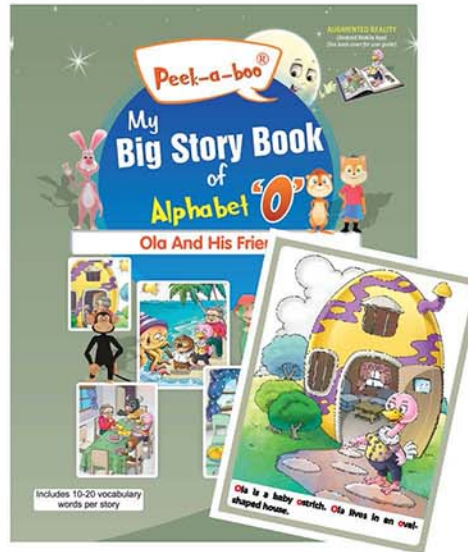
Alphabet M



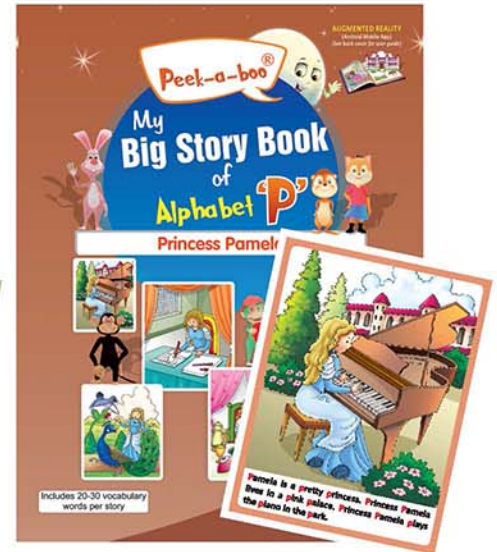
Alphabet N



Alphabet O



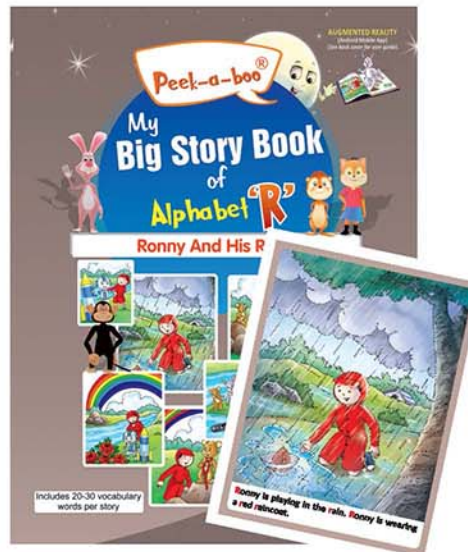
Alphabet P



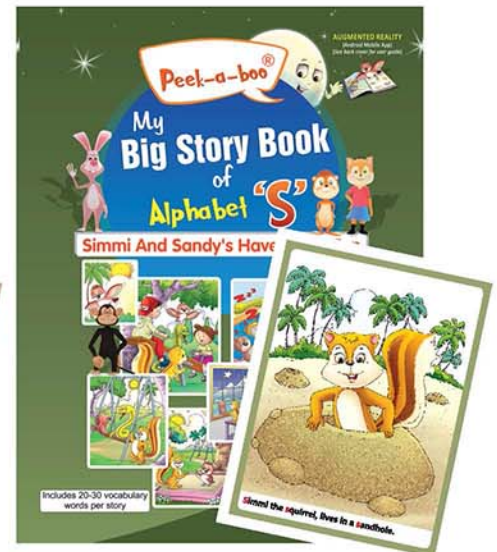
Alphabet Q



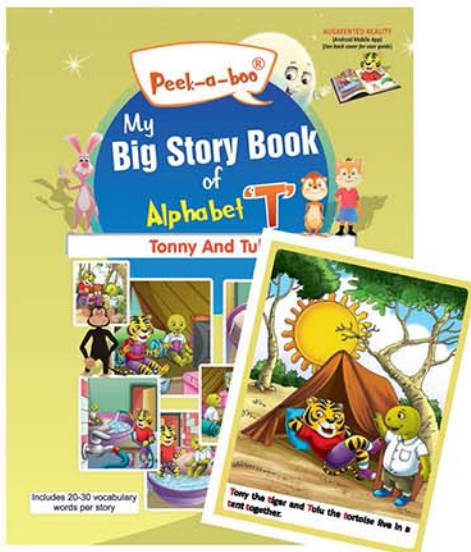
Alphabet R



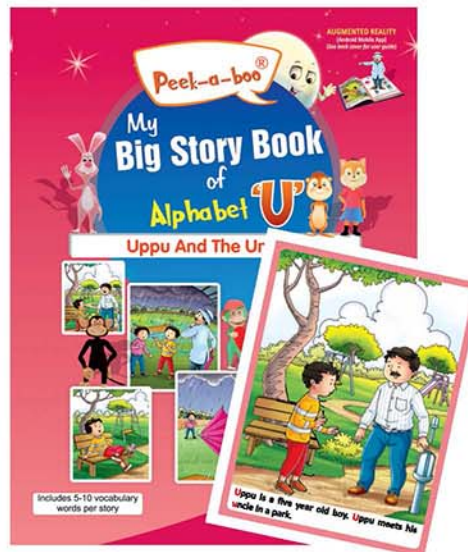
Alphabet S



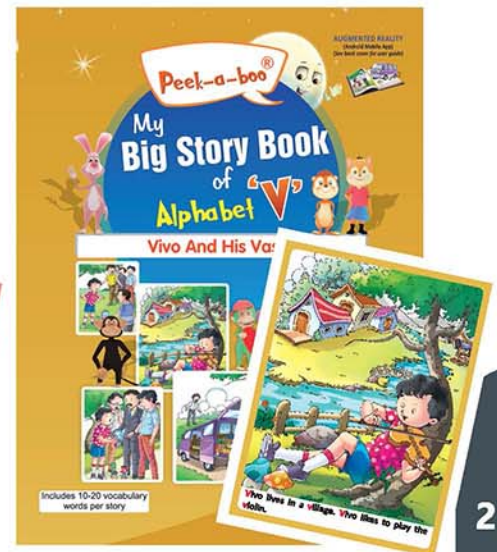
Alphabet T



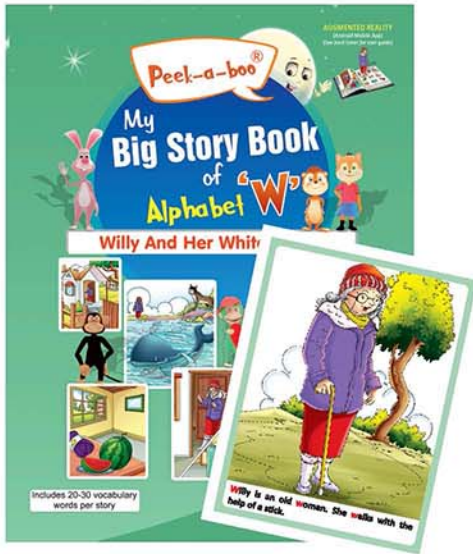
Alphabet U



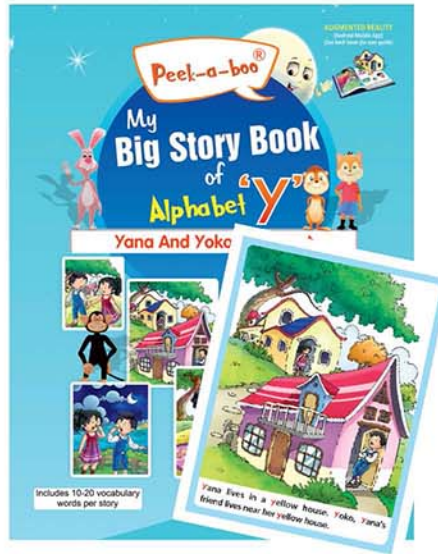
Alphabet V



Alphabet W



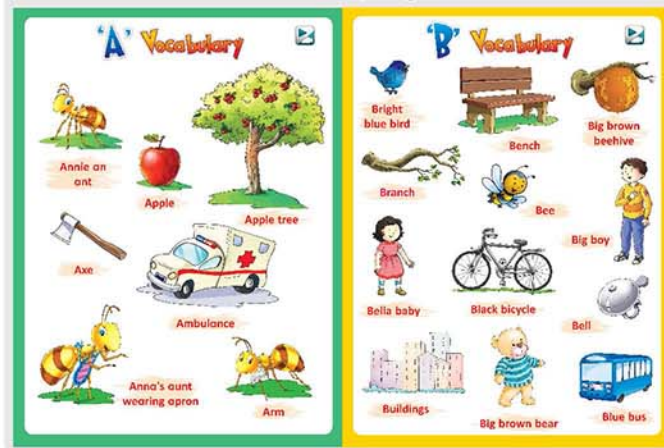
Alphabet Y



Alphabet Z



Vocabulary Pages



My Big Story Book of हिन्दी वर्ण & Mathematics

A prominent show-stealer is the large - sized 'My Big Story Book' available in Hindi 'अ से अः' 'क से ह' and in Mathematics '1 to 20'.



'आ' की कहानी



'च' की कहानी



Fun with Number '5'

For Primary & Middle Schools
Foundational, Preparatory
and Middle Stages

Teaching Aids



**Classes
1 to 8**



Pull-out Worksheets

Happy Learning[™] English Pull-out worksheets (1 to 8)

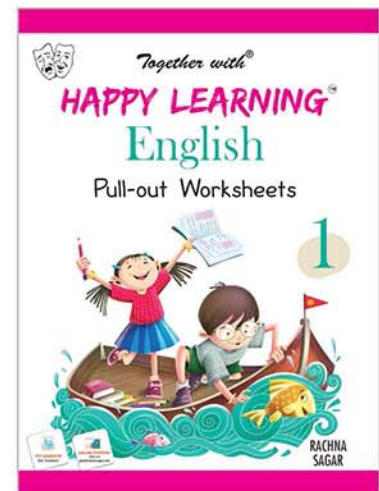
Children are participants in learning and not just passive receivers of a predetermined dose of knowledge. Keeping this view at the centre, the series *Together with*[®] Happy Learning[™] English Pull-out Worksheets 1 to 8 has been structured to meet the requirements of students in the Primary School classes.

Covers the Five domains of learning—

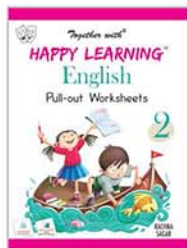
- Reading Comprehension
- Reading Comprehension
- Grammar
- Spelling and Vocabulary
- Writing Skills

◀ Insight

- Teachers' Resource Manual
- Test Generator
- Motivational Stickers
- Educational Manipulatives
- Educational Games
- Classroom Charts
- CD (A – C)



Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 1



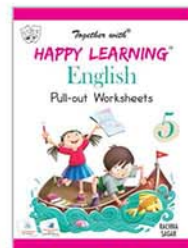
Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 2



Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 3



Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 4



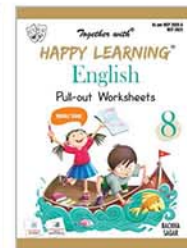
Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 5



Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 6



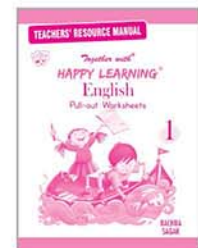
Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 7



Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 8

Happy Learning[™] English Pull-out worksheets Teachers' Resource Manual (1 to 8)

The manual offers teaching suggestions and step-by-step instructional objectives for teachers to make learning an exciting and engaging experience. It is a practical guide to help promote inclusive education as also a collection of varied activities that can be directly implemented in the classroom. While framing the Resource Manual, special care has been taken to keep the content in all subjects rich, comprehensible, varied and age-appropriate to make the teaching-learning a joyful experience.



Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 1
Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 2
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 3
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 4
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 5
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 6
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 7
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy Learning[™]
English
Pull-out Worksheets 8
Teachers' Resource
Manual

EDUCATIONAL GAMES

Educational games are given in the games format for the early learner, making learning a top-level fun activity, ensures learners are giving an early start in a congenial way. These games not only teach skills but are interactive and help them reach target goals. Game based learning make students to collaborate and effectively communicate with each other.



Bee in Action! (Class 1)

- To enhance the knowledge of various Action/Doing words.

1 Board
1 Poem Card
26 Flash Cards
1 Instruction Manual

Ref : E11

You Go Left! I Go Right! Name, Name Not Again One me! Many me! (Class 1)

- To make students/children learn the concept of Opposite words, Pronouns and One and Many.

48 Flash Cards
16 Picture Cards
16 Pronoun Cards
120 Picture Cards
3 Instruction Manuals

Ref : E12



See me! Spell me! (Class 1)

- To enhance the vocabulary.

48 Picture Flash Cards
78 Alphabet Flash Cards
1 Instruction Manual

Ref : E13



King! I am the King! Make a Decision, Find my Position! (Class 2)

- To enhance the knowledge of Action/Doing words and Naming words.
- To enhance the knowledge of Position words (Prepositions).

12 Picture Flash Cards
12 Words Flash Cards
20 Action Words Flash Cards
20 Naming Words Flash Cards
2 Instruction Manuals

Ref : E21





Word Bingo (Class 2)

- To enhance the knowledge of the order of the letters of the English Alphabet in the formation of spelling of words.
- To recognise pictures of various objects, their initial letters and think of more words beginning with them.
- To make maximum number of sentences describing a given picture using a given set of 5 words.

78 Alphabet Flash Cards
78 Picture Flash Cards
16 Picture Flash Cards with Words
1 Instruction Manual

Ref : E22

Check By Quality! Sweet or Salty? Question Island (Class 2)

- To enhance the knowledge of describing words (adjectives).
- To enhance the knowledge of question words.

28 Picture Flash Cards
56 Words Flash Cards
50 Sentences Flash Cards
5 Question Flash Cards
1 Instruction Manual

Ref : E23



Bread Basket My Name Game! (Class 3)

- To enhance the understanding of Noun-Gender, 'Common' and 'Proper' nouns.

6 Boards
48 Word Flash Cards
50 Word Flash Cards
2 Instruction Manuals

Ref : E31



How? Where? When? The Action is Done! Sentence Builder

- To enhance the understanding of adverbs.
- To make maximum number of sentences describing a given picture.

20 Picture Flash Cards
20 Words Flash Cards
12 Picture Flash Cards
2 Instruction Manuals

Ref : E32





It's Time to Learn Time! Doodle with Degree (Class 3)

- To enhance the understanding of simple Present Tenses.
- To enhance the knowledge of degrees of comparison (Adjectives).

1 Board with Dice
16 Picture Flash Cards
16 Words Flash Cards
2 Instruction Manuals

Ref : E33

Sentence Divider Word Castle (Class 4)

- To understand the different kinds of sentences and identify the subject and predicate in a sentence.
- Using all kinds of sentences to describe a picture and identify the subjects and predicates in them.
- To enhance the understanding/concept of homophones and homonyms.

80 Homophone Word Flash Cards
24 Homonym Picture and Text
Flash Cards
30 Sentences Flash Cards
20 Picture Flash Cards
2 Instruction Manuals

Ref : E41

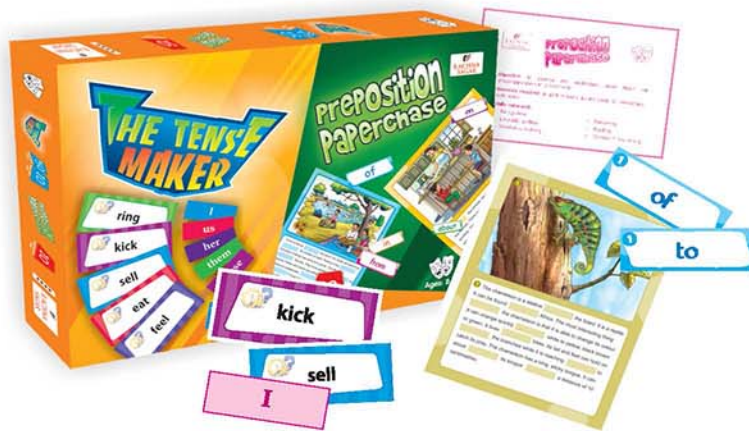


The Tense Maker Preposition Paperchase (Class 4)

- To enhance the understanding of continuous tense (all 3 forms).
- To practise and understand more about the usage/application of prepositions.

50 Verb Flash Cards
10 Pronoun Flash Cards
10 Picture Flash Cards
10 Text Flash Cards
97 Preposition Word Cards
2 Instruction Manuals

Ref : E42



English Dominoes (Class 4)

- To enhance the understanding of countable and uncountable nouns.
- To enhance the understanding of collective nouns.
- To recognise/identify different parts of speech in a composition.
- To make students learn how to write a picture composition.

24 Picture Flash Cards
28 Picture Flash Cards
8 Picture Flash Cards
7 Picture Flash Cards
7 Text Flash Cards
1 Instruction Manual

Ref : E43





My English Cart (Class 5)

- To practise the concept of synonyms and antonyms
- To enhance the understanding of punctuation marks
- To enhance the story-writing skills of students

1 Dice
50 Synonyms Flash Cards
50 Antonyms Flash Cards
50 Picture Flash Cards
50 Words Flash Cards
50 Words Flash Cards
1 Instruction Manual

Ref : E51

Tambola The Connecting Corner It's my Expression (Class 5)

- To revise all the concepts of English Grammar.
- To understand and apply the concept of conjunctions.
- To enhance the concept of interjections.

1 Wheel
2 Boards
20 Answer Cards
8 Word Cards
40 Sentence Cards
3 Instruction Manuals

Ref : E52



Let's Play Hand-in-Hand Tense Trainer Ffix-o-Meter (Class 5)

- To enhance the understanding of the concept of subject-verb agreement
- To enhance the concept of perfect tense (all 3 forms)
- To enhance the understanding of the concept of prefixes and suffixes

1 Wheel
160 Words Flash Cards
50 Verb Flash Cards
5 Words Flash Cards
3 Instruction Manuals

Ref : E53



EDUCATIONAL MANIPULATIVES & MOTIVATIONAL STICKERS (1 TO 5)

Educational Manipulatives merit a mention due to their vivid images, the focal point and well- charted information. As a boost to the learner, there are motivational stickers to acknowledge the laudable achievements of the bright pupils. These also promote good behaviour, hard work and discipline with positive encouraging messages.

English Educational Manipulatives Cover



Prefixes and Suffixes



The Word Cube



Word Balloon

EDUCATIONAL MANIPULATIVES & MOTIVATIONAL STICKERS (6 TO 8)

Educational Manipulatives merit a mention due to their vivid images, the focal point and well- chartered information. As a boost to the learner, there are motivational stickers to acknowledge the laudable achievements of the bright pupils. These also promote good behavior, hard work and discipline with positive encouraging messages.

English Educational Manipulatives Cover



Decode Prefixes



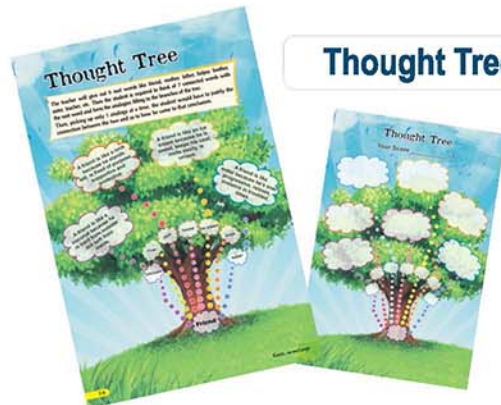
Identification Quest



Skit it Up!



Thought Tree



Roll, Play and Frame



Motivational Stickers



EDUCATIONAL CHARTS

Size: 20" x 30"

A series of beautifully illustrated subject charts is introduced to help learners remain excited and engaged in the classroom through these visual delights. These can bring the actual fields of lessons on charts in the classroom which may be otherwise difficult to visit. These represent the print pages of a book.

NOUNS

The names of people, places, animals, things or ideas are known as nouns. Examples : Sarita, Agra, lion, dog, table, freedom, wonder, etc.

Common Noun

A word that refers to people, places, animals or things in general that belong to the same class or category (without being specific) is known as a common noun. Examples: girl, country, animal, table etc.

Proper Noun

The specific name given to a person, place, animal or thing is known as a proper noun. A proper noun always begins with a capital letter. Examples: Monday, Sri Lanka, The Gateway of India, India, etc.

Collective Noun

A noun that refers to a collection or a number of people, animals or things, grouped together forming a complete unit is known as a collective noun. Examples: herd, team, family, bundle, bouquet, etc.

Abstract Noun

The noun that refers to ideas, concepts, feelings, qualities or some states which cannot be touched or seen but can be felt or experienced is known as abstract noun. Examples: laughter, strength, beauty, humour, etc.

NOUN GENDER

A category of nouns that indicates whether a person or an animal is referring to a male, female, neuter or common is known as a gender.

Masculine gender

A noun that denotes the gender of a male person or animal is said to be of the masculine gender. Examples: bull, father, uncle, lion, actor, etc.

Feminine gender

A noun that denotes the gender of a female person or animal is said to be of the feminine gender. Examples: cow, mother, aunt, woman, actress, etc.

Neuter gender

A noun that denotes a non-living thing which cannot be distinguished as either a male or a female is said to be neuter gender. Examples: table, chair, etc.

NOUN NUMBERS

Nouns are said to be in singular form when they denote a single number (one).
Singular: dog, house, book, child, team.

Nouns are said to be in plural form when they denote more than one (many).
Plural: dogs, houses, books, children, teams.

Countable Noun

Countable nouns are called countable nouns. They have either singular or plural form. Most common nouns and collective nouns are countable.

Uncountable Noun

Nouns that cannot be counted are called uncountable nouns. They do not have singular or plural forms. The quantity of uncountable nouns can be indicated either with units of measurement, such as litre and kilograms or with determiners such as some, little, little, a lot, etc. Examples: five litres of oil, two kilograms of bread, two kilograms of sugar, some milk, a little rice, etc. Uncountable nouns are usually rice, liquids (oil), feelings (happiness), abstract ideas (justice) or states of being (boyhood, infancy), etc.

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PRONOUNS

Word that are used in places of nouns, for example I, we, you, he, she, they, him, her, it, them, their, hers, his and mine, etc. are called pronouns.

Example: He showed me the pencil. This school is best. They are laughing. That ball is his.

Example: I, we, he, she, you, he, she, they, him, her, it, them, their, hers, his and mine, etc. are called pronouns.

Example: I, we, he, she, you, he, she, they, him, her, it, them, their, hers, his and mine, etc. are called pronouns.

Example: I, we, he, she, you, he, she, they, him, her, it, them, their, hers, his and mine, etc. are called pronouns.

There are nine kinds of pronouns: Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, Interrogative, Reflexive, Relative, Emphatic, Indefinite and Distributive pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Pronouns that are used to replace the names of people are called Personal Pronouns. They are either singular or plural.

Singular: I, me, he, him, she, her, you, it.

Plural: they, them, us, we, us.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Pronouns that show possession of something are called Possessive Pronouns. These pronouns often appear before the possessed items, but not always.

Singular: mine, his, hers, yours.

Plural: theirs, ours, yours.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Pronouns that are used to point people or objects like this, these, that and those are called Demonstrative Pronouns.

Singular: this, that.

Plural: these, those.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Some 'Wh' words that are used to ask question such as who, which, whose, what, and whom, etc. are called Interrogative Pronouns.

Examples: what, which, who, whose, what.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

When the subject and object in a sentence refer to the same person Reflexive Pronoun is used. Personal pronouns have their corresponding reflexive pronouns such as myself, ourselves, yourself, himself and itself.

Singular: myself, itself, yourself, himself, etc.

Plural: themselves, ourselves, yourselves, etc.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

The words that relate words or groups of words to a noun or a pronoun in sentences are called Relative Pronouns. They are always found in the middle of the sentences like who, whose, that, which, what, whom, etc.

The relative pronouns may refer to a singular/plural noun or pronoun.

EMPHASIS PRONOUNS

The words that are used as the receiver of an action in a particular sentence emphasizing the subject and have the same form like that of reflexive pronouns, such as myself, himself/herself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, themselves, itself are called Emphasis Pronouns.

Example: We ourselves tossed the ball.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Word that used to refer to people or things without saying exactly who is, what they are in a sentences like all, many, few, none, some, both are called indefinite pronouns.

Example: Some of the boys greeted their old friend.

DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

The word that refer to persons or things one at a time like each, either are called Distributive Pronouns.

Example: Either of you need to talk to the teacher.

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ADJECTIVES

Words which describe person or things are called Adjectives. Good, nice, black, three and old are Adjectives.

Example: The happy child sits quietly. Which action is the girl doing? The two dogs are looking for food.

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KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY

ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY + EXAMPLES: happy, honest, difficult, ugly, beautiful, dirty, etc.

ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY

ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY + EXAMPLES: any, few, some, much, little, enough, sufficient, etc.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER + EXAMPLES: two, second, many, etc.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES + EXAMPLES: this, that, these, those, such, etc.

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES + EXAMPLES: which, what, whom, etc.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES + EXAMPLES: her, your, his, their, etc.

ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY

This adjective that describe the quality or condition of persons and things are called Adjectives of Quality.

EXAMPLE: Rahul is an intelligent boy.

ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY

This adjective that tell the quantity of persons or things are called Adjective of Quantity. They are known as quantitative adjective.

EXAMPLE: Take all the horses to the stable.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER

Adjectives that indicate the exact number of persons or things are called Adjectives of Number.

EXAMPLE: My jersey number in the Annual School Sports Meet is 37.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

Adjectives that point a specific noun. These are placed just before the noun point. They are called Demonstrative Adjectives.

EXAMPLE: That house looks small because it is far away.

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE

Words such as 'which' and 'what' when used with a noun to ask questions are called Interrogative adjective.

EXAMPLE: Which programme on the TV is your favourite?

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Adjectives that show belongingness of things to a particular person or thing are called Possessive adjectives.

EXAMPLE: These are my friends.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

ADJECTIVES

POSITIVE DEGREE

No comparison is made in this form of adjective.

EXAMPLE: Mina is a tall girl.

COMPARATIVE DEGREE

Compares between two things or two groups.

Add 'er' or 'ier' or 'more' to the original adjective followed by 'than'.

EXAMPLE: Tina is taller than Mina.

SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

Compares between more than two things or groups.

Add 'est' or 'iest' or 'most' to the original adjective.

EXAMPLE: Tina is the tallest girl.

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VERBS

A verb is a 'doing' word which indicates an action or being or possession sentence cannot be framed without a verb.

Examples: Action: Arun is pulling a rope. Being: I am a good boy. Possession: Lina has a doll.

Examples: Action: Arun is pulling a rope. Being: I am a good boy. Possession: Lina has a doll.

Examples: Action: Arun is pulling a rope. Being: I am a good boy. Possession: Lina has a doll.

Some of the most commonly used verbs are:

Run

Shout

Throw

Stand

Walk

Read

Write

Play

Sit

Sleep

Kinds of Verb

Be verb

am, is, are, was, were, being, been.

Transitive/Intransitive

Transitive: A verb that requires an object.
Example: I need a book.

Intransitive: A verb that does not require an object.
Example: Ales laughed.

Auxiliary/Main verb

There are 14 auxiliary verbs. All verbs, including auxiliary verbs are main verbs.

Finite/Non-finite verbs: A finite verb is the original form of a verb. A non-finite verb is the ing-form or to-form, i.e. infinitive forms of a verb.

Modal verbs: be, will, can, may, shall, must, ought to, have, would, could, might, should, used to, do.

The auxiliary verbs including do, do and have form of verbs are modal verbs.

Regular Verbs: Regular verbs are the verbs which have 'ed' or 's' form in their past and past participle forms. Examples: walk, live, climb, go, write, go, know, find, catch, come, etc.

Irregular Verbs: These verbs do not follow the normal pattern of forming past and past participle forms. Examples: walk, live, climb, go, write, go, know, find, catch, come, etc.

Subject-Verb Agreement

The tense of a verb tells us the time an action occurred. There are three basic tenses of a verb: Past, Present and Future. The subject and the verb should agree with each other in person and number.

Example: Notice how the different verbs change in each tense.

Subject	Simple Past	Simple Present	Simple Future
I	I walked to school.	I walk to school.	I shall walk to school.
You	You danced on the floor.	You dance on the floor.	You will dance on the floor.
He	He watched TV.	He watches TV.	He will watch TV.
She	She played with her doll.	She plays with her doll.	She will play with her doll.
It	It worked well.	It works well.	It will work well.
We	We studied for hours.	We study for hours.	We will study for hours.
They	They ran fast.	They run fast.	They will run fast.

Example: Verb - show, (Present Indefinite Tense)
First person singular: I show a picture.
Third person singular: Lina shows a picture.

Example: Verb - talk, (Present Continuous Tense)
First person plural: We are talking on the phone.
Third person plural: Ahmed and Rishi are talking on the phone.

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ADVERBS

An adverb tells us more about the verb in a sentence. Example: The child cries **loudly**.
An adverb may sometimes tell us more about an adjective in a sentence. Example: The exercise is **very** tough.
An adverb can also modify another adverb in a sentence. Example: I work **too** hard to qualify the test.

KINDS OF ADVERBS

ADVERBS OF MANNER	ADVERBS OF PLACE	ADVERBS OF TIME	ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY	ADVERBS OF DEGREE	INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS
<p>ADVERBS OF MANNER Tells how an action takes place. This adverb is usually placed after the main verb or after the object of the verb.</p> <p>EXAMPLE Rohan runs fast.</p> <p>More examples: fast, quietly, slowly, carefully, well, equally, loudly, politely, sadly, calmly, etc.</p>	<p>ADVERBS OF PLACE Tells where an action takes place. It is placed after the main verb or after the object of the verb.</p> <p>EXAMPLE You go there.</p> <p>More examples: everywhere, outside, towards, backwards, downwards, here, there, inside, around.</p>	<p>ADVERBS OF TIME Tells us when an action takes place. It also indicates how long the action lasted. It is placed at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.</p> <p>EXAMPLE I played on the slide yesterday.</p> <p>More examples: today, lately, now, ago, at last, since, still, last year, early, yesterday, etc.</p>	<p>ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY Tells how often an action takes place. It is placed at the end or in the middle of a sentence.</p> <p>EXAMPLE I go to school daily.</p> <p>More examples: sometimes, frequently, never, often, always, twice, once, seldom, daily, rarely, etc.</p>	<p>ADVERBS OF DEGREE Tells us the extent and intensity of an action. It occurs in the middle of a sentence and is usually placed before the adjective or the adverb it modifies.</p> <p>EXAMPLE Arita is a very hard working girl.</p> <p>More examples: almost, nearly, quite, just, too, enough, hardly, very, extremely, etc.</p>	<p>INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS Asks questions. It is placed at the beginning of the question sentences.</p> <p>EXAMPLE Where is the family going?</p> <p>More examples: why, where, how, when</p>

Formation of Adverbs

<p>Most of the adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding -ly.</p> <p>Examples Adjective: quick Adverb: quickly Adjective: lazy Adverb: lazily Adjective: rough Adverb: roughly</p>	<p>Adverbs formed from adjectives may have different meaning to that of adjectives.</p> <p>Examples Adjective: hard (difficult) Adverb: hardly (almost not) Late (near the end of a period of time) → lately (not long ago)</p>	<p>Some adverbs have exactly the same form as adjectives.</p> <p>Examples 1. Manish is a fast driver. (Adjective) 2. Manish drives his car fast. (Adverb)</p>
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COMPARISON OF ADVERBS (DEGREE)

<p>One-syllable adverbs need -er and -est in its comparative and superlative degree.</p> <p>EXAMPLES fast → faster → fastest soon → sooner → soonest high → higher → highest</p>	<p>More than two-syllable adverbs need to add 'more' and 'most' to form comparative and superlative degrees.</p> <p>EXAMPLES slowly → more slowly → most slowly quietly → more quietly → most quietly sweetly → more sweetly → most sweetly</p>	<p>Some adverbs form their comparative and superlative degree in an irregular way.</p> <p>EXAMPLES little → less → least well → better → best much → more → most bad → worse → worst</p>
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PUNCTUATION AND CAPITAL LETTERS

A punctuation is a mark of indication made in a sentence in order to make the meaning clearer. It helps to denote the pause and intonations to be used when speaking or reading aloud. While writing, it helps us to clarify our meaning, purpose and sense. Example:
• What are you looking for, James?
• What are you looking for James?

<p>Full Stop (.) A full stop is the longest pause. It is used— • at the end of an imperative and imperative sentence. Example: There is nothing more delicious than an apple. Please help me in completing my project. (request) • after the initials of a person's name. Example: M.A. Khan. • after an abbreviation. Example: M.B.S. and M.A. • to indicate a decimal fraction. Example: 78.4 and 29.5. • in an e-mail address. Example: www.rachnasagar.in • to separate day, month and year in a date. Example: I was born on 29.8.2005. More examples: A child is playing with a toy car. Mr. C.A. Khan is an M.A. in English.</p>	<p>Mark of Interrogation (?) The question mark is used— • at the end of an interrogative sentence. • at the end of a question tag. More examples: What a nice cat! This shirt is lovely, isn't it? Have you seen this lovely, isn't it?</p>	<p>Mark of Exclamation (!) A mark of exclamation is used— • at the end of an exclamatory sentence. Example: What a beautiful sunset! • after interjections. Example: Hush! Don't talk. More examples: What a nice cat! Wow! It is a nice gift.</p>
<p>Semicolon (;) The semicolon represents a pause which is stronger than a comma but is weaker than a full stop. It is used— • to join two independent clauses, which are not closely connected. Example: Sheena wanted a red shirt. Ritika wanted a green shirt. • to separate independent clauses, which are closely connected. Example: Pratik was not well for a week; however he performed well on the stage. • to connect nouns, objects, etc. in a list if there are already commas in the list. Example: My favourite teachers are: Mrs. Sharma, my English teacher, Mrs. Khurana, my maths teacher, and Mrs. Mehra, my computer teacher. More examples: I should have told in time; we should not go to school. I should have told in time; we should not go to school.</p>	<p>Comma (,) A comma is the shortest pause. It is used— • to separate items in a list. Example: My favourite pens, pencils, erasers and crayons are blue. • to set off a clause after a reporting verb in direct speech. Example: The teacher said, "The Sun rises in the East." • to separate the question tag from the rest of the sentence. Example: This car is expensive, isn't it? • to separate the dependent clause from the main clause in a compound sentence. Example: When I grow up, I will serve the poor and the needy. • after the words 'Yes' or 'No' in answers. Example: Yes, I have won the prize. • to separate two ordinal degrees. Example: M.A., B.Ed., etc. • to separate the day, month and year in a date. Example: June 17, 2015, August 5, 1947, etc. • to separate an introductory phrase from the rest of the sentence. Example: After the dinner, I went out for a stroll. More examples: Eating fruits, such as apples, bananas, grapes, watermelons and pears are good for health. Last summer, our family went to Goa.</p>	<p>Colon (:) The colon acts as a pause, which introduces related information. The colon is used to— • introduce a list of items. Example: You need the following items for the art class: pen, pencil, paper, ruler and crayons. • separate hours from minutes in a timetable. Example: My school starts at 8.15 a.m. • to introduce a quotation. Example: My grandfather always says, "Never let a day pass without doing good." • to introduce a list of items. Example: Take milk and rice in the ratio of 4:1 for making kheer. More examples: Anil wakes up at 6.35 a.m. every day. Raj Gargashir likes watching TV in the night and I shall love it.</p>
<p>Apostrophe (') An apostrophe is used— • to show possession. Example: can't and it's. • to show the possessive of singular or plural nouns. Example: Raman's sister, students' uniforms, etc. • to show the possessive of proper nouns. Example: All the CVs in the paragraph should be underlined. • with expressions of time, space and money. Example: They enjoyed two months' holidays at Singapore. More examples: Dasha's uniform was given by his father. The leader said, "Honorably is the best quality." Gaur said, "What a beautiful doll I have!"</p>	<p>Hyphen (-) A hyphen is used to— • to introduce a pause before an explanation in the middle of a sentence. Example: Everyone—the Principal, the teacher and the students—all praise Manu's batting. • after a colon. Example: Some of the causes of water pollution are as follows— (i) dumping liquid waste into waterbodies, (ii) dumping solid waste into waterbodies, (iii) washing clothes and bathing animals in waterbodies.</p>	<p>Quotation Marks (") Quotation marks are used— • to mark off the exact words spoken by someone. Example: Yash said, "What a great shot!" • to introduce a list of items. Example: My Mother says, "Necessity is the mother of invention." More examples: The leader said, "Honorably is the best quality." Gaur said, "What a beautiful doll I have!"</p>
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TENSES

The tense is the form of the verb that tells us about the time of an action. There are three tenses of a verb. They are Present tense, Past tense and Future tense.

<p>Present Tense Expresses an action, a state of being or possession at the time of speaking. It has four forms. They are Simple Present, Present Continuous, Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous. Example: He writes in a notebook.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Simple Present subject + present form of the verb (+ s/es with the 3rd person singular subject) Example: Ankur always goes for a walk in the morning. • habitual action Example: The Sun rises in the East. • universal truth Example: My brother leaves for airport tomorrow. • natural qualities and professional activities Example: 1. Sugar tastes sweet. 2. 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<p>Simple Present subject + present form of the verb (+ s/es with the 3rd person singular subject) Example: Ankur always goes for a walk in the morning. • habitual action Example: The Sun rises in the East. • universal truth Example: My brother leaves for airport tomorrow. • natural qualities and professional activities Example: 1. Sugar tastes sweet. 2. An electrician installs and repairs electrical equipment. • scientific facts Example: Water boils at 100°C. • in proverbs Example: Actions speak louder than words.</p>	<p>Present Continuous subject + am/ is/ are + ing form of the verb Present Continuous tense describes an action that is expressing on— • at the time of speaking Example: Sonu is drinking fruit juice right now. • to describe temporary action which may not be happening necessarily at the time of speaking Example: These days, Sheetal is taking cooking classes. • to describe action that may take place in the near future Example: Sanjay is meeting his sister for lunch tomorrow.</p>	<p>Present Perfect subject + has/have + past participle form of the verb Present Perfect tense is used to express— • an action that has been completed recently We often use it with 'just', 'already', 'yet', 'ever', etc. Example: They have spent many hours together. • an action that is expected but has not yet happened Example: My uncle has not yet bought a car. • an action to indicate achievements Example: Vivekanand School has won the Interschool Badminton Trophy.</p>	<p>Present Perfect Continuous subject + has been/have been + ing form of the verb Present Perfect Continuous tense is used— • to express an action that began in the past and is still going on till the time of speaking Example: 1. Sunil has been working on the computer since morning. 2. Sunil has been working on the computer for three hours. NOTE: Since is used to indicate a point of time such as a specific date, day, year or time. For is used to indicate indefinite time, when we are talking about a period of time such as six days, six months, two years, etc.</p>						
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<p>Future Tense Talks about actions that are yet to take place. It has four forms. They are Simple Future, Future Continuous, Future Perfect and Future Perfect Continuous.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Simple Future subject + shall/ will + present form of the verb Example: We shall go to a hill station this summer. Simple Future is used— • to express an action or a circumstance which will happen in the future. Example: We shall go to watch a movie tomorrow. • to make a prediction. Example: It will rain by this afternoon. • to denote a promise. Example: We will never come late to school.</p> </td> <td> <p>Future Continuous subject + shall/ will + be + ing form of the verb Example: The family will be having dinner by 8.00 p.m. Future Continuous tense is used— • to express an action which is expected to occur in the normal course of time. Example: My daughter will be appearing in the board examination in March. • to denote an action that is going to take place in the future. Example: Mohit will be coming here at 5 o'clock tomorrow. • to denote future events that are planned. Example: The Principal will be declaring the results next week.</p> </td> <td> <p>Future Perfect subject + shall/ will + have + past participle form of the verb Future Perfect expresses an action that will be completed before or by a specific time in future. Example: We will have enjoyed various dishes before you come.</p> </td> <td> <p>Future Perfect Continuous subject + shall/ will + have been + ing form of the verb Future Perfect Continuous is used to express an action which will begin before a definite moment in the future, will continue up to that moment and will be in progress even at that moment. Example: By 5 o'clock, Rishav and his friends will have been playing.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Simple Future subject + shall/ will + present form of the verb Example: We shall go to a hill station this summer. Simple Future is used— • to express an action or a circumstance which will happen in the future. Example: We shall go to watch a movie tomorrow. • to make a prediction. Example: It will rain by this afternoon. • to denote a promise. Example: We will never come late to school.</p>	<p>Future Continuous subject + shall/ will + be + ing form of the verb Example: The family will be having dinner by 8.00 p.m. Future Continuous tense is used— • to express an action which is expected to occur in the normal course of time. Example: My daughter will be appearing in the board examination in March. • to denote an action that is going to take place in the future. Example: Mohit will be coming here at 5 o'clock tomorrow. • to denote future events that are planned. Example: The Principal will be declaring the results next week.</p>	<p>Future Perfect subject + shall/ will + have + past participle form of the verb Future Perfect expresses an action that will be completed before or by a specific time in future. Example: We will have enjoyed various dishes before you come.</p>	<p>Future Perfect Continuous subject + shall/ will + have been + ing form of the verb Future Perfect Continuous is used to express an action which will begin before a definite moment in the future, will continue up to that moment and will be in progress even at that moment. Example: By 5 o'clock, Rishav and his friends will have been playing.</p>					
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MODALS

Modals are the auxiliary verbs (helping verbs) that are used to convey the idea of permission, ability, possibility, request, advice, suggestion, necessity, obligation, prohibitions and intention.

Modal Verbs

can could may might must will would shall should

Can: ability, informal permission and possibility

Examples:
ability: I can speak English fluently.
permission: Can I take your notebook for a while?
possibility: Hold the money tight. It can fall.

Could: ability in the past, polite request, permission

Examples:
past ability: Sanish could type very fast on his computer.
polite request: Could you teach me how to draw a picture on the computer?
permission: Could I use your computer, please?

May: possibility, permission, wish

Examples:
possibility: It may rain tomorrow.
permission: May I ask you a question, ma'am?
wish: May God bless us!

Might: remote/slight possibility

Example:
It might rain tomorrow.

Must: necessity, strong possibility

Examples:
necessity: I must switch off lights when not in use.
strong possibility: Chitra must have dropped the handkerchief by mistake.

Will: future actions, intention, request (informal), promise

Examples:
future action: Sanish will come tomorrow.
intention: I will finish revising the lesson by today itself.
request: Will you please give this book to Maya?
promise: I will definitely give this book to Maya.

Would: request/offer (polite and formal), past habit

Examples:
request/offer: Would you give me your pen?
past habit: My mother would take me to buy vegetables.

Shall: promise, suggestion (only with I and we)

Examples:
promise: We shall get a chance to speak.
suggestion: I think we shall go now.

Should: advice, obligation/ duty

Examples:
advice: We should listen to our parents.
obligation: I should keep the door locked when no one is in the house.

Semi Modal Verbs

Ought to: obligation/ duty (stronger than should)

Example:
We ought to help others in times of need.

Used to: habit

Example:
My father used to drive a long distance to reach office even in bad weathers.

Need: necessity

Examples:
necessity: I needn't have bought this bouquet.

Have to: necessity

Example:
Raman and Radha have to be punctual to go to school.

Dare: not to be afraid to

Example:
We dare not to dirty this park.

Had better: stronger than should/ought to

Example:
You had better wash your hands properly with the soap.

CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction is a word that joins two or more words, phrases, clauses or sentences.

CONJUNCTION

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Two Independent Statements

Examples
and, but, both...and, as, also, nevertheless, still, yet, for, no less than, etc.

CORRECTIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions in Pairs

Examples
not only...but also, although (though)...yet, either...or, neither...nor, etc.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

One Independent and Other

Examples
that, if, before, when, while, till, so...that, such...that, as...as, although...yet, since, etc.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating conjunctions link together words, phrases, clauses or sentences that are of equal importance (such as two main clauses).

The acronym **FANBOYS** will help you remember some coordinating conjunctions.

FANBOYS



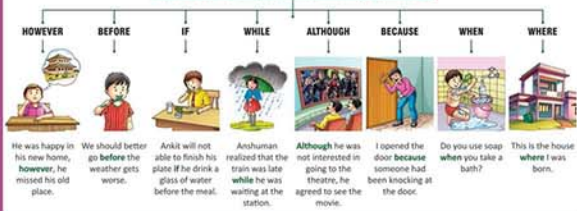
TYPES OF COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS



SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating conjunctions are used in complex sentences to introduce subordinate clauses (a clause that does not make sense on its own and is dependent on the main clause).

Here are some examples of subordinating conjunctions



PARTS OF SPEECH

A Part of Speech explains how a word is used in a sentence. Traditionally, words in the English language are divided in to Eight categories, based on their uses and functions within a sentence. These parts of speech are given below.

NOUN

A noun is the name of a person, place, animal, thing or an idea. A noun usually occurs as a subject or an object in a sentence. Examples: Dipek, Delhi, tiger, book, beauty, honesty, etc.

EXAMPLE
My friends are always cheerful.

EXAMPLE
Ran likes to read books.

PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun to avoid its repetition. Examples: I, we, they, you, he, she, it, etc. The noun that is substituted by a pronoun is called the antecedent of the pronoun.

EXAMPLE
They are playing hide and seek.

EXAMPLE
This is Sarah. She is my best friend.

VERB

A verb is a 'doing' word which tells us more about a person's or a thing's action, the state of being, or possession. Examples: go, come, write, walk, do, read, climb, run, be, have, etc.

EXAMPLE
Students are returning books to the librarian.

EXAMPLE
My father has a big car.

ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. Examples: beautiful, lovely, good, five, seventh, etc.

EXAMPLE
The two girls are playing badminton.

EXAMPLE
Shreya is wearing a lovely dress.

PREPOSITION

A preposition is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or a pronoun to the rest of the sentence. It shows the position or movement of a noun and the time, place and frequency of an action. It is placed before a noun or a pronoun. Examples: in, on, under, to, into, often, between, at, through, with, for, etc.

EXAMPLE
The pen is on the table.

EXAMPLE
The cat is under the table.

ADVERB

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, adjective or another adverb. It answers to questions such as how, where, when, how often and how intensely. Examples: patiently, here, now, daily, always, absolutely, etc.

EXAMPLE
We should wait patiently for our turn.

EXAMPLE
Anil and Soma are flying kites happily.

CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases, or sentences. Examples: and, but, or, so, because, therefore, although, it, unless, etc.

EXAMPLE
I have biscuits and a glass of milk for breakfast.

EXAMPLE
My puppy is small but very intelligent.

INTERJECTION

An interjection is a word that is used to express sudden feelings of the mind. It may express grief, joy, surprise, hatred, attention, praise, etc. An interjection is always denoted by an exclamation mark (!) after it. Examples: Alas!, Hurrah!, wow!, Yuck!, Hush!, Bravo!, etc.

EXAMPLE
Ouch! It hurts.

EXAMPLE
Hurrah! I have got the trophy.

Smart Sneha swiftly handed over the ball to Tripti and she tossed it into the basket for the victorious goal. Bravo!



**Classes
1 to 8**



Pull-out Worksheets

Happy Learning™ Hindi Pull-out worksheets (1 to 8)

Together with 'हिंदी पुल-आउट वर्कशीट' का प्रथम संस्करण आपके समक्ष प्रस्तुत करते हुए हमें अपार हर्ष हो रहा है। जीवन के किसी भी क्षेत्र में अभ्यास की महत्ता सर्वविदित है। किसी भी विषय में दक्षता मुख्यतः अभ्यास द्वारा ही प्राप्त हो सकती है। शिक्षा की नींव निरंतर अभ्यास से ही सुदृढ़ बनाई जा सकती है। अभ्यास से विद्यार्थियों के ज्ञान में वृद्धि होती है तथा उनकी स्मरण क्षमता का विकास होता है।

विद्यार्थियों की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप इस पुस्तक में समस्त व्याकरणिक बिंदुओं को समाहित किया गया है। यह पुस्तक अपठित गद्यांश एवं काव्यांश, व्याकरण, शुद्ध वर्तनी एवं शब्द-भंडार तथा रचनात्मक लेखन नामक चार खंडों में विभाजित है, जिनकी विशेषताएँ निम्नवत हैं-

- **अपठित बोध** - इसके अंतर्गत अपठित गद्यांशों तथा काव्यांशों पर बहु विकल्पीय तथा लघु प्रश्नों का समावेश किया गया है।
- **व्यावहारिक व्याकरण** - इस खंड में विभिन्न व्याकरणिक बिंदुओं पर आधारित प्रश्न दिए गए हैं। पुस्तक में दिए गए व्याकरण संबंधी कार्य-पत्रक (Worksheet) संलग्नता (Engage) अन्वेषण (Explore), विस्तारित (Extend) तथा व्याख्यात्मक (Elaborate) की संकल्पना पर आधारित हैं।
- **शुद्ध वर्तनी एवं शब्द-भंडार** - इसके अंतर्गत किसी विषय विशेष पर आधारित प्रमुख शब्दों तथा विविध प्रश्नों को शामिल किया गया है। 'दृश्य-वाचन-लेखन-जाँच' विधि के आधार पर शुद्ध वर्तनी लेखन का अभ्यास कराया गया है। रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति, अशुद्ध वर्तनी का शोधन, सही मिलान करने इत्यादि से संबंधित कई रोचक प्रश्नों का समावेश किया गया है।
- **रचनात्मक लेखन** - लेखन की महत्त्वपूर्ण विधा को बली प्रकार समझने एवं आत्मसात करने हेतु विविध वस्तुओं, प्राणियों तथा दृश्यों पर आधारित लेखन का उदाहरण दिया गया है उसके पश्चात उसी प्रकार के किसी अन्य विषय पर विद्यार्थियों को लेखन कला में कुशल बनाने हेतु प्रत्येक कार्य पत्रक में अतिरिक्त अभ्यास-कार्य का समावेश किया गया है।



Happy Learning™
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 2



Happy Learning™
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 3



Happy Learning™
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 4



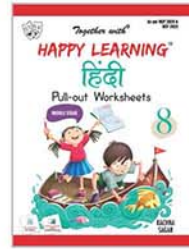
Happy Learning™
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 5



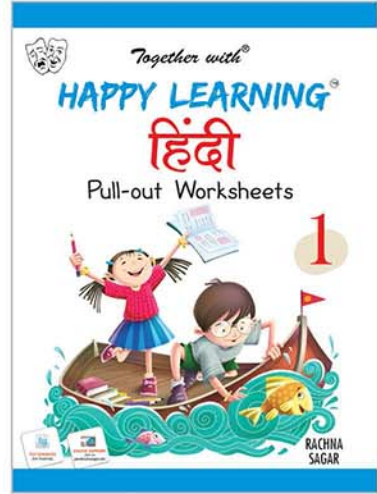
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Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 7



Happy Learning™
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 8



Happy Learning™
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 1

Happy Learning™ Hindi Pull-out worksheets Teachers' Resource Manual (1 to 8)

अध्यापकों की सहायता के लिए पूछे गए अनुत्तरित प्रश्नों के वांछित उत्तर एवं व्याकरण के शुद्ध निर्धारित रूप दिए गए हैं। सभी पाठों के पठन-पाठन एवं निर्धारित शैक्षिक मूल्यों का यथावत प्रस्तुतीकरण किया गया है। वर्णित शैक्षिक पद्धतियाँ पाठ को रोचक, सरस एवं छात्रों के स्तर के अनुरूप हृदयग्राही बना देती हैं।



Happy Learning™
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 2
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy Learning™
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 3
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy Learning™
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 4
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy Learning™
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 5
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy Learning™
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 6
Teachers' Resource
Manual



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Pull-out Worksheets 7
Teachers' Resource
Manual



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Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 8
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy Learning™
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 1
Teachers' Resource Manual

◀ Insight

- Teachers' Resource Manual
- Test Generator
- Motivational Stickers
- Classroom Charts
- CD (A - C)



चलो। बिस्कुट पैक करें। (Class 2)

- मनोरंजक ढंग से लिंग बदलने और वचन बदलने का अभ्यास।
- आँखों से देखना, बुद्धि से समझना, स्मरण करना, मुख से बोलना, इन सब इंद्रियों की शक्ति का क्रमिक विकास करना!

10 बॉक्स शोप कार्ड्स
100 फ्लैश कार्ड्स
1 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H22

जंगल की सैर (Class 2)

- छात्रों को जीव-जंतुओं के नामों से परिचित कराना।
- जीव-जंतुओं के घरों के नाम एवं उनके भोजन की आदतों से छात्रों को परिचित कराना।
- विभिन्न जीव-जंतुओं के बच्चों के चित्रों को पहचानना।
- व्यक्तिगत/सामूहिक रूप से काम करने की योग्यता का विकास करना।

24 शब्द फ्लैश कार्ड्स
48 चित्र फ्लैश कार्ड्स
48 Jigsaw Puzzles pieces
1 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H23



जागो ग्राहक जागो (Class 3)

- 'वार्तालाप' कला का विकास, वस्तुएँ क्रय-विक्रय करना सीखना, संज्ञा, सर्वनाम विशेषण एवं क्रिया शब्दों का ज्ञान तथा उनके बीच के अंतर को समझना।

45 नोट
128 फ्लैश कार्ड्स
1 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H31



रोबोट्स (Class 3)

- क्रिया तथा काल का ज्ञान कराना।
- वर्ण-विच्छेद, वर्ण संयोजन का ज्ञान।
- शब्द निर्माण और मूल्यपरक शब्द द्वारा नैतिक व जीवन मूल्यों का विकास।

39 फ्लैश कार्ड्स
256 फ्लैश कार्ड्स
40 फ्लैश कार्ड्स
2 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H32





मुझे मेरे विशेष्य से मिलाओ हंस बनो, मोती चुनो (Class 3)

- बच्चों को संयुक्त, द्वित्व, ज, फ, ड, ढ व्यंजनों से शब्द-निर्माण का अभ्यास करवाना।
- विशेषण-विशेष्य का ज्ञान करवाना।
- व्यक्तिगत/सामूहिक रूप से काम करने की योग्यता का विकास।

96 फ्लैश कार्ड्स | 120 फ्लैश कार्ड्स
2 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H33

बूझो और बताओ (Class 4)

- मुहावरे भाषा का सौंदर्य बढ़ाते हैं तथा सौष्ठव प्रदान करते हैं। अतः उनका अभ्यास छात्रों के लेखन-कौशल में चार-चाँद लगा वेता है। चित्रों द्वारा यदि अभ्यास करवाया जाए, तो छात्रों को मुहावरे तो स्मरण होते हैं, साथ ही उनका मनोरंजन भी होता है।
- सुनने, देखने, समझने की क्षमता का विकास

54 बड़े फ्लैश कार्ड्स
54 अर्थ के फ्लैश कार्ड्स
1 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H41



लगाओ विराम होगा काम (Class 4)

- विराम चिह्नों का अभ्यास करवाना।
- विद्यार्थियों को खेल-खेल में पत्र-लेखन, पर्यायवाची, अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द तथा विपरीत शब्दों का ज्ञान करवाना तथा उनका अभ्यास करवाना।

4 बोर्ड | 30 शब्द | 30 वाक्य
24 चित्र | 48 पर्यायवाची
64 विलोम शब्द | 50 फ्लैश कार्ड्स
70 विराम चिह्न | 2 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H42



बादशाह मैं बादशाह! (Class 4)

- छात्रों को क्रिया तथा क्रिया विशेषण शब्दों का ज्ञान।
- व्यक्तिगत/सामूहिक रूप से काम करने की योग्यता का विकास।

60 शब्द फ्लैश कार्ड्स
20 चित्र फ्लैश कार्ड्स
2 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H43





मैं अगाड़ी, तुम पिछाड़ी (Class 5)

- 'उपसर्ग' तथा 'प्रत्यय' लगाकर नए शब्द बनवाना।
- व्यक्तिगत/सामूहिक रूप से काम करने की योग्यता का विकास करना।

320 फ्लैश कार्ड्स
1 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H51

आओ खेलें तंबोला (Class 5)

- शब्द ज्ञान की अभिवृद्धि, व्याकरण के सभी नियमों की सही जानकारी, खेल-खेल में व्याकरणिक नियमों की पुनरावृत्ति, शुद्ध वर्तनी का ज्ञान।

20 उत्तर कार्ड
2 बोर्ड
1-50 गोठियाँ
1 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H52



पहचानो और बताओ (Class 5)

- बच्चों को सर्वनाम शब्दों तथा उनके विभिन्न रूपों से परिचित कराना।
- छात्रों को सामासिक शब्दों/यौगिक शब्दों का ज्ञान करवाना।
- छात्रों को चित्रात्मक प्रदर्शन द्वारा भाववाचक संज्ञा शब्दों का ज्ञान कराना।

1 वृत्त
64 फ्लैश कार्ड्स
40 फ्लैश कार्ड्स
3 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H53



विशेषण

संज्ञा व सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं।

“ऊँचा पर्वत गगन है नीला,
माता का है हृदय विशाल।
शीतल चविनी खिली हुई है,
माँ कहे सो जा भरे लाला।”



कविता की पंक्तियों में आए रंगीन शब्द संज्ञा शब्दों की विशेषता बता रहे हैं, जैसे-

विशेषण शब्द	संज्ञा शब्द	विशेषण शब्द	संज्ञा शब्द
ऊँचा	पर्वत	शीतल	चविनी
नीला	गगन	विशाल	हृदय

कुछ विशेषण शब्द-

पुष्प-अवयुग चारुणक बंदर, चारुणक राजा, चारुणक शेरिक	रंग-रूप लाला अमर, नीला लक्ष्मी, सफ़ेद हंस
माप-तील पार लोल मोहन, छोटी बाल, बड़ा लोहा	आकार ऊँची इमारत, बड़ा पेड़, छोटा घर
संख्या एक सूरज, चार पुस्तकें, अनेक बच्चे	अवस्था सोरा बच्चा, पूरा लोग, बुरा अवस्था

विशेषण काम का धारा

- विशेषण शब्दों को संज्ञा से पहले भी लगा सकते हैं और संज्ञा के बाद भी लगा सकते हैं, जैसे-
 * आज छात्रा **स्वच्छ** बना है। * नीला शरणाक लगाओ।
- दिए शब्दों की विशेषता बताई जाती है, उन्हें विशेष्य कहते हैं। जैसे-
 * लाल टाइटल, बरसी बच्ची, सुनीलिय बच्चा, शिवभार **आपक** इत्यादि।

RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

विशेषण

संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं।

विशेषण के भेद

संज्ञा विशेषण संज्ञा विशेषण संज्ञा शब्दों की विशेषता बताते वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे- लाल फूल, बड़ा घर, सुनील बच्चा।	सर्वनाम विशेषण सर्वनाम विशेषण सर्वनाम शब्दों की विशेषता बताते वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे- मेरा घर, तुम्हारा घर, उसका घर।
संज्ञा विशेषण संज्ञा विशेषण संज्ञा शब्दों की विशेषता बताते वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे- लाल फूल, बड़ा घर, सुनील बच्चा।	सर्वनाम विशेषण सर्वनाम विशेषण सर्वनाम शब्दों की विशेषता बताते वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे- मेरा घर, तुम्हारा घर, उसका घर।

सर्वनाम

संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त किए जाने वाले शब्द **सर्वनाम** कहलाते हैं।

सर्वनाम के भेद

पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम जो सर्वनाम शब्द वक्ता (बोलने वाले) के लिए, श्रोता (सुनने वाले) के लिए तथा किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं, उन्हें पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। ये तीन प्रकार के होते हैं- (क) उल्लम पुरुषवाचक (ख) मध्यम पुरुषवाचक (ग) अन्य पुरुषवाचक	निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम ऐसे सर्वनाम शब्द, जो दूर या पास की निश्चित वस्तु या व्यक्ति की ओर संकेत करते हैं, निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं। इन्हें संकेतवाचक सर्वनाम भी कहते हैं। उदाहरण- * वह मेरा कमरा है। * ये मेरी पेंसिल है। * वे उसकी किताबें हैं। * वह मेरी गेंद है।	अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम जो सर्वनाम शब्द किसी अनिश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु की ओर संकेत करते हैं, अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं। उदाहरण- * पानी में कुछ गिर गया है। * बाहर कोई खड़ा है। * किसी ने तुम्हें पत्र भेजा है। * कोई दरवाजा खटखटा रहा है।	संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम ऐसे सर्वनाम शब्द, जिनसे वाक्य के दूसरे सर्वनाम शब्दों से संबंध स्थापित किया जाए, उन्हें संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। उदाहरण- * जैसे बोओगे, वैसा पाओगे। * उतना खाओ, जितना पचा सको। * जो पढ़ेगा, वह विद्वान बनेगा। * जिसने तुम्हें डूबने से बचाया, उसे राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार मिलेगा।	प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति के विषय में प्रश्न पूछने के लिए किया जाता है, उन्हें प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। उदाहरण- * डिब्बे में क्या रखा है? * कल कौन आया था? * तुम्हारा नाम क्या है? * कल आगरा कौन जाएगा?	निजवाचक सर्वनाम जिन सर्वनामों का प्रयोग अपने आप या स्वयं के लिए किया जाता है, वे निजवाचक सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं। उदाहरण- * मैं खाना स्वयं खा लूँगा। * मैं अपने आप ही चला जाऊँगा। * मैं खुब पुस्तक ले लूँगा।
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● विशेष- यदि एक वाक्य में उल्लम पुरुष, मध्यम पुरुष व अन्य पुरुष तीनों का प्रयोग हो, तो पहले मध्यम पुरुष, फिर अन्य पुरुष और अंत में उल्लम पुरुष का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए, जैसे- तुम, वह और मैं मिलकर एक साथ खेलेंगे।

Levels
अ, ब, 0,1,2,3
For Classes 3 to 8



Pull-out Worksheets

Happy Learning™

Sanskrit Pull-out worksheets (5 to 8)

आदि काल से ही 'ज्ञान' व्यक्ति को जीवनक्षेत्र में शीर्ष तक पहुँचाने का एकमात्र साधन रहा है। आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अत्यधिक विकास हुआ है। जागरूक माता-पिता अपने बच्चों को अच्छी-से-अच्छी शिक्षा दिलाने के लिए प्रयासरत रहते हैं। ध्यान देने की बात यह है कि बच्चों के लिए ज्ञान का पूर्वनिर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम रटा देना ही उनकी शिक्षा को पूर्णता प्रदान नहीं कर सकता। इस बात को प्रमुखता देते हुए **Together with HAPPY LEARNING™** संस्कृतम् Pull-out-worksheets शृंखला को कक्षा-5 से 8 तक के विद्यार्थियों के लिए इस प्रकार से तैयार किया गया है कि यह उनके ज्ञान-क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने के साथ-साथ उनमें और अधिक सीखने की जिज्ञासा भी उत्पन्न करेगी। इसकी विषयवस्तु पूर्ण रूप से **National Curriculum Framework, 2005** के अनुमोदनों के अनुसार है तथा इसके लिए पाठ्यक्रम एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० (नेशनल काउंसिल ऑफ एजुकेशनल रिसर्च एंड ट्रेनिंग) द्वारा तैयार किया गया है। यह शृंखला संस्कृत व्याकरण के बारे में समग्र जानकारी प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ हमारे दैनिक जीवन के सैद्धांतिक, तार्किक एवं प्रायोगिक पहलुओं को भी दर्शाती है। इस प्रकार यह शृंखला नवोदित छात्रों में रचनात्मक सोच को उत्पन्न करने में भी सहायक है।

Pull-out worksheets के उद्देश्य:

“आओ सीखें खेल-खेल में”

- वर्कशीट्स पर काम करते समय छात्र को पाठ का पूर्ण अध्ययन करवाएँ।
- पाठों की तैयारी के दौरान छात्रों में स्व-मूल्यांकन की प्रवृत्ति को विकसित करें।
- ज्ञानावेषण के लिए छात्रों को एक क्रमबद्ध युक्ति सुझाएँ, जैसे कि; सरल से कठिन, कठिन से जटिल, क्रमशः।

संस्कृतम् Pull-out Worksheets की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ: (कक्षा 5 से 8)

- इन वर्कशीट्स में ज्ञान के तीन क्षेत्रों को समाहित किया गया है - ज्ञान, कौशल एवं व्यवहार।

प्रत्येक पाठ को निम्न चार वर्कशीट्स में विभाजित किया गया है;

Engage: विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षण-प्रक्रिया में सम्मिलित करने के लिए सरल प्रश्न दिए गए हैं।

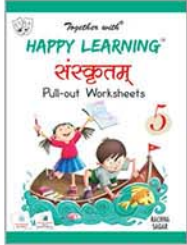
Explore: दिए गए विकल्पों एवं समाधानों को खोजने के लिए विद्यार्थियों को उत्साहित करता है।

Extend: छात्रों के परिवेश के अनुसार उनके ज्ञान के आधार एवं क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करता है।

Elaborate: नव-सृजन संबंधी एवं जीवनोपयोगी प्रश्न पूछकर विषय-सामग्री के बारे में नई अवधारणा विकसित करने का प्रयास करता है।

इन वर्कशीट्स को पाठ्य-सामग्री की सामान्य संरचना को निम्न वर्गों में बाँटा गया है- वस्तुनिष्ठ अर्थात् वैकल्पिक प्रश्न, सुमेलित करने वाले (Matching Type), रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति, एक शब्द में उत्तर, चित्राधारित प्रश्न एवं उद्देश्यपरक प्रश्न।

- व्याकरणम् अस्मान् परितः' में विद्यार्थियों के परिवेश से संबंधित प्रश्न दिए गए हैं।
- अध्यापकों एवं विद्यार्थियों की सुविधा के लिए वर्कशीट्स का परफोरेशन (Perforation) भी किया गया है।



Happy Learning™
Sanskrit
Pull-out Worksheets 5



Happy Learning™
Sanskrit
Pull-out Worksheets 6



Happy Learning™
Sanskrit
Pull-out Worksheets 7



Happy Learning™
Sanskrit
Pull-out Worksheets 8



Insight

- Teachers' Resource Manual
- Test Generator
- Educational Games
- Motivational Stickers
- Classroom Charts

Happy Learning™ Sanskrit Pull-out worksheets Teachers' Resource Manual (5 to 8)

अध्यापकों की सहायता के लिए पूछे गए अनुत्तरित प्रश्नों के वाञ्छित उत्तर एवं व्याकरण के शुद्ध निर्धारित रूप दिए गए हैं। सभी पाठों के पठन-पाठन एवं निर्धारित शैक्षिक मूल्यांकन का यथावत प्रस्तुतीकरण किया गया है। वर्णित शैक्षिक पद्धतियाँ पाठ को रोचक, सरस एवं छात्रों के स्तर के अनुरूप हृदयग्राही बना देती हैं।



Happy Learning™
Sanskrit
Pull-out Worksheets 5
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy Learning™
Sanskrit
Pull-out Worksheets 6
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy Learning™
Sanskrit
Pull-out Worksheets 7
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy Learning™
Sanskrit
Pull-out Worksheets 8
Teachers' Resource
Manual

Insight

- Fully Solved Answers

EDUCATIONAL GAMES

खेल-खेल में शिक्षण और भी अधिक प्रभावशाली एवं ज्ञान चिरस्थायी हो जाता है। छात्र खेलते हुए, वर्ण-व्यवस्था और व्याकरणिक-नियमों को इन खेलों के द्वारा पूरी तरह से आत्मसात कर लेंगे। रटने की अपेक्षा करके सीखने की पद्धति ही इन खेलों का आधार भूत सिद्धांत है।



संख्यानां रंगानां च परिज्ञानम् फलानाम् शाकानाम् च ज्ञानम् (Class 5)

- छात्रों को फलों के नामों का ज्ञान करवाना।
- छात्रों को सब्जियों के नामों का ज्ञान करवाना।
- छात्रों को चित्रों के द्वारा 1 से 20 तक संस्कृत संख्याओं तथा रंगों का ज्ञान करवाना।
- छात्रों को चित्रों के द्वारा रंगों का ज्ञान करवाना।



20 बड़े फ्लैश कार्ड्स 40 शब्द फ्लैश कार्ड्स | Ref : S01
32 Picture Puzzle Pieces, 32 Name Puzzle pieces
2 निर्देश प्रपत्र

वर्णविच्छेदस्य क्रीडा (Class 5)

- छात्रों को स्वरों और व्यंजनों से परिचित करवाना।
- छात्रों को वर्ण-विच्छेद करने का ज्ञान करवाना।
- छात्रों को खेल-खेल में संस्कृत शब्दों का ज्ञान करवाना।



352 वर्ण फ्लैश कार्ड्स
60 शब्द फ्लैश कार्ड्स, 1 निर्देश प्रपत्र | Ref : S02

परिचीय वदत (Class 5)

- संस्कृत भाषा के तीनों लिंगों की पहचान करवाना।
- लिंग व वचन के अनुसार शब्दों को पहचानना सिखाना।
- लिंग व वचन का उच्चारण-बोध करवाना।
- छात्रों को पशु, पक्षी, स्थल, व्यवसाय, वस्तुएँ, मनुष्य-जीव- जन्तु, खाद्य पदार्थ, फल, शरीर के अंग आदि संस्कृत शब्दों का ज्ञान करवाना।



180 शब्द फ्लैश कार्ड्स
180 चित्र फ्लैश कार्ड्स, 1 निर्देश प्रपत्र | Ref : S03

सर्वनामस्य रेलयानम्, पटलम् (Class 6)

- छात्रों को खेल-खेल में सर्वनाम शब्दों और धातु रूपों का अभ्यास करवाना।
- सर्वनाम शब्दों के साथ एकवचन, द्विवचन और बहुवचन के अनुसार शुद्ध धातु रूप का प्रयोग सिखाना।
- सर्वनाम शब्दों के अनुसार प्रथम पुरुष, मध्यम पुरुष और उत्तम पुरुष का प्रयोग सिखाना।



2 बोर्ड 9 सर्वनाम फ्लैश कार्ड्स
224 धातुरूप फ्लैश कार्ड्स
2 निर्देश प्रपत्र, 1 डाइस | Ref : S11



अहं कुत्र अस्मि? अव्ययानां ज्ञानम् (Class 6)

- खेल-खेल में छात्रों को अव्यय शब्दों का ज्ञान व उनके अर्थों की जानकारी प्रदान करना।
- खेल-खेल में छात्रों को फलों, फूलों, सब्जियों, पशु-पक्षियों, पारिवारिक जन, अंगों के नाम, यातायात के साधन, कक्षा में उपयोगी वस्तुओं से परिचित करवाना।

10 चित्र फ्लैश कार्ड्स

48 शब्द खेल फ्लैश कार्ड्स

40 शब्द फ्लैश कार्ड्स, 2 निर्देश प्रपत्र

Ref : S12

ब्रह्माण्डस्य भ्रमणम् शब्दरूपाणां ज्ञानम् च (Class 6)

- छात्रों को खेल-खेल में कारक चिहनों का ज्ञान करवाना।
- विभिन्न विभक्तियों के एकवचन, द्विवचन, बहुवचन वाले शब्द रूपों का ज्ञान करवाना।
- अकारांत, आकारांत, इकारांत, ईकारांत, उकारांत, तत्, अस्मद्, युष्मद् आदि शब्द रूपों को कंठस्थ करवाना।

1 बोर्ड, 10 शब्द रूप बोर्ड

228 फ्लैश कार्ड्स

2 निर्देश प्रपत्र

1 डाइस 4 गोठियाँ

Ref : S13



लकारस्य ज्ञानम् (Class 7)

- छात्रों को खेल-खेल में विभिन्न लकारों में धातु रूप सिखाना।
- छात्रों को धातु रूप कंठस्थ करवाना।

100 फ्लैश कार्ड्स

1 निर्देश प्रपत्र

Ref : S21



चित्र-प्रहेलिका (Class 7)

- छात्रों को खेल-खेल में विभिन्न चित्रों के माध्यम से संस्कृत वाक्य बनवाने का अभ्यास करवाना।

10 चित्रों के फ्लैश कार्ड्स

359 शब्दों के फ्लैश कार्ड्स

1 निर्देश प्रपत्र

Ref : S22





लेखक: भव (Class 7)

- छात्रों को खेल-खेल में विभिन्न चित्रों के माध्यम से वाक्य रचना सिखाना।

20 फ्लैश कार्ड्स
1 निर्देश प्रपत्र

Ref : S23

सन्ध्यालय: (Class 8)

- छात्रों को खेल-खेल में संस्कृत शब्दों, उनके विच्छेद और संधि के नियमों से परिचित करवाना।
- दो शब्दों को मिलाकर एक नया सार्थक शब्द बनाने का ज्ञान करवाना।

180 स्वर संधि फ्लैश कार्ड्स
90 व्यंजन संधि फ्लैश कार्ड्स
90 विसर्ग संधि फ्लैश कार्ड्स
1 निर्देश प्रपत्र

Ref : S31



प्रश्नोत्तर-प्रहेलिका, चित्राङ्कुर: (Class 8)

- छात्रों को सही प्रश्न बनवाने का ज्ञान करवाना।
- उपयुक्त प्रश्नसूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग सिखाना।
- सामान्य वाक्य को प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य में बदलना।
- छात्रों को खेल-खेल में विभिन्न चित्रों के माध्यम से संस्कृत वाक्यों का अभ्यास करवाना।

32 प्रश्न फ्लैश कार्ड्स
80 उत्तर फ्लैश कार्ड्स
12 चित्र फ्लैश कार्ड्स
2 निर्देश प्रपत्र

Ref : S32



आगच्छ क्रीड तंबोला (Class 8)

- धातु व लकारों की जानकारी, व्याकरण के नियमों का ज्ञान, खेल-खेल में व्याकरणिक नियमों की पुनरावृत्ति, धातु व क्रियाओं का ज्ञान।

2 बोर्ड
20 फ्लैश कार्ड्स
1 निर्देश प्रपत्र
1-50 गोठियाँ

Ref : S33



शैक्षिक चार्ट के द्वारा कार्टून चित्रों का प्रभावशाली ढंग से प्रयोग किया गया है। विभिन्न चित्रों के द्वारा व्याकरण के प्रसंग को सरल एवं हृदयग्राही बनाया गया है दीवारों पर लगे ये कलात्मक चार्ट छात्रों का ध्यान आकर्षित कर उनके चेतन मन से गहरे उत्तर आते हैं प्रेरणादायी स्टीकर छात्रों को अधिगम की संपूर्णता की ओर आकर्षित करते हैं। अधिक से अधिक स्टीकर प्राप्त करने की धुन सवार हो जाती है।

संस्कृत-वर्णमाला

स्वराः

अ अक्षरम् (अक्षर)	आ आम् (आ)	इ इम् (इ)	ई ईम् (ई)	उ उम् (उ)
ऊ ऊम् (ऊ)	ऋ ऋम् (ऋ)	ॠ ॠम् (ॠ)	लृ लृम् (लृ)	ए एम् (ए)
ऐ ऐम् (ऐ)	औ औम् (औ)	अं अंम् (अं)	अः अःम् (अः)	

अ () और अः () को 'अनेकम्' मानते हैं।

व्यञ्जनानि

क कम् (क)	ख खम् (ख)	ग गम् (ग)	घ घम् (घ)	ङ ङम् (ङ)
च चम् (च)	छ छम् (छ)	ज जम् (ज)	झ झम् (झ)	ञ ञम् (ञ)
ट टम् (ट)	ठ ठम् (ठ)	ड डम् (ड)	ढ ढम् (ढ)	ण णम् (ण)
त तम् (त)	थ थम् (थ)	द दम् (द)	ध धम् (ध)	न नम् (न)
प पम् (प)	फ फम् (फ)	ब बम् (ब)	भ भम् (भ)	म मम् (म)
य यम् (य)	र रम् (र)	ल लम् (ल)	व वम् (व)	श शम् (श)
स सम् (स)	ह हम् (ह)	क्ष क्षम् (क्ष)	त्र त्रम् (त्र)	ज्ञ ज्ञम् (ज्ञ)

को, ख, ग, घ, ङ, च, छ, ज, झ, ञ, ट, ठ, ड, ढ, ण, त, थ, द, ध, न, प, फ, ब, भ, म, य, र, ल, व, श, स, ह, क्ष, त्र, ज्ञ को 'अनेकम्' मानते हैं।

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शाकानि (Vegetables)

रक्ताङ्गुरम्	आलूकम्	पलाण्डुः	आर्द्रकम्
हरिताण्डकपुष्पम्	शाकपुष्पम्, गोबिह्व	गुञ्जन्म्	धिबीफलम्
कारवल्लम्	कलायः	बृन्नाकम्	मूलिका
धिण्डकः	अलावुः	प्रवेतकन्	टिण्डिशः
मरिचम्	छत्राकम्	आलूकी	सरसुः
शाककन्	सुसिम्	जातिनी	कृष्णपत्रम्
पालकी	पुतिन्/अजगन्धः	मेथिका	पनसम्

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फलानि (Fruits)

सेबफलम्	कदलीफलानि	आम्रम्	नारङ्गम्
अमृतफलम्	सीताफलम्	लीचिका	जम्बीरम्
नाशपातिका	द्राक्षाफलानि	बाडिमम्	नारिकेलम्
आमलकः	दिव्यः	क्षुपानी	द्वारीफलम्/कठ्ठीन्म्
जम्बूफलानि			
आम्रान्तः	खर्बूजम्	अनासः	मधुकर्कटिः
			कालिन्धम्/तरबूजम्

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जन्तवः

कुक्कुरः	अजा	शशकः	बिडालः
एडका	अरवः	मरिषी	
उष्ट्रः	धेनुः	मत्स्यः	
शिशुः	विश्वाम्पुः	मृगः	
वृकः	व्याघ्रः	भालूकः	
वदूरः (घण्टकः)	कच्छपः	मकरः	
मौनः	तिमिः		

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संज्ञा-शब्दाः

पुल्लिङ्गम्			स्त्रीलिङ्गम्			नपुंसकलिङ्गम्		
एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
 अश्वः (घोड़ा)	 अश्वी (दो घोड़े)	 अशवाः (अनेक घोड़े)	 छात्रा (छात्रा)	 छात्रे (दो छात्राएँ)	 छात्राः (अनेक छात्राएँ)	 पुस्तकम् (पुस्तक)	 पुस्तके (दो पुस्तकें)	 पुस्तकानि (अनेक पुस्तकें)
 शुकः (तोता)	 शुकी (दो तोते)	 शुकाः (अनेक तोते)	 सारिका (मैना)	 सारिके (दो मैनाएँ)	 सारिकाः (अनेक मैनाएँ)	 वायुयानम् (वायुयान)	 वायुयाने (दो वायुयान)	 वायुयानानि (अनेक वायुयान)
 सैनिकः (सैनिक)	 सैनिकी (दो सैनिक)	 सैनिकाः (अनेक सैनिक)	 मक्षिका (मक्खनी)	 मक्षिके (दो मक्खियाँ)	 मक्षिकाः (अनेक मक्खियाँ)	 पुष्पम् (फूल)	 पुष्पे (दो फूल)	 पुष्पाणि (अनेक फूल)
 गायकः (गायक)	 गायकी (दो गायक)	 गायकाः (अनेक गायक)	 नीका (नौका)	 नीके (दो नौकाएँ)	 नीकाः (अनेक नौकाएँ)	 कमलम् (कमल)	 कमले (दो कमल)	 कमलानि (अनेक कमल)
 कुक्कुरः (कुत्ता)	 कुक्कुरी (दो कुत्ते)	 कुक्कुराः (अनेक कुत्ते)	 महिला (महिला)	 महिले (दो महिलाएँ)	 महिलाः (अनेक महिलाएँ)	 क्रौडनकम् (खिलौना)	 क्रौडनके (दो खिलौने)	 क्रौडनकानि (अनेक खिलौने)
 मयूरः (मोर)	 मयूरी (दो मोर)	 मयूराः (अनेक मोर)	 वर्तिका (बत्तख)	 वर्तिके (दो बत्तखें)	 वर्तिकाः (अनेक बत्तखें)	 कन्दुकम् (गेंद)	 कन्दुके (दो गेंदें)	 कन्दुकानि (अनेक गेंदें)
 हंसः (हंस)	 हंसी (दो हंस)	 हंसाः (अनेक हंस)	 मुषिका (चूहिया)	 मुषिके (दो चूहियाँ)	 मुषिकाः (अनेक चूहियाँ)	 पत्रम् (पत्ता)	 पत्रे (दो पत्ते)	 पत्राणि (अनेक पत्ते)

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सर्वनाम-परिचयः

पुल्लिङ्गम्			स्त्रीलिङ्गम्			नपुंसकलिङ्गम्		
एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
सः (वह) सा आत्मिका (वह आत्मिका है) सम् (उसको)	ते (वे दो) तौ आत्मिकौ (वे दोनों आत्मिक हैं) तौ (उन दोनों को)	ते (वे दो) तौ आत्मिकौ (वे दोनों आत्मिक हैं) तौ (उन दोनों को)	सा (वे दो) सा आत्मिका (वे दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं) सा (उन दोनों को)	ते (वे दो) तौ आत्मिकौ (वे दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं) तौ (उन दोनों को)	ते (वे दो) तौ आत्मिकौ (वे दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं) तौ (उन दोनों को)	सम् (वह) सम् आत्मिका (वह आत्मिका है) सम् (उसको)	ते (वे दो) तौ आत्मिकौ (वे दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं) तौ (उन दोनों को)	ते (वे दो) तौ आत्मिकौ (वे दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं) तौ (उन दोनों को)
एवम् (यह) एवम् आत्मिका (यह आत्मिका है) एवम् (इसको)	एवम् (वे दो) एवम् आत्मिकौ (वे दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं) एवम् (इन दोनों को)	एवम् (वे दो) एवम् आत्मिकौ (वे दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं) एवम् (इन दोनों को)	एवम् (वे दो) एवम् आत्मिकौ (वे दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं) एवम् (इन दोनों को)	एवम् (वे दो) एवम् आत्मिकौ (वे दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं) एवम् (इन दोनों को)	एवम् (वे दो) एवम् आत्मिकौ (वे दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं) एवम् (इन दोनों को)	इदम् (यह) इदम् आत्मिका (यह आत्मिका है) इदम् (इसको)	इदम् (वे दो) इदम् आत्मिकौ (वे दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं) इदम् (इन दोनों को)	इदम् (वे दो) इदम् आत्मिकौ (वे दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं) इदम् (इन दोनों को)
सिम् (क्या) सिम् आत्मिका? (क्या आत्मिका है?) सिम् (किसको)	सिम् (क्या दो) सिम् आत्मिकौ? (क्या दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं?) सिम् (किस दोनों को)	सिम् (क्या दो) सिम् आत्मिकौ? (क्या दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं?) सिम् (किस दोनों को)	सिम् (क्या दो) सिम् आत्मिकौ? (क्या दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं?) सिम् (किस दोनों को)	सिम् (क्या दो) सिम् आत्मिकौ? (क्या दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं?) सिम् (किस दोनों को)	सिम् (क्या दो) सिम् आत्मिकौ? (क्या दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं?) सिम् (किस दोनों को)	सिम् (क्या) सिम् आत्मिका? (क्या आत्मिका है?) सिम् (किसको)	सिम् (क्या दो) सिम् आत्मिकौ? (क्या दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं?) सिम् (किस दोनों को)	सिम् (क्या दो) सिम् आत्मिकौ? (क्या दोनों आत्मिकाएँ हैं?) सिम् (किस दोनों को)

धातु-परिचयः

प्रथमः पुरुषः			
लिङ्गम्	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
पुल्लिङ्गम्	वाचकः क्रीडति (वाचक खेलता है)	वाचकौ क्रीडताः (दोनो वाचक खेलते हैं)	वाचकाः क्रीडन्ति (अनेक वाचक खेलते हैं)
स्त्रीलिङ्गम्	वाचिका क्रीडति (वाचिका खेलती है)	वाचिके क्रीडताः (दोनो वाचिका खेलती हैं)	वाचिकाः क्रीडन्ति (अनेक वाचिका खेलती हैं)
नपुंसकलिङ्गम्	सम् कन्दुकम् अस्ति (यह गेंद है)	ते कन्दुके सन् (वे दो गेंदें हैं)	सन्ति कन्दुकानि सन्ति (अनेक कन्दुके हैं)
मध्यमः पुरुषः			
लिङ्गम्	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
पुल्लिङ्गम्	सम् पठति (तुम पढ़ते हो)	युवाय् पठताः (तुम दोनों पढ़ते हो)	युवाय् पठन्तः (तुम सब पढ़ते हो)
स्त्रीलिङ्गम्	सम् पठति (तुम पढ़ती हो)	युवाय् पठन्तः (तुम दोनों पढ़ती हो)	युवाय् पठन्तः (तुम सब पढ़ती हो)
तृतीयः पुरुषः			
लिङ्गम्	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
पुल्लिङ्गम्	अहम् वाचति (मैं बोलता हूँ)	आमाय् वाचावः (हम दोनों बोलते हैं)	वयम् वाचावः (हम सब बोलते हैं)
स्त्रीलिङ्गम्	अहम् वाचति (मैं बोलती हूँ)	आमाय् वाचावः (हम दोनों बोलती हैं)	वयम् वाचावः (हम सब बोलती हैं)

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धातुरूपाणि



लटलकारः (वर्तमानकाल)

पुरुषः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमः	पठति	पठतः	पठन्ति
मध्यमः	पठसि	पठथः	पठथ
उत्तमः	पठामि	पठावः	पठामः

लृटलकारः (भविष्यत्काल)

पुरुषः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमः	पठिष्यति	पठिष्यतः	पठिष्यन्ति
मध्यमः	पठिष्यसि	पठिष्यथः	पठिष्यथ
उत्तमः	पठिष्यामि	पठिष्यावः	पठिष्यामः

लङ्लकारः (भूतकाल)

पुरुषः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमः	अपठत्	अपठताम्	अपठन्
मध्यमः	अपठः	अपठतम्	अपठत
उत्तमः	अपठम्	अपठाव	अपठाम

विधिलिङ्लकारः (चाहिए के अर्थ में)

पुरुषः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमः	पठेत्	पठेताम्	पठेयुः
मध्यमः	पठेः	पठेतम्	पठेत
उत्तमः	पठेयम्	पठेव	पठेम

लोटलकारः (आज्ञार्थक)

पुरुषः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमः	पठतु	पठताम्	पठन्तु
मध्यमः	पठ	पठतम्	पठत
उत्तमः	पठामि	पठाव	पठाम

दाङ्करूपाणि

संज्ञाशब्दाः

पुरुषः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमः	संज्ञायामि	संज्ञायामः	संज्ञायामः
मध्यमः	संज्ञायसि	संज्ञायथः	संज्ञायथ
उत्तमः	संज्ञायामि	संज्ञायामः	संज्ञायामः

पुरुषः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमः	संज्ञायिष्ये	संज्ञायिष्ये	संज्ञायिष्ये
मध्यमः	संज्ञायिष्यसि	संज्ञायिष्यथः	संज्ञायिष्यथ
उत्तमः	संज्ञायिष्यामि	संज्ञायिष्यामः	संज्ञायिष्यामः

पुरुषः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमः	संज्ञायाम	संज्ञायामः	संज्ञायामः
मध्यमः	संज्ञायाम	संज्ञायामः	संज्ञायामः
उत्तमः	संज्ञायाम	संज्ञायामः	संज्ञायामः

पुरुषः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमः	संज्ञायामि	संज्ञायामः	संज्ञायामः
मध्यमः	संज्ञायामि	संज्ञायामः	संज्ञायामः
उत्तमः	संज्ञायामि	संज्ञायामः	संज्ञायामः

सर्वनामशब्दाः

पुरुषः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमः	अहम्	वयम्	वयम्
मध्यमः	अहम्	वयम्	वयम्
उत्तमः	अहम्	वयम्	वयम्

श्लोकाः



गुरुर्ब्रह्मा गुरुर्विष्णुः गुरुर्देवो भृगुर्गुरुः।
गुरुः साक्षात् परं ब्रह्म तस्मै श्रीगुरुवे नमः॥

गुरु ही ब्रह्म हैं, गुरु ही विष्णु हैं, गुरु ही ब्रह्म हैं, गुरु ही साक्षात् परमब्रह्म हैं; ऐसे गुरु को मैं नमन करता हूँ।



न चोद्यते न तद्व्याप्यं न धनुर्धामं न च धाराकांतिं।
ज्ये कृते कथंति एष नित्यं विद्याधनं संवत्सराद्यन्म्॥

इसे न कोई धर धनुष सकता है, न ही इसे राजा खीन सकता है, न ही इसका भावों में धारकांति हो सकता है और न ही यह धार धारकांति है अर्थात् न ही इसे संवत्सराद्यन्म् मुक्त है; यह खर बनने से बचने वाला धन इसकी विद्या है, जो सभी धर्मों से श्रेष्ठ है।



विद्या यदाति विद्यन्, विद्यन् यति पाठयाम्।
पाठयन् धनमाप्नोति धनन् धर्म ततः सुखम्॥

विद्या अर्थात् ज्ञान हमें विद्याधन प्रदान करता है, विद्यन् से योगदान आती है और योगदान से हमें धन प्राप्त होता है, जिससे हम धर्म के काम करते हैं और हमें सुख मिलता है।



चन्दनं शीतलं लोके, चन्दनादपि चन्दनम्।।
चन्दनचन्दनयोर्मध्ये शीतला मापुसङ्गतिः॥

इस संसार में चन्दन को शीतल माना जाता है, चन्दना अर्थात् चन्दन ही शीतल होता है, किन्तु चन्दन को संगति चन्दन और चन्दन ही शीतल होती है।



बहु विद्मो ह्ये विद्वतो बहो बन्, बन्देति विद्वत्पुण्डरीके।
ये स्वयन्ते विदुः संति संति, स्वयन्ते बहो वि न संति पुण्ड्रः॥

सर्वसंगतिं सुखिणं को जहति को हर लेती है, यद्यपि मैं सत्य का रक्षक करता हूँ, मान और उन्नति को बढ़ाती है और पाप को दूर करती हूँ। यद्यपि मैं प्रथम करता हूँ, यद्यपि मैं सही विद्वानों में फैलती हूँ; कष्टित सर्वसंगति लोगों का क्या भला करती करती है? अर्थात् सब प्रकार में सत्य करती है।



उद्यमेन हि सिन्धुनि कार्याणि न मनोरथैः।
न हि सुखस्य सिन्धुनि प्रविविक्तं मुखे भृगाः॥

कर्मों भी कार्य मोचने मात्र से पूरा नहीं होता, परिश्रम से ही होता है। सिन्धु प्रसार मोने हुए शेर के मुख में विद्वान् स्वयं प्रवेश नहीं कर सकता।



श्रोत्रं ध्रुवैश्च न क्षुद्रश्रोत्रं, श्रोत्रेण शक्तिर्न तु कङ्कशोत्रं।
विद्यति कस्यः कङ्कशोत्राणां श्रोत्रकौ न तु चन्दनम्॥

कानों की शक्ति ध्रुवों से नहीं, अर्थात् ज्ञान का या अच्छी कानों सुनने से होती है, श्रावण करने से सुश्रोत्रिण होते हैं, न कि कणज श्रोत्रिण करने से। कणज श्रोत्रिणों का शरीर चन्दन से नहीं, अर्थात् दूसरों का शिर करने से शोभन पाता है।



अयं निजः परोवेति गणना लघुचेतसाम्।
उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्॥

यह अपना है अर्थात् परमाणु है, इस प्रकार को सोच छोटे विचारों वाले लोगों को होती है। इसके विपरीत उदार हृदय वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए तो वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् को तरह होती है।



आत्मस्य हि मनुष्याणां शरीरस्यो महान् रिपुः।
नास्त्युग्रमयो बन्धुः कृत्वा यं नावसोदति॥

मनुष्यों के शरीर में विना आत्मन ही सबसे बड़ा शत्रु है। परिश्रम के साथ मनुष्य नहीं होता है, विसो करके मनुष्य कभी दुःखी नहीं होता।



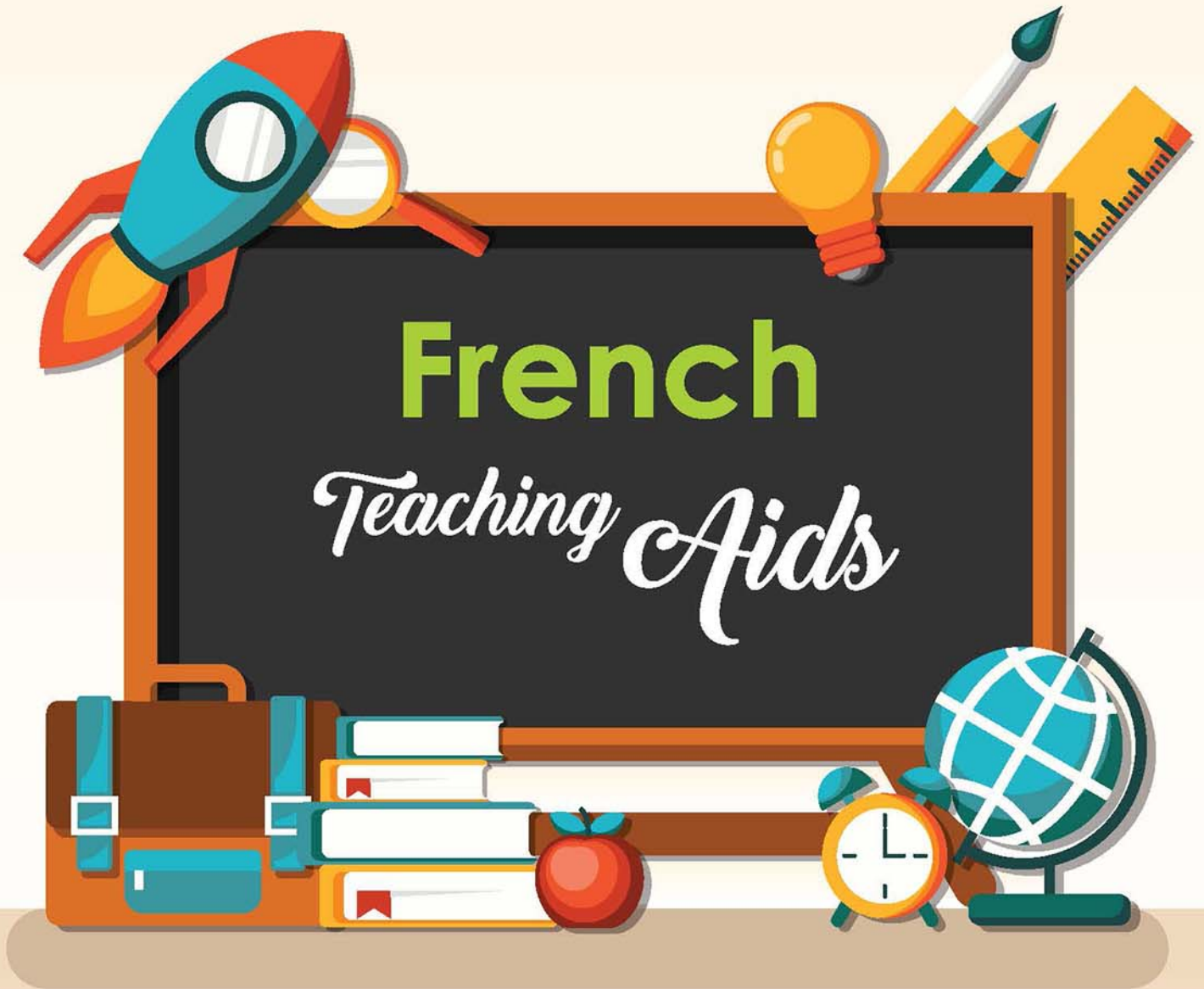
आत्मस्य कुतो विद्या, अधिविष्य कुतो धनम्।
आधनस्य कुतो विद्यम्, अधिविष्य कुतः सुखम्॥

आत्मों के बिना कोई विद्या नहीं, अधिविष्य कुतो धनम् का धन नहीं, अधिविष्य कुतो विद्यम् का विद्य नहीं और विद्य विद्य के सुख नहीं प्राप्त होता है।

Motivational Stickers



Levels
Beginner, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4
For Classes 3 to 8



EDUCATIONAL GAMES

Educational games in the games format for the early learner, making learning a top-level fun activity, ensures learners are giving an early start in a congenial way. These games not only teach skills but are interactive and help them reach target goals. Game based learning make students to collaborate and effectively communicate with each other.



À la santé ! (Level Beginner & 0)

- Un casse-tête ? Pas vraiment quand le jeu est expressément fait pour ne qu'intéresser les élèves à l'apprentissage du français.

40 Puzzle Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F01

Dans une Année (Level Beginner & 0)

- Le jeu des mois et des jours de la semaine permet aux élèves de mettre en marche leur connaissance du français.

43 Flash Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F02



Découvrons les objets ! (Level Beginner & 0)

- Le fait de pouvoir posséder les objets français éveillera l'intérêt inattendu chez les élèves et rendra l'instruction plus facile que jamais.

48 Flash Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F03

Jouons au Pendu ! (Level Beginner & 0)

- Le célèbre jeu du Pendu aide les élèves à travailler en équipe et tester leur mémoire tout en s'amusant pendant le jeu.

50 Jumbo Flash Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F04





Couleurs nombres et images (Level 1)

- Trouvez-vous un moyen intéressant de pratiquer à la fois les couleurs et les nombres? Votre recherche termine ici avec «Couleurs, images et nombres.» Utilisez ce jeu pour réviser et pratiquer les couleurs et les nombres tout en permettant le fun idéal à la classe!

25 Jumbo Flash Cards

70 Colours and Numbers Cards

Ref : F11

1 Instruction Sheet

Numérotons les images ! (Level 1)

Comme quoi il est amusant d'apprendre à la fois plusieurs concepts en se divertissant. Le jeu sous votre main en est un exemple idéal. Les élèves pourraient réviser les couleurs, les noms des transports et des animaux.

28 Jumbo Flash Cards

1 Board Game

1 Instruction Sheet

1 Dice

Ref : F12



Retrouvons les Objets ! (Level 1)

- «Retrouvons les objets» est le meilleur jeu pour réviser tous les mots appris au cours de l'année. L'aspect le plus intéressant du jeu est le travail d'équipe – le meilleur moyen de ranimer la classe.

48 Jumbo Flash Cards

1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F13



Verbes et Vêtements (Level 1)

- Les caractères animés et colorés raniment la pratique des sujets et les verbes. Le jeu est très bien adapté pour telle sorte de révision.

8 Pronoun Cards

12 Big Flash Cards

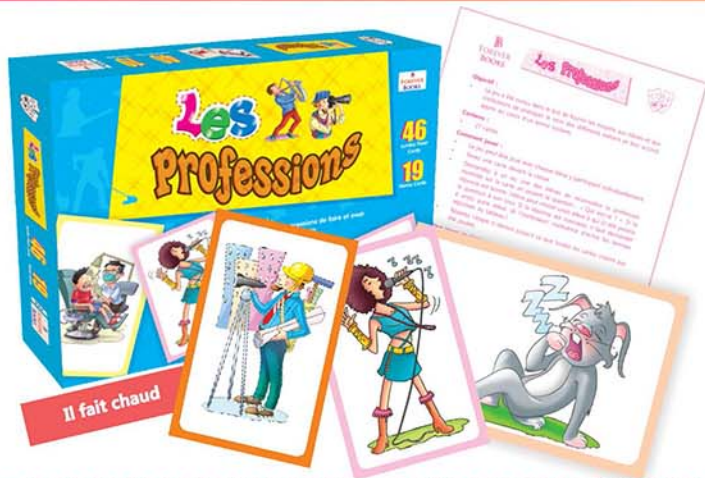
48 Puzzle Cards

24 Verb Cards

1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F14





Les Professions (Level 2)

- Qu'apprendre les métiers ne deviennent un boulot, il faut jouer à ce jeu. Ce jeu est un très bon test de mémoire pour réviser les professions et les expressions importantes en français.

46 Jumbo Flash Cards
19 Name Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F21

Ma Ville (Level 2)

- On peut utiliser ce jeu pour pratiquer les articles, la description des gens et des endroits. Le jeu peut également servir d'une répétition de vocabulaire.

1 Board Game
40 Jumbo Flash cards
232 Name Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F22



Voici Jean! (Level 2)

- Notre Jean s'est perdu dans le monde des cartes. Seul la bonne connaissance de son corps et ses noms permettra à retrouver Jean. Reconstituons Jean, sauvons-le et la connaissance!

32 Puzzle Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F23



Voilà ma maison ! (Level 2)

- Un jeu conçu particulièrement afin d'accomplir la tâche de connaître bien sa demeure. Révisons le vocabulaire de la maison tout en s'amusant!

4 Board Games
38 Words Cards
11 Jumbo Flash Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F24





Poufin et France (Level 3)

- Quoi de mieux que de se trouver près de la France ? Redécouvrons alors la France avec les cartes des symboles célèbres et une carte de France bien illustrée.

18 Flash Cards
18 Name Cards
1 Game Board
23 Map Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F31

Faites des Phrases ! (Level 3)

- Le fait de pouvoir posséder les objets français éveillera l'intérêt inattendu chez les élèves et rendra l'instruction plus facile que jamais.

52 Flash Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F32



Heure, Temps, Action! (Level 3)

- Dire l'heure à l'école n'a jamais été aussi amusant qu'avec ce jeu. Mettons en équipes et faisons de ce temps le temps le plus utile que jamais !

1 Board Game
22 Flash Cards
22 name Cards
1 Instruction Sheet
1 Dice

Ref : F33

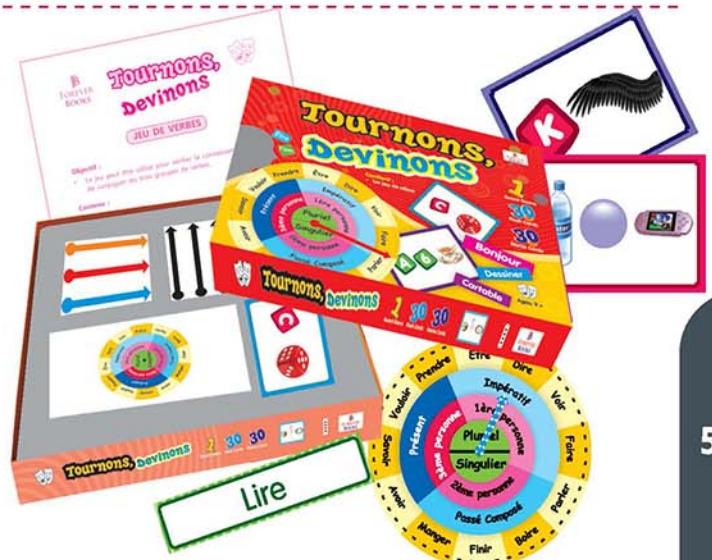


Tournons, Devinons (Level 3)

- Le moyen le plus amusant de vérifier, au hasard, la conjugaison des trois groupes de verbes est désormais à portée de votre main. Tourne l'aiguille et démarre le jeu!

1 Board Game
30 Flash Cards
30 Name Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F34





Bingo (Level 4)

- Un jeu classique mais toujours autant stimulant pour le cerveau d'un étudiant. Servez-vous en pour réviser tous les acquis de votre élève!

2 Board Games
20 Answer Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F41

Ce Jeu Cette Connaissance (Level 4)

Le jeu a été conçu dans le but de permettre aux élèves de réviser les adjectifs démonstratifs.

40 Flash Cards
40 Name Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F42



Être et Temps Racontons! (Level 4)

- Un autre très bon moyen de pratiquer la connaissance de conjugaison des différents verbes réside dans ce jeu. Jouez le jeu avec un dé pour rendre la révision plus facile!

1 Board Game
30 Name Cards
22 Flash Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F43

Il était une fois... un escargot (Level 4)

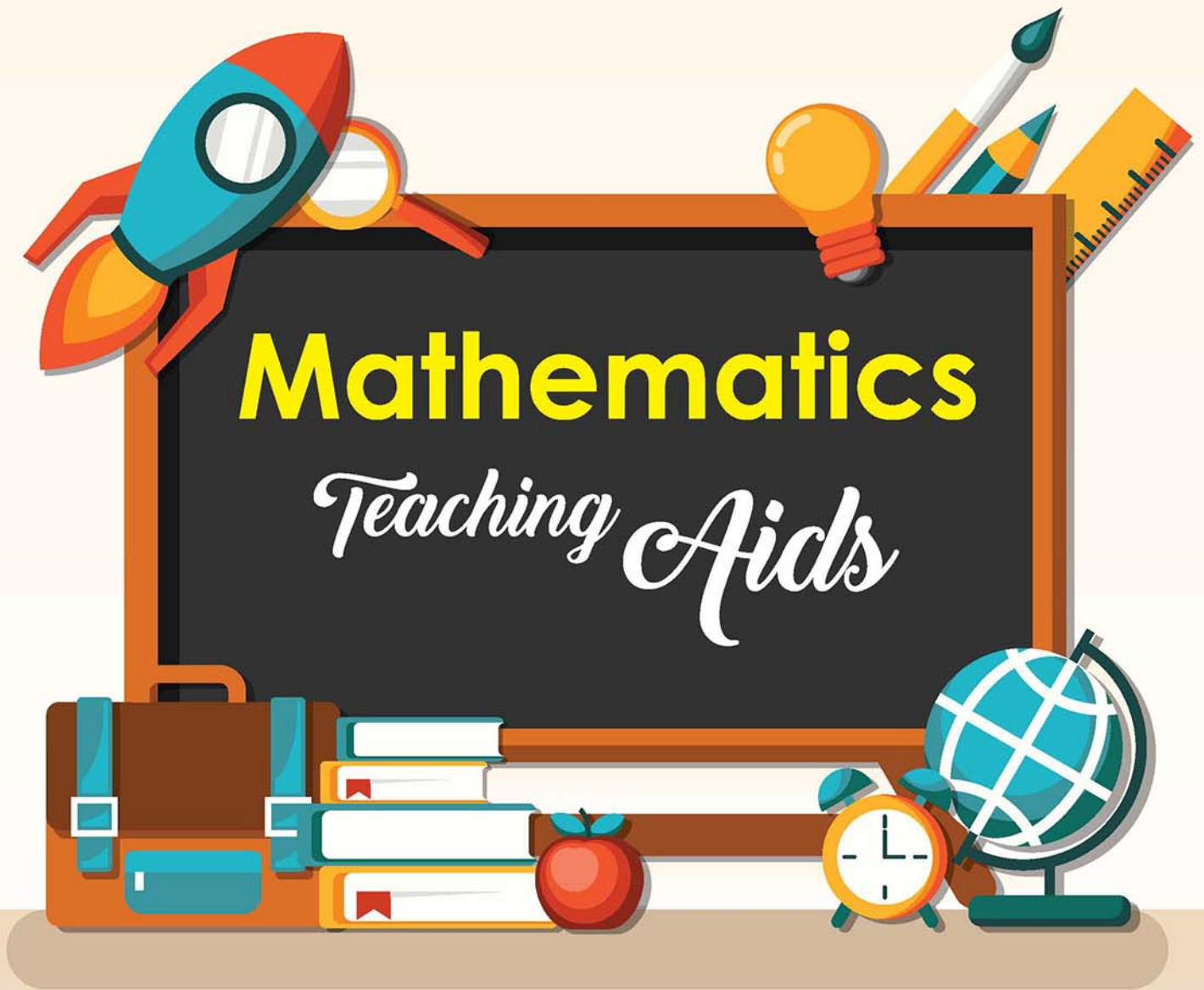
- L'escargot ne marche pas à la vitesse d'escargot pour rien. Sur son dos il y a un poids intéressant des verbes pour nous amuser. Déchargeons notre ami escargot de ce poids en conjuguant les verbes!

1 Board Game
37 Flash Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F44



**Classes
1 to 8**



Pull-out Worksheets

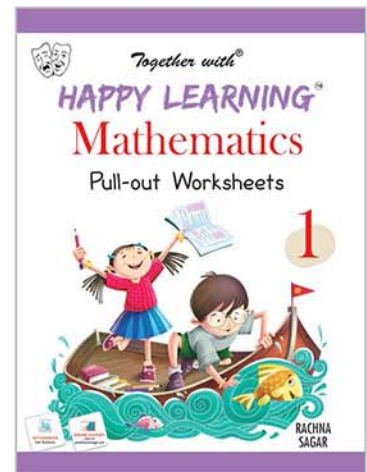
Happy LearningTM Mathematics Pull-out worksheets (1 to 8)

Worksheets are an effective tool and effort for encouraging our students to engage their brains during the class. These Mathematics worksheets will teach your child the learning strategies required for them to succeed in Mathematics on their own. These are a new kind of worksheets which provide complete practice on all the topics for all the grades from primary to upper primary level i.e; from classes A to 8.

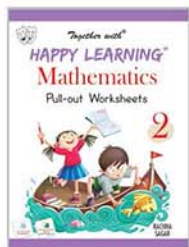
These includes four levels of a topic: Engage, Explore, Extend, Elaborate.

The level of questions rises as we jump from engage to extend whereas elaborate includes all the levels of questions under one roof.

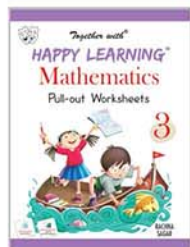
- Engage: provides easy questions to involve the child in the teaching learning process.
- Explore: excites the child to look for alternatives and solutions before them.
- Extend: enlarges the scope and extent of the child's knowledge base, in accordance with the surroundings
- Elaborate: tries to bring in a new idea on the subject matter by asking innovative, application-based questions and activities.



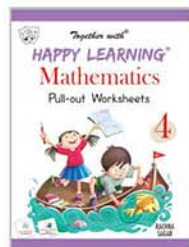
Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 1



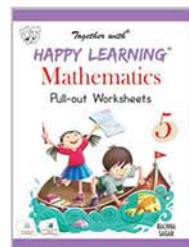
Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 2



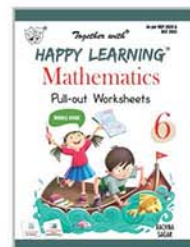
Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 3



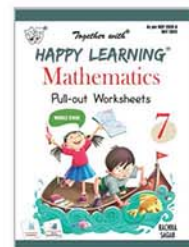
Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 4



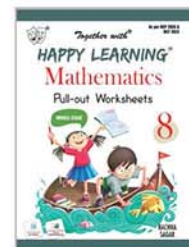
Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 5



Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 6



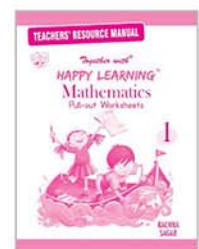
Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 7



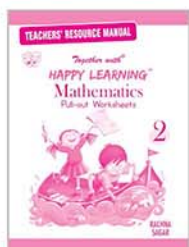
Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 8

Happy LearningTM Mathematics Pull-out worksheets Teachers' Resource Manual (1 to 8)

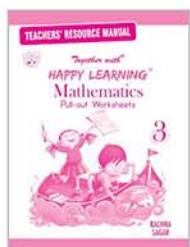
The manual offers teaching suggestions and step-by-step instructional objectives for teachers to make learning an exciting and engaging experience. It is a practical guide to help promote inclusive education as also a collection of varied activities that can be directly implemented in the classroom. While framing the Resource Manual, special care has been taken to keep the content in all subjects rich, comprehensible, varied and age-appropriate to make the teaching-learning a joyful experience.



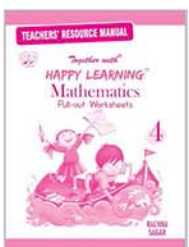
Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 1
Teachers' Resource Manual



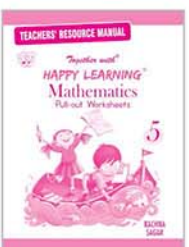
Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 2
Teachers' Resource
Manual



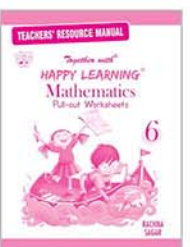
Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 3
Teachers' Resource
Manual



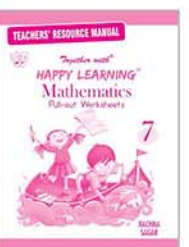
Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
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Teachers' Resource
Manual



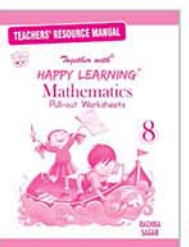
Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 5
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 6
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 7
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy LearningTM
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 8
Teachers' Resource
Manual

EDUCATIONAL MANIPULATIVES (1 TO 5)

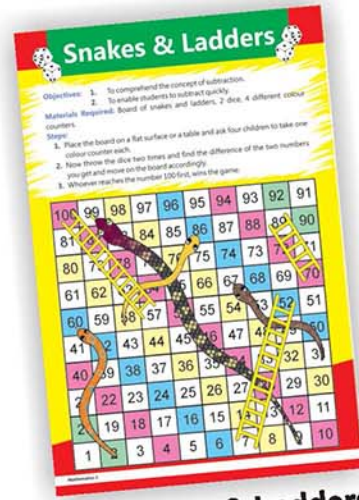
Educational Manipulatives merit a mention due to their vivid images, the focal point and well-charted information.



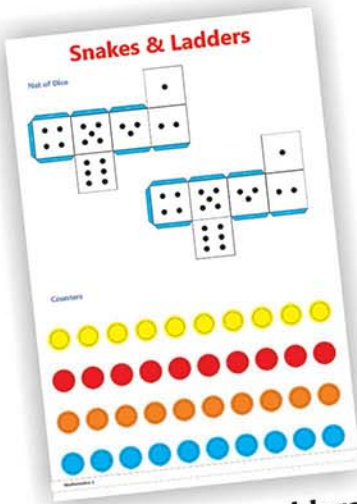
Mathematics Educational Manipulatives Cover



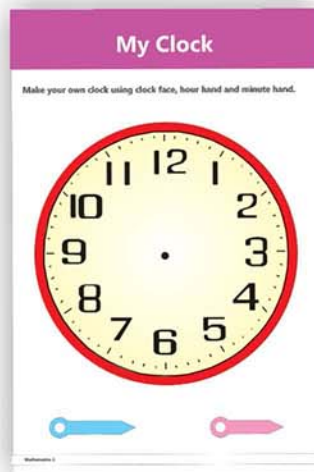
Money Game



Snakes & Ladders



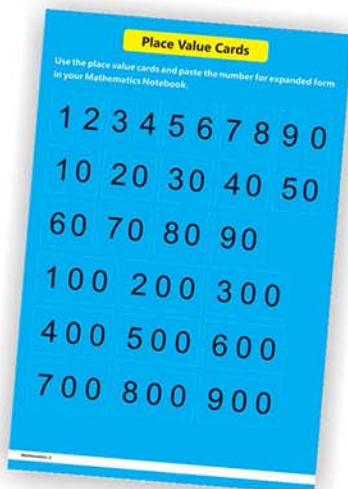
Snakes & Ladders



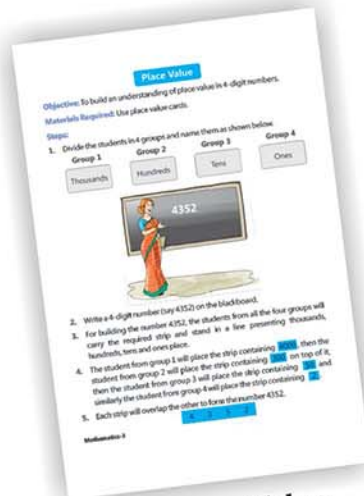
My Clock



Number Cards (0-9)



Place Value Cards



Place Value

Place Value Cards

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
10	20	30	40	50					
60	70	80	90						
100	200	300							
400	500	600							
700	800	900							
1000	2000								
3000	4000								
5000	6000								
7000	8000								
9000									

Place Value Cards

Making 4-digit numbers

Rohit has a game which comprises flash cards. On each flash card, a number is printed.

Now, make as many 4-digit numbers as you can from the given flash cards and write them in words. Make the greatest and the smallest numbers too.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Making 4-digit Numbers

Roman Numeral Game

Read the message by decoding the Roman numeral.

Rule: First change the numerals into Hindu-Arabic numbers, then find the alphabet letter that matches each numeral.

XIII	XXVI	XX	VIII	XX
M				
IX	XX	VI	XXI	XV

Code

A	=	26
F	=	6
I	=	9
H	=	8
S	=	19
T	=	20
M	=	13
U	=	21
N	=	14

Roman Numeral Cards

I	X	C	L
I	X	C	D
I	X	V	M

Roman Numeral Game

Prime Numbers

Eratosthenes, a Greek Mathematician gave a method for finding out prime numbers by the numbers from 1 to 100. Let us write (Number 1 to 100 is available)

- Cross out 1, since 1 is not prime.
- Cross out all the multiples of 2, except 2.
- Cross out all the multiples of 3, except 3.
- Cross out all the multiples of 5, except 5.
- Cross out all the multiples of 7, except 7.

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Prime Numbers

Business Game

Materials Required: Counters, Net of dice, dummies of coins and notes (All are available in your Math Kit).

Rules for the Board Game:

- This game can be played by a maximum of 3 players.
- Move your counter on the board as per the number that appears on the dice.
- Read the instructions on the corresponding square and play accordingly.
- Each player can start with ₹ 100. The rest of the money remains in the bank to be used whenever required.
- Once a player reaches the jackpot, the game ends.
- All players must now calculate their profit/gain % or loss %.
- Who do you think will be the winner?

Let's play gain or loss.

Widow! Have A Good Day	Zoo! you need a job! (play again)	An extra turn you get for the bank's loss!	Take ₹ 10 from the bank's box!	Makes you strike! Give ₹ 50 to the next player!
Puts you in a fix. Pay ₹ 20 to the bank!	Shows you heavy! Lose 10% from every player's account.	Oops! Shut the gate. Miss two turns!	I am fine. I add ₹ 50 to my account.	Let's get! Get about 5 from my account.
Go to seven!	Stay! It's your next turn!	Need 5 more to reach eight!	Back! You're out! Go to the bank!	Give each player ₹ 20!
The sweetest! Get you 20% of ₹ 100 from the bank!	Count your cash and keep it close!	Get back! Stop! Stop! Reach the bank!	The last of the turn! You play - "house"!	Invite your friends! Go high! Buy ₹ 20 each!
To the bank you go! Rubies rub!	Relax and enjoy! Go through!	Get you a turn! You're out!	Just one more to reach 100!	Jackpot! All the money left! It's the pot bank!

Business Game

Dummies of Coins and Notes

Business Game

Dummies of Coins and Notes

Counters and Net of Dice

Business Game

Counters and Net of Dice

Number Grid

Refer to the number grid and answer the following questions.

- Find the percentage of prime numbers up to 50.
- What per cent of the total are prime numbers?
- Find the percentage of numbers having 3 in any place.
- Find the percentage of multiples of 2 and 3.
- Find the percentage of multiples of 5 and 4.

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Number Grid

Motivational Stickers

1. A series of beautifully illustrated subject charts is introduced to help learners remain excited and engaged in the classroom through these visual delights. These can bring the actual fields of lessons on charts in the classroom which may be otherwise difficult to visit. These represent the print pages of a book.
2. As a boost to the learner, there are motivational stickers to acknowledge the laudable achievements of the bright pupils. These also promote good behavior, hard work and discipline with positive encouraging messages.

PRE-NUMBER CONCEPTS

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE



The boy is standing **inside** the house. The dog is standing **outside** the house.

TOP AND BOTTOM



The cat is at the **top** of the stairs. The dog is at the **bottom** of the stairs.

ABOVE AND BELOW



The tubelight is **above** the clock. The painting is **below** the clock.

ON AND UNDER



Birds are sitting **on** the mango tree. Children are playing **under** the mango tree.

NEAR AND FAR



The boy is playing **near** the house, but far from the hill.











BEFORE, AFTER AND BETWEEN








The boy is walking **before** his father. His grandfather is walking **after** his father. His father is walking **between** him and his grandfather.

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SHAPES

PLANE SHAPES		
Name of the plane shape	Sides and Corners	Object
 Triangle	It has 3 sides and 3 corners.	
 Square	It has 4 sides. It has 4 corners. All the four sides are equal.	
 Rectangle	It has 4 sides. It has 4 corners. The opposite sides are equal.	
 Circle	It has no side and no corner. It is round in shape.	
 Oval	It has no side and no corner.	


SOLID SHAPES														
Every cube is a cuboid, but every cuboid is not a cube.														
Cube  <p>In a cube, each face is a square.</p> <table border="1" style="font-size: x-small;"> <tr><td>Faces</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Edges</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>Vertices</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>	Faces	6	Edges	12	Vertices	8	Cuboid  <p>In a cuboid, each face is a rectangle.</p> <table border="1" style="font-size: x-small;"> <tr><td>Faces</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Edges</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>Vertices</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>	Faces	6	Edges	12	Vertices	8	
Faces	6													
Edges	12													
Vertices	8													
Faces	6													
Edges	12													
Vertices	8													
Cone  <p>In a cone, 1 face is flat and 1 face is curved. It has 1 edge. It has 1 vertex.</p> <table border="1" style="font-size: x-small;"> <tr><td>Faces</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Edge</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Vertex</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	Faces	2	Edge	1	Vertex	1	Cylinder  <p>In a cylinder, 2 faces are flat and 1 face is curved. It has 2 edges. It has 0 vertices.</p> <table border="1" style="font-size: x-small;"> <tr><td>Faces</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Edges</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Vertices</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	Faces	3	Edges	2	Vertices	0	
Faces	2													
Edge	1													
Vertex	1													
Faces	3													
Edges	2													
Vertices	0													
Sphere  <p>A sphere is all round. It has only 1 face. It has 0 edges. It has 0 vertices.</p> <table border="1" style="font-size: x-small;"> <tr><td>Faces</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Edges</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Vertices</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	Faces	1	Edges	0	Vertices	0								
Faces	1													
Edges	0													
Vertices	0													

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TIME AND CALENDAR

Reading the Time


o'clock



A clock has two hands: longer hand and shorter hand. Longer hand is the minute hand and shorter hand is the hour hand.

In the given clock, the hour hand is at 3 and the minute hand is at 12. So, we read the time as 3 o'clock or 3:00.


Half Past



Half an hour = 30 minutes

In the given clock, the minute hand is at 6 and the hour hand is between 3 and 4. So, we read the time as 3:30 or half past 3.


Quarter Past



Quarter of an hour means $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour = $\frac{1}{4} \times 60$ minutes = 15 minutes

In the given clock, the minute hand is at 3 and the hour hand is between 2 and 3. So, we read the time as 2:15 or quarter past 2.

Quarter to



In the given clock, the minute hand is at 9 and the hour hand is between 10 and 11. So, we read the time as 10:45 or quarter to 11.

Days of The Week

There are 7 days in a week.

Monday	Friday
Tuesday	Saturday
Wednesday	Sunday
Thursday	


Months In a Year

There are 12 months in a year.

January 31 days	February 28 or 29 days	March 31 days	April 30 days
May 31 days	June 30 days	July 31 days	August 31 days
September 30 days	October 31 days	November 30 days	December 31 days

Calendar

A calendar helps us to find a date, day and month.




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ANGLES

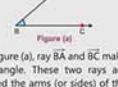
ACUTE ANGLE

An angle whose measure is more than 0° but less than 90° is called an acute angle. In the figure, $\angle ABC$ and $\angle PQR$ are acute angles, as both the angles are more than 0° but less than 90°.

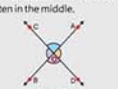


ANGLE

Two rays having a common end point form an angle. An angle is denoted by the symbol \angle .




In figure (a), ray BA and BC make an angle. These two rays are called the arms (or sides) of the angle. The point B is called vertex of angle. This angle is denoted as $\angle ABC$ or $\angle CBA$. The vertex B is written in the middle.



In figure (b), ray OA and OD form $\angle AOD$. Ray OA and OC form $\angle AOC$. Ray OD and OC form $\angle COD$. Similarly, more angles can be formed.

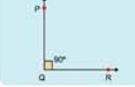
STRAIGHT ANGLE

An angle whose measure is 180° is called a straight angle. Here, $\angle AOB$ is a straight angle.



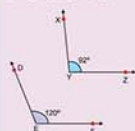
RIGHT ANGLE

An angle whose measure is equal to 90° is called a right angle. Here, $\angle PQR$ is a right angle as its measure is 90°.




OBTUSE ANGLE

An angle whose measure is more than 90° but less than 180° is called an obtuse angle. $\angle XYZ$ and $\angle DEF$ both are obtuse angles, as both of them are more than 90° but less than 180°.




REFLEX ANGLE

An angle whose measure is more than 180° but less than 360° is called a reflex angle. Here, $\angle AOB$ is reflex angle.



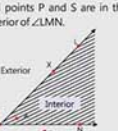
COMPLETE ANGLE

An angle whose measure is 360° is called a complete angle. Here, $\angle AOA = 360^\circ$. So, it is a complete angle.




INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF AN ANGLE

In $\angle LMN$, the shaded portion is called the interior of an angle and the outside part is called an exterior of the angle. Point A is in the interior of $\angle LMN$. Points L, X, M and N are on the angle and points P and S are in the exterior of $\angle LMN$.



ZERO ANGLE

An angle measuring 0° is called a zero angle. When two arms of an angle lie on each other, 0° angle is formed. Here, $\angle AOA = 0^\circ$



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TRIANGLES

A polygon is a simple closed figure made up of line segments.
 A triangle is a closed figure made up of three line segments. So, triangle is a 3-sided polygon. In figure, line segments \overline{AB} , \overline{BC} , \overline{CA} form a closed figure called triangle.
 It is denoted by $\triangle ABC$. This triangle is also named as $\triangle BCA$, $\triangle CAB$, $\triangle BAC$ or $\triangle ACB$.

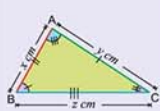
ELEMENTS OF A TRIANGLE:
 A triangle has: (a) three sides: \overline{AB} , \overline{BC} and \overline{CA} are three sides of triangle.
 (b) three vertices: A, B and C are three vertices of triangle.
 (c) three angles: $\angle ABC$, $\angle BCA$, $\angle CAB$ are three angles of triangle.
 All elements of triangle are shown in figure.



CLASSIFICATION OF TRIANGLES

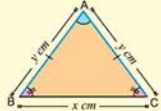
On the basis of SIDES

SCALENE TRIANGLE



If all the three sides of a triangle are unequal, then triangle is called a scalene triangle.

ISOSCELES TRIANGLE



If any two sides of triangle are equal to each other, then triangle is called an isosceles triangle. In an isosceles triangle, angles opposite to equal sides are equal.

EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE



If all the three sides of triangle are equal to each other, then triangle is called an equilateral triangle. All angles in an equilateral triangle are equal, each measuring 60° .

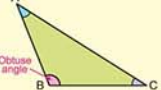
On the basis of ANGLES

ACUTE-ANGLED TRIANGLE



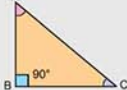
A triangle having all angles acute (i.e., more than 0° but less than 90°) is an acute-angled triangle.

OBTUSE-ANGLED TRIANGLE



A triangle having one angle obtuse (i.e., more than 90° but less than 180°) is an obtuse-angled triangle.

RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLE



A triangle having one right angle (i.e., 90°) is a right-angled triangle.

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CONGRUENCE OF TRIANGLES

CONGRUENCE

Two figures are said to be congruent, if both are identical in all respects, that is, in shape and size. Any geometric figure is congruent to itself. Some congruent figures are shown below:



CONGRUENT TRIANGLES

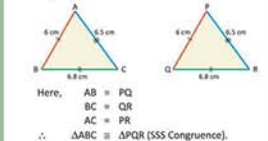
Two triangles are congruent, if they have exactly the same shape and size. This means that their corresponding angles and sides have equal measures.



CONDITIONS FOR CONGRUENCE OF TRIANGLES

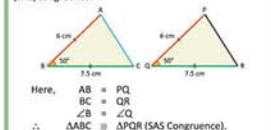
Side-Side-Side (SSS) (Three sides)

If three sides of one triangle are equal to the three corresponding sides of another triangle, then two triangles are congruent to each other by Side-Side-Side (SSS) congruence.



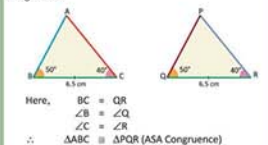
Side-Angle-Side (SAS) (Two sides and the included angle)

If two sides and an included angle between these two sides of one triangle are equal to the two corresponding sides and included angle of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent to each other by Side-Angle-Side (SAS) congruence.



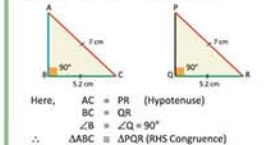
Angle-Side-Angle (ASA) (Two angles and the included side)

If two angles and included side of one triangle are respectively equal to the two corresponding angles and the included side of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent to each other by Angle-side-angle (ASA) congruence.



Right Angle-Hypotenuse-Side (RHS)

If the hypotenuse and one side of one right-angled triangle are respectively equal to the hypotenuse and the corresponding side of the another right-angled triangle, then the two triangles are congruent to each other by Right angle-Hypotenuse-Side (RHS) congruence.

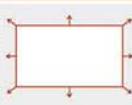


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BASIC GEOMETRICAL CONCEPTS

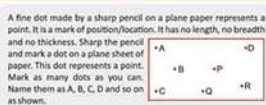
Plane

A plane is a smooth flat surface that extends indefinitely in all directions. A plane has no boundary. For example, a plane sheet of paper, top of table, surface of the floor of a room, etc.



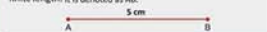
Point

A fine dot made by a sharp pencil on a plane paper represents a point. It is a mark of position/location. It has no length, no breadth and no thickness. Sharp the pencil and mark a dot on a plane sheet of paper. This dot represents a point. Mark as many dots as you can. Name them as A, B, C, D and so on as shown.



Line Segment

Line segment is the shortest distance between any two points lying on a plane. It has two end points. It cannot be extended in any direction. A line segment can be measured. So, it has finite length. It is denoted as \overline{AB} .



Ray

A line segment when extended endlessly in one direction only becomes a ray. It has one initial point. It has no finite length. For example, light coming out of a torch or car headlights.



Line

A line segment extended endlessly in both the directions is called a line. A line has no end points. It is denoted as \overleftrightarrow{PQ} or \overleftrightarrow{QP} . Line has no definite length.



Intersecting Lines

Two lines are said to be intersecting if they have a common point in a plane. The common point is known as their point of intersection. Here, AB and CD are intersecting lines and O is their point of intersection.



Concurrent Lines

Two or more lines passing through a common point in a plane are called concurrent lines. The common point is called the point of concurrence of given lines.



Perpendicular Lines

Two intersecting lines x and y are said to be perpendicular to each other, if one of the angles formed by them is a right angle. Lines x and y intersecting at point O form a right angle. Hence, lines x and y are perpendicular lines. It is denoted as $x \perp y$ and read as 'x is perpendicular to y'.



Parallel Lines

Two lines are said to be parallel if they do not meet or intersect anywhere in the plane when extended infinitely in either direction. In short, we can say that two parallel lines do not have any point in common.



Here, lines l and m are parallel lines. It is denoted as $l \parallel m$ and read as 'l is parallel to m'.

Collinear Points

Three or more points are said to be collinear, if they are on same straight line. Here, points A, B and C are collinear.



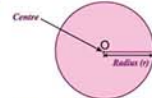
Non-Collinear Points

Points that are not on the same line are called non-collinear points. Points P, Q and R are not collinear points as they do not lie in the same line.



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CIRCLE

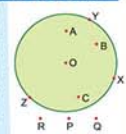


A circle is the set of all those points in a plane whose distance from a fixed point remains constant.

The fixed point is called the centre of the circle. Here, O is centre of the circle. The constant distance is known as the radius of the circle. Here, OA is the radius of the circle.

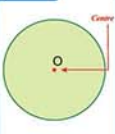
Interior and Exterior of a Circle

The shaded region shows the interior of the circle. The region outside the shaded portion is the exterior of the circle. Here, the points P, Q and R lie in the exterior of the circle and the points O, A, B and C lie in the interior of the circle. The points X, Y and Z lie on the circle.



Centre

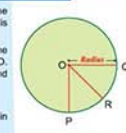
A point in a plane of circle from which all points on the circle are equidistant is called the centre of the circle. Here, O is centre of circle as shown in figure. The centre of the circle lies in its interior. A circle can have only one centre and infinite number of circles can be drawn from same centre.



Radius

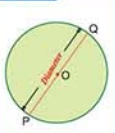
The line segment joining the centre to any point on the circle is called the radius of the circle.

Take points Q, R and P on the circle and join it with the centre O. The line segments OQ, OR and OP are the radii of the circle. $OQ = OR = OP$ (Radii). All the radii of a circle are equal in length.



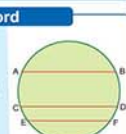
Diameter

A chord of circle that passes through the centre of the circle is called the diameter of the circle. Here, O is centre and PQ is diameter of circle, passing through the centre O. The length of a diameter of a circle is twice the length of the radius of the circle.



Chord

The line segment joining any two points on the circle is the chord of the circle. The end points A and B of line segment AB lie on the circle. So, AB is the chord of the circle.



Circumference

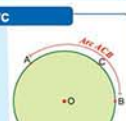
The length of the boundary of the circle is its circumference. In other words, it is the perimeter of the circle. Circumference of circle = $2\pi r$ (where $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ and r is radius of circle).



Arc

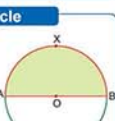
Any part of a circle is called an arc of the circle. We usually name an arc by three points.

Here, arc ACB of the given circle is shown.



Semicircle

The end points of a diameter of a circle divides the circle into two equal parts, each part is called a semicircular region. Here, AXB and AYB are two semicircles.



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AREA AND PERIMETER

NAME	FIGURE	AREA	PERIMETER
Triangle		$\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Base} \times \text{Altitude}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$ where b is base and h is altitude of a triangle.	Sum of all its sides = $(a + b + c)$ where a , b , and c are the sides of a triangle.
Equilateral Triangle		$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (\text{side})^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times a^2$	Sum of all its sides = $(a + a + a) = 3a$ where a is the side of an equilateral triangle.
Quadrilateral		$\frac{1}{2} \times (\text{one diagonal}) \times (h_1 + h_2)$ where h_1 and h_2 are perpendicular distances of opposite vertices to the diagonal.	Sum of all its sides = $a + b + c + d$ where a , b , c and d are sides of a quadrilateral.
Square		Side \times Side = a^2	Sum of all its sides = $a + a + a + a = 4a$ where a is the side of a square.
Rectangle		Length \times Breadth = $l \times b$	Sum of all its sides = $l + l + b + b = 2l + 2b = 2(l + b)$ where l is length and b is breadth of a rectangle.
Rhombus		$\frac{1}{2} \times (\text{product of its diagonals})$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2$	Sum of all its sides = $a + a + a + a = 4a$ where a is the side of a rhombus.
Parallelogram		Base \times Corresponding altitude = $b \times h$ where b is base and h is altitude of a triangle.	Sum of all its sides = $a + b + a + b = 2a + 2b = 2(a + b)$ where a and b are the adjacent sides of a parallelogram.
Trapezium		$\frac{1}{2} \times (\text{sum of its parallel sides}) \times (\text{perpendicular distance between parallel sides})$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times (a + b) \times h$ where h (height) is perpendicular distance between parallel sides as shown in figure.	Sum of all its sides = $a + b + c + d$ where a , b , c and d are the sides of a trapezium.
Kite		$\frac{1}{2} \times (\text{product of its diagonals})$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2$ where d_1 and d_2 are the diagonals of a kite.	Sum of all its sides = $x + x + y + y = 2x + 2y = 2(x + y)$ where x and y are the measures of sides of a kite as shown in figure.
Circle		πr^2 where $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ or 3.14	$2\pi r$ where r is the radius of a circle and $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ or 3.14

**Classes
1 to 8**



Pull-out Worksheets

◀ Insight

- Teachers' Resource Manual
- Test Generator
- Motivational Stickers
- Classroom Charts

Happy LearningTM Science Pull-out worksheets (1 to 8)

Children are participants in learning and not just passive receivers of a predetermined dose of knowledge. Keeping this in view the series *Together with*TM **Happy LearningTM Science Pull-out Worksheets** 1 to 8 has been structured to meet the requirements of students in the Primary School classes.

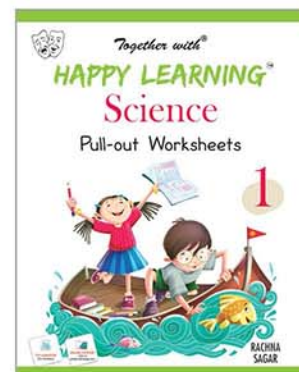
- Covers the three domains of learning— cognitive (knowledge), psychomotor (skills) and effective (attitudes).
- Each topic is divided into four worksheets namely;

Engage: provides easy questions to involve the students in the teaching process.

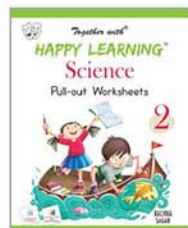
Explore: excites the student to look for alternatives and solutions before them.

Extend: enlarges the scope and extent of the students knowledge base, in accordance with the surroundings.

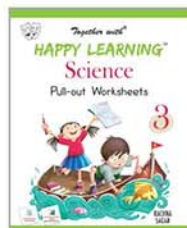
Elaborate: tries to bring in a new idea on the subject matter by asking innovative and application-based questions.



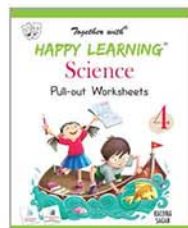
Happy LearningTM
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 1



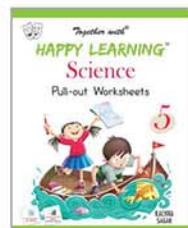
Happy LearningTM
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 2



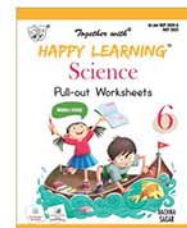
Happy LearningTM
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Pull-out Worksheets 3



Happy LearningTM
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 4



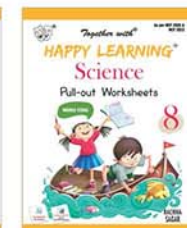
Happy LearningTM
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Pull-out Worksheets 5



Happy LearningTM
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Pull-out Worksheets 6



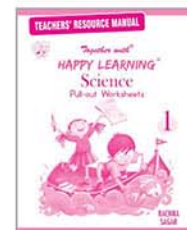
Happy LearningTM
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Pull-out Worksheets 7



Happy LearningTM
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 8

Happy LearningTM Science Pull-out worksheets Teachers' Resource Manual (1 to 8)

The manual offers teaching suggestions and step-by-step instructional objectives for teachers to make learning an exciting and engaging experience. It is a practical guide to help promote inclusive education as also a collection of varied activities that can be directly implemented in the classroom. While framing the Resource Manual, special care has been taken to keep the content in all subjects rich, comprehensible, varied and age-appropriate to make the teaching-learning a joyful experience.



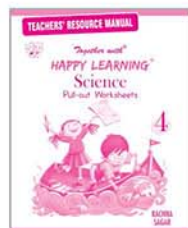
Happy LearningTM
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 1
Teachers' Resource Manual



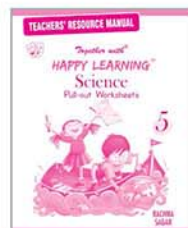
Happy LearningTM
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 2
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy LearningTM
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 3
Teachers' Resource
Manual



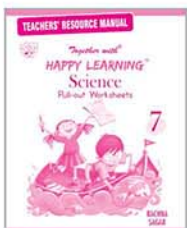
Happy LearningTM
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 4
Teachers' Resource
Manual



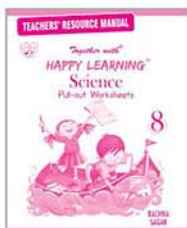
Happy LearningTM
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 5
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy LearningTM
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 6
Teachers' Resource
Manual



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Pull-out Worksheets 7
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy LearningTM
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 8
Teachers' Resource
Manual

◀ Insight

- Fully Solved Answers

EDUCATIONAL CHARTS

Size: 20" x 30"

1. A series of beautiful illustrated subject charts is introduced to help learners remain excited and engaged in the classroom through these visual delights. These can bring the actual fields of lessons on charts in the classroom which may be otherwise difficult to visit. These represent the print pages of a book.
2. As a boost to the learner, there are motivational stickers to acknowledge the laudable achievements of the bright pupils. These also promote good behaviour, hard work and discipline with positive encouraging messages.

SAFETY RULES

 Do not keep the floor of your kitchen and bathroom wet. You may slip and get hurt.	 Do not touch electric switches, wires and appliances with wet hands. You may get an electric shock.	 Do not run while stepping up or down the stairs.	 Do not leave your things scattered on the floor. You may trip over them and get injured.	 Do not take any medicines without the permission of your elders or doctors.	 Do not play with sharp or pointed objects like knives, scissors and blades. You may get hurt.
 Do not play with matchsticks or other kinds of fire objects.	 Keep the main door locked and never open it for strangers.	 Do not push each other.	 Do not fight with each other.	 Do not shout in a bus as it distracts the bus driver.	 Do not run or jump on the desks. You may fall and get injured.
 Do not play near barbed wires or thorny bushes.	 Always swim in the presence of an elder or a coach and use swimming tube while swimming.	 Do not touch hot objects.	 Do not push each other on the swing and do not stand in front or at the back of a moving swing.	 Do not get down from a moving bus.	 Do not put your head, hand or any other parts of the body out of the bus window.

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WATER CONSERVATION

 Turn off the tap while soaping hands or brushing teeth.	 Make sure to turn the tap off. Dripping taps waste lots of water.	 Save rainwater to water your plants and washing floor.
 Turn off sink tap while scrubbing dishes and pots.	 Water your plants early or late in the day to reduce evaporation.	 Use bucket and mug instead of shower for bathing.
 Wash car and bikes on the lawn to water grass at the same time.	 Use a pan filled of water instead of running water while rinsing vegetables and fruits and then use that water for cleaning floor.	 Use a broom not a hose, to clean paths and driveways.
 Use the leftover water of your tumbler or bottle to water the plant.	 Water the garden using a trigger hose or a watering can. Do not use pipes for watering plants.	 Get dripping taps and leaking pipes repaired.

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ROAD SAFETY

DO'S

 Always walk on the footpath or on the left side of the road.	 Obey Traffic signals - RED means to stop, YELLOW means to get ready and GREEN means to go.	 Cross the road only at the zebra crossing.	 Look towards your right, then left and then again right before crossing the road.
 Always wear the seat belt while travelling in a car.	 Always stand in a queue while boarding the bus.	 Always wear helmet while riding on two wheelers.	

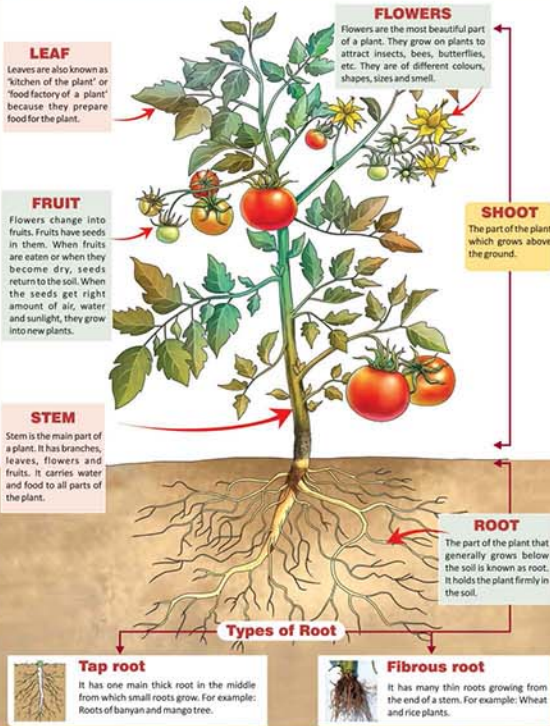
DONT'S

 Do not run on the road.	 Do not board the running bus.	 Do not put your hands or head out of a moving vehicle.	 Do not play on or near the road.
 Do not use cell phone while driving.	 Do not throw anything out of a moving vehicle.	 Do not trouble the stray animals on the road. They may hurt you.	

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PLANT AND ITS PARTS

Plants have different parts. These parts work together to help the plant live and grow. Each part of the plant has important function.



FOOD AND HEALTH

Balanced Diet

The food we eat daily is our diet. A diet which contains all the nutrients in correct proportion is called a balanced diet. The various nutrients needed by our body are:

Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates are the most common food nutrients and are available easily. Even a poor man can afford to buy such food. It gives us energy. The rich sources of carbohydrates are nuts, potatoes, cereals like rice, wheat, etc.



Vitamins and Minerals

Vitamins protect our body from diseases and keep us healthy and strong. Deficiency of any particular vitamin may lead to deficiency diseases. Like vitamins, minerals also are neither energy-giving foods nor building blocks of our body. But they are needed by our body for proper growth.



Fats

Fats also provide energy to the body. The same quantity of fats compared to carbohydrates provides almost double energy. They give structure to our cells. They are the only nutrients that can be stored in the body for future use. Rich sources of fats are cooking oils, butter, ghee, nuts, egg yolk, etc.



Proteins

Proteins help the body to grow and to repair our damaged cells. Rich sources of proteins are pulses, milk, meat, chicken, fish, eggs, etc. For infants, proteins are available in mother's milk.



Roughage

Roughage is the part of food that is not digested by our body. It is not a nutrient but is very much needed by our body and is taken through our diet. It helps in regulating bowel movement and also to retain water in our body. Pulses, salads, whole grains, etc. are the best sources of roughage.



Water

Water is neither an energy-yielding nor a body-building substance but it is very much needed by our body to perform many chemical reactions. It also regulates our body temperature.



NOTE

Roughage and water do not provide any nutrient to our body but they are important parts of our food.

REMEMBER Apart from food, our body also needs exercise, rest and correct posture.

EXERCISE Regular exercise makes our body fit and active. Exercise can burn extra fat of our body and make us slim. It makes our heart beat faster and improves blood circulation. We sweat a lot during exercise which makes our body cool and clean.

POSTURE Sitting straight or standing straight is good because we breathe in more oxygen and we look graceful.

REST Studying or working for long hours makes our body weak and inefficient. To make our body regain the strength, the body has to be given rest. During resting time our brain gets complete rest, our heart beats slower and our muscles relax.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

<p>PROTEINS Body-building, natural substances found in pulses, meat, egg, fish, milk, some vegetables, etc., needed for growth and repair of your body.</p> <p>Functions (i) Build and repair body cells. (ii) Help in growth.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Mental and physical fatigue, muscular weakness, discoloration of hair and skin, retarded growth.</p>	<p>CARBOHYDRATES A substance, such as sugar or starch that consists of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and acts as the main source of energy for our body.</p> <p>Function Main source of energy</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Underweight, fatigue and malnutrition.</p>
<p>FATS Substances that occur widely in plants and animals as a means of storing food energy. Fats contain more amount of energy as compared to carbohydrates.</p> <p>Functions (i) Give us energy. (ii) Keep our body warm.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Underweight, fatigue and malnutrition.</p>	<p>WATER AND ROUGHAGE Water is essential for human survival. It helps our body to absorb nutrients from food. Roughage is a part of food mainly provided by plant products that cannot be digested and helps our body to get rid of undigested food materials.</p> <p>Functions (i) Needed for chemical reactions in the body. (ii) Needed for transportation. (iii) Prevents constipation. (iv) Keeps our body cool and healthy.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Poor digestion, fluctuating body temperatures, loss of stamina, dehydration.</p>
<p>VITAMINS A group of nutrients required by the body in relatively small amounts to maintain normal health.</p> <p>VIT A Carrot, Mango, Spinach, Milk, Egg, Liver, Fish, Green leafy vegetables.</p> <p>Function Required for healthy eyes, hair and skin.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Night blindness, loss of vision.</p> <p>VIT B1 Pulses, Wheat, Milk, Egg, Meat, Fish, Green leafy vegetables.</p> <p>Function Required for healthy nerves, heart and skin.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Night blindness, loss of vision.</p> <p>VIT B2 Pulses, Wheat, Milk, Egg, Meat, Fish, Green leafy vegetables.</p> <p>Function Required for healthy skin, digestive system and nervous system.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Pellagra.</p> <p>VIT C Pulses, Wheat, Milk, Egg, Meat, Fish, Green leafy vegetables.</p> <p>Function Prevents infections and keeps the teeth, gums, and joints healthy.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Scurvy.</p> <p>VIT D Pulses, Wheat, Milk, Egg, Meat, Fish, Green leafy vegetables.</p> <p>Function Helps in the normal growth of bones in children.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Rickets.</p>	<p>MINERALS Minerals are extremely essential for our body. They are required by our body in small quantities to ensure good health and proper growth.</p> <p>Calcium Milk, Egg, Meat, Fish, Green leafy vegetables.</p> <p>Phosphorus Milk, Egg, Meat, Fish, Green leafy vegetables.</p> <p>Iron Green leafy vegetables, Apple, Meat.</p> <p>Functions Required for proper functioning of bones and teeth.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Osteoporosis in adults, rickets in children.</p> <p>Functions For the development of bones and teeth.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Rickets in children.</p> <p>Functions Helps in the formation of haemoglobin and red blood cells.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Anaemia.</p> <p>Functions Helps in maintaining the body's water balance.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Bots and muscle weakness, paralysis.</p> <p>Functions Required for proper functioning of the thyroid.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Goitre.</p> <p>Functions Regulates the functioning of muscles and nerves.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Weak muscles and nerves.</p>

POLLUTION

The harmful substances that pollute air, water and land are called pollutants and the addition of pollutants to the environment is called pollution. There are four types of pollution - Land or Soil Pollution, Air Pollution, Water Pollution and Noise Pollution.

<p>Land or Soil Pollution Land or soil pollution occurs when harmful substances are released into it.</p>	<p>Causes • Improper disposal of house hold garbage. • Spraying of fertilizers, pesticides. • Addition of solid wastes. • Dumping wastes from industries. • Improperly maintained landfills.</p>	<p>Effects • Soil erosion. • Plants do not grow well. • Animals fall ill which feed on polluted soil plants. • Eating fruits and vegetables grown in polluted soil cause several diseases.</p>	<p>Prevention • Reduce the use of plastic bags. • Use natural fertilizers. • Reuse bottles, plastic containers, cloth bags, etc.</p>
<p>Air Pollution Air pollution occurs when harmful gases, dust particles, smokes and other particles get mixed in the air.</p>	<p>Causes • Cutting down of trees. • Burning of fuels. • Smoke from factories, automobiles, etc. • Burning of firecrackers, garbage. • Volcanic eruptions. • Forest fires.</p>	<p>Effects • Acid rain. • Causes asthma and other breathing problems. • Irritation in eyes. • Heart disease. • Affect brain, kidneys, liver.</p>	<p>Prevention • Planting more trees. • Installing tall chimneys. • Pollution check of vehicles.</p>
<p>Water Pollution Water pollution occurs when harmful substances are discharged into waterbodies.</p>	<p>Causes • Mixing of harmful chemicals in water bodies produced by industries. • Leakage from sewer lines contaminate ground water. • Washing away of fertilizers and pesticides from agriculture fields into river and other waterbodies. • Washing of clothes and animals in waterbodies.</p>	<p>Effects • Aquatic animals and plants die. • Diseases, such as diarrhoea and typhoid spread. • Animals may die due to choking of garbage in their food pipe.</p>	<p>Prevention • Garbage should not be thrown in waterbodies. • Waste water from industries should be treated before discharging it into waterbodies in order to remove all the harmful pollutants. • Avoid washing clothes, animals and bathing in rivers, lakes, etc.</p>
<p>Noise Pollution Noise pollution occurs because of loud and unpleasant sound in our environment.</p>	<p>Causes • Excessive honking. • Unwanted noise from generators, vacuum cleaners, mixers, etc. • Bursting of crackers. • Using loudspeakers. • Washing of clothes and animals in waterbodies.</p>	<p>Effects • Discomfort to ears. • Interference in normal activities, such as sleeping and reading. • Cause hearing problems, stress and irritation.</p>	<p>Prevention • Usage of loudspeakers should be avoided. • Noise produced in factories should be controlled. • Avoid unnecessary honking. • Listen music at low volume.</p>

LIGHT

A light is a form of energy which causes the sensation of vision when it reaches our eyes.

SOURCES OF LIGHT

Any object which emits light is called a source of light. It can be grouped under two categories.

NATURAL SOURCES OF LIGHT

These sources of light which occur in nature are called natural sources of light. For example, Sun, Stars, etc.



MAN-MADE OR ARTIFICIAL SOURCES OF LIGHT

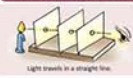
The sources of light made by man are called man-made sources of light. For example, lanterns, electric bulbs, torches, tubelights, etc.



PROPERTIES OF LIGHT



We are able to see objects because they reflect light from light sources into our eyes.



Light travels in a straight line.

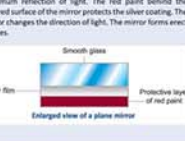
The speed of light in vacuum is **300,000,000 metres per second**. Nothing travels faster than light, not even sound.

REFLECTION OF LIGHT

When rays of light, after falling on a polished surface bounce back in the same medium, the phenomenon is called reflection of light. The objects, having polished and shiny surfaces, reflect most of the light falling on them. When light strikes a surface, it gets reflected. Most surfaces scatter light in all directions. Mirrors and other shiny objects reflect light in specific directions.



A plane mirror is a thin, flat and smooth sheet of glass having a shiny coating on one side. This coating is of silver metal and is protected by a layer of red paint. The silver coating makes the mirror shiny on the other side. The shiny surface gives maximum reflection of light. The red paint behind the silvered surface of the mirror protects the silver coating. The mirror changes the direction of light. The mirror forms erect images.



TRANSPARENT, TRANSLUCENT AND OPAQUE OBJECTS

When light falls on a given object, the 'resulting effect' is different for different objects.

Transparent Objects These are the objects which allow the light to pass through them. The objects like glass, ice, cellophane sheet, glass tumbler and pure water are transparent objects. We can see clearly through such objects.	Translucent Objects These are the objects which allow light to pass through them partially. Butter paper, oiled paper, smoked glass, tissue paper, etc. are translucent objects. We cannot see clearly through such objects.	Opaque Objects These are the objects which do not allow any light to pass through them. Book, wall, cardboard sheet, wood, etc. are all opaque objects. We cannot see anything through an opaque object.
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SHADOW

The dark patch formed in the space behind the opaque object where the light is partially or completely cut off, is called a shadow.

Conditions for the formation of shadow are as follows:

1. a source of light,
2. an opaque object which obstructs the path of light,
3. an opaque screen on which a shadow can be formed.

Shadows change their length and direction during the day.

ELECTRICITY

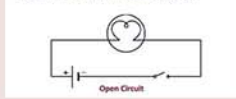
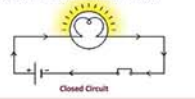
Electricity is a phenomenon caused by electric charge.

ELECTRIC CIRCUIT

An electric circuit is an arrangement in which an electric current flows from positive to negative terminal when it is connected to a source of electric current.

When the switch is 'ON', the circuit is closed. The electric current flows from the positive terminal of the battery to the negative terminal instantly and the bulb glows.

When the switch is 'OFF', the circuit is open. No electric current flows along this broken or incomplete path through any part of the circuit and the bulb does not glow.



ELECTRIC CIRCUIT SYMBOLS

It is very difficult to show a circuit by drawing figures of all its parts. To make it more convenient to draw and to study, parts of a circuit can be shown by symbols. These symbols are used worldwide to depict a circuit.

Cell	A cell is a device which converts chemical energy into electrical energy.	Switch	It is a device that closes or opens a circuit thereby allowing or preventing flow of current.
Battery	Combination of two or more cells.	Ammeter	An ammeter is used to measure electric current.
Bulb	It is a device which converts electric energy into light energy. It contains a filament of tungsten which glows when current passes through it.	Voltmeter	A voltmeter is used to measure potential difference.
Connecting wire		Connecting wire	A connecting wire allows an electrical current to travel from one point in a circuit to another.

ELECTRICAL MATERIALS

ELECTROMAGNET

If we keep a piece of soft iron inside the coil and pass electric current through the coil, the piece of iron gets magnetized temporarily. Such magnet is called an electromagnet. Electromagnets can be made stronger by winding large number of turns of a wire of a conducting material like copper. The wire should be insulated and wound round a piece of soft iron. Soft iron behaves as a temporary strong magnet when current is passed through the coil. The substance around which the coil is wound is called a core. The coil (also called solenoid) with a core is called an electromagnet. However, when the current is switched off, the iron loses its magnetism.

ELECTRIC BELL

An electric bell works on the principle of electromagnetism. It consists of a gong, a horse-shoe electromagnet, an easy to magnetise soft iron bar with a hammer at one end and a contact screw arranged in a circuit as shown in the figure.

When the switch is closed, current flows through the winding of the electromagnet, causing the soft iron bar to get attracted to it. When the soft iron bar is pulled towards the electromagnet, the hammer attached to it hits the gong of the bell and produces a sound, thus causing it to ring. As the soft iron bar moves away from the contact screw, the circuit is broken. The electromagnet loses its magnetism and the soft iron is pulled back to the contact point by the spring action. This completes the circuit and the cycle is repeated. Thus, the hammer will vibrate against the gong and produce a continuous ringing as long as the switch is closed.

SEPARATION OF SUBSTANCES

Separation of a substance is a process in which two or more substances are separated. The separation is done to remove the undesirable or harmful components, to remove the impurities and to separate useful components of a mixture.

TYPES OF SEPARATION

Separating Solids from other Solids	Separating Solids from Liquids	Separating Liquids from Liquids
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1. SEPARATING SOLIDS FROM OTHER SOLIDS

Handpicking: This method of separation can be used for separating undesirable substances such as pieces of dirt, stone and husk from wheat, rice or pulses.

Threshing: This method is used to separate grains from the stalks. It is done either by beating the stalks on the ground or on a hard surface, by trampling using animals or by using threshing machines called threshers.

Winnowing: This method is used to separate heavier and lighter components of a mixture by wind or by blowing air. It is commonly used by farmers to separate lighter husk particles from heavier seeds of grains.

Sieving: This method is used when the particles of a mixture differ in size. The size of the pores in the sieve depends on the size of the particles of the constituent to be separated.

Magnetic Separation: This method is used to separate magnetic component of a mixture from non-magnetic components. When a magnet is passed over such a mixture the magnetic components get stuck to the magnet, whereas the non-magnetic components are left behind.

2. SEPARATING SOLIDS FROM LIQUIDS

Decantation and Decantation: Sedimentation is the process in which insoluble solids are separated from a liquid by allowing them to settle down. Decantation is the process of separating the component(s) of a mixture by pouring out the liquid after sedimentation without disturbing the heavier components (sediments).

Filtration: This method is also used for separating insoluble solid particles from a liquid by allowing the mixture to pass through a filter paper in order to remove the insoluble solid.

Condensation: The process of conversion of vapours of a substance into its liquid state by cooling.

Distillation: It is the process of obtaining a pure liquid from a solution by heating it until it becomes a gas. Then on cooling, the drops of the liquid are obtained.

Evaporation: It is the process of conversion of a liquid into its vapour state. This process can be used to separate a solid dissolved in a liquid leaving the solid components behind.

Centrifugation: In this method, the mixture containing suspended particles is rotated at a high speed in a centrifuge machine. The denser particles settle down at the bottom of the container and lighter one stays at the top.

3. SEPARATING LIQUIDS FROM LIQUIDS

Immiscible liquid: A separating funnel is used to separate a mixture of two immiscible liquids like mustard oil and water.

Miscible liquid: Fractional distillation process is used to separate two miscible liquids like water and alcohol. They have different boiling points. Similarly, the various components of crude oil are separated by fractional distillation.

SOUND

Sound is a form of energy produced by a vibrating body.

VIBRATION

Vibration is to and fro motion of a body about a fixed position.

CHARACTERISTICS OF VIBRATION

Amplitude: The maximum displacement of a vibrating body from its mean position on either side is called its amplitude. The SI unit of amplitude is metre (m).

Frequency: Frequency is the number of vibrations made by the vibrating body in one second. It is denoted by 'f'. The SI unit of frequency is Hertz (Hz).

Time period: The time taken by the vibrating body for one complete vibration is known as its time period. The time period is expressed in seconds.

SOUND THROUGH DIFFERENT MEDIUMS

Sound can travel through a variety of mediums and at different speeds.

Sound travels fastest and most easily through solids. This is due to the fact that the molecules in a solid are very closely packed together. The closer the particles of matter are, the more easily the sound is transferred from one particle to another. The molecules in a liquid are loosely packed, therefore sound travels slower in a liquid than in the solids. The molecules in gases are spread quite far apart as compared to solids and liquids. Hence sound travels slowest in gases.

Sound cannot travel through vacuum. The astronauts cannot talk directly to one another on moon because there is no air on moon to carry the sound waves.

SOURCES OF SOUND AND THEIR EFFECT

We measure loudness of sound in decibels (dB)

Jet airplane (120 dB and above) Painful sound	Lightning (120 dB - 130 dB) Very uncomfortable sound	Motorcycle (90 dB - 105 dB) Noise, very loud and uncomfortable	Mixer grinder (70 dB - 80 dB) Very loud, but tolerable sound	Light vehicles (60 dB - 70 dB) Very loud sound
Conversation (60 dB - 65 dB) Moderately loud sound	Radio, TV at low volume (50 dB - 60 dB) Quite audible, comfortable sound	Whispering (10 dB - 25 dB) Soft audible		

HOW DO WE HEAR?

The sound waves are collected by the pinna of outer ear. These sound waves pass through the ear canal and fall on the eardrum. The eardrum starts vibrating back and forth rapidly. The eardrum then sends vibrations to the middle ear and then to the inner ear. From there, the signal goes to the brain. That is how we hear.

Motivational Stickers



**Classes
1 to 8**



Pull-out Worksheets

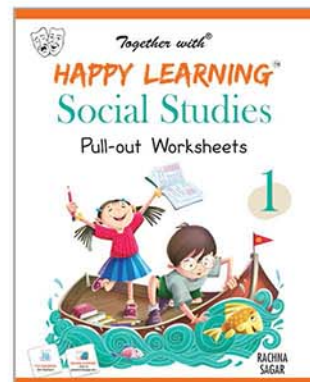


Happy LearningTM Social Science Pull-out worksheets (1 to 8)

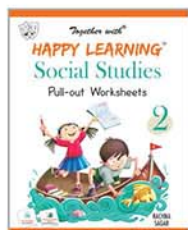
- Teachers' Resource Manual
- Test Generator
- Motivational Stickers
- Educational Manipulatives
- Classroom Charts

Children are participants in learning and not just passive receivers of a predetermined dose of knowledge. Keeping this view at the centre, the series *Together with*[®] **Happy LearningTM Social Science Pull-out Worksheets 1 to 8** has been structured to meet the requirements of students in the Primary School classes.

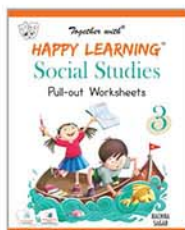
- Covers the three domains of learning—cognitive (knowledge), psychomotor (skills) and effective (attitudes).
- Each topic is divided into four worksheets namely;
 - Engage:** provides easy questions to involve the students in the teaching process.
 - Explore:** excites the students to look for alternatives and solutions before them.
 - Extend:** enlarges the scope and extent of the students' knowledge base, in accordance with the surroundings.
 - Elaborate:** tries to bring in a new idea on the subject matter by asking innovative and application-based questions.
- **Social Studies Around Us** includes the questions related to the surroundings of the students.



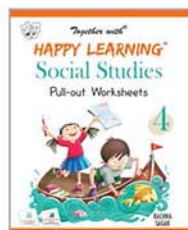
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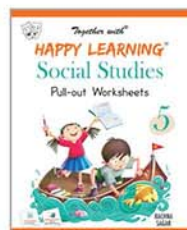
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Happy LearningTM
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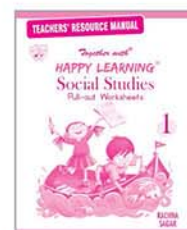
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Happy LearningTM Social Science Pull-out worksheets Teachers' Resource Manual (1 to 8)

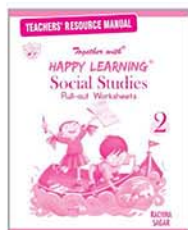


- Fully Solved Answers

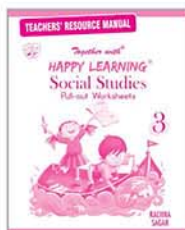
The manual offers teaching suggestions and step-by-step instructional objectives for teachers to make learning an exciting and engaging experience. It is a practical guide to help promote inclusive education as also a collection of varied activities that can be directly implemented in the classroom. While framing the Resource Manual, special care has been taken to keep the content in all subjects rich, comprehensible, varied and age- appropriate to make the teaching- learning a joyful experience.



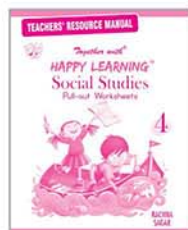
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Teachers' Resource Manual



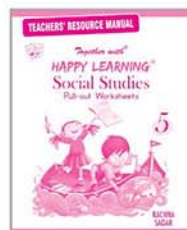
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Teachers' Resource
Manual



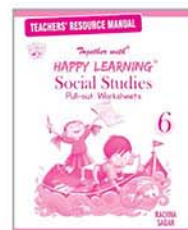
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Teachers' Resource
Manual



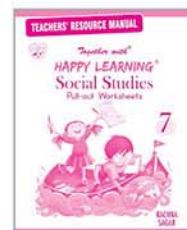
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Teachers' Resource
Manual



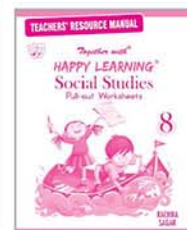
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Manual



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Pull out Worksheets 6
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Manual



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Pull out Worksheets 7
Teachers' Resource
Manual



Happy LearningTM
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 8
Teachers' Resource
Manual

A series of beautifully illustrated subject charts is introduced to help learners remain excited and engaged in the classroom through these visual delights. These can bring the actual fields of lessons on charts in the classroom which may be otherwise difficult to visit. These represent the print pages of a book.

TYPES OF HOUSES

Pucca House: It is a solid house made of bricks, cement, stones and concrete.

Caravan: It is a travel trailer and is towed behind a road vehicle providing temporary shelter to people.

Skyscrapers: These are high rise tall buildings used for housing and office work.

Igloo: It is a dome shaped shelter built from snow blocks. Mostly found in areas with heavy snowfall.

Kuccha House: It is generally made of mud, straw, bamboo, leaves, etc.

Tent: It is made of sheets of fabric draped over each other and attached to poles with a supporting rope.

Stilt House: It is raised on wooden piles over soil or a small waterbody and is generally found in areas with heavy rainfall.

Houseboat: It is basically a boat designed to be used as a house. Some houseboats are motorized while some are not.

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CLASSICAL DANCE FORMS OF INDIA

Dance: Bharatnatyam State: Tamil Nadu	Dance: Kathak State: Uttar Pradesh	Dance: Kathakali State: Kerala	Dance: Kuchipudi State: Andhra Pradesh
Dance: Odissi State: Odisha	Dance: Manipuri State: Manipur	Dance: Sattriya State: Assam	Dance: Mohiniyattam State: Kerala

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NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF INDIA

National Animal

The **Tiger** is our National Animal. It represents grace, strength, power and the rich wildlife of India. It has a thick yellow coat with dark stripes. Out of eight races of species known, the Indian race, the Royal Bengal Tiger, is found throughout the country except in the north western regions.



Tiger

National Anthem

Our National Anthem, *Jana-Gana-Mana*, was written by **Rabindranath Tagore**. It is a song in praise of our motherland. We must respect our anthem and stand in attention when it is played.

जन-गण-मन अधिनायक जय हे
भारत-भाय-विद्यता।
पंजाब सिंध गुजरात मराठा,
द्राविड़ उक्तल बंग।
विंध्य हिमाचल यमुना गंगा,
उच्छल जलधि तरंग।
तव शूभ नामे जागे,
तव शूभ आशिष मांगे,
गाहे तव जय गाथा।
जन-गण-मंगलदायक जय हे,
भारत-भाय-विद्यता
जय हे, जय हे, जय हे,
जय जय जय जय हे॥

National Flag



Tiranga

Our National Flag is called '*tiranga*' or tricolour because it has three colours. On the top is saffron which stands for courage and sacrifice. In the middle is white which stands for peace and truth. At the bottom is green which stands for prosperity. The white band has a navy blue colour *Ashoka Chakra* or *Dharma Chakra* with 24 spokes in it. It stands for 24 virtues of a person.

National Emblem



Emblem

Our **National Emblem** is adapted from the lion capital of Ashoka at Sarnath. It has four lions, standing back to back on a circular base with the motto of '*Satyamev Jayate*' on it. The base has the *Dharma Chakra* with the bull and horse on two sides. It is the seal of the Indian Government.

National Song

The song *Vande Matram* was composed in Sanskrit by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**. It was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom.

वंदे मातरम्,
सुजताम्, सुकताम्, मलयजशीतलाम्,
शम्भुश्यामलम् मातरम्।
वंदे मातरम्।
सुभ्रन्मोक्षदाम्, सुलकीयवर्षिणीम्,
फुल्लकुसुमितां दुन्दुवत शोभिनीम्,
सुहासिनीम्, सुभद्र भ्राणिनीम्,
सुखरामं चराम्, मातरम्।
वंदे मातरम्, वंदे मातरम्॥

National Tree

The **Banyan tree** is our National Tree. It represents eternal life, because of its ever-expanding branches. The country's unity is symbolised by the tree's huge structure and deep roots.



Banyan Tree

National Flower

The **Lotus** is our National Flower. It represents truth, knowledge, wealth, purity and prosperity.



Lotus

National Bird

The **Peacock** is our National Bird. It is a beautiful bird, with a long blue neck and fan-shaped feathers in the shades of blue, golden and yellow. It is a symbol of beauty and grace.



Peacock

National Fruit

The **Mango** is our National Fruit. This juicy fruit is a rich source of vitamins A, C and D. In India, there are over 100 varieties of mangoes, in different sizes, shapes and colours.



Mango

National Aquatic Animal

The National Aquatic Animal of India is the **Gangetic River Dolphin**. It symbolizes the purity of Holy Ganga as it can only survive in its pure and fresh water.



Dolphin

National Heritage Animal

Our National Heritage Animal is the **Elephant**. This status given on 22nd October, 2010 by the Government of India is to protect our country's nearly 29,000 elephants.



Elephant

National Currency Symbol

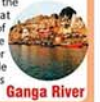
The symbol of Indian Rupee signifies India's international identity for economic strength. The symbol is an amalgam of Devanagari 'R' and the Roman Capital 'R' with two parallel horizontal stripes running at the top representing the national flag and also the 'equal to' sign. This sign was adopted by the Government of India on 15th July, 2010.



₹

National River

The **Ganga** or the **Ganges** is the longest river of India that originates in the snowfields of the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas. The Ganga river basin is one of the most fertile and densely populated areas of the world.



Ganga River

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NATURAL DISASTERS



FLOOD

A flood occurs due to overflow of water from water bodies like rivers, lakes, etc. when they get filled with too much water because of heavy rain.



EARTHQUAKE

It is a sudden shaking of the ground in back and forth motion due to sudden release of energy inside the earth that creates seismic waves.



DROUGHT

A drought is caused by very less rainfall and precipitation in a region resulting in prolonged shortage of water supply.



AVALANCHE

An avalanche also called a snow slide is a rapid flow of snow, down a hill or mountain side.



TSUNAMI

It is a series of violent high tidal waves or seismic sea waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water, generally in an ocean or a large lake.



TORNADO

It is a mobile mass of violently spinning wind having a funnel shaped appearance that stretches from the clouds of a thunderstorm down to the ground.

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE



Babur

(1526-1530)

- Founder and first Emperor of the Mughal Dynasty in India.
- Invaded India and defeated the Lodi Sultan, Ibrahim Lodi, in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 AD.
- Also defeated Rana Sanga, the heroic Rajput ruler, in the Battle of Khanwa.
- Introduced cannon in warfare.
- Made gunpowder and artillery very popular.



Humayun

(1530-1556)

- Son of Babur and second Mughal Emperor.
- Lost his kingdom to Sher Shah-an Afghan chief of Bihar in the Battle of Chausa.
- He recaptured Delhi and Agra and re-established Mughal rule in India.
- While climbing down the stairs of his library, he fell and later died.



Akbar

(1556-1605)

- Akbar ascended the throne when he was only fourteen years old.
- He ruled under the guardianship of Bairam Khan.
- He praised talented people and adorned his court with his nine gems or *Navratnas*.
- Defeated Hemu under Bairam Khan's guidance in the Second Battle of Panipat in 1556 A.D.
- Akbar adopted the policy of religious tolerance.



Jahangir

(1605-1627)

- He was Akbar's son.
- Jahangir also adopted the policy of religious tolerance like his father.
- Developed marriage alliances with the Rajput chiefs and gave grants of high offices to them.
- Granted trading rights to the Portuguese and later to the British.
- A significant aspect of Jahangir's reign was the powerful role played by his wife Nur Jahan.



Shah Jahan

(1627-1658)

- He was the fifth Mughal Emperor of India.
- Shah Jahan continued with the administrative policies of his grandfather and father.
- The long period of peace and prosperity of the Mughal Empire enabled Shah Jahan to produce excellent architecture.
- He got the Taj Mahal built in the memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal.



Aurangzeb

(1658-1707)

- Aurangzeb ascended the throne after imprisoning his father, Shah Jahan, and defeating his brothers.
- He was a conservative ruler who adopted many anti-Hindu measures.
- He reimposed *Jaziya* and destroyed many Hindu temples.
- The Sikhs, the Jats and the Rajputs, all revolted against Aurangzeb.

INSIDE OUR EARTH

STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH



CRUST

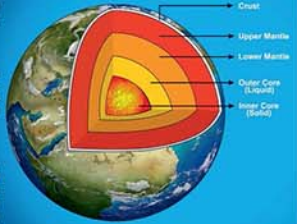
It is the thinnest outermost solid layer of the earth. Its thickness varies between 5-8 km under the ocean floors and 35 km under the continental masses. Its major constituents are Silica (Si), Alumina (Al) and Magnesium (Ma).

MANTLE

It is the second layer with thickness up to 2900 km and is made up of dense and heavy materials - Iron (Fe), Magnesium (Ma) and Silica (Si). It consists of two layers - the upper mantle and the lower mantle.

CORE

It is the innermost layer with radius of about 3500 km and is divided into two layers - the liquid outer core and the solid inner core. This layer is called 'Nife' as its main components are Nickel (Ni) and Iron (Fe). The temperature here is very high and it contains 'magma' which erupts through the volcanoes and is called 'lava'.



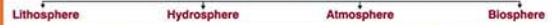
MATERIALS OF THE EARTH'S CRUST

The earth's crust is made up of various type of rocks.

ROCKS		
IGNEOUS ROCK	SEDIMENTARY ROCKS	METAMORPHIC ROCKS
<p>Extrusive igneous rock formation Intrusive igneous rock formation</p>	<p>Sedimentary Rock</p>	<p>Metamorphic Rock</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The word igneous is derived from the Latin word 'ignis' meaning 'fire'. These rocks are formed by the cooling of molten magma. Such rocks have very fine grained structure. It is of two types - extrusive igneous rock and intrusive igneous rock. Example: granite, basalt, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rocks are constantly broken down into smaller fragments and carried away by wind and water. They are generally formed under water as sediments. Example: sandstone and limestone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under extreme heat and pressure igneous and sedimentary rocks get changed into metamorphic rocks. This process of change is called metamorphism which can take upto hundred years. Example: lime stone changes to marble, shale changes to slate, etc.

MAJOR DOMAINS OF EARTH

There are mainly four Major Domains of Earth



<p>LITHOSPHERE (The solid portion of earth on which we live. It is made up of rock and soil)</p> <p>Continents (There are seven continents)</p> <p>Asia, Antarctica, South America, Australia, North America, Europe, Africa, South America, Europe, Antarctica</p>	<p>HYDROSPHERE (The domain of water that covers 71% of the earth's surface)</p> <p>Oceans (There are five important oceans)</p> <p>Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean, Atlantic Ocean</p>
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The Continents and Oceans

ATMOSPHERE It is the thin layer of air that surrounds the earth. It provides us the air we breathe and protect us from harmful effects of sun's rays. It extends up to the height of about 1600 km.

Other gases
The atmosphere is made up of a mixture of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen and 1% argon, carbon dioxide, water vapour and other gases. It is surrounded by ozone, another gas, in small quantity that is important to protect the earth from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.

Layers of Atmosphere
The atmosphere is divided into five layers based on composition, temperature and other properties. Starting from the earth's surface, these layers of the atmosphere are: Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.

BIOSPHERE
Narrow zone of contact where lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere come in contact with each other is called Biosphere.
'Bio' means life and 'sphere' means place.
It provides a suitable habitat for all.

OUR UNIVERSE

UNIVERSE

Universe includes everything that exists in space such as stars, planets, galaxies, solar systems and other forms of matter, energy and vast empty space in-between.

GALAXY

A galaxy is a group of billions of stars, along with gas and dust held together by a force of attraction. It appears as a hazy band of light in the night sky. Our universe is thought to have over 100 billion galaxies. We live in the galaxy called Milky Way which is a part of 3000 galaxies. Our galaxy is supposed to be made up of 300 billion stars.

SOLAR SYSTEM

It is a collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit round the sun. It also consists of smaller bodies in the form of comets, asteroids and meteoroids.

CONSTELLATION

A group of stars forming imaginary patterns representing an animal, person, a god etc. There are about 88 different constellations in the sky.

GREAT BEAR



INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

Indus Valley Civilization flourished between 2500 BC and 1500 BC. In India, the first developed cities were found in the valley of river Indus. So, it was named Indus Valley Civilization. The first cities of the Indus Valley to be excavated were Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.

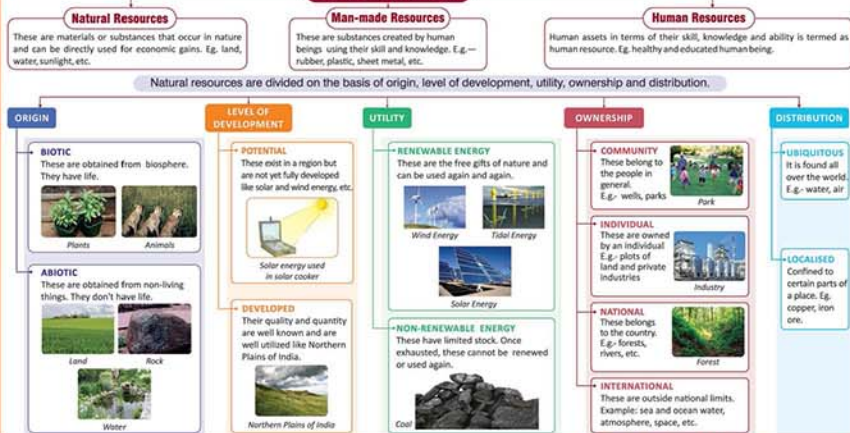
SPECIAL FEATURES OF INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

<p>CITADEL It had high walls which provided protection during floods. It contained all important buildings. The ruling class lived in the citadels. There were rooms on all sides.</p>	<p>THE GREAT BATH This was a special tank made of bricks. The sides were plaster-coated and watertight. It was connected to a well for water inlet and dirty water was drained out through drains. There were rooms on all sides.</p>	<p>DRAINAGE SYSTEM This was the most special feature of Indus valley cities. Every house had drains connected to the main drain of the street covered with stone slabs and inspection holes provided at regular distances to clean them.</p>
<p>GRANARIES Large granaries have been found at many Indus sites. These were used to store surplus grains. It indicates that the Harappans had surplus food grain production.</p>	<p>DOCKYARD A dockyard has been found at Lothal where boats and ships came in from the sea and through the river channels. Goods were loaded and unloaded here.</p>	<p>TERRACOTTA TOYS Terracotta toys have been found which were used by children. Toys like small clay carts, marbles, animal figures, rattles, dolls and whistles have been found.</p>
<p>SEALS Seals were flat, rectangular objects made of burnt clay or terracotta and faience. They usually had animal carvings on them and were used by merchants and traders to stamp their goods.</p>	<p>THE BEARDED MAN HARAPPAN PRIEST The Harappan priest belonged to the ruling class. Society was then divided into three social classes - the ruling class, the producing class, the class of labourers and peasants.</p>	<p>SCRIPT Harappans needed to write their laws, rules and regulations and keep accounts. The Harappan script was pictographic and has been found engraved on seals. However, the script has not yet been deciphered.</p>
<p>COINS This civilization had punch marked coins that were excavated from historical sites. The coins were made of copper, silver and gold.</p>	<p>TOOLS This civilization, metal work was one more highly advanced craft. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, ornaments, statues, etc.</p>	<p>POTTERY Harappan pottery had sand or lime or both mixed with clay.</p>

RESOURCES

Our earth has gifted us with many things like land, rocks, soils, rivers, plants, animals, etc. All these are resources and every resource has its own utility.

TYPES OF RESOURCES



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MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

The natural substances that we extract from the earth are called minerals. They are of three types—

TYPES OF MINERALS



Resources that produce energy in the form of heat, light and power are energy resources. They are of two types—conventional and non-conventional energy resources.

TYPES OF ENERGY RESOURCES

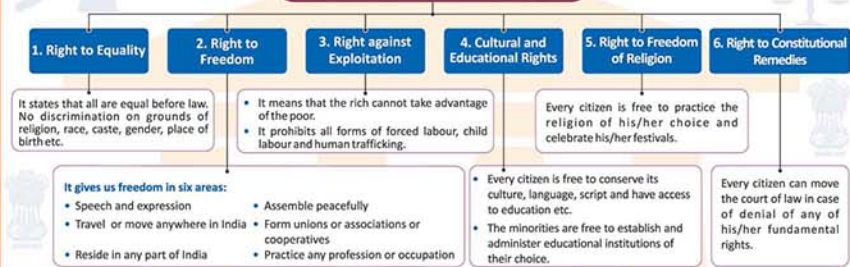


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FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

(There are six fundamental rights)



FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem; (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom; (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India; (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so; (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women; (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures; (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform; (i) to safeguard public property and renounce violence; (j) to strive towards excellence in the spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement; (k) who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child, or as the case may be, ward between the age of six to fourteen years. |
|---|--|

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Pull-out Worksheets

Happy Learning™

Environmental Studies Pull-out worksheets (1 to 5)



Children are participants in learning and not just passive receivers of a predetermined dose of knowledge. Keeping this in view the series *Together with* Happy Learning Environmental Studies Pull-out Worksheets A to 5 has been structured to meet the requirements of students. The contents are strictly in accordance with the recommendations of the National Curriculum Framework 2005 and the syllabi prepared for it by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). The series provides a holistic approach to environmental studies and reflects the ethical, logical and applied aspects of this subject in our everyday life.

Thus, the series helps to inculcate a creative thinking in the young learners. .

Objectives of Pull-out Worksheets

"Let's Enjoy The Learning"

- Engage the students in thorough reading of the chapter while working on worksheets.
- Inculcate the habit of self-evaluation among students while preparing their chapters.
- Equip the students to take on a channelised way to explore knowledge, i.e. Easy to Difficult, Simple to Complex and so on.

Salient features of Environmental Studies Pull-out Worksheets

- Covers the three domains of learning—cognitive (knowledge), psychomotor (skills) and effective (attitudes).
- Each topic is divided into four worksheets namely;

Engage: provides easy questions to involve the students in the teaching process.

Explore: excites the students to look for alternatives and solutions before them.

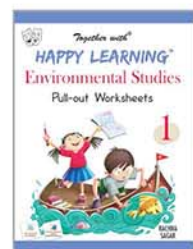
Extend: enlarges the scope and extent of the students' knowledge base, in accordance with the surroundings.

Elaborate: tries to bring in a new idea on the subject matter by asking innovative and application-based questions.

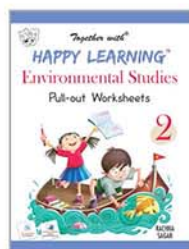
The general formatting of these worksheets is categorized in the following ways: Objective type questions, i.e. Alternative Response Type (True/False, Right/Wrong, Yes/No), Matching Type, Fill in the blanks, Multiple Choice Type Questions, Puzzles, One Word Answer, Picture-based Questions and Subjective Questions.

- Environmental Studies Around Us includes the questions related to the surroundings of the students.

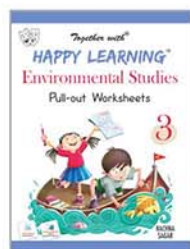
The perforation of the worksheets have been done for the convenience of teachers and students.



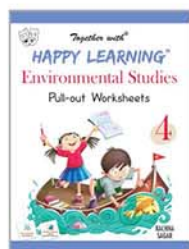
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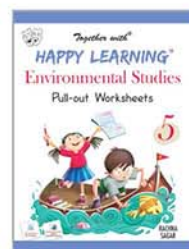
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Happy Learning™
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Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets 5

◀ Insight

- Teachers' Resource Manual
- Test Generator
- Motivational Stickers
- Classroom Charts
- CD (A – C)

Happy Learning™

Environmental Studies Pull-out worksheets

Teachers' Resource Manual (1 to 5)

The manual offers teaching suggestions and step-by-step instructional objectives for teachers to make learning an exciting and engaging experience. It is a practical guide to help promote inclusive education as also a collection of varied activities that can be directly implemented in the classroom. While framing the Resource Manual, special care has been taken to keep the content in all subjects rich, comprehensible, varied and age-appropriate to make the teaching-learning a joyful experience.



Happy Learning™
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets 1
Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning™
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets 2
Teachers' Resource Manual



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Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning™
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Teachers' Resource Manual

◀ Insight

- Fully Solved Answers

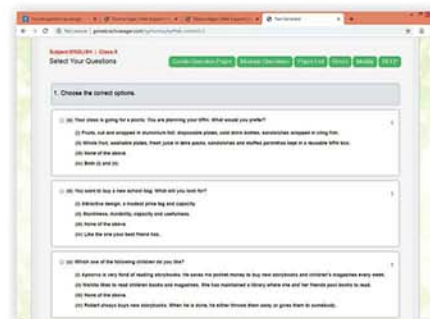
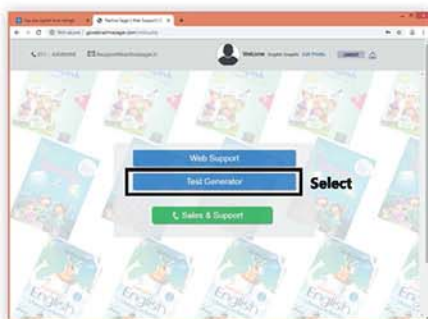
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What is a test generator ?

The new approach test generator tools will empower the teachers to substantiate the overall impact of their teaching, to evaluate in different ways the need-based learning and to assess the outcome. The prime objective is to enable the end-user to internalize the core concepts of all subjects. Our Test Generators (TGs) :

- are available from Classes 1 to 12.
- cover all subjects from English, Hindi, maths, science, social science to EVS and Sanskrit .
- provide a variety of question patterns such as MCQs, very short questions, short questions, long questions and other objective types.
- Give a free hand to teachers to generate multiple types of question sets.

The teachers can log on to gowebrachnasagar.com. Create log in and enter into the website. Select Board, Class, Book Type, Subject and Book. Click on Test Generator. You will come across a pool of questions and by selecting them , you are at liberty to create as many question papers as you can. After creating the papers , you have the option to save, print or modify them.



TEST GENERATOR CLASSES 1 TO 8

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
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- Business Studies
- Physical Education
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- Geography
- Computer Science with Python Language

Informatics Practices with Python Language

Class 11

- English Core
- Mathematics
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Biology
- Economics
- Computer Science with Python Language
- Class 10
- English Language & Literature
- हिंदी 'ए' (In File Shape)
- हिंदी 'बी' (In File Shape)

संस्कृतम् (शेमुषी आधारित)

- (In File Shape)
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- Mathematics (Basic)
- Mathematics (Standard)
- Science
- Social Science
- Class 9
- English Language & Literature
- हिंदी 'ए'
- हिंदी 'बी'
- संस्कृतम् (शेमुषी आधारित)
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- Science
- Social Science

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- Mathematics
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Biology
- Economics
- Business Studies
- Class 10
- English Language & Literature
- हिंदी 'ए'
- हिंदी 'बी'
- Mathematics
- Science
- Social Science

Study Material for ICSE

Class 10

- Mathematics
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Biology
- Computer Applications
- History & Civics
- Geography
- Class 9
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