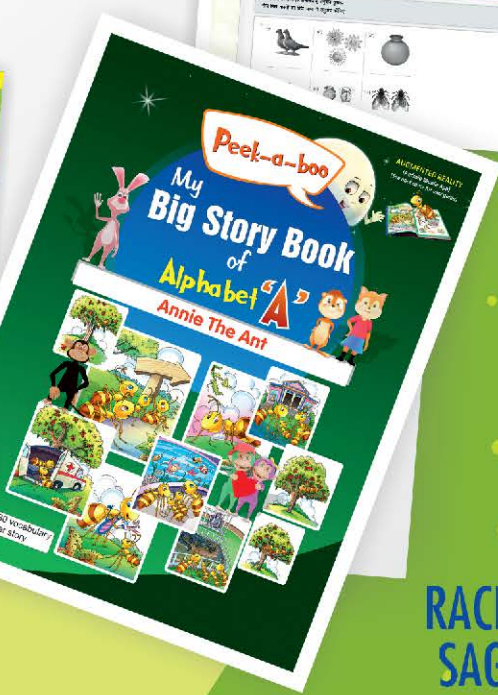
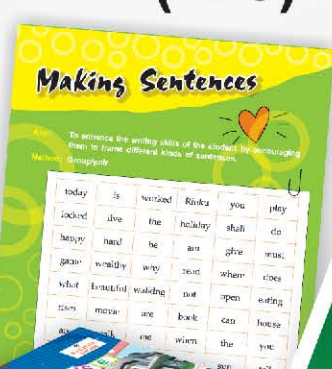
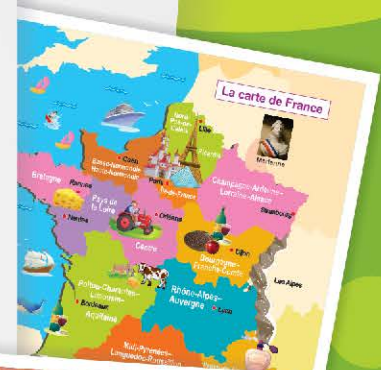


NEP Aligned Teachers' Resource Material

(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**) 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.

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.

CONTENTS

FOR KINDERGARTEN 3-22

Peek-a-boo/Happy Learning	4-22
• Happy Learning Pull-out worksheet A,B,C	4
• Educational Games (English, Hindi, Mathematics, EVS)	5-8
• Motivational Stickers Booklet	9
• Subject Charts (English, Hindi, Mathematics, EVS).....	10-16
• Classroom Charts	17
• Subject Table Calendars (English, Hindi, Mathematics)	18
• My Big Story Books of Alphabet	19-22

FOR PRIMARY & MIDDLE SCHOOLS 23-80

English	25-35
• English Pull-out worksheet (1 to 8).....	25
• Educational Games	26-29
• Educational Manipulatives (1 to 8)	30-31
• Motivational Stickers	32
• Educational Charts	33-35
Hindi	37-44
• Hindi Pull-out worksheet (1 to 8)	37
• Educational Games	38-41
• Educational Charts	42-44
• Motivational Stickers	44
Sanskrit	46-52
• Sanskrit Pull-out worksheet (5 to 8)	46
• Educational Games	47-49
• Educational Charts	50-52
• Motivational Stickers	52
French	54-59
• Educational Games	54-58
• Maps	59
• Motivational Stickers	59
Mathematics	61-66
• Mathematics Pull-out worksheet (1 to 8).....	61
• Educational Manipulatives	62-63
• Motivational Stickers	63
• Educational Charts	64-66
Science	68-71
• Science Pull-out worksheet (1 to 8).....	68
• Educational Charts	69-71
• Motivational Stickers	71
Social Science	73-80
• Social Science Pull-out worksheet (1 to 8).....	73
• Educational Manipulatives	74-75
• Motivational Stickers	75
• Educational Charts	76-79
Environmental Studies	80
• Environmental Studies Pull-out worksheet (1 to 5).....	80

Digital Content (Animated CDs) 81-83

• For Kindergarten	81
• For Primary to Middle Schools	82-83
• Senior Secondary Schools	83

Test Generator 84

Price List	1-8
-------------------------	------------

For Kindergarten

*Teaching
Aids*

**Level
A, B & C**



Pull-out Worksheets

Happy Learning

Hindi, English, Mathematics, Environmental Studies

Pull-out worksheets (A to C)

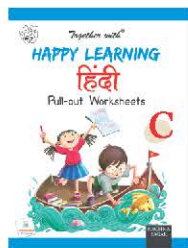
Hindi Pull-out worksheets (A,B,C)



Happy Learning
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets A



Happy Learning
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets B



Happy Learning
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*® Happy Learning 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 Learning
English
Pull-out Worksheets A



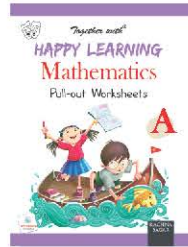
Happy Learning
English
Pull-out Worksheets B



Happy Learning
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*® Happy Learning 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.

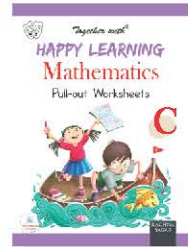
Mathematics Pull-out worksheets (A,B,C)



Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets A



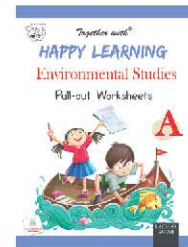
Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets B



Happy Learning
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*® Happy Learning 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 Learning
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets A



Happy Learning
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets B



Happy Learning
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*® Happy Learning 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 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

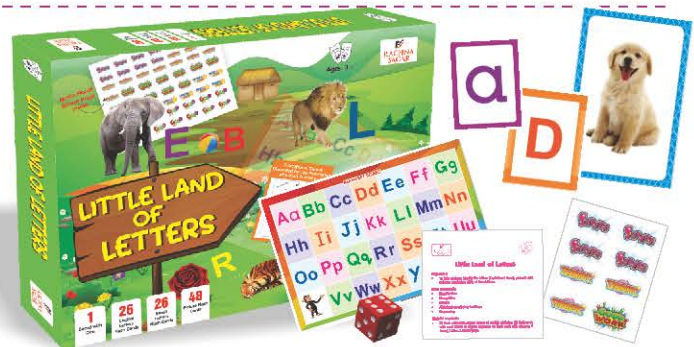
Ref : E 1 (A, B)

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)



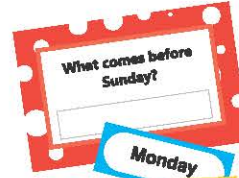
English Championship (Level C)

- 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
1 पासा
1 वर्णमाला बोर्ड
1 निर्देश-प्रपत्र
1 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

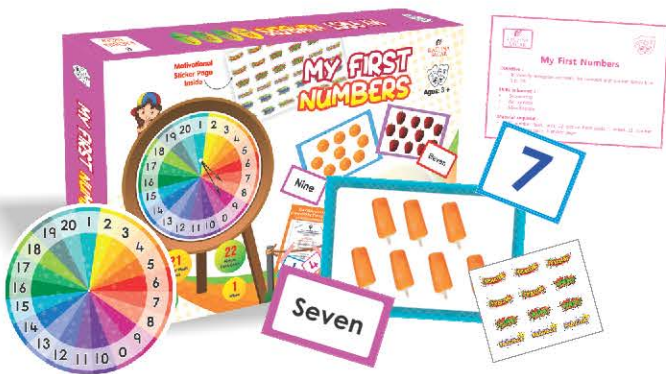
1 अभिप्रेरक स्टीकर

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

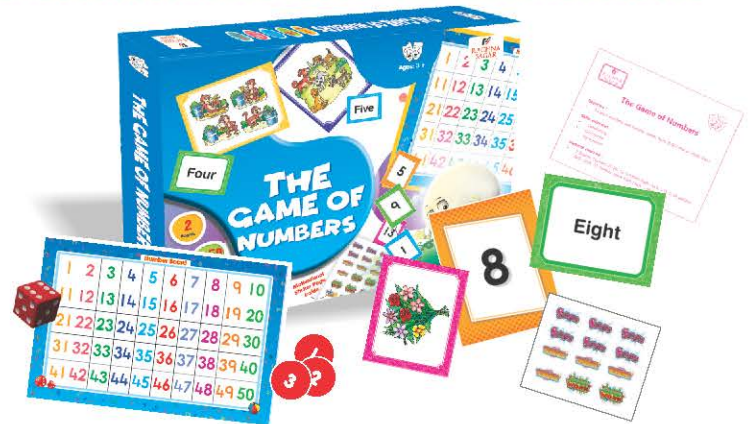
51 Number Name Flash Cards

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)

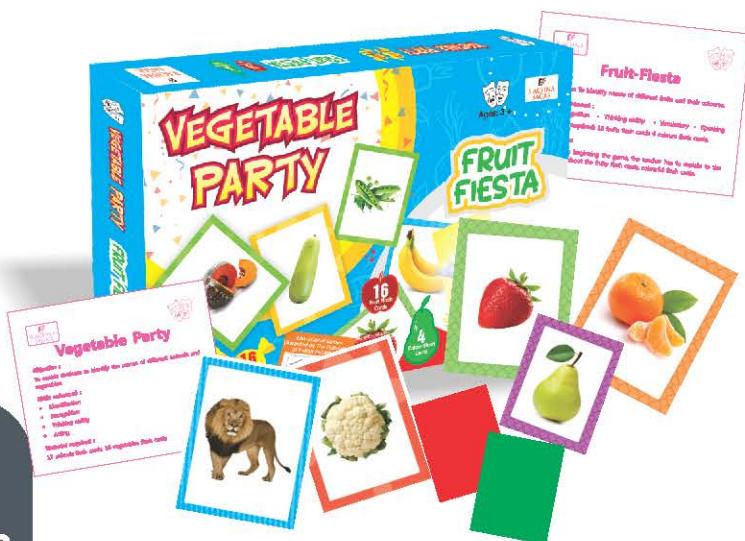


Vegetable Party, Fruit Fiesta (Level A, B)

- 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 behavior, 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		

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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				

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

ENGLISH

VOWEL 'a'

Sing with 'ad' Dad, dad, dad. He is my dad. Lad, lad, lad. My dad with a lad. Pad, pad, pad. The lad with a pad. Sad, sad, sad. He is sad.	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 ham 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 soft 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 cat 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.

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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 leg. 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.	

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

ENGLISH

VOWEL 'i'

Sing with 'ib'

Rib, rib, rib,
Look at the rib!

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 '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 can hid.

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 get 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 a 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.

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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'

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.

Cop, cop, cop,
My dad is a cop.

Hop, hop, hop,
Do not hop.

Map, map, map,
It is a map.

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 fox 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 tells it with joy.

It is Bob. Bob is fox. The fox on the cat. 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.

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

ENGLISH

VOWEL 'u'

Sing with 'ub'

Cub, cub, cub,
It is a cub.

Pub, pub, pub,
The 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,
Jan is yum.

Mum, mum, mum,
Please be mum.

Sing with 'un'

Sun, sun, sun,
Look of 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.

Out, out, out,
Do not out.

Story with vowel 'u'

It is my pup. My sup with a cub. They run in the sun. The cub in a hut. The pup on the rug. The cub with a gum.

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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		

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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 व्व	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

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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
 त थ द ध न
 प फ ब भ म
 य र ल व श ष
 स ह क्ष त्र ज्ञ श्र

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

हिंदी

मात्राएँ

अ घर चल
आ बादल आया-जल बरसाया
इ कलाकार का दिन
ई नानी की कहानी
उ एक थी बुलबुल...
ऊ भूखा कालू
ऋ वृक्ष
ॠ सबने कुछ किया
ए नौताल
ऐ जोरी छोड़ दी
औ नीरव सीरव
अं बंजर
अः गाँव

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

MATHEMATICS

NUMBERS 1 TO 50

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

MATHEMATICS

NUMBERS 1 TO 100

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

MATHEMATICS

SHAPES

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

MATHEMATICS

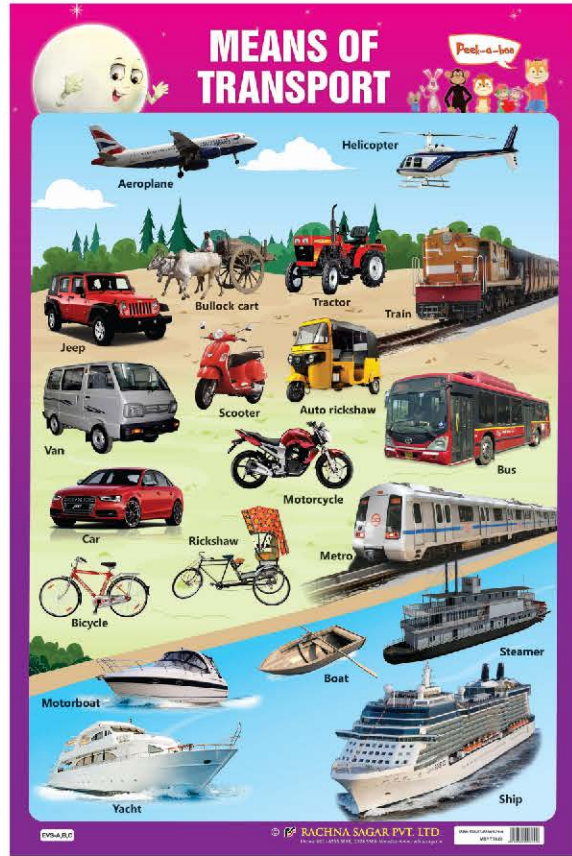
PRE-NUMBER CONCEPTS

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

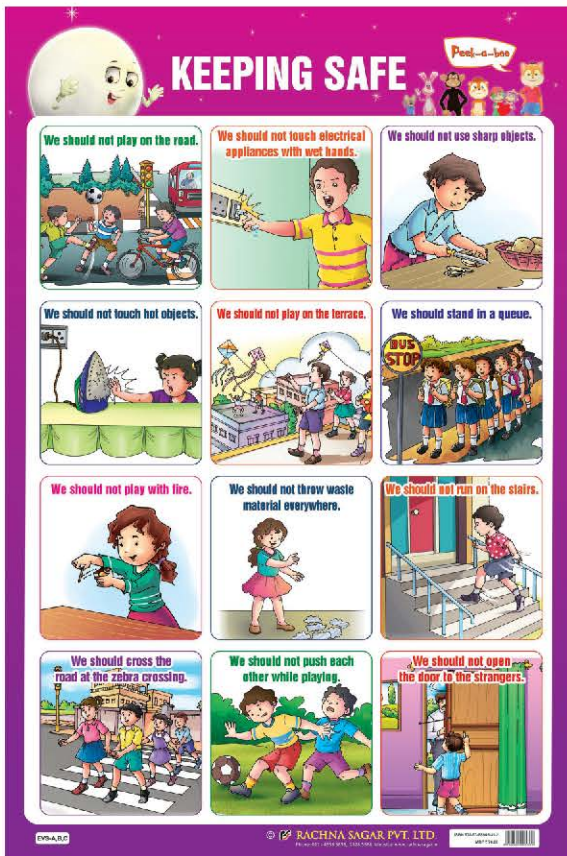
EVS



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.

Labels for surrounding parts: Face, Eye, Teeth, Ear, Nose, Mouth, Tongue, Lips, Neck, Chest, Hands, Arm, Knees, Feet, Legs, Toe.

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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.

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

EVS

ANIMALS

Animals shown: Cat, Goat, Rabbit, 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.

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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.

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

EVS

FRUITS

Apple Banana Mango Orange Guava
 Grapes Kiwi Strawberry Raspberry Peach
 Cherry Black Plum Plum Apricot Litchi
 Chikoo Grapefruit Pear Custard apple Pomegranate
 Muskmelon Watermelon Coconut Papaya Pineapple

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD. EVS 12

EVS

VEGETABLES

Tomato Potato Onion Cauliflower Cabbage
 Brinjal Turnip Carrot Bottle gourd Cucumber
 Bitter gourd Tinda Capsicum Peas Ginger
 Radish Ladies' fingers Lemon Corn Garlic
 Spinach Beans Fenugreek (Methi) Coriander Chillies
 Green onion Broccoli Beetroot Sweet potato Pumpkin
 Mint Colocasia Ridge gourd (Tori) Lotus stem Mushroom

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

EVS

FOODS

Fruits Vegetables Roti Rice Salad Paratha
 Pulao Chicken Fish Meat Soup Curd
 Milk Juice Ice cream Eggs Butter Bread
 Idli Samosa Poori Dhokla Pav Bhaji Dosa
 Rusk Chips Biscuits Sandwich Burger Cake
 Sweets Pizza Chocolate Dry Fruits Jam Pickle

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

EVS

COLOURS

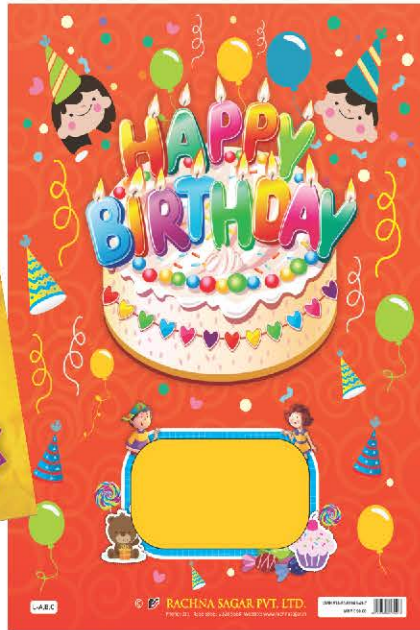
Red Yellow Green
 Orange Blue Pink
 Brown Purple Grey
 Black White

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

CLASSROOM CHARTS

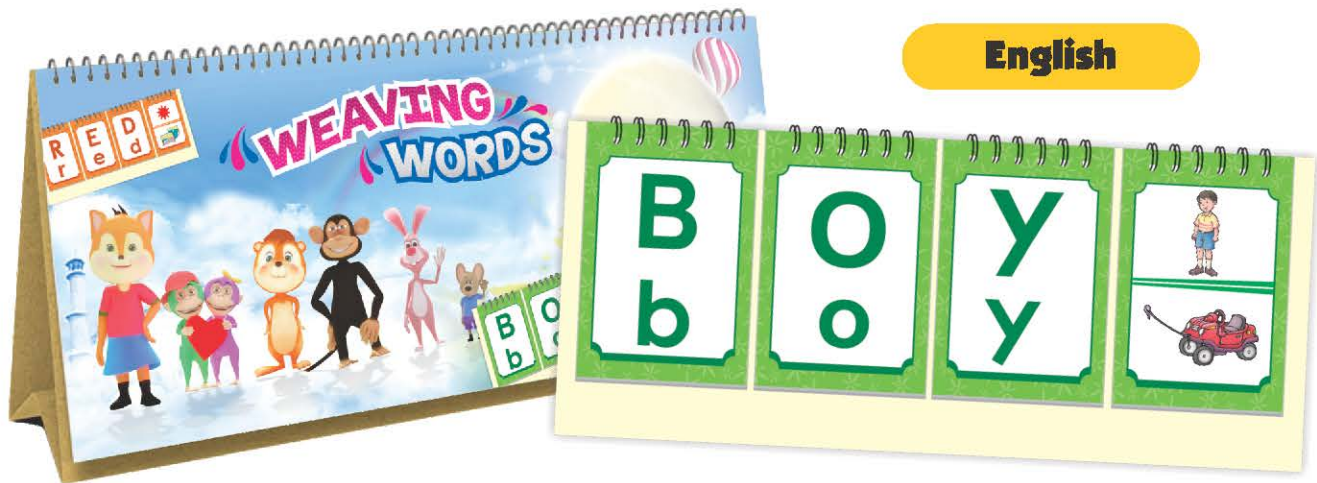
Size: 15" x 20"

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.



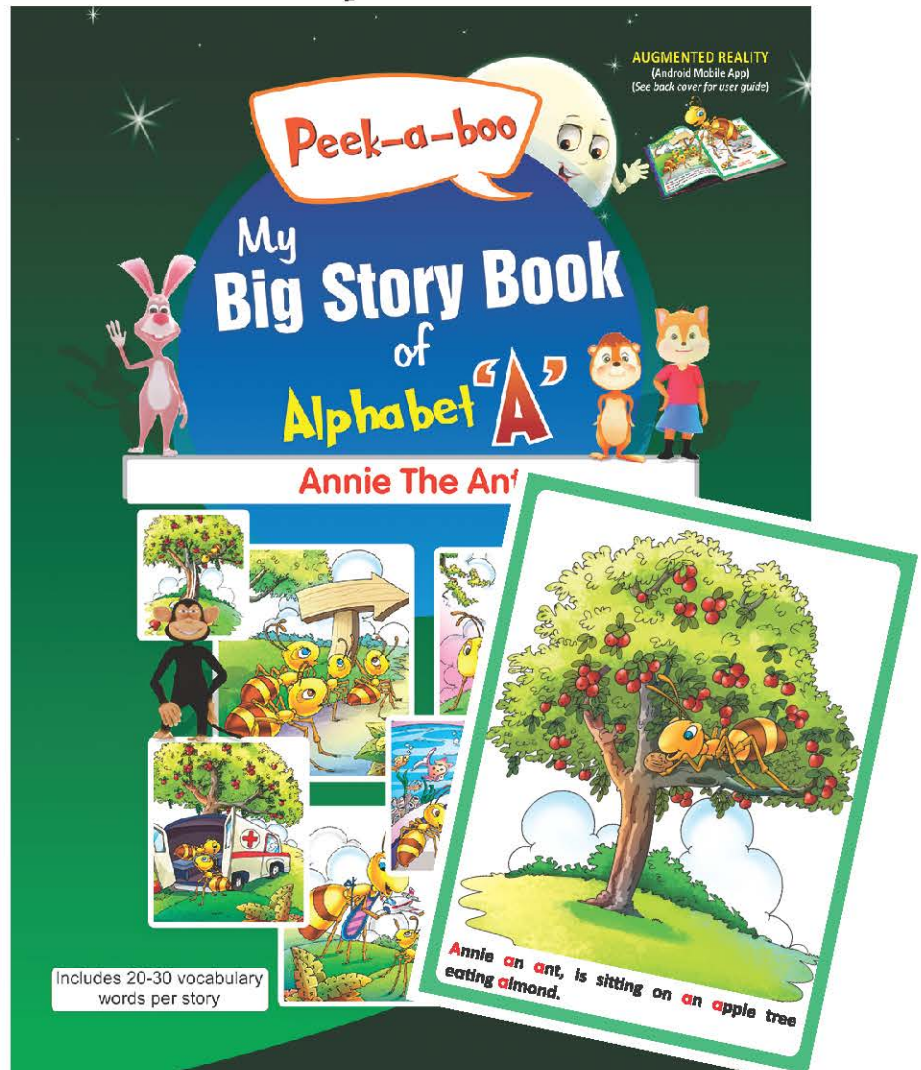
SUBJECT TABLE CALENDARS

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

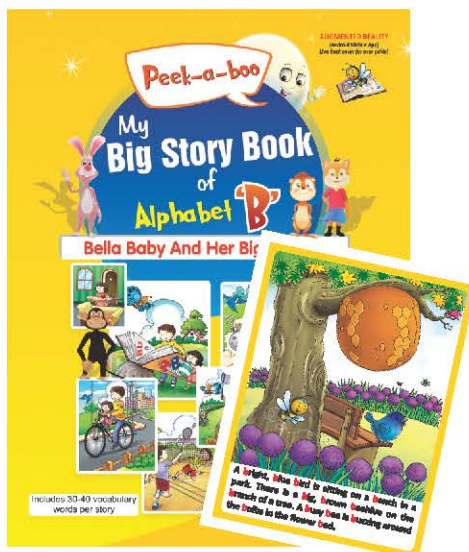


A prominent show-stealer is the large - sized 'My Big Book of Alphabet', (A to Z) that will be read and enjoyed by age-appropriate learners. The colourful pictures of letters leave an imprint on the young minds which remain etched in their memory.

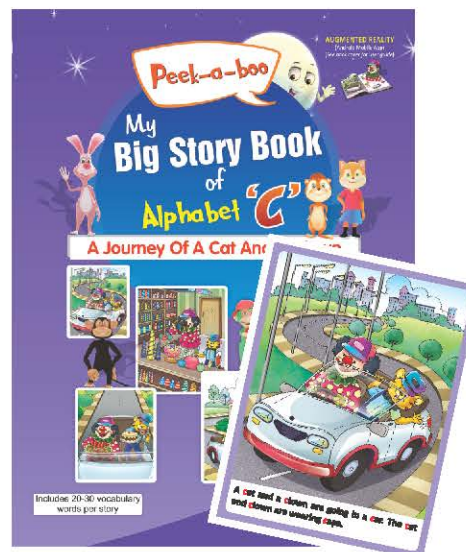
Alphabet A



Alphabet B



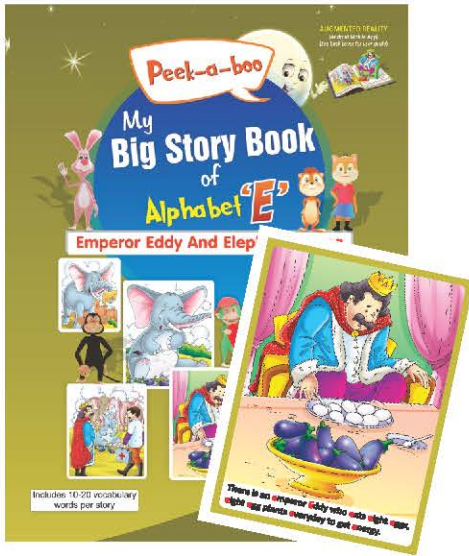
Alphabet C



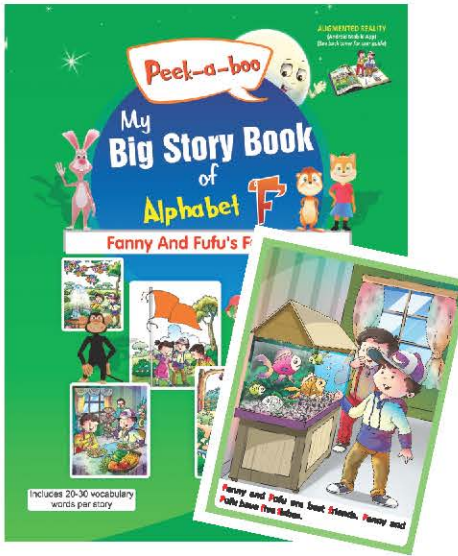
Alphabet D



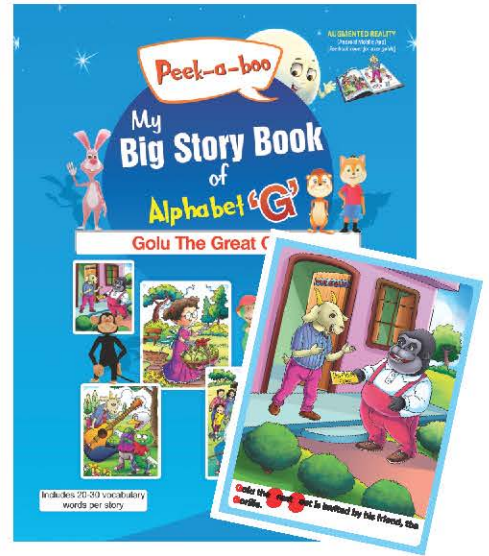
Alphabet E



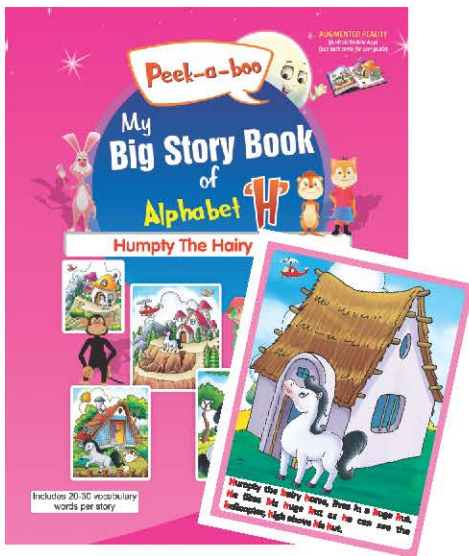
Alphabet F



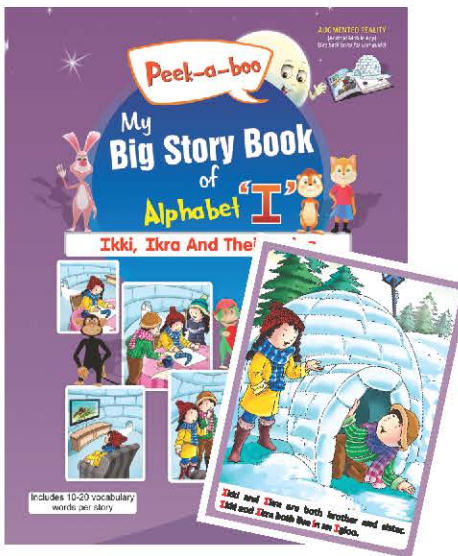
Alphabet G



Alphabet H



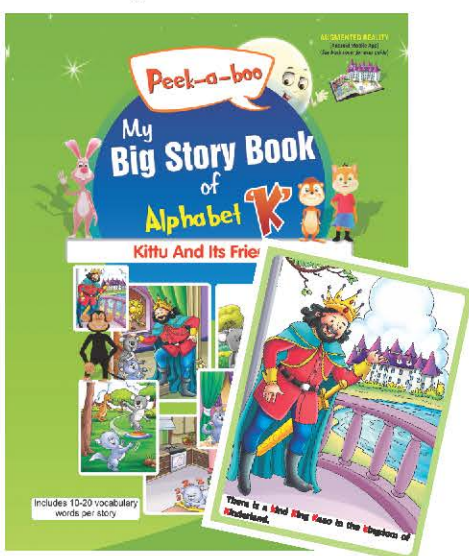
Alphabet I



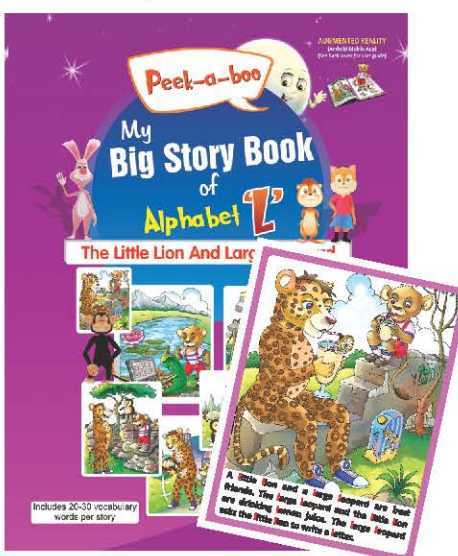
Alphabet J



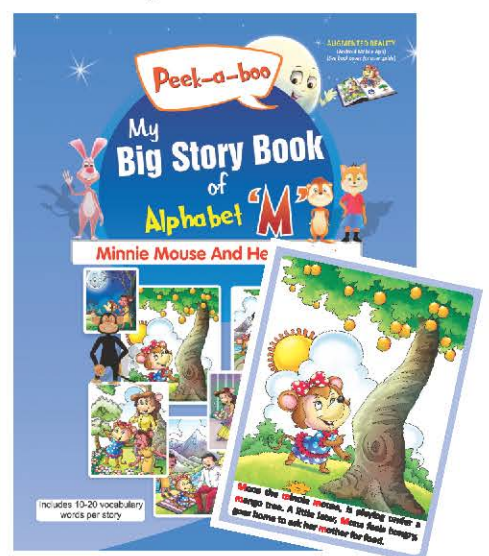
Alphabet K



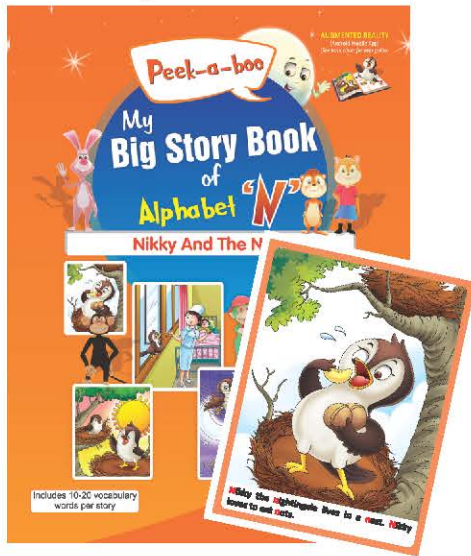
Alphabet L



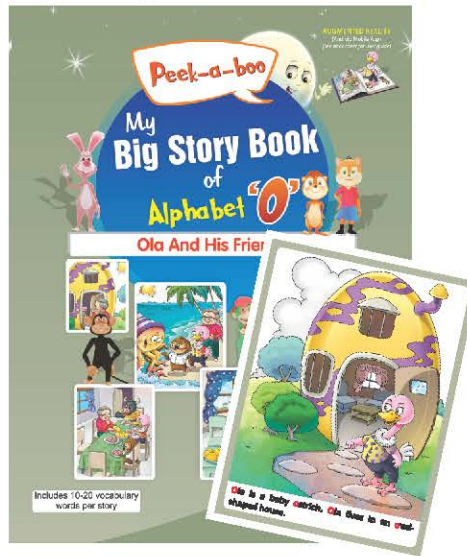
Alphabet M



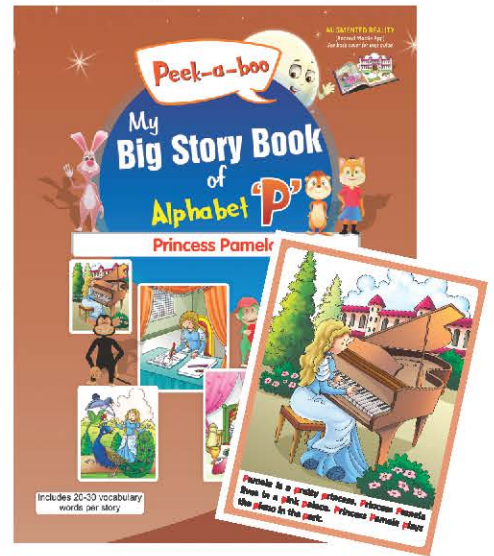
Alphabet N



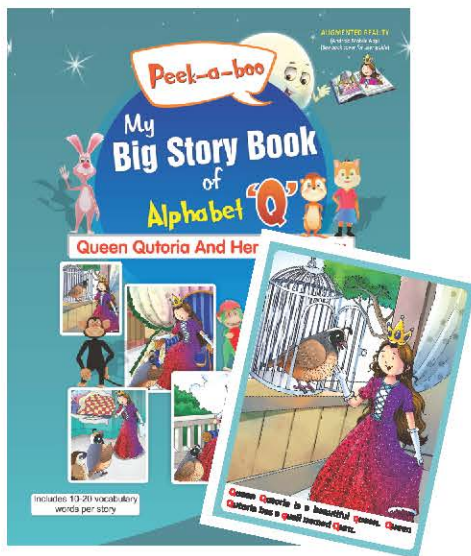
Alphabet O



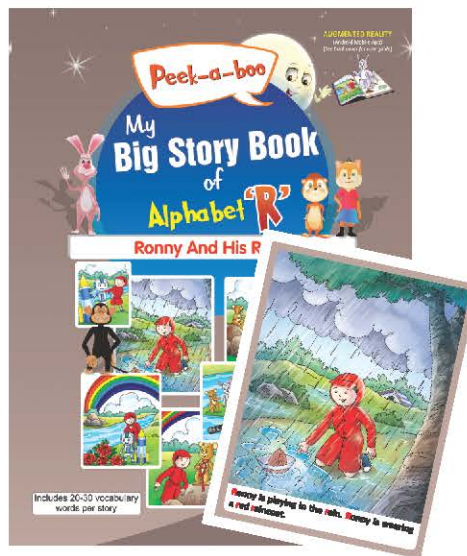
Alphabet P



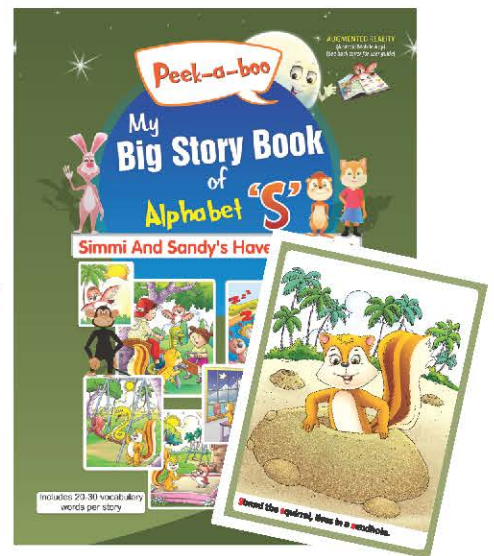
Alphabet Q



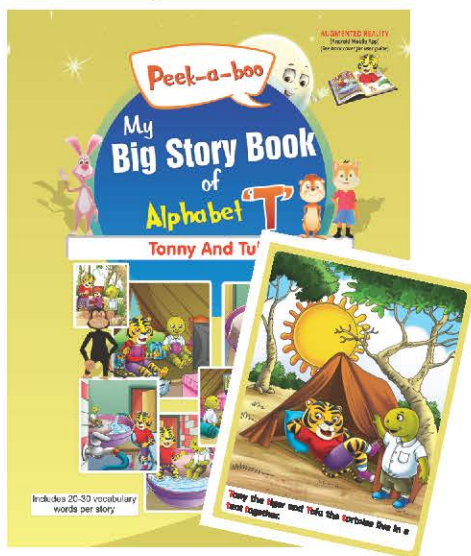
Alphabet R



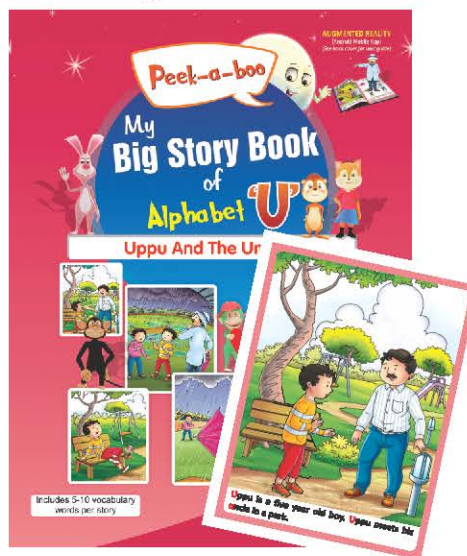
Alphabet S



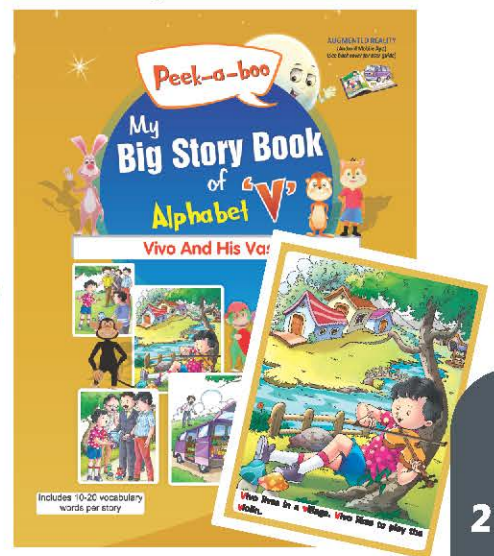
Alphabet T



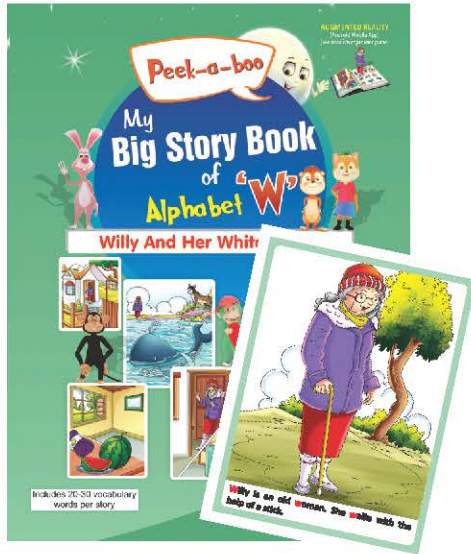
Alphabet U



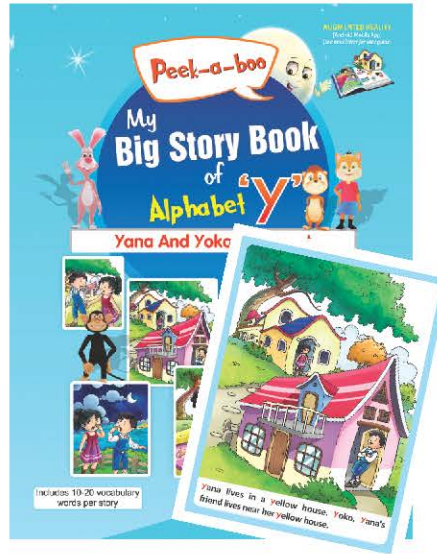
Alphabet V



Alphabet W



Alphabet Y



Alphabet Z



Vocabulary Pages

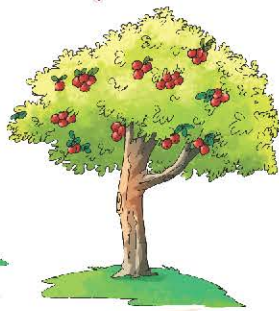
'A' Vocabulary



Annie an ant



Apple



Apple tree



Axe



Ambulance



Anna's aunt wearing apron



Arm

'B' Vocabulary



Bright blue bird



Bench



Big brown beehive



Branch



Bee



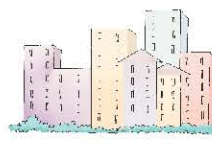
Bella baby



Black bicycle



Big boy



Buildings



Big brown bear



Bell



Blue bus

**For Primary &
Middle Schools**

*Teaching
Aids*



**Classes
1 to 8**



Pull-out Worksheets

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

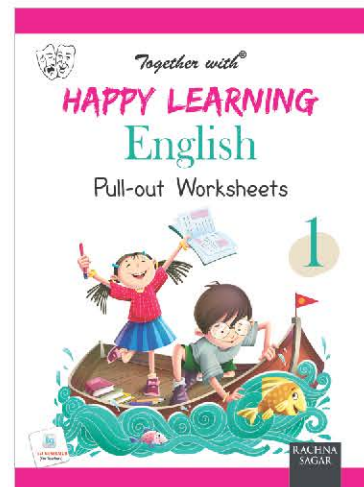
Children are participants in learning and not just passive receivers of a predetermined dose of knowledge. Keeping this view at the centre, the series *Together with* Happy Learning English Pull-out Worksheets 1 to 8 has been structured to meet the requirements of students in the Primary School classes.

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

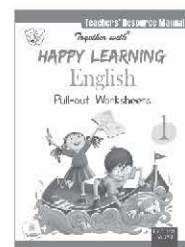
Happy Learning English Pull-out Worksheets 6

Happy Learning English Pull-out Worksheets 7

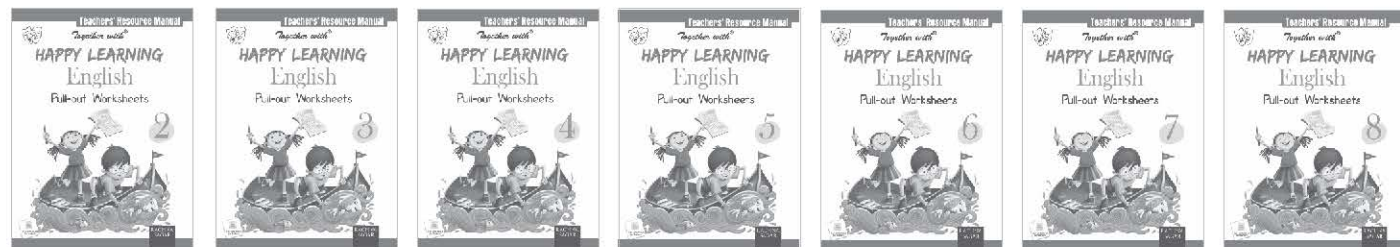
Happy Learning English Pull-out Worksheets 8

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 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

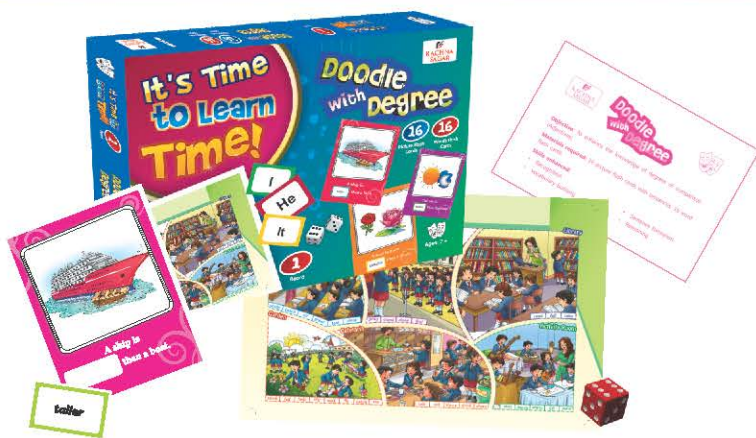
How? Where? When? The Action is Done! Sentence Builder

- 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

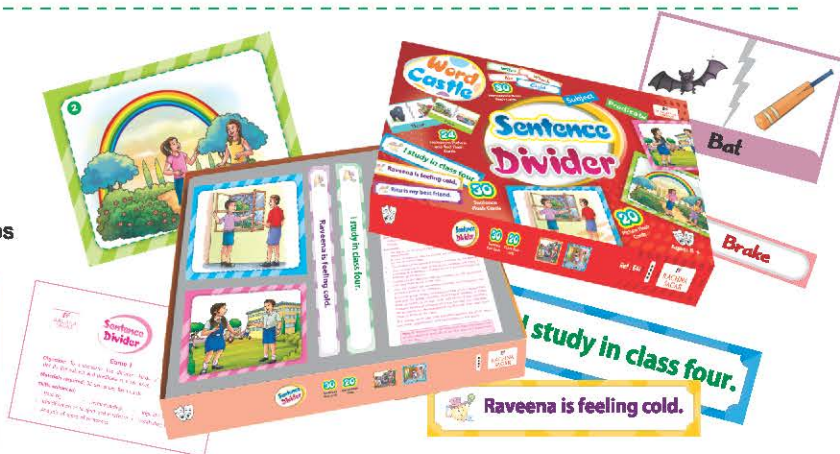
Ref : E33

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

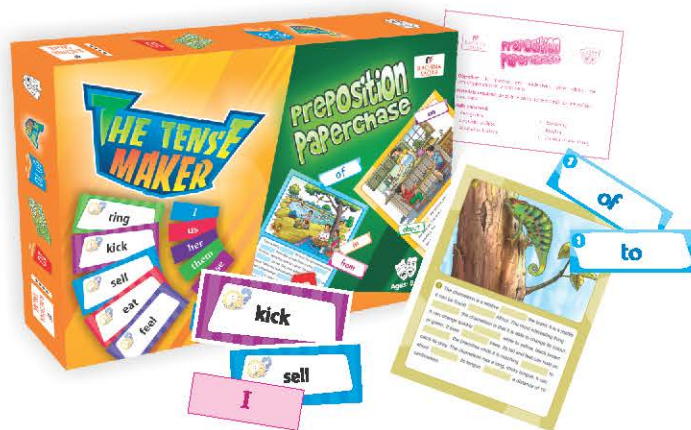


The Tense Maker Preposition Paperchase (Class 4)

- 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 Fix-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



Making Sentences

Making Sentences

Aim: To enhance the writing skills of the student by encouraging them to frame different kinds of sentences.

Method: Group/pair

today	is	worked	Rinzu	you
locked	live	the	holiday	shall
happy	hard	he	am	give
game	wealthy	why	read	when
what	beautiful	walking	not	op
rises	movie	are	book	
are	walk	me	when	
went	this	going	I	
go	a	to	listen	

Cut the boxes with words and letters and use them to make meaningful sentences. All kinds of sentences: Assertive, interrogative, Imperative, etc. The group that makes the most sentences in the given time will win.

English-4

Puzzle

Puzzle

Cut, join, and paste the pieces on a blank page together to get the picture of a famous story. Then using your imagination, narrate the story in the class. Take the help of the hints given.

Hints for the Narration:

- Can you identify the story?
- What happened to the girl in the story?
- What do you learn from the story?

English-4

Word Skill

WORD SKILL

The game will be played in turn. First of all, the dice will be rolled by the player and the number of spaces will be moved forward. After that, I will ask you a question from the category on which the dice lands. If by chance the dice lands on '50-50', you can choose the category of your choice. If you are not able to answer the question within the set time-limit, you will have to go back to the beginning.

Here are some examples to help you start with the questions.

- The words that rhyme with *flair, melody, famous, loud, bike, etc.*
- The words that begin with the digraphs *sh, ch, bl, br, cl, fl, fr, etc.*
- The words that end with the digraphs *ng, ch, ll, th, sh, ck, ke, etc.*
- The words that have *ai, aw, ew, ow, ea, ee, oo, etc.*
- Quick/fast synonyms *loud, fast, etc.*

END	What is the past form of?	50-50	Ask a question	What is a plural?	What part of speech?
Move back 5 steps	50-50	How do you spell it?	50-50	Make a negative sentence	Ask a question
How do you spell it?	Say an imperative	Words that have the same sound in the middle	Roll the dice again	Words that end with	Synonyms
Move forward by 4 steps	Antonyms	What is a plural?	What part of speech?	Synonyms	What the form?
Roll the dice again	How do you spell it?	The words that sound the same	Words that rhyme	Roll back	
Start	Synonyms	Opposites	Words that rhyme	Roll back	

Rotate the Wheel

ROTATE THE WHEEL

Aim: To improve vocabulary and sentence-making skills of the student.

Method: Group/Individual

How to play: A number code has been assigned to two letters of the alphabet.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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

Rotate the wheel any number of times, say 2, 3, 4, 5, or even 6. Think of the words beginning with the letters that the number shown through the wheel represent, e.g. if the number is 7, then you must say words starting with G and T. Remember, the words must belong to a common category such as animals, colours and eatables. In the above example, one can say animals' name such as giraffe, tiger.

Students can even frame meaningful sentences, e.g. if the wheel more than once, the students in a group must write down words given letters as per the number code to make a meaningful sentence if the numbers are 8, 9, 7 or 3. The sentence is:

Note: Here, the students have to write down words beginning with G and T.

English-5

Smiley Review

Smiley Review

Smiley Review is a great game to review when you have almost finished studying a topic. Divide the class into groups of 4 students. The group leader will have to spin a wheel for every group member to determine if they will have to:

- Supply a synonym
- Supply an antonym
- Spell a word
- Frame a question
- Frame a sentence
- Add a prefix
- Add a suffix
- Tell a word meaning

If the pointer stops at 'SMILEY', they get an extra point and just spin the wheel again.

If the pointer stops at 'MISS A TURN', the student misses her/his turn.

Here's an example for you: On spinning the wheel:

Word	Humour
Word meaning	The quality of being amusing
Synonym	Comedy
Antonym	Seriousness
Frame a question	Is humour a character trait of a person?
Frame a sentence	Wit and humour go hand in hand.
Prefix	Ill humour
Suffix	Humourless

Note: The teacher will have to prepare required cards with words or any word may be picked for the game (according to the unit/chapter completed).

14

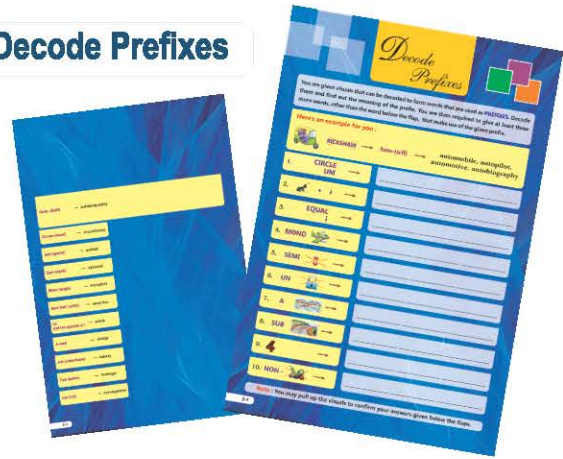
EDUCATIONAL MANIPULATIVES & MOTIVATIONAL STICKERS (6 TO 8)

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 behavior, hard work and discipline with positive encouraging messages.

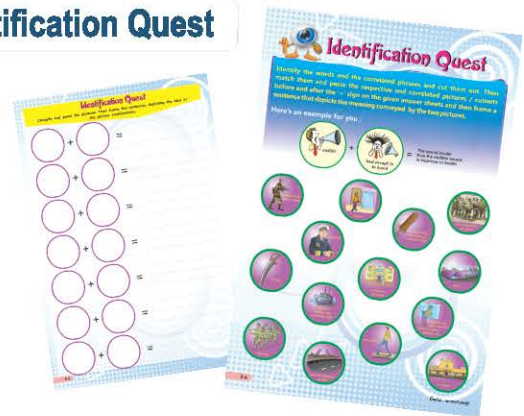
English Educational Manipulatives Cover



Decode Prefixes



Identification Quest



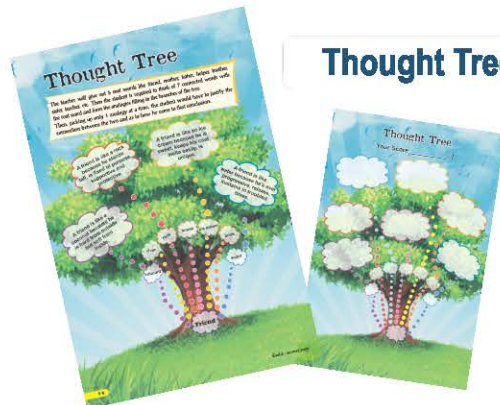
Skit it Up!



Roll, Play and Frame



Thought Tree



Motivational Stickers



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 specified) is known as a common noun. Examples: girl, country, goodness, cat, etc.

A girl is playing with a teddy bear. The book is on the table. The person lives in the house. A dog barks at a dog. The Taj Mahal is a historical monument. The Gateway of India is in Mumbai.

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: Mumbai, Sri Lanka, The Gateway of India, etc.

Collective Noun

A noun that refers to a collection or a number of people, animals or things grouped together. For example, a committee will be known as a collective noun. Examples: herd, team, family, band, bouquet, etc.

Her team is a member of Rowers for her matches. A herd of cows in the field. The business is searching for a partner locally. A committee is discussing the matter.

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: joy, love, strength, beauty, harmony, etc.

It is good to be honest and to tell the truth. I enjoyed the concert and pulled the trigger. I enjoyed the concert and pulled the trigger.

NOUN GENDER

A category of nouns that indicates whether a person or animal we are referring to is 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.

I spotted a white bull. My uncle is a doctor. A lion has a mane around its neck. I have seen a lion at the zoo.

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, sister, woman, actress, etc.

A cow gives us milk. My aunt is a teacher. I have seen a woman at the zoo.

Common gender

A noun that denotes either a male or a female is said to be of the common gender. A common gender can be used for a male or female. Examples: doctor, policeman, etc.

The doctor has advised me to take rest. He is a driver. A child is playing with a football in the park.

Neuter gender

A noun that denotes something that is neither male nor female is said to be of the neuter gender. Examples: computer, table, car, etc.

Computers have brought about drastic changes in our lives. A table sits in the room. We like the ocean in summer.

NOUN NUMBERS

Nouns are said to be singular when they denote a single number and plural when they denote more than one (many).

Singular Nouns

Nouns that cannot be counted are called uncountable nouns. They do not have singular or plural forms. The quality of uncountable nouns can be increased either with units of measure, we refer to as one and kilograms or with containers such as some, many, little, a lot, etc. Examples: rice, oil, one kilogram, two kilograms of sugar, some milk, little rice, etc. Also countable nouns such as apples, apples (apples), oranges, oranges (oranges), etc. are called countable nouns.

There dogs are here. I love a house. I have a boy, please. The boy of the team is always winning. How much rice do you want? I like to make tea. I drink plenty of water daily.

Plural Nouns

Nouns that can be counted are called countable nouns. They do not have singular or plural forms. The quality of countable nouns can be increased either with units of measure, we refer to as one and kilograms or with containers such as some, many, little, a lot, etc. Examples: rice, oil, one kilogram, two kilograms of sugar, some milk, little rice, etc. Also countable nouns such as apples, apples (apples), oranges, oranges (oranges), etc. are called countable nouns.

There dogs are here. I love a house. I have a boy, please. The boy of the team is always winning. How much rice do you want? I like to make tea. I drink plenty of water daily.

PRONOUNS

Words that are used in place of nouns, for example I, we, you, he, she, they, him, her, it, them, theirs, hers, his and mine, etc. are called 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, she, it, he, she, it, you, you, you.

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

Do you know them?

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.

That dog is mine.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Pronouns that are used to point people or objects like this, those, that and those are called Demonstrative Pronouns. They are either singular or plural.

Singular: this, that.

Plural: these, those.

This is a cup of tea.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Some 'wh' words that are used to ask questions such as who, which, whose, what, or whom, etc. are called Interrogative Pronouns.

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

What happened to the child?

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, herself, etc.

Plural: themselves, ourselves, yourselves, etc.

Read your lessons yourself.

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.

Who found the lost dog? Whom have I met at school that my mother got angry with?

EMPHASIS PRONOUNS

The words that are used to stress over an action in a particular sentence and pointing the subject and have the same forms like that of Relative pronouns, such as myself, himself/herself, ourselves, yourself, ourselves, themselves, itself and call the Emphasis Pronouns.

Example: We ourselves tossed the ball.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Words that used to refer to people or things without any specific details, what they are in sentences like all, many, few, more, some, both are called Indefinite Pronouns.

Example: Some of the boys greeted their friend.

DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

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

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

ADJECTIVES

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

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY

ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY describe the quality or condition of persons or things. Examples: happy, honest, difficult, ugly, beautiful, etc.

ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY

ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY tell the quantity of persons or things. They are known as quantifiers. Examples: one, two, many, etc.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER indicate the exact number of persons or things. Examples: one, two, many, etc.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER indicate the exact number of persons or things. Examples: one, two, many, etc.

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER indicate the exact number of persons or things. Examples: one, two, many, etc.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER indicate the exact number of persons or things. Examples: one, two, many, etc.

ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY

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

EXAMPLE: Fatima 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 quantifiers.

EXAMPLE: There are all the horses in the stable.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER

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

EXAMPLE: My jersey number is the Annual School Sports Meet is 27.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

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

EXAMPLE: That horse 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 adjectives.

EXAMPLE: Which program are in the TV show tomorrow?

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

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

EXAMPLE: This are my friends.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

POSITIVE DEGREE

No comparison is made in this form of adjective.

EXAMPLE: Mira 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 Mira.

SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

Compares between more than two things or groups.

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

EXAMPLE: Mira is the tallest girl.

VERBS

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

Action

Example: Arun is pulling a rope.

Being

Example: I am a good boy.

Possession

Example: Lina has a doll.

Some of the most commonly used verbs are:

Run

Shout

Throw

Stand

Walk

Read

Write

Play

Sill

Sleep

Kinds of Verb

Transitive / Intransitive

Transitive: A verb that requires an object.

Intransitive: A verb that does not require an object.

Example: I walked to school.

Auxiliary / Main verb

Auxiliary: These are 14 (in all) verbs.

Main verb: All verbs, including auxiliary verbs are main verbs.

Example: We will, can, may, shall, must, ought to, have, would, could, might, should, used to, do.

Regular Verbs: Regular verbs are the verbs which have 'ed' or 's' form in their past and past participle forms. Examples: walk, live, climb, paint, taste, act, play, etc.

Irregular Verbs: These verbs do not follow the normal pattern of forming past and past participle forms. Examples: walk, live, climb, paint, taste, act, play, 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 will walk to school.
You	You studied on the floor.	You study on the floor.	You will study 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: She 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.

33

ADVERBS

An adverb tells us more about the verb in a sentence. Example: The child cried **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. It is usually placed after the main verb or after the object of the verb.</p> <p>EXAMPLE Rohan runs fast.</p> <p>More examples: They quickly, quietly or slowly well, usually, happily, actively, easily, 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: They gathered outside, towards, backward, clockwise, here, there, inside, around.</p>	<p>ADVERBS OF TIME Tells when an action takes place. 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, today, tomorrow, at last, once, 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, at least, 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 Arpit is a very hard working girl.</p> <p>More examples: Almost, mostly, quite, not, too, enough, hardly, very, out, more, etc.</p>	<p>INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS Asks questions. It is placed at the beginning of the clause/sentences.</p> <p>EXAMPLE Where is the family going?</p> <p>More examples: Who, 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: late (near the end of a period of time) Adverb: late (not/ almost not) (not/ almost not)</p>	<p>Some adverbs have exactly the same form as adjectives.</p> <p>Examples: 1. This is a fast driver. (Adjective) 2. This driver is fast. (Adverb)</p>
--	---	--

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>
--	---	--

PUNCTUATION AND CAPITAL LETTERS

A punctuation is a mark of instruction 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, they are used to convey meaning, purpose and sense. Examples:

- What are you looking for, James?
- 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 to end a sentence or a part of a sentence. Examples: The boy is tall and handsome. Please be on time completing my project. (request) After the initials of a person's name. Example: Mr. Sharma. In an abbreviation. Example: M.B.S. and M.A. are abbreviations of Master of Business Studies and Master of Arts, respectively. Example: 7th June 2024. In an address. Example: www.techgagan.in. In a telephone number. Example: I will be home at 8:00. More examples: Mr. C.M. Talwar is an M.A. in English. Example: My father bought pens, pencils, erasers and crayons for me. I read off a quote after a reporting verb in direct speech. Example: The teacher said, "The Sun rises in the East". To separate the question from the rest of the sentence. Example: This car is expensive, isn't it? To separate the dependent clause from the main clause in compound sentences. Example: When it rains, I will leave the room and go to school. After the words 'he' or 'she' answers. Example: Yes, I was the pilot. To separate two independent clauses. Example: M.A. is a B.A. etc. To separate the day, month and year. Example: June 7, 2025, August 1, 1994, etc. To separate an introductory phrase from the rest of the sentence. Example: After the dinner, I went out for a stroll. More examples: Being late, such as late for class, going to school late, being late for work, etc. Last summer, our family went to Goa.</p>	<p>Mark of Interrogation (?) The question mark is used at the end of an interrogative sentence. It is used after a question. More examples: Have you seen the book? This shirt is blue, isn't it?</p>	<p>Mark of Exclamation (!) The exclamation mark is used at the end of an exclamatory sentence. Example: What a beautiful scene! After an interjection. Example: Huh! Don't talk. More examples: Wow! It is a sight!</p>
<p>Comma (,) A comma is the shortest pause. It is used to separate items in a list. Example: I will be home at 8:00. To separate the question from the rest of the sentence. Example: This car is expensive, isn't it? To separate the dependent clause from the main clause in compound sentences. Example: When it rains, I will leave the room and go to school. After the words 'he' or 'she' answers. Example: Yes, I was the pilot. To separate two independent clauses. Example: M.A. is a B.A. etc. To separate the day, month and year. Example: June 7, 2025, August 1, 1994, etc. To separate an introductory phrase from the rest of the sentence. Example: After the dinner, I went out for a stroll. More examples: Being late, such as late for class, going to school late, being late for work, etc. Last summer, our family went to Goa.</p>	<p>Semicolon (;) The semicolon separates parts which are stronger than a comma but weaker than a full stop. It is used to join two independent clauses. Example: She wanted a red shirt, but she wanted a green shirt. To separate an introductory clause before the main clause. Example: Pratik was not well for a week, however he got far and well on the stage. To separate two independent clauses. Example: My favourite teachers are Mr. Sharma, Mr. Singh, Mrs. Kulkarni, Mr. Kulkarni, my maths teacher and Mr. Sharma, my computer teacher. More examples: We should have told you, we should not tell it story. I can read English, I can read Hindi, I can read Urdu, I can read Persian. I should have told you, I should not tell it story.</p>	<p>Colon (:) The colon acts as a pause, which introduces related information. The colon is used to introduce a list. Example: You need the following items for the art class: pen, pencil, paper, colour and crayons. To separate two independent clauses. Example: My father started at 8 A.M. To separate a title and its subtitle. Example: My grandfather always says, "Never tell a lie". To separate a label and its value in the ratio of 4:1 for mixing blue. More examples: The leader said, "I shall be the best leader." The leader said, "I shall be the best leader." The leader said, "I shall be the best leader."</p>
<p>Hyphen (-) A hyphen is a shorter dash. It is used to separate two independent clauses. Example: My father is a doctor, and my mother is a teacher. To separate the parts of a compound word. Example: She is a four-year-old girl. To separate the parts of a fraction, compound number, or number of lines. Example: Three-fourths, ten-twenty, staircase down, etc. To separate the parts of a name. Example: The boy is ten-eight years old. To separate the parts of a name. Example: The boy is ten-eight years old. To separate the parts of a name. Example: The boy is ten-eight years old.</p>	<p>Apostrophe (') Apostrophe is used to show possession. Example: The boy's book. To separate the parts of a name. Example: The boy is ten-eight years old. To separate the parts of a name. Example: The boy is ten-eight years old.</p>	<p>Quotation Marks (") Quotation marks are used to quote the words spoken by someone. Example: "I shall be the best leader." To separate a title and its subtitle. Example: My grandfather always says, "Never tell a lie". To separate a label and its value in the ratio of 4:1 for mixing blue. More examples: The leader said, "I shall be the best leader." The leader said, "I shall be the best leader." The leader said, "I shall be the best leader."</p>
<p>Dash (-) A dash is used to introduce a pause before an explanation in the middle of a sentence. Example: My father is a doctor, and my mother is a teacher. To separate the parts of a compound word. Example: She is a four-year-old girl. To separate the parts of a fraction, compound number, or number of lines. Example: Three-fourths, ten-twenty, staircase down, etc. To separate the parts of a name. Example: The boy is ten-eight years old. To separate the parts of a name. Example: The boy is ten-eight years old.</p>	<p>Ellipsis (...) An ellipsis is used to indicate that a sentence or a part of a sentence is incomplete. Example: I shall be the best leader. To separate the parts of a compound word. Example: She is a four-year-old girl. To separate the parts of a fraction, compound number, or number of lines. Example: Three-fourths, ten-twenty, staircase down, etc. To separate the parts of a name. Example: The boy is ten-eight years old. To separate the parts of a name. Example: The boy is ten-eight years old.</p>	<p>Quotation Marks (") Quotation marks are used to quote the words spoken by someone. Example: "I shall be the best leader." To separate a title and its subtitle. Example: My grandfather always says, "Never tell a lie". To separate a label and its value in the ratio of 4:1 for mixing blue. More examples: The leader said, "I shall be the best leader." The leader said, "I shall be the best leader." The leader said, "I shall be the best leader."</p>

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>	<p>Past Tense Describes an action that took place at some point of time in the past or conditions that existed in the past. It has four forms. They are Simple Past, Past Continuous, Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous. Example: He wrote in a notebook.</p>		
<p>Simple Present subject + present form of the verb (s/es with the 3rd person singular subject) Simple Present tense is used to express: • a habitual action Example: Anur always goes for a walk in the morning. • a universal truth Example: The Sun rises in the East. • a future action that has a fixed schedule 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: • going 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 Inter-school Badminton Trophy.</p>	<p>Present Perfect Continuous subject + has/ have + been + ing form of the verb Present Perfect Continuous tense is used to express: • 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>
<p>Simple Past subject + past form of the verb Example: I went to Paris last year.</p>	<p>Past Continuous subject + was/ were + ing form of the verb Past Continuous is used to express: • to express an action that was in progress at some point of time in the past Example: Arun and Prateek were performing in the dance class. • to express an action that continued when another took place Example: The students stopped talking when the teacher was entering in the class. • to express the continuity of two or more actions at the same time in the past Example: Kavita was doing her homework while her brother was watching TV. • to describe a past event which is often repeated Example: Sanjay was always playing with others during the recess period. • in polite questions about how a period of time was spent Example: What were you doing when Neha called?</p>	<p>Past Perfect subject + had + past participle form of the verb Past Perfect tense is used to express: • to describe an action completed before a definite moment in the past Example: Payal had put her photo in a frame. • to describe an action in the past which was completed before another action began in the past Example: The bell had gone when they entered the school. • an unfulfilled desire of the past Example: If she had practised hard, she would have won the competition.</p>	<p>Past Perfect Continuous subject + had + been + ing form of the verb Past Perfect Continuous is used to express: • an action that began in the past and had continued up to that moment and was still in progress at the moment or had recently finished. Example: Miss Sheetal had been teaching English in the class. • an action which is already finished but its effect/result persists Example: My mother was tired because she had been cooking for long hours.</p>
<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: • 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 indicate 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: • 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>

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 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: It can rain today.
It can fall.

Could: ability in the past, polite request, permission

Examples:
past ability: Babes could ride very fast on his computer.
polite request: Could you please read 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 you!

Might: remote/light 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 actions: Sachin will come tomorrow.
intention: I will finish making the lesson on Friday.
request: Will you please give this book to Maya?
promise: I will definitely give the 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 car 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 weather.

Need: necessity

Examples:
necessity: I need to 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

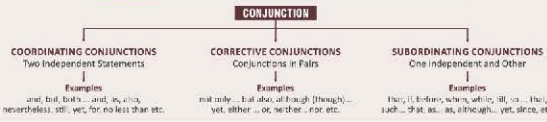
Example:
We dare not to dirty this park.

Had better: stronger than should/ought to

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

CONJUNCTIONS

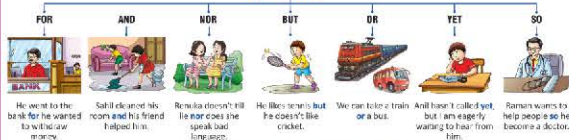
A conjunction is a word that joins two or more words, phrases, clauses or sentences.



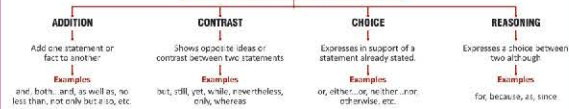
COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

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.

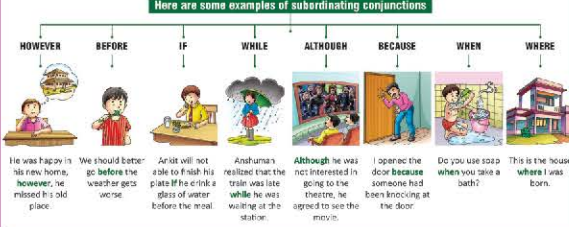


TYPES OF COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS



SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

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



PARTS OF SPEECH

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

<p>NOUN</p> <p>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: Diji, Delhi, tiger, book, beauty, honesty, etc.</p> <p>EXAMPLE My friends are always cheerful.</p> <p>EXAMPLE Ran likes to read books.</p>	<p>PRONOUN</p> <p>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.</p> <p>EXAMPLE They are playing hide-and-seek.</p> <p>EXAMPLE This is Sarah. She is my best friend.</p>	<p>VERB</p> <p>A verb is a 'doing' word which tells us more about a person or a thing's action, the state of being, or possession. Examples: go, come, write, walk, do, read, climb, run, be, have, etc.</p> <p>EXAMPLE Students are returning books to the library.</p> <p>EXAMPLE My father has a big cat.</p>
<p>ADJECTIVE</p> <p>An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. Examples: beautiful, lovely, good, five, seventh, etc.</p> <p>EXAMPLE The two girls are playing badminton.</p> <p>EXAMPLE Shreya is wearing a lovely dress.</p>	<p>PREPOSITION</p> <p>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.</p> <p>EXAMPLE The pen is on the table.</p> <p>EXAMPLE The cat is under the table.</p>	<p>ADVERB</p> <p>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 frequently. Examples: patiently, here, now, daily, always, absolutely, etc.</p> <p>EXAMPLE We should wait patiently for our turn.</p> <p>EXAMPLE Anil and Soma are flying kites happily.</p>
<p>CONJUNCTION</p> <p>A conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases or sentences. Examples: and, but, or, so, because, therefore, although, if, unless, etc.</p> <p>EXAMPLE I have biscuits and a glass of milk for breakfast.</p> <p>EXAMPLE My paper is small but very intelligent.</p>	<p>INTERJECTION</p> <p>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: Aha!, Hurray!, wow!, Yuck!, Hush!, Bravo!, etc.</p> <p>EXAMPLE Ouch! It hurts.</p> <p>EXAMPLE Hurray! I have got the trophy.</p>	

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

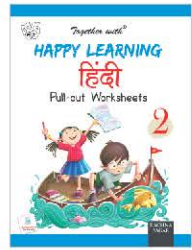
Happy Learning

Hindi Pull-out worksheets (1 to 8)

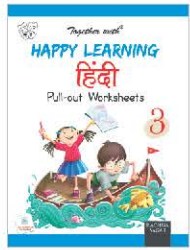
Together with 'हिंदी पुल-आउट वर्कशीट' का प्रथम संस्करण आपके समक्ष प्रस्तुत करते हुए हमें अपार हर्ष हो रहा है। जीवन के किसी भी क्षेत्र में अभ्यास की महत्ता सर्वविदित है। किसी भी विषय में दक्षता मुख्यतः अभ्यास द्वारा ही प्राप्त हो सकती है। शिक्षा की नींव निरंतर अभ्यास से ही सुदृढ़ बनाई जा सकती है। अभ्यास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



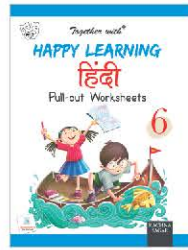
Happy Learning
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 3



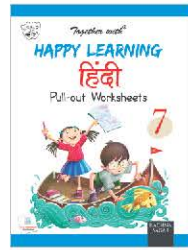
Happy Learning
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 4



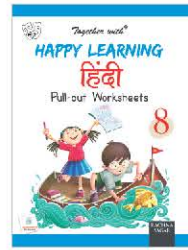
Happy Learning
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 5



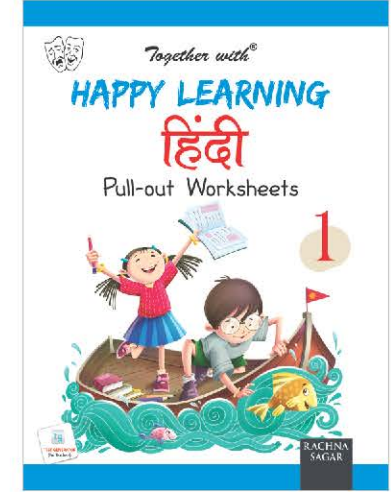
Happy Learning
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 6



Happy Learning
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 7



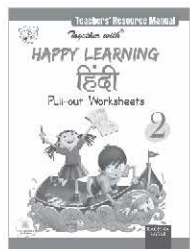
Happy Learning
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 8



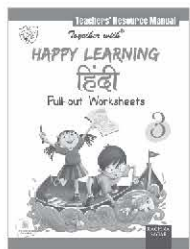
Happy Learning
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 1

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

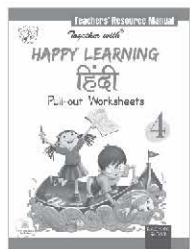
अध्यापकों की सहायता के लिए पूछे गए अनुत्तरित प्रश्नों के वांछित उत्तर एवं व्याकरण के शुद्ध निर्धारित रूप दिए गए हैं। सभी पाठों के पठन-पाठन एवं निर्धारित शैक्षिक मूल्यों का यथावत प्रस्तुतीकरण किया गया है। वर्णित शैक्षिक पद्धतियाँ पाठ को रोचक, सरस एवं छात्रों के स्तर के अनुरूप हृदयग्राही बना देती हैं।



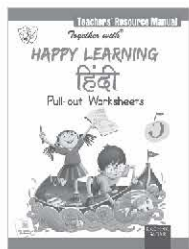
Happy Learning
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 2
Teachers' Resource Manual



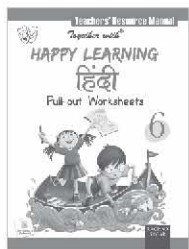
Happy Learning
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 3
Teachers' Resource Manual



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



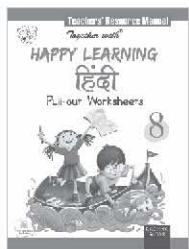
Happy Learning
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 5
Teachers' Resource Manual



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



Happy Learning
Hindi
Pull-out Worksheets 7
Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning
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)

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।



बोलो बोलो कौन हूँ मैं? (Class 1)

- स्वर तथा व्यंजन के सही क्रम का अभ्यास करना।
- चित्रों को पहचानना, पहले वर्ण की पहचान करना।
- 'पहले कौन, बाद में कौन के निर्देश का पालन करना।

51 फ्लैश कार्ड्स

91 फ्लैश कार्ड्स

1 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H11

चलो शब्द बनाएँ (Class 1)

- शब्द निर्माण और मूल्यपरक शब्द द्वारा नैतिक व जीवन मूल्यों का विकास करना।
- व्यक्तिगत/सामूहिक रूप से काम करने की योग्यता का विकास करना।

684 फ्लैश कार्ड्स

1 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H12



रंग-बिरंगे, फल और सब्जी जल्दी गिनो तो आए गिनती (Class 1)

- छात्रों को एक से बीस तक की संख्याओं व रंगों की पहचान कराना।
- छात्रों को फलों व सब्जियों का ज्ञान प्रदान कराना।
- शब्दों को जाँचने व परखने का ज्ञान प्रदान कराना।

20 चित्र फ्लैश कार्ड्स

64 Puzzle Pieces

20 रंगों के नाम वाले फ्लैश कार्ड्स

20 संख्या वाले फ्लैश कार्ड्स

1 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H13



साँप सीढ़ी (Class 2)

- बच्चों को अनुस्वार, अनुनासिक, विसर्ग तथा अर्धचंद्राकार ध्वनियों (मात्राओं) के शुद्ध पठन और जाँचने का अभ्यास करवाना।

2 बोर्ड

16 मात्राएँ

1 निर्देश-प्रपत्र

Ref : H21





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 आवश्यकताओं 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, द्रवित्व, 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 देता 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





में 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

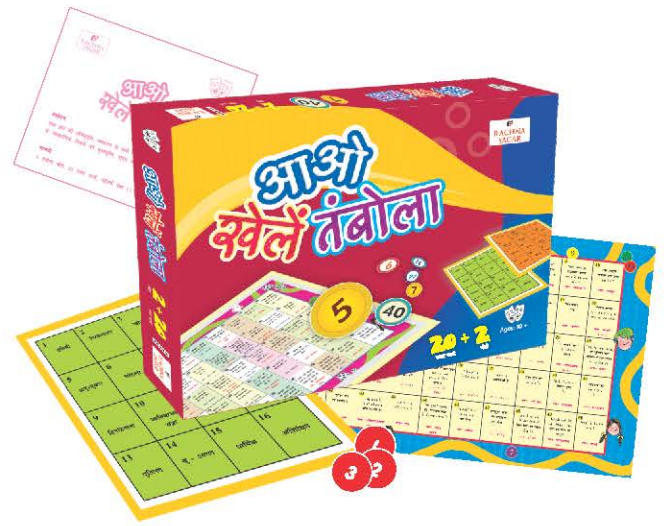
Ref : H51

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 गोटियाँ
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 खिला हुई है,
माँ कहे सो जा भरे लाल।”



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—

पुरुष-अवयव <p>खालक बंदर, कल्याण राजा, बाबू फल, ब्यापू सीधक</p>	रंग-रूप <p>पीला आम, गौरा शकुन्तल, सुंदर लक्ष्मी, जलत गुलाब, सफेद हंस</p>
माप-नील <p>बड़ा केक सोना, छोटी बाल, बड़ा पीपल कचड़ा, पीपल पीपल घुप</p>	आकार <p>ऊँची इमारत, बड़ा पेड़, छोटा पीपल, मोटा कपड़ा</p>
संख्या <p>एक सूरज, चार पुस्तक, अनेक फूल</p>	अवस्था <p>छोटा बच्चा, युवा लंब, बूढ़ा आरामे</p>

विशेषण का प्रयोग

- विशेषण शब्दों को संज्ञा से पहले भी लगा सकते हैं और संज्ञा के बाद भी लगा सकते हैं, जैसे—
 - अजब खाना स्वादिष्ट बना है।
 - पीपल फलक लाला।
- विशेषण शब्दों को विशेषण बनाई जाती है, उन्हें विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे—
 - लाल टपटार, काली बच्ची, सुगीध फूल, डेगलवार बालक इत्यादि।

RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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

विशेषण

विशेषण के भेद

व्यक्त विशेषण जो व्यक्ति या वस्तु के नाम के साथ ही विशेषण शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है, उसे व्यक्त विशेषण कहते हैं। उदाहरण— लाल फूल, बड़ा बच्चा, सुंदर लक्ष्मी, पीला आम, गौरा शकुन्तल, सुंदर लक्ष्मी, जलत गुलाब, सफेद हंस।	व्यक्तिगत विशेषण जो व्यक्ति के नाम के साथ ही विशेषण शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है, उसे व्यक्तिगत विशेषण कहते हैं। उदाहरण— लाल फूल, बड़ा बच्चा, सुंदर लक्ष्मी, पीला आम, गौरा शकुन्तल, सुंदर लक्ष्मी, जलत गुलाब, सफेद हंस।
व्यक्त विशेषण जो व्यक्ति या वस्तु के नाम के साथ ही विशेषण शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है, उसे व्यक्त विशेषण कहते हैं। उदाहरण— लाल फूल, बड़ा बच्चा, सुंदर लक्ष्मी, पीला आम, गौरा शकुन्तल, सुंदर लक्ष्मी, जलत गुलाब, सफेद हंस।	व्यक्तिगत विशेषण जो व्यक्ति के नाम के साथ ही विशेषण शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है, उसे व्यक्तिगत विशेषण कहते हैं। उदाहरण— लाल फूल, बड़ा बच्चा, सुंदर लक्ष्मी, पीला आम, गौरा शकुन्तल, सुंदर लक्ष्मी, जलत गुलाब, सफेद हंस।

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) उल्लभ 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— ● यह मेरा कमरा है। ● ये मेरी पेंसिल हैं। ● वे उसकी किताबें हैं। ● वह मेरी गेंद हैं।	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— ● जैसा 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, वे 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 खुद पुस्तक ले लूँगा।
उल्लभ पुरुषवाचक उल्लभ पुरुषवाचक— वक्ता (यात कहने वाला) जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग अपने लिए करता है, उन्हें उल्लभ पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे— मैं, मेरा, हम, हमारा, हमें हमारा। उदाहरण— ● हम रोज समय पर विद्यालय जाते हैं। ● मैं कल गुजराई जाऊँगा।	मध्यम पुरुषवाचक मध्यम पुरुषवाचक— वक्ता द्वारा श्रोता (सुनने वाला) के लिए जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, उन्हें मध्यम पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे— तू, तुम, तेरा, तुम्हारा, आप, आपको इत्यादि। उदाहरण— ● आपको व्यायाम करना चाहिए। ● तूय सब पढ़ाई कर रहे हो।	अन्य पुरुषवाचक अन्य पुरुषवाचक— वक्ता जिन सर्वनामों का प्रयोग अपने या श्रोता के लिए न करके किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के लिए करता है, उन्हें अन्य पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे— वह, उसे, उसका इत्यादि। उदाहरण— ● उन्हें कला सम्मानित किया जाएगा। ● वह बाजार जा रहा है।			

● विशेष— यदि एक वाक्य में उल्लभ पुरुष, मध्यम पुरुष व अन्य पुरुष तीनों का प्रयोग हो, तो पहले मध्यम पुरुष, फिर अन्य पुरुष और अंत में उल्लभ पुरुष का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए, जैसे— तूय, वह और मैं मिलकर एक साथ खेलेंगे।

RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

विराम-चिह्न

लिखित भाषा में अर्थ की स्पष्ट अभिव्यक्ति के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले विशिष्ट संकेत-चिह्न 'विराम-चिह्न' कहलाते हैं।

<p>अल्प-विराम चिह्न</p> <p>इसका प्रयोग वाक्य के बीच में होता है। इसका प्रयोग वाक्य के बीच में होता है। इसका प्रयोग वाक्य के बीच में होता है।</p>	<p>प्रश्नसूचक चिह्न</p> <p>यह वाक्य में सवाल, कर्त्तव्य, निवेदन, प्रार्थना आदि का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>
<p>अर्द्ध-विराम चिह्न</p> <p>जहाँ अल्पविराम की अपेक्षा अधिक समय तक बनना पड़े, वहाँ अर्द्ध-विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग होता है।</p>	<p>विस्मयविद्योषक चिह्न</p> <p>इसका प्रयोग सवाल, सौकर, विस्मय, प्रशंसा आदि भावों को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।</p>
<p>पूर्ण-विराम चिह्न</p> <p>किसी वाक्य के पूर्ण होने पर वाक्य के अंत में इसका प्रयोग होता है।</p>	<p>उपसर्ग-चिह्न</p> <p>किसी वाक्य के अंत में जो वाक्य के अर्थ में अर्थपूर्ण अर्थ जोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>
<p>योजक-चिह्न</p> <p>इसका प्रयोग वाक्य पूर्ण होने पर वाक्य के अंत में प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>	<p>निर्देशक-चिह्न</p> <p>निर्देशक-चिह्न का प्रयोग किसी विषय की व्याख्या तथा संक्षेप, अर्थपूर्ण अर्थ जोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>
<p>समापक या संक्षेपक चिह्न</p> <p>इसका प्रयोग वाक्य का समापन करने के लिए किया जाता है।</p>	<p>हस्यप्रसन्न या स्तब्ध-चिह्न</p> <p>किसी वाक्य को हस्यप्रसन्न भाव में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>
<p>विच्छेदक-चिह्न</p> <p>किसी वाक्य के विच्छेद करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>	<p>कोष्ठक</p> <p>इसका प्रयोग वाक्य के अंत में प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>



वाक्य-विचार

किसी भाव या विचार को पूर्णतः व्यक्त करने वाले पदों के व्यवस्थित समूह को वाक्य कहते हैं।

वाक्य के अंग - वाक्य के दो अंग होते हैं - उद्देश्य और विधेय।

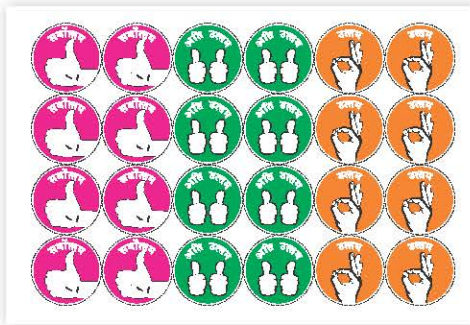
उद्देश्य - वाक्य में जिसके विषय में बताया जाता है, वह उद्देश्य है।

विधेय - वाक्य में उद्देश्य अर्थात् कर्ता के विषय में जो कुछ कहा जाए, वह विधेय है।

वाक्य के भेद



Motivational Stickers



<p>1. विचारवाचक वाक्य</p> <p>जिस वाक्य में किसी एक वाक्य के अर्थ को दूसरे वाक्य के अर्थ के समान करने का उद्देश्य होता है।</p>	<p>2. विधिवाचक वाक्य</p> <p>जिस वाक्य में कर्म का विधि, जो, उसे 'विधिवाचक वाक्य' कहते हैं।</p>	<p>3. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य</p> <p>जिस वाक्य में किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर पूछा जाता है, उसे प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य कहते हैं।</p>	<p>4. आदेशवाचक वाक्य</p> <p>जिस वाक्य में आज्ञा, आदेश या आग्रह का उद्देश्य होता है, उसे आदेशवाचक वाक्य कहते हैं।</p>
<p>5. कथितवाचक वाक्य</p> <p>जिस वाक्य में किसी वाक्य का उद्देश्य वाक्य के अर्थ को दूसरे वाक्य के अर्थ के समान करने का उद्देश्य होता है।</p>	<p>6. संक्षेपवाचक वाक्य</p> <p>जिस वाक्य में वाक्य का संक्षेप प्रकृत है, उसे संक्षेपवाचक वाक्य कहते हैं।</p>	<p>7. प्रशंसावाचक वाक्य</p> <p>जिस वाक्य में कोई प्रशंसा, तारीफ, प्रशंसा का भाव हो, उसे प्रशंसावाचक वाक्य कहते हैं।</p>	<p>8. विस्मयवाचक वाक्य</p> <p>जिस वाक्य में उर्व, सौकर, विस्मय, प्रशंसा आदि भाव का प्रयोग होता है, उसे विस्मयवाचक वाक्य कहते हैं।</p>

अव्यय

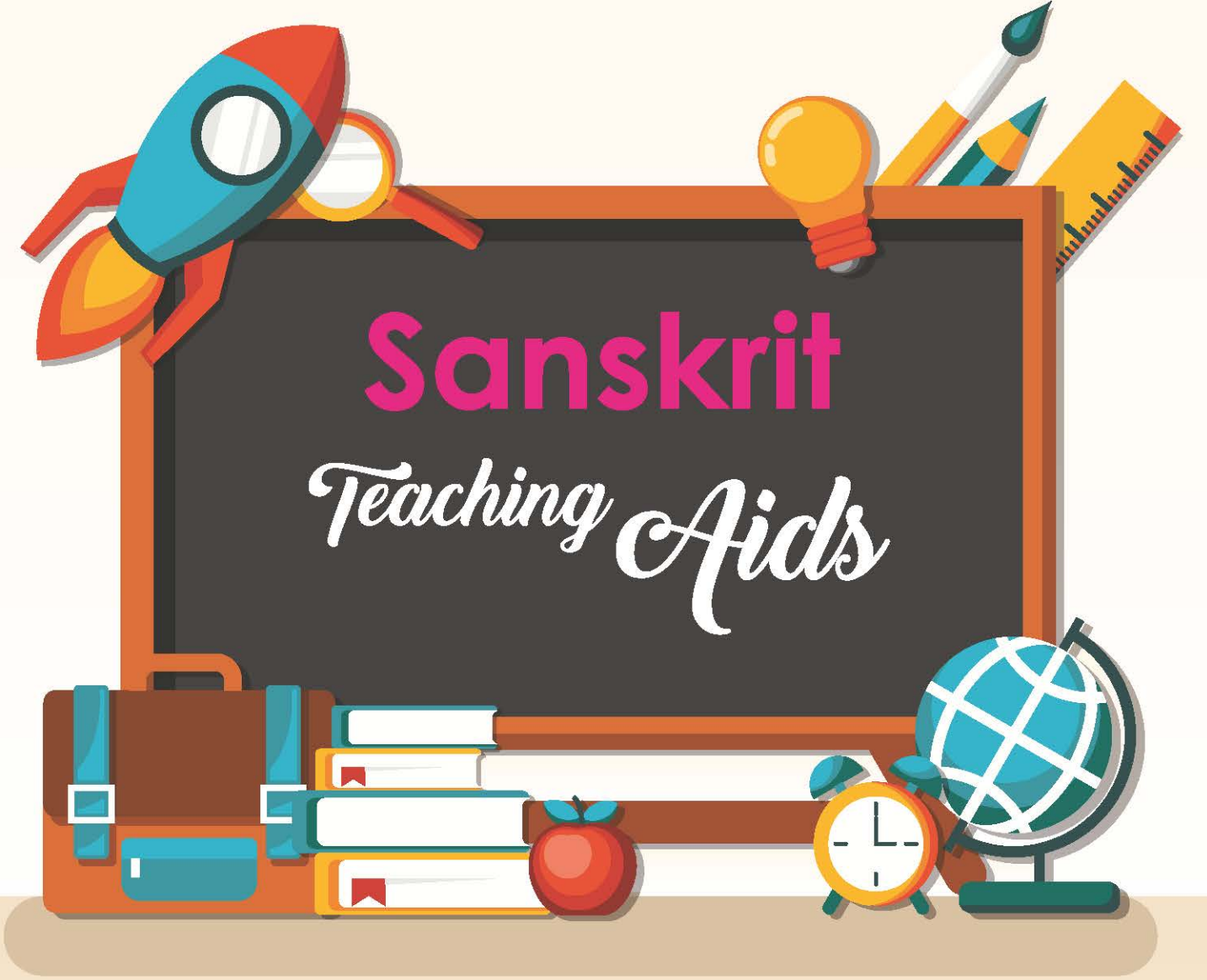
जिन शब्दों के रूप में लिंग, वचन, पुरुष, काल व कारक के कारण कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता, उन्हें अव्यय या अविकारी शब्द कहते हैं।

अव्यय

<p>द्विवाक्यरूप</p> <p>जिन शब्दों में किन्हीं दो शब्दों को जोड़कर, वाक्य, वाक्य, वाक्य आदि का अर्थ होता है।</p>	<p>सम्बन्धवाचक</p> <p>जो अव्यय वाक्य के अर्थ को जोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>	<p>सम्युच्चयवाचक</p> <p>जो अव्यय वाक्य के अर्थ को जोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>	<p>विस्मयविद्योषक</p> <p>जो अव्यय वाक्य के अर्थ को जोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>	<p>निपात</p> <p>जो अव्यय वाक्य के अर्थ को जोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>
<p>समासवाचक</p> <p>जो अव्यय वाक्य के अर्थ को जोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>	<p>कारकवाचक</p> <p>जो अव्यय वाक्य के अर्थ को जोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>	<p>समासवाचक</p> <p>जो अव्यय वाक्य के अर्थ को जोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>	<p>परिवाचक</p> <p>जो अव्यय वाक्य के अर्थ को जोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>	<p>परिवाचक</p> <p>जो अव्यय वाक्य के अर्थ को जोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p>



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 अनुसूचियों 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।
- ज्ञानान्वेषण 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।

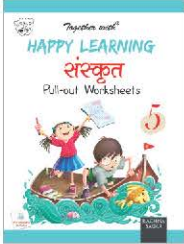
Explore: दिए गए विकल्पों एवं समाधानों को खोजने के लिए विद्यार्थियों को उत्साहित करता है।

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।

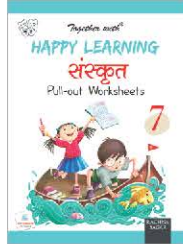
- व्याकरणम् अस्मान् परितः' में विद्यार्थियों के परिवेश से संबंधित प्रश्न दिए गए हैं।
- अध्यापकों एवं विद्यार्थियों की सुविधा के लिए वर्कशीट्स का परफोरेशन (Perforation) भी किया गया है।



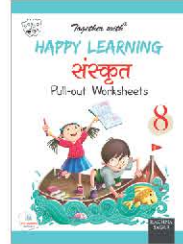
Happy Learning
Sanskrit
Pull-out Worksheets 5



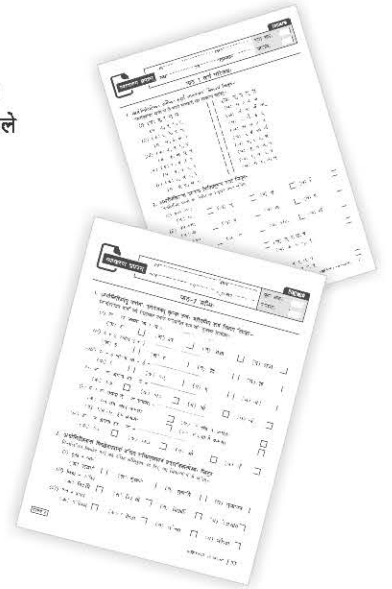
Happy Learning
Sanskrit
Pull-out Worksheets 6



Happy Learning
Sanskrit
Pull-out Worksheets 7



Happy Learning
Sanskrit
Pull-out Worksheets 8



Insight

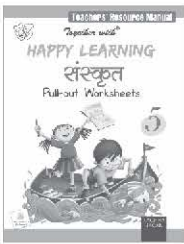
- Teachers' Resource Manual
- Test Generator
- Educational Games
- Motivational Stickers
- Classroom Charts

Happy Learning Sanskrit

Pull-out worksheets

Teachers' Resource Manual (5 to 8)

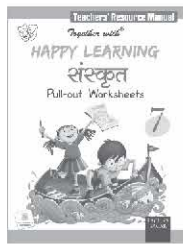
अध्यापकों की सहायता के लिए पूछे गए अनुत्तरित प्रश्नों के वाञ्छित उत्तर एवं व्याकरण के शुद्ध निर्धारित रूप दिए गए हैं। सभी पाठों के पठन-पाठन एवं निर्धारित शैक्षिक मूल्यांकन का यथावत प्रस्तुतीकरण किया गया है। वर्णित शैक्षिक पद्धतियाँ पाठ को रोचक, सरस एवं छात्रों के स्तर के अनुरूप हृदयग्राही बना देती हैं।



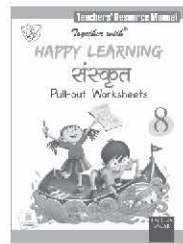
Happy Learning
Sanskrit
Pull-out Worksheets 5
Teachers' Resource Manual



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

- 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

- 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

- 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

Ref : S03

180 चित्र फ्लैश कार्ड्स, 1 निर्देश प्रपत्र



सर्वनामस्य रेलयानम्, पटलम्

- 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

- 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

- 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।

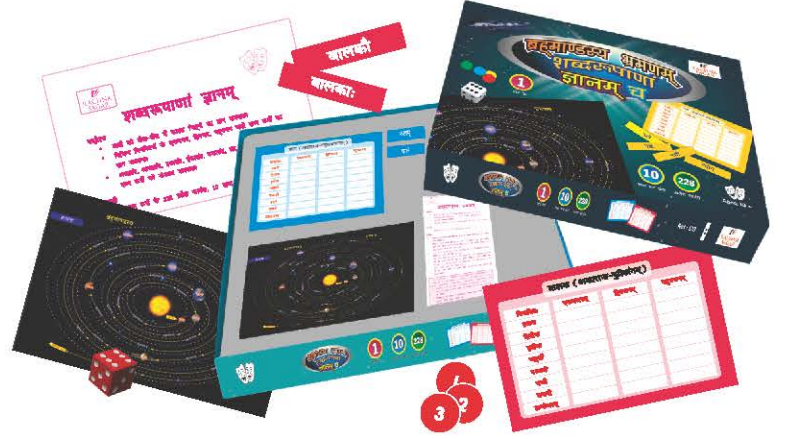
1 बोर्ड, 10 शब्द रूप बोर्ड

228 फ्लैश कार्ड्स

2 निर्देश प्रपत्र

1 डाइस 4 गोठियाँ

Ref : S13



लकारस्य ज्ञानम्

- 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

- 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





लेखकः भव

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

20 फ्लैश कार्ड्स
1 निर्देश प्रपत्र

Ref : S23

सन्ध्यालयः

- 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, चित्राङ्कुरः

- 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









- 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



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 पुस्तके)	 पुस्तकानि (अनेक पुस्तके)
 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)	 मशिका (मक्खनी)	 मशिके (दो मक्खनियाँ)	 मशिकाः (अनेक मक्खनियाँ)	 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 (बतख)	 वर्तिके (दो बतखें)	 वर्तिकाः (अनेक बतखें)	 कन्दुकम् (गेंद)	 कन्दुके (दो गेंदें)	 कन्दुकानि (अनेक गेंदें)
 हंसः (हंस)	 हंसी (दो हंस)	 हंसाः (अनेक हंस)	 भुषिका (चूड़िया)	 भुषिके (दो चूड़ियाँ)	 भुषिकाः (अनेक चूड़ियाँ)	 पत्रम् (पत्ता)	 पत्रे (दो पत्ते)	 पत्राणि (अनेक पत्ते)

RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD. 4354 9854, 2028 5568, Website: www.rachnasagar.com

सर्वनाम-परिचयः

पुल्लिङ्गम्			स्त्रीलिङ्गम्			नपुंसकलिङ्गम्		
एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
सः (वह) सः शालिकः (वह शालिक है) सन् (उसकी)	तौ (वे दो) तौ शालिके (वे दोनों शालिक हैं) तौ (उन दोनों को)	ते (वे सब) ते शालिकाः (वे सब शालिक हैं) तान् (उन सबको)	सा (वह) सा शालिका (वह शालिका है) सान् (उसकी)	तौ (वे दो) तौ शालिके (वे दोनों शालिकाएँ हैं) तौ (उन दोनों को)	ते (वे सब) ते शालिकाः (वे सब शालिकाएँ हैं) तान् (उन सबको)	स (वह) सः शालिकः (वह शालिक है) सन् (उसकी)	ते (वे दो) ते शालिके (वे दोनों शालिक हैं) ते (उन दोनों को)	ते (वे सब) ते शालिकाः (वे सब शालिक हैं) तान् (उन सबको)
एवम् (यह) एवम् शालिकः (यह शालिक है) एवम् (इसकी)	एते (ये दो) एते शालिके (ये दोनों शालिक हैं) एते (इन दोनों को)	एते (ये सब) एते शालिकाः (ये सब शालिक हैं) एतान् (इन सबको)	एवम् (यह) एवम् शालिका (यह शालिका है) एवम् (इसकी)	एते (ये दो) एते शालिके (ये दोनों शालिकाएँ हैं) एते (इन दोनों को)	एते (ये सब) एते शालिकाः (ये सब शालिकाएँ हैं) एतान् (इन सबको)	इदम् (यह) इदम् शालिकः (यह शालिक है) इदम् (इसकी)	इमे (ये दो) इमे शालिके (ये दोनों शालिक हैं) इमे (इन दोनों को)	इमे (ये सब) इमे शालिकाः (ये सब शालिक हैं) इमान् (इन सबको)
सः (वह) सः शालिकः (वह शालिक है) सन् (उसकी)	तौ (वे दो) तौ शालिके (वे दोनों शालिक हैं) तौ (उन दोनों को)	ते (वे सब) ते शालिकाः (वे सभी शालिक हैं) तान् (उन सबको)	सा (वह) सा शालिका (वह शालिका है) सान् (उसकी)	तौ (वे दो) तौ शालिके (वे दोनों शालिकाएँ हैं) तौ (उन दोनों को)	ते (वे सब) ते शालिकाः (वे सभी शालिकाएँ हैं) तान् (उन सबको)	स (वह) सः शालिकः (वह शालिक है) सन् (उसकी)	ते (वे दो) ते शालिके (वे दोनों शालिक हैं) ते (इन दोनों को)	ते (वे सब) ते शालिकाः (वे सभी शालिक हैं) तान् (इन सबको)

धातु-परिचयः

प्रथमः पुरुषः			
लिङ्गम्	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
पुल्लिङ्गम्	वाचकः खीडति (वाक्य बोलता है)	वाचकौ खीडतः (दोनों वाक्य बोलते हैं)	वाचकाः खीडन्ति (अनेक वाक्य बोलते हैं)
स्त्रीलिङ्गम्	सा वाचकति (वह वाक्य है)	तौ वाचकतः (वे दोनों वाक्य हैं)	ते वाचकन्ति (वे सब वाक्य हैं)
नपुंसकलिङ्गम्	सन् वाचुक्यम् अस्ति (वह गेंद है)	ते वाचुक्ये सन् (वे दोनों गेंदें हैं)	तानि वाचुक्यानि सन्ति (वे अनेक गेंदें हैं)
मध्यमः पुरुषः			
लिङ्गम्	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
पुल्लिङ्गम्	स्य पठति (तुम पढ़ते हो)	तुभ्यां पठतः (हम दोनों पढ़ते हैं)	वृष्यं पठथा (तुम सब पढ़ते हो)
स्त्रीलिङ्गम्	स्य विचारति (तुम विचारते हो)	तुभ्यां विचरथः (हम दोनों विचारते हैं)	वृष्यं विचरथा (तुम सब विचारते हो)
उत्तमः पुरुषः			
लिङ्गम्	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
पुल्लिङ्गम्	अहम् वाचामि (मैं वाक्य बोलूँ)	आवाम् वाचामः (हम दोनों वाक्य बोलेंगे)	वाम् वाचामः (हम सब वाक्य बोलेंगे)
स्त्रीलिङ्गम्	अहम् विचारामि (मैं विचारूँगी)	आवाम् विचारामः (हम दोनों विचारेंगी)	वाम् विचारामः (हम सब विचारेंगी)

RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD. 4354 9854, 2028 5568, Website: www.rachnasagar.com

RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD. 4354 9854, 2028 5568, Website: www.rachnasagar.com

धातुरूपाणि




लट्लकारः (वर्तमानकाल)

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

लृट्लकारः (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	पठेताम्	पठेत्
उत्तमः	पठेयम्	पठेव	पठेम

लोट्लकारः (आज्ञार्थक)

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



दाढरुपाणि





संज्ञाशब्दाः

विभक्तिः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
निरुक्तिः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
मध्यमः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
उत्तमः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्

सर्वनामशब्दाः

विभक्तिः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
निरुक्तिः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
मध्यमः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
उत्तमः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्



श्लोकाः



**गुरुर्विद्या गुरुर्विद्याः गुरुर्वैद्यो भूधरेवराः।
गुरुः साक्षात् परं ब्रह्म तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः॥**

गुरु की खदतन है, गुरु की विदुतन है, गुरु को रंजन है, गुरु को साक्षात् परमब्रह्म है, गुरु गुरु को में नमन करतन है।



**न चोद्यार्यं न राद्वार्यं न धृद्वार्यम् न च धारकाति।
ख्ये कृते क्यति ख्य निव्य विद्यथानं सर्वेतरधनम्॥**

इसे न कोद्यार्यं न राद्वार्यं न धृद्वार्यम् न च धारकाति। ख्ये कृते क्यति ख्य निव्य विद्यथानं सर्वेतरधनम्॥



**विद्या ददाति धिनय, धिनयदं याति धारतम्।
पाठव्यत् धनमानेति धनत् धर्म ततः सुखम्॥**

विद्या अर्ये धन तं विद्यत् धारत करत है, धिनयदं न चोद्यार्यं राद्वार्यं न धृद्वार्यम् न च धारकाति। ख्ये कृते क्यति ख्य निव्य विद्यथानं सर्वेतरधनम्॥



**चन्दनं प्रीतल लोके, चन्दनादपि चन्दमा।
चन्दचन्दनचोमोध्ये शीतला सायुधकृतिः॥**

इस संदर में चंदन को शीतल माना जाता है, चंदनादपि चन्दमा। चन्दचन्दनचोमोध्ये शीतला सायुधकृतिः॥



**दसू र्भे एते विन्ती वीर्ये, वन्देत्तं विदु पाठव्यत्।
मेः क्यति विदु र्भे एते, वन्देत्तं विदु पाठव्यत्॥**

सर्वसति सुदुध को जडता को हर लेती है, वयो में सन का संनय करती है, धन और धनति को वडती है और पाप को रू नरती है। विदु को प्रदान करती है, कीर्ति को रानी विदुत्तों में वडती है। क्यति सर्वसति लोको का धन वडती करती है? अर्ये पाठ वरकर से वरत करती है।



**उद्यमेन हि सिधियं कायाणि न मनोरथैः।
न हि सुखम् मिहय प्रविशानि मुखे मुग्धाः॥**

कीर्ति की कार्य मोचने मात्र से पूरा नहीं होता, परिश्रम से ही हास है। विदु प्रचार सेने हुए शो के मुख में सिधिय स्वयं प्रवेश करती कर सकता।



**शेनं धृमेन न कृद्वसेन, शनेन पाणिनं तु कृद्वकोन।
विधाति कयः क्यतिपाणां पाठव्यत् न तु चन्दनम्॥**

कानों की शोभ कुद्वसेन से नहीं, अर्ये लोको का या अर्येको वरते सुनेने से होती है, शोभ पाठ वरते से सुशोभित होते हैं, न कि कयत अर्ये पलने से। सनय अर्येको का शरीर चंदन से नहीं, अर्येक वरती का सिध करने से शोभ पाठ है।



**अर्यं मिजः परोवेति गयना लघुचेतसाम्।
उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्॥**

र्य अर्य है अर्यय वरत है, उर प्रकर को संनय शरीर सिध करने को होती है। इर्येक विद्यते उदार इर्यय वरते अर्येको के सिध तो सुशोभ पाठों को वरते अर्येको को तड होती है।



**आलस्यं हि धन्युषां शरीरयो महान् रिपुः।
मानसुधसयो धन्युः कृत्वा य नववीरति॥**

मनुष्यों के शरीर में विदु अलस्य ही सबसे बडा र्भु है। परिश्रम के सनय क्यु नहीं होता है, विदु करके मनुष्य को सुशोभ नहीं होता।



**अलसस्य कुतो विद्या, अविद्यस्य कुतो धनम्।
अधनस्य कुतो धिनय, अधिनस्य कुतः सुखम्॥**

अलसो लोको को विद्या करती, अनार्य लोको को धन करती, सिध सिध को सिध करती और सिध सिध के सुख करती प्रार होता है।



Motivational Stickers













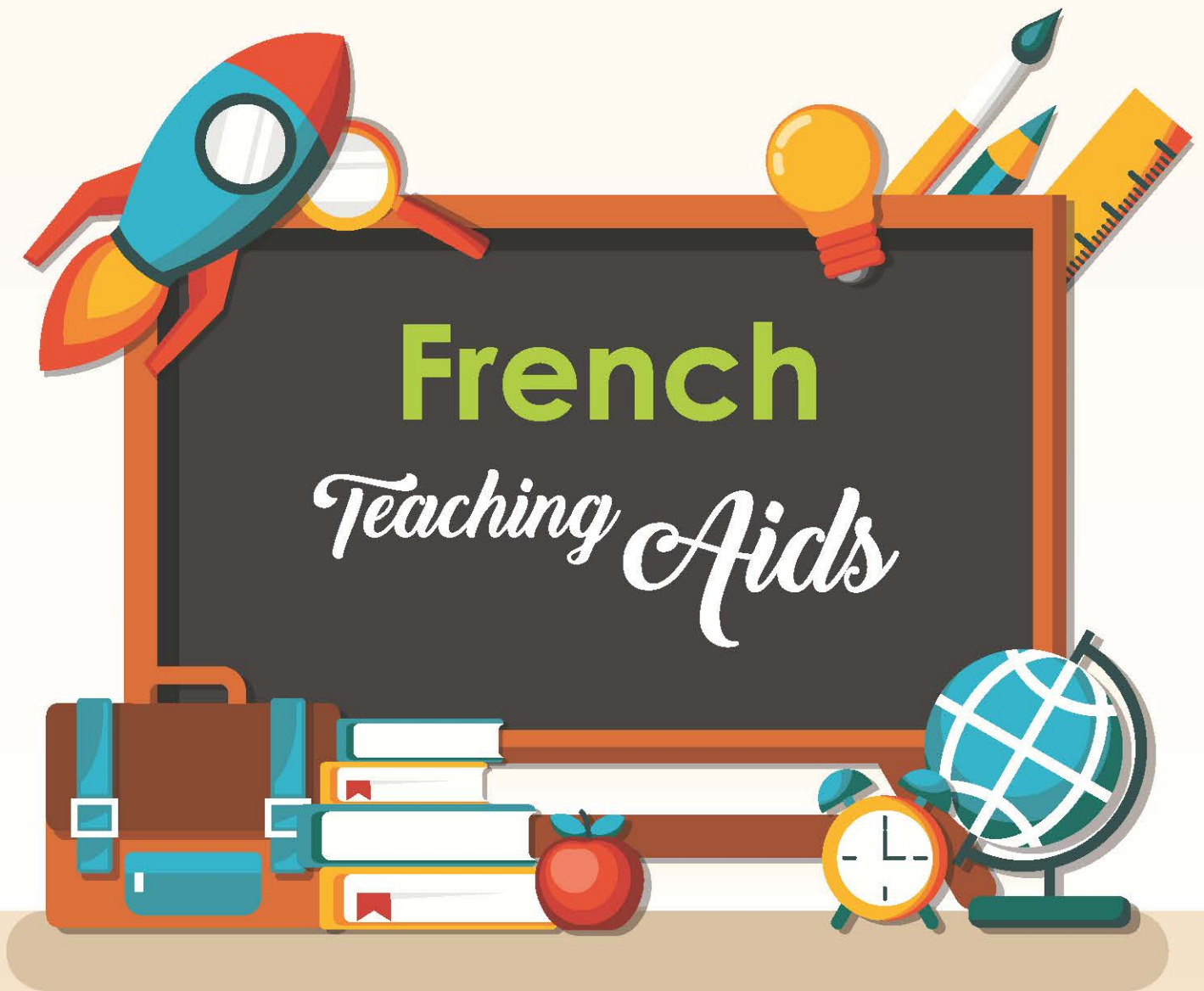









Levels
Beginner, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4
For Classes 3 to 8



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
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F11

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

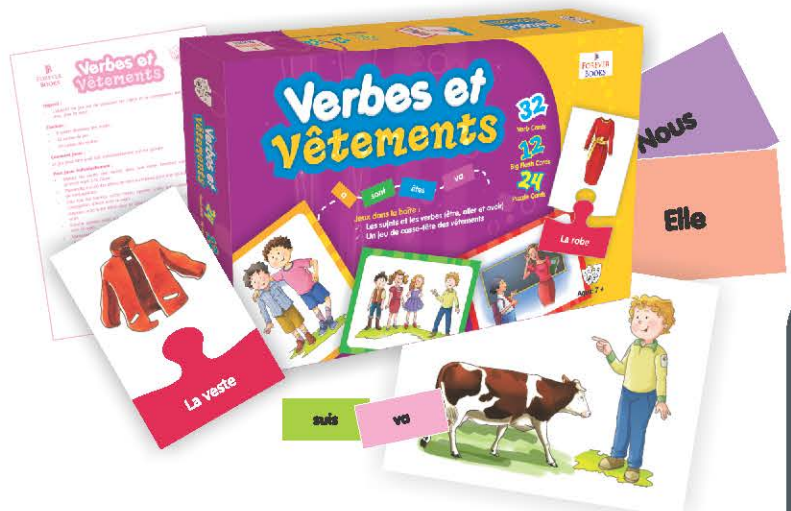


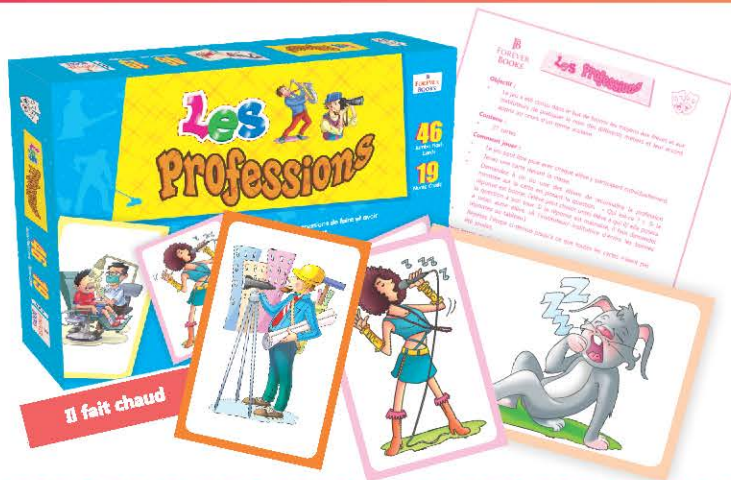
Verbes et Vêtements (Level 1)

- 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 devient 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!

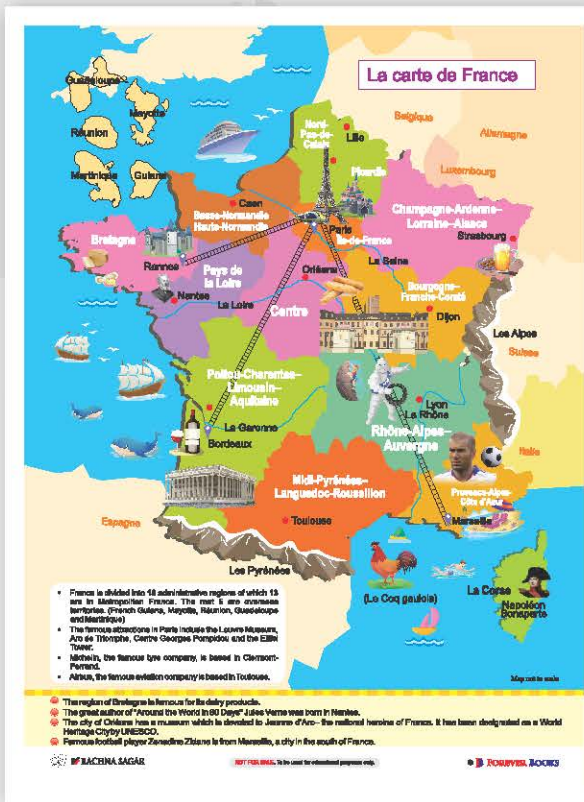
1 Board Game
37 Flash Cards
1 Instruction Sheet

Ref : F44

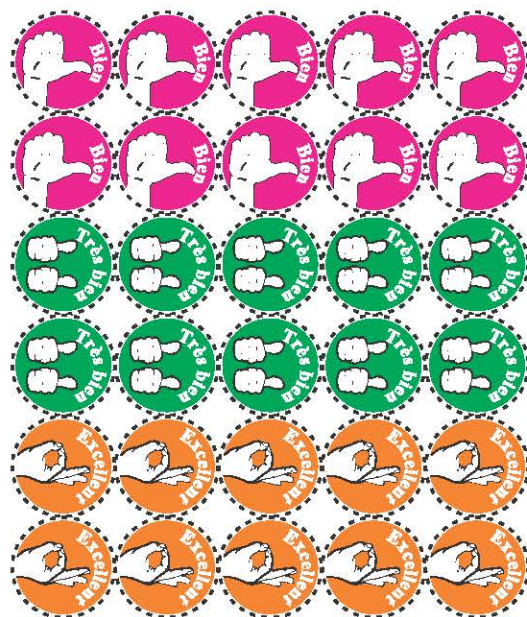


MAPS La carte de France

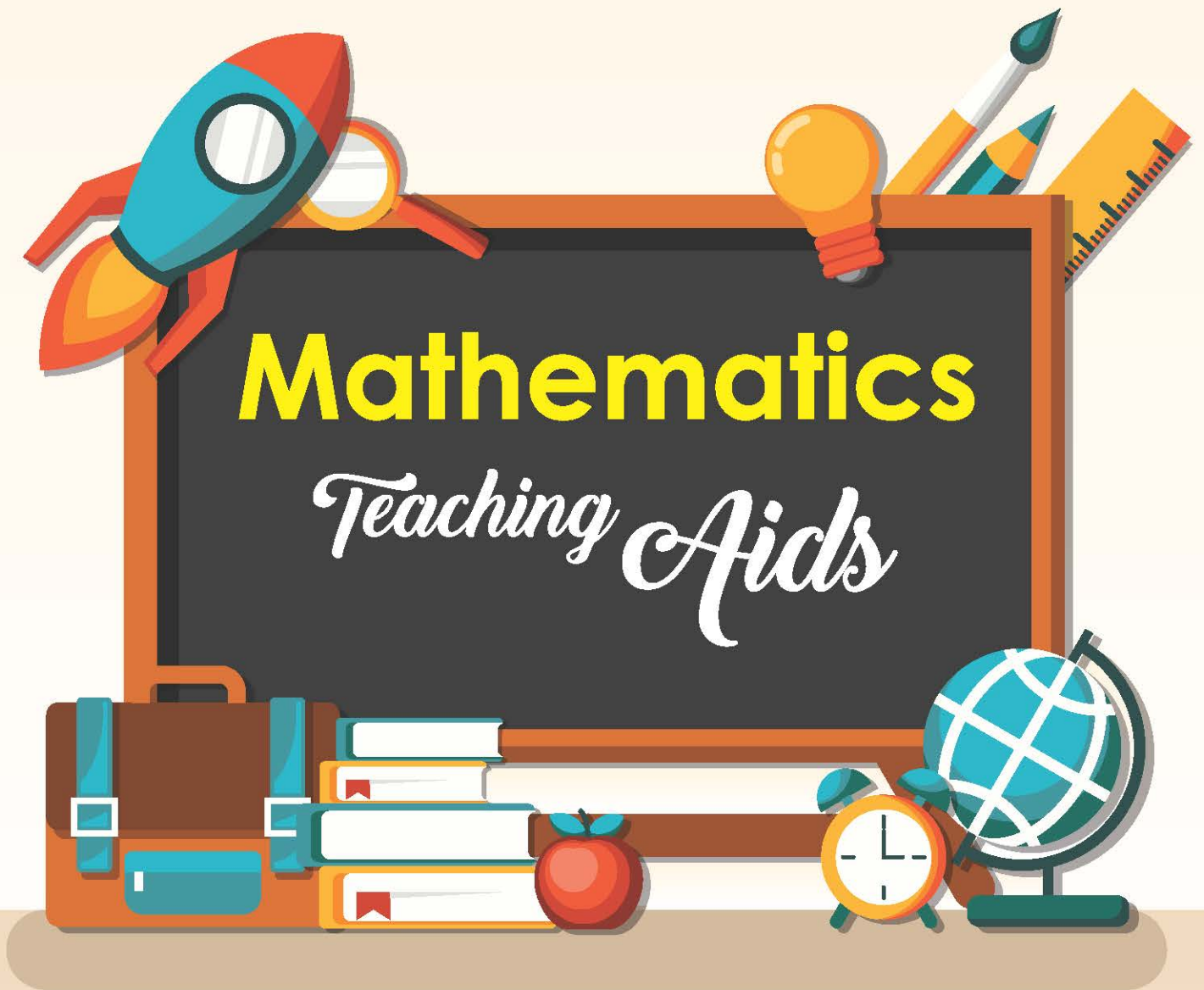
1. The aim of providing the maps is to make the students aware about the French Culture, food and places
2. One can easily look at the place in France and find the cultural elements related to it in the map.
3. The map having the cities of France along with the cultural will increase the interest of the student to study French.
4. 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 message.



Motivational Stickers



**Classes
1 to 8**



Pull-out Worksheets

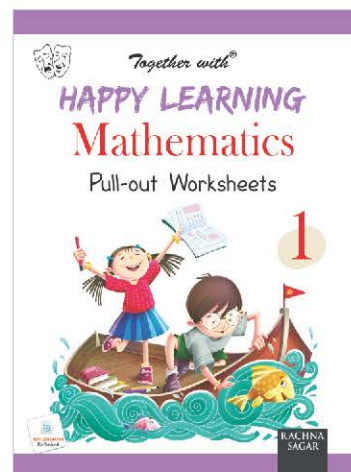
Happy Learning Mathematics Pull-out worksheets (1 to 8)

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.

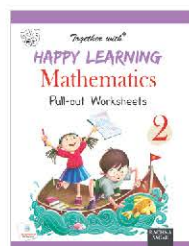
These includes four levels of a topic: Engage, Explore, Extend, Elaborate.

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

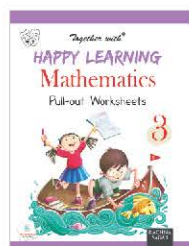
- **Engage:** provides easy questions to involve the child in the teaching learning process.
- **Explore:** excites the child to look for alternatives and solutions before them.
- **Extend:** enlarges the scope and extent of the child's knowledge base, in accordance with the surroundings
- **Elaborate:**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



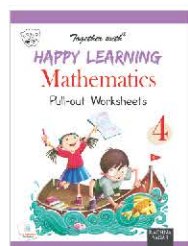
Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 1



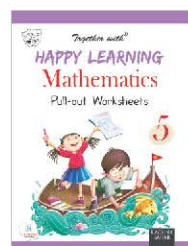
Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 2



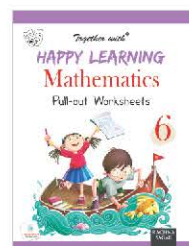
Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 3



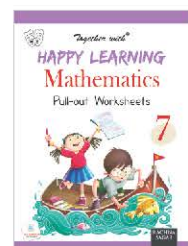
Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 4



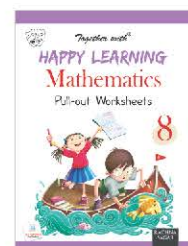
Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 5



Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 6



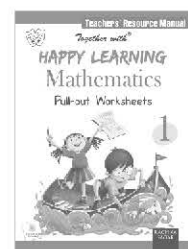
Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 7



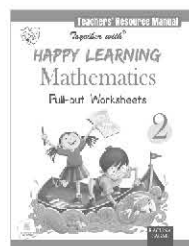
Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 8

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

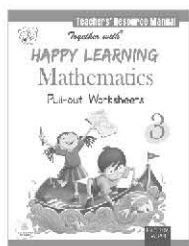
The manual offers teaching suggestions and step-by-step instructional objectives for teachers to make learning an exciting and engaging experience. It is a practical guide to help promote inclusive education as also a collection of varied activities that can be directly implemented in the classroom. 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.



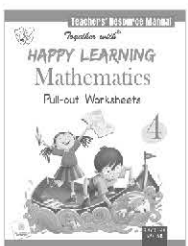
Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 1
Teachers' Resource Manual



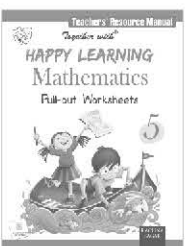
Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 2
Teachers' Resource Manual



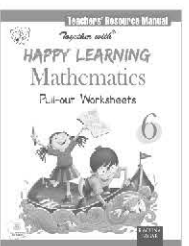
Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 3
Teachers' Resource Manual



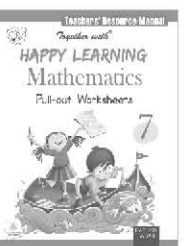
Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 4
Teachers' Resource Manual



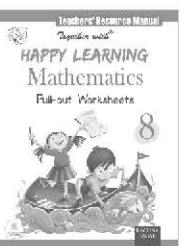
Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 5
Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 6
Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 7
Teachers' Resource Manual



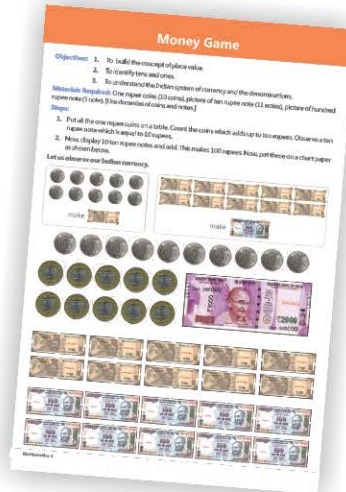
Happy Learning
Mathematics
Pull out Worksheets 8
Teachers' Resource Manual

EDUCATIONAL MANIPULATIVES (1 TO 5)

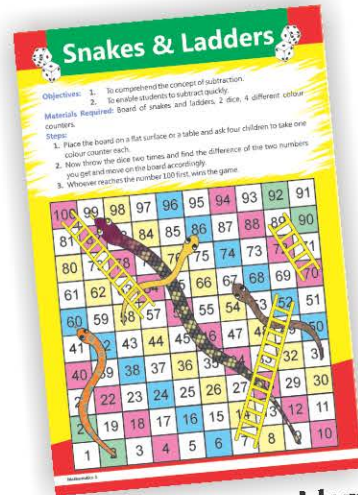
Educational Manipulatives merit a mention due to their vivid images, the focal point and well-charted information.



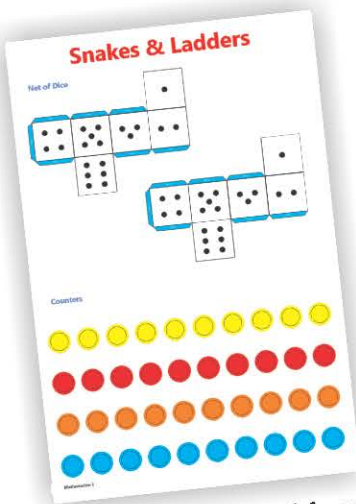
Mathematics Educational Manipulatives Cover



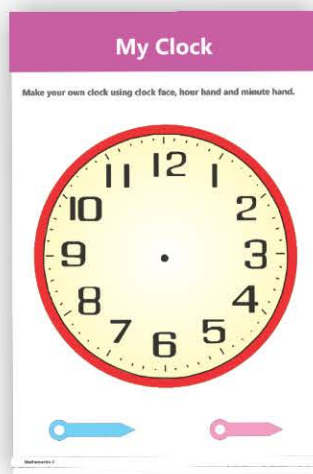
Money Game



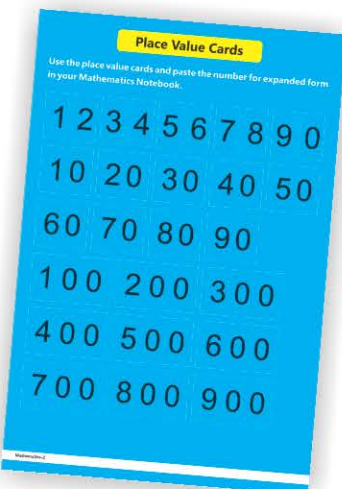
Snakes & Ladders



Snakes & Ladders



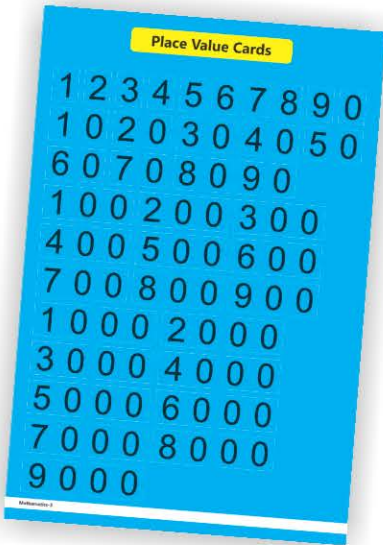
Number Cards (0-9)



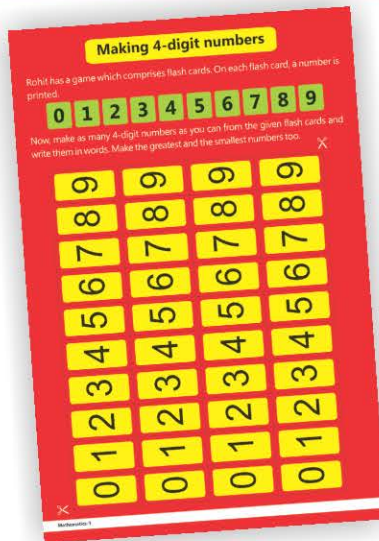
Place Value Cards



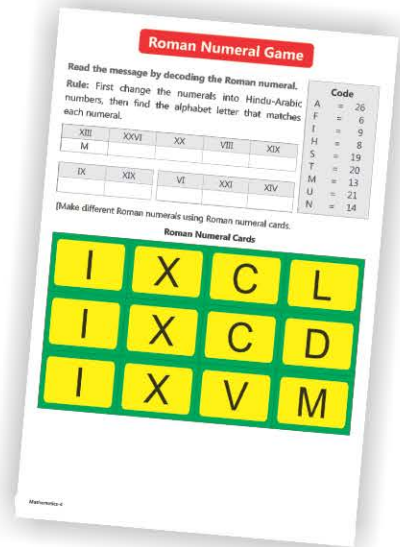
Place Value



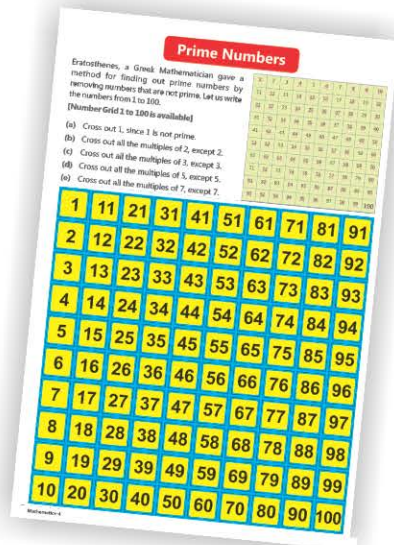
Place Value Cards



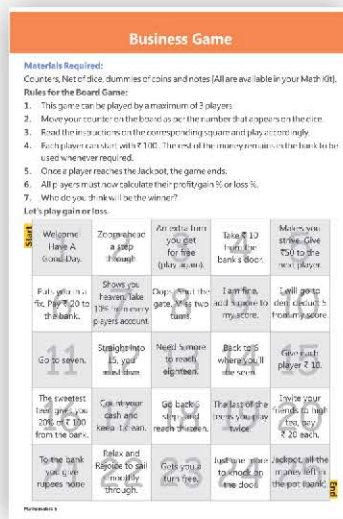
Making 4-digit Numbers



Roman Numeral Game



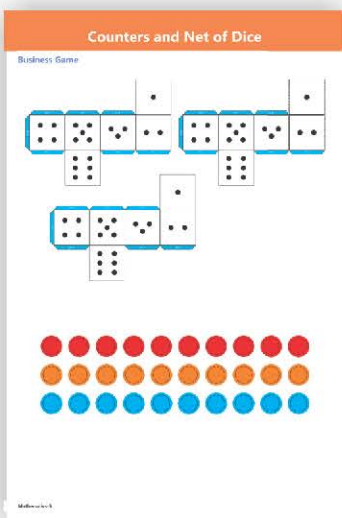
Prime Numbers



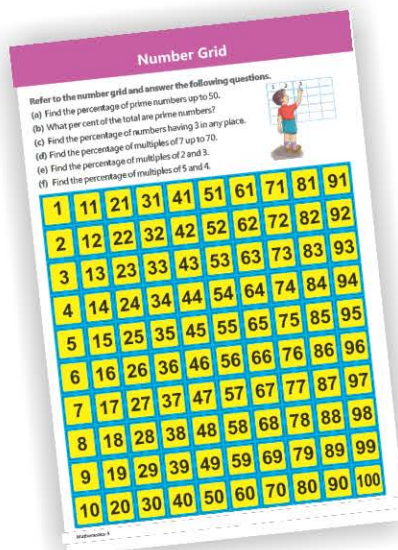
Business Game



Dummies of Coins and Notes



Counters and Net of Dice



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.

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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														
Cube	Cuboid													
<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	<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													
<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	<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; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <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													

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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 = 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 follows us in first a day, one in 10 months.

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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° .

REFLEX ANGLE

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

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° .

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, $\angle AOA = 0^\circ$.

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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 AB, BC, CA form a closed figure called triangle.

It is denoted by $\triangle ABC$. This triangle is also named as $\triangle BCA$, $\triangle CAB$, $\triangle CBA$, $\triangle BAC$ or $\triangle ACB$.

ELEMENTS OF A TRIANGLE:

- A triangle has: (a) three sides: AB, BC and 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.

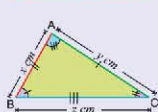
All elements of triangle are shown in figure.



CLASSIFICATION OF TRIANGLES

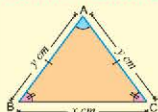
On the basis of SIDES

SCALENE TRIANGLE



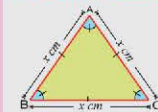
If all the three sides of a triangle are unequal, then triangle is called a scalene triangle.

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



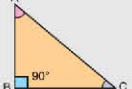
A triangle having all angles acute (i.e., more than 0° but less than 90°) is an acute-angled triangle.

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.

RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD. Plot No. 10, Sector 10, Gurgaon, Haryana

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

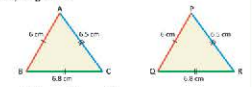
Two triangles are congruent, if they have exactly the same shape and size. This means that their corresponding angles and sides have equal measures.



CONDITIONS FOR CONGRUENCE OF TRIANGLES

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

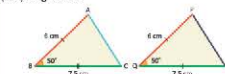
If three sides of one triangle are equal to the three corresponding sides of another triangle, then two triangles are congruent to each other by Side-Side-Side (SSS) congruence.



Here, $AB = PQ$
 $BC = QR$
 $AC = PR$
 $\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$ (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.



Here, $AB = PQ$
 $AC = QR$
 $\angle A = \angle P$
 $\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$ (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.



Here, $BC = QR$
 $\angle B = \angle Q$
 $\angle C = \angle R$
 $\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$ (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 another right-angled triangle, then the two triangles are congruent to each other by Right angle-Hypotenuse-Side (RHS) congruence.



Here, $AC = PR$ (Hypotenuse)
 $BC = QR$
 $\angle B = \angle Q = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$ (RHS Congruence).

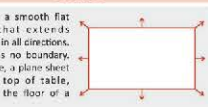
RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD. Plot No. 10, Sector 10, Gurgaon, Haryana

RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD. Plot No. 10, Sector 10, Gurgaon, Haryana

BASIC GEOMETRICAL CONCEPTS

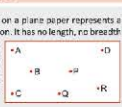
Plane

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.



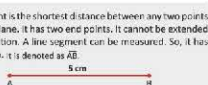
Point

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 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.



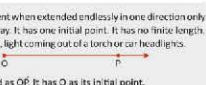
Line Segment

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 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 PQ or 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.



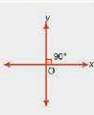
Concurrent Lines

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 \perp and read as 'x is perpendicular to y'.



Parallel Lines

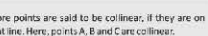
Two lines are said to be parallel if they do not meet or intersect anywhere in the plane when extended infinitely in either direction. In short, we can say that two parallel lines do not have any point in common.



Here, lines x and y are parallel lines. It is denoted as \parallel and read as 'x is parallel to y'.

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

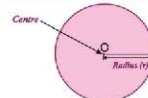
Points that are not on the same line are called non-collinear points. Points P, Q and R are not collinear points as they do not lie in the same line.



Thus, points P, Q and R are called non-collinear points.

RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD. Plot No. 10, Sector 10, Gurgaon, Haryana

CIRCLE

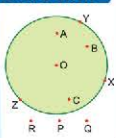


A circle is the set of all those points in a plane whose distance from a fixed point remains constant.

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.

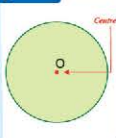
Interior and Exterior of a Circle

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

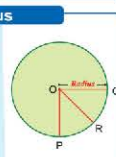
A point in a plane of circle from which all points on the circle are equidistant is called the centre of the circle. Here, O is centre of circle as shown in figure. The centre of the circle lies in its interior. A circle can have only one centre and infinite number of circles can be drawn from same centre.



Radius

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

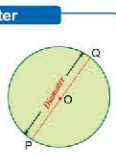
Take points Q, R and P on the circle and join them with the centre O. The line segments OQ, OR and OP are the radii of the circle. $OQ = OR = OP$ (Radii). All the radii of a circle are equal in length.



Diameter

A chord of circle that passes through the centre of the circle is called the diameter of the circle.

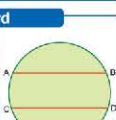
Here, O is centre and PQ is diameter of circle, passing through the centre O. The length of a diameter of a circle is twice the length of the radius of the circle.



Chord

The line segment joining any two points on the circle is the chord of the circle.

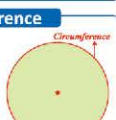
The end points A and B of line segment AB lie on the circle. So, AB is the chord of the circle.



Circumference

The length of the boundary of the circle is its circumference. In other words, it is the perimeter of the circle.

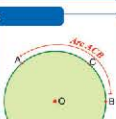
Circumference of circle = $2\pi r$ (where $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ and r is radius of circle).



Arc

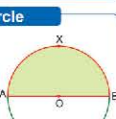
Any part of a circle is called an arc of the circle.

We usually name an arc by three points. Here, arc ABC of the given circle is shown.



Semicircle

The arc 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.



RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD. Plot No. 10, Sector 10, Gurgaon, Haryana

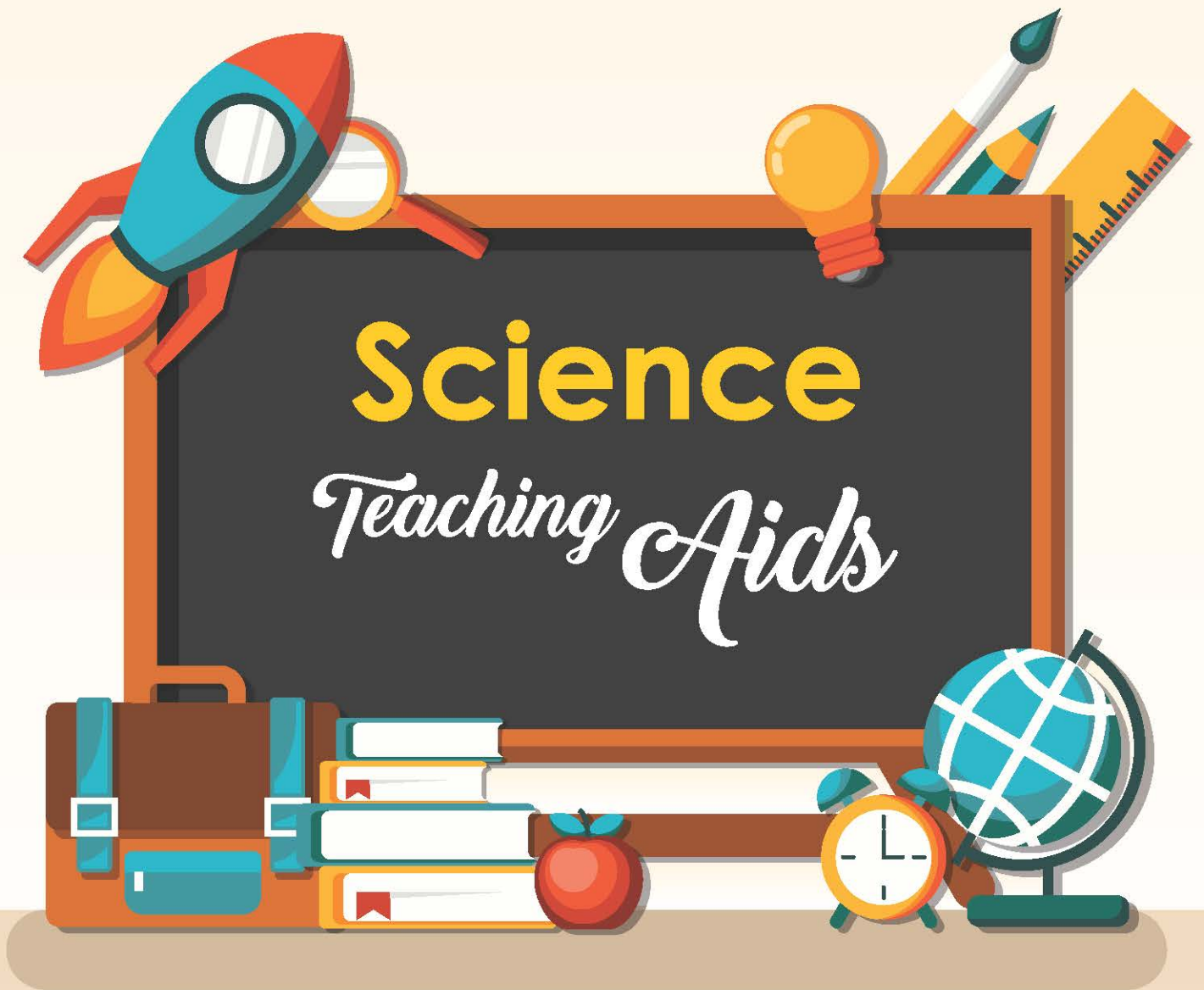
RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD. Plot No. 10, Sector 10, Gurgaon, Haryana



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 Learning 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*[®] Happy Learning Science Pull-out Worksheets 1 to 8 has been structured to meet the requirements of students in the Primary School classes.

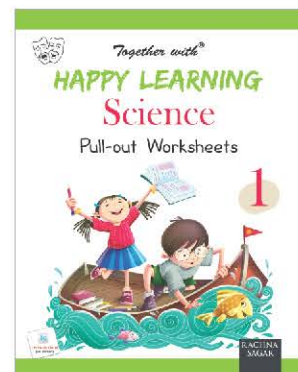
- Covers the three domains of learning— cognitive (knowledge), psychomotor (skills) and effective (attitudes).
- Each topic is divided into four worksheets namely;

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

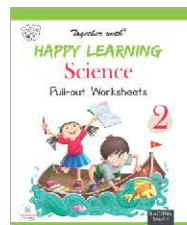
Explore: excites the student to look for alternatives and solutions before them.

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 Learning
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 1



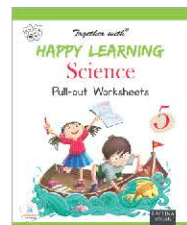
Happy Learning
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 2



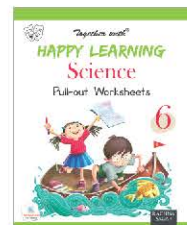
Happy Learning
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 3



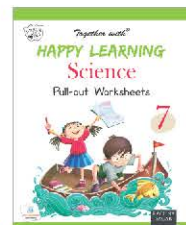
Happy Learning
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 4



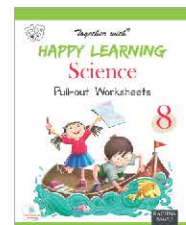
Happy Learning
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 5



Happy Learning
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 6



Happy Learning
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 7



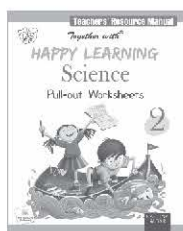
Happy Learning
Science
Pull-out Worksheets 8

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

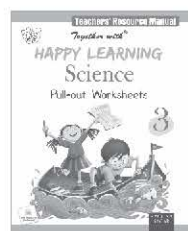
The manual offers teaching suggestions and step-by-step instructional objectives for teachers to make learning an exciting and engaging experience. It is a practical guide to help promote inclusive education as also a collection of varied activities that can be directly implemented in the classroom. 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 Learning
Science
Pull out Worksheets 1
Teachers' Resource Manual



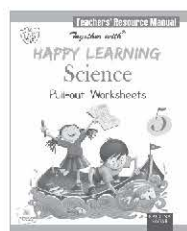
Happy Learning
Science
Pull out Worksheets 2
Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning
Science
Pull out Worksheets 3
Teachers' Resource Manual



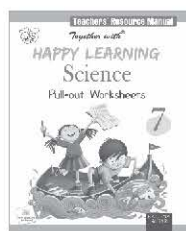
Happy Learning
Science
Pull out Worksheets 4
Teachers' Resource Manual



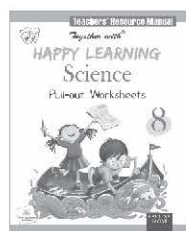
Happy Learning
Science
Pull out Worksheets 5
Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning
Science
Pull out Worksheets 6
Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning
Science
Pull out Worksheets 7
Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning
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 behavior, 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 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.

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD. Phone: 011-4913411, 2381346, Website: www.rachnasagar.com








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 gas 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.








© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD. Phone: 011-4913411, 2381346, Website: www.rachnasagar.com

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.	

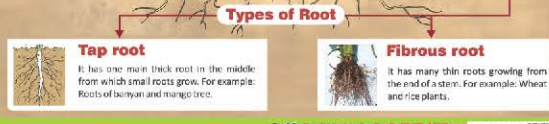
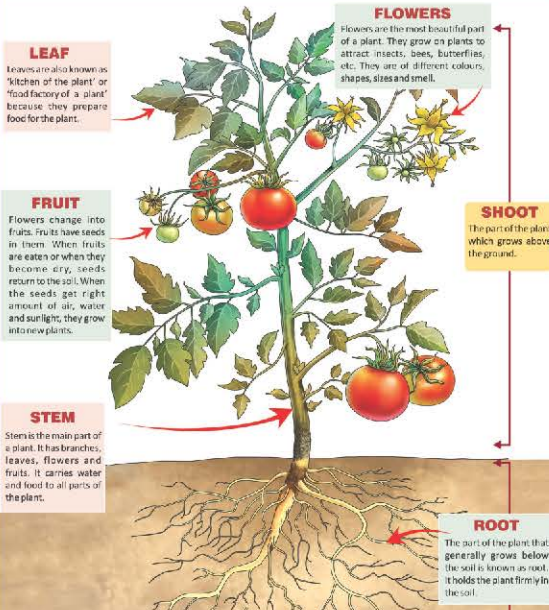
DONT'S

			
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.	

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD. Phone: 011-4913411, 2381346, Website: www.rachnasagar.com

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:

<p>Carbohydrates</p> <p>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: mts, potato, cereals like rice, wheat, etc.</p>	<p>Vitamins and Minerals</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Fats</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Proteins</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Roughage</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Water</p> <p>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.</p>

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</p> <p>Body-building, natural substances found in pulses, meat, eggs, fish, milk, some vegetables, etc., needed for growth and repair of our body.</p> <p>Functions (i) Build and repair body cells. (ii) Help in growth.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Marasmus, kwashiorkor, muscular weakness, deceleration of our body cells, retarded growth.</p>	<p>CARBOHYDRATES</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Water is essential for humans to survive. It helps our body to absorb nutrients from food.</p> <p>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) Dissolved in chemical reactions in a body. (ii) Needed for transport of (iii) Prevents constipation. (iv) Helps in digestion. (v) Helps in absorption. (vi) Helps in blood vessel mobility.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Poor digestion, heart, lung, kidney, arthritis, muscle wasting, constipation.</p>
<p>VITAMINS</p> <p>A group of nutrients required by the body in relatively small amounts to maintain normal health.</p> <p>Functions Required for healthy eyes, skin and hair.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Night blindness, loss of vision.</p>	<p>MINERALS</p> <p>Minerals are extremely essential for our body. They are required by our body for all its activities to ensure good health and proper growth.</p> <p>Functions Required for growth and skin disease.</p> <p>Deficiency Diseases: Rickets, osteoporosis, etc.</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</p> <p>Land or soil pollution occurs when harmful substances are released into it.</p>	<p>Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper disposal of household garbage. Spraying of fertilizers, pesticides. Addition of solid wastes. Dumping wastes from industries. Improperly maintained landfills. 	<p>Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the use of plastic bags. Use natural fertilizers. Reuse bottles, plastic containers, cloth bags, etc.
<p>Air Pollution</p> <p>Air pollution occurs when harmful gases, dust particles, smokes and other particles get mixed in the air.</p>	<p>Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cutting down of trees. Burning of fuels. Smoke from factories, automobiles, etc. Burning of firecrackers, garbage. Volcanic eruptions. Forest fires. 	<p>Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acid rain. Causes asthma and other breathing problems. Irritation in eyes. Heart disease. Affect brain, kidneys, liver. 	<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting more trees. Installing tall chimneys. Pollution check of vehicles.
<p>Water Pollution</p> <p>Water pollution occurs when harmful substances are discharged into waterbodies.</p>	<p>Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Noise Pollution</p> <p>Noise pollution occurs because of loud and unpleasant sound in our environment.</p>	<p>Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive honking. Unwanted noise from generators, vacuum cleaners, mixers, etc. Bursting of crackers. Using loudspeakers. Washing of clothes and animals in waterbodies. 	<p>Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discomfort to ears. Interference in normal activities, such as sleeping and reading. Causes hearing problems, stress and irritation. 	<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usage of loudspeakers should be avoided. Noise produced in factories should be controlled. Avoid unnecessary honking. Listen music at low volume.

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

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

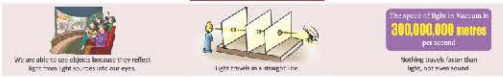


MAN-MADE OR ARTIFICIAL SOURCES OF LIGHT

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



PROPERTIES OF LIGHT



REFLECTION OF LIGHT

When rays of light, after falling on a polished surface, bounce back in the same manner, the phenomenon is called reflection of light.

The objects, being polished and smooth, 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.

Specular reflection: The surface of a mirror is very smooth. Therefore, if a beam of light falls on it, the entire beam is reflected in only one direction. This is called regular reflection.

Diffuse reflection: However, the surfaces of most of the objects around us are not so smooth. When the ray or a beam of light falls on an object with an uneven surface, light gets reflected in different directions. This is called irregular reflection.

A plane mirror is a flat, flat and smooth sheet of glass having a shiny coating on one side. This coating of silver metal 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.

Convex glass: Enlarged view of a plane mirror.

Concave glass: Shiny back view of a plane mirror.

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 light to pass through them. The objects like glass, air, oil, paper, etc., are transparent objects. We can see clearly through such objects.

Translucent Objects: These are the objects which allow light to pass through them partially. Paper, oiled paper, and glass, tissue paper, etc., are translucent objects. We can not see clearly through these 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.

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.

Observe the shadow that forms and direction during the day.

ELECTRICITY

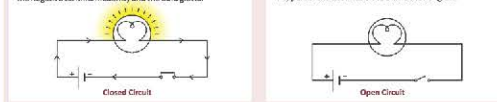
Electricity is a phenomenon caused by electric charge.

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 and finally back to the battery.

When the switch is 'OFF', the circuit is open. No electric current flows as long 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.

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

ELECTRICAL MATERIALS

ELECTROMAGNET

If we take a piece of soft iron and pass electric current through the coil, the piece of iron gets magnetised 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 group of hammer-shaped 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 bar is pulled back to the contact point by the spring action. This completes the circuit and the cycle repeats. 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 recover the useful components of a mixture.

TYPES OF SEPARATION

Separating Solids from other Solids	Separating Solids from Liquids	Separating Liquids from Liquids
<p>1. SEPARATING SOLIDS FROM OTHER SOLIDS</p> <p>Handpicking: This method of separation can be used for separating undesirable substances such as pebbles or dirt, stones and husk from wheat, rice or pulses.</p> <p>Threshing: This method is used to separate grain from the stalks. It is done either by beating the stalks on the ground or on a hard surface, by dragging using sledges or by using reaping machines called threshers.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Magnetic Separation: This method is used to separate magnetic component of a mixture from non-magnetic component. When a magnet is passed over such a mixture the magnetic component gets attracted to the magnet, whereas the non-magnetic component remains behind.</p>	<p>2. SEPARATING SOLIDS FROM LIQUIDS</p> <p>Sedimentation and Decantation: Sedimentation is the process in which insoluble solids are separated from a liquid by allowing them to settle down.</p> <p>Decantation: It is the process of separating out the components of a mixture by pouring out the liquid after sedimentation without disturbing the heavier components (sediment).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Condensation: The process of conversion of vapours of a substance into its liquid state by cooling.</p> <p>Distillation: It is the process of obtaining a liquid from a solution by heating it until it becomes a gas. Then on cooling, the drops of the liquid are collected.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>3. SEPARATING LIQUIDS FROM LIQUIDS</p> <p>Immiscible liquids: A separating funnel is used to separate a mixture of two immiscible liquids like mustard oil and water.</p> <p>Miscible liquids: Fractional distillation process is used to separate two miscible liquids like petrol and alcohol. They have different boiling points. Similarly, the various components of crude oil are separated by fractional distillation.</p>

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 letter '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.

Some 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 looser 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.

Air: 340 m per second	Solid steel: 5000 m per second	Water: 1500 m per second
-----------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------

SOURCES OF SOUND AND THEIR EFFECT

We measure loudness of sound in decibels (dB)

Airplane at 1000 m (120 dB and above)	Lightning (120 dB - 130 dB) (The loudest audible sound)	Motorcycle (100 dB - 105 dB) (Noise, very loud and uncomfortable)	Power sander (70 dB - 80 dB) (Very loud, but tolerable sound)	Tram vehicle (90 dB - 100 dB) (Very loud)
Conversation (50 dB - 60 dB) (Moderately loud sound)	85 dB, TV in the volume (60 dB - 80 dB) (Quite well-tolerable sound)	Whispering (30 dB - 45 dB) (Not audible)		

HOW DO WE HEAR?

The sound waves are collected by the pinna of the 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's how we hear.

Motivational Stickers



**Classes
1 to 8**



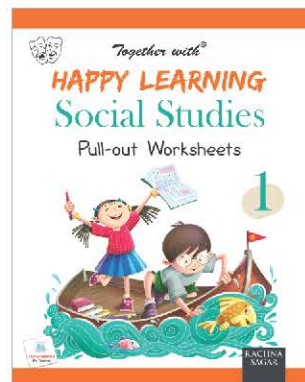
Pull-out Worksheets



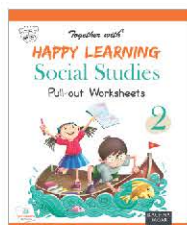
Happy Learning Social Science Pull-out worksheets (1 to 8)

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

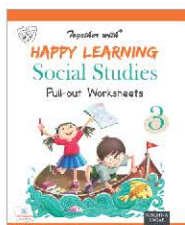
- Covers the three domains of learning—cognitive (knowledge), psychomotor (skills) and effective (attitudes).
- Each topic is divided into four worksheets namely;
Engage: provides easy questions to involve the students in the teaching process.
Explore: excites the students to look for alternatives and 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.



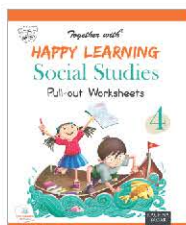
Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 1



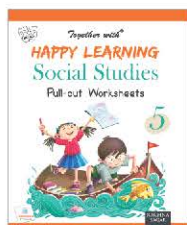
Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 2



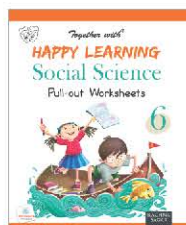
Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 3



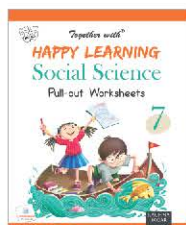
Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 4



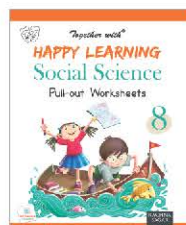
Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 5



Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 6



Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 7



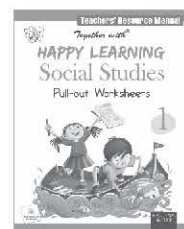
Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 8

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

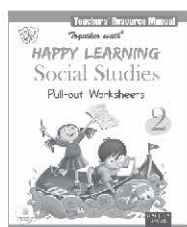
The manual offers teaching suggestions and step-by-step instructional objectives for teachers to make learning an exciting and engaging experience. It is a practical guide to help promote inclusive education as also a collection of varied activities that can be directly implemented in the classroom. 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.



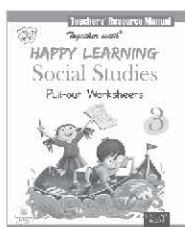
- Fully Solved Answers



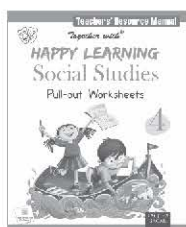
Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 1
Teachers' Resource Manual



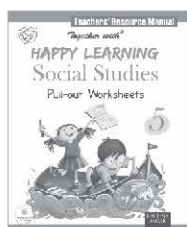
Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 2
Teachers' Resource Manual



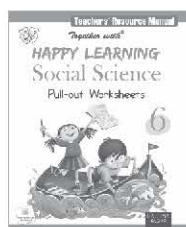
Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 3
Teachers' Resource Manual



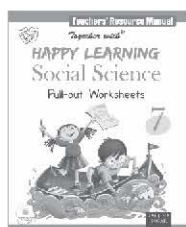
Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 4
Teachers' Resource Manual



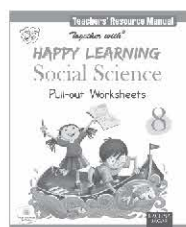
Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 5
Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 6
Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning
Social Science
Pull out Worksheets 7
Teachers' Resource Manual



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

EDUCATIONAL MANIPULATIVES & MOTIVATIONAL STICKERS

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

Know Your Planets

Divide the students into four groups and ask them to identify the planets and fill the facts about the planets in four blank columns.

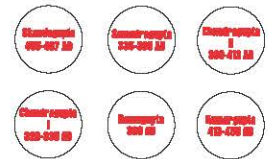
Planet	Distance from the Sun in million km	Time taken to complete one revolution	Temperature	Satellites

58	88 days	225 days	350° C, -170° C	1
84 years	108	11.11 years	67	22° C
150	2,909	687 days	480° C	-220° C
165 years	228	-23° C	-150° C	14
4,496	778	-180° C	2	1,427
29.5 years	62	365 days and 6 hours	-210° C	27

Family Tree

Using the stickers, complete the family tree of Gupta Empire along with their reign.

SRI GUPTA



Word Search

Pick out the names of the tribal communities in India from the sticker sheet and complete the word search.

Word Search

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

Sticker Sheet (Word Search)

Exploring Deep into the Earth

How much you know about the interior of the earth.

Look at the stickers below the diagram and stick them on the boxes with appropriate marked arrows.

Exploring Deep into the Earth

Mantle (outer core) Outer core Crust Atmosphere

Outer core of molten metal Lithosphere Upper crust Mantle

Oceanic crust Continental crust Solid metal inner core

Constitution of India

Objectives of the Preamble to the Constitution of India.


Fill the objectives enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a _____ and to secure to all its citizens: _____ social, economic and political; _____ of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; _____ of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all _____ assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this _____ do HEREBY _____ AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

SOVEREIGN	SECULAR	SOCIALIST
DEMOCRATIC	REPUBLIC	JUSTICE
LIBERTY	EQUALITY	FRATERNITY
TWENTY SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1949	ADOPT	ENACT



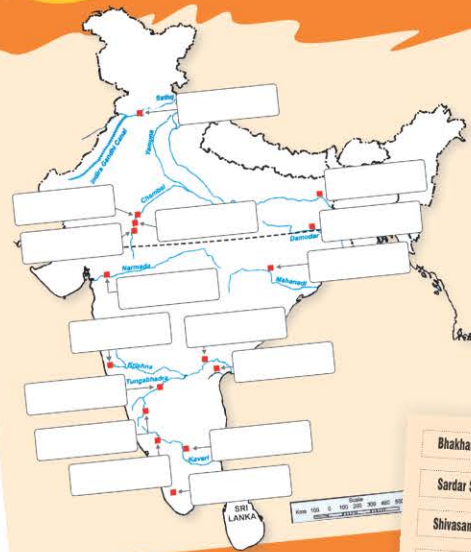
Social Science 8

Map Fill

Map Fill

Major Hydel Projects of India are marked with red colour square on the given map. With the help of the flash card identify the correct hydel project.

The teacher will call the students with one sticker each and ask them to paste it in the correct boxes. (Place board pins on Red points)



SRI LANKA

Social Science 8

Bhakra Nangal	Farakka Barrage	Damodar	Hirakud
Sardar Sarovar	Gandhi Sagar	Tungbhadra	Shravathi
Shivasamudram	Srisaillam	Mettur	Koyna
Nagarjuna Sagar	Kota	Rena Pratap Sagar	Periyar

Know Your Rights

Know Your RIGHTS

Identify and write the correct Rights associated with the Articles mentioned in the boxes.

Fundamental RIGHTS

- ✓ Right to Freedom
- ✓ Right to Freedom of Religion
- ✓ Right to Free and Compulsory Education
- ✓ Cultural and Educational Rights
- ✓ Right to Constitutional Remedies
- ✓ Right Against Exploitation
- ✓ Right to Equality

(Article 14-18)

(Article 29-30)

(Article 23-24)

(Article 32-35)

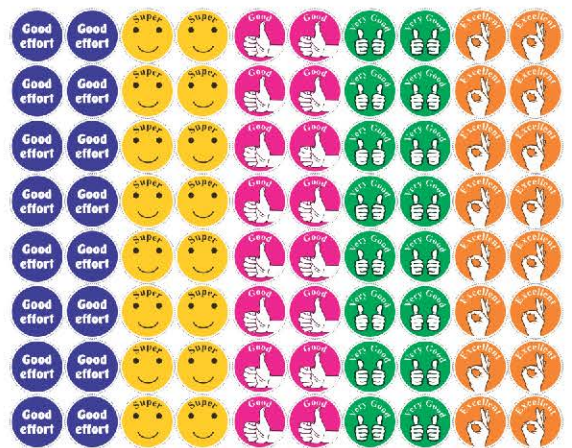
(Article 19-22)

(Article 21-A)

(Article 25-28)

Social Science 8

Motivational Stickers



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.

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.
PLOT NO. 418A/102, 218/500, Sector-10, Gurgaon, Haryana

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

© RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.
PLOT NO. 418A/102, 218/500, Sector-10, Gurgaon, Haryana

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।
पञ्जाब सिंध गुजरात मराठा,
द्राविड़ उज्जल बंग।
विश्व हिमाचल यमुना गंगा,
उच्छल जलधि तरंग।
तव शूभ नामे जागे,
तव शूभ आशिष मागे,
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 Flag



Emblem

National 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 '**Satyameva 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.

वन्दे मातरम्,
सुखदायिनी, सुफलदायिनी,
शम्भुदायिनी, शान्तिदायिनी,
वन्दे मातरम्।
सुभ्रमण्येयम्, सुप्रसन्नमिनीम्,
सुफलदायिनीम्, सुखदायिनीम्,
सुखदायिनीम्, सुभ्रमण्यम्,
वन्दे मातरम्, वन्दे मातरम्।
वन्दे मातरम्, वन्दे 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 **Ganggetic 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

RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

ISBN 978-81-93461-98-2

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.

RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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 accepted 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.

RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

INSIDE OUR EARTH

STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH



CRUST

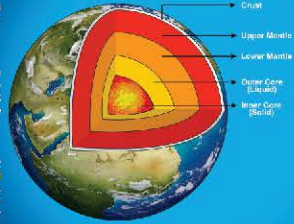
It is the thinmost outermost solid layer of the earth. Its thickness varies between 5-8 km under the ocean floors and 35 km under the continental masses. Its major constituents are Silica (Si), Aluminium (Al) and Magnesium (Mg).

MANTLE

It is the second layer with thickness up to 2900 km and is made up of dense and heavy materials - Iron (Fe), Magnesium (Mg) 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'.

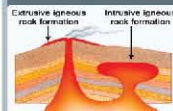


MATERIALS OF THE EARTH'S CRUST

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

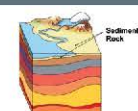
ROCKS

IGNEOUS ROCK



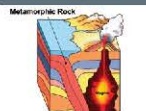
- The word igneous is derived from the Latin word 'ignis' meaning 'fire'.
- These rocks are formed by the cooling of molten magma.
- Such rocks have very fine grained structure.
- It is of two types - extrusive igneous rock and intrusive igneous rock.
- Example: granite, basalt, etc.

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS



- 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.

METAMORPHIC ROCKS



- 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.

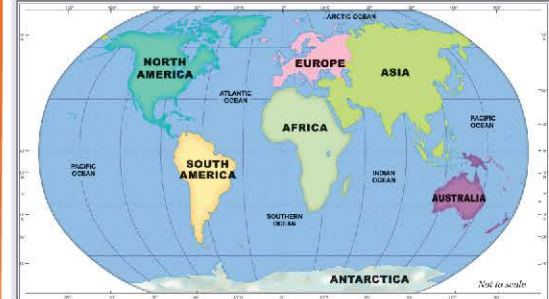
RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

MAJOR DOMAINS OF EARTH

There are mainly four Major Domains of Earth

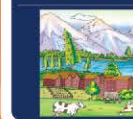


LITHOSPHERE (The solid portion of earth on which we live. It is made up of rock and soil)
HYDROSPHERE (The domain of water that covers 71% of the earth's surface)

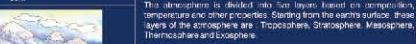


The Continents and Oceans

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.



The atmosphere is made up of a mixture of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen and 1% oxygen, carbon dioxide, water vapor 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.



This 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.

RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

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



RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

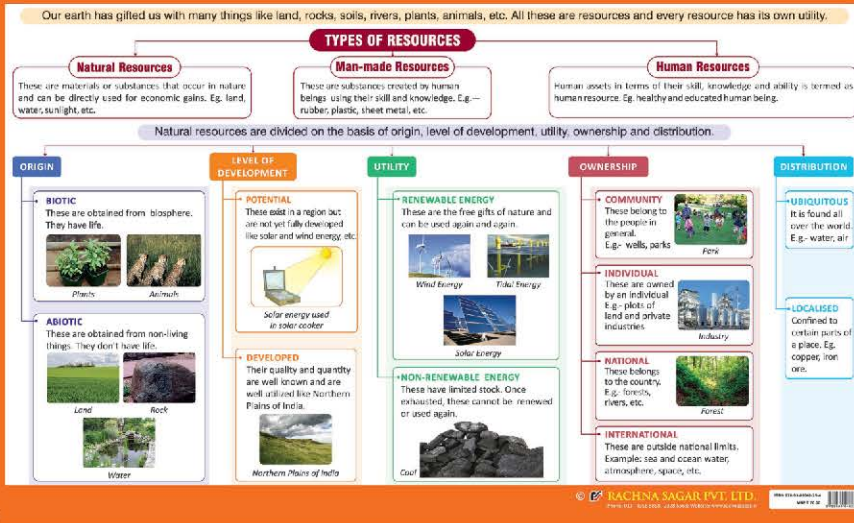
Indus Valley Civilization flourished between 2600 BC and 1600 BC. In India, the first developed cities were found in the valley of river Indus. So, it was named Indus Valley Civilization. The first cities of the Indus Valley to be excavated were Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

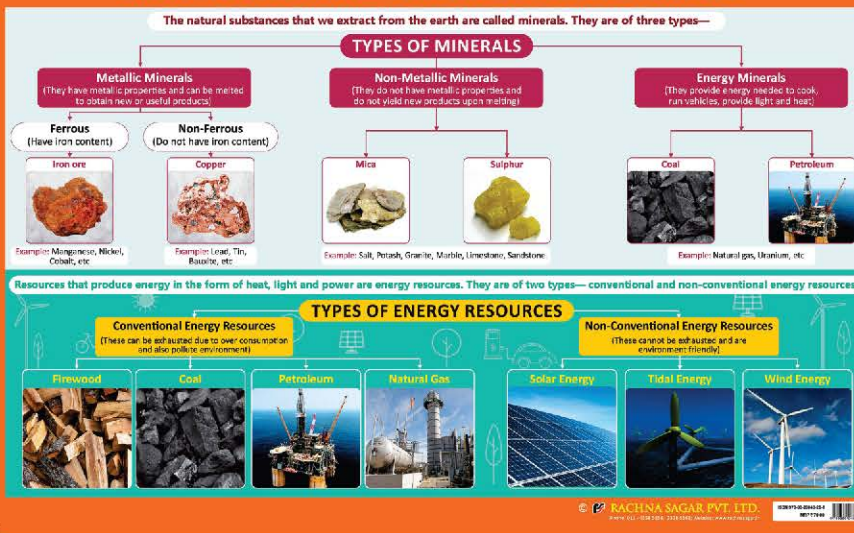
<p>CITADEL</p> <p>It had high walls which provided protection during floods. It contained all important buildings. The ruling class lived in the citadels. There were rooms on all sides.</p>	<p>THE GREAT BATH</p> <p>This was a special tank made of bricks. The sides were plaster coated and watertight. It was connected to a well for water in it and city water was drained out through drains. There were rooms on all sides.</p>	<p>DRAINAGE SYSTEM</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>A dockyard has been found at Mohenjo-Daro. It indicates that the Harappans had surplus food grain production.</p>	<p>TERRACOTTA TOYS</p> <p>Terracotta toys have been found which were used by children. Toys like small clay carts, marbles, animal figures, rattles, dolls and other toys were found.</p>
<p>SEALS</p> <p>Seals were flat, rectangular objects made of burnt clay or steatite and talc. They usually had animal designs or those of some uses by merchants and traders to stamp their goods.</p>	<p>THE BEARDED MAN MOHENJO-DARO PRIEST</p> <p>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</p> <p>Harappans needed to write their laws, rules and regulations and keep records. The Harappan script was pictographic and has been found impressed on seals. However, the script has not yet been deciphered.</p>
<p>COINS</p> <p>This civilization had punch marked coins that were excavated from historical sites. The coins were made of copper, silver and gold.</p>	<p>TOOLS</p> <p>In this civilization, metal work was one more highly advanced craft. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, ornaments, statues, etc.</p>	<p>POTTERY</p> <p>Harappan pottery had sand or lime or both mixed with clay.</p>

RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD.

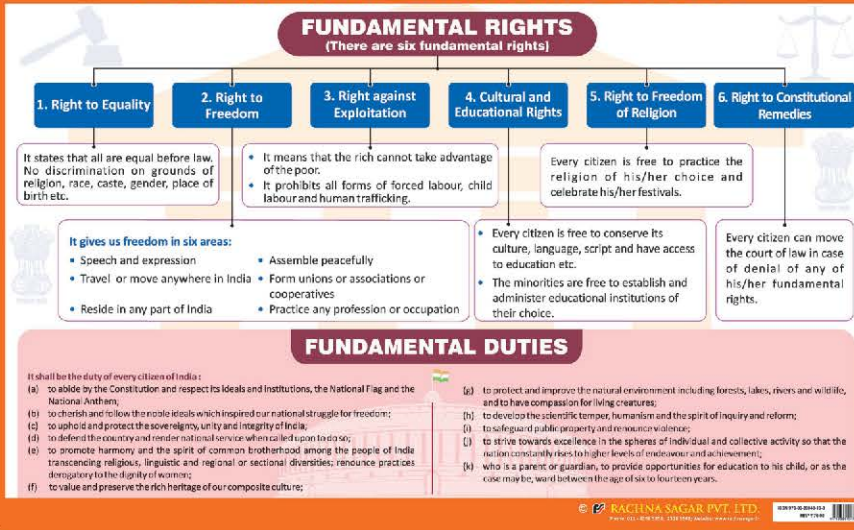
RESOURCES



MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES



FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES



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.

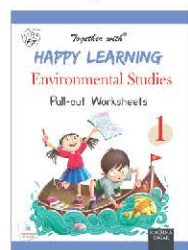
Extend: enlarges the scope and extent of the students' knowledge base, in accordance with the surroundings.

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

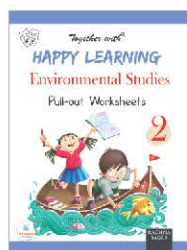
The general formatting of these worksheets is categorized in the following ways: Objective type questions, i.e. Alternative Response Type (True/False, Right/Wrong, Yes/No), Matching Type, Fill in the blanks, Multiple Choice Type Questions, Puzzles, One Word Answer, Picture-based Questions and Subjective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

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

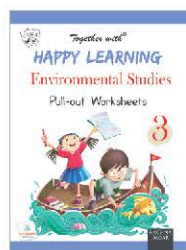
The perforation of the worksheets have been done for the convenience of teachers and students.



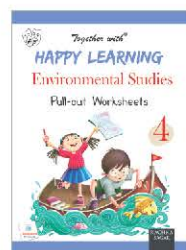
Happy Learning
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets 1



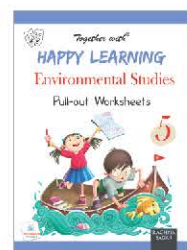
Happy Learning
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets 2



Happy Learning
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets 3



Happy Learning
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets 4



Happy Learning
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets 5

◀ Insight

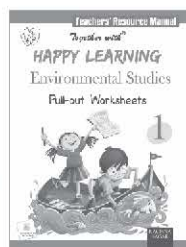
- Teachers' Resource Manual
- Test Generator
- Motivational Stickers
- Classroom Charts
- CD (A – C)

Happy Learning

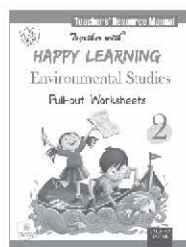
Environmental Studies Pull-out worksheets

Teachers' Resource Manual (1 to 5)

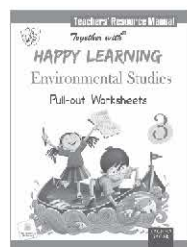
The manual offers teaching suggestions and step-by-step instructional objectives for teachers to make learning an exciting and engaging experience. It is a practical guide to help promote inclusive education as also a collection of varied activities that can be directly implemented in the classroom. 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.



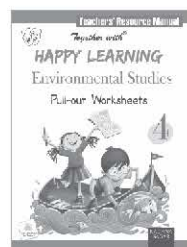
Happy Learning
Environmental Studies
Pull out Worksheets 1
Teachers' Resource Manual



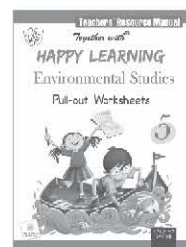
Happy Learning
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets 2
Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets 3
Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets 4
Teachers' Resource Manual



Happy Learning
Environmental Studies
Pull-out Worksheets 5
Teachers' Resource Manual

◀ Insight

- Fully Solved Answers

DIGITAL CONTENT

The CDs provide other nuggets of information such as animated content, interactive exercises and the like, making the users all-round individuals. These help the children in their overall development by familiarizing them with technology and its uses.

Animated CDs (For Kindergarten)



English Magic A



English Magic B1



English Magic B2



English Magic B3



English Magic C



Hindi Magic A



Hindi Magic B1



Hindi Magic B2



Hindi Magic C



Art & Craft Magic A



Art & Craft Magic B



Art & Craft Magic C



Math Magic A



Math Magic B



Math Magic C



EVS Magic A



EVS Magic B



EVS Magic C

Animated CDs (For Primary & Middle)



**Expressions English
1 to 8**



**संचाव
Textbook-cum-Workbook
1 to 8**



**सुनहरी धूप
हिंदी पाठ्यपुस्तक-सह-अभ्यासपुस्तिका
0 to 8**



**ओस के मोती
हिंदी पाठ्यपुस्तक
0 to 8**



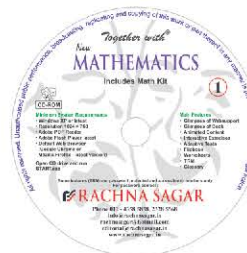
**दिव्यम्
संस्कृत-पाठ्यपुस्तकम्
अ to 3**



**Enchanté! (French)
Beginner to 4**



**Accueil (French)
1 to 3**



**New Mathematics
1 to 5**



**Mathematics Buzz!!
1 to 5**



**Zoom! in Science
6 to 8**



**Evolution
Social Science
6 to 8**



**GK Live
1 to 8**



**Synergy
LKG to 5
(Sem 1 & 2)**



**Essence
LKG to 5
(Term 1, 2 & 3)**



**New Exploring
Computers
1 to 8**



**Computer Chrome
6 to 8**



**Be an Artist
A to C & 1 to 5**



**Exploring
Art & Activity
1 to 5**



**किलकारियाँ
अ, ब**



**International
Art & Activity
1 to 5**

FOREVER WITH



**English
1 to 8**



**हिंदी
1 to 8**



**Mathematics
1 to 5**



**Science
6 to 8**



**Social Science
6 to 8**

HAPPY LEARNING Pull-out worksheets



Happy Learning
English
A, B & C



Happy Learning
Hindi
A, B & C



Happy Learning
Mathematics
A, B & C



Happy Learning
Environmental Studies
A, B & C

NCERT-Based Workbooks Cum-Practice Material



Marigold
English Workbook
Cum-Practice Material
1 to 5



Honeysuckle
English Workbook
Cum-Practice Material
6



Honeycomb
English Workbook
Cum-Practice Material
7



Honeydew
English Workbook
Cum-Practice Material
8



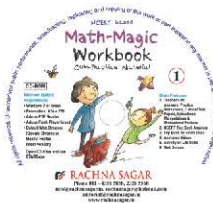
रिमझिम
हिंदी कार्यपुस्तिका
सह अभ्यास सामग्री
1 to 5



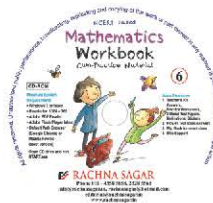
वसंत
हिंदी कार्यपुस्तिका
सह अभ्यास सामग्री
6 to 8



रुचिरा
संस्कृत कार्यपुस्तिका
सह अभ्यास सामग्री
6 to 8



Math-Magic
Workbook
Cum-Practice Material
1 to 5



Mathematics
Workbook
Cum-Practice Material
6 to 8



Science
Workbook
Cum-Practice Material
6 to 8



Social Science
Workbook
Cum-Practice Material
6 to 8



Looking Around
Environmental Studies
Workbook
Cum-Practice Material
3 to 5

Animated CDs (For Senior Secondary)



Mathematics
Lab Manual
Class 10



Science
Lab Kit / Manual
Class 10



ASL
Assessment of Speaking
and Listening Skills
Classes 9 to 11



Physics (ICSE)
Lab Manual
Class 10



Chemistry (ICSE)
Lab Manual
Class 10



Biology (ICSE)
Lab Manual
Class 10

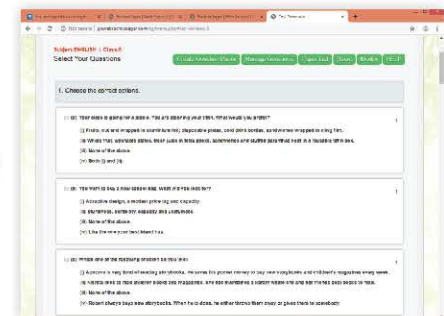
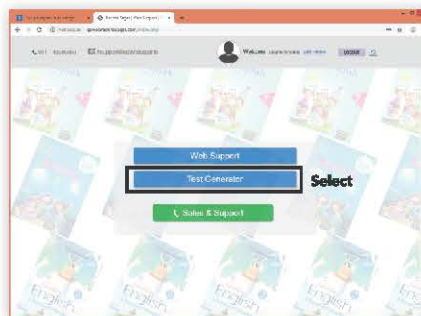
Details about E-book, Test Generator and Live Tutorials

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

1. English (1 to 8)
2. Hindi (1 to 8)
3. Mathematics (1 to 8)
4. Science (1 to 8)
5. Social Studies (1 to 8)
6. NCERT Marigold English Workbook Cum-Practice Material (1 to 5)
7. NCERT Honeysuckle English Workbook Cum-Practice Material 6
8. NCERT Honeycomb English Workbook Cum-Practice Material 7
9. NCERT Honeydew English Workbook Cum-Practice Material 8

10. NCERT रिमझिम हिंदी कार्यपुस्तिका सह अभ्यास सामग्री (1 to 5)
11. NCERT वसंत हिंदी कार्यपुस्तिका सह अभ्यास सामग्री (6 to 8)
12. NCERT रुचिरा संस्कृत कार्यपुस्तिका सह अभ्यास सामग्री (6 to 8)
13. NCERT Math-Magic Workbook Cum-Practice Material (1 to 5)
14. NCERT Mathematics Workbook Cum-Practice Material (6 to 8)
15. NCERT Science Workbook Cum-Practice Material (6 to 8)

16. NCERT Social Science Workbook Cum-Practice Material (6 to 8)
17. NCERT Looking Around Environmental Studies Workbook Cum-Practice Material (3 to 5)
18. Happy Learning English (1 to 8)
19. Happy Learning Hindi (1 to 8)
20. Happy Learning Mathematics (1 to 8)
21. Happy Learning EVS (1 to 5)
22. Happy Learning Science (1 to 8)
23. Happy Learning Social Studies (1 to 8)
24. Happy Learning Sanskrit (6 to 8)

TEST GENERATOR CLASSES 9 TO 12

Study Material for CBSE

Class 12

English Core
Mathematics
Physics
Chemistry
Biology
Accountancy
Economics
Business Studies
Physical Education
शारीरिक शिक्षा

History
Political Science
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)

French
Mathematics (Basic)
Mathematics (Standard)
Science
Social Science

Class 9

English Language & Literature
हिंदी 'ए'
हिंदी 'बी'
संस्कृतम् (शेमुषी आधारित)
French
Mathematics
Science
Social Science

Previous 10+ Years' Chapterwise Solved Question Bank for CBSE

Class 12

English Core
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

Mathematics
Physics
Chemistry
Biology
Computer Applications
History & Civics
Geography
Class 9 & 10 (Combined)
English Language

PRICE LIST

Sl. No.	Book Name	ISBN	Price in ₹
Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Hindi			
1.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi A	978-93-88563-14-7	259.00
2.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi B	978-93-88563-15-4	259.00
3.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi C	978-93-88563-16-1	259.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets English			
1.	Pull out Worksheets English A	978-93-88563-08-6	199.00
2.	Pull out Worksheets English B	978-93-88563-09-3	239.00
3.	Pull out Worksheets English C	978-93-88563-10-9	239.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Mathematics			
1.	Pull out Worksheets Mathematics A	978-93-88323-97-0	159.00
2.	Pull out Worksheets Mathematics B	978-93-88323-98-7	159.00
3.	Pull out Worksheets Mathematics C	978-93-88537-24-7	159.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Environmental Studies			
1.	Pull out Worksheets Environmental Studies A	978-93-88537-34-6	159.00
2.	Pull out Worksheets Environmental Studies B	978-93-88537-35-3	159.00
3.	Pull out Worksheets Environmental Studies C	978-93-88537-36-0	159.00

Peek-a-boo Educational Games			
1.	Magic of Alphabet	--	500.00
2.	Little Land of Letters	--	600.00
3.	Be a Spell Maker	--	350.00
4.	English Championship	--	500.00
5.	Time to Act	--	500.00
6.	वर्णमाला का पिटारा	--	600.00
7.	शब्द-सीढ़ी	--	300.00
8.	शब्दों का खेल	--	500.00
9.	My First Numbers	--	400.00
10.	The Game of Numbers	--	500.00
11.	Team up with Numbers	--	400.00
12.	Garden of Maths	--	500.00
13.	Visit to the Jungle	--	500.00
14.	Vegetable Party, Fruit Fiesta	--	400.00

Sl. No.	Book Name	ISBN	Price in ₹
Peek-a-boo Sticker Booklet			
1.	Peek-a-boo Sticker Booklet	--	In Press

Peek-a-boo English Charts			
1.	English Alphabet (Capital Letters)	978-93-88905-42-8	70.00
2.	English Alphabet (Capital and Small Letters)	978-93-88905-25-1	70.00
3.	Vowel 'a'	978-93-88905-26-8	70.00
4.	Vowel 'e'	978-93-88905-43-5	70.00
5.	Vowel 'i'	978-93-88905-44-2	70.00
6.	Vowel 'o'	978-93-88905-45-9	70.00
7.	Vowel 'u'	978-93-88905-46-6	70.00
8.	Finger Fun	978-93-88905-38-1	70.00
9.	Phonic Sounds (A-Z) (a-z)	--	70.00

Peek-a-boo Hindi Charts			
1.	वर्णमाला	978-93-88905-39-8	70.00
2.	मात्राएँ	--	70.00

Peek-a-boo Mathematics Charts			
1.	Numbers 1 to 20	978-93-88905-40-4	70.00
2.	Numbers 1 to 50	978-93-88905-41-1	70.00
3.	Numbers 1 to 100	--	70.00
4.	Shapes	--	70.00
5.	Pre-Number Concepts	978-93-88905-47-3	70.00

Peek-a-boo EVS Charts			
1.	Seasons	978-93-88905-30-5	70.00
2.	Means of Transport	978-93-88905-29-9	70.00
3.	Keeping Safe	978-93-88905-31-2	70.00
4.	Good Habits	978-93-88905-32-9	70.00
5.	Parts of the Body	978-93-88905-33-6	70.00
6.	Flowers	978-93-88905-34-3	70.00
7.	Animals	978-93-88905-27-5	70.00
8.	Birds and Insects	978-93-88905-35-0	70.00
9.	Fruits	--	70.00
10.	Vegetables	978-93-88905-36-7	70.00

Sl. No.	Book Name	ISBN	Price in ₹
11.	Foods	978-93-88905-28-2	70.00
12.	Colours	978-93-88905-37-4	70.00

Sl. No.	Book Name	ISBN	Price in ₹
24.	Alphabet 'Y'	978-93-88905-18-3	175.00
25.	Alphabet 'Z'	978-93-88905-61-9	175.00

Peek-a-boo Classroom Charts			
1.	5 Shining Stars of the month	978-93-88905-48-0	90.00
2.	Happy Birthday	978-93-88905-49-7	90.00
3.	Classroom Rules	978-93-88905-50-3	90.00
4.	Super Talented	978-93-88905-51-0	90.00
5.	Certificate of Achievement	978-93-88905-52-7	90.00
6.	Star Student	978-93-88905-53-4	90.00

Peek-a-boo Subject Table Calendars			
1.	Weaving words	--	499.00
2.	शब्द भंडार	--	499.00
3.	Number Power	--	499.00

Peek-a-boo My Big Story Book of Alphabet			
1.	Alphabet 'A'	978-93-88905-54-1	175.00
2.	Alphabet 'B'	978-93-88632-31-7	175.00
3.	Alphabet 'C'	978-93-88632-38-6	175.00
4.	Alphabet 'D'	978-93-88632-39-3	175.00
5.	Alphabet 'E'	978-93-88905-55-8	175.00
6.	Alphabet 'F'	978-93-88632-40-9	175.00
7.	Alphabet 'G'	978-93-88632-41-6	175.00
8.	Alphabet 'H'	978-93-88632-42-3	175.00
9.	Alphabet 'I'	978-93-88905-58-9	175.00
10.	Alphabet 'J'	978-93-88632-43-0	175.00
11.	Alphabet 'K'	978-93-88632-44-7	175.00
12.	Alphabet 'L'	978-93-88905-10-7	175.00
13.	Alphabet 'M'	978-93-88905-11-4	175.00
14.	Alphabet 'N'	978-93-88905-12-1	175.00
15.	Alphabet 'O'	978-93-88905-13-8	175.00
16.	Alphabet 'P'	978-93-88905-14-5	175.00
17.	Alphabet 'Q'	978-93-88905-15-2	175.00
18.	Alphabet 'R'	978-93-88905-16-9	175.00
19.	Alphabet 'S'	978-93-88905-17-6	175.00
20.	Alphabet 'T'	978-93-88905-59-6	175.00
21.	Alphabet 'U'	978-93-88905-56-5	175.00
22.	Alphabet 'V'	978-93-88905-57-2	175.00
23.	Alphabet 'W'	978-93-88905-60-2	175.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets English			
1.	Pull out Worksheets English 1	978-93-88563-00-0	249.00
2.	Pull out Worksheets English 2	978-93-88563-01-7	269.00
3.	Pull out Worksheets English 3	978-93-88563-02-4	269.00
4.	Pull out Worksheets English 4	978-93-88563-03-1	279.00
5.	Pull out Worksheets English 5	978-93-88563-04-8	279.00
6.	Pull out Worksheets English 6	978-93-88563-05-5	289.00
7.	Pull out Worksheets English 7	978-93-88563-06-2	289.00
8.	Pull out Worksheets English 8	978-93-88563-07-9	289.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets English Teacher's Resource Manual			
1.	Pull out Worksheets English 1	978-93-88632-99-7	52.00
2.	Pull out Worksheets English 2	978-93-88905-00-8	60.00
3.	Pull out Worksheets English 3	978-93-88905-01-5	60.00
4.	Pull out Worksheets English 4	978-93-88905-02-2	60.00
5.	Pull out Worksheets English 5	978-93-88905-03-9	60.00
6.	Pull out Worksheets English 6	978-93-88905-04-6	92.00
7.	Pull out Worksheets English 7	978-93-88905-05-3	92.00
8.	Pull out Worksheets English 8	978-93-88905-06-0	92.00

English Educational Games			
1.	Bee In Action	--	350.00
2.	You Go Left! I Go Right! + Name, Name, Not Again + One Me! Many Me!	--	450.00
3.	See Me! Spell Me!	--	300.00
4.	King! I Am The King + Make a Decision, Find My Position	--	350.00
5.	Word Bingo	--	400.00
6.	Check By Quality! Sweet or Salty? + Question Island	--	450.00
7.	Bread Basket + My Name Game	--	300.00
8.	How? Where? When? The Action is Done + Sentence Builder	--	300.00
9.	It's Time to Learn Time + Doodle with Degree	--	350.00
10.	Sentence Divider + Word Castle	--	450.00
11.	The Tense Maker + Preposition Paperchase	--	400.00

Sl. No.	Book Name	ISBN	Price in ₹
12.	English Dominoes	--	500.00
13.	My English Cart	--	550.00
14.	Tambola + The Connecting Corner + It's My Expression	--	550.00
15.	Let's Play Hand In Hand + Tense Trainer + Ffix-o-Meter	--	550.00

English Educational Manipulatives			
1.	English Educational Manipulatives 1 to 5	--	499.00
2.	English Educational Manipulatives 6 to 8	--	599.00

English Educational Charts			
1.	Noun	978-93-89048-91-9	70.00
2.	Pronouns	--	In press
3.	Adjectives	--	In press
4.	Verbs	--	In press
5.	Adverbs	--	In press
6.	Punctuations and Capital Letters	978-93-89048-94-0	70.00
7.	Tenses	978-93-89048-93-3	70.00
8.	Modals	--	In press
9.	Conjunctions	--	In press
10.	Parts of Speech	978-93-89048-92-6	70.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Hindi			
1.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 1	978-93-88537-16-2	219.00
2.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 2	978-93-88537-28-5	239.00
3.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 3	978-93-88537-18-6	239.00
4.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 4	978-93-88537-19-3	249.00
5.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 5	978-93-88537-20-9	249.00
6.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 6	978-93-88563-11-6	319.00
7.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 7	978-93-88563-12-3	319.00
8.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 8	978-93-88563-13-0	319.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Hindi Teacher's Resource Manual			
1.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 1	978-93-88632-54-6	45.00
2.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 2	978-93-88632-55-3	45.00
3.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 3	978-93-88632-56-0	60.00
4.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 4	978-93-88632-57-7	60.00
5.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 5	978-93-88632-58-4	60.00

Sl. No.	Book Name	ISBN	Price in ₹
6.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 6	978-93-88632-59-1	120.00
7.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 7	978-93-88632-60-7	120.00
8.	Pull out Worksheets Hindi 8	978-93-88632-61-4	120.00

हिंदी Educational Games			
1.	बोलो बोलो कौन हूँ मैं?	--	450.00
2.	चलो शब्द बनाएँ	--	350.00
3.	रंग बिरंगे फल और सब्जी, जल्दी गिनो, तो आए गिनती	--	400.00
4.	साँप सीढ़ी	--	300.00
5.	चलो ! बिस्कुट पैक करें	--	300.00
6.	जंगल की सैर	--	500.00
7.	जागो ग्राहक जागो	--	350.00
8.	रोबोट्स	--	350.00
9.	मुझे मेरे विशेष से मिलाओ + हंस बनो मोती चुनो	--	350.00
10.	बूझो और बताओ	--	400.00
11.	लगाओ विराम होगा काम	--	400.00
12.	बादशाह मैं बादशाह !	--	350.00
13.	मैं अगाड़ी, तुम पिछाड़ी	--	350.00
14.	आओ खेलें तंबोला	--	400.00
15.	पहचानो और बताओ	--	400.00

हिंदी Educational Charts			
1.	संज्ञा	978-93-89048-27-8	70.00
2.	संज्ञा	978-93-89048-30-8	70.00
3.	क्रिया	978-93-89048-28-5	70.00
4.	क्रिया	978-93-89048-34-6	70.00
5.	विशेषण	978-93-89048-29-2	70.00
6.	विशेषण	978-93-89048-32-2	70.00
7.	सर्वनाम	978-93-89048-31-5	70.00
8.	विराम-चिह्न	978-93-89048-36-0	70.00
9.	वाक्य-विचार	978-93-89048-35-3	70.00
10.	अव्यय	978-93-89048-33-9	70.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Sanskrit			
1.	Pull out Worksheets Sanskrit 5	978-93-88537-30-8	189.00
2.	Pull out Worksheets Sanskrit 6	978-93-88537-31-5	199.00
3.	Pull out Worksheets Sanskrit 7	978-93-88537-32-2	199.00
4.	Pull out Worksheets Sanskrit 8	978-93-88537-33-9	199.00

Sl. No.	Book Name	ISBN	Price in ₹
Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Sanskrit Teacher's Resource Manual			
1.	Pull out Worksheets Sanskrit 5	978-93-88632-62-1	52.00
2.	Pull out Worksheets Sanskrit 6	978-93-88632-63-8	52.00
3.	Pull out Worksheets Sanskrit 7	978-93-88632-64-5	52.00
4.	Pull out Worksheets Sanskrit 8	978-93-88632-65-2	52.00

संस्कृत Educational Games			
1.	संख्यानां रंगानां च परिज्ञानम् + फलानाम् शाकानाम् च ज्ञानम्	--	460.00
2.	वर्णविच्छेदस्य क्रीडा	--	350.00
3.	परिचीय वदत	--	400.00
4.	सर्वनामस्य रेलयानम्, पटलम्	--	450.00
5.	अहं कुत्र अस्मि? + अव्ययानां ज्ञानम्	--	350.00
6.	ब्रह्माण्डस्य भ्रमणम् शब्दरूपाणां ज्ञानम् च	--	400.00
7.	लकारस्य ज्ञानम्	--	300.00
8.	चित्र-प्रहेलिका	--	300.00
9.	लेखकः भव	--	300.00
10.	सन्ध्यालयः	--	300.00
11.	प्रश्नोत्तर-प्रहेलिका चित्राङ्कुरः	--	300.00
12.	आगच्छ क्रीड तंबोला	--	400.00

संस्कृत Educational Charts			
1.	संस्कृत-वर्णमाला	978-93-89048-11-7	70.00
2.	शाकानि (Vegetables)	978-93-89048-14-8	70.00
3.	फलानि (Fruits)	978-93-89048-12-4	70.00
4.	जन्तवः	978-93-89048-13-1	70.00
5.	संज्ञा-शब्दाः	978-93-89048-07-0	70.00
6.	सर्वनाम-परिचयः	978-93-89048-08-7	70.00
7.	धातु-परिचयः	978-93-89048-09-4	70.00
8.	धातुरूपाणि	978-93-89173-10-9	70.00
9.	शब्दरूपाणि	978-93-89173-11-6	70.00
10.	श्लोकाः	978-93-89048-10-0	70.00

French Educational Games			
1.	A la santé !	--	320.00
2.	Dans une année	--	300.00
3.	Découvrons les objets !	--	320.00
4.	Jouons au Pendu!	--	350.00

Sl. No.	Book Name	ISBN	Price in ₹
5.	Couleurs nombres et images	--	350.00
6.	Numérotions les images !	--	350.00
7.	Retrouvons les objets !	--	350.00
8.	Verbes et Vêtements	--	300.00
9.	Les professions !	--	350.00
10.	Ma Ville	--	350.00
11.	Voici Jean	--	300.00
12.	Voilà ma maison !	--	350.00
13.	Pouffin et France	--	350.00
14.	Faites des Phrases !	--	350.00
15.	Heure, Temps, Action !	--	350.00
16.	Tournons, Devinons	--	400.00
17.	Bingo	--	350.00
18.	Ce Jeu Cette Connaissance	--	320.00
19.	Être et Temps Racontos !	--	350.00
20.	Il était une fois... un escargot !	--	350.00

French Maps			
1.	French Map 1	--	50.00
2.	French Map 2	--	50.00
3.	French Map 3	--	50.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Mathematics			
1.	Pull out Worksheets Mathematics 1	978-93-88537-64-3	259.00
2.	Pull out Worksheets Mathematics 2	978-93-88537-65-0	269.00
3.	Pull out Worksheets Mathematics 3	978-93-88537-66-7	269.00
4.	Pull out Worksheets Mathematics 4	978-93-88537-67-4	279.00
5.	Pull out Worksheets Mathematics 5	978-93-88537-68-1	279.00
6.	Pull out Worksheets Mathematics 6	978-93-88537-69-8	299.00
7.	Pull out Worksheets Mathematics 7	978-93-88537-70-4	299.00
8.	Pull out Worksheets Mathematics 8	978-93-88537-71-1	299.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Mathematics Teacher's Resource Manual			
1.	Happy Learning POW Mathematics TRM 1	978-93-88632-66-9	60.00
2.	Happy Learning POW Mathematics TRM 2	978-93-88632-67-6	60.00

Sl. No.	Book Name	ISBN	Price in ₹
3.	Happy Learning POW Mathematics TRM 3	978-93-88632-68-3	80.00
4.	Happy Learning POW Mathematics TRM 4	978-93-88632-69-0	80.00
5.	Happy Learning POW Mathematics TRM 5	978-93-88632-70-6	80.00
6.	Happy Learning POW Mathematics TRM 6	978-93-88632-71-3	80.00
7.	Happy Learning POW Mathematics TRM 7	978-93-88632-72-0	80.00
8.	Happy Learning POW Mathematics TRM 8	978-93-88632-73-7	92.00

Mathematics Educational Manipulatives			
1.	Mathematics Educational Manipulatives 1 to 5	—	449.00

Mathematics Educational Charts			
1.	Pre-Number Concepts	978-93-89048-48-3	70.00
2.	Shapes	978-93-89048-50-6	70.00
3.	Time and Calendar	978-93-89048-49-0	70.00
4.	Angles	978-93-89048-51-3	70.00
5.	Triangles	978-93-89048-53-7	70.00
6.	Congruence of Triangles	978-93-89048-54-4	70.00
7.	Basic Geometrical Concepts	978-93-89048-52-0	70.00
8.	Circle	978-93-89048-55-1	70.00
9.	Area and Perimeter	978-93-89048-56-8	70.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Science			
1.	Pull out Worksheets Science 1	978-93-88537-00-1	199.00
2.	Pull out Worksheets Science 2	978-93-88537-01-8	199.00
3.	Pull out Worksheets Science 3	978-93-88537-02-5	219.00
4.	Pull out Worksheets Science 4	978-93-88537-03-2	219.00
5.	Pull out Worksheets Science 5	978-93-88537-04-9	219.00
6.	Pull out Worksheets Science 6	978-93-88537-25-4	239.00
7.	Pull out Worksheets Science 7	978-93-88537-26-1	239.00
8.	Pull out Worksheets Science 8	978-93-88537-27-8	239.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Science Teacher's Resource Manual			
1.	Happy Learning POW Science TRM 1	978-93-88632-79-9	52.00
2.	Happy Learning POW Science TRM 2	978-93-88632-80-5	52.00

Sl. No.	Book Name	ISBN	Price in ₹
3.	Happy Learning POW Science TRM 3	978-93-88632-81-2	52.00
4.	Happy Learning POW Science TRM 4	978-93-88632-82-9	52.00
5.	Happy Learning POW Science TRM 5	978-93-88632-83-6	60.00
6.	Happy Learning POW Science TRM 6	978-93-88905-07-7	80.00
7.	Happy Learning POW Science TRM 7	978-93-88905-08-4	80.00
8.	Happy Learning POW Science TRM 8	978-93-88905-09-1	80.00

Science Educational Charts			
1.	Safety Rules	978-93-89048-57-5	70.00
2.	Water Conservation	978-93-89048-58-2	70.00
3.	Road Safety	978-93-89048-37-7	70.00
4.	Plants and Its Parts	978-93-89048-40-7	70.00
5.	Food and Health	978-93-89048-41-4	70.00
6.	Food and Nutrition	978-93-89048-42-1	70.00
7.	Pollution	978-93-89048-47-6	70.00
8.	Light	978-93-89048-44-5	70.00
9.	Electricity	978-93-89048-45-2	70.00
10.	Separation of Substances	978-93-89048-43-8	70.00
11.	Sound	978-93-89048-46-9	70.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Social Studies			
1.	Pull out Worksheets Social Studies 1	978-93-88537-81-0	199.00
2.	Pull out Worksheets Social Studies 2	978-93-88537-09-4	199.00
3.	Pull out Worksheets Social Studies 3	978-93-88537-10-0	219.00
4.	Pull out Worksheets Social Studies 4	978-93-88537-11-7	219.00
5.	Pull out Worksheets Social Studies 5	978-93-88537-12-4	219.00
6.	Pull out Worksheets Social Studies 6	978-93-88537-13-1	259.00
7.	Pull out Worksheets Social Studies 7	978-93-88537-14-8	259.00
8.	Pull out Worksheets Social Studies 8	978-93-88537-15-5	259.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Social Studies Teacher's Resource Manual			
1.	Happy Learning POW Social Studies TRM 1	978-93-88632-74-4	45.00
2.	Happy Learning POW Social Studies TRM 2	978-93-88632-75-1	45.00

Sl. No.	Book Name		Price in ₹
3.	Happy Learning POW Social Studies TRM 3	978-93-88632-76-8	45.00
4.	Happy Learning POW Social Studies TRM 4	978-93-88632-77-5	52.00
5.	Happy Learning POW Social Studies TRM 5	978-93-88632-78-2	52.00
6.	Happy Learning POW Social Studies TRM 6	978-93-89048-96-4	80.00
7.	Happy Learning POW Social Studies TRM 7	978-93-89048-97-1	80.00
8.	Happy Learning POW Social Studies TRM 8	978-93-89048-98-8	80.00

Social Science Educational Manipulatives			
1.	Social Science Educational Manipulatives 6 to 8	—	449.00

Social Studies Educational Charts			
1.	Types of Houses	978-93-89048-15-5	70.00
2.	Classical Dance Forms of India	978-93-89048-18-6	70.00
3.	National Symbols of India	978-93-89048-16-2	70.00
4.	Natural Disasters	978-93-89048-20-9	70.00
5.	The Mughal Empire	978-93-89048-23-0	70.00
6.	Inside Our Earth	978-93-89048-24-7	70.00
7.	Major Domains of Earth	978-93-89048-22-3	70.00
8.	Our Universe	978-93-89048-17-9	70.00
9.	Indus Valley Civilization	978-93-89048-21-6	70.00
10.	Resources	978-93-89048-25-4	70.00
11.	Minerals and Energy Resources	978-93-89048-26-1	70.00
12.	Fundamental Rights and Duties	978-93-89048-19-3	70.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Environmental Studies			
1.	Pull out Worksheets Environmental Studies 1	978-93-88537-37-7	199.00
2.	Pull out Worksheets Environmental Studies 2	978-93-88537-38-4	199.00
3.	Pull out Worksheets Environmental Studies 3	978-93-88537-39-1	219.00
4.	Pull out Worksheets Environmental Studies 4	978-93-88537-40-7	239.00
5.	Pull out Worksheets Environmental Studies 5	978-93-88537-41-4	239.00

Happy Learning Pull out Worksheets Environmental Studies Teacher's Resource Manual			
1.	Happy Learning POW Environmental Studies TRM 1	978-93-88632-89-8	40.00

Sl. No.	Book Name		Price in ₹
2.	Happy Learning POW Environmental Studies TRM 2	978-93-88632-90-4	40.00
3.	Happy Learning POW Environmental Studies TRM 3	978-93-88632-91-1	40.00
4.	Happy Learning POW Environmental Studies TRM 4	978-93-88632-92-8	40.00
5.	Happy Learning POW Environmental Studies TRM 5	978-93-88632-93-5	40.00

CD		
1.	Peek-a-boo English Magic (A to C)	299.00
2.	Peek-a-boo Hindi Magic (A to C)	299.00
3.	Peek-a-boo Art & Craft (A to C)	299.00
4.	Peek-a-boo Math Magic (A to C)	299.00
5.	Peek-a-boo EVS Magic (A to C)	299.00
6.	English Expression 1 to 8 (MCB + WB + LR)	299.00
7.	Samvad (1 to 8) Hindi	299.00
8.	Sunheri Dhoop (0 to 8) Hindi	299.00
9.	Oos Ke Moti (0 to 8) Hindi	299.00
10.	Divyam Sanskrit Textbook (अ to 3)	299.00
11.	Enchanté (Beginner to 4) French	299.00
12.	Accueil (1 to 3) French	299.00
13.	New Mathematics (1 to 5)	299.00
14.	Mathematics Buzz (1 to 5)	299.00
15.	Zoom in Science (6 to 8)	299.00
16.	Evolution Social Science (6 to 8)	299.00
17.	GK Live (1 to 8)	199.00
18.	Synergy (LKG to 5)	299.00
19.	Essence (LKG to 5)	299.00
20.	New Exploring Computer (1 to 8)	299.00
21.	Computer Chrome (6 to 8)	299.00
22.	Be an Artist (A to C & 1 to 5)	299.00
23.	Exploring Art and Activity (1 to 5)	299.00
24.	किलकारियाँ अ, ब	199.00
25.	International Art & Activity	299.00
26.	Forever with English (1 to 8)	299.00
27.	Forever with Hindi (1 to 8)	299.00
28.	Forever with Mathematics (1 to 5)	299.00
29.	Forever with Science (6 to 8)	299.00
30.	Forever with Social Science (6 to 8)	299.00
31.	Happy Learning English (A to C)	199.00
32.	Happy Learning Hindi (A to C)	199.00
33.	Happy Learning Mathematics (A to C)	199.00

Sl. No.	Book Name	Price in ₹
34.	Happy Learning EVS (A to C)	199.00
35.	NCERT Marigold English Workbook Cum-Practice Material (1 to 5)	199.00
36.	NCERT Honeysuckle English Workbook Cum-Practice Material 6	199.00
37.	NCERT Honeycomb English Workbook Cum-Practice Material 7	199.00
38.	NCERT Honeydew English Workbook Cum-Practice Material 8	199.00
39.	NCERT रिमझिम हिंदी कार्यपुस्तिका सह अभ्यास सामग्री (1 to 5)	199.00
40.	NCERT वसंत हिंदी कार्यपुस्तिका सह अभ्यास सामग्री (6 to 8)	199.00
41.	NCERT रुचिरा संस्कृत कार्यपुस्तिका सह अभ्यास सामग्री (6 to 8)	199.00
42.	NCERT Math-Magic Workbook Cum-Practice Material (1 to 5)	199.00
43.	NCERT Mathematics Workbook Cum-Practice Material (6 to 8)	199.00
44.	NCERT Science Workbook Cum-Practice Material (6 to 8)	199.00
45.	NCERT Social Science Workbook Cum-Practice Material (6 to 8)	199.00
46.	NCERT Looking Around Environmental Studies Workbook Cum-Practice Material (3 to 5)	199.00
47.	Mathematics Lab Manual 10	299.00
48.	Science Lab Kit / Manual 10	299.00
49.	ASL Assessment of Speaking and Listening Skills 9 to 11	299.00
50.	Physics (ICSE) Lab Manual 10	299.00
51.	Chemistry (ICSE) Lab Manual 10	299.00
52.	Biology (ICSE) Lab Manual 10	299.00

Test Generator		
1.	English (1 to 5)	199.00
2.	English (6 to 8)	299.00
3.	Hindi (1 to 5)	199.00
4.	Hindi (6 to 8)	299.00
5.	Mathematics (1 to 5)	199.00
6.	Mathematics (6 to 8)	299.00
7.	Science (1 to 5)	199.00
8.	Science (6 to 8)	299.00
9.	Social Studies (1 to 5)	199.00
10.	Social Studies (6 to 8)	299.00
11.	NCERT Marigold English Workbook Cum-Practice Material (1 to 5)	199.00
12.	NCERT Honeysuckle English Workbook Cum-Practice Material 6	299.00

Sl. No.	Book Name	Price in ₹
13.	NCERT Honeycomb English Workbook Cum-Practice Material 7	299.00
14.	NCERT Honeydew English Workbook Cum-Practice Material 8	299.00
15.	NCERT रिमझिम हिंदी कार्यपुस्तिका सह अभ्यास सामग्री (1 to 5)	199.00
16.	NCERT वसंत हिंदी कार्यपुस्तिका सह अभ्यास सामग्री (6 to 8)	299.00
17.	NCERT रुचिरा संस्कृत कार्यपुस्तिका सह अभ्यास सामग्री (6 to 8)	299.00
18.	NCERT Math-Magic Workbook Cum-Practice Material (1 to 5)	199.00
19.	NCERT Mathematics Workbook Cum-Practice Material (6 to 8)	299.00
20.	NCERT Science Workbook Cum-Practice Material (6 to 8)	299.00
21.	NCERT Social Science Workbook Cum-Practice Material (6 to 8)	299.00
22.	NCERT Looking Around Environmental Studies Workbook Cum-Practice Material (3 to 5)	199.00
23.	Happy Learning English (1 to 5)	199.00
24.	Happy Learning English (6 to 8)	299.00
25.	Happy Learning Hindi (1 to 5)	199.00
26.	Happy Learning Hindi (6 to 8)	299.00
27.	Happy Learning Mathematics (1 to 5)	199.00
28.	Happy Learning Mathematics (6 to 8)	299.00
29.	Happy Learning EVS (1 to 5)	199.00
30.	Happy Learning Science (1 to 5)	199.00
31.	Happy Learning Science (6 to 8)	299.00
32.	Happy Learning Social Studies (1 to 5)	199.00
33.	Happy Learning Social Science (6 to 8)	299.00
34.	Happy Learning Sanskrit (6 to 8)	299.00

Study Material for CBSE

Class 12 (Offline Test Generator)		
1.	English Core	399.00
2.	Mathematics	399.00
3.	Physics	399.00
4.	Chemistry	399.00
5.	Biology	399.00
6.	Accountancy	399.00
7.	Economics	399.00
8.	Business Studies	399.00
9.	Physical Education	399.00
10.	शारीरिक शिक्षा	399.00
11.	History	399.00

Sl. No.	Book Name	Price in ₹
12.	Political Science	399.00
13.	Geography	399.00
14.	Computer Science with Python Language	399.00
15.	Informatics Practices with Python Language	399.00

Class 11 (Offline Test Generator)		
1.	English Core	399.00
2.	Mathematics	399.00
3.	Physics	399.00
4.	Chemistry	399.00
5.	Biology	399.00
6.	Economics	399.00
7.	Computer Science with Python Language	399.00

Class 10 (Offline Test Generator)		
1.	English Language & Literature	399.00
2.	हिंदी 'ए' (In File Shape)	399.00
3.	हिंदी 'बी' (In File Shape)	399.00
4.	संस्कृतम् (शेमुषी आधारित) (In File Shape)	399.00
5.	French	399.00
6.	Mathematics (Basic)	399.00
7.	Mathematics (Standard)	399.00
8.	Science	399.00
9.	Social Science	399.00

Class 9 (Offline Test Generator)		
1.	English Language & Literature	399.00
2.	हिंदी 'ए'	399.00
3.	हिंदी 'बी'	399.00
4.	संस्कृतम् (शेमुषी आधारित)	399.00
5.	French	399.00
6.	Mathematics	399.00
7.	Science	399.00
8.	Social Science	399.00

**Previous 10+ Years' Chapterwise
Solved Question Bank for CBSE**

Class 12 (Offline Test Generator)		
1.	English Core	399.00
2.	Mathematics	399.00

Sl. No.	Book Name	Price in ₹
3.	Physics	399.00
4.	Chemistry	399.00
5.	Biology	399.00
6.	Economics	399.00
7.	Business Studies	399.00

Class 10 (Offline Test Generator)		
1.	English Language & Literature	399.00
2.	हिंदी 'ए'	399.00
3.	हिंदी 'बी'	399.00
4.	Mathematics	399.00
5.	Science	399.00
6.	Social Science	399.00

Study Material for ICSE

Class 10 (Offline Test Generator)		
1.	Mathematics	399.00
2.	Physics	399.00
3.	Chemistry	399.00
4.	Biology	399.00
5.	Computer Applications	399.00
6.	History & Civics	399.00
7.	Geography	399.00

Class 9 (Offline Test Generator)		
1.	Mathematics	399.00
2.	Physics	399.00
3.	Chemistry	399.00
4.	Biology	399.00
5.	Computer Applications	399.00
6.	History & Civics	399.00
7.	Geography	399.00

Class 9 & 10 (Combined) (Offline Test Generator)		
1.	English Language	399.00

Our Network

Ahmedabad
0 99246 45576

Bengaluru
0 90085 57707
(080) 2674 7475
(080) 2674 7476

Bhopal
0 97525 93355

Chandigarh
0 96466 33300

Chennai
0 87545 80793

Cochin
0 73561 22773

Dehradun
0 73889 33938

Guwahati
0 70860 90863

Hyderabad
0 91009 14232

Jaipur
0 97999 99123

Kolkata
0 93301 02176

Lucknow
(0522) 400 4909

Mumbai
0 84258 69445
0 81084 48884

Patna
0 97714 41611

Ranchi
0 97714 41620

Rest of India covered by
our Resident Representatives.



RACHNA SAGAR PVT. LTD. EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS

4583 / 15, Daryaganj, New Delhi - 110 002, PO Box 7226
Phone 011 - 4358 5858, 2328 5568; Fax 011 - 2324 3519
E-mail info@rachnasagar.in, rachnasagar@hotmail.com,
order@rachnasagar.in, export@rachnasagar.in
Website www.rachnasagar.in
IE License No. 0501009426