D.A.V. MULTIPURPOSE PUBLIC SCHOOL, SECTOR-15, SONEPAT
SYLLABUS (2026-2027)

CLASS : CLASS X

Subject	Month	Chapter No. & Name	Vocabulary / Terms
English *NOTE- LISTENING AND SPEAKING ACTIVITIES OF 'FIRST FLIGHT' WILL BE CONDUCTED IN THE CLASS	April	**Chapter No. -1** **A letter to God(First Flight)**	**Complex Words:** Downpour, Draped, Solitary, Intimately, Predict, Supper, Hailstones, Locusts, Cons
		Dust of snow (Poem)	**Complex Words:**Dust of Snow, Hemlock, Shook, Rued, Change of Mood, Incident crow
		Chapter No. -2 **Nelson Mandela a long walk(First Flight)**	**Complex Words:** Apartheid, Inauguration, Emancipation, Oppression, Resilience, Deprivation, Patriotic, Reconciliation, Perseverance, Atrocities, Obligation, Profound, Racial Discrimination, Dignity, Sacrifice
		Fire and ice(Poem)	**Complex Words:** Perish,Suffice,Destruction,Favour,Desire
		A Tiger in the zoo(Poem)	**Complex Words:** Caged, Stalks, Lurking, Terrifying, Lounge, Reproach, Pace, Tamed, Cramped, Restless, Chained Fury
		Complaint letter	

	May	Chapter No. 3 **Two stories about flying(First Flight)** Part-1 His First Flight Part-2 The Black Aeroplane	**Complex Words:** Tremendous, Reluctantly, Seized, Hover, Flapped, Perilous, Wobbling, Clutching, Whizzed, Dismay, Gasped **Complex Words:** Mysterious, Horizon, Glistening, Whirling, Furiously, Stunned, Cloudburst, Altitude, Turbulence, Dazzling, Swerve, Descent
		Chapter No. 1 **A Triumph of surgery (Footprints without Feet)**	**Complex Words:** Bloated, Mall, Regime, Lethargic, Scrimmage, Discharge, Weak Willed, Distraught
		Chapter No 2 **A Thief's story (Footprints without Feet)**	**Complex Words:** Modestly, Appearance, Anxious, Attractive, Practical, Grunting, Persuade, Monotonous, Astonished, Pleased, Unlined
		Analytical Paragraph **Letter to Editor**	
		U.T.1 **(11th May)**	**A letter to God(First Flight)** **Dust of snow (Poem)**

			Fire and ice(Poem) **Nelson Mandela a long walk(First Flight)** **A Tiger in the zoo(Poem)** **Complaint letter**
	June	**Summer Break**	
	July	**Chapter No. 4** **From the diary of AnneFrank (First Flight)** **How to tell wild animals(Poem)** **The Ball (Poem)**	**Complex Words:** Brooding, Listless, Depressed, Confide, Prompted, Emigrated, Chatterbox, Incorrigible, Solemn, Capitulation **Complex Words:** Fauna, Carnivorous, Herbivorous, Endangered, Predator, Nocturnal, Prey, Migratory, Territorial, Camouflage, Solitary **Complex Words:** Puddle, Flung, Limp, Grief, Mourn, Vacant, Emptiness, Rote, Crumbled, Tossed definition, synonym, antonym, a sentence using the word and an image representing the word
		Chapter No. 3 **The MidnightVisitor** **(Footprints without Feet)**	**Complex Words: Intruder, Nonchalant, Outwitted, Perplexed, Revolvers, Shrewdly, Uncanny, Wheezed**

		Chapter No 4 **A Question of trust** **(Footprints Without Feet)**	**Complex Words:** Affable, Burglar, Decepture, Elegant, Forger, Gratitude, Hindrance, Irony, Mockingly, Narrow Minded, Philanthropist,
		U.T. 2 **(10th July)**	**Two stories about flying(First Flight)** **A triumph of surgery (Footprints without Feet)** **A Thief's story (Footprints without Feet)** **Analytical Paragraph** **Letter to Editor**
	August	Chapter No. 5 Glimpses of India(First Flight) A Baker from Goa Coorg Tea From Assam	**Complex Words:** Pernicious, Ruddy, Batch, Bungled, Proprietor, Convivial, Sustenance, Crumbled, Merry-making, luscious, Cesspool, Jubilation, Unobtrusive. **Complex Words:** Martial,Descendants, Hospitality, Canopies,Mahouts Fiercely.lush,Foliage,Ancestry,laid back, Traditions Revered Sprawling,Evergreen **Complex Words:** Glimpses, Vendors ,Doomed, Sturdy,Scattered,Emerged,Dwarfing,Lush,Surged,legends

		Amanda(Poem)	**Complex Words:** Slouching, Languid, Drifting, Orphan, Acres, Tranquil, Emerald, Solitude
		Chapter No. 6 **Mijbil the Otter(First Flight)** **The Trees(Poem)**	**Complex Words:** Melancholy, Exhilaration, Coax, Frolic, Irrepressible, Furtive, Enthralled, Reverberate, Ecstasy **Complex Words:** Swaying, Whispering, Creaking, Utterance, Straining, Disengage, Twigs, Lichen, Shuffling, Departing
		Chapter No 5 **Footprints without Feet(Footprints without Feet)** **Letter of placing an order**	**Complex Words:** Bewildered, Brutality, Cautiously, Ceaselessly, Convincingly, Eccentric, Fascinated, Fleeing, Glimpse, Hysterically
		Half Yearly Syllabus	**Section-A (Comprehension passages)** **1 Discursive** **2 Case Based** **Section-B (Formal letter-Complaint ,inquiry,Editor)**

			Business letter (placing an order,inquiry Or Complaint)Analytical paragraph. **Grammar** **Tenses, Modals, Determiners, Subject- Verb Concord, Reported Speech (Questions, Statements, Command & Request)** **(1-5)First Flight** **(1-5)Footprints without Feet**
	September	**Half Yearly Exam** **14th September**	Revision
	October	Chapter No. 7 **Madam rides the bus(First Flight)** **Fog (Poem)**	**Complex Words:** Fascinated, Throbbing, Canopy, Mingling, Drizzle, Glistening, Chirruped, Halted, Slack Time Complex Words: Fog, Harbor, Lingers, Horizon, Misty, Creeps, Paws, Silent, Perches, Obscure **Story Starter using atleast five vocabulary words**
		Chapter No. 8 **The Sermon at Benares(First Flight**	**Complex Words:** Sermon, Enlightenment, Grief, Lamentation, Impermanent, Mortal, Afflicted, Destiny, Cling, Salvation

		The Tale of Custard the Dragon(poem)	**Write a short paragraph explaining what you learnt from Buddha's teachings in Sermon at Benares to make learning more interactive.** Complex Words: Wrinkled, Realio, Trulio, Bravery, Coward, Gyrate, Mustard, Clatter, Trickle, Snorting, Pirate, Dungeon, Flustered, Tweezer, Giggle
		Chapter No 6 **The Making of a Scientist(Footprints without Feet)** Chapter No 7 **The Necklace(Footprints Without Feet)**	**Complex Words:** Admirable, Amateur, Aspiration, Dedication, Enthusiasm, Evident, Hypothesis, Observation, Quizzical **Complex Words:** Astonishment, Caste, Chagrin, Courteous, Delicacy, Despair, Disconsolate, Distress, Exorbitant, Frugal, Humiliating, Immensely, Prospects
		U.T.3 **(21st October)**	**Madam ridewss the bus(First Flight)** **The Sermon at Benares(First Flight** **Fog (Poem)** **The Tale of Custard the Dragon(poem)** **The Making of a Scientist(Footprints without Feet)**
		Chapter No.8	**Complex Words:** Backward, Contempt, Disgraced, Educated, Elderly, Embarrassed,

	November	**Bholi (Footprints Without Feet)**	Humiliation, Matted, Murmured, Prospective, Scornfully, Simpleton, Timid
		Chapter No. 9 **The Proposal (Play)(First Flight)** **For Anne Greogry(Poem)**	**Complex Words:** Lunatic, Hypochondriac, Palpitation, Embezzlement, Moron, Impertinence, Vehemently, Inheritance, ,Principality, Trembling **Complex Words:** Despair, Honey Colored, Ramparts, Great Honey Colored, Preoccupied, Dye, Set aside
		Chapter No 9 **The Book that saved the Earth(Footprints Without Feet)**	**Complex Words:** Ancient, Bewildered, Capture, Comical, Curious, Enthroned, Gigantic, Invasion, Mysterious
	December	**Revision & Preboard-1** **(2nd December)**	**Full Syllabus**
	January	**Revision & Preboard-2** **(2nd January,2027)**	**Full Syllabus**
	February	Final Exam	**Full Syllabus**
	March	Final Exam	**Full Syllabus**

Hindi	**April**	पाठ 1 कबीर की साखी	
		पाठ 8 बड़े भाई साहब	कठिन शब्द: तालीम, बुनियाद, सालाना इम्तिहान, पतंगबाज़ी, तजुरबा, सामंजस्य, अवहेलना, जमात, टूर्नामेंट, तिरस्कार
		पाठ 2 मीरा के पद पाठ 9 डायरी का एक पन्ना व्याकरण - मुहावरे रचनात्मक लेखन - सूचना लेखन	 कठिन शब्द: स्वतंत्रता, प्रदर्शन, झंडोत्सव, विद्यालय, सूचना, कुर्बानी, जश्न, वतन, राष्ट्रीय, प्रांगण
	May	पाठ 3 मनुष्यता	कठिन शब्द: अस्थिजाल, क्षुधार्त, मदांध, सुमृत्यु, महाविभूति, लोकवर्ग, दीनबंधु, अनंत, त्रिलोकनाथ, शरीर - चर्म
		पाठ 10 **तताँरा-** वामीरो कथा	कठिन शब्द: पारंपरिक, हृष्ट - पुष्ट, दैवीय, आकर्षक, विलक्षण, सम्मोहित, सायंकालीन, व्यक्तित्व, प्रतीक्षारत, बेसुध
		पाठ 11 तीसरी कसम के शिल्पकार शैलेंद्र	कठिन शब्द:

		व्याकरण - रचना के आधार पर वाक्य - भेद, मुहावरे रचनात्मक लेखन - विज्ञापन लेखन	नावाकिफ़, खालिस, लालायित, मनोरुग्ण, लावलश्कर, मसलन, मुमतहिन, इबारत, शिद्दत, नामज़द
		U.T.1 **(11th May)**	कबीर की साखी, बड़े भाई साहब, मुहावरे
	June	**Summer Break**	
	July	पाठ 4 पर्वत प्रदेश में पावस	कठिन शब्द: पावस, परिवर्तित, प्रकृति - वेश, तरुवर, ताल, धुआँ, वातावरण, जलद, सुमन, अंबर
		पाठ 5 तोप	कठिन शब्द: विरासत, कंपनी बाग, सम्हाल, सैलानी, भविष्य, प्रतीक, धरोहर, उपलब्धियों, पूर्वज, मुहाने
		पाठ 6 कर चले हम फ़िदा पाठ 1 हरिहर काका (संचयन) व्याकरण - पदबंध रचनात्मक लेखन - ईमेल लेखन	कठिन शब्द: पन्द्रह बीघा, जायदाद, हकदार, वाकिफ़, खलिहान, पैदावार, उपजाऊ, दालान, संपत्ति, कृषि - कार्य
		U.T. 2 (10th July)	डायरी का एक पन्ना, **तताँरा**- वामीरो कथा, मीरा के पद, रचना के आधार पर वाक्य - भेद

	August	पाठ 12 अब कहाँ दूसरे के दुख से दुखी होने वाले व्याकरण - समास रचनात्मक लेखन- अनुच्छेद लेखन, औपचारिक पत्र लेखन	कठिन शब्द: विनाशलीला, असंतुलन, ज़लज़ले, सैलाब, प्रदूषण, ज़िम्मेदारी, आशियाना, पर्यावरण, मुद्दत, परिंदों - चरिंदों
		Half Yearly Syllabus	कबीर की साखी, मीरा के पद, बड़े भाई साहब, डायरी का एक पन्ना,मनुष्यता, ततांरा - वामीरो कथा, तीसरी कसम के शिल्पकार शैलेंद्र, पर्वत प्रदेश में पावस, तोप, कर चले हम फ़िदा, हरिहर काका (संचयन) व्याकरण - मुहावरे, समास, पदबंध, रचना के आधार पर वाक्य - भेद रचनात्मक लेखन - अनुच्छेद लेखन, औपचारिक पत्र लेखन, विज्ञापन, सूचना लेखन, ईमेल लेखन
	September	**Half Yearly Exam** **14th September**	
	October	पाठ 7 आत्मत्राण	
		पाठ 13 पतझर में टूटी पत्तियाँ	कठिन शब्द: जाँबाज़, व्यवहारवादी, जयजयवंती, पैदाइश, मसलेहत, दुरूह, काफ़िला, लज्जास्पद, ग्लोरीफ़ाई, फ़ारिग़
		पाठ 14 कारतूस	

		U.T.3 **(21st October)**	अब कहाँ दूसरे के दुख से दुखी होने वाले, कारतूस, आत्मत्राण, समास
	November	पाठ 2 सपनों के -से दिन (संचयन)	
		पाठ 3 टोपी शुक्ला (संचयन) **Revision**	
	December	**Revision & Preboard-1** **2nd December)**	स्पर्श - पाठ **1** से पाठ **14** तक संचयन - पाठ **1** से पाठ **3** तक व्याकरण - पदबंध, समास, मुहावरे, रचना के आधार पर वाक्य- भेद रचनात्मक लेखन - अनुच्छेद, औपचारिक पत्र, सूचना, विज्ञापन, ईमेल लेखन अपठित गद्यांश
	January	**Revision & Preboard-2** **(2nd January,2027)**	
	February	Final Exam	
	March	Final Exam	

Maths	APRIL	**CHAPTER . 1** **REAL NUMBERS**	**Real Numbers** • **R = Real Numbers**: • **I = Integers:** • **Q = Rational Numbers** • **P' = Irrational Numbers:** • **N = Natural Numbers**: • **W = Whole Numbers**: • **Even Numbers**: • **Odd Numbers**: • **Prime Numbers**: **Composite Numbers**: **ACTIVITY: USING DIFFERENT COLOUR STRIPS , FIND THE HIGHEST COMMON FACTOR (HCF)**
		CHAPTER-2. **POLYNOMIALS**	• **"Polynomial"** • **Quadratic polynomial** • **Degree** • **Zero polynomial** **ACTIVITY:** **To draw the graph of a quadratic polynomial and observe:** **(i) The shape of the curve when the coefficient of x^2 is positive.** **(ii) The shape of the curve when the coefficient of x^2 is negative.** **(iii) Its number of zeroes.**
		CHAPTER-3	• **linear equation**, • (i) **Graphical method**. (ii) **Algebraic methods**. • **Substitution method** • **Elimination method**

		LINEAR EQUATION IN TWO VARIABLES	**• Consistent system.** **One solution** **Infinite solution** **• Inconsistent system.** **No solution** **ACTIVITY:** **To verify the conditions of consistency/ inconsistency for a pair of linear equations in two variables by graphical method.**
	May	**Ch-4** **QUADRATIC EQUATIONS**	**● Quadratic Equation** **● Roots (or zeroes of a quadratic equation)** **● Nature of roots** **For quadratic equation : ax2 + bx + c = 0** **Discriminant D = b2 – 4ac Condition exists Nature of roots** **(i) b2 – 4ac > 0 Real and unequal** **(ii) b2 – 4ac = 0 Real and equal (iii) b2 – 4ac < 0 No real roots**
		Ch-5 **ARITHMETIC PROGRESSION**	**● Sequence** **● Arithmetic Progression** **● Common difference** **● Finite Arithmetic Progression** **● Infinite Arithmetic Progression** **● n th term of AP = a + (n -1)d** **● The nth term of an AP = Sn – Sn-1 an = Sn+1 – Sn** **● Sum of first n positive integer Sn=n(n+1)/2** **● Sum of n odd positive integer = n2** **● Sum of n even positive integer =**

			n(n + 1) • Sn=n/2[a+a+(n-1)d] [l=a+(n-1)d] ACTIVITY: To identify Arithmetic Progressions in some given lists of numbers (patterns). To find the sum of first n natural numbers. To find the sum of the first n odd natural numbers. To find the sum of the first n-even natural number establish a formula for the sum of the first n ns of an Arithmetic Progression. natural numbers.
		U.T.1 (11th May)	Chapter 1-3 REAL NUMBERS POLYNOMIALS PAIR OF LINEAR EQUATION IN TWO VARIABLES
	June	Summer Break	
	July	Chapter No. 6 TRIANGLES	• SIMILAR FIGURES • SIMILAR POLYGONS • SIMILAR TRIANGLE • THALES THEOREM

			• **PYTHAGORAS THEOREM** **ACTIVITY:** **To establish the criteria for the similarity of two triangles.** **To verify the Basic Proportionality Theorem (Thales theorem)**
		Chapter No. 7 **COORDINATE GEOMETRY**	• **GEOMETRY** • **COORDINATE GEOMETRY** • **ORDERED PAIR** • **ORDINATE** • **ABSCISSA** • **COLLINEAR POINTS** • **DISTANCE FORMULA** • **SECTION FORMULA** **ACTIVITY:To verify the distance formula by graphical method.** **To verify section formulas by graphical method.**
		U.T. 2 **(16th July)**	**CH-4 QUADRATIC EQUATIONS** **CH-5 ARITHMETIC PROGRESSION**
	August	**Chapter No. 8** **INTRODUCTION TO TRIGONOMETRY**	• **TRIGONOMETRY** • **TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS** • **sine A is sin A** • **cosine A is cos A** • **tangent A is tan A** • **cosecant A is cosec A**

			• **secant A is sec A** • **cotangent A is cot A** • **TRIGONOMETRIC IDENTITIES** • **$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$** • **$\text{cosec}^2\theta - \cot^2\theta = 1$** • **$\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta = 1$**
		Chapter No. 9 **APPLICATIONS OF TRIGONOMETRY**	• **OBSERVER** • **OBJECT** • **LINE OF SIGHT** • **HORIZONTAL LINE** • **ANGLE OF DEPRESSION** • **ANGLE OF ELEVATION** **ACTIVITY:To find the height of a building using a clinometer.**
		Half Yearly Syllabus	**CHAPTER 1-9**
	September	**Half Yearly Exam** **14th September**	
	October	**Chapter No. 10** **CIRCLES**	• CIRCLE • CENTER • POINT • RADIUS • CHORD • DIAMETER • TANGENT • PERPENDICULAR • PARALLEL ACTIVITY:**To verify that the lengths of tangents to a circle**

			from some external point are equal.
		Chapter No. 11 **AREA RELATED TO CIRCLES**	• CIRCUMFERENCE • MINOR ARC • MAJOR ARC • LENGTH OF ARC • AREA OF CIRCLE • AREA OF SEMICIRCLE • AREA OF QUADRANT • AREA OF MINOR SECTOR • AREA OF MAJOR SECTOR • AREA OF MINOR SEGMENT • AREA OF MAJOR SEGMENT
		Chapter No 12 **SURFACE AREA AND VOLUME**	• **SOLIDS** • **SURFACE AREA** • **VOLUME** • **RADIUS** • **HEIGHT** • **SLANT HEIGHT** • **TOTAL SURFACE AREA OF COMBINATION OF TWO SOLIDS** • **CURVED SURFACE AREA OF SOLIDS** • **CONVERSION OF SOLIDS**
		U.T.3 **(21st October)**	**CH-10 CIRCLES** **CH-11 AREA RELATED TO CIRCLES**
		Chapter No. 13	• **STATISTICS** • **DATA**

	November	**STATISTICS**	• **PRIMARY DATA** • **FREQUENCY** • **CLASS SIZE** • **CLASS MARK** • **MEAN** • **AVERAGE** • **ASSUMED MEAN** • **MEDIAN** • **FREQUENCY** • **CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY** • **MODE** • **Mode = 3 Median – 2 Mean**
		Chapter No 14 **PROBABILITY**	• **PROBABILITY** • **TYPES OF PROBABILITY** **• Theoretical Probability** **• Experimental Probability** **• Axiomatic Probability** • **EVENT** • **EXPERIMENT** • **RANDOM EXPERIMENT** • **OUTCOME** • **SAMPLE SPACE** • **COMPLEMENTARY EVENT** • **EQUALLY LIKELY EVENT** • **IMPOSSIBLE EVENT** • **SURE EVENT** • **P(E)+P(E') = 1** **ACTIVITY:To determine the experimental probability of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 by throwing a die 500 times and comparing them with their theoretical probabilities.**

			To determine the experimental probability of a head (or a tail) by tossing a coin 1000 times and comparing it with its theoretical probability.
	December	**Revision & Preboard-1** **(2nd December)**	**CH 1-14** **FULL SYLLABUS**
	January	**Revision & Preboard-2** **(2nd January,2027)**	**CH 1-14** **FULL SYLLABUS**
	February	**Final Exam**	
	March	**Final Exam**	
Science	**April**	Chapter No. 11 ELECTRICITY	* Electric Charge (Q): The fundamental property of matter that exhibits electrostatic force. * Conductors: Materials that allow the easy flow of electric charge. * Insulators: Materials that resist the flow of electric charge. * Electric Current (I): The rate of flow of electric charge.

			* Potential Difference (V): The work done to move a unit charge from one point to another. * Electric Circuit: A closed path for the flow of electric current. * Ammeter: A device used to measure electric current. * Voltmeter: A device used to measure potential difference. Ohm's Law and Resistance: * Ohm's Law (V = IR): The relationship between potential difference, current, and resistance. * Resistance (R): The opposition to the flow of electric current. * Resistivity (ρ): The resistance of a conductor of unit length and unit cross-sectional area. * Factors affecting Resistance: Length, cross-sectional area, and material of the conductor. * Series Combination of Resistors: Resistors connected end-to-end. * Parallel Combination of Resistors: Resistors connected across the same two points. Heating Effect of Electric Current: * Joule's Law of Heating ($H = I^2RT$): The relationship between heat produced, current, resistance, and time.

			* Heating Element: A component in an electrical appliance that produces heat. * Electric Power (P): The rate at which electrical energy is consumed or dissipated. * Electrical Energy (E): The total amount of work done by an electric current. * Watt (W): The unit of electric power. * Kilowatt-hour (kWh): The commercial unit of electrical energy. Other Important Terms: * Electric Potential: The amount of work needed to move a unit positive charge from a reference point to a specific point inside the field without producing any acceleration. * Conventional Current: The flow of positive charge (opposite to electron flow). * Direct Current (DC): Current that flows in one direction only. * Alternating Current (AC): Current that periodically reverses direction. * Circuit Diagrams: schematic representation of electrical circuits. * Rheostat: a variable resistor. * Fuse: a safety device to protect circuits from overcurrent.

			Practical: (1) To verify Ohm's Law
		Chapter No. 1 Name of the Chapter Chemical reaction and equations	1. Electrolytic Decomposition: Reactions in which compounds decompose into simpler compounds because of passing of electricity, are known as Electrolytic Decomposition 2. Double Displacement Reaction: Reactions in which ions are exchanged between two reactants forming new compounds are called Double Displacement Reactions. 3. Precipitation Reaction: The reaction in which precipitate is formed by the mixing of the aqueous solution of two salts is called Precipitation Reaction. 4. Neutralization Reaction: The reaction in which an acid reacts with a base to form salt and water by an exchange of ions is called Neutralization Reaction. 5. Redox reaction: Chemical reaction in which both oxidation and reduction take place simultaneously. 6. Rancidity: Undesirable change that takes place in oil containing food items due to the oxidation of fatty acids. 7. Exothermic reaction: A chemical reaction in which heat energy is evolved. 8. Endothermic reaction: A chemical reaction in which heat energy is absorbed. 9. Corrosion: The process of slow conversion of metals into their undesirable compounds due to their reaction with oxygen, water, acids, gases etc. present in the atmosphere is called Corrosion.

			10. Photo Decomposition Reaction: Reactions in which a compound decomposes because of sunlight are known as Photolysis or Photo Decomposition Reaction.
		Chapter No. - 5 Name of the Chapter Biology -Life processes- Nutrition, Respiration	1. Life Processes – Basic vital activities performed by living organisms to maintain life such as nutrition, respiration, transport and excretion. 2. Nutrition – The process of taking food and its utilization by the body for energy, growth and repair. 3. Autotrophic Nutrition – Mode of nutrition in which organisms prepare their own food using simple substances (example: plants). 4. Heterotrophic Nutrition – Mode of nutrition in which organisms depend on other organisms for food. 5. Photosynthesis – Process by which green plants prepare food using carbon dioxide and water in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll. 6. Chlorophyll – Green pigment present in leaves that traps sunlight for photosynthesis. 7. Stomata – Small pores present on the leaf surface that help in gas exchange and transpiration. 8. Respiration – Process of breaking down food to release energy. 9. Aerobic Respiration – Respiration that occurs in the presence of oxygen. 10. Anaerobic Respiration – Respiration that occurs in the absence of oxygen.
	May	Chapter No. 2 Name of the Chapter ACID BASE AND SALTS	1. Universal indicator :A mixture of several indicators that shows different colors at different concentrations of hydrogen ions in a solution.

			2. Olfactory Indicator: Substances which change their smell when mixed with acid or base are known as Olfactory Indicator 3. Synthetic Indicator: Indicators that are synthesized in the laboratory are known as Synthetic Indicators. 4. Mineral Acids: Acids that are prepared from minerals are known as Mineral Acids 5. Bases: Bases are bitter in taste, have soapy touch, turn red litmus blue and give hydroxide ions (OH^-) in aqueous solution. 6. Neutralisation Reaction: An acid neutralizes a base when they react with each other and respective salt and water are formed. 7. Acidic Salts: Salts which are formed after the reaction between a strong acid and weak base are called Acidic salts. 8. Acids: Acids are sour in taste, turn blue litmus red, and dissolve in water to release H^+ ions. 9. Common Salt : Sodium chloride (NaCl) is also known as Common or Table Salt. 10. Bleaching Powder Bleaching powder is $CaOCl_2$, also known as chloride of lime. 11. Hydronium Ion: Ion H_3O^+ formed by the reaction of H^+ (from acid) and $H_2O$is called Hydronium Ion 12. pH Scale: A scale for measuring hydrogen ion concentration in a solution.The pH of a solution is defined as the negative logarithm of hydrogen ion concentration in moles per litre.

		Chapter No. 11 ELECTRICITY (Continued)	* Electric Charge (Q): The fundamental property of matter that exhibits electrostatic force. * Conductors: Materials that allow the easy flow of electric charge. * Insulators: Materials that resist the flow of electric charge. * Electric Current (I): The rate of flow of electric charge. * Potential Difference (V): The work done to move a unit charge from one point to another. * Electric Circuit: A closed path for the flow of electric current. * Ammeter: A device used to measure electric current. * Voltmeter: A device used to measure potential difference. Ohm's Law and Resistance: * Ohm's Law (V = IR): The relationship between potential difference, current, and resistance. * Resistance (R): The opposition to the flow of electric current. * Resistivity (ρ): The resistance of a conductor of unit length and unit cross-sectional area.

			* Factors affecting Resistance: Length, cross-sectional area, and material of the conductor. * Series Combination of Resistors: Resistors connected end-to-end. * Parallel Combination of Resistors: Resistors connected across the same two points. Heating Effect of Electric Current: * Joule's Law of Heating ($H = I^2RT$): The relationship between heat produced, current, resistance, and time. * Heating Element: A component in an electrical appliance that produces heat. * Electric Power (P): The rate at which electrical energy is consumed or dissipated. * Electrical Energy (E): The total amount of work done by an electric current. * Watt (W): The unit of electric power. * Kilowatt-hour (kWh): The commercial unit of electrical energy. Other Important Terms: * Electric Potential: The amount of work needed to move a unit positive charge from a reference point to a specific point inside the field without producing any acceleration.

			* Conventional Current: The flow of positive charge (opposite to electron flow). * Direct Current (DC): Current that flows in one direction only. * Alternating Current (AC): Current that periodically reverses direction. * Circuit Diagrams: schematic representation of electrical circuits. * Rheostat: a variable resistor. * Fuse: a safety device to protect circuits from overcurrent. Practical: (2) To calculate the effective resistance in a series and parallel combination of resistors
		Chapter No - 5 Name of the Chapter Biology -Life processes: Transportation, Excretion	1. Transportation – Process of movement of substances like food, water and gases inside the body. 2. Xylem – Tissue that transports water and minerals from roots to other parts of the plant. 3. Phloem – Tissue that transports food from leaves to other parts of the plant. 4. Transpiration – Loss of water in the form of vapour from aerial parts of plants. 5. Excretion – Process of removal of harmful metabolic wastes from the body. 6. Nephron – Structural and functional unit of kidney. 7. Dialysis – Artificial process of removing waste from blood when kidneys fail. 8. Circulatory System – System responsible for transport of materials in the body (heart, blood, blood vessels).

			9. Arteries – Blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart. 10. Veins – Blood vessels that carry blood towards the heart. 11. Capillaries – Small blood vessels where exchange of substances occurs. 12. Double Circulation – Blood passes through the heart twice in one complete cycle. 13. Plasma – Liquid part of blood. 14. Haemoglobin – Protein in RBCs that carries oxygen. 15. Lymph – Tissue fluid that helps in transport and immunity.
		U.T.1 **(11th May)**	Nutrition , Respiration Chemical reaction and equations Electricity (Till Series and Parallel Combination)
	June	**Summer Break**	
	July	Chapter No. 3 Name of the Chapter Metal and non Metals	1. Malleability: Metals are generally malleable, meaning they can be bent or shaped 2. Ductility: Metals are generally ductile, meaning they can be drawn into wires 3. Conductivity: Metals are generally conductive, meaning they allow the flow of electricity 4. Brittleness: Non-metals are brittle, meaning they break easily 5. Non-conductivity: Non-metals are non-conductive, meaning they do not allow the flow of electricity

		Chapter No. 12 Magnetic Effects of Current	* Magnet: * A material or object that produces a magnetic field. It attracts ferromagnetic materials like iron, nickel, and cobalt. * Magnetic Field: * The region around a magnet or current-carrying conductor where magnetic forces are exerted. Represented by magnetic field lines. * Magnetic Field Lines: * Imaginary lines that represent the direction and strength of a magnetic field. They form continuous loops and their density indicates the field strength. * Magnetic Compass: * A device containing a magnetized needle that aligns itself with the Earth's magnetic field, used to determine direction. * Oersted's Experiment: * The experiment that demonstrated the relationship between electricity and magnetism, showing that a current-carrying conductor produces a magnetic field. * Electromagnetism: * The branch of physics that deals with the relationship between electricity and magnetism. Current-Carrying Conductors and Magnetic Fields: * Current-Carrying Conductor: * A wire or other material through which an electric current flows.

			* Right-Hand Thumb Rule: * A rule used to determine the direction of the magnetic field around a current-carrying conductor. If you grasp the conductor with your right hand, with your thumb pointing in the direction of the current, your curled fingers indicate the direction of the magnetic field lines. * Circular Loop: * A conductor bent into a circle. The magnetic field produced by it, is stronger at the centre. * Solenoid: * A coil of wire wound into a tightly packed helix. When current flows through it, it produces a magnetic field similar to that of a bar magnet. * Electromagnet: * A temporary magnet created by passing an electric current through a solenoid wrapped around a ferromagnetic core (usually soft iron). Its strength can be controlled by varying the current. Forces and Motion: * Force on a Current-Carrying Conductor in a Magnetic Field: * A conductor carrying current in a magnetic field experiences a force perpendicular to both the current and the magnetic field. * Fleming's Left-Hand Rule: * A rule used to determine the direction of the force on a current-carrying conductor in a magnetic field. If you stretch your left hand with the forefinger pointing in the direction of

			the magnetic field, the center finger pointing in the direction of the current, then the thumb indicates the direction of the force. * Electric Motor: * A device that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. It operates on the principle of the force on a current-carrying conductor in a magnetic field. * Electromagnetic Induction: * The phenomenon of inducing an electric current in a conductor by changing the magnetic field around it. * Faraday's Law of Electromagnetic Induction: * The induced emf in a closed loop equals the rate of change of magnetic flux through the loop. * Induced Current: * The current produced in a conductor due to electromagnetic induction. * Fleming's Right-Hand Rule: * A rule used to determine the direction of the induced current in a conductor moving in a magnetic field. If you stretch your right hand with the forefinger pointing in the direction of the magnetic field, the thumb pointing in the direction of the conductor's motion, then the center finger indicates the direction of the induced current. * Electric Generator: * A device that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. It operates on the principle of electromagnetic induction. * Direct Current (DC):

			* Electric current that flows in one direction only. * Alternating Current (AC): * Electric current that periodically reverses its direction. * Frequency (AC): * The number of cycles per second of an alternating current, measured in Hertz (Hz). * Domestic Electric Circuits: * The wiring and components that supply electrical power to homes and buildings. * Live Wire: * The wire that carries the current
		Chapter No - 6 Name of the Chapter Biology-Control and Coordination	1. Control and Coordination – The process by which living organisms regulate and coordinate their body activities through nervous and hormonal systems. 2. Stimulus – Any change in the environment that produces a response. 3. Response – Reaction of an organism to a stimulus. 4. Receptors – Specialised cells or tissues that detect stimuli (present in sense organs). 5. Neuron (Nerve Cell) – Structural and functional unit of the nervous system. 6. Dendrite – Branch-like structures of neuron that receive impulses. 7. Axon – Long fibre of neuron that carries impulses away from the cell body. 8. Synapse – Junction between two neurons where information is transmitted.

			9. Reflex Action – Quick, automatic and involuntary response to a stimulus. 10. Reflex Arc – Pathway followed by nerve impulses in a reflex action. 11. Central Nervous System (CNS) – Consists of brain and spinal cord. 12. Peripheral Nervous System (PNS) – Nerves connecting CNS to the rest of the body. 13. Brain – Control centre of the body. 14. Cerebrum – Largest part of brain responsible for thinking, memory and voluntary actions. 15. Cerebellum – Part of brain that maintains balance and posture. 16. Medulla – Part of brain that controls involuntary actions like breathing and heartbeat. 17. Endocrine Glands – Glands that secrete hormones directly into blood. 18. Hormones – Chemical messengers that regulate body functions. 19. Pituitary Gland – Master gland that controls other endocrine glands. 20. Thyroxine – Hormone secreted by thyroid gland regulating metabolism. 21. Adrenaline – Hormone that prepares body for emergency (fight or flight). 22. Insulin – Hormone secreted by pancreas that controls blood sugar. 23. Coordination in Plants – Control of plant activities through chemical substances.

			24. Tropism – Directional growth movement of plants in response to stimulus. 25. Phototropism – Growth response towards light. 26. Geotropism (Gravitropism) – Growth response towards gravity. 27. Hydrotropism – Growth response towards water. 28. Thigmotropism – Growth response towards touch. 29. Plant Hormones (Phytohormones) – Chemical substances controlling plant growth (Auxin, Gibberellin, Cytokinin, Abscisic acid). 30. Auxin – Growth hormone responsible for cell elongation in plants.
		U.T. 2 **(10th July)**	**Biology- control and Coordination** **Chemistry- Acid bases and salts** **Physics - Electricity (Complete)**
	August	Chapter No. 3 Name of the Chapter Metal and non Metals	6. Melting point: Non-metals have lower melting points than metals 7. Dull appearance: Non-metals are usually dull in appearance 8. Softness: Non-metals are often soft and break into powder when tapped 9. Periodic table: Non-metals are found on the far right side of the periodic table

			10. Reactivity Series of Metals: The order of intensity or reactivity of metal is known as Reactivity Series.
		Chapter No. 9 Light (Reflection)	* Light: * Definition: Electromagnetic radiation that enables sight. * Reflection: * Definition: The bouncing back of light when it strikes a smooth surface. * Refraction: * Definition: The bending of light as it passes from one transparent medium to another. * Incident Ray: * Definition: The ray of light that strikes a surface. * Reflected Ray: * Definition: The ray of light that bounces back from a surface. * Refracted Ray: * Definition: The ray of light that bends when passing through a different medium. * Normal: * Definition: An imaginary line perpendicular to the surface at the point of incidence. * Angle of Incidence (i): * Definition: The angle between the incident ray and the normal. * Angle of Reflection (r): * Definition: The angle between the reflected ray and the normal.

			* Angle of Refraction (r'): * Definition: The angle between the refracted ray and the normal. Mirrors: * Plane Mirror: * Definition: A flat, smooth reflecting surface. * Spherical Mirror: * Definition: A curved reflecting surface that is a part of a sphere. * Concave Mirror: * Definition: A spherical mirror with a reflecting surface that curves inward. * Convex Mirror: * Definition: A spherical mirror with a reflecting surface that curves outward. * Pole (P): * Definition: The center of the reflecting surface of a spherical mirror. * Center of Curvature (C): * Definition: The center of the sphere of which the spherical mirror is a part. * Radius of Curvature (R): * Definition: The distance between the pole and the center of curvature. * Principal Axis: * Definition: The straight line passing through the pole and the center of curvature. * Principal Focus (F): * Definition: The point on the principal axis where parallel rays of light converge (concave mirror) or appear to diverge from (convex mirror) after reflection. * Focal Length (f):

			* Definition: The distance between the pole and the principal focus. * Mirror Formula: * Definition: The relationship between object distance (u), image distance (v) and focal length (f) of a spherical mirror, expressed as: $1/f = 1/v + 1/u$ * Magnification (m): * Definition: The ratio of the height of the image to the height of the object, or the ratio of image distance to object distance. $m = h'/h = -v/u$ Practical: (3) To determine Focal Length of Concave Mirror
		Chapter No - 7 How do Organisms Reproduce: Asexual Reproduction, Sexual Reproduction in Plants; Sexual reproduction in humans	1. Reproduction – The biological process by which organisms produce new individuals of their own kind. 2. Asexual Reproduction – Reproduction involving a single parent without formation of gametes. 3. Sexual Reproduction – Reproduction involving two parents and formation and fusion of gametes. 4. Fission – Asexual reproduction where one organism divides into two or more organisms. 5. Binary Fission – Division into two daughter cells (example: Amoeba). 6. Multiple Fission – Division into many daughter cells (example: Plasmodium).

			7. Budding – Asexual reproduction where a new organism develops from a bud (example: Yeast, Hydra). 8. Fragmentation – Breaking of body into pieces and each piece grows into a new organism (example: Spirogyra). 9. Regeneration – Ability of organisms to regrow lost body parts (example: Planaria). 10. Vegetative Propagation – Asexual reproduction in plants using vegetative parts like root, stem or leaf. 11. Tissue Culture – Technique of growing plants from cells or tissues in artificial medium. 12. Spore Formation – Reproduction through spores (example: Rhizopus). 13. DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) – Genetic material that carries hereditary information. 14. Gene – Functional unit of DNA controlling traits. 15. Gametes – Male and female reproductive cells (sperm and egg). 16. Fertilization – Fusion of male and female gametes. 17. Zygote – Fertilized egg formed after fertilization. 18. Embryo – Early developmental stage of an organism. 19. Puberty – Stage when reproductive organs become mature.

			20. Reproductive Health – State of physical, mental and social well-being related to reproductive system. 21. Testes – Male reproductive organs that produce sperms and testosterone. 22. Ovaries – Female reproductive organs that produce ova and hormones. 23. Menstruation – Monthly shedding of uterine lining in females. 24. Pollination – Transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma. 25. Self-Pollination – Pollination within the same flower or plant. 26. Cross-Pollination – Pollination between different plants of same species. 27. Germination – Process by which a seed develops into a new plant. 28. Placenta – Tissue connecting mother and embryo for nutrient exchange. 29. Contraception – Methods to prevent pregnancy. 30. STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases) – Diseases transmitted through sexual contact (example: HIV, Gonorrhea).
	September	**Half Yearly Exam** **14th September**	**Chemistry** 1. Chemical reaction and equations 2. Acid bases and salts **Biology**- Life Processes, Control and Coordination, How do organisms reproduce. **Physics:** Electricity, Magnetic Effects of Electric Current, Light (Reflection)

	October	Chapter No. 4 Name of the Chapter Carbon and its compounds	1. Ionic Bond Ionic bonding involves the transfer of valence electron/s, primarily between a metal and a nonmetal. The electrostatic attractions between the oppositely charged ions hold the compound together. 2. Covalent Bond A covalent bond is formed when pairs of electrons are shared between two atoms. It is primarily formed between two same nonmetallic atoms or between non metallic atoms with similar electronegativity. 3. Allotropy The phenomenon of existence of the same element in different physical forms with similar chemical properties is known as allotropy. 4. Saturated hydrocarbons These hydrocarbons have all carbon-carbon single bonds. These are known as alkanes. 5. Unsaturated hydrocarbons These hydrocarbons have at least one carbon-carbon double or triple bond. 6. Isomerism The compounds with same molecular formula and different physical or chemical properties are known as isomers and the phenomenon is known as isomerism. 7. Functional Group An atom or a group of atoms which when present in a compound gives specific

			physical and chemical properties to it regardless of the length and nature of the carbon chain is called a functional group. 8. Homologous Series Homologous series constitutes organic compounds with the same general formula, similar chemical characteristics but different physical properties. The adjacent members differ in their molecular formula by−CH2 9. Esterification When a carboxylic acid is refluxed with an alcohol in presence of small quantity of conc. H2SO4, a sweet-smelling ester is formed. This reaction of ester formation is called esterification. 10. Catenation Catenation is the self-linking property of an element by which an atom forms covalent bonds with the other atoms of the same element to form straight or branched chains and rings of different sizes.
		Chapter No. 12 Light (Refraction)	Refraction and Lenses: * Refractive Index (n): * Definition: The ratio of the speed of light in vacuum to the speed of light in a medium. * Snell's Law: * Definition: The relationship between the angles of incidence and refraction, expressed as: sin i/sin r = n * Lens:

			* Definition: A transparent medium bounded by two surfaces, at least one of which is curved. * Convex Lens (Converging Lens): * Definition: A lens that converges parallel rays of light. * Concave Lens (Diverging Lens): * Definition: A lens that diverges parallel rays of light. * Optical Center (O): * Definition: The central point of a lens. * Lens Formula: * Definition: The relationship between object distance (u), image distance (v) and focal length (f) of a lens, expressed as: $1/f = 1/v - 1/u$ * Power of a Lens (P): * Definition: The ability of a lens to converge or diverge light rays. It is the reciprocal of the focal length in meters. $P = 1/f$ (where f is in meters). The unit of power is dioptre (D). Practical: (4) To determine Focal Length of Convex Lens (5) To find the angle of refraction for a particular angle of incidence in a glass slab
		Chapter No - 8 Heredity:	1. Heredity – Transmission of traits from parents to offspring. 2. Variation – Differences in characteristics among individuals of the same species. 3. Genetics – Branch of biology that studies heredity and variations.

			4. Trait – A distinguishing feature or characteristic (example: height, eye colour). 5. Gene – Functional unit of heredity that controls traits. 6. Alleles – Different forms of the same gene. 7. Dominant Trait – Trait that expresses itself even in the presence of an alternative trait. 8. Recessive Trait – Trait that expresses only in the absence of dominant trait. 9. Genotype – Genetic makeup of an organism (example: TT, Tt). 10. Phenotype – Physical expression of a trait (example: tall, short). 11. Homozygous – Condition when both alleles are same (TT or tt). 12. Heterozygous – Condition when alleles are different (Tt). 13. Monohybrid Cross – Cross involving one pair of contrasting characters. 14. Dihybrid Cross – Cross involving two pairs of contrasting characters. 15. Punnett Square – Diagram used to predict possible genotypes of offspring. 16. Chromosomes – Thread-like structures in nucleus carrying genes. 17. DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) – Molecule that carries genetic information. 18. Sex Determination – Mechanism that determines the sex of an individual. 19. Autosomes – Chromosomes other than sex chromosomes. 20. Sex Chromosomes – Chromosomes responsible for determining sex (X and Y).

			21. Acquired Traits – Traits developed during lifetime (not inherited). 22. Inherited Traits – Traits passed from parents to offspring. 23. Gregor Mendel – Scientist known as the Father of Genetics. 24. Law of Dominance – Dominant traits mask recessive traits. 25. Law of Segregation – Alleles separate during gamete formation.
	November	Chapter No. 10 Human Eye and Colourful World	Human Eye: * Cornea: * The transparent front part of the eye that covers the iris and pupil. It refracts (bends) light entering the eye. * Iris: * The colored part of the eye, a diaphragm that controls the size of the pupil. * Pupil: * The central aperture in the iris through which light enters the eye. Its size is adjusted by the iris. * Lens (Crystalline Lens): * A transparent, flexible structure behind the pupil that focuses light onto the retina. It changes shape to accommodate objects at different distances. * Retina: * The light-sensitive inner layer of the eye that contains photoreceptor cells (rods and cones). It converts light into electrical signals. * Ciliary Muscles:

			* Muscles that control the shape of the lens, enabling accommodation. * Optic Nerve: * A nerve that transmits electrical signals from the retina to the brain. * Accommodation: * The ability of the eye to focus on objects at varying distances by adjusting the shape of the lens. * Near Point (Least Distance of Distinct Vision): * The closest distance at which an object can be seen clearly without strain (typically 25 cm for a normal eye). * Far Point: * The farthest distance at which an object can be seen clearly (infinity for a normal eye). * Myopia (Nearsightedness): * A refractive defect in which distant objects appear blurred because the image is formed in front of the retina. * Hypermetropia (Farsightedness): * A refractive defect in which near objects appear blurred because the image is formed behind the retina. * Presbyopia: * Age related loss of the power of accommodation. * Cataract: * Clouding of the eye's lens. Colourful World: * Dispersion:

			* The splitting of white light into its constituent colors (the spectrum) when it passes through a prism. * Spectrum: * The band of colors formed when white light is dispersed. (VIBGYOR: Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, Red) * Refraction: * The bending of light as it passes from one medium to another. * Atmospheric Refraction: * The refraction of light caused by the Earth's atmosphere, which has varying densities. * Twinkling of Stars: * The apparent flickering of stars due to atmospheric refraction. * Tyndall Effect: * The scattering of light by particles in a colloid or a fine suspension. * Scattering of Light: * The redirection of light in various directions when it encounters particles. * Rainbow: * An arc of colors in the sky caused by the dispersion and internal reflection of sunlight by raindrops. * Primary Rainbow: * Rainbow formed by one internal reflection. * Secondary Rainbow: * Rainbow formed by two internal reflections. * Advance Sunrise and Delayed Sunset:

			* Phenomenon caused by atmospheric refraction. Practical : (6) To find the angle of emergence in a glass prism.
		Chapter No - 13 **Our Environment**	1. Environment – Surroundings in which organisms live, including biotic and abiotic components. 2. Ecosystem – A functional unit of nature where living organisms interact with each other and with the environment. 3. Biotic Components – Living components of ecosystem (plants, animals, microorganisms). 4. Abiotic Components – Non-living components like air, water, soil, temperature. 5. Producers (Autotrophs) – Organisms that prepare their own food (example: green plants). 6. Consumers (Heterotrophs) – Organisms that depend on other organisms for food. 7. Decomposers – Organisms that break down dead organic matter (example: bacteria, fungi). 8. Food Chain – Sequence of organisms showing transfer of food and energy. 9. Food Web – Network of interconnected food chains. 10. Trophic Level – Each step or level in a food chain. 11. First Trophic Level – Producers. 12. Second Trophic Level – Primary consumers (herbivores).

			13. Third Trophic Level – Secondary consumers (carnivores). 14. Food Pyramid (Ecological Pyramid) – Graphical representation of trophic levels. 15. Energy Flow – Transfer of energy from one trophic level to another. 16. 10% Law – Only about 10% of energy is transferred from one trophic level to the next. 17. Biodegradable Substances – Substances that can be decomposed by microorganisms. 18. Non-biodegradable Substances – Substances that cannot be decomposed easily by microorganisms. 19. Biomagnification – Increase in concentration of harmful chemicals at higher trophic levels. 20. Ozone Layer – Layer of ozone gas that protects Earth from harmful UV radiation. 21. Ozone Depletion – Thinning of ozone layer due to pollutants like CFCs. 22. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) – Chemicals responsible for ozone depletion. 23. Waste Management – Process of handling and disposing waste properly. 24. 3Rs Principle – Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. 25. Sustainable Development – Development that meets present needs without harming future generations.
		U.T.3 **(21st October)**	Chemistry : Carbon and its compounds Biology : Heredity Physics: Light (Refraction)

	December	**Revision & Preboard-1** **(2nd December)**	Revision, Pre-board Exam -1
	January	**Revision & Preboard-2** **(2nd January,2027)**	REVISION
	February	Final Exam	
	March	Final Exam	
Social Science	**April**	Chapter No. 1 Geography Name of the Chapter Resource and Development	Abiotic Resources, Afforestation, Biotic Resources, Conservation, Fallow Land, Gully Erosion, Land Degradation, Renewable Resources, Man-made Resources, Natural Resources, Non-renewable Resources, Ravine,Resource Planning,Soil
		Chapter No. 1 Economics Name of the Chapter Development	Development, National Development, Per Capita Income/Average Income, Infant Mortality Rate, Literacy Rate, Net Attendance Ratio, Body Mass Index, Human DevelopmentReport, Sustainable Development
		Chapter No 2 History	Boycott, Civil Disobedience Movement, Communalism,Khilafat Movement,Non-Cooperation Movement Satyagraha, Swadeshi,Swaraj

		. Name of the Chapter The Rise of Nationalism in India	
		Chapter No. 1 Civics Name of the Chapter Power Sharing	Power Sharing, Majoritarianism, Ethnic, Accommodation,Prudential Reason,Moral Reason, Horizontal division of power,Vertical division of power,Pressure groups and movement
	May	Chapter No. 2 Geography Name of the Chapter Forest and Wildlife resources	Biodiversity, Flora , Fauna, Endemic species, Extinct species, Endangered species, Vulnerable species,Rare species,Deforestation,Afforestation, Wildlife sanctuary, Nationalpark, Biosphere reserve, Poaching,Conservation,Ecosystem, Habitat destruction,Migration (seasonal movement of animals), Sacred groves
		Chapter No. 2 Economics Name of the Chapter Sectors of Indian Economy	Economic Activities,Non-Economic Activities, Primary Sector, Secondary Sector, Tertiary Sector, Gross Domestic Product, Final goods and services,Disguised Unemployment, Right to Work, Organised Sector,Unorganised Sector, Private Sector,Public Sector
		Chapter No 1 History Name of the Chapter	Absolutism,Conservatism,Ethnic,Liberalism, Nation-state,Nationalism,Plebiscite,Romanticism , Suffrage, Unification

		Rise of Nationalism in Europe	
		Chapter-7 Geography Lifeline of Indian Economy-Map work	
		U.T.1 **(11th May)**	Chapter- Rise of Nationalism in India, Map work Chapter- Resources and Development, Map work Chapter- Power Sharing
	June	**Summer Break**	
	July	Chapter No.2 Civics Name of the Chapter Federalism	Federalism,Coming together federation,Holding together federation, Jurisdiction,Union List, State List, Concurrent List,Residuary subjects, Linguistic states, Coalition Government, Centre-State relations, Decentralisation, Mayor, Panchayati Raj
		Chapter No.3 Geography Name of the Chapter Water Resources	Hydrological Cycle,Water Scarcity,Rainwater Harvesting,Water Conservation andManagement, Hydraulic Structures,Dams, Semi Arid and Arid regions

		Chapter No 3 Civics Name of the Chapter Gender ,Religion and Caste	Feminist,Patriarchal Society,Equal Remuneration Act Communalism,Urbanisation, Occupational mobility,Caste Hierarchy,Secular
		Chapter No 3 Economics Money and Credit	Double Coincidence of Wants, Medium of Exchange,Currency.Deposits with Banks/ Demand Deposits, Credit (Loan),Collateral, Terms of credit Cooperative Society,Formal Sector, Informal Sector,Self-Help Groups
		U.T. 2 **(10th July)**	Chapter-1 Nationalism in Europe Chapter- 2 Forest and Wild Life resources Chapter- 2 Sectors of Indian Economy Chapter-7 Lifeline of Indian Economy (Map work only)
	August	Chapter No.4 Civics Name of the Chapter Political Parties	Political Party,Partisanship,Opposition, One party system,Two party system, Multi Party system, State party, National party, Internal democracy,Defection,Dynamic,Succession, Money and muscle power
		Chapter No. 3 History Name of the Chapter Making of Global World	Colonization,Globalization,IndenturedLabour, Industrial Revolution,Silk Route,Tariff,Trade Surplus

		Chapter No 4 Geography Name of the Chapter Agriculture	Agro-climatic Zones,Commercial Farming,Crop Rotation,Food Crops, Green Revolution, Horticulture,Irrigation,Kharif Crops,Plantation Farming,Rabi Crops Sericulture,Shifting Cultivation,Subsistence Farming, Zaid Crops
		Half Yearly Syllabus	History- Chapter1-2 Geography-Chapter 1- 3 Civics-Chapter 1-3 Economics-Chapter-1 -3 Map Work- History Chapter-2 Geography Chapter- 1,3,7
	September	**Half Yearly Exam** **14th September**	
	October	Chapter No. 4 History Name of the Chapter The Age of Industrialisation	Capitalism,Cottage Industry,Guilds,Industrial Revolution, Mechanical Production, Proto-industrialization,Spinning Jenny,Urbanization
		Chapter No. 5 Civics Name of the Chapter Outcome of Democracy	Democracy,Accountable,Responsive, Legitimate,Economic growth,Economic development

		Chapter No 5 Geography Name of the Chapter Minerals and Energy Resources	Minerals,Geologist, Geographers, Lustre, Ores,Veins,Loves,Igneous and metamorphic rocks, Sedimentary rocks, Beds or layers, Weathered material,Metallic minerals,Non-Metallic minerals,Ferrous minerals,Non- ferrous minerals
	November	Chapter No. 5 History Name of the Chapter Print Culture and the modern world	Calligraphy,Censorship.Encyclopaedia, Manuscript,PrintingPress,Protestant Reformation Vernacular,Almanac,Chapbooks, Copyright, Editorial, Folktales,Gutenberg Press, Handwritten Manuscripts, Illuminated Manuscripts,Incunabula(books printed before 1501),IntellectualRevolution,Journalism,Leaflets Mass Communication, Periodicals, Printing Revolution,Proofreading, Public Sphere, Publishing Industry,Reading Culture,Religious Reformation,Scribe,Serial Publication, Vernacular Press, Woodblock Printing
		Chapter No. 6 Name of the Chapter Manufacturing Industries	Agro-based Industries,Basic Industries,Cottage Industries,Eco-friendlyIndustries,Export-oriented Industries,Footloose Industries,Heavy Industries Industrial Clusters,Industrial Pollution, Labour-intensive Industries, Light Industries, Manufacturing, Market-oriented Industries, Mineral-based Industries, Public Sector Industries, Raw Materials,Small-scale Industries, Special Economic Zones(SEZs).TextileIndustry, Thermal Pollution

		Chapter No 4 Economics Name of the Chapter Globalisation and Indian Economy	Globalisation,MultinationalCorporation, Investment,Foreign Investment,Information and Communication Technology,Liberalisation
		U.T.3 **(21st October)**	Chapter-Agriculture Chapter-Political Parties Chapter- The Age of Industrialisation Map work -Chapter- 4,5 Geography
	December	**Revision & Preboard-1** **2nd December)**	Full Syllabus
	January	**Revision & Preboard-2** **(2nd January,2027)**	Full Syllabus
	February	Final Exam	
	March	Final Exam	
Information Technology	**April**	Chapter No. 4 **Maintain Health, Safe and Secure working Environment**	Vandalism, Bio Indicators, Scaffolding, Rehabilitation, Bio-monitoring, Endurance

	May	Chapter No. 1 **Digital Documentation**	Word Processor, Table of Content, Format, Label, Style, Arrangement , Style Set, Alignment, Template, Anchoring, Resizing
		U.T.1 **(11th May)**	Chapter No. 4 **Maintain Health, Safe and Secure working Environment**
	June	**Summer Break**	
	July	Chapter No. 2 **Electronic Spreadsheet**	Calc, Address, Consolidation, Autosum, Data Validation, Cell Reference , Absolute Hyperlink, Formula, Function, Formula Bar, Document Hyperlink, Solver, Relative Hyperlink, Subtotal, Scenarios, Macro
		U.T. 2 **(10th July)**	Chapter No. 4 **Maintain Health, Safe and Secure working Environment**
	August	Chapter No. 3 **Database management System**	Primary Key, Report, Data base, Table, Data Redundancy, Data Type, Data Inconsistency, Data Validation, Foreign Key, Sorting, Form, Referential Integrity, Query, Relationship

		Half Yearly Syllabus	Ch - 1 Digital Documentation Ch - 2 Electronic Spreadsheet Ch - 3 Database management System Ch - 4 Maintain Health, Safe and Secure working Environment
	September	**Half Yearly Exam** **14th September**	
	October	**Unit – 1 (Communication skills)**	Communication process, Non-verbal communication, Sender, Written communication, Receiver, Listening skills, Feedback, Barriers to communication, Verbal communication, 7Cs of communication
		Unit -2 **(Self management Skills –II)**	Self-awareness, Self-confidence, Time management, Goal setting, Stress management, Motivation, Positive thinking, Personal hygiene, Emotional intelligence, Personality development
		Unit -3 (ICT Skills)	Linux / Unix, Virus, Roll over, Malware, Operating system, Folder, Anti Virus Software, Threats, Spyware
		U.T.3 **(21st October**	

	November	**Unit -4 (Entrepreneurial Skills)**	Entrepreneurship, Flourshing, Innovative, Meritorious, Incremental, Repercussions, Rejuvenation, Accelerating, Flourishing, Adverse
		Unit -5 **(Green Skills)**	Environment, Unsustainable, Sustainable development, Reinforcing, Deprive, Adverse, Arable
	December	**Revision & Preboard-1** **2nd December)**	
	January	**Revision & Preboard-2** **(2nd January,2027)**	
	February	Final Exam	
	March	Final Exam	
Moral Education	**April**	पाठ 1 अनादि! तेरी अनन्त महिमा	कठिन शब्द विमल, अनादि, अनन्त, प्रसार, स्मित, निरखना, चन्द्रिका, निनाद, यामिनी, तारकागण, पद्मिनी, अंशुमाली, मनोरथ, दयानिधि
		पाठ 2 *वेदों की उत्पत्ति (केवल पढ़ने के लिए)	

		पाठ 3 स्वाधीनता के मन्त्रदाता महर्षि दयानन्द	कठिन शब्द स्वाधीनता संग्राम, पाषाणादि, व्यवस्था, स्वराज, पराधीनता, विदेशियों, यज्ञाधिकार, कुपन्थ, सुधार - वारि, स्वदेश भक्ति
	May	पाठ 4 दयानन्द के उपकार	
		पाठ 5 *श्राद्ध और तर्पण (केवल पढ़ने के लिए)	
		पाठ 6 सुख के तीन मार्ग पाठ 7 कर्त्तव्यबोध * आर्य समाज के **1** से **5** नियम	कठिन शब्द आश्रय, कड़वी कुनैन, सामर्थ्य, वात्सल्य, अनुभूति, निष्ठा, प्रारब्ध, आत्मीयता, प्रशस्त, वित्तैषणा
		U.T.1 **(11th May)**	पाठ 1: अनादि**!** तेरी अनन्त महिमा पाठ 3: स्वाधीनता के मन्त्रदाता महर्षि दयानन्द पाठ 4: दयानन्द के उपकार**,** आर्य समाज के **1** से **5** नियम
	June	**Summer Break**	

	July	पाठ 8 महाशय राजपाल	कठिन शब्द आंदोलन, साहित्य, पत्रकार, सावधानी, युवावस्था, पीड़ितों, उपद्रवियों, आत्मचिंतन, देहावसान, संन्यासियों
		पाठ 9 महात्मा आनन्द स्वामी	
		पाठ 10 * पुकार (केवल पढ़ने के लिए) पाठ 11 परीक्षा पाठ 12 * हमारा शरीर (केवल पढ़ने के लिए)	कठिन शब्द नीति कुशल, परीक्षा, तहलका, अकस्मात, आदर सत्कार, संकल्प, किस्मत, कर्मचारी, सौभाग्य, कृपा दृष्टि
		U.T. 2 **(10th July)**	पाठ 6 सुख के तीन मार्ग पाठ 7 कर्त्तव्यबोध पाठ 8 महाशय राजपाल * आर्य समाज के **1** से **5** नियम

	August	पाठ 13 भजन (जय जय पिता) *आर्य समाज के **6** से **10** नियम पुनरावृत्ति	
		Half Yearly Syllabus	पाठ: **1** से पाठ **11** तक * आर्य समाज के **1** से **10** नियम
	September	**Half Yearly Exam** **14th September**	
	October	पाठ 14 लौह पुरुष सरदार पटेल	कठिन शब्द निर्भीक, दूरदर्शी, चिंतनशील, तार्किकता, विलक्षण, राजनीतिज्ञ, शक्तिशाली रियासतों, परस्पर, परिणाम, अराजकता
		पाठ 15 लाला सूरज भान	कठिन शब्द आजीवन, सर्वश्रेष्ठ, व्यक्तित्व, अमिट, परामर्शदाता, संस्थापक, पथनिर्देश, सर्वोच्च, सम्मानित, शैक्षिक
		पाठ 16 शरण याचना	
		UT 3 **21st october**	
	November	पाठ 17 *आर्य समाज की मान्यताएँ	

		(केवल पढ़ने के लिए)	
		पाठ 18 आर्य समाज के कार्य पाठ 19 संकल्प गीत	कठिन शब्द आत्मिक, औषधियाँ, उपलब्धियाँ, संक्षिप्त, निष्ठापूर्ण, आर्थिक, निर्देशन, धर्मांध,अत्याचार, स्वाध्याय कठिन शब्द पैगाम, तहज़ीब, जहालत, मुसाफ़िर, तश्नालब, सकल, जामे वहदत, दृग बिन्दु, उत्थान, सेतु
		पाठ 20 *वैदिक प्रार्थनाएँ और शिक्षाएँ (केवल पढ़ने के लिए) पाठ 21 आत्म समर्पण	
			पाठ **13** भजन (जय जय पिता) पाठ **14** लौह पुरुष सरदार पटेल पाठ **15** लाला सूरज भान *आर्य समाज के **1** से **10** नियम
	December	**Preboard** **2nd December)**	पाठ: **11** से पाठ **21** तक * आर्य समाज के **1** से **10** नियम

	January	**Revision & Preboard-2** **(2nd January,2027)**	
	February	Final Exam	
	March	Final Exam	
Artifical Intelligence	**April**	Ch-1 **AI Project Cycle and Ethical Frameworks** **Ch 2** **Advanced Concepts of modeling in AI**	Data Acquisition Reinforcement Deployment Computer Vision Natural Language processing Bioethics Autonomy
	May	**Ch 2** **Advanced Concepts of modeling in AI**	Ch-1 **AI Project Cycle and Ethical Frameworks**
		U.T.1 **(11th May)**	
	June	**Summer Break**	
	July	Ch-3 **Evaluating Models**	
		U.T. 2 **(10th July)**	**Ch 2** **Advanced Concepts of modeling in AI**

	August	Ch-5 Computer Vision Ch -6 Natural language processing	
	September	Half Yearly Exam 14th September	
	October	Ch1 Communication Skill Ch -2 Self Management skill Ch-3 ICT Skill	
		UT 3 21st october	
	November	Ch-4 Entrepreneurial Skill Ch-5 Green Skills	
	December	Preboard 2nd December)	

	January	**Revision & Preboard-2** **(2nd January,2027)**	
	February	**Revision**	
	March	**Board Exam**	

Note Exam date are tentative