REAL NUMBERS

- Review of representation of natural numbers, integers, and rational numbers on the number line. Rational numbers as recurring/ terminating decimals. Operations on real numbers.
- Examples of non-recurring/non-terminating decimals. Existence of non-rational numbers (irrational numbers) such as $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$, and their representation on the number line. Explaining that every real number is represented by a unique point on the number line and conversely, viz. every point on the number line represents a unique real number.
- Definition of nth root of a real number.
- Rationalization of real numbers of the type $\frac{1}{a+b\sqrt{x}}$ and $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}}$ their combinations where x and y are natural number and a and b are integers.
- Laws of exponents with integral powers. Rational exponents with positive real bases
- Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic statements after reviewing work done earlier and after illustrating and motivating through examples, Proofs of irrationality of $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}$

POLYNOMIALS

- Definition of a polynomial in one variable, with examples and counter examples.
- Coefficients of a polynomial, terms of a polynomial and zero polynomial.
- Degree of a polynomial. Constant, linear, quadratic and cubic polynomials. Monomials, binomials, trinomials. Factors and multiples.
- Zeros of a polynomial. Relationship between zeros and coefficients of quadratic polynomials.
- Remainder Theorem with examples, Factor Theorem.
- Factorization of $ax^2 + bx + c$, $a \neq 0$ where a, b and c are real numbers, and of cubic polynomials using the Factor Theorem.
- The algebraic expressions and identities. Verification of identities:
  $(x + y + z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx$
  $(x \pm y)^3 = x^3 \pm y^3 \pm 3xy(x \pm y)$
  $x^3 \pm y^3 = (x \pm y)(x^2 \mp xy + y^2)$
  $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = (x + y + z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx)$ and their use in factorization of polynomials.

LINEAR EQUATIONS IN TWO VARIABLES

Linear equations in one variable.Introduction to the equation in two variables. Focus on linear equations of the type ax + by + c=0.Explain that a linear equation in two variables has infinitely many solutions and justify their being written as ordered pairs of real numbers, plotting them and showing that they lie on a line.

PAIR OF LINEAR EQUATIONS IN TWO VARIABLES

Pair of linear equations in two variables and graphical method of their solution, consistency/inconsistency. Algebraic conditions for number of solutions. Solution of a pair of linear equations in two variables algebraically - by substitution, by elimination.Simple situational problems.

QUADRATIC EQUATIONS

Standard form of a quadratic equation $ax2 + bx + c = 0$, $(a \neq 0)$. Solutions of quadratic equations (only real roots) by factorization, and by using quadratic formula. Relationship between discriminant and nature of roots.

ARITHMETIC PROGRESSIONS

Arithmetic Progression, nth term and sum of the first n terms of A.P. and their application in solving daily life problems.

COORDINATE GEOMETRY

The Cartesian plane, coordinates of a point, names and terms associated with the coordinate plane, notations. Graphs of linear equations. Distance formula. Section formula (internal division)

INTRODUCTION TO EUCLID'S GEOMETRY

History - Geometry in India and Euclid's geometry. Euclid's method of formalizing observed phenomenon into rigorous Mathematics with definitions, common/obvious notions, axioms/postulates and theorems. The five postulates of Euclid. Showing the relationship between axiom and theorem, for example: (Axiom) 1. Given two distinct points, there exists one and only one line through them. (Theorem) 2. (Prove) Two distinct lines cannot have more than one point in common.

LINES AND ANGLES

- If a ray stands on a line, then the sum of the two adjacent angles so formed is 180 degrees and the converse.
- If two lines intersect, vertically opposite angles are equal.
- Lines which are parallel to a given line are parallel.

TRIANGLES

- Two triangles are congruent if any two sides and the included angle of one triangle is equal to any two sides and the included angle of the other triangle (SAS Congruence).
- Two triangles are congruent if any two angles and the included side of one triangle is equal to any two angles and the included side of the other triangle (ASA Congruence).
- Two triangles are congruent if the three sides of one triangle are equal to three sides of the other triangle (SSS Congruence).
- Two right triangles are congruent if the hypotenuse and a side of one triangle are equal (respectively) to the hypotenuse and a side of the other triangle. (RHS Congruence)
- The angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal.

- The sides opposite to equal angles of a triangle are equal.
- If a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle to intersect the other two sides in distinct points, the other two sides are divided in the same ratio.
- If a line divides two sides of a triangle in the same ratio, the line is parallel to the third side.
- If in two triangles, the corresponding angles are equal, their corresponding sides are proportional and the triangles are similar.
- If the corresponding sides of two triangles are proportional, their corresponding angles are equal and the two triangles are similar.
- If one angle of a triangle is equal to one angle of another triangle and the sides including these angles are proportional, the two triangles are similar.

QUADRILATERALS

- The diagonal divides a parallelogram into two congruent triangles.
- In a parallelogram opposite sides are equal, and conversely.
- In a parallelogram opposite angles are equal, and conversely.
- A quadrilateral is a parallelogram if a pair of its opposite sides is parallel and equal.
- In a parallelogram, the diagonals bisect each other and conversely.
- In a triangle, the line segment joining the mid points of any two sides is parallel to the third side and in half of it and (motivate) its converse.

CIRCLES

- Equal chords of a circle subtend equal angles at the center and (motivate) its converse.
- The perpendicular from the center of a circle to a chord bisects the chord and conversely, the line drawn through the center of a circle to bisect a chord is perpendicular to the chord.
- Equal chords of a circle (or of congruent circles) are equidistant from the center (or their respective centers) and conversely.
- The angle subtended by an arc at the center is double the angle subtended by it at any point on the remaining part of the circle.
- Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.
- If a line segment joining two points subtends equal angle at two other points lying on the same side of the line containing the segment, the four points lie on a circle.
- The sum of either of the pair of the opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is 180° and its converse.
- Tangent to a circle at, point of contact
- The tangent at any point of a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.
- The lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.

AREAS

Area of a triangle using Heron's formula, Area of sectors and segments of a circle. Problems based on areas and perimeter / circumference of the above said plane figures. (In calculating area of segment of a circle, problems should be restricted to central angle of 60°, 90° and 120°.

SURFACE AREAS AND VOLUMES

Surface areas and volumes of spheres (including hemispheres) and right circular cones. Surface areas and volumes of combinations of any two of the following: cubes, cuboids, spheres, hemispheres and right circular cylinders/cones

STATISTICS

Bar graphs, histograms (with varying base lengths), and frequency polygons.Mean, median and mode of grouped data

PROBABILITY

Classical definition of probability.Simple problems on finding the probability of an event.

TRIGONOMETRY

Trigonometric ratios of an acute angle of a right-angled triangle. Proof of their existence (well defined); motivate the ratios whichever are defined at 0^0 and 90^0. Values of the trigonometric ratios of 30^0, 45^0 and 60^0.Relationships between the ratios.

TRIGONOMETRIC IDENTITIES

Proof and applications of the identity $\sin^2A + \cos^2A = 1$. Only simple identities to be given.

HEIGHTS AND DISTANCES:

Angle of elevation, Angle of Depression. Simple problems on heights and distances. Problems should not involve more than two right triangles. Angles of elevation / depression should be only 30°, 45°, and 60°

Matter-Nature and Behaviour

Definition of matter; solid, liquid and gas; characteristics - shape, volume, density; change of state melting (absorption of heat), freezing, evaporation (cooling by evaporation), condensation, sublimation.

Nature of matter:

Elements, compounds and mixtures. Heterogeneous and homogenous mixtures, colloids and suspensions.Physical and chemical changes (excluding separating the components of a mixture).

Particle nature and their basic units:

Atoms and molecules, Law of Chemical Combination, Chemical formula of common compounds, Atomic and molecular masses.

Structure of atoms:

Electrons, protons and neutrons, Valency, Atomic Number and Mass Number, Isotopes and Isobars.

Chemical reactions:

Chemical equation, Balanced chemical equation, implications of a balanced chemical equation, types of chemical reactions: combination, decomposition, displacement, double displacement, precipitation, endothermic exothermic reactions, oxidation and reduction.

Acids, bases and salts:

Their definitions in terms of furnishing of H+ and OH– ions, General properties, examples and uses, neutralization, concept of pH scale (Definition relating to logarithm not required), importance of pH in everyday life; preparation and uses of Sodium Hydroxide, Bleaching powder, Baking soda, Washing soda and Plaster of Paris.

Metals and nonmetals:

Properties of metals and non-metals; Reactivity series; Formation and properties of ionic compounds; Basic metallurgical processes; Corrosion and its prevention.

Carbon compounds:

Covalent bonding in carbon compounds. Versatile nature of carbon.Homologous series. Nomenclature of carbon compounds containing functional groups (halogens, alcohol, ketones, aldehydes, alkanes and alkynes), difference between saturated hydro carbons and unsaturated hydrocarbons. Chemical properties of carbon compounds (combustion, oxidation, addition and substitution reaction). Ethanol and Ethanoic acid (only properties and uses), soaps and detergents.

Cell - Basic Unit of life :

Cell as a basic unit of life; prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells, multi cellular organisms; cell membrane and cell wall, cell organelles and cell inclusions; chloroplast, mitochondria, vacuoles, endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus; nucleus, chromosomes – basic structure, number.

Tissues, Organs, Organ System, Organism:

Structure and functions of animal and plant tissues (only four types of tissues in animals; Meristematic and Permanent tissues in plants).

Life processes:

'Living Being'.Basic concept of nutrition, respiration, transport and excretion in plants and animals.

Control and co-ordination in animals and plants:

Tropic movements in plants; Introduction ofplant hormones; Control and co-ordination in animals: Nervous system; Voluntary, involuntary andreflexaction;Chemical co-ordination:animalhormones.

Reproduction:

Reproduction in animals and plants (asexual and sexual) reproductive health - need and methods of family planning . Safe sex vs HIV/AIDS. Child bearing and women's health.

Heredity and Evolution:

Heredity; Mendel's contribution-Laws for inheritance of traits: Sex determination: brief introduction evolution.

Heredity and Evolution:

Heredity; Mendel's contribution- Laws for inheritance of traits: Sex determination

Motion:

Distance and displacement, velocity; uniform and non-uniform motion along a straight line; acceleration, distance-time and velocity-time graphs for uniform motion and uniformly accelerated motion, elementary idea of uniform circular motion.

Force and Newton's laws :

Force and Motion, Newton's Laws of Motion, Action and Reaction forces, Inertia of a body, Inertia and mass, Momentum, Force and Acceleration.

Gravitation:

Gravitation; Universal Law of Gravitation, Force of Gravitation of the earth (gravity),AccelerationduetoGravity;Mass andWeight;Freefall.

Floatation:

Thrust and Pressure. Archimedes' Principle; Buoyancy.

Work, Energy and Power:

Work done by a Force, Energy, power; Kinetic and Potential energy; Law of conservation of energy).

Sound:

Nature of sound and its propagation in various media, speed of sound, range of hearing in humans; ultra sound; reflection of sound; echo.

Effects of Current

Electric current, potential difference and electric current. Ohm's law; Resistance, Resistivity, Factors on which the resistance of a conductor depends. Series combination of resistors, parallel combination of resistors and its applications in daily life. Heating effect of electric current and its applications in daily life. Electric power, Interrelation between P, V, I and R.

Magnetic effects of current

Magnetic field, field lines, field due to a current carrying conductor, field due to current carrying coil or solenoid; Force on current carrying conductor, Fleming's Left Hand Rule, Electric Motor, Electromagnetic induction. Induced potential difference, Induced current. Fleming's Right Hand Rule, Electric Generator, Direct current. Alternating current: frequency of AC. Advantage of AC over DC. Domestic electric circuits.

Food Production

Plant and animal breeding and selection for quality improvement and management; Use of fertilizers and manures; Protection from pests and diseases; Organic farming.

Natural Phenomena

Reflection of light by curved surfaces; Images formed by spherical mirrors, centre of curvature, principal axis, principal focus, focal length, mirror formula (Derivation not required), magnification. Refraction; Laws of refraction, refractive index. Refraction of light by spherical lens; Image formed by spherical lenses; Lens formula (Derivation not required); Magnification. Power of a lens. Functioning of a lens in human eye, defects of vision and their corrections, applications of spherical mirrors and lenses. Refraction of light through a prism, dispersion of light, scattering of light, applications in daily life

Our environment:

Eco-system, Environmental problems, Ozone depletion, waste production and their solutions. Biodegradable and non-biodegradable substances.

Events and Processes:

I. The French Revolution:

- French Society During the Late Eighteenth Century
- The Outbreak of the Revolution
- France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic
- Did Women have a Revolution?
- The Abolition of Slavery
- The Revolution and Everyday Life

II. SocialisminEuropeandtheRussianRevolution:

- The Age of Social Change
- The Russian Revolution
- The February Revolution in Petrograd
- What Changed after October?
- The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR

III. Nazism and the Rise of Hitler:

- Birth of theWeimar Republic
- Hitler's Rise to Power
- The Nazi World view
- Youth in Nazi Germany
- Ordinary People and the Crimes Against Humanity

Livelihoods,EconomiesandSocieties:

IV. Forest Society and Colonialism:

- Why Deforestation?
- The Rise of Commercial Forestry
- Rebellion in the Forest
- Forest Transformations in Java

V. PastoralistsintheModernWorld:

- Pastoral Nomads and their Movements
- Colonial Rule and Pastoral Life
- Pastoralismin Africa

Contemporary India - I

1. India

- Location
- Size
- India and the World
- India's Neighbours

2. Physical Features of India:

- Major Physiographic Divisions-Himalayan Mountains, Northern Plains, Peninsular Plateau, Indian Desert, Coastal Plains, Islands

3. Drainage:

- Concept
- Drainage Systems in India
- The Himalayan Rivers-Ganga and Brahmaputra River System
- The Peninsular Rivers- Narmada Basin,Tapti Basin, Godavari Basin, Mahanadi Basin, Krishna Basin, Kaveri Basin
- Lakes
- RoleofRiversintheEconomy
- RiverPollution

4. Climate:

- Concept
- ClimaticControls
- FactorsinfluencingIndia's climate -Latitude, Altitude, Pressure and Winds(excludingJetStreamsandWesternCyclonicDisturbancesandrelatedfigures)
- The Seasons - Cold Weather Season,HotWeatherSeason,AdvancingMonsoon,Retreating/PostMonsoons
- DistributionofRainfall
- Monsoonasaunifyingbond

5. Natural Vegetation and Wild Life:

- Types of Vegetation-Tropical Evergreen Forests, Tropical Deciduous Forests, Thorn Forests and Shrubs, Montane Forests, Mangrove Forests
- Wild Life

6. Population:

- Population Size and Distribution-India's Population Size and Distribution by Numbers, India's Population Distribution by Density
- Population Growth and Processes of Population Change-Population Growth, Processes of Population Change/Growth

Democratic Politics - I

1. **What is Democracy? Why Democracy?**

- What is Democracy?
- Features of Democracy
- Why Democracy?
- Broader Meanings of Democracy

2. **Constitutional Design:**

- Democratic Constitution in South Africa
- Why do we need a Constitution?
- Making of the Indian Constitution
- Guiding Values of the Indian Constitution

3. **Electoral Politics:**
- Why Elections?
- What is our System of Elections?
- What makes elections in Indiademocratic?

4. **Working of Institutions:**
- How is the major policy decision taken?
- Parliament
- Political Executive
- The Judiciary

5. **Democratic Rights:**
- Life without Rights
- Rights in a Democracy
- Rights in the Indian Constitution
- Expanding scope of rights

Economics

1. **The Story of Village Palampur:**
- Overview
- Organization of Production
- Farming in Palampur
- Non-farm activities in Palampur

2. **People as Resource:**
- Overview
- Economic Activities by Men and Women
- Quality of Population
- Unemployment

3. **Poverty as a Challenge:**
- Overview
- Two typical cases of Poverty
- Poverty as seen by Social Scientists
- Poverty Estimates
- Vulnerable Groups
- Interstate Disparities
- Global Poverty Scenario
- Causes of Poverty
- Anti-Poverty measures
- The Challenges Ahead

4. **Food Security in India:**
- Overview
- What is Food Security?
- Why Food Security?
- Who are food insecure?
- Food Security in India
- What is Buffer Stock?

- What is the Public Distribution System?
- Current Status of Public Distribution System
- Role of Cooperatives in food security

India and the Contemporary World – II

Events and Processes:

1. **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe:**
   - The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation
   - The Making of Nationalism in Europe
   - The Age of Revolutions: 1830-1848
   - The Making of Germany and Italy
   - Visualizing the Nation
   - Nationalism and Imperialism

2. **Nationalism in India:**
   - The First World War, Khilafat and Non -
   - Cooperation
   - Differing Strands within the Movement
   - Towards Civil Disobedience
   - The Sense of Collective Belonging

Livelihoods, Economies and Societies:

3. **The Making of a Global World:**
   - The Pre-modern world
   - The Nineteenth Century (1815-1914)
   - The Inter war Economy
   - Rebuilding a World Economy: The Post-War Era

4. **The Age of Industrialization**:

   - Before the Industrial Revolution
   - Hand Labour and Steam Power
   - Industrialization in the Colonies
   - Factories Come Up
   - The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth
   - Market for Goods

Everyday Life, Culture and Politics:

5. **Print Culture and the Modern World:**
   - The First Printed Books
   - Print Comes to Europe
   - The Print Revolution and its Impact
   - The Reading Mania
   - The Nineteenth Century
   - India and the World of Print
   - Religious Reform and Public Debates
   - New Forms of Publication
   - Print and Censorship

Contemporary India - II

1. **Resources and Development:**
   - Concept
   - Development of Resources
   - Resource Planning - Resource Planning in India, Conservation of Resources
   - Land Resources
   - Land Utilization
   - Land Use Pattern in India
   - Land Degradation and Conservation Measures
   - Soil as a Resource - Classification of Soils, Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation

2. **Forest and Wildlife**
   - Conservation of forest and wildlife in India
   - Types and distribution of forests and wildlife resources
   - Community and Conservation

3. **Water Resources:**
   - Water Scarcity and The Need for Water Conservation and Management
   - Multi-Purpose River Projects and Integrated Water Resources Management
   - Rainwater Harvesting

4. **Agriculture:**
   - Types of Farming - Primitive Subsistence, Intensive Subsistence,
   - Commercial
   - Cropping Pattern - Major Crops, Food Crops other than Grains, Non Food Crops, Technological and Institutional Reforms
   - Food Security (excluding impact of globalization on agriculture)

5. **Minerals and Energy Resources**
   - What is a mineral?
   - Mode of occurrence of Minerals - Where are these minerals found?, Ferrous Minerals, Non-Ferrous Minerals, Non-Metallic Minerals, Rock Minerals
   - Conservation of Minerals
   - Energy Resources - Conventional Sources of Energy, Non-Conventional Sources of Energy
   - Conservation of Energy Resources

6. **Manufacturing Industries:**
   - Importance of Manufacturing - Industrial Location (excluding Industry Market Linkage), Agro based Industry (excluding Cotton Textiles, Jute Textiles, Sugar Industry), Mineral based Industries (excluding Iron Steel Industry, Cement Industry), Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation, Control of Environmental Degradation

7. **Life Lines of National Economy:**
   - Roadways
   - Railways
   - Pipelines
   - Waterways
   - Major Seaports

- Airways
- Communication
- International Trade
- Tourism as a Trade

Democratic Politics - II

1. **Power Sharing:**
   - Belgium and Sri Lanka
   - Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka
   - Accommodation in Belgium
   - Why power sharing is desirable?
   - Forms of Power Sharing

2. **Federalism:**
   - What is Federalism?
   - What make India a Federal Country?
   - How is Federalism practiced?
   - Decentralization in India

3. **Gender, Religion and Caste:**
   - Gender and Politics - Public/Private division, Women's political representation
   - Religion, Communalism and Politics -Communalism, Secular State
   - Caste and Politics - Caste inequalities, Caste in politics, Politics in caste

4. **Political Parties:**
   - Why do we need Political Parties? -
   - Meaning, Functions, Necessity
   - How many parties should we have?
   - National Parties
   - State Parties
   - Challenges to Political Parties
   - How can Parties be reformed?

5. **Outcomes of Democracy:**
   - How do we assess democracy's outcomes?
   - Accountable, responsive and legitimate government
   - Economic growth and development
   - Reduction of inequality and poverty
   - Accommodation of social diversity
   - Dignity and freedom of the citizens

Understanding Economic Development

1. **Development:**
   - What Development Promises - Different People, Different Goals
   - Income and Other Goals
   - National Development
   - How to compare different countries or states?
   - Income and other criteria
   - Public Facilities
   - Sustainability of Development

2. **Sectors of the Indian Economy:**
   - Sectors of Economic Activities
   - Comparing the three sectors
   - Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India
   - Division of sectors as organized and unorganized
   - Sectors in terms of ownership: Public and Private Sectors

3. **Money and Credit:**
   - Money as a medium of exchange
   - Modern forms of Money
   - Loan activities of Banks
   - Two different Credit situations
   - Terms of Credit
   - Formal Sector Credit in India
   - Self Help Groups for the Poor

4. **Globalization and the Indian Economy:**
   - Production across countries
   - Inter linking production across countries
   - Foreign Trade and integration of markets
   - What is Globalization?
   - Factors that have enabled Globalization
   - World Trade Organization
   - Impact of Globalization in India
   - The Struggle for a fair Globalization

5. **Consumer Right**

- Concepts & contents as per NCERT curriculum including the specific syllabus (as given below) contained in the NCERT text books for classes VI – X
- Who Did Patrick's Homework?, How the Dog Found Himself a New Master?, Taro's Reward, An Indian-American Woman in Space: Kalpana Chawla , A Different Kind of School , Who I Am (Part-1) Fair Play ,The Banyan Tree , A House, A Home, The Kite, The Quarrel, Beauty, Where Do All The Teachers Go ?,The Wonderful Words, Vocation.
- A pact with the Sun (Supplementary Reader) : A tale of two birds,The Friendly Mongoose,The Shepherd's Treasure, Tansen, The Monkey and the Crocodile,The wonder called sleep,A pact with the Sun.
- Three Questions, The Squirrel, A Gift of Chappals, The Rebel, The Shed, Gopal and the Hilsa Fish, The Ashes that Made the Trees Bloom, Chivvy, Quality, Trees, Experts Detectives, Mystery of the talking fan,Invention of Vita Work,Dad and the Cat and the Tree,Meadow Surprises,Garden Shake.
- An Alien Hand (Supplementary Reader) : The Tiny Teacher, Bringing up Kari, Golu Grows a nose , Chandni, The Bear story, A Tiger in the House, An Alien Hand
- The Best Christmas Present in the World, The Tsumani, Glimpses of the Past, Bepin Babu, The Summit Within, The Ant and the Cricket, Geography Lesson, The Last Bargain, The School Boy, This is Jody's Fawn, The Duck and the Kangaroo, A visit to Cambridge, A short Monsoon Diary, On the grasshopper and the Cricket.
- How the Camel Got his Hump, Children at Work, The Selfish Giant, The Treasure Within, Princess September, The Fight, Jalebis.
- The Fun They Had, The Sound of Music, The Little Girl, A Truly Beautiful Mind, The Snake and the Mirror, My Childhood, Reach For The Top, Kathmandu, If I were You , The Road Not Taken, Wind, Rain on The Roof, The Lake Isle of Innisfree,A Legend of The Northland, No Men Are Foreign, On Killing a Tree, A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal,The Lost Child, The Adventures of Toto, Iswaran the Storyteller, In the Kingdom of Fools, The Happy Prince, The Last Leaf, A House is not a Home, The Beggar .
- Topics : A Letter to God, Nelson Mandela - Long Walk to Freedom, Two Stories About Flying, .From the Diary of Anne Frank, Glimpses of India, Mijbil the Otter, Madam Rides the Bus, The Sermon at Benares, The Proposal , Dust of Snow , Fire and Ice , A Tiger in the Zoo, .How to Tell Wild Animals,The Ball Poem, Amanda! ,The Trees,.Fog, The Tale of Custard the Dragon, For Anne Gregory, A Triumph of Surgery, The Thief's Story, The Midnight Visitor, A Question of Trust ,Footprints Without Feet ,The Making of a Scientist, The Necklace ,Bholi, The Book That Saved the Earth
- Grammar : Determiners, linking words, adverbs (place and types), tense forms, clauses, passivation, adjectives (comparative and superlative forms), modal auxiliaries, word order in sentence types, reported speech, Sequence of tenses, non-finites (infinitives, gerunds, participles, complex and compound sentences, phrasal verbs and prepositional phrases, cohesive devices, punctuation(semicolon, colon, dash, hyphen, parenthesis or use of brackets and exclamation mark).