



शिक्षण
सेवा

शैक्षणिक प्रकल्प
सेवा

Education in Emergency

Self - Instructional Materials

शैक्षणिक
सेवा



ABC

Math



शैक्षणिक, या शैक्षणिक, या
सेवा

Key Stage 1 C1 - II
Vol. III

Self-Instructional Materials

Key-stage I and II

Introduction.

The Self-Instructional Materials (SIMs) with the theme ‘**Reaching the Unreached**’ are developed primarily to facilitate education of the students living in remote places with either limited or no access to *BBS* and *Internet* for e-learning lessons. The learning activities in the SIMs packages are developed considering the class-levels and learning potentials of the students. The designs of the learning activities are intended technically to promote self-engagement and independent learning of the students at homes.

Supporting Students in Using the Self-Instructional Materials

It is also acknowledged that the students of Primary Schools, especially students of classes Pre-Primary to III, and IV to VI may face certain challenges in using the SIMs. It is possible that certain instructions, content, and the activities may be difficult to understand due to the student’s limited acquaintance with the medium of instructions and certain concepts covered in the learning activities.

Therefore, it is imperative for family members and teachers staying in localities to provide necessary guidance to students at homes. The support from the following individuals can be of great help in student’s self-engagement and learning through the use of SIMs.

- **Parent:** can at least spare time to be with the child to monitor and motivate, if possible, help with the lessons.
- **Siblings:** elder siblings in higher classes may help younger ones.
- **Teachers:** individual teachers in and around the same vicinity may help students in their learning.
- **NFE Instructors:** may assist parents and students staying nearby.
- **Family friends:** educated family friends may help students living close to their houses.
- **Student’s friends:** the student’s friends in close neighbours can work together.

Our collaborations and joint efforts can make a difference in educating our children.

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Lesson No: 1 **Subject: English** **Class level: II** **Time: 30 minutes**

Learning Area: Phonemic Awareness

Topic: Syllables

Learning Objectives





- ✓ Say the syllable of the words correctly.
- ✓ Identify syllable(s) in the words.
- ✓ Learn the syllable(s) to pronounce the words correctly for successful acquisition of reading, spelling and writing.


Introduction

In today's lesson, you will learn syllable(s). What is a syllable?





A syllable is a unit of pronunciation forming the whole or a part of a word. We must learn syllable because it helps us to pronounce the words correctly. Some words will have one syllable while others will have more than one syllable. Let us read some examples given below.

Examples	Division of syllable(s)	Number of syllable(s) in the word
	<u>cat</u>	1
	<u>bee</u>	1

Picture courtesy: Google

	<p>par - rot</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>bas - ket</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>ba - by</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>ta- ble</p>	<p>2</p>

Picture courtesy: Google

	um – brel - la	3
	ba – na - na	3
	croc – o - dile	3
	re – mem - ber	3

Picture courtesy: Google



Activity 1

Instruction: write the spelling for given pictures and count the syllable(s).

The first one is done for you.



1.

boy = 1 syllable



2.

t _____ = ____ syllables



3.

t _____ = _____ syllables



s _____ = _____ syllable.

4.



c _____ = _____ syllable

5.

Picture courtesy: Google




Self-check for Learning

Instruction: Read the words given in the boxes, count the syllable(s) and write it in the table given below.

big	mother	yesterday	donkey	Wednesday	sad
-----	--------	-----------	--------	-----------	-----

1 syllable	2 syllable(s)	3 syllable(s)



Activity 1

2. teacher = 2 syllables
3. tiger = 2 syllables
4. stop = 1 syllable
5. carpenter = 3 syllables.

Lesson No: 2 Subject: English Class level: II Time: 30 minutes

Learning Area: Reading and Writing

Topic: Family

Learning Objectives



- ✓ Name the family members.
- ✓ Read the responsibilities of the family members.
- ✓ Draw and write about what you do at home.

Introduction

What is a family?

A family is a group of people who live with you, loves you and cares about you.

A family has a father, a mother, a brother and a sister. Sometimes you can be the only child and sometimes you might be in an extended family with your grandparents, uncle, aunt and cousins. Each of this kind has their own charm.

Here are family members of Dechen.



Grandfather and grandmother



Father and mother



Uncle and aunt



me



Brother and sister



Activity 1

Instruction: Look and read about Dechen's family.



This is Dechen's family.

She lives with her family in the village in Haa.

She lives with her father, mother and brother.

They have domestic animals like hens, pigs, cows and dog.

Dechen's father is feeding the hens and mother is feeding the piglets.

Her brother Dorji is feeding the calf and she is feeding the puppy.

She helps her parents by cleaning the house and washing plates and mugs.

Picture courtesy: Class I Dzongkha Lashog



Self-check for Learning

Instruction: What do you do at home when you are not in school? Draw and write in about five to six sentences.

Lesson No: 3

Subject: English

Class level: II

Time: 40 minutes

Learning Area: Reading and Writing

Topic: Festivals in Bhutan- 'Blessed Rainy Day' and 'Diwali'

Learning Objectives



- ✓ Say what is festival.
- ✓ Read about two festivals celebrated in Bhutan.
- ✓ Write about your favourite festival.
- ✓ Answer the questions based on the text.

Introduction

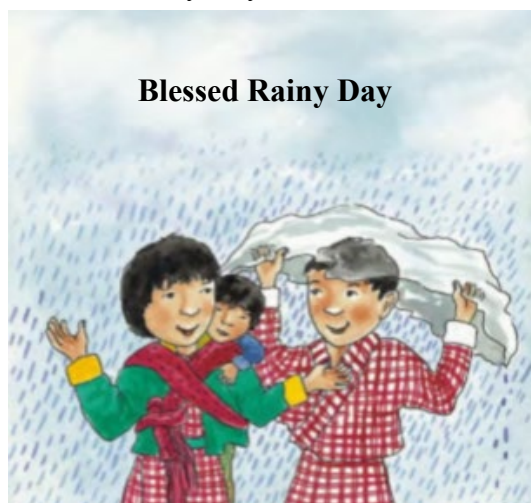
Festival is a day of celebration, mostly for religious reason. Festivals are always fun. There are many different festivals celebrated in our country. Today, let us learn about two more important festivals celebrated in Bhutan. That are '**Blessed Rainy Day**' and '**Diwali**'.

Now let us learn about 'Blessed Rainy Day'.

What is Blessed Rainy Day?

Blessed Rainy Day or *Thruebab* is celebrated in the month of September.

Do you know what we do on this day? On this day we wake up early in the morning and take bath. The bath will wash away our sins, bad karma and get rid of diseases. On this day we prepare tasty dishes and eat with our family. Some of our family members go out to play *khuru* and archery on this day. Let us read the text 'Blessed Rainy Day'.



Early in the morning, I wake up and look outside. The sun is shining. It is a beautiful morning. There aren't any clouds in the sky.



Last night I put a bucket full of water with some flowers in it outside the house. My mother said, "if we do this, God will bless the water". My father, mother, brother and I take a bath with cold water. We rinse our bodies with blessed water. Today is Blessed Rainy Day.



I put on my new kira and my brother puts on his new gho. My mother wears her best kira. She looks very pretty. We are going to the temple.



We go inside the temple and pray with the lamas. There is a lot of loud noise and my baby sister is frightened. Dorji has to take her outside.





We go back home.

"Look", says mother, "I bought some momos because today is a holiday."

Dorji and I are very happy We drink suja and eat momos.

"Let's go for a picnic," we say and we begin to make our plans.



5



I get some pots and plates and mother takes a lot of food from the kitchen.

"Dorji, put the chillies and potatoes in a bag," she says. "Bring the rice too."

We all carry something. I carry Wangmo.



6

We walk down to the river. My grandfather and grandmother also come with us. Lots of our friends are there.

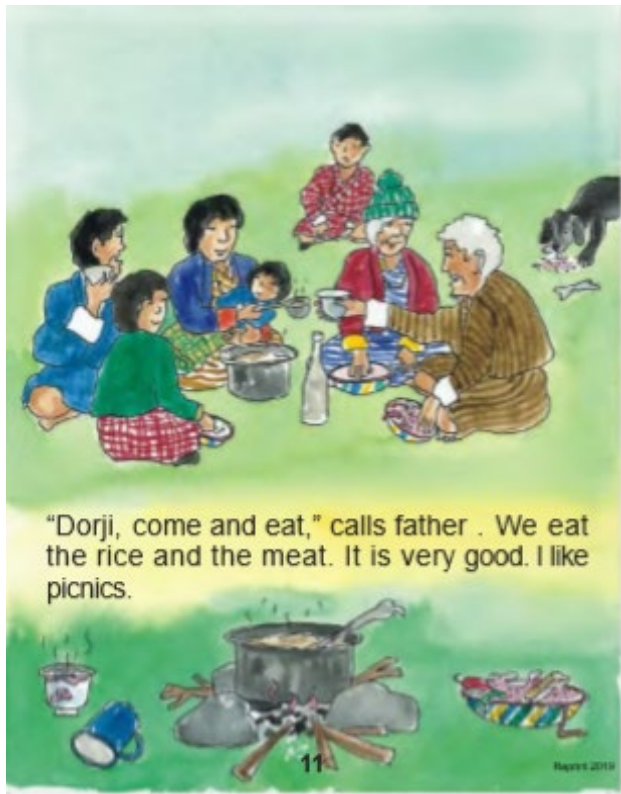
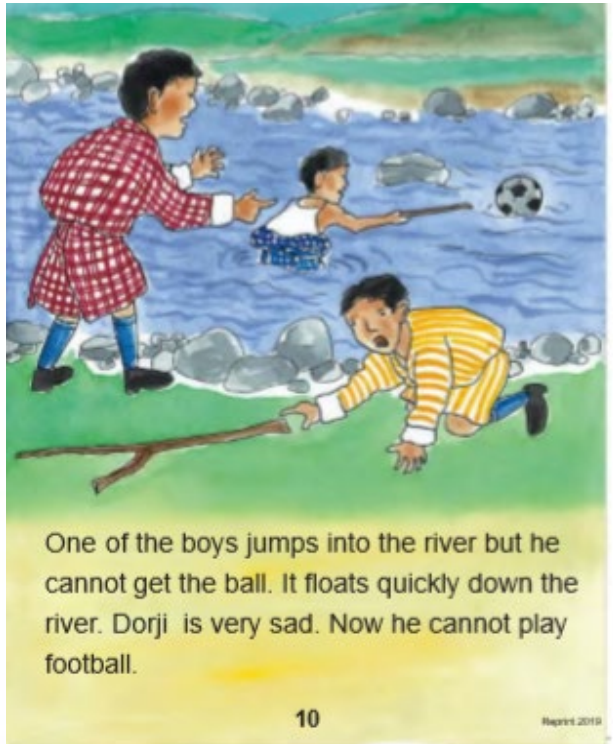
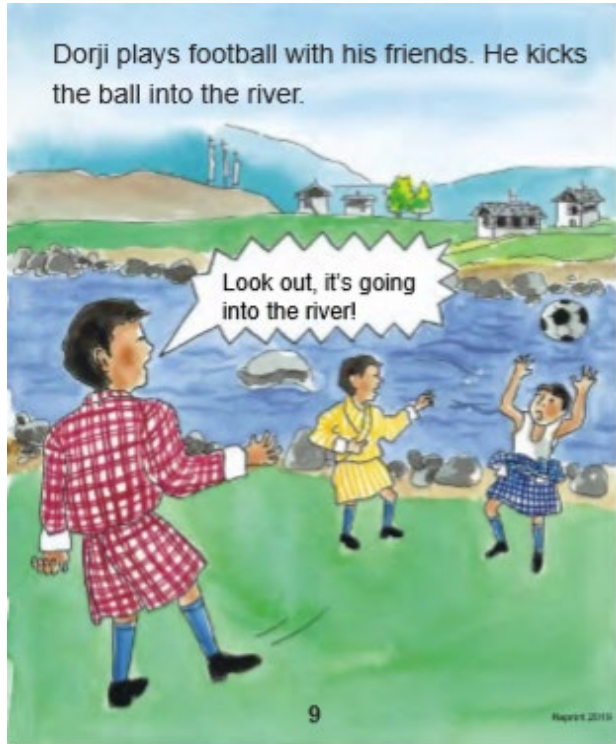
"Go to the forest and get some firewood," my father says to the boys.



Father cuts the meat. Then, he throws the bone to Dorji's dog. Mother makes a big fire and cooks the rice. The fire is very hot. I wash the potatoes and cut the chillies.



8



The rain soon stops. We get all our things and go home. Before we go home, we put out the picnic fire and collect all the litter to throw into the garbage bin. We are all very happy. We sing and dance.



We go to bed at eight o'clock. It is a beautiful night. The moon is shining in the sky . There are no clouds and no rain. It is my best Blessed Rainy Day.

Source: Reader of Class II, Book 2, REC publication

Instruction: Let us now read about the festival- *Diwali*.

Diwali is mostly celebrated in southern Bhutan by southern Bhutanese. *Diwali* is the festival of lights. On this day, we clean our homes, buy new clothes and enjoy tasty dishes with our family and friends. Then we decorate the house with flowers and light. Children play with firecrackers.



Picture courtesy: Google



Activity 1

Instruction: Answer the following questions.

1. When is the 'Blessed Rainy Day' celebrated?

Answer: _____

2. Where did Dorji and his family go during the Blessed Rainy Day?

Answer: _____

3. Why is it important to put out fire after picnicking and to collect and dispose trash in the garbage bin?

Answer: _____

4. In which part of the country is *Diwali* celebrated?

Answer: _____
_____.



Self-check for Learning

Instruction: What did you do on your last Blessed Rainy Day? Write in about five to six sentences and draw pictures.



1. Blessed Rainy Day is celebrated in September.
2. Doryl and his family went for picnic during the blessed rainy day
3. It is important to put off fire after picnic so that we can prevent forest fire and we must collect and dispose the trash in the garbage bin so that our environment is kept clean.
4. *Diwali* is celebrated in southern part of the country.

Activity 1



Lesson No: 4

Subject: English

Class level: II

Time: 30 minutes

Learning Area: Grammar

Topic: Prepositions-in, on and under

Learning Objectives






- ✓ Read the prepositions in, on and under.
- ✓ Use the prepositions correctly.
- ✓ Identify the prepositions in the paragraph.

Introduction

What is preposition?

Preposition is a set of word or words that show location, direction and time or introduces an object. Let us learn prepositions in, on and under. Here are some examples.

in	on	under
		

Picture courtesy: Google



Activity 1

Instruction: Read the following sentences with prepositions.



The books are on the shelf.



The cat is under the table.



The boy is in the tub.



The girls are in the car.

Picture courtesy: Google



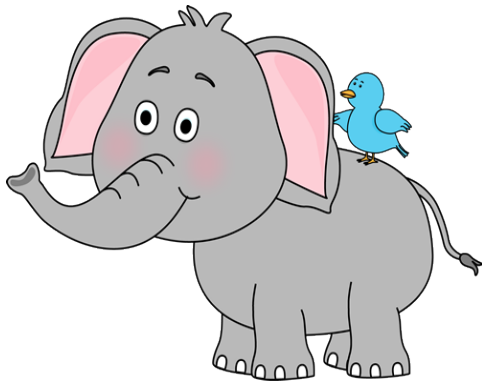
Activity 2

Instruction: Answer the following questions using prepositions in, on and under.



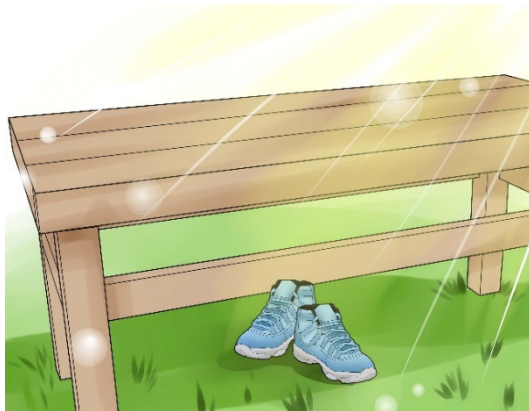
1. Where is the puppy?

Answer: _____



2. Where is the bird?

Answer: _____



3. Where are the shoes?

Answer: _____

Picture courtesy: Google



Self-check for Learning

Instruction: Read the paragraph given below and underline the prepositions.

Kado is a boy studying in class II in Rinchengang Primary School. He has three friends named Nima, Dawa and Karma. One day he could not find his friends anywhere and he went to look for them. He walked in the forest and met a monkey who was on the tree branch. He asked the monkey, “Did you see my three friends?” The monkey said, “Oh! Yes!” So, he took Kado under a big tree and there he found his three friends.

Karma was swimming in the pond, Nima was sleeping under the tree and Dawa was playing on the bamboo mat. Kado felt very happy to meet his friends and he went to wake Nima who was sleeping under the tree. They all played together and went home happily in the evening.

1. The puppy is in the box.
2. The bird is on the back of the elephant.
3. The shoes are under the bench.

Activity 2



Lesson No: 5 Subject: English Class level: II Time: 30 minutes

Learning Area: Grammar

Topic: Punctuation marks-capital letter, full stop, question mark and comma.

Learning Objectives



- ✓ Identify punctuation marks such as capital letter, full stop, question mark and comma.
- ✓ Use punctuation marks correctly.

Introduction

What is punctuation?

Punctuation is a specific sign or symbols used in order to make meaning of the sentences. We will take a look at four punctuation marks with examples. The first punctuation mark is capital letter.

Use of Capital Letter

The first word in the sentence.

Example: **H**e is sad.



For word **I**

Example: **I** like apples.



Picture courtesy: Google

Full stop . and Question mark ?

Full stop is used at the end of the sentence.

Example: My mother is sweeping.

Question mark is used when a sentence is question.

Example: What is your name?



Comma ,

We use a comma in a sentence to show where to stop for a short time and when there is a list of words.

Example: I have pencils, eraser, pen and crayon.





Activity 1

Instruction: Rewrite the following sentences using the punctuation marks given in the box.

capital letter	,	.	?
----------------	---	---	---

The first one is done for you.

1. the day was bright and sunny

Answer: The day was bright and sunny.

2. i am going to the temple with my family.

Answer: _____

3. When are you going to school

Answer: _____

4. dema brought an apple a mango and an ice-cream.

Answer: _____

5. have you seen my books

Answer: _____

6. My friend gave me pencil book eraser and a bag as my birthday gift.

Answer: _____



Self-check for Learning

Instruction: Read the paragraph given below and insert capital letters, full stops, commas and question marks.



once the brown little duckling was lonely. soon to his heart's delight he found a pond. However, the ducklings there chose to keep distance from the brown duckling and didn't come near him because he was brown. the brown duckling was sad and asked, can i be your friend, the other ducklings said nothing. so poor brown duckling went swimming to the next pond. he stayed there counting the leaves flowers stones and branches growing near the pond

source: Adapted from Target Grammar Book 3, B.Jain Publishers

6. My friend gave me pencil, book, eraser and a bag as my birthday gift.
5. Have you seen my book?
4. Dema brought an apple, a mango and an ice-cream.
3. When are you going to school?
2. I am going to the temple with my family.

Activity 1



Lesson No: 1 **Subject: Mathematics** **Class level: II** **Time: 30 minutes**

Learning Area: Numbers and Operations

Topic: Counting Numbers

Learning Objectives



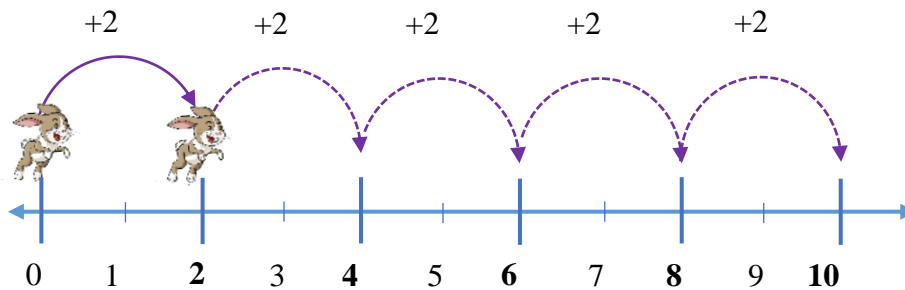
- ❖ Skip count numbers by 10s.
- ❖ Skip count numbers by 100s.

Introduction

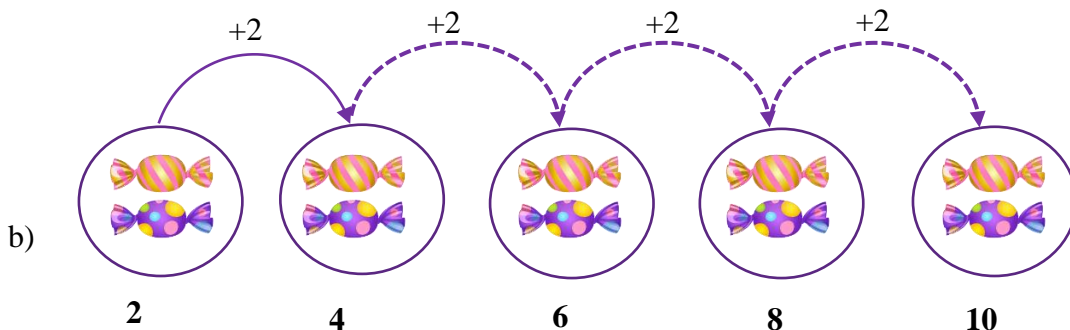
You have learnt how to count numbers from 1 to 100. **Skip counting** is an easy way of counting numbers. To skip count you add the same number over and over to skip numbers in between. You can start at any number. We skip count by using number lines or by grouping equally.

Example: To count by 2s, you add 2 to get the next number or you can skip a number and jump to the second number.

a)



or



Counting numbers in groups of 10s and 100s makes it easier to count large numbers.

To skip count by **10s** we can add 10 repeatedly or we can skip nine numbers and jump to the tenth number.

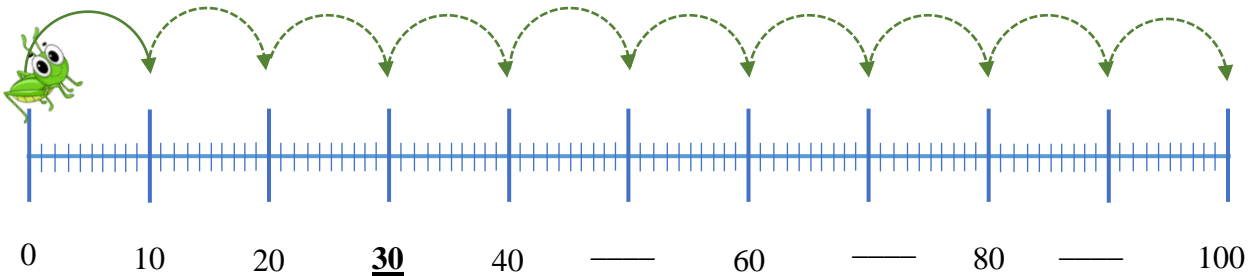
To skip count by **100s** we can add 100 repeatedly or we can skip ninety-nine numbers and jump to the hundredth number.



Activity 1

Look at the number line below. Skip count in **10s** and fill in the missing number.


The first one is filled for you.










Activity 2


Look at the picture below. Skip count in **100s** and fill in the missing number.


 = 10

 =  = 100

 100
  200

  400

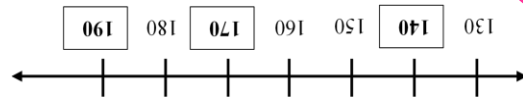
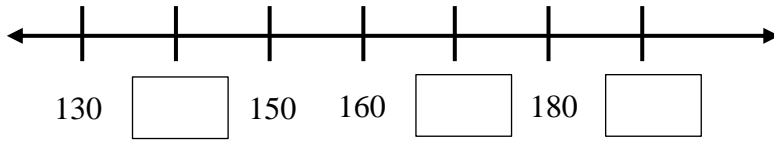
 600

  800

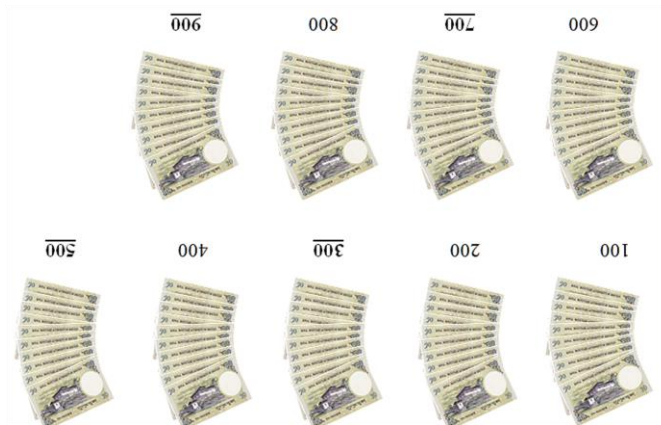


Self-check for Learning

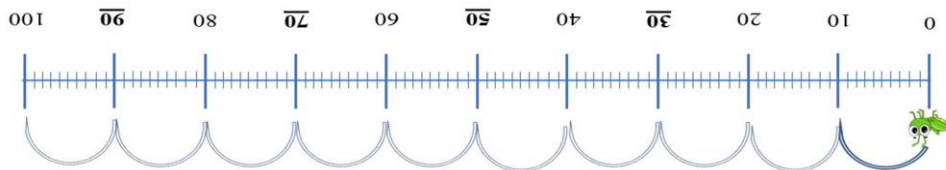
Skip count by 10s to complete the number line.



Self-check for Learning



Activity 2



Activity 1



འཆར་གཞི་ཨང་ ༡ ཚོས་ཚན་ རྫོང་ལ། སློབ་ཤིང་ གཉིས་པ། དུས་ཚོད་ སྐར་མ་ ༣༠

དོན་ཚན་ ལྷག་དེབ་ལག་ལེན།

དོན་ཚན་ནང་གསེས་ ལྷག་དེབ་བདག་འཛིན་དང་ ལྷག་བངས།

ལས་དོན།



- ལྷག་དེབ་ལག་ལེན་འཐབ་བངས་ཚུ་ ལྷག་ཚུགས།
- ལྷག་དེབ་ལྷག་པའི་ སན་པ་ཚུ་ འབྲི་སླབ་འབད་ཚུགས།

དོ་སློབ།

- ལྷག་དེབ་ ལག་ལེན་ འཐབ་བངས་ཤེས་དགོས་ ལག་ཆེ།

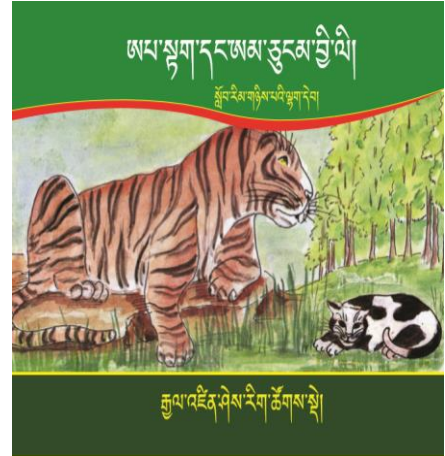


སློབ་ལུ་༡ པ།

- འོག་གི་ རྫོད་ཚོག་ཚུ་ལྷག།



༡) ལྷག་དེབ་ལྷག་པ་ད་ འཇམ་ཉིང་ཉོ་ཡོད་མི་ཚུ་ལས་ འགོ་བརྩུགས་དགོ།



༢) མིང་ཚོག་ཚུ་ ལྷག་མ་ཚུགས་པ་ཅིན་ སྦྱར་གྲོག་རྒྱབ་སྟེ་ ལྷག་དགོ།

༣) རྫོང་ཚོག་ཚུ་ ལྷག་ཚུགས་ནི་གི་དོན་ལུ་ པར་ཚུ་ཡང་བཟུ་དགོ།



པར་ཚུ་གི་རྒྱབ་ཉེན། Google

➤ ལྷག་དེབ་ལྷག་པ་ཅིན་ བན་པ་ལེ་གཡོད།



༡) མིང་ཚིག་ལེ་གཡོག་ཏེ་ རང་གི་རིག་པ་ རོང་འཕེལ་གཏང་ཚུགས།



༢) ལྷག་ནིའི་སྤྱད་བ་ཚུད་དེ་ ལྷག་ནིའི་རིག་ཅུལ་ འཕོབ་ཚུགས།



༣) བྱི་ཞིའི་རིག་ཅུལ་ཚུ་ ཡར་རྒྱས་གཏང་ཚུགས།



༤) ས་གནས་དང་ ས་ཁོངས་མ་འདུལ་ཚུ་ནང་ རོ་མ་འབད་
སྟོན་སྟོན་པ་བཟུམ་གྱི་ཚོར་སྤང་ འབྱུང་ཚུགས་པ་ཨིན།



༥) ལྷག་དེབ་ལེ་གཡོག་ ལྷག་པ་ཅིན་ མཁས་པ་ལུ་
འགྱུར་ཚུགས་པའི་ བན་པ་ཡོད།

པར་ཚུ་གི་རྒྱབ་ཉེན། Google



སློབ་ལུ་༡ པ།

➤ ལྷག་དེབ་ ལག་ལེན་འཐབ་ཐངས་ཀྱི་སྐོར་ལས་ ལྷག།

༡)



ལྷག་དེབ་ཚུ་ ལེགས་ཤོམ་འབད་ གཞིབ་བཞག་དགོ།

༢)



ཤོག་ལེབ་ཚུ་ ཚོལ་མ་གིས་མེན་པར་ ཤོག་ལེབ་ཀྱི་མཐའ་མ་
ཡང་ན་ མགུ་ལས་ འགོས་ཀྱིས་འབད་ ལྷག་དགོ།

༣)



ལྷག་དེབ་ཀྱི་མཐའ་མ་ཚུ་ ཨོ་ཀྱོ་བསུམ་ནི་ མི་འོང་།

༤)



ལྷག་དེབ་ནང་ལས་ ཤོག་ལེབ་ལུད་དོག་གཅིག་ཡང་སྲེད་ནི
མི་འོང་།

པར་ཚུ་གི་ཀྱབ་ཉེན། Google



རང་ཉིད་དབྱེ་ཞིབ།

རྗོངས་ཚིག་ཚུ་ལྟག་ཞིན་མ་ལས་ ཡིན་ ✓ མིན་ ✗ གྱི་རྟགས་བཀའ།

- ༡༽ ལྟག་དེབ་ལྟག་པ་ཅིན་ མིང་ཚིག་ལེ་ཤ་ཤེས་ཚུགས་པ་ ཡིན།
- ༢༽ ལྟག་དེབ་ཚུ་ གཡུག་བཀོ་ དགོས་ཡིན།
- ༣༽ ལྟག་དེབ་ནང་ལས་ ཤོག་ལེབ་སྤྱད་དོག་གཅིག་ཡང་ སྲིད་ནི་མི་འོང།
- ༤༽ ལྟག་དེབ་ཚུ་ ལེགས་ཤོམ་འབད་ གཞིབ་བཞག་དགོ།
- ༥༽ ཤོག་ལེབ་ཚུ་ མཇུབ་མོ་གུ་ ཚོལ་མ་བཏབ་སྟེ་ ལྟག་དགོ།

✗ ལྟ ལྟ ལྟ ལྟ

༡༽ ལྟག་དེབ་ཚུ་ གཡུག་བཀོ་ དགོས་ཡིན།


༢༽ ལྟག་དེབ་ནང་ལས་ ཤོག་ལེབ་སྤྱད་དོག་གཅིག་ཡང་ སྲིད་ནི་མི་འོང།

འཆར་གཞི་ཡང་ ༡ ཚོས་ཚན་ རྫོང་ལ། སློབ་ཚིམ་ གཉིས་པ། དུས་ཚོད་ ལྷན་མ་ ༣༠

དོན་ཚན་ གྲངས་ལ་ ༡ ལས་ ༡༠ ཚུན།

དོན་ཚན་ནང་གསེས་ གྲངས་ལ་ ༡༠ ཚུན་ ཡང་ཡིག་དང་ཡིག་གཟུགས་ནང་ འབྲི་བངས།

ལས་དོན།



- གྲངས་ལ་ ༡ ལས་ ༡༠ ཚུན་ ཡང་ཡིག་དང་ཡིག་གཟུགས་ནང་ བྲི་ཚུགས།
- བར་ཚུ་གྲངས་ལ་རྒྱབ་སླེ་ ཡང་ཡིག་ནང་བྲི་ཚུགས།

དོ་སློབ།

- གྲངས་ལ་ཚུ་ ཡང་ཡིག་དང་ ཡིག་གཟུགས་གཉིས་ཆ་ར་ནང་ བྲི་མ་ཡིན།



སློབ་ལུ་ ༡ པ།

- ཡང་ཡིག་ཚུ་ མོ་ཚིམ་བསྐྱིགས་ཏེ་ བྲིས།

༤	ཧ	༥	༦	༧	༨	༩	༡	༢	༣	༤
༡										༡༠



སློབ་ལཱ་ ༡ པ།

➤ ཡང་ཡིག་དང་འཁྲིལ་བའི་ཡིག་གཟུགས་ཚུ་ ཐིག་སློབ་ནང་ལས་འཚོལ་ཏེ་ བྲིས།

གཉིས།	བཞི།	དྲུག།	བརྒྱད།	བརྩ་ཐམ།	གཅིག།	གསུམ།	ལྔ།	བདུན།	དགུ།
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༡	དཔེར་ན། གཅིག།	༦	-----
༢	-----	༧	-----
༣	-----	༨	-----
༤	-----	༩	-----
༥	-----	༡༠	-----



རང་ཉིད་དབྱེ་ཞིབ།

༡༧) ཡིག་གཟུགས་ཚུ་ལྟག་སྟེ་ གྲངས་ཁ་དང་འཁྲིལ་ བར་བྲིས།

༡༧) གསུམ།

༡༧) བདུན།

༡༧) དགུ།

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ཁ) བར་ཚུ་ གྲངས་ཁ་རྒྱབ་སྟེ་ ཡང་ཡིག་ནང་བྲིས།

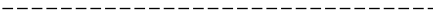
༡༽



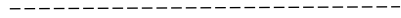
༢༽



༣༽



༤༽



བར་ཚུ་གི་རྒྱབ་རྟེན། Google

འདྲི་བ་ལྟོག་པའི་ཚུལ།

༡	༢	༣	༤	༥	༦	༧	༨	༩	༡༠
༡	༢	༣	༤	༥	༦	༧	༨	༩	༡༠

འདྲི་བ་ལྟོག་པའི་ཚུལ།