HINDU CENTRE CHILDREN’S RELIGIOUS ORIENTED PROGRAM

HINDI CLASS SCHEDULE

Objective: Objective of following Hindi curriculum is to introduce students to Hindi language and familiarize them with it’s sounds and basic concepts like Swara, Vyanjan and Maatra, In this Program they will learn to recite Hindi alphabets, 30 Hindi words and 7 sentences that can be used every day at home. Students will not learn writing Hindi alphabets in the class but are encouraged to use the workbooks and textbooks prescribed or made available in class to practice the same at home. Students who practice writing the alphabets may submit their workbooks from time to time for feedback.

Class I (20-30 minutes)

Introduction to Hindi:
- Definition of a Lipi or Script?
- Hindi is written in which script? Devanagari Lipi or script.
- National Language of India
- Relationship between Sanskrit and Hindi
- Hindi has 49 alphabets
- Hindi alphabets are divided into two groups: Swara and Vyanjana (Consonants and Vowels)

Homework: Learn the definition of Swara and Vyanjana given in the textbooks.

Class 2 (20-30 minutes)

- Definition of Swara and Vyanjana.
- Distribute Swara Chart.
- Repeat all the Swaras after the teacher

Homework: Learn to speak the Swaras from the audio available on Hindu Centre website under Hindi Tutorials.

Class 3 (20-30 minutes)

- Repeat Swaras after teacher
- Today’s five words
- Today’s sentence
Homework: Practice reciting swaras from audio and revise the words and sentence learnt in class.

Class 4 (20-30 minutes)

- Repeat Swaras after teacher
- Today’s five words
- Today’s sentence

Class 5 (20-30 minutes)

- Repeat Swaras after teacher
- Today’s five words
- Today’s sentence
- Unmarked test 1: Identify the Swara teacher dictates from the jumble of all alphabets

Homework: None

Class 6 (20-30 minutes) –

- Repeat all Swaras with first 6 Vyanjana after the teacher
- Unmarked Test 2: Test on Hindi words and sentences learnt in class
  - Teacher says the Hindi word and students write the meaning in English – 15 words
  - Teacher says the English sentence and students write the Hindi equivalent in English.

Homework: Practice reciting Vyanjans from audio available on Hindu Centre website

Class 7 (20-30 minutes)

- Repeat all swaras and first 12 Vyanjans after the teacher
- Today’s five words
- Today’s sentence

Homework: Practice reciting the alphabets leant and revise the words and sentence learnt in class.

Class 8 (20-30 minutes)

- Repeat all swaras and first 18 vyanjans after the teacher
- Today’s sentence
- Today’s five words

Homework: Practice reciting the alphabets leant and revise the words and sentence learnt in class.
Class 9 (20-30 minutes)

- Repeat all swaras and first 24 vyanjans after the teacher
- Today’s sentence
- Today’s five words

**Homework:** Practice reciting the alphabets learnt and revise the words and sentence learnt in class.

Class 10 (20-30 minutes)

- Repeat all Hindi alphabets after teacher
- Revise the 30 words and all sentences learnt in previous class (if time permits)

**Homework:** Practice reciting the alphabets learnt and revise the words and sentence learnt in class.

Class 11 (20-30 minutes)

- Unmarked Test 3: Test on Hindi words and sentences learnt in class (all words and sentences learnt till Class 9)
  - Teacher says the Hindi word and students write the meaning in English – 30 words
  - Teacher says the English sentence and students write the Hindi equivalent in English.
- Recite all Hindi alphabets (if time permits)

**Homework:** Practice reciting all Hindi alphabets

Class 12 (20-30 minutes)

- Practice reciting all alphabets
- Introduction to maatra: Defining maatra
- Applying maatra to vyanjan

**Homework:** Practice reciting all Hindi alphabets

Class 13 (20-30 minutes)

- Practice reciting all alphabets
- Today’s sentence
- Identify all maatras
Homework: Practice reciting all Hindi alphabets and practice matching each maatra with corresponding swara.

Class 14 (20-30 minutes)

- Practice reciting all alphabets.
- Unmarked test 4: Match the Swara with correct Maatra

Homework: Revise the alphabets and maatras

Class 15 (20-30 minutes)

- Practice reciting all alphabets
- Recite Baarahkhadi of any vyanjan after the teacher.

Homework: Revise alphabets and Baarahkhadi

Class 16 (20-30 minutes)

- Practice reciting Baarahkhadi with different vyanjans
- Practice reciting all alphabets

Homework: Revise alphabets and Baarahkhadi

Class 17 (20-30 minutes)

- Practice reciting Baarahkhadi
- Practice reciting all alphabets
I. What is a Lipi or Script?
A Script is a particular orthography or a writing system. It is a collection of characters for displaying written text, all of which have a common characteristic that justifies their consideration as a distinct set. One script can be used for several different languages (for example, Latin script, which covers all of Western Europe). Some written languages require multiple scripts (for example, Japanese, which requires at least three scripts: the hiragana, katakana and the kanji ideographs imported from China).

II. What is the name of the script in which Hindi is written?
Hindi is written in Devanagari script. Devanagri is also used to write other languages like Sanskrit, Nepali and Marwari.

III. Is Hindi an important language in India?
Yes, Hindi is the national language of India.

IV. Is there a relationship between Sanskrit and Hindi1?
Yes. Sanskrit is believed to be the mother of all languages in India including Hindi. It is believed that Hindi originated from Sanskrit language.

V. How many alphabets are there in Hindi?
There are 49 alphabets in Hindi.

VI. Hindi alphabets are usually divided in how many groups?
The two main groups of Hindi alphabets are Swara and Vyanjana.

1 To understand more about Sanskrit and it’s influence on Indian as well as Western languages please watch the video series entitled “Thinking allowed – Sanskrit Tradition” on the following link: http://www.samvitsamvaad.org/Science_and_Sanatan_Dharma.htm
Class II

Introduction to Swara and Vyanjana

- Definition of Swara and Vyanjana
- Distribute Swara Chart
- Repeat all Swaras after the teacher

I. Define Swara.
Swara are those basic sounds without which it is impossible to speak. These alphabets or sounds are complete in themselves and do not need any other alphabet or sound to complete them. There are 13 swara in Hindi.

Swara are Hindi vowels.

II. Define Vyanjana.
Vyanjana are those alphabets and sounds in Hindi that are incomplete without a Swara. These alphabets need the sound of one Swara to complete their pronunciation (usually it is the first Swara). For example, let us pronounce the sound ‘Ka’ – the first vyanjan (क). It is impossible to make the sound without making the sound ‘a’ (अ).

Vyanjans are the Hindi consonants.

- Now experiment with other Vyanjan sounds and try to pronounce them without using a Swara sound.
I. Today’s Five Words:

1. Sardi
   Meaning: cold weather
   Usage – Aaj Sardi Hai (It’s cold today.)

2. Garmi
   Meaning: Warm or hot weather
   Usage: Aaj Garmi Hai (It’s hot today)

3. Baarish
   Meaning: Rain
   Usage: Aaj Baarish Hai (It’s raining today) OR Baarish ho rahi hai (It’s raining)

4. Toofan
   Meaning: Storm
   Usage: Aaj Toofan aayega (The storm will come today)

Note: You can also refer a naughty / troublesome male cousin as “Toofan”.

5. Mausam
   Meaning: weather
   Usage: Aaj Mausam achcha hai (It’s good weather today OR the weather is good today.)

II. Today’s Sentence

- Aaj Mausam Kharaab hai.
- Meaning: It’s bad weather today. OR The weather is bad today.
- Words used:
  1. Aaj: Today
  2. Mausam: Weather
  3. Kharaab: Bad
  4. Hai: Is
I. Today’s Five Words:

1. Ravivaar
   Meaning: Sunday
   Usage: Aaj ravivaar hai (Today is Sunday OR Its Sunday today)

2. Somvaar
   Meaning: Monday
   Usage: Aaj Somvaar hai (Today is Monday)

3. Mangalvaar
   Meaning: Tuesday
   Usage: Aaj Mangalvaar Hai (Today is Tuesday)

4. Budhvaar
   Meaning: Wednesday
   Usage: Aaj Budhvaar Hai (Today is Wednesday)

5. Guruvaar
   Meaning: Thursday
   Usage: Aaj Guruvaar Hai (Today is Thursday)

II. Today’s Sentence

- Aaj Kya Din Hai? OR Aaj kya Vaar Hai?
- Meaning: What is the day today?
- Words used:
  1. Aaj: Today
  2. Kya: What?
  3. Din: Day
  4. Vaar: Sang for day of the week
  5. Hai: Is

1 Note: Friday: Shukravaar; Saturday: Shanivaar
Class V
Swaras – (III)

Repeat Swaras after the Teacher
Today’s five words
Today’s Sentence
Test I: Identify the Swara teacher dictates from the jumble of all alphabets

I. Today’s Five Words:
   1. Khush
      Meaning: Happy
      Usage: Main Khush Hoon (I am happy)
   2. Dukhi
      Meaning: Sad
      Usage: Main Dukhi hoon (I am sad OR U I’am unhappy)
   3. Naaraaz
      Meaning: Angry
      Usage: Main Gussa Hoon (I am Angry)
      Main Aapse Gussa Hoon (I am angry with you)
   4. Tilmilaa
      Meaning: Irritation
      Usage: Female: Main Tilmilaa Gayi Hoon (I am very irritated)
      Male: Main Tilmilaa Gaya Hoon (I am very irritated)
   5. Prasan-na
      Meaning: A Big word for “Khush” or happy.
      Usage: Main Prasan-na hoon. (I am Happy).

II. Today’s Sentence
   ➢ Aap Dukhi Hain?
   ➢ Meaning: Are you Sad?
   ➢ Words used:
      1. Aap: You (formal and respectful)
      2. Dukhi: Sad

III. Answers for the Test:  को  ओ  ए आ  ओ  ऊ  ई  आ  ए  ओ  ा  ओ  उ  ई
Identify the Swara teacher dictates from the jumble of alphabets
Class VI
Swaras – (IV)

Repeat Swaras and first 6 Vyanjans after the Teacher
Today’s five words
Today’s Sentence

I. Today’s Vyanjans:

1. Ka (2) Kha (3) Ga (4) Gha (5) Da (6) Cha

II. Test II

Q.1) Give the meaning of following words:

1. Sardi: Winter / cold
2. Tilmilaa: irritated / irritation
3. Toofan: Storm
4. Prasan-na: Happy
5. Ravivaar: Sunday
6. Mausam: Weather
7. Dukhi: Sad
8. Somvaar: Monday
9. Naaraaz: Angry
10. Mangalvaar: Tuesday
11. Baarish: Rain
12. Budhvaar: Wednesday
13. Guruvaar: Thursday
14. Garmi: Hot (weather) / summer
15. Khush: happy

Q.2) Give the meaning of following sentences:

1. Aaj Kya Din Hai?: What is the day today?
2. Aap Dukhi Hain?: Are you unhappy / sad?
3. Aaj Mausam Kharaab hai: Weather is bad today
4. Aaj kya Vaar Hai?: what is the day today?
Class VII
Swara and Vyanjana

Repeat all Swaras and first 12 Vyanjans after the teacher
Today’s five words
Today’s sentence

I. Today’s Vyanjans

(1) Ka (2) Kha (3) Ga (4) Gha (5) Da (6) Cha
(7) Chha (8) ja (9) Jha (10) yna (11) ta (12) tha

I. Today’s five words:

1. Subah
Meaning: Morning
Usage: Aaj Subah Sardi Hai (It is cold today morning)
2. Dopahar
Meaning: Noon or Afternoon
Usage: kal Dopahar Sardi thi (It was cold yesterday afternoon)
3. Shaam
Meaning: Evening
Usage: Aaj Shaam ko sardi hogi (Today evening it will be cold)
4. Raat
Meaning: Night
Usage: Aaj raat sardi hai (It is cold toight)
5. Bhor
Meaning: Sunrise (category: time)
Usage: Charleston main bhor sundar hoti hai (The sunrise is beautiful in Charleston)

II. Today’s sentence:

- Aaj Dopahar Musam Bahut Achcha Hai
- Meaning: The weather is very good this afternoon
- Words Used:
  1. Aaj: Today
  2. Mausam: weather
  3. Bahut: very
  4. Achcha: good
  5. Hai: is
Class VIII
Swara and Vyānjans

☐ Repeat all Swaras and first 18 Vyanjans after the teacher

☐ Today’s five words

☐ Today’s sentence

I. Today’s Vyānjans

(1) Ka क (2) Kha ख (3) Ga ग (4) Gha घ (5) Da ड (6) Cha छ (7) Chha छ (8) ja ज (9) Jha झ (10) yna य (11) ta त (12) tha ठ (13) da द (14) dha ध (15) nda ण (16) ta त (17) tha ठ (18) da द

II. Today’s five words:

1. Chaaval
Meaning: Rice
Usage: Mujhe chaaval chahiye (I want rice)

2. Sabji
Meaning: cooked dish of vegetables made to eat with Indian flat bread or rice
Usage: Mujhe sabji chahiye (I want sabji)

3. Roti
Meaning: Indian flat and round bread made of wheat flour
Usage: Kripya mujhe roti dee-jiye (Please give me Roti)

4. Daal
Meaning: pulses (food)
Usage: Kripya Daal Dee-jiye (Please give daal) OR Kripya mujhe Daal dee-jiye (Please give me daal)

5. Achaar
Meaning: Pickle
Usage: Kripya Achaar Dee-jiye (Please give me pickle) OR Kripya mujhe achaar dee-jiye (Please give me pickle)

III. Today’s sentence:

➢ Mujhe Daal Chaaval Pasand hai
➢ Meaning: I like daal / pulses and Rice
I. Today’s Vyanjans

Ka (2) Kha (3) Ga (4) Gha (5) Da (6) Cha (7) Chha (8) ja (9) Jha (10) yna (11) ta (12) tha (13) da (14) dha (15) nda (16) ta (17) tha (18) da (19) dha (20) na (21) pa (22) pha (23) ba (24) bha

II. Today’s five words:

1. Laal: Red
2. Peela: Yellow
3. Neela: Blue
4. Naarangi: Orange
5. Bhoora: Brown

III. Today’s sentence

- Mujhe Hara Rang Pasand Hai
- Meaning: I like green colour
- Words used:
  1. Hara: Green
  2. Rang: Colour
  3. Pasand: Like
Class X

Swarara and Vyanjana

- Repeat all Hindi alphabets after the teacher
- Revise the all words and sentences learnt in all previous classes (if time permits)

I. Hindi alphabets

1. अ (1) आ (2) इ (3) ई (4) उ (5) ऊ (6) क (7) ए (8) ऐ (9) ओ (10) औ (11) ा (12)
2. अं (13) आँ (14) क (15) क्ष (16) ग (17) घ (18) ढ (19) छ (20) च (21) ज (22) भ (23) ञ (24) ट (25) ठ (26) ड (27) ढ (28) ण (29) त (30)
3. थ (31) द (32) ध (33) र (34) प (35) फ (36) ब (37) भ (38) म (39) य (40) रा (41) ल (42) श (43) ष (44) घ (45) स (46) च (47)
4. ह (48) क्ष (49) त्र (50) ग्या (51) क्षा (52) त्रा (53) ग्य (54) क्ष (55) त्र (56)

II. Revise all words and sentences learnt in previous classes

Q.1) Give the meaning of following words:

1. Sardi : Winter / cold
2. Tilmilaa : irritated / irritation
3. Laal: Red
4. Toofan : Storm
5. Prasan-na : Happy
6. Subah : Morning
7. Ravivaar : Sunday
8. Mausam : Weather
9. Raat : Night
10. Dukhi : Sad
11. Somvaar : Monday
12. Bhoora: Brown
13. Naaraaz : Angry
14. Mangalvaar : Tuesday
15. Dopahar : Noon or afternoon
16. Baarish : Rain
17. Budhvaar : Wednesday
18. Guruvaar : Thursday
20. Garmi : Hot (weather) / summer
21. Peela: Yellow
22. Naarangi: Orange
23. Khush : happy
24. Shaam : Evening
25. Chaaval : Rice
26. Sabji : cooked dish of vegetables made to eat with Indian flat bread or rice
27. Neela: Blue
28. Roti : Indian flat and round bread made of wheat flour
29. Daal : pulses (food)
30. Achaar : Pickle

Q.2) Give the meaning of following sentences:
1. Mujhe Daal Chaaval Pasand hai : I like daal / pulses and Rice
2. Aaj Kya Din Hai? : What is the day today?
3. Aap Dukhi Hain? : Are you unhappy / sad?
4. Aaj Mausam Kharaab hai : Weather is bad today
5. Mujhe Hara Rang Pasand Hai : I like green colour
6. Aaj kya Vaar Hai? : What is the day today?
7. Aaj Dopahar Musam Bahut Achcha Hai : The weather is very good this afternoon
Class XI
Test and Alphabets

I. Test III

Q.1) Give the meaning of following words:

1. Sardi : Winter / cold
2. Tilmilaa : irritated / irritation
3. Laal: Red
4. Toofan : Storm
5. Prasan-na : Happy
6. Subah : Morning
7. Ravivaar : Sunday
8. Mausam : Weather
9. Raat : Night
10. Dukhi : Sad
11. Somvaar : Monday
12. Bhoora: Brown
13. Naaraaz : Angry
14. Mangalvaar : Tuesday
15. Dopahar : Noon or afternoon
16. Baarish : Rain
17. Budhvaar : Wednesday
18. Guruvaar : Thursday
20. Garmi : Hot (weather) / summer
21. Peela: Yellow
22. Naarangi: Orange
23. Khush : happy
24. Shaam : Evening
25. Chaaval : Rice
26. Sabji : cooked dish of vegetables made to eat with Indian flat bread or rice
27. Neela: Blue
28. Roti : Indian flat and round bread made of wheat flour
29. Daal : pulses (food)
30. Achaar : Pickle

Q.2) Give the meaning of following sentences:
1. Mujhe Daal Chaaval Pasand hai : I like daal / pulses and Rice
2. Aaj Kya Din Hai? : What is the day today?
3. Aap Dukhi Hain? : Are you unhappy / sad?
4. Aaj Mausam Kharaab hai : Weather is bad today
5. Mujhe Hara Rang Pasand Hai : I like green colour
6. Aaj kya Vaar Hai? : what is the day today?
7. Aaj Dapahar Musam Bahut Achcha Hai : The weather is very good this afternoon

II. Hindi alphabets

(1) आ (2) आँ (3) ह (4) हें (5) उ (6) ऊ (7) क (8) ए (9) ऐ (10) ओ (11) ओँ (12) ओं (13) ओँः (14) Ka (15) Kha (16) Ga (17) Gha (18) Da (19) Cha (20) Chha (21) ja (22) Jha (23) yna (24) ta (25) tha (26) da (27) dha (28) nda (29) ta (30) tha (31) da (32) dha (33) na (34) pa (35) pha/fa (36) ba (37) bha (38) ma (39) ya (40) ra (41) la (42) va (43) sha (44) sha (45) sa (46) ha (47) ksha (48) tra (49) gya
Class XII

Introduction to Maatra

- Practice reciting all alphabets
- Introduction to Maatra: Defining Maatra
- Applying Maatra to Vyanjan

I. Hindi alphabets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Maatra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>cup</td>
<td>अ</td>
<td>अ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>hit</td>
<td>ई</td>
<td>ई</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>उ</td>
<td>उ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>é</td>
<td>may</td>
<td>ए</td>
<td>ए</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ò</td>
<td>coal</td>
<td>ओ</td>
<td>ओ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>hunger</td>
<td>अं</td>
<td>अं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>car</td>
<td>आ</td>
<td>आ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>ई</td>
<td>ई</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>tool</td>
<td>उ</td>
<td>उ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>é</td>
<td>angle</td>
<td>ए</td>
<td>ए</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ò</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>ओ</td>
<td>ओ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>ah</td>
<td>अं</td>
<td>अं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>uh!</td>
<td>आ</td>
<td>आ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. What is Maatra?

Maatra is a symbol of Swara. All swaras excluding the first Swara अ may be symbolized using a maatra. In Hindi while writing complex words, certain grammar rules determine whether a maatra is used to symbolize the Swara where its sound is needed or the Swara itself is written.

The sound of अ does not have a written maatra because it is always a part of Vyanjana. No Vyanjana can be pronounced without अ. In absence of अ the Vyanjan is written as incomplete alphabet by drawing a small line under the alphabet. Thus, we may say that अ only has spoken maatra and no written maatra.

Following is a chart that will show you the maatra for the Swaras:

---

All the above vowels have one name except अं (an) and आँ (ah). अं is called *anuswar* (अनुस्वर) and आँ is called *visarg* (बिसर्ग).
Class XIII
Maatras

- Practice reciting all alphabets
- Identify all Maatras
- Today’s sentence

I. Hindi alphabets
(1) आ (2) आँ (3) ह (4) ई (5) उ (6) ऊ (7) कह (8) ए (9) ऐ (10) ओ (11) ओँ (12) ऋ (13) ऋँ (14) क (15) ख (16) ग (17) घ (18) घा (19) च (20) छ (21) ज (22) छ (23) य (24) त (25) ठ (26) ड (27) ढ (28) ण (29) त (30) थ (31) द (32) ध (33) न (34) प (35) फ (36) ब (37) भ (38) म (39) य (40) र (41) ल (42) व (43) श (44) ष (45) स (46) ह (47) श्च (48) त्र (49) या

II. Identify all Maatras

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Mātṛā</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>cup</td>
<td>आ</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>hit</td>
<td>ई</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>उ</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē</td>
<td>may</td>
<td>ए</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ō</td>
<td>coal</td>
<td>ओ</td>
<td>ऐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>hunger</td>
<td>अं</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Mātṛā</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>car</td>
<td>आ</td>
<td>ऐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>ई</td>
<td>ऐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>tool</td>
<td>उ</td>
<td>ऐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē</td>
<td>angle</td>
<td>ए</td>
<td>ऐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ō</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>ओ</td>
<td>ऐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>ah</td>
<td>अं</td>
<td>ऐ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the above vowels have one name except आ (an) and आँ (ah). आ is called anuswar (अनुस्वर) and आँ is called visarg (विसर्ग).

III. Today’s sentence
- Namaste Aap Kaise Hain?
- Meaning: Namaste How are you?
- Words used:
  1. Namaste: A greeting in hindi (Formal Hello)
  2. Aap : You (formal / respectful)
  3. Kaise : How
Class XIV
Maatras Test

Practice reciting all alphabets
Test IV

I. Hindi alphabets

(1) आ (2) आ (3) इ (4) ई (5) उ (6) ऊ (7) क (8) प (9) ए (10) ओ (11) औ (12) अं (13) अः (14) खा (15) ख (16) गा (17) ग (18) दा (19) चा (20) च्छा (21) जा (22) ज (23) य (24) ता (25) ठा (26) डा (27) ठ (28) न (29) ता (30) ठा (31) दा (32) ठ (33) ना (34) पा (35) फ़ा (36) बा (37) भा (38) मा (39) या (40) रा (41) ला (42) वा (43) शा (44) ष (45) सा (46) खा (47) ख (48) ट्रा (49) ख़ा

II. Test on Maatras

Suggestion: Please take the test in the Match the Following format.
Class XV - XVII

- Practice reciting all alphabets
- Recite *Baarahkhadi* of any vyanjan after the teacher.

---

**Consonants (व्यंजन) with Mātrās (मात्रा)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>क</th>
<th>का</th>
<th>कि</th>
<th>की</th>
<th>कु</th>
<th>कू</th>
<th>के</th>
<th>कै</th>
<th>को</th>
<th>कौ</th>
<th>कन</th>
<th>क़</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>kā</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>kī</td>
<td>ku</td>
<td>kū</td>
<td>kē</td>
<td>kai</td>
<td>kö</td>
<td>kau</td>
<td>kan</td>
<td>kah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ख</th>
<th>खा</th>
<th>खि</th>
<th>खी</th>
<th>खु</th>
<th>खू</th>
<th>खे</th>
<th>खै</th>
<th>खो</th>
<th>खौ</th>
<th>खन</th>
<th>ख़</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kha</td>
<td>khā</td>
<td>khi</td>
<td>khī</td>
<td>khu</td>
<td>khū</td>
<td>khē</td>
<td>khai</td>
<td>khō</td>
<td>khau</td>
<td>khun</td>
<td>khah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ग</th>
<th>गा</th>
<th>गि</th>
<th>गी</th>
<th>गु</th>
<th>गू</th>
<th>गे</th>
<th>गै</th>
<th>गो</th>
<th>गौ</th>
<th>गन</th>
<th>ग़</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ga</td>
<td>gā</td>
<td>gi</td>
<td>gī</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>gū</td>
<td>gē</td>
<td>gai</td>
<td>gō</td>
<td>gau</td>
<td>gan</td>
<td>gah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>