

5. NATURE OF COMPUTER BASED ONLINE ENTRANCE TEST “B.Tech, B.Pharm/Pharm D. ABON-2021”

5.1 The **B.Tech, B.Pharm/Pharm D. ABON-2021** is a computer based online entrance test for admission to **B.Pharm/Pharm D.** Programme. It will be of 200 marks and shall be of 180 minutes duration.

- The questions will be based on Syllabus of Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education. (syllabus of Std. XI science curriculum and Std. XII science curriculum)
- CET will consist of 4 sections of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ), one mark for each with no negative marking. Details are as given below:

Section No.	Subject	No of questions	Marks
Section-1	Physics	60	60
Section -2	Chemistry	60	60
Section -3 a	Mathematics	80	80
Section -3b	Biology	80	80

- For candidates seeking admission to first year **B. Pharm. / Pharm D.** degree course it is mandatory that the candidate must appear for Physics, Chemistry and either Biology or Mathematics. The choice between Biology or Mathematics has to be made during filling up of application form online.
- The entrance test shall be of 200 marks and shall be of 180 minutes duration.
- The “**B.Tech, B.Pharm/Pharm D. ABON-2021**” will consists of one question paper, set in English and will contain 200 multiple choice objective-type questions. It consists of 200 multiple choice questions, one mark each with four alternatives, with only one correct or most appropriate answer. One Mark will be awarded for each correct answer. There is no negative marking for computer based online entrance test.

MODE OF CONDUCT OF COMPUTER BASED ONLINE ENTRANCE TEST

The entrance test will be conducted based on two modes:

- a) Computer centre based online test (CBT) – where in candidate has appear for the test at a designated test centre in the city provided/ preferred or allotted.

OR

- b) Remote Proctored Home based online test (RPHBT) - where in the candidate can appear for the online test from their home location provided they have the minimum hardware and software requirement.

The candidate has to choose any one of the above mode of test while filling the application form online.

6. COMPUTER BASED ONLINE ENTRANCE TEST SCHEDULE AND ADMIT CARDS:

The computer based online entrance test “**B.Tech, B.Pharm/Pharm D. ABON-2021**” will be held twice as per the dates mentioned at Important Dates page(after front page). A single result will be prepared for all the tests and for both the courses . The Candidates has a choice to appear for the Computer based Online Entrance Test on any one of the date. A single result will be prepared for all the tests.

The admit cards will be available from seven days prior to the date of entrance test. The candidate will have to, login with their credentials provided and download their respective admit card of particular entrance test for which he/she applied for.

If appearing for the Computer centre based online entrance test (CBT).

- 6.1 The reporting time before the gate closes shall be mentioned in the admit card. The candidate must report as per the time schedule at the test venue.

RECOMMENDED SYLLABI FOR B.Pharm/Pharm D.-CET-2021

PHYSICS

CONTENTS OF CLASS XI SYLLABUS

1. Units and Measurements

- System of units , Measurement of length , Measurement of mass , Measurement of time , Dimensions and dimensional analysis , Accuracy , Precision , and uncertainty in measurement , Errors in measurements , Significant figures , order of magnitude .

2. Mathematical Methods

- Vector analysis : - Scalars , Vectors , Vector operations (multiplication , addition , subtraction of vectors Triangle law for vector addition , Law of parallelogram of vectors) , Resolution of vectors , Multiplication of vectors (scaler product , vector product) , Introduction of calculus .

3. Motion in Plane

- Rectilinear motion (Displacement , path length , average velocity , average speed , instantaneous speed , acceleration , relative velocity) , Motion in two dimensions – Motion in plane(average and instantaneous velocity , acceleration . Equation of motion for object travelling in plane with uniform acceleration . relative velocity , Projectile motion) . Uniform circular motion : period , radius vector , angular speed , centripetal acceleration , conical pendulum.

4. Law of Motion

- Aristotle's Fallacy , Newton's laws of motion , Inertial and non-inertial frame of reference . Types of forces (fundamental forces in nature , contact and non-contact forces , real and pseudo forces , conservative and non-conservative forces , concept of potential energy , work done by variable force) . Work – Energy theorem . Principle of conservation of linear momentum . Collisions(elastic and inelastic collisions, coefficient of restitution) . Impulse of force. Rotational analogue of force – moment of force or torque, couple and its torque , mechanical equilibrium , centre of mass , centre of gravity .

5. Gravitation

- Kepler's law , Universal law of gravitation , Measurement of gravitational constant , Acceleration due to gravity , Variation in 'g' with altitude ,depth ,latitude and shape Gravitational potential and potential energy , Escape velocity , Earth Satellite , Projection of satellite , Critical velocity ,Weightlessness in satellite , Time period of satellite , Binding energy of an orbiting satellite .

6. Mechanical Properties of Solids

- Elastic behavior of solids , Stress and strain , Hooke's law Elastic modulus , Stress – Strain curve , Strain energy , Hardness , Friction in solids (static friction , kinetic friction , rolling friction) .

7. Thermal Properties of Matter

- Temperature and Heat , Measurement of temperature , Absolute temperature and Ideal gas equation , Thermal expansion (linear expansion , areal expansion , volume expansion , relation between coefficients of expansion , Specific heat capacity , Colorimetry , Change of state , Heat transfer (conduction , convection , radiation) , Newton's laws of cooling.

8. Sound

- Waves-Types of waves, Common properties of all waves, Transverse Waves and Longitudinal waves , Mathematical expression of waves , Speed of travelling waves , Newtons Formula for velocity of sound,

Laplace's correction , Factors affecting speed of the sound , Principle of superposition of the waves , Echo, reverberation and acoustics ,Qualities of sound , Doppler effect .

9. Optics

- Nature of light, Ray Optics , Cartesian Sign convention , Reflection (Reflection from Curved mirrors ,Spherical abbreviation) Refraction , Total internal reflection and its applications , Refraction at spherical surface and lenses (Refraction at single spherical surface, Lens maker's equation), Dispersion of light and prism (Prism formula , deviation of light through thin prism , angular dispersion , dispersive power), Natural phenomena due to sunlight , Defects of lenses (Chromatic abbreviation , Spherical abbreviation), Optical instruments – Magnifying power of simple microscope , compound microscope , telescope .

10. Electrostatics

- Electric charges , basic properties of the electric charges , Coulomb's law , Principle of superposition , Electric field , Electric lines of force , Electric flux , Gauss Law , Electric dipole (Couple acting on the electric dipole in the uniform electric field , Electric intensity at a point due to electric dipole) , Continuous charge distribution .

11. Electric Current through conductors

- Electric current , Flow of the current through the conductor , Drift Speed , Ohm's Law , Electrical energy and power , Registers Rheostat , Combination of the registers , Specific Resistance (Resistivity) , Variation of the resistance with the temperature , Electromotive force , Cell's in series , Cell's in parallel , Types of cells .

12. Magnetism

- Magnetic lines of force and magnetic field , Bar magnet(Magnetic field due to bar magnet at a point along its axis and along it's equator , Magnetic field due to bar magnet at an arbitrary point), Gauss law of magnetism , Earth's magnetism.

13 Electromagnetic waves and Communication system

- EM wave , Characteristics of EM waves , Electromagnetic spectrum – Properties and uses of Radio waves , Microwaves , Infrared waves , Visible Light , Ultraviolet rays , X-rays , Gamma Rays .

Propagation of EM Waves – Ground wave propagation , Space wave propagation , Sky wave propagation .

Introduction to communication system , Modulation .

14. Semiconductors

- Electrical conduction in solids , Band theory of solids – Brief introduction , Intrinsic Semiconductor , Extrinsic semiconductor , P-N junction ,P-N junction diode .Semiconductor devices , Application of semiconductors and P-N junction diode .

15. Magnetic Field due to Electric Current

- Magnetic force , Cyclotron motion , Cyclotron accelerator, Helical motion , Magnetic force on wire carrying current – 1) Straight wire 2) Arbitrarily shaped wire. Force on a closed circuit in a magnetic field , Torque on current loop , Moving coil galvanometer , Magnetic dipole moment , Magnetic potential energy of dipole , Magnetic field due to current (Biot – Savart law), Force of attraction between two long parallel wires , Magnetic field produced by current in circular arc of wire, Axial magnetic field produced by current in circular loop , Magnetic lines for current loop , Ampere's Law , Magnetic field of Solenoid and Toroid .

16. Magnetic Materials

- Torque acting on a magnetic dipole in uniform magnetic field , Location of magnetic poles of current carrying loop, Origin of magnetism in materials , Magnetization and Magnetic intensity , Magnetic properties of materials, Hysteresis , Permanent magnet and electromagnet , Magnetic shielding .

17. Electromagnetic Induction

- Faraday's experiment in connection with generation of electric current, Faraday's laws of electromagnetic induction, Lenz's law and its applications, Flux of field, Motional electromotive force, Induced emf in stationary coil in a changing magnetic field, Generators, Back emf and back torque, Induction and energy transfer, Eddy currents, Self-inductance, Energy stored in magnetic field, Energy density of magnetic field, Mutual inductance, Transformer.

18. AC Circuits

- AC generator, Average and RMS values, Phasors, Different types of AC circuits: - AC voltage applied to resistor, AC voltage applied to an inductor, AC voltage applied to capacitor, AC circuit containing resistance, inductance, capacitance in series (LCR circuit), Power in AC circuit, LC oscillations, Electric resonance,

Q-Factor, Choke coil.

19. Dual Nature of Radiation and Matter

- Photoelectric effect, (Experiment and its observations), Failure of wave theory to explain observations from experiments on photoelectric effect, Einstein's postulate of quantization of energy and photoelectric equation, Wave-particle Duality of electromagnetic radiation, Photo Cell, De Broglie Hypothesis, Davisson and Germer experiment, Wave-particle Duality of matter.

20. Structure of Atoms and Nuclie

- Geiger – Marsden experiment, Rutherford's atomic model, Atomic spectra, Bohr's atomic model, Expressions for radius of orbit, energy of electron, Bohr formula, De Broglie's explanation, Atomic nucleus, nuclear forces, Nuclear binding energy, Radioactive decays, Law of radioactive decay, Half life of radioactive material, Average life of radioactive species, Nuclear energy (Nuclear fission, Nuclear fusion).

21. Semiconductor Devices

- P-N junction diode as a rectifier, Filter circuits, Special purpose junction diodes: - Zener diode, Photo diode, Solar cell, Light emitting diode (LED), Bipolar junction transistor, Transistor configuration, Transistor as an amplifier, Logic gates.

CONTENTS OF CLASS XII SYLLABUS**1. Rotational Dynamics**

- Circular motion: Kinematics of circular motion, Dynamics of circular motion (Centripetal force, Centrifugal force) Applications of UCM: Vehicle along horizontal circular track, Vehicle on banked road, Conical pendulum: Period of revolution of bob, Frequency of revolution. Vertical circular motion.
- Moment of inertia: M.I. as an analogous quantity for mass, Rotational K.E., angular momentum, torque in terms of M.I., M.I. of ring, disc, solid sphere, thin uniform rod, circular cone, uniform plate, uniform spherical shell, radius of gyration, Theorem of parallel axes and perpendicular axes, conservation of angular momentum, Rolling motion: Linear acceleration and speed while pure rolling down an inclined plane.

2. Mechanical Properties Of Fluids

- Fluid – Properties of fluid, Pressure: Pressure due to liquid column, Absolute pressure and Gauge pressure, Hydrostatic paradox, Pascal's Law, Applications of Pascal's Law, Measurement of pressure (mercury barometer, open tube manometer). Surface Tension, Surface energy, Relation between S.T. and surface

energy , Angle of contact , Effect of impurity and temperature on S.T. Excess pressure across free surface of liquid , Formation of drop and bubble. Capillary action Expression for capillary rise . Fluids in motion , Critical velocity and Reynold number , viscosity , Stokes' law , Equation of continuity , Bernoulli equation and its applications.

3. Kinetic Theory Of Gases And Radiation

- Behaviour of gas , Ideal gas and real gas , Mean free path , Pressure of ideal gas , Interpretation of temperature in kinetic theory , Law of equipartition of energy , Degrees of freedom , Specific heat capacity (Mayer's relation) , Absorption , reflection , and transmission of heat radiation , Perfect black body (Ferry's black body). Emission of heat radiation . Kirchhoff's law of heat radiation and its theoretical proof. Spectral distribution of black body radiation. Wien's displacement law , Stefan-Boltzmann law of radiation.

4. Thermodynamics

- .Thermal equilibrium , Zeroth law of thermodynamics , Heat , Internal Energy , Work . First law of thermodynamics (work and heat related), Thermodynamic state variables , Thermodynamic process , Classification of thermodynamic processes (Reversible and Irreversible process) , Assumptions of thermodynamic process. Thermodynamics of isothermal process , Isobaric process , Isochoric process , Adiabatic process, Cyclic process , Free expansion. Heat Engine , Heat engine cycle and P- V diagram , Refrigerators and heat pumps . Second law of thermodynamics , Carnot cycle and Carnot engine , Carnot refrigerator , Second law of thermodynamics and Carnot cycle , Sterling cycle .

5. Oscillations

- Periodic motion , Linear S.H.M. , Differential equation of S.H.M. , Acceleration , velocity and displacement of S.H.M. and their expressions , Amplitude , period and frequency of S.H.M., Reference circle method , Phase in S.H.M., Graphical representation of S.H.M. , Composition of two S.H.M. s having same period and along the same path , Energy of particle performing S.H.M., Simple pendulum , Second's pendulum , Angular S.H.M. and its differential equation , Magnet vibrating in uniform magnetic field , Damped oscillations , Free oscillations , Forced oscillations and resonance .

6. Superposition of waves

- Progressive wave , Reflection of waves , Superposition of waves , Stationary waves , Properties of stationary waves , Free and Forced vibrations , Harmonics and Overtones :- Vibrations of air column in pipe closed at one end and in pipe open at both ends , Vibrations produced in string , Laws of vibrating string , Sonometer(verification of first , second and third law of vibrating string) , Beats (analytical method to determine beat frequency) , Applications of beats , Characteristics of sound (loudness , pitch , quality or timbre) , Musical instruments.

7. Wave Optics

- Nature of light:- Corpuscular nature , wave nature , dual nature of light . Huygens' wave theory , Huygens' principle , Reflection of light at plane surface , Refraction of light at plane boundary between two media , Dependence of wavelength on refractive index of medium , Polarization , Brewster's Law(polarization by reflection) , polarization by scattering , Interference : Young's double slit experiment , Conditions for steady interference , Method for obtaining coherent sources Optical path , Diffraction of light : Fresnel and Fraunhofer diffraction , Fraunhofer diffraction at a single slit , Double slit diffraction pattern , Resolving

power – Rayleigh's Criterion for resolving power, Resolving power of microscope, Resolving power of telescope.

8. Electrostatics

- Applications of Gauss' Law, Electric potential and potential energy, Electric potential due to point charge, electric dipole and system of charges, Equipotential surfaces, Electrical energy of two point charges and of a dipole in an electrostatic field, Conductors and insulators, free charges and bound charges inside a conductor, Dielectrics and electric polarization. Capacitors and capacitance, Combination of capacitors in series and parallel, Capacitance of parallel plate capacitor with and without dielectric medium between the plates. Displacement current, Energy stored in capacitor, Van de Graaff Generator.

9. Current Electricity

- Kirchhoff's Laws of Electrical Network, Wheatstone Bridge, Application of Wheatstone bridge :- Metre bridge, Kelvin's method, Post office box. Potentiometer:- Use of potentiometer (Compare emf of cells, To find internal resistance of cell), Application of potentiometer (Voltage divider, Audio control, potentiometer as a sensor), Advantages of potentiometer over voltmeter, Galvanometer :- Galvanometer as an ammeter, Galvanometer as a voltmeter.

10. Magnetic Field due to Electric Current

- Magnetic force, Cyclotron motion, Cyclotron accelerator, Helical motion, Magnetic force on wire carrying current – 1) Straight wire 2) Arbitrarily shaped wire. Force on a closed circuit in a magnetic field, Torque on current loop, Moving coil galvanometer, Magnetic dipole moment, Magnetic potential energy of dipole, Magnetic field due to current (Biot – Savart law), Force of attraction between two long parallel wires, Magnetic field produced by current in circular arc of wire, Axial magnetic field produced by current in circular loop, Magnetic lines for current loop, Ampere's Law, Magnetic field of Solenoid and Toroid.

11. Magnetic Materials

- Torque acting on a magnetic dipole in uniform magnetic field, Location of magnetic poles of current carrying loop, Origin of magnetism in materials, Magnetization and Magnetic intensity, Magnetic properties of materials, Hysteresis, Permanent magnet and electromagnet, Magnetic shielding.

12. Electromagnetic Induction

- Faraday's experiment in connection with generation of electric current, Faraday's laws of electromagnetic induction, Lenz's law and its applications, Flux of field, Motional electromotive force, Induced emf in stationary coil in a changing magnetic field, Generators, Back emf and back torque, Induction and energy transfer, Eddy currents, Self-inductance, Energy stored in magnetic field, Energy density of magnetic field, Mutual inductance, Transformer.

13 AC Circuits

- AC generator, Average and RMS values, Phasors, Different types of AC circuits: - AC voltage applied to resistor, AC voltage applied to an inductor, AC voltage applied to capacitor, AC circuit containing resistance, inductance, capacitance in series (LCR circuit), Power in AC circuit, LC oscillations, Electric

resonance,

Q- Factor, Choke coil.

14. Dual Nature of Radiation and Matter

- Photoelectric effect, (Experiment and its observations), Failure of wave theory to explain observations from experiments on photoelectric effect, Einstein's postulate of quantization of energy and photoelectric equation, Wave-particle Duality of electromagnetic radiation, Photo Cell, De Broglie Hypothesis, Davisson and Germer experiment, Wave-particle Duality of matter.

15. Structure of Atoms and Nuclei

- Geiger – Marsden experiment, Rutherford's atomic model, Atomic spectra, Bohr's atomic model, Expressions for radius of orbit, energy of electron, Bohr formula, De Broglie's explanation, Atomic nucleus, nuclear forces, Nuclear binding energy, Radioactive decays, Law of radioactive decay, Half life of radioactive material, Average life of radioactive species, Nuclear energy (Nuclear fission, Nuclear fusion).

16. Semiconductor Devices

- P-N junction diode as a rectifier, Filter circuits, Special purpose junction diodes: - Zener diode, Photo diode, Solar cell, Light emitting diode (LED), Bipolar junction transistor, Transistor configuration, Transistor as an amplifier, Logic gates.

CHEMISTRY

CONTENTS OF CLASS XI SYLLABUS

1. Some basic Concepts of chemistry

- Nature of chemistry, Properties of matter and their measurement, laws of chemical combination, Dalton's Atomic Theory, Atomic and molecular masses, mole concept and molar mass

2. Introduction to analytical chemistry

- Importance of analytical chemistry, analysis, mathematical operation and error analysis, determination of molecular formula, chemical reactions and stoichiometric calculations, limiting reagent, concentration of solution, use of graph in analysis

3. Basic Analytical Techniques

- Purification of solids, Distillation, solvent extraction, chromatographic techniques,

4. Structure of Atom

- Subatomic particles, Atomic number, atomic mass number, Isotopes, Isobars, Isotones, Drawbacks of Rutherford atomic model, Developments leading to Bohr's atomic model, Bohr's model for hydrogen atom, Quantum mechanical model of atom,

5. Chemical Bonding

- Kossel and Lewis approach to chemical bonding, Steps to write Lewis dot structures, Formal charge, Valence shell electron pair repulsion theory, Valence bond theory, Hybridization, Molecular orbital theory, Parameters

of covalent bond, Dipole moment, resonance

6. Redox Reactions

- Classical ideas of redox reactions, Oxidation number, Balancing of redox reactions, Redox reaction and Electrode potential,

7. Modern Periodic Table

- Introduction, Structure of modern periodic table, Periodic table and electronic configuration, Blockwise characteristics of elements, Periodic trends in elemental properties

8. Element of Group 1 and Group 2

- Hydrogen: Occurrence, Position, Isotopes of Hydrogen, Preparation, Properties, Uses. Alkali metals and element of group 2, Some important compounds of element of S Blocks

9. Elements of groups 13,14,15

- Introduction, Electronic configuration of elements of groups 13,14,15, Chemical properties of elements of groups 13,14,15, Catenation, Allotropy, Molecular structure of some important compounds of groups 13,14,15 elements, Chemistry of notable compounds of elements of group 13,14,15

10. States of Matter: Gaseous and Liquid States

- Introduction, Intermolecular forces, Characteristic properties of gases, Gas Laws, Ideal gas equations, Kinetic molecular theory of gases, Deviation from ideal behavior, Liquefaction of gases and critical constant, Liquid state

11. Adsorption and Colloids

- Adsorption, Types of adsorption, Factors affecting adsorption of gases on solids, Adsorption isotherm, Applications of adsorption, Catalysis, Adsorption theory of heterogeneous catalysis, Colloids

12. Chemical Equilibrium

- Reversible reactions, Equilibrium in physical processes, Equilibrium in chemical process, Law of mass action and equilibrium constant, Homogeneous and Heterogeneous equilibria, Characteristics of equilibrium constant, Application of equilibrium constant, Le Chatelier's Principle, Industrial application

13. Nuclear chemistry and Radioactivity

- Similarity between solar system and structure of atom, Classification of nuclides, Nuclear stability, Radioactivity, Radioactive decay, Modes of decay, Nuclear reactions, Applications of radio isotopes

14. Basic principles of Organic Chemistry

- Structural representation of organic molecules, Classification of organic compounds, Nomenclature of organic compounds, Isomerism, Theoretical basis of organic reactions

15. Hydrocarbons

- Alkanes: Isomerism, Conformation, preparation, Physical properties, chemical properties, uses. Alkene: Isomerism, preparation, physical properties, chemical properties, uses. Alkynes: Isomerism, preparation, physical properties, chemical properties, uses. Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Benzene): Structure, Preparation, physical properties, chemical properties. Huckel Rule, Directive influence of a functional groups in monosubstituted benzene, Carcinogenicity and Toxicity

16. Chemistry in Everyday Life

- Basics of food chemistry, Compounds with Medicinal properties, Cleansing agents.

CONTENTS OF CLASS XII SYLLABUS**1. Solid State**

- Types of solids, Classification of crystalline solids, Crystal structure, Cubic system, Packing of particles in crystal lattice, Packing efficiency, Crystal defects, Electrical properties of solids, Magnetic properties of solids

2. Solutions

- Types of solutions, Capacity of solution to dissolve solute, Solubility, Vapour pressure of solutions of liquids in liquids, Colligative properties of non electrolyte solutions, Vapour pressure lowering, Boiling point elevation, Depression in freezing point, Osmotic pressure, Colligative properties of electrolytes

3. Ionic Equilibria

- Types of electrolyte, Acids and Bases, Ionisation of acids and bases, Autoionisation of water, pH scale, Hydrolysis of salts, Buffer solutions, Solubility product, Common ion effect

4. Chemical Thermodynamics

- Introduction, Terms used in Thermodynamics, Nature of heat and work, Expression for pressure-volume work, Concept of maximum work, Internal energy, First law of Thermodynamics, Enthalpy, Enthalpies of physical transformations, Thermochemistry, Spontaneous process.

5. Electrochemistry

- Introduction, Electric conduction, Electrical conductance of solutions, Electrochemical cells, Electrolytic cell, Galvanic cell, Electrode potential and cell potential, Thermodynamics of galvanic cell, Galvanic cells useful in day to day life, Fuel cell, Electrochemical series.

6. Chemical kinetics

- Rate of reactions, Rate of reaction and reactant concentration, Molecularity of elementary reactions, Integrated Rate law, Collision theory of bimolecular reactions, Temperature dependence of reaction rates, Effects of catalyst on rate of reaction.

7. Elements of groups 16,17,18

- Occurrence, Electronic configuration, Atomic and physical properties, Anomalous behavior of oxygen and fluorine, Chemical properties, Oxoacids, Oxygen and compounds of oxygen, Compound of sulphur, Chlorine and compounds of chlorine, Interhalogen compounds, Compounds of Xenon.

8. Transition and Innertransition Elements

- General introduction, Position in periodic table, Electronic configuration, Trends in atomic properties of first transition series, Compounds of Mn and Cr (KMnO_4 and $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$), Common properties of d block elements, Metallurgy, Properties of f block elements

9. Coordination compounds

- Introduction, Types of ligands, Terms used in coordination chemistry, classification of complexes, IUPAC nomenclature of coordination compounds, Effective atomic number rule, Isomerism in coordination compounds, Stability of coordination compounds, Theories of bonding in complexes, Application of coordination compounds.

10. Halogen derivatives

- Classification of halogen derivatives, Nomenclature, Methods of preparation of alkyl halides, Physical properties, Optical isomerism in halogen derivatives, Chemical properties, Uses and environmental effects of some polyhalogen compounds.

11. Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers

- Classification, Nomenclature, Methods of preparation, Physical properties, Chemical properties, Uses

12. Aldehydes, Ketones, Carboxylic Acids

- Classification, Nomenclature, Methods of preparation, Physical properties, Chemical properties

13. Amines

- Classification, Nomenclature, Methods of preparation, Physical properties, Chemical properties

14. Biomolecules

- Carbohydrates: Classifications, Nomenclature of monosaccharides, Preparation of Glucose, Structure and properties of Glucose. Proteins: alpha amino acids, Types of proteins, Structure of proteins, Denaturation of Proteins. Enzymes: Mechanism of enzyme catalysis. Nucleic acids.

15. Introduction to Polymer Chemistry

- Classification of polymers, Some important polymer, Molecular mass and degree of polymerization of polymer, Biodegradable Polymers, Commercially important polymers.

16. Green Chemistry and Nanochemistry

- Introduction, Sustainable development, Principle of green chemistry, Role of Green chemistry, Introduction to nanochemistry, Characteristic features of nanoparticles, synthesis of nanomaterial, History of nanotechnology, Application of nanomaterials, Nanoparticles and nanotechnology.

BIOLOGY

CONTENTS OF CLASS XI SYLLABUS

1. Living World

- Basic Principles of Life, Herbarium, Botanical Gardens, Museum, Zoological Parks, Biodiversity Parks, Key

2. Systematics of Living Organisms

- Classification, Three domains of life, Chemotaxonomy, Numerical Taxonomy, Cladogram, Phylogeny, DNA Bar coding, Taxonomic Categories, Taxonomic Hierarchy, Units of Classification, Nomenclature, Salient Features of Five Kingdoms, Acellular Organisms (Viruses, Viroids, Lichens)

3. Kingdom Plantae

- Kingdom Plantae Classification, Salient features of major plant groups under Cryptogams and Phanerogams, Plant life cycle and Alternation of generations

4. Kingdom Animalia

- Criterion used for animal classification, Animal body plan, Animal Classification and Phylums

5. Cell structure and organization

- Cell, Kinds of Cells, Prokaryotic cells, Eucaryotic cell and its components

6. Biomolecules

- Carbohydrates, Lipids, Proteins, Nucleic acids and their significance, Enzymes and their properties, Nomenclature, Mechanism of Enzyme action. Concept of metabolism

7. Cell Division

- Cell Cycle, Types of Cell Division-Amitosis, Mitosis, Meiosis and their significance

8. Plant Tissue and Anatomy

- Tissue, Meristematic tissue, Simple and Permanent Tissues, Tissue Systems, Secondary growth in plants, Wood, Cork cambium and secondary growth, Anatomy of Dicot and Monocot, root stem and leaf

9. Morphology of Flowering Plants

- Classification of Flowering plants, Root, Stem, Leaf their structure and modifications, Inflorescence, Structure of Flower, Placentation, Fruit and Seed. Study of some important families : Fabaceae and Solanaceae

10. Animal Tissues

- Histology and Types : Epithelial, Connective, Muscular and Nervous Tissue

11. Study of Animal Type-Cockroach

- Habit and habitat, Systematic Position, External morphology, Body Cavity, Digestive System of cockroach, Circulatory or Blood vascular system, Respiratory System, Nervous System, Reproductive system, Interactions with mankind

12. Photosynthesis

- Meaning, Chloroplasts, Nature of Light, Mechanism of Photosynthesis, Light Reaction,

Photophosphorylation, Dark reaction, Photorespiration, C₄ Pathway, Crassulacean Acid Metabolism, Factors affecting Photosynthesis, Significance

13. Respiration and Energy Transfer

- Formation of ATP, Anaerobic respiration, Glycolysis, Aerobic respiration, Krebs Cycle, ETS, Significance

14. Human Nutrition

- Meaning, Human Digestive System, Digestive glands, Physiology of Digestion, Absorption assimilation and egestion, Nutritional disorders and disorders of digestive system

15. Excretion and Osmoregulation

- Excretion and excretory products, Two Major types of Nephridia, Excretory system in Human being, Physiology of Urine formation, Composition of Urine, Role of skin in excretion, Disorders and Diseases, Dialysis

16. Skeleton and Movements

- Movements and Locomotion, Location, structure and working of Skeletal muscles, Structure of myosin and actin filaments, mechanism of muscle contraction, Physiology of muscle relaxation, Properties of muscles on electrical stimulation, Skeletal System, Group of Skeleton : Axial and Appendicular Skeleton, Types of Joints, Disorders related to muscles and bones

CONTENTS OF CLASS XII SYLLABUS

1. Reproduction in Lower and Higher Plants

- Asexual Reproduction, Sexual Reproduction, Microsporogenesis, Structure of Ovule, Megasporogenesis, Polynation, Outbreeding devices, Double Fertilization, Post fertilization changes, Apomixis Parthenocarpy

2. Reproduction in Lower and Higher Animals

- Asexual Reproduction, Sexual Reproduction, Human Reproductive Systems, Puberty, Menstrual Cycle, Gametogenesis: Spermatogenesis, Oogenesis, Fertilization, Embryonic Development, Placenta, Parturition, Lactation, Birth Control Methods, Amniocentesis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD), Infertility and Treatment, Adoption

3. Inheritance and Variation

- Chromosomes and Mechanism of Inheritance, Genetic Terminology, Mendel's Laws of Inheritance, Back Cross and Test Cross, Deviations, Chromosomal Theory of Inheritance, Chromosomes, Linkage and Crossing over, Autosomal Inheritance, Sex Link Inheritance and Diseases, Sex determination, Genetic Disorders

4. Molecular Basis of Inheritance

- The Discovery of DNA, The Genetic Material is a DNA, DNA Packaging, DNA Replication, Protein Synthesis, Genetic Code, Regulation of Gene Expression, Operon Concept, Genomics, Human Genome Project, DNA Fingerprinting

5. Origin and Evolution of Life

- Protobiogenesis, Chemical Evolution of Life, Organic Evolution, Darwinism, Mutation Theory, Modern Synthetic Theory of Evolution, Mechanism of Organic Evolution, Hardy-Weinberg's Principle, Adaptive Radiation, Evidences of Organic Evolution, Speciation, Geological Time Scale, Human Evolution

6. Plant Water Relation

- Properties of Water, Water absorbing Organ, Availability and absorption of water by roots from soil, Water Potential(ψ), Plasmolysis, Path of water across the root, Mechanism of absorption of water, Ascent of Sap, Transport of mineral ions, Transport of food, Transpiration, Structure of Stomatal apparatus, Significance of Transpiration

7. Plant Growth and Mineral Nutrition

- Meaning, Phases of Growth, Conditions for Growth, Growth Rate and Types of Growth, Growth Curve, Differentiation, De-Differentiation, Re-Differentiation, Development, Plasticity, Growth Hormones: Physiological Effects and Applications, Photoperiodism, Vernalization, Mineral Nutrition : Classification and Role of Mineral Elements in Plants, Nitrogen Cycle

8. Respiration and Circulation

- Meaning, Organs of Respiratory exchange in plants and animals, Human Respiratory System, Mechanism of Respiration, Regulation of Breathing, Common disorders of Respiratory system, Transportation in Living Organisms, Circulation in animals, Human Circulatory system : Blood and its components, Heart: External and Internal Structure, Conducting system of Heart, Mechanism of working of human heart, Blood Vessels, Blood Pressure, Heart Diseases, ECG, Lymphatic system

9. Control and Co-ordination

- Nervous Co-ordination : Nervous system in Hydra, Planaria. Neural Tissue, Synapse, Transmission of nerve impulse. Human Nervous System: Central Nervous System (CNS), Peripheral Nervous System(PNS), Autonomous Nervous System(ANS). Sensory Receptors, Eye, Ear, Disorders of Nervous System, Chemical Co-ordination, Endocrine System: Hormones, Properties, Mechanism of Hormone Action. Major Endocrine Glands, Hormones, Mode of Action, Disorders

10. Human Health and Diseases

- Immunity and its types, Cells of Immune System, Vaccination, Structure of Antibody, Formation of antigen-antibody complex, ABO blood groups and Rh factor, Common Human Diseases: Mode of Transmission, Symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment, Prevention and Control, Adolescence, Mental Health and Adolescence, Addiction, Drug Abuse, Effects of Drugs, Prevention and Control

11. Enhancement of Food Production

- Improvement in Food Production, Plant Breeding, Tissue Culture, Single Cell Protein (SCP), Biofortification, Animal Husbandry: Management of Farm and Farm Animals, Dairy Farm Management, Poultry Farm Management, Apiculture or Bee Keeping, Fishery, Lac Culture. Microbes in Human Welfare: Microbes in Food Production, Role of Microbes in Industrial Production, Microbes in Sewage Treatment, Microbes in Energy Generation, Role of microbes as biocontrol agents and biofertilizers

12. Biotechnology

- Meaning, Principles and Processes of Biotechnology: Technique of Gene Cloning and rDNA Technology, Methodology for rDNA Technology, Applications of Biotechnology: Healthcare, Agriculture, Gene Therapy, Genetically Modified Organisms(GMOs), Advantages of GM food-plants. Bioethics :Effects of Biotechnology on Environment and Human Health.Bio-piracy and Bio-patent

13. Organisms and Populations

- Organisms and the environment around, Major abiotic factors, Adaptation, Population, Population Interactions,

14. Ecosystems and Energy Flow

- Ecosystems : Structure and Function. Energy Flow, Ecological Pyramids, Nutrient Cycles: Carbon and Phosphorous Cycle. Ecological Succession

15. Biodiversity, Conservation and Environmental Issues

- Definition of Biodiversity, Levels of Biodiversity, Biodiversity current scenario, Loss of Biodiversity, Causes of Biodiversity Losses, IUCN System and Categories, Conservation of Biodiversity, Biological Diversity Act 2002, Environmental Issues: Air, Noise, Water Pollution, Its Causes, Effects and Control Measures, Green House Effect and Global Warming, Ozone Depletion, Deforestation, Conservation of Forests, Mission Harit Maharashtra

XI - MATHEMATICS – PART-1

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Angle and its Measurement</p> | <p>Directed Angles, Definition, Types of Angles (Zero angle, One rotation angle, Straight angle, Right angle, Angle in standard position, Angle in a quadrant, Quadrantal angles, Co-terminal angles), Measures of angle (Degree measure, Radian measure), Theorem : $\pi^c = 180^0$, Arc Length And Area Of A Sector ($A = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$, $S = r\theta$).</p> |
| <p>2. Trigonometry - I</p> | <p>Introduction, Definition of trigonometric ratio's, Trigonometric functions with the help of a circle, Sign of Trigonometric functions in different quadrants, Trigonometric functions of specific angles, Trigonometric functions of negative angles, Fundamental identities, Domain and range of trigonometric functions, Periodicity of Trigonometric functions, Graphs of Trigonometric functions (sine, cosine, tangent, ...), Polar Co-ordinate system.</p> |
| <p>3. Trigonometry - II</p> | <p>Definition Compound angle, Theorem's ($\cos(A-B)$, $\cos(A+B)$, $\sin(A-B)$, $\sin(A+B)$, $\tan(A+B)$, $\tan(A-B)$), Results ($\cot(A+B)$, $\cot(A-B)$), Trigonometric functions of Allied angles, Trigonometric functions of Multiple angles (Double angle, Triple angle), Factorization formulae (conversion of sum or difference into product, conversion of product into sum or difference), Trigonometric functions of angles of a triangle.</p> |
| <p>4. Determinant and Matrices</p> | <p>Introduction, Value of Determinant of order 2, Determinant of order 3 definition, Expansion of Determinant of order 3 (6 ways), Minors and cofactors of elements of determinants, Expansion of Determinant by using Minors and cofactors of any row/column, Properties of determinant, Applications of Determinant (Cramer's Rule, Consistency of three equations in two variables, Area of triangle and collinearity of three points).</p> <p>Introduction to matrices, Definition, Types of matrices, Algebra of matrices (Equality of matrices, Multiplication of matrix by a scalar, Addition of matrices, Multiplication of two matrices), Properties of transpose of a matrix.</p> |

- 5. Straight Line** Definition of locus, Equation of locus, Shift of origin, Straight Line : Inclination of line , Slope of a line, Perpendicular lines, Theorem : $m_1 m_2 = -1$, Angle between intersecting lines Theorem, Equation of line in standard forms (Point slope-form, Slope-intercept form, Two-points form, Double-intercept form, Normal form), General form of equation of line, Point of intersection of lines, The distance of the origin from a line, The distance of the point from a line, The distance between two parallel lines Theorem, Family of lines.
- 6. Circle** Definition , Different forms of equation of a circle (Standard form, Centre-radius form, Diameter form, General equation of a circle, Parametric form of a circle, Tangent (The equation of tangent to a standard circle, Equation of tangent in parametric form, Condition of tangency, Tangents from a point to the circle), Director Circle.
- 7. Conic Sections** Double cone, Definition of conic section and its equation, Some useful terms of conic section, Parabola (Standard equation of the parabola, Tracing of the parabola, some results (Focal distance, Length of latus rectum), Some other standard forms of parabola, Parametric expressions of standard parabola, General forms of the equation of a parabola, Tangent at a point on a parabola, Condition of tangency, Tangents from a point to a parabola), Ellipse (Standard equation of ellipse, Some results , Special cases of an ellipse, Tangent to an ellipse, condition for tangency, Tangents from a point to the ellipse, Auxiliary circle, director circle of the ellipse), Hyperbola (Standard equation of the hyperbola, useful terms, Some results, Parametric equation of the hyperbola, Other standard form of hyperbola, Tangent to a hyperbola, Auxiliary circle, Diameter circle).
- 8. Measures of Dispersion** Range, Variance, Standard deviation (For different data), Change of origin and scale, Standard deviation for combined data, Coefficient of variation.
- 9. Probability** Basic terminologies (Random experiment , outcome, sample space, Event, Favourable outcome, Types of event, Algebra of Events, Equally likely outcome, Probability of an event, Properties of probability, Addition theorem for two events, Conditional Probability, Multiplication theorem, Independent events, Bayes' theorem, Odds (ratio of two complementary probabilities)

XI – MATHEMATICS – PART-2

1. **Complex Numbers** Definition of complex number, Algebra of complex Numbers (Equality of two complex numbers, Conjugate of a complex number, Addition of complex numbers, Scalar multiplication Subtraction of two complex numbers, Multiplication of two complex numbers, powers of i , Division of complex numbers), Square root of a complex number, Solution of quadratic equation in complex number, Argand Diagram, Modulus of z , Argument of z , Properties of modulus, argument, Polar form of complex number, Exponential form, De Moivres Theorem, Cube root of unity and its properties.

2. **Sequence And Series** Definition and types of sequence, Arithmetic Progression, Geometric progression, sum of first n terms of a G.P., sum of infinite terms of G.P., Expressing recurring decimal as rational number, Harmonic progression, Types of means, Arithmetico geometric progression, Properties of summation, power series.

3. **Permutations And Combination** Fundamental principles of counting, Factorial notation and its properties, Permutations (when all objects are distinct, when repetitions are allowed, when some objects are identical, circular permutation, Properties of permutations), Combinations (Definition, Theorem : nC_r , Properties of combination).

4. **Methods of Induction and Binomial Theorem** Principle of mathematical induction, Binomial theorem for positive integral index, General term and middle term of $(a+b)^n$
Binomial theorem for negative index or fraction, Binomial coefficients.

5. **Sets and relations** Set (Definition, Representation of set, number of elements of set, Types of sets, Operations on sets, Intervals, maximum and minimum of sets), Relations (ordered pair, Cartesian product of two sets, Definition of relation, domain, codomain, range, Binary relation on a set, Identity relation, Types of relations, Congruence modulo).

- 6. Functions** Definition of function, domain, codomain, Types of function, Representation of function, Graph of function, Value of function, Algebra of functions.
- 7. Limits** Definition of limit of function, Algebra of limits, Theorem, method of factorization, method of rationalization, Limit of trigonometric function, Substitution method, Limits of exponential and logarithmic functions, Limit at infinity.
- 8. Continuity** Continuity of a function at a point, Definition of continuity, Properties of continuous function, Types of discontinuities, continuity over an interval, The intermediate value theorem for continuous functions.
- 9. Differentiation** Definition of derivative and differentiability, Derivative by method of first principle, Derivative of some standard functions, Relationship between differentiability and continuity, Rules of differentiation.

XII MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS PAPER- I

- 1. Mathematical Logic** Statement, Truth Value of statement, Logical connectives, Simple and Compound statement : Conjunction, Disjunction, Conditional, Bi-conditional and negation of a statement, Statement Pattern, Logical Equivalence, Tautology, Contradiction, Contingency, Quantifiers, Quantified Statements duals, Negation of Compound statement, Converse, Inverse and Contra positive Implication, Application of Logic to switching circuit

- 2. Matrices** Elementary transformation : A) Interchange of any two rows or any two columns B) Multiplication of the elements of any row or column by a non zero scalar C) Adding the scalar multiples of all the elements of any row(column) to corresponding elements of any other row(column), Inverse of a matrix: Uniqueness of Inverse of a matrix, Inverse of a non singular matrix by elementary transformation, Inverse of a square matrix by adjoint method, Application of matrices, Method of inversion, Method of reduction

- 3. Trigonometric functions** Trigonometric equations and their solutions, general solutions, solution of triangle:- polar co-ordinates , relation between Cartesian and the polar co-ordinates, solving a triangle, sine rule, cosine rule, projection rule, Application of sine rule, cosine rule, projection rule. 1) half angle formulae 2) Heron's formula. 3) Napier's analogy, Inverse trigonometry function, Principal values of inverse trigonometric functions. Properties of inverse trigonometric functions.

- 4. Pair of straight line** Combine equation of a pair of lines(Theorem), Homogeneous equation of degree two, Angle between lines represented by $ax^2+2hxy+by^2=0$, General second degree equation in x and y.

- 5. Vector** Scalar quantity, vector quantity, representation of vector, magnitude of a vector, types of vector. 1) zero vector 2) unit vector 3) co-initial and co-terminus vector 4) equal vectors 5) Negative of a vector 6) collinear vectors. 7) Free vectors 8) Localized vector.

Algebra of vectors:- 1) scalar multiplications 2) Addition of two vectors. 3) subtraction of two vectors. 4) coplanar vectors. 5) vector in two dimensions, Vector in two dimensions (2-D), Three dimensions(3-D) co-ordinate system, component of vector, position vector of a point P(x,y,z) in space,

component form of \vec{r} vector joining two points, section formula, product of vectors, angle between two vectors, scalar product of two vectors, finding angle between two vectors, projections, direction angle and direction cosines, vector product of two vectors, scalar triple product and properties, vector triple product and properties.

6. Line and plane

Vector and Cartesian equation of line, equation of a line passing through a given point and parallel to given vector, equation of a line passing through given two points, Distance of a point from a line, skew lines, distance between skew lines, distance between parallel lines, equation of plane, equation of plane passing through a point perpendicular to a vector, Cartesian form, a vector equation of the plane passing through point $A(\vec{a})$ and parallel to \vec{b} and \vec{c} , the vector equation of plane passing through three non-collinear points, the normal form of equation of plane, angle between planes, angle between a line and a plane, co-planarity of two lines, distance of a point from a plane.

7. Linear Programming

Definition, convex set, Linear programming problem, meaning of Linear programming problem, meaning of L.P.P. Mathematical formulation of the L.P.P. Formal definitions related to L.P.P., Solution of L.P.P., Optimum feasible solution, corner-point method

XII MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS PAPER- II

- 1. Differentiation** Definition, Rules of Differentiation, Derivatives of Composite Functions (Theorem), Geometrical meaning of Derivatives, Derivatives of Inverse Functions(Theorem), Derivatives of Standard Inverse Trigonometric Functions, Logarithmic Differentiation, Implicit Functions, Derivatives of Parametric Functions(Theorem), Differentiation of one function with respect to another function, Higher Order Derivatives, Successive Differentiation (or nth order derivatives)of some Standard Function
- 2. Applications of Derivatives** Application of Derivative in Geometry, Derivative as a Rate Measure, Velocity, Acceleration and Jerk approximations, Rolle's Theorem/Rolle's Lemma, Lagrange's Mean value Theorem(LMVT), Increasing and Decreasing Functions, Maxima and Minima, First Derivative Test, second Derivative Test
- 3. Indefinite Integration** Definition, Elementary Integration Formulae, Method of Integration, Integration by Substitution(theorem), Integrals of Trigonometric Functions, Some Special Integrals, Integrals of the form

$$\frac{\int(px+q) dx}{ax^2+bx+c}$$

and

$$\frac{\int(px+q) dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$$

and Integration by parts (Theorem), Integral of the type $\int e^x [f(x)+f'(x)] dx = e^x f(x)+c$

Integration by Partial Fraction
- 4. Definite Integration** Definite Integral as Limit of Sum, Fundamental Theorem and Properties of Integral Calculus,
- 5. Application of Definite Integral** Area under a curve, Area between two curves

- 6. Differential Equations** Definition, Order and Degree of Differential Equation, Formation of differential equation, Solution of differential equation, Homogeneous differential equation, Linear Differential Equation, Application of Differential Equation: Population growth and growth of bacteria, Radioactive decay, Half life period, Newton's Law of Cooling, Surface Area
- 7. Probability Distributions** Random Variables, Types of Random Variables: Discrete Random Variables, Continuous Random Variables, Probability Distribution of discrete Random Variable, Probability Mass Function(p.m.f), Cumulative Distribution Function(c.d.f.), Expected Value and variance of a Random Variable, Probability distribution of a continuous Random Variable, Probability Density Function, Cumulative Distribution Functions(c.d.f.)
- 8. Binomial Distribution** Bernoulli Trail, Binomial Distribution, Mean and Variance of Binomial Distribution(Formulae without proof)