

- 16.2 Lenses and mirrors
- 16.3 Optical instruments – telescope and microscope
- 16.4 Interference – Huygen’s principle, Young’s double slit experiment
- 16.5 Interference in thin films
- 16.6 Diffraction due to a single slit
- 16.7 Electromagnetic waves and their characteristics (only qualitative ideas), Electromagnetic spectrum
- 16.8 Polarization – states of polarization, Malus’ law, Brewster’s law

17. Modern Physics

- 17.1 Dual nature of light and matter – Photoelectric effect, De Broglie wavelength
- 17.2 Atomic models – Rutherford’s experiment, Bohr’s atomic model
- 17.3 Hydrogen atom spectrum
- 17.4 Radioactivity
- 17.5 Nuclear reactions: Fission and fusion, binding energy

18. Electronic Devices

- 18.1 Energy bands in solids (qualitative ideas only), conductors, insulators and semiconductors;
- 18.2 Semiconductor diode – *I-V* characteristics in forward and reverse bias, diode as a rectifier; *I-V* characteristics of LED, photodiode, solar cell, and Zener diode; Zener diode as a voltage regulator.
- 18.3 Junction transistor, transistor action, characteristics of a transistor; transistor as an amplifier (common emitter configuration) and oscillator
- 18.4 Logic gates (OR, AND, NOT, NAND and NOR). Transistor as a switch.

Part II: Chemistry

1. States of Matter

- 1.1 Measurement: Physical quantities and SI units, Dimensional analysis, Precision, Significant figures.
- 1.2 Chemical reactions: Laws of chemical combination, Dalton’s atomic theory; Mole concept; Atomic, molecular and molar masses; Percentage composition empirical & molecular formula; Balanced chemical equations & stoichiometry
- 1.3 Three states of matter, intermolecular interactions, types of bonding, melting and boiling points
Gaseous state: Kinetic energy and molecular speeds; Gas Laws, ideal behavior, ideal gas equation, empirical derivation of gas equation, Avogadro number, Deviation from ideal behaviour – Critical temperature, Liquefaction of gases, van der Waals equation.
- 1.4 Liquid state: Vapour pressure, surface tension, viscosity.
- 1.5 Solid state: Classification; Space lattices & crystal systems; Unit cell in two dimensional and three dimensional lattices, calculation of density of unit cell – Cubic & hexagonal systems; Close packing; Crystal structures: Simple AB and AB₂ type ionic crystals, covalent crystals – diamond & graphite, metals. Voids, number of atoms per unit cell in a cubic unit cell, Imperfections- Point defects, non-stoichiometric crystals; Electrical, magnetic and dielectric properties; Amorphous solids – qualitative description. Band theory of metals, conductors, semiconductors and insulators, and n- and p- type semiconductors.

2. Atomic Structure

- 2.1 Introduction: Subatomic particles; Atomic number, isotopes and isobars, Thompson’s model and its limitations, Rutherford’s picture of atom and its limitations; Hydrogen atom spectrum and Bohr model and its limitations.
- 2.2 Quantum mechanics: Wave-particle duality – de Broglie relation, Uncertainty principle; Hydrogen atom: Quantum numbers and wave functions, atomic orbitals and their shapes (s, p, and d), Spin quantum number.

- 2.3 Many electron atoms: Pauli exclusion principle; Aufbau principle and the electronic configuration of atoms, Hund's rule.

3. Periodicity and Bonding

- 3.1 Brief history of the development of periodic tables Periodic law and the modern periodic table; Types of elements: s, p, d, and f blocks; Periodic trends: ionization energy, atomic, and ionic radii, inert gas radii, electron affinity, electro negativity and valency. Nomenclature of elements with atomic number greater than 100.
- 3.2 Valence electrons, Ionic Bond: Lattice Energy and Born-Haber cycle; Covalent character of ionic bonds and polar character of covalent bond, bond parameters
- 3.3 Molecular Structure: Lewis picture & resonance structures, VSEPR model & molecular shapes
- 3.4 Covalent Bond: Valence Bond Theory- Orbital overlap, Directionality of bonds & hybridization (s, p & d orbitals only), Resonance; Molecular orbital theory- Methodology, Orbital energy level diagram, Bond order, Magnetic properties for homonuclear diatomic species (qualitative idea only).
- 3.5 Dipole moments; Hydrogen Bond.

4. Thermodynamics

- 4.1 Basic Concepts: Systems and surroundings; State functions; Intensive & Extensive Properties; Zeroth Law and Temperature
- 4.2 First Law of Thermodynamics: Work, internal energy, heat, enthalpy, heat capacities and specific heats, measurements of ΔU and ΔH , Enthalpies of formation, phase transformation, ionization, electron gain; Thermochemistry; Hess's Law, Enthalpy of bond dissociation, combustion, atomization, sublimation, solution and dilution
- 4.3 Second Law: Spontaneous and reversible processes; entropy; Gibbs free energy related to spontaneity and non-spontaneity, non-mechanical work; Standard free energies of formation, free energy change and chemical equilibrium
- 4.4 Third Law: Introduction

5. Physical and Chemical Equilibria

- 5.1 Concentration Units: Mole Fraction, Molarity, and Molality
- 5.2 Solutions: Solubility of solids and gases in liquids, Vapour Pressure, Raoult's law, Relative lowering of vapor pressure, depression in freezing point; elevation in boiling point; osmotic pressure, determination of molecular mass; solid solutions, abnormal molecular mass, van't Hoff factor. Equilibrium: Dynamic nature of equilibrium, law of mass action.
- 5.3 Physical Equilibria: Equilibria involving physical changes (solid-liquid, liquid-gas, solid-gas).
- 5.4 Chemical Equilibria: Equilibrium constants (K_p , K_c), Factors affecting equilibrium, Le- Chatelier's principle.
- 5.5 Ionic Equilibria: Strong and Weak electrolytes, Acids and Bases (Arrhenius, Lewis, Lowry and Bronsted) and their dissociation; degree of ionization, Ionization of Water; ionization of polybasic acids, pH; Buffer solutions; Henderson equation, Acid-base titrations; Hydrolysis; Solubility Product of Sparingly Soluble Salts; Common Ion Effect.
- 5.6 Factors Affecting Equilibria: Concentration, Temperature, Pressure, Catalysts, Significance of ΔG and ΔG^0 in Chemical Equilibria.

6. Electrochemistry

- 6.1 Redox Reactions: Oxidation-reduction reactions (electron transfer concept); Oxidation number; Balancing of redox reactions; Electrochemical cells and cell reactions; Standard electrode potentials; EMF of Galvanic cells; Nernst equation; Factors affecting the electrode potential; Gibbs energy change and cell potential; Secondary cells; dry cells, Fuel cells; Corrosion and its prevention.

- 6.2 Electrolytic Conduction: Electrolytic Conductance; Specific and molar conductivities; variations of conductivity with concentration, Kohlrausch's Law and its application, Electrolysis, Faraday's laws of electrolysis; Electrode potential and electrolysis.

7. Chemical Kinetics

- 7.1 Aspects of Kinetics: Rate and Rate expression of a reaction; Rate constant; Order and molecularity of the reaction; Integrated rate expressions and half-life for zero and first order reactions.
- 7.2 Factor Affecting the Rate of the Reactions: Concentration of the reactants, catalyst; size of particles, Temperature dependence of rate constant concept of collision theory (elementary idea, no mathematical treatment); Activation energy, Arrhenius Equation.
- 7.3 Surface Chemistry: Adsorption – physisorption and chemisorption; factors affecting adsorption of gasses on solids; catalysis: homogeneous and heterogeneous, activity and selectivity: enzyme catalysis, colloidal state: distinction between true solutions, colloids and suspensions; lyophilic, lyophobic multi molecular and macromolecular colloids; properties of colloids; Tyndall effect, Brownian movement, electrophoresis, coagulations; emulsions–types of emulsions.

8. Hydrogen and s-block elements

- 8.1 Hydrogen: Element: unique position in periodic table, occurrence, isotopes; Dihydrogen: preparation, properties, reactions, and uses; Molecular, saline, ionic, covalent, interstitial hydrides; Water: Properties; Structure and aggregation of water molecules; Heavy water; Hydrogen peroxide: preparation, reaction, structure & use, Hydrogen as a fuel.
- 8.2 s-block elements: Abundance and occurrence; Anomalous properties of the first elements in each group; diagonal relationships; trends in the variation of properties (ionization energy, atomic & ionic radii).
- 8.3 Alkali metals: Lithium, sodium and potassium: occurrence, extraction, reactivity, and electrode potentials; Biological importance; Reactions with oxygen, hydrogen, halogens and water; Basic nature of oxides and hydroxides; Halides; Properties and uses of compounds such as NaCl, Na₂CO₃, NaHCO₃, NaOH, KCl, and KOH.
- 8.4 Alkaline earth metals: Magnesium and calcium: Occurrence, extraction, reactivity and electrode potentials; Reactions with O₂, H₂O, H₂ and halogens; Solubility and thermal stability of oxo salts; Biological importance of Ca and Mg; Preparation, properties and uses of important compounds such as CaO, Ca(OH)₂, plaster of Paris, MgSO₄, MgCl₂, CaCO₃, and CaSO₄.

9. p- d- and f-block elements

- 9.1 General: Abundance, distribution, physical and chemical properties, isolation and uses of elements; Trends in chemical reactivity of elements of a group; electronic configuration, oxidation states; anomalous properties of first element of each group.
- 9.2 Group 13 elements: Boron; Properties and uses of borax, boric acid, boron hydrides & halides. Reaction of aluminum with acids and alkalis;
- 9.3 Group 14 elements: Carbon: carbon catenation, physical & chemical properties, uses, allotropes (graphite, diamond, fullerenes), oxides, halides and sulphides, carbides; Silicon: Silica, silicates, silicone, silicon tetrachloride, Zeolites, and their uses
- 9.4 Group 15 elements: Dinitrogen; Preparation, reactivity and uses of nitrogen; Industrial and biological nitrogen fixation; Compound of nitrogen; Ammonia: Haber's process, properties and reactions; Oxides of nitrogen and their structures; Properties and Ostwald's process of nitric acid production; Fertilizers – NPK type; Production of phosphorus; Allotropes of phosphorus; Preparation, structure and properties of hydrides, oxides, oxoacids (elementary idea only) and halides of phosphorus, phosphine.
- 9.5 Group 16 elements: Isolation and chemical reactivity of dioxygen; Acidic, basic and amphoteric oxides; Preparation, structure and properties of ozone; Allotropes of sulphur; Preparation/production properties and uses of sulphur dioxide and sulphuric acid; Structure and properties of oxides, oxoacids (structures only).

- 9.6 Group 17 and group 18 elements: Structure and properties of hydrides, oxides, oxoacids of halogens (structures only); preparation, properties & uses of chlorine & HCl; Inter halogen compounds; Bleaching Powder; Uses of Group 18 elements, Preparation, structure and reactions of xenon fluorides, oxides, and oxoacids.
- 9.7 d-Block elements: General trends in the chemistry of first row transition elements; Metallic character; Oxidation state; ionization enthalpy; Ionic radii; Color; Catalytic properties; Magnetic properties; Interstitial compounds; Occurrence and extraction of iron, copper, silver, zinc, and mercury; Alloy formation; Steel and some important alloys; preparation and properties of $K_2Cr_2O_7$, $KMnO_4$.
- 9.8 f-Block elements: Lanthanoids and actinoids; Oxidation states and chemical reactivity of lanthanoids compounds; Lanthanide contraction and its consequences, Comparison of actinoids and lanthanoids.
- 9.9 Coordination Compounds: Coordination number; Ligands; Werner's coordination theory; IUPAC nomenclature; Application and importance of coordination compounds (in qualitative analysis, extraction of metals and biological systems e.g. chlorophyll, vitamin B12, and hemoglobin); Bonding: Valence-bond approach, Crystal field theory (qualitative); Isomerism including stereoisomerisms.

10. Principles of Organic Chemistry and Hydrocarbons

- 10.1 Classification: General Introduction, classification based on functional groups, trivial and IUPAC nomenclature. Methods of purification: qualitative and quantitative,
- 10.2 Electronic displacement in a covalent bond: Inductive, resonance effects, and hyperconjugation; free radicals; carbocations, carbanions, nucleophiles and electrophiles; types of organic reactions, free radical halogenations.
- 10.3 Alkanes: Structural isomerism, general properties and chemical reactions, free radical halogenation, combustion and pyrolysis.
- 10.4 Alkenes and alkynes: Structure of double and triple bonded compounds; General methods of preparation and reactions, physical properties, electrophilic and free radical additions, addition of hydrogen, halogen, water, hydrogen halides; (Markovnikov's addition and peroxide effect), ozonolysis, oxidation, mechanism of electrophilic addition; acidic character of alkynes and (1,2 and 1,4) addition to dienes.
- 10.5 Aromatic hydrocarbons: Sources; properties; isomerism; resonance delocalization; aromaticity; polynuclear hydrocarbons; IUPAC nomenclature; mechanism of electrophilic substitution reaction, directive influence and effect of substituents on reactivity; carcinogenicity and toxicity.
- 10.6 Haloalkanes and haloarenes: Physical properties, nomenclature, optical rotation, chemical reactions and mechanism of substitution reaction. Uses and environmental effects; di, tri, tetrachloromethanes, iodoform, freon and DDT.

11. Stereochemistry

- 11.1 Conformations: Ethane conformations; Newman and Sawhorse projections.
- 11.2 Geometrical isomerism in alkenes

12. Organic Compounds with Functional Groups Containing Oxygen and Nitrogen

- 12.1 General: Nomenclature, electronic structure, important methods of preparation, identification, important reactions, physical and chemical properties, uses of alcohols, phenols, ethers, aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids, nitro compounds, amines, diazonium salts, cyanides and isocyanides.
- 12.2 Specific: Reactivity of alpha-hydrogen in carbonyl compounds, effect of substituents on alpha-carbon on acid strength, comparative reactivity of acid derivatives, mechanism of nucleophilic addition and dehydration, basic character of amines, methods of preparation, and their separation, importance of diazonium salts in synthetic organic chemistry.

13. Biological, Industrial and Environmental chemistry

- 13.1 Carbohydrates: Classification; Monosaccharides; Structures of pentoses and hexoses; Simple chemical reactions of glucose, Disaccharides: reducing and non-reducing sugars – sucrose, maltose and lactose; Polysaccharides: elementary idea of structures of starch, cellulose and glycogen.
- 13.2 Proteins: Amino acids; Peptide bond; Polypeptides; Primary structure of proteins; Simple idea of secondary, tertiary and quaternary structures of proteins; Denaturation of proteins and enzymes.
- 13.3 Nucleic Acids: Types of nucleic acids; Primary building blocks of nucleic acids (chemical composition of DNA & RNA); Primary structure of DNA and its double helix.
- 13.4 Vitamins: Classification, structure, functions in biosystems; Hormones.
- 13.5 Polymers: Classification of polymers; General methods of polymerization; Molecular mass of polymers; Biopolymers and biodegradable polymers; methods of polymerization (free radical, cationic and anionic addition polymerizations); Copolymerization: Natural rubber; Vulcanization of rubber; Synthetic rubbers. Condensation polymers. Some important polymers: natural and synthetic like polythene, nylon, polyesters, bakelite, and rubber.
- 13.6 Pollution: Environmental pollutants; soil, water and air pollution; Chemical reactions in atmosphere; Smog; Major atmospheric pollutants; Acid rain; Ozone and its reactions; Depletion of ozone layer and its effects; Industrial air pollution; Greenhouse effect and global warming; Green Chemistry, study for control of environmental pollution.
- 13.7 Chemicals in medicine, health-care and food: Analgesics, Tranquilizers, antiseptics, disinfectants, anti-microbials, anti-fertility drugs, antihistamines, antibiotics, antacids; Preservatives, artificial sweetening agents, antioxidants, soaps and detergents.

14. Theoretical Principles of Experimental Chemistry

- 14.1 Volumetric Analysis: Principles; Standard solutions of sodium carbonate and oxalic acid; Acid-base titrations; Redox reactions involving KI , H_2SO_4 , Na_2SO_3 , $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ and H_2S ; Potassium permanganate in acidic, basic and neutral media; Titrations of oxalic acid, ferrous ammonium sulphate with KMnO_4 , $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7/\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{Cu(II)}/\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.
- 14.2 Qualitative analysis of Inorganic Salts: Principles in the determination of the cations Pb^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , As^{3+} , Mn^{2+} , Al^{3+} , Zn^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , Ba^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , NH_4^+ , Fe^{3+} , Ni^{2+} and the anions CO_3^{2-} , S^{2-} , SO_4^{2-} , SO_3^{2-} , NO_2^- , NO_3^- , Cl^- , Br^- , I^- , PO_4^{3-} , CH_3COO^- , $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$.
- 14.3 Physical Chemistry Experiments: preparation and crystallization of alum, copper sulphate. Benzoic acid ferrous sulphate, double salt of alum and ferrous sulphate, potassium ferric sulphate; Temperature vs. solubility; Study of pH changes by common ion effect in case of weak acids and weak bases; pH measurements of some solutions obtained from fruit juices, solutions of known and varied concentrations of acids, bases and salts using pH paper or universal indicator; Lyophilic and lyophobic sols; Dialysis; Role of emulsifying agents in emulsification. Equilibrium studies involving ferric and thiocyanate ions (ii) $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ and chloride ions; Enthalpy determination for strong acid vs. strong base neutralization reaction (ii) hydrogen bonding interaction between acetone and chloroform; Rates of the reaction between (i) sodium thiosulphate and hydrochloric acid, (ii) potassium iodate and sodium sulphite (iii) iodide vs. hydrogen peroxide, concentration and temperature effects in these reactions.
- 14.4 Purification Methods: Filtration, crystallization, sublimation, distillation, differential extraction, and chromatography. Principles of melting point and boiling point determination; principles of paper chromatographic separation – R_f values.
- 14.5 Qualitative Analysis of Organic Compounds: Detection of nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorous and halogens; Detection of carbohydrates, fats and proteins in foodstuff; Detection of alcoholic, phenolic, aldehydic, ketonic, carboxylic, amino groups and unsaturation.

- 14.6 Principles of Organic Chemistry Experiments: Preparation of, acetanilide, p-nitro acetanilide, di-benzoyl acetone, aniline yellow, beta-naphthol-aniline dye.
- 14.7 Basic Laboratory Technique: Cutting glass tube and glass rod, bending a glass tube, drawing out a glass jet, boring of cork.

Part III: (a) English Proficiency and (b) Logical Reasoning

(a) English Proficiency

This test is designed to assess the test takers' general proficiency in the use of English language as a means of self-expression in real life situations. It specifically tests the test takers' knowledge of basic grammar, their vocabulary, their ability to read fast and comprehend, and also their ability to apply the elements of effective writing.

1. Grammar

- 1.1 Determiners, Prepositions, Modals, Adjectives, Relative Pronouns
- 1.2 Agreement, Time and Tense
- 1.3 Parallel Construction
- 1.4 Voice, Transformation
- 1.5 Question Tags, Relative Clauses

2. Vocabulary

- 2.1 Odd Word, One Word, Spelling & Word Formation, Homophones
- 2.2 Contextual Meanings of Vocabulary (Definitions, Academic Vocabulary, Connotation)
- 2.3 Synonyms, Antonyms, Collocations
- 2.4 Phrasal Verbs & Idioms
- 2.5 Analogy

3. Reading Comprehension

- 3.1 Content/Ideas (Finding Main Ideas, Reaching Conclusions Using Supporting Evidence, Anticipation of Ideas, Distinguishing Facts from Opinions)
- 3.2 Vocabulary (Figurative Usage: Metaphors and Similes; Select CLOZE)
- 3.3 Summary (Findings from Options the Correct Summary)
- 3.4 Referents
- 3.5 Reorganization of Information (Jigsaw Reading)

4. Composition

- 4.1 Rearrangement (Word Order; Logical Organization of Paragraph)
- 4.2 Paragraph & Unity (Identifying the Correct Topic Sentence;)
- 4.3 Linkers/Connectives

(b) Logical Reasoning

The test is given to the candidates to judge their power of reasoning spread in verbal and nonverbal areas. The candidates should be able to think logically so that they perceive the data accurately, understand the relationships correctly, figure out the missing numbers or words, and apply rules in novel contexts. These indicators are measured through performance on such tasks as detecting missing links, following directions, classifying words, establishing sequences, and completing analogies.

5. Verbal Reasoning