RECOMMENDED SYLLABII FOR SLPCET-2017

PHYSICS

CONTENTS OF CLASS XI SYLLABUS

UNIT I: Physical World and Measurement

- *Physics:* Scope and excitement; nature of physical laws; Physics, technology and society.

- *Need for measurement:* Units of measurement; systems of units; SI units, fundamental and derived units. Length, mass and time measurements; accuracy and precision of measuring instruments; errors in measurement; significant figures.

- Dimensions of physical quantities, dimensional analysis and its applications.

UNIT II: Kinematics

- Frame of reference, Motion in a straight line; Position-time graph, speed and velocity. Uniform and non-uniform motion, average speed and instantaneous velocity. Uniformly accelerated motion, velocity-time and position-time graphs, for uniformly accelerated motion (graphical treatment).

- Elementary concepts of differentiation and integration for describing motion. *Scalar and vector quantities:* Position and displacement vectors, general vectors, general vectors and notation, equality of vectors, multiplication of vectors by a real number; addition and subtraction of vectors. Relative velocity.

- Unit vectors. Resolution of a vector in a plane-rectangular components.

- Scalar and Vector products of Vectors. Motion in a plane. Cases of uniform velocity and uniform acceleration-projectile motion. Uniform circular motion.

UNIT III: Laws of Motion

- Intuitive concept of force. Inertia, Newton's first law of motion; momentum and Newton's second law of motion; impulse; Newton's third law of motion. Law of conservation of linear momentum and its applications.

- Equilibrium of concurrent forces. Static and Kinetic friction, laws of friction, rolling friction, lubrication.

- *Dynamics of uniform circular motion.* Centripetal force, examples of circular motion (vehicle on level circular road, vehicle on banked road).

UNIT IV: Work, Energy and Power

- Work done by a constant force and variable force; kinetic energy, work-energy theorem, power.

- Notion of potential energy, potential energy of a spring, conservative forces; conservation of mechanical energy (kinetic and potential energies); non-conservative forces; motion in a vertical circle, elastic and inelastic collisions in one and two dimensions.

UNIT V: Motion of System of Particles and Rigid Body

- Centre of mass of a two-particle system, momentum conservation and centre of mass motion. Centre of mass of a rigid body; centre of mass of uniform rod.

- Moment of a force,-torque, angular momentum, conservation of angular momentum with some examples.

- Equilibrium of rigid bodies, rigid body rotation and equation of rotational motion, comparison of linear and

rotational motions; moment of inertia, radius of gyration. Values of M.I. for simple geometrical objects (no derivation). Statement of parallel and perpendicular axes theorems and their applications.

UNIT VI: Gravitation

- Kepler's laws of planetary motion. The universal law of gravitation. Acceleration due to gravity and its variation with altitude and depth.

- Gravitational potential energy; gravitational potential. Escape velocity, orbital velocity of a satellite. Geostationary satellites.

UNIT VII: Properties of Bulk Matter

- Elastic behavior, Stress-strain relationship. Hooke's law, Young's modulus, bulk modulus, shear, modulus of rigidity, poisson's ratio; elastic energy.

- Viscosity, Stokes' law, terminal velocity, Reynold's number, streamline and turbulent flow. Critical velocity, Bernoulli's theorem and its applications.

- Surface energy and surface tension, angle of contact, excess of pressure, application of surface tension ideas to drops, bubbles and capillary rise.

- Heat, temperature, thermal expansion; thermal expansion of solids, liquids, and gases. Anomalous expansion. Specific heat capacity: C_p, C_v- calorimetry; change of state – latent heat.

- Heat transfer- conduction and thermal conductivity, convection and radiation. Qualitative ideas of Black Body Radiation, Wein's displacement law, and Green House effect.

- Newton's law of cooling and Stefan's law.

UNIT VIII: Thermodynamics

- Thermal equilibrium and definition of temperature (zeroth law of Thermodynamics). Heat, work and internal energy. First law of thermodynamics. Isothermal and adiabatic processes.

- *Second law of the thermodynamics:* Reversible and irreversible processes. Heat engines and refrigerators.

UNIT IX: Behaviour of Perfect Gas and Kinetic Theory

- Equation of state of a perfect gas, work done on compressing a gas.

- *Kinetic theory of gases:* Assumptions, concept of pressure. Kinetic energy and temperature; degrees of freedom, law of equipartition of energy (statement only) and application to specific heat capacities of gases; concept of mean free path.

UNIT X: Oscillations and Waves

- Periodic motion-period, frequency, displacement as a function of time. Periodic functions. Simple harmonic motion(SHM) and its equation; phase; oscillations of a spring-restoring force and force constant; energy in SHM –Kinetic and potential energies; simple pendulum-derivation of expression for its time period; free, forced and damped oscillations (qualitative ideas only), resonance.

- Wave motion. Longitudinal and transverse waves, speed of wave motion. Displacement relation for a progressive wave. Principle of superposition of waves, reflection of waves, standing waves in strings and organ pipes, fundamental mode and harmonics. Beats. Doppler effect.

CONTENTS OF CLASS XII SYLLABUS

UNIT I: Electrostatics

- Electric charges and their conservation. Coulomb's law-force between two point charges, forces between multiple charges; superposition principle and continuous charge distribution.

- Electric field, electric field due to a point charge, electric field lines; electric dipole, electric field due to a dipole; torque on a dipole in a uniform electric field.

- Electric flux, statement of Gauss's theorem and its applications to find field due to infinitely long straight wire, uniformly charged infinite plane sheet and uniformly charged thin spherical shell (field inside and outside)

- Electric potential, potential difference, electric potential due to a point charge, a dipole and system of charges:equipotential surfaces, electrical potential energy of a system of two point charges and of electric diploes 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 in parallel, capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor with and without dielectric medium between the plates, energy stored in a capacitor, Van de Graaff generator.

UNIT II: Current Electricity

- Electric current, flow of electric charges in a metallic conductor, drift velocity and mobility, and their relation with electric current; Ohm's law, electrical resistance, *V-I* characteristics (liner and non-linear), electrical energy and power, electrical resistivity and conductivity.

- Carbon resistors, colour code for carbon resistors; series and parallel combinations of resistors; temperature dependence of resistance.

- Internal resistance of a cell, potential difference and emf of a cell, combination of cells in series and in parallel.

- Kirchhoff's laws and simple applications. Wheatstone bridge, metre bridge.

- Potentiometer-principle and applications to measure potential difference, and for comparing emf of two cells; measurement of internal resistance of a cell.

UNIT III: Magnetic Effects of Current and Magnetism

- Concept of magnetic field, Oersted's experiment. Biot-Savart law and its application to current carrying circular loop.

- Ampere's law and its applications to infinitely long straight wire, straight and toroidal solenoids. Force on a moving charge in uniform magnetic and electric fields. Cyclotron.

- Force on a current-carrying conductor in a uniform magnetic field. Force between two parallel current-carrying conductors-definition of ampere. Torque experienced by a current loop in a magnetic field; moving coil galvanometer-its current sensitivity and conversion to ammeter and voltmeter.

- Current loop as a magnetic dipole and its magnetic dipole moment. Magnetic dipole moment of a revolving electron. Magnetic field intensity due to a magnetic dipole (bar magnet) along its axis and perpendicular to its axis. Torque on a magnetic dipole (bar magnet) in a uniform magnetic field; bar magnet as an equivalent solenoid, magnetic field lines; Earth's magnetic field and magnetic elements.

- Para-, dia-and ferro-magnetic substances, with examples.

- Electromagnetic and factors affecting their strengths. Permanent magnets.

UNIT IV: Electromagnetic Induction and Alternating Currents

- Electromagnetic induction; Faraday's law, induced emf and current; Lenz's Law, Eddy currents. Self and mutual inductance.

- Alternating currents, peak and rms value of alternating current/ voltage; reactance and impedance; LC oscillations (qualitative treatment only), LCR series circuit, resonance; power in AC circuits, wattles current.

- AC generator and transformer.

UNIT V: Electromagnetic Waves

- Need for displacement current.

- Electromagnetic waves and their characteristics (qualitative ideas only). Transverse nature of electromagnetic waves.

- Electromagnetic spectrum (radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible, ultraviolet, x-rays, gamma rays) including elementary facts about their uses.

UNIT VI: Optics

- Reflection of light, spherical mirrors, mirror formula. Refraction of light, total internal reflection and its applications optical fibres, refraction at spherical surfaces, lenses, thin lens formula, lens-maker's formula. Magnification, power of a lens, combination of thin lenses in contact combination of a lens and a mirror. Refraction and dispersion of light through a prism.

- Scattering of light- blue colour of the sky and reddish appearance of the sun at sunrise and sunset.

- *Optical instruments:* Human eye, image formation and accommodation, correction of eye defects (myopia and hypermetropia) using lenses.

- Microscopes and astronomical telescopes (reflecting and refracting) and their magnifying powers.

- *Wave optics:* Wavefront and Huygens' principle, reflection and refraction of plane wave at a plane surface using wavefronts.

- Proof of laws of reflection and refraction using Huygens' principle.

- Interference, Young's double hole experiment and expression for fringe width, coherent sources and sustained interference of light.

- Diffraction due to a single slit, width of central maximum.

- Resolving power of microscopes and astronomical telescopes. Polarisation, plane polarized light; Brewster's law, uses of plane polarized light and Polaroids.

UNIT VII: Dual Nature of Matter and Radiation

- Photoelectric effect, Hertz and Lenard's observations; Einstein's photoelectric equation- particle nature of light.

- Matter waves- wave nature of particles, de Broglie relation. Davisson-Germer experiment (experimental details should be omitted; only conclusion should be explained).

UNIT VIII: Atoms and Nuclei

- Alpha- particle scattering experiments; Rutherford's model of atom; Bohr model, energy levels, hydrogen spectrum. Composition and size of nucleus, atomic masses, isotopes, isobars; isotones.

- Radioactivity- alpha, beta and gamma particles/ rays and their properties decay law. Mass-energy relation, mass defect; binding energy per nucleon and its variation with mass number, nuclear fission and fusion.

UNIT IX: Electronic Devices

- Energy bands in solids (qualitative ideas only), conductors, insulators and semiconductors; 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. Junction transistor, transistor action, characteristics of a transistor; transistor as an amplifier (common emitter configuration) and oscillator. Logic gates (OR, AND, NOT, NAND and NOR). Transistor as a switch.

CHEMISTRY

CONTENTS OF CLASS XI SYLLABUS

UNIT I: Some Basic Concepts of Chemistry

- General Introduction: Important and scope of chemistry.

- Laws of chemical combination, Dalton's atomic theory: concept of elements, atoms and molecules.

- Atomic and molecular masses. Mole concept and molar mass; percentage composition and empirical and molecular formula; chemical reactions, stoichiometry and calculations based on stoichiometry.

UNIT II: Structure of Atom

- Atomic number, isotopes and isobars. Concept of shells and subshells, dual nature of matter and light, de Broglie's relationship, Heisenberg uncertainty principle, concept of orbital, quantum numbers, shapes of s,p and d orbitals, rules for filling electrons in orbitals- Aufbau principle, Pauli exclusion principles and Hund's rule, electronic configuration of atoms, stability of half filled and completely filled orbitals.

UNIT III: Classification of Elements and Periodicity in Properties

- Modern periodic law and long form of periodic table, periodic trends in properties of elements- atomic radii, ionic radii, ionization enthalpy, electron gain enthalpy, electronegativity, valence.

UNIT IV: Chemical Bonding and Molecular Structure

- Valence electrons, ionic bond, covalent bond, bond parameters, Lewis structure, polar character of covalent bond, valence bond theory, resonance, geometry of molecules, VSEPR theory, concept of hybridization involving s, p and d orbitals and shapes of some simple molecules, molecular orbital theory of homonuclear diatomic molecules (qualitative idea only). Hydrogen bond.

UNITV: States of Matter: Gases and Liquids

- Three states of matter, intermolecular interactions, types of bonding, melting and boiling points, role of gas laws of elucidating the concept of the molecule, Boyle's law, Charle's law, Gay Lussac's law, Avogadro's law, ideal behaviour of gases, empirical derivation of gas equation. Avogadro number, ideal gas equation. Kinetic energy and molecular speeds (elementary idea), deviation from ideal behaviour, liquefaction of gases, critical temperature.

- Liquid State- Vapour pressure, viscosity and surface tension (qualitative idea only, no mathematical derivations).

UNITVI : Thermodynamics

- First law of thermodynamics-internal energy and enthalpy, heat capacity and specific heat, measurement of U and H, Hess's law of constant heat summation, enthalpy of : bond dissociation, combustion, formation, atomization, sublimation, phase transition, ionization, solution and dilution.

- Introduction of entropy as state function, Second law of thermodynamics, Gibbs energy change for spontaneous and non- spontaneous process, criteria for equilibrium and spontaneity.

- Third law of thermodynamics- Brief introduction.

UNIT VII: Equilibrium

- Equilibrium in physical and chemical processes, dynamic nature of equilibrium, law of chemical equilibrium, equilibrium constant, factors affecting equilibrium-Le Chatelier's principle; ionic equilibrium- ionization of acids and bases, strong and weak electrolytes, degree of ionization, ionization of polybasic acids, acid strength, concept of pH., Hydrolysis of salts (elementary idea)., buffer solutions, Henderson equation, solubility product, common ion effect (with illustrative examples).

UNIT VIII: Redox Reactions

- Concept of oxidation and oxidation and reduction, redox reactions oxidation number, balancing redox reactions in terms of loss and gain of electron and change in oxidation numbers.

UNIT IX: Hydrogen

- Occurrence, isotopes, preparation, properties and uses of hydrogen; hydrides-ionic, covalent and interstitial; physical and chemical properties of water, heavy water; hydrogen peroxide-preparation, reactions, uses and structure;

UNIT X: s-Block Elements (Alkali and Alkaline earth metals)

- Group I and group 2 elements:

- General introduction, electronic configuration, occurrence, anomalous properties of the first element of each group, diagonal relationship, trends in the variation of properties (such as ionization enthalpy, atomic and ionic radii), trends in chemical reactivity with oxygen, water, hydrogen and halogens; uses.

- Preparation and Properties of Some important Compounds:

- Sodium carbonate, sodium chloride, sodium hydroxide and sodium hydrogencarbonate, biological importance of sodium and potassium.

- Industrial use of lime and limestone, biological importance of Mg and Ca.

UNIT XI: Some p-Block Elements

- General Introduction to p-Block Elements.

- Group 13 elements: General introduction, electronic configuration, occurrence, variation of properties, oxidation states, trends in chemical reactivity, anomalous properties of first element of the group; Boron, some important compounds: borax, boric acids, boron hydrides. Aluminium: uses, reactions with acids and alkalies.

- General 14 elements: General introduction, electronic configuration, occurrence, variation of properties, oxidation states, trends in chemical reactivity, anomalous behaviour of first element. Carbon, allotropic forms, physical and chemical properties: uses of some important compounds: oxides.

- Important compounds of silicon and a few uses: silicon tetrachloride, silicones, silicates and zeolites, their uses.

UNIT XII: Organic Chemistry- Some Basic Principles and Techniques

- General introduction, methods of purification qualitative and quantitative analysis, classification and IUPAC nomenclature of organic compounds.

- Electronic displacements in a covalent bond: inductive effect, electromeric effect, resonance and hyper conjugation.

- Homolytic and heterolytic fission of a covalent bond: free radials, carbocations, carbanions; electrophiles and nucleophiles, types of organic reactions.

UNIT XIII: Hydrocarbons

- Alkanes- Nomenclature, isomerism, conformations (ethane only), physical properties, chemical reactions including free radical mechanism of halogenation, combustion and pyrolysis.

- Alkanes-Nomenclature, structure of double bond (ethene), geometrical isomerism, physical properties, methods of preparation: chemical reactions: addition of hydrogen, halogen, water, hydrogen halides (Markovnikov's addition and peroxide effect), ozonolysis, oxidation, mechanism of electrophilic addition.

- Alkynes-Nomenclature, structure of triple bond (ethyne), physical properties, methods of preparation, chemical reactions:acidic character of alkynes, addition reaction of- hydrogen, halogens, hydrogen halides and water.

- Aromatic hydrocarbons- Introduction, IUPAC nomenclature; Benzene; resonance, aromaticity; chemical properties: mechanism of electrophilic substitution- Nitration sulphonation, halogenation, Friedel Craft's alkylation and acylation; directive influence of functional group in mono-substituted benzene; carcinogenicity and toxicity.

UNIT XIV: Environmental Chemistry

- Environmental pollution: Air, water and soil pollution, chemical reactions in atmosphere, smogs, major atmospheric pollutants; acid rain ozone and its reactions, effects of depletion of ozone layer, greenhouse effect and global warming- pollution due to industrial wastes; green chemistry as an alternative tool for reducing pollution, strategy for control of environmental pollution.

CONTENTS OF CLASS XII SYLLABUS

UNIT I: Solid State

- Classification of solids based on different binding forces; molecular, ionic covalent and metallic solids, amorphous and crystalline solids (elementary idea), unit cell in two dimensional and three dimensional lattices, calculation of density of unit cell, packing in solids, packing efficiency, voids, number of atoms per unit cell in a cubic unit cell, point defects, electr ical and magnetic properties, Band theory of metals, conductors, semiconductors and insulators.

UNIT II: Solutions

- Types of solutions, expression of concentration of solutions of solids in liquids, solubility of gases in liquids, solid solutions, colligative properties- relative lowering of vapour pressure, Raoult's law, elevation of boiling point, depression of freezing point, osmotic pressure, determination of molecular masses using colligative properties abnormal molecular mass. Van Hoff factor.

UNIT III: Electrochemistry

- Redox reactions, conductance in electrolytic solutions, specific and molar conductivity variation of conductivity with concentration, kohlrausch's Law, electrolysis and Laws of electrolysis (elementary idea), dry cell- electrolytic cells and Galvanic cells; lead accumulator, EMF of a cell, standard electrode potential, Relation between Gibbs energy change and EMF of a cell, fuel cells; corrosion.

UNIT IV: Chemical Kinetics

- Rate of a reaction (average and instantaneous), factors affecting rates of reaction; concentration, temperature, catalyst; order and molecularity of a reaction; rate law and specific rate constant, integrated

rate equations and half life (only for zero and first order reactions); concept of collision theory (elementary idea, no mathematical treatment). Activation energy, Arrhenious equation.

UNIT V: Surface Chemistry

• Adsorption-physisorption and chemisorption; factors affecting adsorption of gases on solids, catalysis homogeneous and heterogeneous, activity and selectivity: enzyme catalysis; colloidal state: distinction between true solutions, colloids and suspensions; lyophillic, lyophobic multimolecular and macromolecular colloids; properties of colloids; Tyndall effect, Brownian movement, electrophoresis, coagulation; emulsions-types of emulsions.

UNIT VI: General Principles and Processes of Isolation of Elements

• Principles and methods of extraction- concentration, oxidation, reduction electrolytic method and refining; occurrence and principles of extraction of aluminium, copper, zinc and iron.

• Group 15 elements: General introduction, electronic configuration, occurrence, oxidation states, trends in physical and chemical properties; preparation and properties of ammonia and nitric acid, oxides of nitrogen (structure only); Phosphorous- allotropic forms; compounds of phosphorous: preparation and properties of phosphine, halides (PCI3, PCI5) and oxoacids (elementary idea only).

• Group 16 elements: General introduction, electronic configuration, oxidation states, occurrence, trends in physical and chemical properties; dioxygen: preparation, properties and uses; classification of oxides; ozone. Sulphur – allotropic forms; compounds of sulphur: preparation, preparation, properties and uses of sulphur dioxide; sulphuric acid: industrial process of manufacture, properties and uses, oxoacids of sulphur (structures only).

• Group 17 elements: General introduction, electronic configuration, oxidation states, occurrence, trends in physical and chemical properties; compounds of halogens: preparation, properties and uses of chlorine and hydrochloric acid, interhalogen compounds oxoacids of halogens (structures only).

• Group 18 elements: General introduction, electronic configuration, occurrence, trends in physical and chemical properties, uses.

UNIT VIII: d and f Block Elements

• General introduction, electronic configuration, characteristics of transition metals, general trends in properties of the first row transition metals- metallic character, ionization enthalpy, oxidation states, ionic radii, colour, catalytic property, magnetic properties, interstitial compounds, alloy formation. Preparation and properties of K2Cr2O7 and KMnO4.

• Lanthanoids- electronic configuration, oxidation states, chemical reactivity, and lanthanoid contraction and its consequences.

• Actinoids: Electronic configuration, oxidation states and comparison with lanthanoids.

UNIT IX: Coordination Compounds

• Coordination compounds: Introduction, ligands, coordination number, colour, magnetic properties and shapes, IUPAC nomenclature of mononuclear coordination compounds, isomerism (structural and stereo) bonding, Werner's theory VBT,CFT; importance of coordination compounds (in qualitative analysis, biological systems).

UNIT X: Haloalkanes and Haloarenes

• Haloalkanes: Nomenclature, nature of C –X bond, physical and chemical properties, mechanism of substitution reactions.

Optical rotation.

- Haloarenes: Nature of C-X bond, substitution reactions (directive influence of halogen for monosubstituted compounds only).

- Uses and environment effects of – dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane, iodoform, freons, DDT.

UNIT XI: Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers

- Alcohols: Nomenclature, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties (of primary alcohols only); identification of primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols; mechanism of dehydration, uses with special reference to methanol and ethanol.

- Phenols: Nomenclature, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties, acidic nature of phenol, electrophillic substitution reactions, uses of phenols.

- Ethers: Nomenclature, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties uses.

UNIT XII: Aldehydes, Ketones and Carboxylic Acids

- Aldehydes and Ketones: Nomenclature, nature of carbonyl group, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties; and mechanism of nucleophilic addition, reactivity of alpha hydrogen in aldehydes; uses.

- Carboxylic Acids: Nomenclature, acidic nature, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties; uses.

- Amines: Nomenclature, classification, structure, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties, uses, identification of primary secondary and tertiary amines.

- Cyanides and Isocyanides- will be mentioned at relevant places.

- Diazonium salts: Preparation, chemical reactions and importance in synthetic organic chemistry.

UNIT XIV: Biomolecules

- Carbohydrates- Classification (aldoses and ketoses), monosaccharide (glucose and fructose), D.L. configuration, oligosaccharides (sucrose, lactose, maltose), polysaccharides (starch, cellulose, glycogen): importance.

- Proteins- Elementary idea of – amino acids, peptide bond, polypeptides, proteins, primary structure, secondary structure, tertiary structure and quaternary structure (qualitative idea only), denaturation of proteins; enzymes.

- Hormones- Elementary idea (excluding structure).

- Vitamins- Classification and function.

- Nucleic Acids: DNA and RNA

UNIT XV: Polymers

- Classification- Natural and synthetic, methods of polymerization (addition and condensation), copolymerization. Some important polymers: natural and synthetic like polyesters, bakelite; rubber, Biodegradable and non-biodegradable polymers.

UNIT XVI: Chemistry in Everyday Life

- Chemicals in medicines- analgesics, tranquilizers, antiseptics, disinfectants, antimicrobials, antifertility drugs, antibiotics, antacids, antihistamines.

BIOLOGY

- Chemicals in food- preservatives, artificial sweetening agents, elementary idea of antioxidants.
- Cleansing agents- soaps and detergents, cleansing action.

CONTENTS OF CLASS XI SYLLABUS

UNIT I: Diversity in Living World

- What is living? ; Biodiversity; Need for classification; Three domains of life; Taxonomy & Systematics; Concept of species and taxonomical hierarchy; Binomial nomenclature; Tools for study of Taxonomy – Museums, Zoos, Herbaria, Botanical gardens.
- Five kingdom classification; salient features and classification of Monera; Protista and Fungi into major groups; Lichens; Viruses and Viroids.
- Salient features and classification of plants into major groups-Algae, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms (three to five salient and distinguishing features and at least two examples of each category); Angiosperms- classification up to class, characteristic features and examples).
- Salient features and classification of animals-nonchordate up to phyla level and chordate up to classes level (three to five salient features and at least two examples).

UNIT II: Structural Organisation in Animals and Plants

- Morphology and modifications; Tissues; Anatomy and functions of different parts of flowering plants: Root, stem, leaf, inflorescence- cymose and recemose, flower, fruit and seed (To be dealt along with the relevant practical of the Practical Syllabus).
- Animal tissues; Morphology, anatomy and functions of different systems (digestive, circulatory, respiratory, nervous and reproductive) of an insect (cockroach). (Brief account only)

UNIT III: Cell Structure and Function

- Cell theory and cell as the basic unit of life; Structure of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell; Plant cell and animal cell; Cel l envelope, cell membrane, cell wall; Cell organelles-structure and function; Endomembrane system-endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi bodies, lysosomes, vacuoles; mitochondria, ribosomes, plastids, micro bodies; Cytoskeleton, cilia, flagella, centrioles (ultra structure and function); Nucleus-nuclear membrane, chromatin, nucleolus.
- Chemical constituents of living cells: Biomolecules-structure and function of proteins, carbodydrates, lipids, nucleic acids; Enzymes-types, properties, enzyme action.
- B Cell division: Cell cycle, mitosis, meiosis and their significance.

UNIT IV: Plant Physiology

- Transport in plants: Movement of water, gases and nutrients; Cell to cell transport-Diffusion, facilitated diffusion, active transport; Plant – water relations – Imbibition, water potential, osmosis, plasmolysis; Long distance transport of water – Absorption, apoplast, symplast, transpiration pull, root pressure and guttation; Transpiration-Opening and closing of stomata; Uptake and translocation of mineral nutrients-Transport of food, phloem transport, Mass flow hypothesis; Diffusion of gases (brief mention).
- Mineral nutrition: Essential minerals, macro and micronutrients and their role; Deficiency symptoms; Mineral toxicity; Elementary idea of Hydroponics as a method to study mineral nutrition; Nitrogen metabolism-Nitrogen cycle, biological nitrogen fixation.

- Photosynthesis: Photosynthesis as a means of Autotrophic nutrition; Site of photosynthesis take place; pigments involved in Photosynthesis (Elementary idea); Photochemical and biosynthetic phases of photosynthesis; Cyclic and non cyclic and photophosphorylation; Chemiosmotic hypothesis; Photorespiration C3 and C4 pathways; Factors affecting photosynthesis.

- Respiration: Exchange gases; Cellular respiration-glycolysis, fermentation (anaerobic), TCA cycle and electron transport system (aerobic); Energy relations-Number of ATP molecules generated; Amphibolic pathways; Respiratory quotient.

- Plant growth and development: Seed germination; Phases of Plant growth and plant growth rate; Conditions of growth; Differentiation, dedifferentiation and redifferentiation; Sequence of developmental process in a plant cell; Growth regulators- auxin,gibberellin, cytokinin, ethylene, ABA; Seed dormancy; Vernalisation; Photoperiodism.

UNIT IV: Human Physiology

- Digestion and absorption; Alimentary canal and digestive glands; Role of digestive enzymes and gastrointestinal hormones; Peristalsis, digestion, absorption and assimilation of proteins, carbohydrates and fats; Caloric value of proteins, carbohydrates and fats; Egestion; Nutritional and digestive disorders – PEM, indigestion, constipation, vomiting, jaundice, diarrhea.

- Breathing and Respiration: Respiratory organs in animals (recall only); Respiratory system in humans; Mechanism of breathing and its regulation in humans-Exchange of gases, transport of gases and regulation of respiration Respiratory volumes; Disorders related to respiration-Asthma, Emphysema, Occupational respiratory disorders.

- Body fluids and circulation: Composition of blood, blood groups, coagulation of blood; Composition of lymph and its function; Human circulatory system-Structure of human heart and blood vessels; Cardiac cycle, cardiac output, ECG, Double circulation; Regulation of cardiac activity; Disorders of circulatory system-Hypertension, Coronary artery disease, Angina pectoris, Heart failure.

- Excretory products and their elimination: Modes of excretion- Ammonotelism, ureotelism, uricotelism; Human excretory system- structure and fuction; Urine formation, Osmoregulation; Regulation of kidney function-Renin-angiotensin, Atrial Natriuretic Factor, ADH and Diabetes insipidus; Role of other organs in excretion; Disorders; Uraemia, Renal failure, Renal calculi, Nephritis; D ialysis and artificial kidney.

- Locomotion and Movement: Types of movement- ciliary, fiagellar, muscular; Skeletal muscle- contractile proteins and muscle contraction; Skeletal system and its functions (To be dealt with the relevant practical of Practical syllabus); Joints; Disorders of muscular and skeletal system-Myasthenia gravis, Tetany, Muscular dystrophy, Arthritis, Osteoporosis, Gout.

- Neural control and coordination: Neuron and nerves; Nervous system in humans- central nervous system, peripheral nervous system and visceral nervous system; Generation and conduction of nerve impulse; Reflex action; Sense organs; Elementary structure and function of eye and ear.

- Chemical coordination and regulation: Endocrine glands and hormones; Human endocrine system-Hypothalamus, Pituitary, Pineal, Thyroid, Parathyroid, Adrenal, Pancreas, Gonads; Mechanism of hormone action (Elementary Idea); Role of hormones as messengers and regulators, Hypo-and hyperactivity and related disorders (Common disorders e.g. Dwarfism, Acromegaly, Cretinism, goiter, exopthalmic goiter, diabetes, Addison's disease).

(Imp: Diseases and disorders mentioned above to be dealt in brief.)

CONTENTS OF CLASS XII SYLLABUS

UNIT I: Reproduction

- Reproduction in organisms: Reproduction, a characteristic feature of all organisms for continuation of species; Modes of reproduction – Asexual and sexual; Asexual reproduction; Modes-Binary fission, sporulation, budding, gemmule, fragmentation; vegetative propagation in plants.

- Sexual reproduction in flowering plants: Flower structure; Development of male and female gametophytes; Pollination-types, agencies and examples; Outbreeding devices; Pollen-Pistil interaction; Double fertilization; Post fertilization events- Development of endosperm and embryo, Development of seed and formation of fruit; Special modes-apomixis, parthenocarpy, polyembryony; Significance of seed and fruit formation.

- Human Reproduction: Male and female reproductive systems; Microscopic anatomy of testis and ovary; Gametogenesis- spermatogenesis & oogenesis; Menstrual cycle; Fertilisation, embryo development upto blastocyst formation, implantation; Pregnancy and placenta formation (Elementary idea); Parturition (Elementary idea); Lactation (Elementary idea).

- Reproductive health: Need for reproductive health and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STD); Birth control-Need and Methods, Contraception and Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP); Amniocentesis; Infertility and assisted reproductive technologies – IVF, ZIFT, GIFT (Elementary idea for general awareness).

UNIT II: Genetics and Evolution

- Heredity and variation: Mendelian Inheritance; Deviations from Mendelism-Incomplete dominance, Co-dominance, Multiple alleles and Inheritance of blood groups, Pleiotropy; Elementary idea of polygenic inheritance; Chromosome theory of inheritance; Chromosomes and genes; Sex determination-In humans, birds, honey bee; Linkage and crossing over; Sex linked inheritance-Haemophilia, Colour blindness; Mendelian disorders in humans-Thalassemia; Chromosomal disorders in humans; Down's syndrome, Turner's and Klinefelter's syndromes.

- Molecular basis of Inheritance: Search for genetic material and DNA as genetic material; Structure of DNA and RNA; DNA packaging; DNA replication; Central dogma; Transcription, genetic code, translation; Gene expression and regulation-Lac Operon; Genome and human genome project; DNA finger printing.

- Evolution: Origin of life; Biological evolution and evidences for biological evolution from Paleontology, comparative anatomy, embryology and molecular evidence); Darwin's contribution, Modern Synthetic theory of Evolution; Mechanism of evolution-Variation (Mutation and Recombination) and Natural Selection with examples, types of natural selection; Gene flow and genetic drift; Hardy-Weinberg's principle; Adaptive Radiation; Human evolution.

UNIT III: Biology and Human Welfare

- Health and Disease; Pathogens; parasites causing human diseases (Malaria, Filariasis, Ascariasis. Typhoid, Pneumonia, common cold, amoebiasis, ring worm); Basic concepts of immunology-vaccines; Cancer, HIV and AIDS; Adolescence, drug and alcohol abuse.

- Improvement in food production; Plant breeding, tissue culture, single cell protein, Biofortification; Apiculture and Animal husbandry.

- Microbes in human welfare: In household food processing, industrial production, sewage treatment, energy generation and as biocontrol agents and biofertilizers.

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UNIT IV: Biotechnology and Its Applications

- Principles and process of Biotechnology: Genetic engineering (Recombinant DNA technology).

- Application of Biotechnology in health and agriculture: Human insulin and vaccine production, gene therapy; Genetically modified organisms-Bt crops; Transgenic Animals; Biosafety issues-Biopiracy and patents.

UNIT V: Ecology and environment

- Organisms and environment: Habitat and niche; Population and ecological adaptations; Population interactions-mutualism, competition, predation, parasitism; Population attributes-growth, birth rate and death rate, age distribution.

- Ecosystem: Patterns, components; productivity and decomposition; Energy flow; Pyramids of number, biomass, energy; Nutrient cycling (carbon and phosphorous); Ecological succession; Ecological Services-Carbon fixation, pollination, oxygen release.

- Biodiversity and its conservation: Concept of Biodiversity; Patterns of Biodiversity; Importance of Biodiversity; Loss of Biodiversity; Biodiversity conservation; Hotspots, endangered organisms, extinction, Red Data Book, biosphere reserves, National parks and sanctuaries.

- Environmental issues: Air pollution and its control; Water pollution and its control; Agrochemicals and their effects; Solid waste management; Radioactive waste management; Greenhouse effect and global warning; Ozone depletion; Deforestation; Any three case studies as success stories addressing environmental issues.

Recommended Syllabus For CET 2017

	MATHEMATICS	
1.	**Trigonometry**	Angle and its measurements, Standard angles, Angles in quadrant and quadrantal angles, Relation between degree measure and radian measure, Length of arc of a circle, Area of sector, Trigonometric ratios : Trigonometric ratios of any angle, Signs of Trigonometric ratios in different quadrants, Fundamental identities , Trigonometric ratios of compound angles, Trigonometric ratios of allied angles, Trigonometric ratios of multiple angles, Trigonometric ratios of half angles, Factorization and Defactorization formulae , Sum and difference of two angles , Properties of Triangle : Trigonometric ratios of angles of a triangle, Cosine rule, Sine rule, Projection rule, Inverse Circular functions : Properties of inverse circular functions. General solution of Trigonometric equations. Area of triangle.
2.	**Determinant**	Determinant of order 3, (Expansion and Properties), Cramer's rule, Condition of consistency, Area of a triangle.
3.	**Sets, Relations and Functions**	Review of set theory, Power set, Cartesian product, Relations, Functions, Types of functions, Graphs of functions, Composite function, Inverse function, Constant function.
4.	**Logarithm**	Introduction and definition, Laws of logarithm with proof, Change of base, Numerical Problems.
5.	**Complex Numbers**	Complex Number in the form a+ib, Modulus, Complex Conjugate, Argument of Complex Number, Algebra of Complex numbers, Square roots of Complex numbers, Argand diagram.
6.	**Quadratic Equations**	Roots of equation, Nature of roots, Sum and product of roots, Formation of quadratic equation, Symmetric functions of roots, Complex cube roots of unity.
7.	**Sequences and Series**	Arithmetic Progression, Geometric progression, Harmonic progression, Arithmetic mean, Geometric mean, Harmonic mean , Special series : $\sum n$, $\sum n^2$, $\sum n^3$ and their uses.
8.	**Permutations and Combinations**	Factorial Notation, Properties of n!, Fundamental Principle of Counting, Permutations, Permutations of repeated objects, Circular permutation, Combinations, Relation between permutations and combinations, Properties of combination.
9.	**Mathematical Induction and Binomial Theorem**	Principle of Mathematical Induction and its applications, Binomial Theorem for, $n \in N$ (statement only), Obtaining general term in the expansion. Binomial theorem for any index. Binomial coefficients.

10.	**Limits & Continuity**	Standard Limits, Definitions, Algebra of limits (without proof), Limit at infinity, Continuity of a function at a point, Continuity at a function in the interval, Algebra of continuous functions, Types of discontinuity, Continuity of some standard functions.
11.	**Differentiation**	Definition of Derivative, Derivatives of (a) Constant functions,(b) Power functions,(c) Trigonometric functions, Derivatives of log x, a^x, e^x (without proof), Rules of Differentiations :(a) Derivative of sum (b) Derivative of Difference (c) Derivative of product (d) Derivative of Quotient, Derivative from first principle, Relation between continuity and differentiability, Derivative of composite function, Derivative of inverse functions, Derivative of implicit functions, Derivative of parametric functions, Second order derivative.
12.	**Applications of Derivatives**	Increasing and decreasing functions, Tangent and normal at a point to,a curve, Rate measurer, related rates, Approximations and small errors, Maxima and minima. Problems based on Cauchy's Mean value theorem and Rolle's mean value theorem.
13.	**Integration**	Definition of an Integral, Integral as a limit of sum, Integrals of some standard functions. Rules of integration. Definite Integrals, Methods of integration., a) Substitution Method., b) Integration by parts., c) Integration by partial fractions., Definite integrals, (a) Fundamental Theorem of integral calculus (without proof)., (b) Properties of definite integrals. Simple integral of the following type: $\int \dfrac{dx}{x^2-a^2}$, $\int \dfrac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$, $\int \dfrac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$, $\int \dfrac{dx}{ax^2+bx+c}$, $\int \dfrac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$ $\int \dfrac{px+q}{ax^2+bx+c}\,dx$, $\int \dfrac{px+q}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}\,dx$, $\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx$, $\int \sqrt{x^2-a^2}\,dx$ $\int \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\,dx$, $\int (px+q)\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\,dx$
14.	**Application of integral**	Area under the curve, Volume of solid by revaluation,
15.	**Differential equations**	Definitions of Differential equation, order, degree, General solution and Particular solution., Formation of Differential equation., Solutions of First order and first degree differential equations. a) Variables separable method (b) Homogeneous and non homogeneous differential equations, Applications of Differential equations, Growth and decay. Newton's law of cooling, Half life period, Surface area.
16.	**Boolean Algebra**	Boolean Algebra as an algebraic structure, Principle of duality, Boolean function and switching circuits, Application of Boolean Algebra to switching circuits.

17.	Mathematical Logic	Statements, Truth values of statement, Compound statement, Logical connectives and truth table, Statement pattern and logical equivalence, Tautology, Contradiction, Contingency, Applications of logic to switching circuits, Quantifiers and quantified statements, Negation of compound statement, Negation of quantified statement.
18.	Matrices	Definition and types of matrices, Algebra of matrices, Elementary transformation and Inverse of Matrix by elementary transformation, Minors and cofactor of elements, Adjoint of matrix, Inverse by adjoint method, Solution of Linear Equations by reduction method and inversion method.
19.	Plane Co ordinate Geometry	**Locus :** definition of locus, Equation of locus, Point of locus, Shift of origin.
		Line : Definition of line, slope of line, equation of lines in standard forms, general equation, angle between two lines, point of intersection of lines, conditions of concurrent lines, distance of a point from a line, family of lines Pair of straight lines : Pair of lines passing through origin, Pair of lines not passing through origin. Condition that general second degree equation in x and y represents a pair of lines, conditions of parallel lines and perpendicular lines, angle between the lines represented by $$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = o$$
		Circle : Different forms of Equations of a circle, Standard equation, General equation, Centre radius form, Parametric equation of a circle, Tangent and normal, Equations of tangent and normal, condition of tangency to the standard circle, Director circle, Length of tangent segment, tangent in terms of slope,
		Conics : Definition of conic, Equations of conics, Focus, Directrix, Eccentricity, Classification of conics, Standard equations of parabola, Ellipse, Hyperbola, Tangents and Normals, Equation of tangent and normal at a point, condition of tangency, tangent in terms of slope. Number of tangents from a point to conic (parabola, Ellipse, Hyperbola). Director circle.
20.	Vectors	Scalar and vector, Different types of vectors, Collinear vectors, Co planar vectors , Algebra of vectors , Addition of vectors, Scalar multiplication of Vectors, Position vectors, Scalar products and its properties, Vector products and its properties, Angle between two vectors, Collinearity and Coplanarity of vectors, Section formula., Midpoint formula, Centroid formula, Scalar triple product., Volume of parallelopiped, Applications of vectors to Geometry. Applications of vectors to mechanics. Vector area of triangle and parallelogram.
21.	Three Dimensional Geometry	**Direction Cosines and Ratios:** Relation between direction cosines and direction ratios, Angle between two lines, Condition of perpendicular and parallel lines,

		Line : Equation of line passing through given point and parallel to given vector, Equation of line passing through given two points, (Vector and Cartesian form), Plane: Equation of plane in different forms, Equation of plane passing through three points, angle between two planes, (Vector and Cartesian form). Distance of line from a point, Skew lines Distance between skew lines. Distance between parallel lines. **Plane :** Angle between line and plane, coplanarity of two lines. Distance of a point from a plane. Equation of plane passing through the intersection of two planes.
22.	**Linear Programming**	Solution of linear inequalities in one & two variable, Introduction of concepts, Formation of linear programming problem, Graphical solution of linear programming problem. Solution of linear programming problems by graphical methods (a) ISO profit and ISO cost line (b) Corner method.
23.	**Statistics**	**Measures of dispersion :** Range, Mean Deviation, Variance and standard deviation, Quartile deviation, **Bivariate frequency Distribution:** Tabulation, Correlation, Scatter diagram, Covariance, Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation. **Probability :** Events and Algebra of events, Definition of probability, Addition theorem, Multiplication theorem, Conditional probability, Independent events, Baye's theorem, Random variable, Discrete and continuous random variable, Probability distribution of discrete and continuous random variable. Binomial distribution, Bernoulli Trial, Binomial distribution. Condition for Binomial Distribution. Mean and variance of Binomial distribution. Normal distribution. Mean and variance of Normal distribution. Standard Normal variables.

Syllabus For LE-SLPCET-2017

Sr	Chapter	Topics

INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN COMMUNICATION

Sr	Chapter	Topics
1.	Introduction	History and development of the profession of Speech-Language Pathology (SLP) specifically in India, Major work activities of the SLP, Various settings of service delivery, Other professions concerned with communication disorders
2.	Human Communication	Definition and component, Interdependency & interrelation between communication, hearing, speech, and Language, Function of communication, speech and language, Modes of communication (Verbal & Non-verbal), Characteristics of good speech.
3.	Interactive bases of human communication	Genetic, Psychological, Cognitive & Social bases
4.	Speech as an overlaid function	
5.	Pre-requisites and factors affecting language and speech development	
6.	Nervous system:	Divisions and functions of the nervous system, nerve cell, receptors and synapse, types of nerve fibers. Peripheral nervous system. Brief description of spinal cord and CSF. Structure of the brain and divisions: general and lobes of cerebrum. Reticular formation, Basal ganglia and cerebellum. Reflex action and common reflexes. Cranial nerves, distribution and supply with the special reference to II , V, VII , IX, X , XII. Nerve tracts (motor and sensory), Brodmann's area Anatomy of the nervous system related to speech and language.
7.	Mechanism of speech and language production- I	Anatomy and physiology of respiratory system: Detailed study of trachea, larynx,oropharynx and nasopharynx. Respiration for life and speech Physiology: External and internal respiration. Mechanism of respiration-internal and external influence, nervous control, Lung volumes (vital capacity-tidal volume. residual air, artificial respiration.(in

		brief)Composition of gases. Exchange of gases in the lungs and tissues. Hypoxia, asphyxia and cyanosis. Regulation of respiration. Respiratory efficiency test and artificial respiration.
8.	Mechanism of speech and language production- II	Anatomy and physiology of laryngeal system Development of voice Bases of pitch and loudness change mechanism
9.	Mechanism of speech and language production- III	Anatomy and Physiology of Articulatory system Development of Articulation Anatomy and Physiology of Resonatory system
10.	Basic Acoustics of speech	Vibrating system – simple harmonic motion – simple vibrating system – system with two or more masses – system with many modes of vibrations – vibration spectra. Waves – What is a wave? Progressive waves – sound waves – wave propagation – Doppler effect – reflection, diffraction, interference, absorption. Resonance of a mass spring vibrator- standing waves – partials, harmonics and overtones – Acoustics impedance – Helmholtz resonator – sympathetic vibrations.

SPEECH - LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND DISORDERS

11.	Development of speech and Language:	Semantics: A brief introduction to different types of meaning homonyms, synonyms and antonyms. Morphology: Morpheme – bound and free, process of word formation, content and function words. Syntax:, grammatical and syntactic categories, sentence types, Syntactic analysis. Pragmatics: Introduction to verbal and non-verbal communication and other indicators, intent of communication.
12.	Theories and models of language Acquisition	Behavioral, Nativistic, Cognitive, Linguistic, Pragmatic, Biological and Information processing model
13.	Developmental issues in communicative development	Genetic, neurological, medical, behavioural, social and psychological issues
14.	Bilingualism / multilingualism in children	Bilingual Language learning contexts at home and school situations, compound / coordinate context and others.
15.	Definition, Etiology, Characteristics, Classification	Hearing Impairment Mental Retardation Cerebral Palsy Seizure disorders Autism Spectrum Disorders/Pervasive Developmental

	and Impact of	Disorders Attention Deficit Disorder/ Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder Specific Language Impairment Learning Disability Acquired aphasias in childhood Traumatic Brain Injury Multiple disabilities
16.	Introduction to assessment procedures, differential diagnosis and management	Of the above speech and language disorders

INTRODUCTION TO HEARING & HEARING SCIENCES

17.	Introduction to Audiology	Origin of Audiology, Its growth & development (since World War II) Its growth in India Scope of Audiology Branches of Audiology
18.	Audiovestibular system	Anatomy of the external, middle and internal ears. Ascending and descending auditory and vestibular pathways. Physiology of the external, middle & inner ear, central hearing mechanisms, cochlear microphonics, action potentials, theories of hearing (AC & BC) , Theory of bone conduction Vestibular system: Functions of utricle, saccule and vestibular apparatus. Posture and equilibrium. Tests of posture and equilibrium
19.	Causes of hearing loss	Genetic (congenital, late onset, progressive, syndromic / non-syndromic) Non-Genetic (Congenital/acquired) Importance of case history in identifying the cause of hearing loss
20.	Measurement of sound	Role of hearing (threshold concept, binaural hearing, head shadow, pinna shadow effect, MAF, MAP – Curve for threshold of hearing) Sound Pressure, Power and Loudness. Physical and psychophysical scales, Equal loudness contours, Frequency weighting curves, combined sources, Pitch and Timbre. Physical and psychophysical scales. Fourier analysis of complex tones dB concept: power and pressure formulae: zero dB reference for pressure and power calculation of actual SPL, reference and dB values with any to given values, calculation of overall dB when two signals are superimposed. Phones and Sones: relation between phones and sones; use of phone and sonograph; computation of relative loudness of two given sounds using these graph. Frequency and intensity, their psychological correlates: dL for frequency and intensity
21.	Calibration	Biological and instrumental for AC & BC transducers Procedure, interpretation, precautions to be taken while testing

22.	Audiometric room construction	Acoustics of Rooms. Sound propagation in outdoors and indoors. Direct, early and reverberant sound. Calculation of reverberation time. Air absorption. Background noise. Loudspeaker placement and directivity. Sound images and multiple sources. Sound field in listening rooms. Quadraphonic sound. Listening with earphones. Pressure field, free field and diffused field. Audiometric test rooms – Basic requirements concept and structure – transmission loss, NRC rating – Standards for sound treated rooms – Basic requirements, concept and structure – standards. Classrooms of hearing impaired children – Basic requirements, concept and structure – standards.
23.	Basic concepts of AC & BC testing	
24.	Pure Tone audiometery	Need and scope Instrumentation, Different types of transducers Standards Permissible ambient noise levels for audiometric testing Classification of audiograms Sound field & closed field testing Factors affecting AC & BC testing Screening Vs Diagnostic pure tone testing Extended high frequency testing & its interpretation
25.	Masking	Definition, types of masking, types of noises, critical band concept, Terminology related to masking: Test ear, non-test ear, masker, maskee, crossover, cross hearing and shadow curve Interaural attenuation; Factors affecting IA; Criteria for masking during AC &BC Factors determining amount of masking noise, AB gap in masked ear, masking dilemma in bilateral symmetrical conduction hearing loss. Fusion Inferred Test (FIT)
26.	Types and degrees of hearing loss	
27.	Tuning fork tests	Tuning fork tests (Rinne, Weber, Bing, Schwabach), interpretation, merits & demerits.
28.	Speech audiometry	Orientation to speech audiometry Need for speech audiometry Speech recognition threshold, speech identification score, UCL, MCL, dynamic range, articulation index Tests developed in India and abroad Factors affecting speech audiometry Limitations of speech audiometry Masking for speech audiometry PI-PB function

MANAGEMENT OF THE HEARING IMPAIRED

29.	Introduction to Aural Rehabilitation	Definitions and goals of rehabilitation & aural rehabilitation Early dentification and its important in aural rehabilitation Unisensory Vs Multisensory approach Manual Vs oral form of communication for children with hearing impairment Total communication
30.	Methods of teaching language to the hearing impaired	Natural method Structured method Computer aided method
31.	Education of children with hearing impairment	Educational problems, of children with hearing impairment in India Educational placement of hearing impaired children Criteria for recommending the various educational placements Factors affecting their outcomeCounseling the parents and teachers regarding the education of the hearing handicapped Parent Infant Training Programme (PIP) & Mother's Training Programme, Home training –need, preparation of lessons; correspondence programs (John Tracey Clinic, SKI-HI), follow up
32.	Introduction to hearing aid technology	Parts of hearing aids & its functions
33.	Type of hearing aids:	Body level Vs ear level Monaural Vs Binaural Vs Pseudobinaural Directional hearing aids, modular hearing aids
34.	Classroom amplification devices	Group amplification systems– hard wired, induction loop, FM, infrared rays. Setting up class rooms for the hearing handicapped Classroom acoustics preferential seating and adequate illumination
35.	Ear moulds	Importance, types (hard, soft), procedure of making each type of earmould, styles of ear moulds, criteria for selection of one style over the other, earmould modifications, EAC of hearing aid along with ear mould
36.	Importance of counseling for users & parents	Importance of harness, BTE loops. Tips to facilitate acceptance of hearing aids, battery life, battery charger. Counseling for geriatric population Trouble shooting of hearing aids

BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES RELATED TO SPEECH & HEARING: Anatomy

37.	General introduction	Definitions, Coronal / saggital / plane Planes. Definition of anatomy, morphology, physiology, histology, embryology. Definition of Cell and organelles, tissue, organ system, specialized tissues like nervous tissue, vascular tissue, muscle and bone tissue.
38.	Nervous system	Definition of neuron, synapse, reflex action, bio electrical phenomena, action potential, depolarisation, division and functions of the nervous system, brain – general lobes, reticular formations, basal ganglia, cerebellum, circle of willis, cranial nerves, spinal cord, CSF – formation & flow.
39.	Circulatory system	Definition of capillaries, arteries, veins, cardiac cycle, blood brain barrier, aneurysm, vascular shock – its reference to aphasia / speech disorders.
40.	Respiratory system	General outline, detailed study of trachea, larynx and nasopharynx,

BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES RELATED TO SPEECH & HEARING: PHYSIOLOGY

41.	Introduction.	Definition of inflammation, infection, tumor – benign & malignant, tissue healing
42.	Mechanism of respiration	Internal and external influence, nervous control – vital capacity – tidal volume, residual air, artificial respiration (in brief).
43.	Genetics (introduction)	Structure of DNA and RNA, karyotyping, family tree (pedigree chart), symbolic representation, inheritance, autosomal dominant, autosomal recessive, sex chromosomal disorders, structural aberrations, mutation (in brief).
44.	Endocrine system.	Definition of hormone, functions of thyroid hormone, growth hormone, androgen, testosterone and its influence in voice disorders

BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES RELATED TO SPEECH & HEARING: ENT

45.	Anatomy & Physiology of external, middle & inner ear, auditory pathways, vestibular pathway.	
46.	Diseases of the external middle and inner ear leading to hearing loss	Congenital malformations, traumatic lesions, infections, management of middle ear and Eustachian tube disorders.
47.	Other causes of hearing loss	Facial paralysis, Tumors of the cerebello- pontine angle, Acoustic neuroma. Infection and management of inner ear diseases. Cochleovestibular diseases and its management.
48.	Anatomy & Physiology of pharynx & oro-peripheral structures	
49.	Causes of speech disorder	Disorders of the mouth, Tumors of the jaw and oral cavity, nasopharynx and pharynx, pharyngitis, Diseases of tonsils and adenoids.
50.	Oesophageal conditions	Congenital abnormality – Atresia, Tracheo-oesophageal fistula, Stenosis, Short oesophagus. Neoplasm – Benign, Malignant, Lesions of the oral articulatory structures like cleft lip, cleft palate, submucosal cleft, Velopharyngeal incompetence.
51.	Anatomy & Physiology of larynx	Physiology of phonation / physiology of respiration.
52.	Congenital diseases of the larynx	Difference between an infant and an adult larynx. Stridor – causes of infantile stridor.
53.	Disorders of structure	Laryngomalacia, Bifid epiglottis, Laryngeal web, Atresia, fistula, Laryngeal cleft,
54.	Tumors and Cysts & its management	Laryngectomy, artificial larynx, oesophageal speech, tracheo oesophageal puncture.

55.	Neuromuscular dysfunctions of the larynx	Vocal cord palsy, Spastic dysphonia,
56.	Other disorders	Laryngitis, Laryngeal trauma and Stenosis, Hypothyroidism, gastro oesophageal reflux disorders,

PSYCHOLOGY RELATED TO SPEECH AND HEARING

57.	Introduction to psychology	Definition, History and perspectives, Branches and scope, application of psychology in the field of speech and hearing.
58.	Introduction to Clinical psychology	Definition, Perspectives and models of mental disorders
59.	Psychology of learning	Introduction, Definition of learning, Theories of learning, Classical conditioning, Operant conditioning and Social learning. Application of learning theories in the field of speech and hearing (therapeutic, educational and rehabilitative applications).
60.	Cognitive Psychology	Introduction, Definition and theoretical perspectives (David Rumelhart and David Mc Clelland, Noam Chomsky, George miller, Allan Newell). Applications of cognitive psychology in the field of speech and hearing.
61.	Neuropsychology	Introduction, definition, principles of neuropsychological assessment, diagnosis and rehabilitation. Applications of neuropsychology in the field of speech and hearing.
62.	Psycho diagnostics	Case history taking, Mental status examination, behavioral analysis, psychological testing.
63.	Counseling	Meaning and definition, types of counseling, Counseling in rehabilitation practice.
64.	Developmental psychology	Introduction, Definition, Principles Motor development Emotional development Cognitive development- Definition, Piaget's theory Personality development- Introduction, Stages, Hazards Play as a therapeutic tool.