



MEER SIR
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*We Deliver Results,
Not Promises.*

CENTRE FOR PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REHABILITATION SCIENCES

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BPT Entrance Examination Syllabus

Basis of Entrance Examination: The BPT entrance examination is based on the Physics, Chemistry and Biology syllabus of CBSE for Classes XI and XII, New Delhi, India.

PHYSICS

1. Physical World and Measurement

Physical World: Physics - scope and excitement; nature of physical laws; Physics, technology and society.

Units and Measurements: 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.

2. Kinematics

Motion in a Straight Line: Elementary concepts of differentiation and integration for describing motion, uniform and non-uniform motion, average speed and instantaneous velocity, uniformly accelerated motion, velocity-time and position-time graphs. Relations for uniformly accelerated motion (graphical treatment).

Motion in a Plane: Scalar and vector quantities; position and displacement vectors, general vectors and their notations; equality of vectors, multiplication of vectors by a real number; addition and subtraction of vectors, relative velocity, unit vector; resolution of a vector in a plane, rectangular components, scalar and vector product of vectors. Motion in a plane, cases of uniform velocity and uniform acceleration - projectile motion, uniform circular motion.

3. 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 (recapitulation only). 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 a level circular road, vehicle on a banked road).

4. Work, Energy and Power

Work done by a constant force and a 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.



5. Motion of System of Particles and Rigid Body

System of Particles and Rotational Motion: 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 a uniform rod. Moment of a force, torque, angular momentum, law of conservation of angular momentum and its applications. Equilibrium of rigid bodies, rigid body rotation and equations of rotational motion, comparison of linear and rotational motions. Moment of inertia, radius of gyration, values of moments of inertia for simple geometrical objects (no derivation).

6. Gravitation

Universal law of gravitation. Acceleration due to gravity (recapitulation only) and its variation with altitude and depth. Gravitational potential energy and gravitational potential, escape velocity, orbital velocity of a satellite, geostationary satellites.

7. Properties of Bulk Matter

Mechanical Properties of Solids: Stress-strain relationship, Hooke's law, Young's modulus, bulk modulus.

Mechanical Properties of Fluids: Pressure due to a fluid column; Pascal's law and its applications (hydraulic lift and hydraulic brakes), effect of gravity on fluid pressure. Viscosity, Stokes' law, terminal velocity, streamline and turbulent flow, critical velocity, Bernoulli's theorem and its applications. Surface energy and surface tension, angle of contact, excess of pressure across a curved surface, application of surface tension ideas to drops, bubbles and capillary rise.

Thermal Properties of Matter: Heat, temperature (recapitulation only), thermal expansion; thermal expansion of solids, liquids and gases, anomalous expansion of water; specific heat capacity; C_p , C_v - calorimetry; change of state - latent heat capacity. Heat transfer - conduction, convection and radiation (recapitulation only), thermal conductivity, qualitative ideas of blackbody radiation, Wien's displacement law, Stefan's law, greenhouse effect.

8. 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 thermodynamics: reversible and irreversible processes.

9. Behaviour of Perfect Gases and Kinetic Theory of Gases

Kinetic Theory: Equation of state of a perfect gas, work done in compressing a gas. Kinetic theory of gases - assumptions, concept of pressure. Kinetic interpretation of temperature; rms speed of gas molecules; degrees of freedom, law of equipartition of energy (statement only) and application to specific heat capacities of gases; concept of mean free path, Avogadro's number.

10. Oscillations and Waves

Oscillations: Periodic motion - time period, frequency, displacement as a function of time, periodic functions. Simple harmonic motion (S.H.M.) and its equation; phase; oscillations of a loaded spring - restoring force and force constant; energy in S.H.M.; kinetic and potential energies; simple pendulum - derivation of expression for its time period. Free, forced and damped oscillations (qualitative ideas only), resonance.



Waves: Wave motion: transverse and longitudinal waves, speed of travelling wave, displacement relation for a progressive wave, principle of superposition of waves, reflection of waves, standing waves in strings and organ pipes, beats.

11. Electrostatics

Electric Charges and Fields: Electric charges; conservation of charge, 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 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.

Electrostatic Potential and Capacitance: 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 dipole in an electrostatic field. Conductors and insulators, free charges and bound charges inside a conductor. Dielectrics and electric polarisation, 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.

12. Current Electricity

Electric current, flow of electric charges in a metallic conductor, drift velocity, mobility and their relation with electric current; Ohm's law, electrical resistance, V-I characteristics (linear and non-linear), electrical energy and power, electrical resistivity and conductivity; 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, meter bridge (qualitative ideas only). Potentiometer - principle and its applications to measure potential difference and for comparing EMF of two cells; measurement of internal resistance of a cell (qualitative ideas only).

13. Magnetic Effects of Current and Magnetism

Moving Charges 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 (only qualitative treatment), force on a moving charge in uniform magnetic and electric fields. 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 uniform magnetic field; moving coil galvanometer - its current sensitivity and conversion to ammeter and voltmeter.

Magnetism and Matter: Current loop as a magnetic dipole and its magnetic dipole moment, magnetic dipole moment of a revolving electron, bar magnet as an equivalent solenoid, magnetic field lines; earth's magnetic field and magnetic elements.

14. Electromagnetic Induction and Alternating Currents

Electromagnetic Induction: Electromagnetic induction; Faraday's laws, induced EMF and current; Lenz's law, eddy currents. Self and mutual induction.



Alternating Current: 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. AC generator and transformer.

15. Electromagnetic Waves

Electromagnetic waves, their characteristics, their transverse nature (qualitative ideas only). Electromagnetic spectrum (radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible, ultraviolet, X-rays, gamma rays) including elementary facts about their uses.

16. Optics

Ray Optics and Optical Instruments: Ray optics - refraction of light, total internal reflection and its applications, optical fibres, refraction at spherical surfaces, lenses, thin lens formula, lensmaker's formula, magnification, power of a lens, combination of thin lenses in contact, refraction of light through a prism. Optical instruments: microscopes and astronomical telescopes (reflecting and refracting) and their magnifying powers.

Wave Optics: Wave front and Huygens' principle, reflection and refraction of plane wave at a plane surface using wave fronts. Proof of laws of reflection and refraction using Huygens' principle. Interference, Young's double slit experiment and expression for fringe width, coherent sources and sustained interference of light, diffraction due to a single slit, width of central maximum.

17. Dual Nature of Radiation and Matter

Dual nature of radiation, photoelectric effect, Hertz and Lenard's observations; Einstein's photoelectric equation - particle nature of light. Experimental study of photoelectric effect. Matter waves - wave nature of particles, de-Broglie relation.

18. Atoms and Nuclei

Atoms: Alpha-particle scattering experiment; Rutherford's model of atom; Bohr model, energy levels, hydrogen spectrum.

Nuclei: Composition and size of nucleus, nuclear force, mass-energy relation, mass defect, nuclear fission, nuclear fusion.

19. Electronic Devices

Semiconductor Electronics: Materials, Devices and Simple Circuits. Energy bands in conductors, semiconductors and insulators (qualitative ideas only). Semiconductor diode - I-V characteristics in forward and reverse bias, diode as a rectifier; special purpose p-n junction diodes: LED, photodiode, solar cell.



CHEMISTRY

1. Basic Concepts of Chemistry

General Introduction: Importance and scope of Chemistry.

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

2. Structure of Atom

Bohr's model and its limitations, concept of shells and subshells, dual nature of matter and light, de Broglie's relationship, Heisenberg uncertainty principle, concept of orbitals, quantum numbers, shapes of s, p and d orbitals, rules for filling electrons in orbitals - Aufbau principle, Pauli's exclusion principle and Hund's rule, electronic configuration of atoms, stability of half-filled and completely filled orbitals.

3. Classification of Elements and Periodicity in Properties

Modern periodic law and the present form of periodic table, periodic trends in properties of elements - atomic radii, ionic radii, inert gas radii, ionization enthalpy, electron gain enthalpy, electronegativity, valency. Nomenclature of elements with atomic number greater than 100.

4. Chemical Bonding and Molecular Structure

Valence electrons, ionic bond, covalent bond, bond parameters, Lewis structure, polar character of covalent bond, covalent character of ionic bond, valence bond theory, resonance, geometry of covalent 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.

5. States of Matter: Gases and Liquids

Three states of matter, intermolecular interactions, types of bonding, melting and boiling points, role of gas laws in elucidating the concept of the molecule, Boyle's law, Charles law, Gay Lussac's law, Avogadro's law, ideal behaviour, empirical derivation of gas equation, Avogadro's number, ideal gas equation and deviation from ideal behavior.

6. Chemical Thermodynamics

Concepts of system and types of systems, surroundings, work, heat, energy, extensive and intensive properties, state functions. First law of thermodynamics - internal energy and enthalpy, 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. Second law of thermodynamics (brief introduction). Introduction of entropy as a state function, Gibbs energy change for spontaneous and non-spontaneous processes. Third law of thermodynamics (brief introduction).

7. Equilibrium

Equilibrium in physical and chemical processes, dynamic nature of equilibrium, law of mass action, 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, buffer solution, solubility product, common ion effect (with illustrative examples).

8. Redox Reactions

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

9. Hydrogen

Position of hydrogen in periodic table, occurrence, isotopes, hydrides - ionic, covalent and interstitial; physical and chemical properties of water, heavy water, hydrogen as a fuel.

10. s-Block Elements (Alkali and Alkaline Earth Metals)

Group 1 and Group 2 Elements: General introduction, electronic configuration, occurrence, anomalous properties of the first element of each group, diagonal relationship, trends in variation of properties (such as ionization enthalpy, atomic and ionic radii), trends in chemical reactivity with oxygen, water, hydrogen and halogens, uses.

11. 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 - physical and chemical properties.

Group 14 Elements: General introduction, electronic configuration, occurrence, variation of properties, oxidation states, trends in chemical reactivity, anomalous behaviour of first elements. Carbon - catenation, allotropic forms, physical and chemical properties.

Organic Chemistry - Some Basic Principles and Techniques: General introduction, classification and IUPAC nomenclature of organic compounds. Electronic displacements in a covalent bond: inductive effect, electromeric effect, resonance and hyperconjugation. Homolytic and heterolytic fission of a covalent bond: free radicals, carbocations, carbanions, electrophiles and nucleophiles, types of organic reactions.

12. Hydrocarbons

Classification of Hydrocarbons.

Aliphatic Hydrocarbons: Alkanes - nomenclature, isomerism, conformation (ethane only), physical properties, chemical reactions. Alkenes - 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-Crafts alkylation and acylation, directive influence of functional group in monosubstituted benzene. Carcinogenicity and toxicity.



13. 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.

14. Solutions

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

15. Electrochemistry

Redox reactions, EMF of a cell, standard electrode potential, Nernst equation and its application to chemical cells, relation between Gibbs energy change and EMF of a cell, conductance in electrolytic solutions, specific and molar conductivity, variations of conductivity with concentration, Kohlrausch's law, electrolysis.

16. Chemical Kinetics

Rate of a reaction (average and instantaneous), factors affecting rate 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).

17. Surface Chemistry

Adsorption - physisorption and chemisorption, factors affecting adsorption of gases on solids, colloidal state: distinction between true solutions, colloids and suspension; lyophilic, lyophobic, multi-molecular and macromolecular colloids; properties of colloids; Tyndall effect, Brownian movement, electrophoresis, coagulation.

18. p-Block Elements

Group 15 Elements: General introduction, electronic configuration, occurrence, oxidation states, trends in physical and chemical properties; nitrogen preparation, properties and uses; compounds of nitrogen: preparation and properties of ammonia and nitric acid.

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, properties and uses of sulphur dioxide, sulphuric acid: 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.



19. d and f Block Elements

General introduction, electronic configuration, occurrence and 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. Lanthanoids - electronic configuration, oxidation states and lanthanoid contraction and its consequences.

20. Coordination Compounds

Coordination compounds - introduction, ligands, coordination number, colour, magnetic properties and shapes, IUPAC nomenclature of mononuclear coordination compounds. Bonding, Werner's theory, VBT and CFT.

21. Haloalkanes and Haloarenes

Haloalkanes: Nomenclature, nature of C-X bond, physical and chemical properties, optical rotation, mechanism of substitution reactions.

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

22. 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.

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

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

23. Aldehydes, Ketones and Carboxylic Acids

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

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

24. Amines

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

25. Biomolecules

Carbohydrates - classification (aldoses and ketoses), monosaccharides (glucose and fructose), D-L configuration.

Proteins - elementary idea of amino acids, peptide bond, polypeptides, proteins, structure of proteins - primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary structures (qualitative idea only), denaturation of proteins.

Nucleic Acids: DNA and RNA.



BIOLOGY

1. Diversity of Living Organisms

The Living World: Biodiversity; need for classification; three domains of life; concept of species and taxonomical hierarchy; binomial nomenclature.

Biological Classification: Five kingdom classification; salient features and classification of Monera, Protista and Fungi into major groups; lichens, viruses and viroids.

Plant Kingdom: Salient features and classification of plants into major groups - Algae, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta and Gymnospermae.

Animal Kingdom: Salient features and classification of animals, non-chordates up to phyla level and chordates up to class level.

2. Structural Organization in Animals and Plants

Morphology of Flowering Plants: Morphology of inflorescence and flower, description of 01 family: Solanaceae or Liliaceae.

Structural Organization in Animals: Animal tissues.

3. Cell: Structure and Function

Cell - The Unit of Life: Cell theory and cell as the basic unit of life, structure of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells; plant cell and animal cell; cell envelope; cell membrane, cell wall; cell organelles - structure and function; endomembrane system, endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi bodies, lysosomes, vacuoles, mitochondria, ribosomes, plastids, microbodies; cytoskeleton, cilia, flagella, centrioles (ultrastructure and function); nucleus.

Biomolecules: Chemical constituents of living cells: biomolecules, structure and function of proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, nucleic acids; enzymes - types, properties, enzyme action.

Cell Cycle and Cell Division: Cell cycle, mitosis, meiosis and their significance.

4. Plant Physiology

Photosynthesis in Higher Plants: Photosynthesis as a means of autotrophic nutrition; site of photosynthesis, pigments involved in photosynthesis (elementary idea); photochemical and biosynthetic phases of photosynthesis; cyclic and non-cyclic photophosphorylation; chemiosmotic hypothesis; photorespiration; C₃ and C₄ pathways; factors affecting photosynthesis.

Respiration in Plants: Exchange of 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: Growth regulators - auxin, gibberellin, cytokinin, ethylene, ABA.

5. Human Physiology

Breathing and Exchange of Gases: 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 volume; 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 function; urine formation, osmoregulation; regulation of kidney function - renin-angiotensin, atrial natriuretic factor, ADH and diabetes insipidus; role of other organs in excretion; disorders - uremia, renal failure, renal calculi, nephritis; dialysis and artificial kidney, kidney transplant.

Locomotion and Movement: Skeletal muscle, contractile proteins and muscle contraction.

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.

Chemical Coordination and Integration: 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; dwarfism, acromegaly, cretinism, goiter, exophthalmic goiter, diabetes, Addison's disease. Diseases related to all the human physiological systems.

6. Reproduction

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 dispersal and fruit formation.

Human Reproduction: Male and female reproductive systems; microscopic anatomy of testis and ovary; gametogenesis - spermatogenesis and oogenesis; menstrual cycle; fertilisation, embryo development up to 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 (STDs); birth control - need and methods, contraception and medical termination of pregnancy (MTP); amniocentesis; infertility and assisted reproductive technologies - IVF, ZIFT, GIFT (elementary).

7. 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 human beings, birds and 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, human and rice genome projects; DNA fingerprinting.



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8. Biology and Human Welfare

Human Health and Diseases: Pathogens; parasites causing human diseases (malaria, dengue, chikungunya, filariasis, ascariasis, typhoid, pneumonia, common cold, amoebiasis, ringworm) and their control; basic concepts of immunology - vaccines; cancer, HIV and AIDS; adolescence - drug and alcohol abuse.

Microbes in Human Welfare: Microbes in food processing, industrial production, sewage treatment, energy generation and microbes as biocontrol agents and biofertilizers. Antibiotics; production and judicious use.

9. Biotechnology and its Applications

Biotechnology - Principles and Processes: Genetic Engineering (Recombinant DNA Technology).

Biotechnology and its Application: Application of biotechnology in health and agriculture: human insulin and vaccine production, stem cell technology, gene therapy; genetically modified organisms - Bt crops; transgenic animals; biosafety issues, biopiracy and patents.

10. Ecology and Environment

Organisms and Populations: 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.

Biodiversity and its Conservation: Biodiversity - concept, patterns, importance; loss of biodiversity; biodiversity conservation; hotspots, endangered organisms, extinction, Red Data Book, sacred groves, biosphere reserves, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and Ramsar sites.

Important Note

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MEER SIR ACADEMY

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Physics | Chemistry | Biology | CBSE Class XI-XII Level