BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-ACCOUNTANCY

CLASS-XI

TEACHER NAME- KIRANDEEPKAUR

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Ch-1 Introduction To Accounting

After going through this unit, the students will be able to

★ Describe the meaning ,significance ,objectives ,advantages and limitations of accounting in the modern economic environment with the varied types of business and non-business economic entities.

★ Identify or recognise the individuals and entities that use accounting information for serving their needs of decision making.

★ Describe the accounting information and its types and qualitative characteristics which are are required for the internal and external users.

★ Recognise the role of accounting in business with the the help of accounting process.

★ Differentiate between bookkeeping, accounting and accountancy with the knowledge of branches of accounting.

Ch 2 Basic Accounting Terms

★ Explain the various terms used in accounting and differentiate between different related terms like current and non-current capital and revenue

★ Give examples of terms like business transaction ,liabilities, assets, expenditure and purchases.

★ Explain that sale and purchase include both cash and credit sales and purchases relating to the accounting year.

★ Differentiate among income profit and gains.

Ch 3 Theory Base Of Accounting Accounting Standards And Indian Accounting Standards

★ State the meaning of fundamental accounting assumptions and their relevance in accounting .

★ describe the meaning of accounting assumptions and the situation in which an assumption is applied during the accounting process .

★ Expain the meaning and objectives of accounting standards .

★ Appreciate that various accounting standards developed nationally and globally are in practice for bringing parity in the accounting treatment of different items.

★ understand the need of IFRS , explain the meaning ,objective and characteristics of GST.

Ch 4 Bases Of Accounting

★ Explain the bases of recording accounting transactions and to appreciate that accrual basis is a better basis for depicting the correct financial position of an enterprise .

★ acknowledge the fact that recording of accounting transactions follows double entry system.

Ch 5 Accounting Equation

★ Explain the meaning of accounting equation with the effect of transactions on accounting equation.

★ Know the process of preparing accounting equation with the help of rules for accounting Equations.

Ch 6 Accounting Procedures--- Rules Of Debit And Credit

★ Type the meaning of account and debit and credit with the rules of debit and credit.

★ Know how to classify and balance the account.

Ch 7 Original Of Transactions--Source Documents

★ Appreciate that on the basis of source documents, accounting vouchers are prepared for recording transactions in the books of account.

★ Know about different types of source documents.

Ch 8 Journal

★ Develop the understanding of recording of transactions in general and the skill of calculating GST .

★ explain the effect of a transaction on the assets ,liabilities ,capital ,revenue and expenses.

★ Know about the steps in journalising with simple and compound journal entries.

Ch 9 Ledger

★ Know about the the meaning, features and utility of ledger with the mechanics of posting and balancing of ledger accounts.

★ Know about difference between journal and ledger with the checking of arithmetic accuracy of accounts by preparing trial balance.

Ch 10 Cash Book

★ Explain the purpose of maintaining a cash book and develop the skill of preparing the format of different types of cash books and methods of recording cash transactions in cash book .

★ know about petty cash book prepared by a petty cashier with analytical and simple method.

Ch 11 Subsidiary Books

★ Describe the method of recording transactions other than cash transactions that is credit purchase, credit sale, purchase return, sale return in different subsidiary books .

★ ascertaining the position of individual accounts transactions are posted from subsidiary books and journal proper into the concerned accounts in the ledger and develop the skill of ledger posting.

Ch 12 Trial Balance

★ Understand the meaning of different types of errors and their effect on trial balance.

★ state the need and objectives of preparing trial balance and develop the skill of preparing trial balance.

Ch 13 Bank Reconciliation Statement

★ Develop the understanding of preparing bank reconciliation statement .

★ appreciate that at times bank balance as indicated by cash book is different from the bank balance as shown by the passbook or the bank statement and to reconcile both the balances ,bank reconciliation statement is prepared.

Ch 14 Depreciation

★ Explain the necessity of providing depreciation and develop the skill of using different methods for computing depreciation .

★ understand the accounting treatment of providing depreciation directly to the concerned asset account or by creating provision for depreciation account.

★ Know about the method of asset disposal through to the concerned asset account or by preparing asset disposal account.

Ch 15 Provision And Reserves

★ Develop the need for creating reserves and also making provisions for events which may belong to the current year but it may happen in next year.

★ Know the difference between reserve and reserve fund.

Ch 16 Accounting For Bill Of Exchange

★ Understand the meaning and distinctive features of different instruments and develop the skills of their preparation .

★ state the meaning of different terms used in bill of exchange and their implication in accounting explain the method of recording bill transactions.

Ch 17 Rectification Of Error

★ Know about the errors may be committed during the process of accounting .

★ understand the meaning of different types of errors and their impact on trial balance.

★ develop the skill of identification and location of errors and their rectification and preparation of suspense account.

Ch 18 Financial Statements Of Sole Proprietor With Adjustments

★ State the meaning of financial statements.

★ the purpose of preparing financial statements .

★ state the meaning of gross profit operating profit and net profit and develop the skill of preparing trading and profit and loss account .

★ explain the need of preparing balance sheet.

★ understand the technique of grouping and marshalling of Assets and liabilities .

★ appreciate that there may be certain items other than those shown in trial balance which may need adjustments while preparing financial statements .

★ develop the understanding and skill to do adjustments for items and their presentation in the financial statements like depreciation ,closing stock ,provision and abnormal loss etc.

★ develop the skill of preparing trading and profit and loss account and balance sheet.

Ch 19 Single Entry System

★ State the meaning of incomplete records and their uses and limitations .

★ develop the understanding and skill of computation of profit and loss using the statement of affairs method.

Ch 20 Computers In Accounting

★ State the meaning of a computer describe its components capabilities and limitations.

★ state the meaning of accounting information system.

★ appreciate the need for use of computers in accounting for preparing accounting reports.

★ appreciate the advantages and limitations of automation.

BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-BIOLOGY

CLASS-XI

TEACHER NAME- SAWAL SURI

Learning Outcomes

Ch-2: Biological classification

Five Kingdom Classification – Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae and Animalia, was proposed by R.H. Whittaker. The main criteria used for tjis classification were cell structure, body organisation, mode of nutrition and reproduction, and phylogenetic relationships.

Kingdom monera comprises bacteria. These may be autotrophic or heterotrophic.

All single celled eukaryotes are grouped under Kingdom Protista- Chrysophytes, Dinoflagellates, Euglenoids, Slime-moulds and Protozoans.

Members of Kingdom Fungi show a great diversity in structures and habitats. Phycomycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes and Deuteromycetes are four classes under this kingdom. Most fungi are saprophytic and show both asexual and sexual reproduction.

Kingdom Plantae includes all eukaryotic chlorophyll-containing organisms- Algae, bryophytes, pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms.

Kingdom Animalia include heterotrophic, eukaryotic, multicellular organisms lacking a cel wall.

Acellular organisms- viruses, viroids and lichens are not include in these five kingdoms.

MORPHOLOGY OF FLOWERING PLANTS

Flowers exhibit a wide range of variation in shape, size, structure, mode of nutrition, life span, habit and habitat. They have a well developed root and shoot system.

The root system get modified for storage of food, mechanical support and respiration. The shoot system is differentiated into stem, leaves, flowers and fruits.

Stems and leaves are modified into different shapes and structures for performing various functions.

Flower is meant for sexual reproduction. They exhibit enormous variation in structure, symmetry, position of ovary etc.

The floral characteristics forms the basis of classification and identification of flowering plants. These features are represented as floral diagrams and floral formula.

THE LIVING WORLD

All organisms exhibit some characteristics which make them living. These are- metabolism, cellular organization, growth, reproduction and response to environmental stimuli.

Classification is an arrangement of organisms into groups on the basis of similarities.

Binomial Nomenclature- The system of naming living organisms with two components- generic and specific epithet. It was proposed by Carolus Linnaeus.

Taxonomical hierarchy (sequence of taxonomic categories)-

Species -> Genus -> Family-> Order -> Class -> Phylum/Division -> kingdom

Taxonomical Aids- techniques and procedures to store information and specimens for identification and classification of organisms.

ANIMAL KINGDOM

Animal kingdom consists of organisms classified into different phyla on the basis of level of organization, symmetry, cell organization, coelom, notochord etc.

Porifera includes multicellular animals which exhibit cellular level of organisation and has characteristic flagellated choanocytes. The Coelenterates have tentacles bear cnidoblasts.

The platyhelminths have flat body and exhibit bilateral symmetry. Annelids are metamerically segmented animals with a true coelom. Arthropods are characterized by the presence of jointed appendages.

The molluscs have soft body surrounded by an external calcareous shell. Whereas, the Echinoderms possess a spiny skin.

The hemichordates are worm-like marine animals. Phylum Chordata includes animals which possess a notochord either throughout or during early embryonic life.

PLANT KINGDOM

Plant kingdom comprises algae, bryophytes, pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms.

Algae are chlorophyll bearing simple, thalloid, autotrophic and largely aquatic organisms. These are classified into three classes- Chlorophyceae, Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae.

Bryophytes are plants which can live in soil but are dependent on water for sexual reproduction. The bryophytes are divided into liverworts and mosses.

In pteridophytes, the main plant is a sporophyte which is differentiated into true root, stem and leaves. The sporophytes bear sporangia which produces spores.

The gymnosperms are the plants in which ovules are not enclosed by any ovary wall. After fertilization the seeds remain enclosed and these plants are called naked-seeded plants.

Angiosperms are the plants bearing male sex organ (stamen) and female sex organ (pistil) in a flower.

Ch-7: Structural Organization In Animals

The structural organisation in animals or any other lifeform is the same at the fundamental level.

Cells → Tissues → Organs → Organ system

Types of tissues:

Epithelial tissue

Connective tissue

Muscular tissue

Nervous tissue

Ch-8: Cell- The Unit Of Life

Introduction to cell theory

Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell

Cell components and organelles

Nucleus and chromosomes

Ch-9: Biomolecules

What are biomolecules and the difference between polymers and monomers

Proteins, polysaccharides, lipids and nucleic acids

The living state dynamics

Role of enzymes in living metabolism

Ch-10: Cell cycle and cell division

What are the events in cell cycle?

The mitosis and meiosis

Significance of mitosis in growth

Significance of meiosis in reproduction

Ch-13: Photosynthesis In Higher Plants

The process of photosynthesis and where does it takes place.

Pigments involved in photosynthesis

Phases of photosynthesis

The calvin cycle and C4 pathway

Photorespiration and factors affecting it.

Ch-14: Respiration In Plants

The basic exchange of gases in plants

Glycolysis, fermentation,TCA cycle and electron transport system.

Difference between oxidative phosphorylation and photophosphorylation

Amphibolic pathway

Ch-15: Plant- Growth And Development

Intrinsic factors, the plant growth regulators are involved in determining plant growth along with extrinsic factors

Plant Growth Regulators are defined as small, simple chemicals produced naturally by plants to regulate their growth and development.

Plant Growth Promoters and Plant Growth Inhibitors

Auxin, gibberellin, cytokinin, ethylene, ABA.

Chapter 17: Breathing and exchange of gases

Respiratory structures in different organisms and human respiratory system.

Inspiration and expiration

Respiratory volumes and capacities in humans

Exchange of gases between blood and alveoli

Transport of oxygen and carbondioxide between alveoli and tissues

Regulation and disorders of respiration

Chapter 18: Body fluids and circulation

Composition of blood- plasma and formed elements

What is tissue fluid?

Circulatory pathways- open and closed

Structure of human heart and cardiac cycle

Single circulation and double circulation

Ch-19: Excretory products and their elimination

Different nitrogenous products in diffetent organisms and so their classification: Ammonotelic, ureotelic and uricotelic

Human excretory system – kidneys, ureters, urinary bladdar and urethra

Structure of 5kidneys and nephron

Urine formation and composition of urine

Regulation of kidney function and micturition

Ch-20: Locomotion and movement

What is locomotion?

What is difference between locomotion and movement?

Skeletal muscles

Contraction of muscles and how they cause movement

Ch-21: Neural control and coordination

Nerve impulse and its transmission

Central nervous system

Reflex action and reflex arc

Sensory receptors

Ch-22: Chemical coordination and integration

Human endocrine system

Different hormones and their roles in humans

Mechanism of hormone action

BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-CHEMISTRY

CLASS-XI

TEACHER NAME- RAJESH PRASHAR

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Unit 1 Some basic concepts of Chemistry

In this unit students are able to know about Importance and scope of chemistry, atomic and molecular masses mole concept empirical and molecular formula ,chemical reaction, stoichiometry and numericals related to the above topics

Unit 2 Structure of atom

In this unit students are able to know about Bohr'r model and its limitation, concepts of shells and subshells dual nature of matter and light de Broglie relationship Heisenberg uncertainty principle concept of of orbitals Quantum numbers shapes of s,p,d,f orbitals

Rules for filling electrons in orbitals Aufbau principle, pauli's exclusion principle, Hund's rule, stability of half filled and fully filled orbitals.

Unit 3 Classification of elements and periodicity in properties

In this unit students are able to know about Modern periodic law and the present orm of periodic table periodic trends in properties of elements Atomic radii ,ionic radii, ionization enthalpy, electron gain enthalpy, electronegativity, valency and nomenclature of elements with atomic number greater than hundred

Unit 4 chemical bonding and molecular structure

In this unit students are able to know about Valence electrons ionic bond covalent bond

lewis strictures polar and nonpolar covalent bond valence band theory resonance geometry of covalent moleculesVSEPR theory Hybridization hydrogen bond and MOEL diagrams

Unit 5 States of matter gases and liquids

In this unit students are able to know aboutIntermolecular interactions types of bonding melting and boiling point Various gas laws such as search yes Boyle's law Charles law avogadro's law ideal behaviour of gases significance of universal gas constant ideal gas equation and deviation from ideal behaviour

Unit 6 chemical thermodynamics

In this unit students horrible to know about Concept of system types of system surrounding work heat energy and extensive and intensive properties and also about state functions First law of thermodynamics internal energy and enthalpy measurement of change in internal energy and change in enthalpy hess's law and various enthalpies Second law of thermodynamics entropy Gibbs free energy for spontaneous and nonspontaneous processes and third law of thermodynamics

Unit 7 Equilibrium

In this unit students are able to know about Physical and chemical equilibrium dynamic nature of Equilibrium, Law of of mass action law of chemical equilibrium equilibrium constant factors affecting equilibrium constant Le chatelier's principle Ionic Equilibrium

Ionization of acids and bases strong and weak electrolyte degree of ionization concept of PH buffer solutions solubility product and common ion effect

Unit 8 Redox reaction

In this unit students are able to know about Concept of oxidation and reduction ,redox reaction, oxidation number balancing redox reaction

Unit 9 Hydrogen

In this unit students are able to know about Position of hydrogen in the periodic table its occurrence its isotopes hydrides of hydrogen physical and chemical properties of water heavy water and hydrogen as a fuel

Unit 10 s block elements

Electronic configuration of of group 1 and group 2 elements their occurrence there are diagonal relationship and there trends in the variation of properties such as ionization enthalpy atomic and ionic radii etc and trendsin their chemical reactivity with oxygen and water and also with hydrogen and halogens and also their uses.

Unit 11 p block elements

In this unit students are able to know about Electronic configuration of of group 13 elements their occurrence there variation in properties such as oxidation State ionizatioqn enthalpy and trends in their chemical reactivity and and physical and chemical properties of boron In group 14 electronic configuration their occurrence there variation of properties trends in chemical reactivity carbon catenation allotropic forms physical and chemical properties of carbon

Unit 12 some basic principles and techniques of organic chemistry

In this unit students arable to know about IUPAC nomenclature of organic compounds effects like inductive effect electromeric effect resonance and hyperconjugation effect and also they will learn about homolytic and heterolytic cleavage of covalent bond and also so they will learn about free radicals carbo cations carboanions electrophile and nucleophile They will also study types of organic reaction

Unit 13 Hydrocarbons

In this unit students are able to know about Physical and chemical properties of alkane,

isomerism of alkane conformations of alkane Physical And chemical properties of alkene preparation of alkenes Physical and chemical properties of alkynes acidic nature of alkynes

Physical and chemical properties of arenes aromaticity directive nature of functional group in monosubstituted benzene carcinogenicity and toxicity

BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-PHY. EDU

CLASS-I

TEACHER NAME- SALWINDER KAUR

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Unit 1   Changing Trends And Career In Physical Education

Meaning and defination of physical education

Aim and objectives of PE

Career options in PE

Competitions in various sports at national and international

Kheloindia programme

Unit-2   Olympic Value Education

Olympics .paralympicsand olympicsymbol'ideals' objectivs

International olympic committee' Indian olympic Association

Unit-3   Physical Fitness.Wellness And Lifestyle

Meaning and importance of physical fitness.wellness and lifestyle

Components of physical finess and wellness

Components of health related fitness

Unit-4   Physical Education And Sports For Cwsn

Aims and objectives of adaptive physical education

Oraganisation adaptive Sports

Concept of inclusion its need and implementation

Role of various professionals for CWSN

Unit-5   YOGA -Meaning and importance of yoga. Elements of yoga

Introduction- Asanaspranayama.meditation and yogic kriyas

Yoga for concentration and related asanas

Relaxation techniques for improving concentration

Unit-6   Physical Activity And Leadership Traning

Leadership qualities and role of a leader

Creating leaders through physical education

Meaning objectives and type of adventure sports

Safety measures to prevent sports injuries

Unit-7   Test Measurement And Evaluation

Define test measurement and evaluation

Importance of test measurement and evaluation in Sports

Calculation of BMI and waist-hip ratio

Measurement of health related fitness

Somatotypes (endomorphymesomorphy andectomorphy

Unit-8   Fundamentals Of Anatomy Physiology And Kinesiology In Sports

Defination and importance of anatomy physiology and kinrsology

Function of skelton system classification of bones and types of joints

Properties and functions of muscles`

Function and structure of respiratory system and circulatory system

Equilibrium- dynamic and static and Centre of gravity and its application in sports

Unit -9   Psychology And Sports

Defination and importance of psychology in PE and Sports

Differentiate between growth and development

Different stages of development. Adolescent problems and their management

Unit-10   Training And Doping In Sports

Meaning and concept of sports training

Warming-up and limbering down' skill technique and style

Concept and classification of doping.prohibitedsubstances and their side effects

BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-BUSINESS STUDIES

CLASS-XI

TEACHER NAME- SAMINA

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Ch-1: Nature And Purpose Of Business

- To acquaint the history of trade and commerce in india
- Concept and characteristics of business
- Objectives of business- economic, social, individual
- Classification of business activites- industry, commerce
- Industry- meaning, types and its subgroups
- Commerce- trade, auxiliaries to trade
- Understanding business risk ,nature and its causes
- Role of profit in business

Ch-2: Forms of business organizations

- Different forms of business organizations and understand their meaning.
- Identify the concept, merits and limitations of sole proprietorship.
- To understand the concept, merits and limitations of a partnership firm.
- Understand the types of partnership on the basis of duration and on the basis of liability.
- State the need for registration of a partnership firm.
- Types of partners –active, sleeping, secret, nominal and partner by estoppels
- Understand the concept of hindu undivided family business.
- Identify and explain the concept, merits and limitations of cooperative societies.

- Understand the concept of consumers, producers, marketing, farmers, credit and housing co-operatives.
- Identify and explain the concept, merits and limitations.
- Understand the concept of private and public company and one person company.
- Understand the meaning of one person company.
- Distinguish between a private company and a public company
- Stages in formation of a company: promotion, incorporation, capital subscription, commencement
- Important documents: memorandum of association, articles of association, prospectus

Ch-3: Public, Private And Global Enterprises

- Develop an understanding of public sector and private sector enterprises
- Identify and explain the features, merits and limitations of different forms of public sector enterprises
- Forms of public sector enterprises: departmental undertakings, statutory corporations and government company

Ch-4: Business services

- Understand the meaning and types of business services.
- Understanding of different types of bank accounts - savings, current, recurring, fixed deposit and multiple option deposit account •.
- Develop an understanding of the different services provided by banks
- Understand the principles of insurance : utmost good faith, insurable interest, indemnity, contribution, doctrine of subrogation and causa proxima
- Discuss different types of insurance-life, health, fire and marine insurance

Ch-5: Emerging modes of business

- To understand the meaning of e-business.

- Scope of e-business.
- Benefits of e-business
- Distinguish between e-business from traditional business

Ch-6: Social Responsibility of business and business ethics

- To understand the concept of social responsibility
- To examine the case for social responsibility.
- Social responsibilities towards different interest groups like owners, investors, consumers, employees, government and community
- Apprecia te the role of business in environment protection.

Ch-7: Sources of business finance

- To understand the meaning, nature and importance of business finance.
- Classify the various sources of funds into owners' funds.
- State the meaning of owners' funds - equity shares, preferences share, retained earnings
- Understand the meaning of global depository receipts, american depository receipts and international depository receipts.
- To understand the meaning of borrowed funds.
- Concept of debentures, bonds, loans from financial institutions and commercial banks, trade credit
- Distinguish between owners funds and borrowed funds.

Ch-8: Small business and entrepreneurship development

- Understand the concept and need of entrepreneurship development (ed), intellectual property rights
- Need of entrepreneurship development

- Understand the process of entrepreneurship development start-up india scheme, ways to fund start-up. Intellectual property rights and entrepreneurship
- Understand the definition of small enterprises
- Discuss the role of small scale business in india with special reference to rural areas
- To know about government schemes and agencies for small scale industries: national small industries corporation (nsic) and district industrial centre (dic) with special reference to rural, backward areas

Ch-9: internal trade

- Understand the meaning and types of internal trade.
- To know about different services of wholesalers and retailers
- Large scale retailers and the features of departmental stores and chain stores

Ch-10: International trade

- Understand the concept of international trade.
- The benefit of international trade to the nation and business firms.

BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-BIOLOGY

CLASS-XI

TEACHER NAME- SAWAL SURI

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Ch-1: The living world

Learning objectives

1. All organisms exhibit some characteristics which make them living. These are- metabolism, cellular organization, growth, reproduction and response to environmental stimuli.

2. Classification is an arrangement of organisms into groups on the basis of similarities.

3. Binomial Nomenclature- The system of naming living organisms with two components- generic and specific epithet. It was proposed by Carolus Linnaeus.

4. Taxonomical hierarchy (sequence of taxonomic categories)-
   Species -> Genus -> Family->Order -> Class -> Phylum/Division -> kingdom

5. Taxonomical Aids- techniques and procedures to store information and specimens for identification and classification of organisms.

Ch 2: Biological classification

1. Five Kingdom Classification – Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae and Animalia, was proposed by R.H. Whittaker. The main criteria used for tjis classification were cell structure, body organisation, mode of nutrition and reproduction, and phylogenetic relationships.

2. Kingdom monera comprises bacteria. These may be autotrophic or heterotrophic.

3. All single celled eukaryotes are grouped under Kingdom Protista- Chrysophytes, Dinoflagellates, Euglenoids, Slime-moulds and Protozoans.

4. Members of Kingdom Fungi show a great diversity in structures and habitats. Phycomycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes and Deuteromycetes are four classes under this kingdom. Most fungi are saprophytic and show both asexual and sexual reproduction.

5. Kingdom Plantae includes all eukaryotic chlorophyll-containing organisms- Algae, bryophytes, pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms.

6. Kingdom Animalia include heterotrophic, eukaryotic, multicellular organisms lacking a cel wall.

7. Acellular organisms- viruses, viroids and lichens are not include in these five kingdoms.

Ch-3: Plant kingdom

1. Plant kingdom comprises algae, bryophytes, pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms.

2. Algae are chlorophyll bearing simple, thalloid, autotrophic and largely aquatic organisms. These are classified into three classes- Chlorophyceae, Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae.

3. Bryophytes are plants which can live in soil but are dependent on water for sexual reproduction. The bryophytes are divided into liverworts and mosses.

4. In pteridophytes, the main plant is a sporophyte which is differentiated into true root, stem and leaves. The sporophytes bear sporangia which produces spores.

5. The gymnosperms are the plants in which ovules are not enclosed by any ovary wall. After fertilization the seeds remain enclosed and these plants are called naked-seeded plants.

6. Angiosperms are the plants bearing male sex organ (stamen) and female sex organ (pistil) in a flower.

Ch-4: Animal kingdom

1. Animal kingdom consists of organisms classified into different phyla on the basis of level of organization, symmetry, cell organization, coelom, notochord etc.

2. Porifera includes multicellular animals which exhibit cellular level of organisationand has characteristic flagellated choanocytes. The Coelenterates have tentacles bear cnidoblasts.

3. The platyhelminths have flat body and exhibit bilateral symmetry. Annelids are metamerically segmented animals with a true coelom. Arthropods are characterized by the presence of jointed appendages.

4. The molluscs have soft body surrounded by an external calcareous shell. Whereas, the Echinoderms possess a spiny skin.

5. The hemichordates are worm-like marine animals. Phylum Chordata includes animals which possess a notochord either throughout or during early embryonic life.

Ch-5: Morphology Of Flowering Plants

1. Flowers exhibit a wide range of variation in shape, size, structure, mode of nutrition, life span, habit and habitat. They have a well developed root and shoot system.

2. The root system get modified for storage of food, mechanical support and respiration. The shoot system is differentiated into stem, leaves, flowers and fruits.

3. Stems and leaves are modified into different shapes and structures for performing various functions.

4. Flower is meant for sexual reproduction. They exhibit enormous variation in structure, symmetry, position of ovary etc.

5. The floral characteristics forms the basis of classification and identification of flowering plants. These features are represented as floral diagrams and floral formula.

BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-ECONOMICS

CLASS-XI

TEACHER NAME- BALWINDER KAUR

LEARNING OUTCOMES

PART-A

Statistics for Economics

Ch 1. Introduction

- Know what the subject of Economics is about
- Understand how Economics is linked with study of economic activities in consumption, production and distribution
- Understand why knowledge of Statistics can help in describing consumption, production and distribution
- Learn about some uses of Statistics in the understanding of economic activities

Ch 2. Collection of Data

- Understand the meaning and purpose of data collection
- Distinguish between primary and secondary data
- Know the mode of collection of data, distinguish between census and sample surveys
- Be familiar with the techniques of sampling
- Know about some important sources of secondary data

Ch 3. Organization of Data

- Classify the data for further statistical analysis

- Distinguish between quantitative and qualitative classification
- Prepare a frequency distribution table
- Know the technique of forming classes
- Differentiate between univariate and bivariate frequency distribution

Ch 4. Presentation of Data

- Present the data using tables
- Representing data using appropriate diagrams
- Representing data using appropriate graphs

Ch 5. Measures of Central Tendency

- Recognize and distinguish between the different types of averages
- Learn to compute different types of averages
- Develop an understanding of which type of average would be most useful in a particular situation

Ch 6. Measure of Dispersion

- Understand absolute dispersion standard deviation
- Understand relative dispersion coefficient of variation

Ch 7. Correlation

- Understand the meaning and properties of correlation
- Learn the scatter diagram
- Measure of correlation-Karl Pearson's method

Ch 8. Introduction to Index Numbers

- Learn the meaning and types of index numbers

- Understand the uses of Index Index numbers
- Inflation and Index numbers

PART-B

Introductory Microeconomics

Ch 1. Introduction

- Understand the meaning of Economics
- Distinguish between Microeconomics and macroeconomics
- Distinguish between positive and normative economics
- Understand the meaning of Economy and Understand the Central problems of an economy
- Understand the opportunity cost

Ch 2. Consumer's Equilibrium-Utility Analysis

- Learn the concept of Utility, Total Utility and Marginal Utility
- Understand the Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility
- Understand the conditions of consumer's equilibrium using Marginal Utility Analysis

Ch 3. Consumer's Equilibrium-Indifference Curve Analysis

- Understand the concept of Indifference set and Indifference curve
- Learn about the Consumer's budget
- Monotonic preferences of consumer
- Learn the consumer's Equilibrium using Indifference Curve Analysis

Ch 4. Theory of Demand

- Understand the concept of Demand

- Determinants of Demand
- Law of Demand
- Movements along Demand curve and Shifts in Demand curve

Ch 5. Price Elasticity of Demand

- Concept of price elasticity of demand
- Factors affecting price elasticity of demand
- Measurement of price elasticity of demand-percentage change method

Ch 6. Production Function and Returns to a Factor

- Meaning of production function –short run and long run
- Concept of Total product,Marginal product and Average product
- Understand Law of variable proportion

Ch 7. Concept of Cost

- Short Run costs (i) Fixed and Variable costs (ii) Average cost (iii) Marginal cost
- Relationship between AC,MC and TC

Ch 8. Concept of Revenue

- Meaning of Total Revenue, Marginal Revenue and Average Revenue
- Relationship betweenTR,MR and AR

Ch 9. Theory of Supply

- Supply, determinants of Supply
- Understand the law of supply
- Movements along a Supply curve and shifts in supply Supply curve
- Understand price elasticity of supply- meaning and measurement

Ch 10. Forms of Market and Price determination under perfect competition

- Features of Perfect competition
- Determination of Market Equilibrium and effects of shifts in demand and supply
- Understand simple Applications of Demand and Supply: Price celling , Price floor

BIBI KAULAN JI PUBLIC SCHOOL, AMRITSAR

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

CLASS-XI

TEACHER NAME- MANJU PRASHAR

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Ch: The Portrait of a Lady

1. Learn new words and phrases

2. Improve reading skills

3. Respect for the grandparents

4. Understanding between generations

Ch: we are not afraid to die

1. Face all the problems and difficulties inlife manfully.

2. Never give up hope, never give up courage

3. Keep your head in moments of distress and problems

4. Many stick when tied together become a strong bundle

Ch: landscape of the soul

1. For a spectator, painting is only a piece of art but for its painter it is his life and world

2. Show your talent

3. Art comes from inner side. It is God gifted

Ch : the ailing planet : The Green Movement role

1. Learn importance of environment

2. Plant more trees

3. Stop reckless exploitation and depletion of Earth's resources

4. Learn how to control pollution and population

Ch: Browning version

1.learn not to comment on your teacher.

2. understand the point of view of your teachers.

3. Respect your teachers.

Poem: A photograph

1. Learn time and tide wait for none.

2. Learn things in nature are unchanging and everlasting.

3. Learn things which give a lot of joy and happiness today maybe come source of sorrow and pain after sometime.

4. Photographs evoke powerful memories in US and bring about a sense of nostalgia.

Poem: The laburnum Top

1. Learn life is a process of exchange and transformation.

2. Learn if human being stop exchange of energy they are not able to survive in this planet.

Poem: voice of rain

1. Learn the role of rain in sustaining and nuturing life on earth.

2. Learn that rain is the inspiration for artists.

3. Learn that rain gives life to the earth.

4. Learn that rain purifies the atmosphere.

Poem: childhood

1. Learn that childhood cannot be regained.

2. Childhood is the innocent and grown up phases of the life.

3. Not lose childhood innocence throughout the life.

4. Learn that childhood is period of make believe.

Book - snapshot

Ch: the summer of the the beautiful white horse

1. Be Honest and truthful.

2. Don't break the trust of someone.

3. Give respect to the custom of the family.

4. Love and care for animals .

Ch: the address

1. Learn that not be greedy.

2. Don't break the trust of someone.

3. Be loyal to friends.

Ch: Ranga's Marriage

1. Learn that we should respect our elders.

2. Learn the importance of education in human life.

3. Learn that marriage must take place at the age of maturity.

4. Always respect your customs.

Ch: Albert Einstein at school

1. Learn that we should respect our teachers.

2. Understand the concept and don't cramming the content.

3. Don't do argument with the teachers.

4. Always ready to learn something new.

Ch: Mother's Day

1. Learn that we should respect our parents.

2. Spend time with the parents.

3. Help the the parents in household chores.

4. Always realises them that they are special to us.

Ch : Birth

1. Learn that sincere efforts and persistence win at last.

2. Never lose hope.

3 . Learn that be loyal to his profession.

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SUBJECT-MATHS

CLASS-XI

TEACHER NAME- MOHIT KOHLI

Learning Outcomes

Sets

After the completion of this chapter student will able to understand

- Definition of set and how to represent set via roster and set builder form
- Empty set and it how to represent it
- Types of sets finite/infinite sets and which sets are equal
- Concept of subsets and hence will learn intervals are the subset of real numbers
- What are power sets?
- Universal sets
- Venn diagrams a way to geometrical representation of universal set and its subsets
- Operations on sets for instance union and intersection of a sets
- At last applications i.e. practical examples on union and intersection of two sets

Relation and Functions

After the completion of this chapter student will able to understand

- Student will understand concept of Cartesian product of sets
- Definition of relation, domain and range of relation
- Definition of function, domain and range of functions

Trigonometry functions

After the completion of this chapter student will able to understand

- Concept of trigonometric rations in terms of right angle triangles for some acute angle
- After that broaden the concept of trigonometric ratios for some acute angle triangle to trigonometric functions to any angle(acute or obtuse)
- Trigonometric identities, graph of trigonometric functions, and period of trigonometry functions
- Trigonometry functions of sum and difference of two angles
- Sine and Cosine formulas and some practical examples of it
- Practical examples of trigonometry functions

Complex Numbers and Quadratic Equation

After the completion of this chapter student will able to understand

- Introduction and introduced the concept of complex numbers as real number fails to give solution of some polynomial equation.
- Solution of equations whose solution exist in complex numbers via , $x^2 + 1 = 0$, $x^3 + 2 = 0$
- Representation of complex number
- Conjugate and modulus of a complex number
- Operations on complex numbers
- Solution of quadratic equation

Linear Inequalities

After the completion of this chapter student will able to understand

- Introduction the concept of linear inequality
- Algebraic Solutions of Linear Inequalities in one variable and their Graphical Representation
- Graphical Solution of Linear Inequalities in Two variables
- Solution of System of Linear Inequalities in Two variables

Permutations and Combinations

After the completion of this chapter student will able to understand

- Introduce the concept of arrangement of distinct objects
- Fundamental Principal of Counting
- Introduce the concept of Permutations
- Introduce the concept of Combinations
- Difference between permutation and combination

Binomial Theorem

After the completion of this chapter student will able to understand

- Concept of Pascal triangles
- Binomial Theorem for Positive Integral Indices
- General and Middle Terms
- Application of binomial theorem

Sequences and Series

After the completion of this chapter student will able to understand

- Introduction the concept of nth elements of an object in a list of objects
- Concept of Sequences
- Series
- Some special sequence -Arithmetic Progression (A.P.)
- Geometric Progression (G.P.)
- Relationship between A.M. and G.M.
- Sum to n terms of Special Series

Straight Lines

After the completion of this chapter student will able to understand

- Formulas used to find the distance between two points, area of triangle, co linearity condition of points

- Slope of a Line

- Various Forms of the Equation of a Line

- General Equation of a Line

- Distance of a Point From a Line

- Distance between two parallel lines

Conic section

After the completion of this chapter student will able to understand

- Introduced the concept of conic section

- Equation of circle and its types

- Equation of parabola

- Equation of ellipse and various definitions related to ellipse e.g. eccentricity, latus rectum, foci etc

- Equation of hyperbola and various definitions related to hyperbola for instance eccentricity, latus rectum, foci etc

Introduction to three dimensional geometry

After the completion of this chapter student will able to understand

- Introduction to the concept of 3d

- Coordinate axes and coordinate planes in three dimensional spaces

- Distance between two points

- Section formula

Limits and derivatives

After the completion of this chapter student will able to understand

- Introduced the concept of limit

- Intuitive idea of derivatives
- Limits of trigonometry functions, polynomial functions, and rational functions
- Derivates of trigonometry functions, polynomial functions, and rational functions

Statistics

- Mean and median of ungrouped data
- Measure of dispersion
- Range of data
- Mean deviation
- Variance and standard deviation

Probability

- Introduction the concept of probability
- Sample and outcomes of an event
- Concept of random experiment
- Events and types of events(simple events, compound events, mutually disjoint events and exhaustive
- Probability of events A or B, probability of event not A

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SUBJECT-PHYSICS

CLASS-XI

TEACHER NAME- PRIYA MAHAJAN

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Unit-I: Physical world and measurement

By the end of chapter, students will be able

1. To explains that the disciplinary approach of Physics is a transition from general

   sciences.

2. To analyses the observations from the surroundings to appreciate the basic conceptual understanding of physics.

3. To promotes process-skills, problem-solving abilities and applications of concepts/content in Physics, useful in real-life situations for making Physics learning more relevant, meaningful and interesting.

4. To explains the fact that the theory and experiments go hand in hand in physics and help each other's progress.

5. To explains domains of interest in physics: macroscopic (classical physics), mesoscopic and microscopic. Also, understands the scope and excitement of physics.

6. To explains the scientific methods for developing the hypothesis, axioms, models

   and laws.

7. To analyses through examples, the connection between physics, technology and society; and physics-related technological/industrial aspects to cope up with changing demand of society committed to the use of physics,

   technology and informatics.

8. To explains the fundamental forces in nature – gravitational, electromagnetic, strong and weak nuclear forces; and unification of forces.

9. To explains the nature of fundamental laws such as conservation laws, etc.

10. To uses international system of units (SI Units), symbols, nomenclature of physical quantities and formulations; SI base and derived quantities and their units.

11. To derives methods of measurement of lengths – large as well as small; measurement of mass; and measurement of time.

12. To explains the range of lengths, masses and time intervals.

13. To explains the need of accuracy, precision, errors and uncertainties in measurement; and classify errors.

14. To explains the rules for arithmetic operations with significant figures; rounding off the digits.

15. To derives dimensional formulae and dimensional equations using the dimensions of physical quantities.

16. To applies understanding of dimensional analysis in checking the dimensional consistency of relations and deducing the relations between different physical quantities.

17. To get acquainted with the Greek alphabet; Common SI prefixes and symbols for multiples and sub- multiples; Important constants; Conversion factors; Mathematical formulae; SI derived units (expressed in SI base units); SI derived units with special names; Guidelines for using symbols for physical quantities, chemical elements and nuclides; Guidelines for using symbols for SI units etc.; Dimensional formulae of physical quantities.

Unit-II- Kinematics

By the end of chapter, students will be able

1. To define elementary concepts of differentiation and integration for describing motion.

2. To categorize motion as uniform and non-uniform motion.

3. To evaluate uniformly accelerated motion w.r.t. velocity time and position-time graphs.

4. To formulate expressions for uniformly accelerated motion using concepts of integration.

5. To understand basic concepts of scalar and vector quantities.

6. To formulate concept of addition, subtraction, resolution, rectangular components and product of vectors.

7. To analyze projectile motion with its expressions.

8. To construct knowledge of uniform circular motion in detail.

Unit-III- Law of Motion

By the end of chapter, students will be able

1. To understand and recapitulate basic concept of force, Inertia.

2. To analyze and recapitulate Newton's Laws of motion w.r.t. its application in real life situation.

3. To evaluate equilibrium of concurrent forces along with numerical.

4. To justify the need and necessity of friction in daily life.

5. To formulate concept of centripetal force along with its applications (vehicle on level circular road, vehicle on banked road)

6. To understand concept of vertical circle.

Unit-IV- Work, Energy and Power

By the end of chapter, students will be able

1. To understand concept of work done by constant and variable force.

2. To formulate expression for Kinetic energy and potential energy.

3. To analyze law of conservation of mechanical energy with different cases in real life.

4. To differentiate between conservative and non-conservative forces.

5. To construct knowledge of collisions with its expression in both elastic collision and

   inelastic collision.

Unit-V- System of Particles and Rotational Motion.

By the end of chapter, students will be able

1. To define concept of centre of mass of a body.

2. To implement concept of momentum conservation w.r.t. centre of mass motion.

3. To explain force in circular motion i.e. torque and formulate its expression in Cartesian and

   polar coordinates.

4. To apply law of conservation of angular momentum in real life situations.

5. To analyze equilibrium and its conditions for a rigid body.

6. To describe concept of moment of Inertia and its applications for geometrical objects.

7. To construct the knowledge of different concepts through various numerical.

Unit-VI- Gravitation

By the end of chapter, students will be able

1. To understand and recapitulate basic concept of gravitation and universal law of gravitation.

2. To construct knowledge of cause of gravitation by Kepler's laws.

3. To formulae expression of variation of acceleration due to gravity (due to different factors)

and its application in numerical.

4. To define escape speed and implement its application in numerical.

5. To identify various uses of satellites with its details of projections (geo-stationary and polar)

Unit-VII- Properties of Bulk Matter

By the end of chapter, students will be able

1. To define elastic behaviour of solids.

2. To explain elastic behavior by stress-strain relationship.

3. To identify various types of modulus of elasticity.

4. To justify presence of pressure due to fluid column by pascal's law and its applications.

5. To understand meaning of viscosity through stoke's law and terminal velocity.

6. To analyze different types of flow (streamlines, laminar, turbulent)

7. To understand meaning of viscosity through stoke's law and terminal velicity.

8. To construct knowledge of Bernoulli's theorem through its derivation and applications in

real life.

9. To sort different types of liquids based on nature of angle of contact.

10. To apply knowledge of surface tension to drops, bubbles and capillary rise.

11. To understand and recapitulate meaning of heat, temperature.

12. To construct knowledge of calorimetry by understanding specific heat capacity (C_p, C_v).

13. To describe and differentiate three methods of heat transfer i.e. conduction, convection and

radiation.(recapitulation)

14. To study qualitative ideas of Blackbody radiation and greenhouse effect.

Unit-VIII- Thermodynamics

By the end of chapter, students will be able

1. To understand meaning of thermodynamics.

2. To explain concept of thermal equilibrium and temperature.

3. To understand and analyze laws of theronodynamics and its applications in real life.

4. To differentiate between different process (isothermal, adiabatic, isochoric, isobaric)

Unit-IX- Behaviour of perfect gases and kinetic theory of gases.

By the end of chapter, students will be able

1. To understand perfect gas through its equation.

2. To describe kinetic theory of gases (i.e. assumptions and concept of pressure)

3. To formulate different expression i.e. rms speed, degree of freedom, mean free path

4. To analyze different laws w.r.t to kinetic theory.

Unit-X- Oscillations and Waves

By the end of chapter, students will be able

1. To define various types of motions.

2. To categorize periodic and non-periodic motion

3. To understand various terms (time period, displacement) related to periodic functions.

4. To formulate concept of SHM w.r.t. to its equations, phase.

5. To construct knowledge of SHM by its applications in loaded spring, simple pendulum.

6. To differentiate between free, forced and damped oscillations.

7. To understand basic concept of waves.

8. To compare transverse and longitudinal waves.

9. To derive relation for progressive wave.

10. To construct standing waves in strings, open and closed organ pipes.

11. To plot beats.