

## Subject Wise Syllabus (Session: 2024-25) Class – XI (Humanities)

Periodic Test		
English	Hornbill	1. The Portrait of a Lady
	Poetry	1. A Photograph
	Snapshots	1. The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse
	C.W. Skill	1. Classified Advertisements
	Grammar	1. Tense
Reading Skill	1. Unseen Passage – factual, descriptive or literary, case-based	
Maths	<p><b>1. Sets :</b> Sets and their representations. Empty set. Finite &amp; Infinite sets. Equal sets. Subsets. Subsets of the set of real numbers especially intervals (with notations). Power set. Universal set. Venn diagrams. Union and Intersection of sets. Difference of sets. Complement of a set. Properties of Complement Sets. <b>2. Relations &amp; Functions:</b> Ordered pairs, Cartesian product of sets. Number of elements in the cartesian product of two finite sets. Cartesian product of the set of reals with itself (upto <math>R \times R \times R</math>). Definition of relation, pictorial diagrams, domain, co-domain and range of a relation. Function as a special type of relation. Pictorial representation of a function, domain, co-domain &amp; range of a function. Real valued functions, domain and range of these functions, constant, identity, polynomial, rational, modulus, signum, logarithmic and greatest integer functions, with their graphs. Sum, difference, product and quotients of functions. Concept of exponential and logarithmic function.</p>	
Economics	Introductory Microeconomics (PART –B)	Unit 4: Introduction: Meaning of microeconomics and macroeconomics; positive and normative economics. What is an economy? Central problems of an economy: what, how and for whom to produce; concepts of production possibility frontier and opportunity cost.
	Statistics for Economics (PART – A)	Unit 1: Introduction: What is Economics? Meaning, scope, functions and importance of statistics in Economics
History	7. Paths to Modernization	
Geography	<p><b>Part A: Fundamentals of Physical Geography</b>  <b>Unit I: Geography As a Discipline</b>                      1. Geography As a Discipline  <b>Unit II: The Earth</b>                      2. The Origin and evolution of the earth  <b>Part B: India-Physical Environment</b>  <b>Unit I: Introduction</b>                      1. India : Location</p>	

Pol. Science	<p><b>Part A: Indian Constitution at Work</b>  <b>1. Constitution:</b> Constitution: Why and How, The Making of the Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Constitutional Amendments.  <b>Part B: Political Theory</b>  <b>8. Political Theory: An Introduction:</b> What is Politics? Politics V/s Political Theory, Importance of Political Theory.</p>
LP.	<p><b>Unit 1: Introduction to Computer System:</b> Introduction to computer and computing; evolution of computing devices, components of a Computer System and their interconnections, Input/Output devices, Computer Memory: Units of memory, types of memory – primary and secondary, data deletion, its recovery and related security concerns, Software: purpose and types – system and application software, generic and specific purpose software.</p>
Physical Education	<p><b>Unit I: Changing Trends and Careers in Physical Education</b>                      1. Concept, Aims &amp; Objectives of Physical Education                      2. Development of Physical Education in India – Post Independence                      3. Changing Trends in Sports- playing surface, wearable gear and sports equipment, technological advancements                      4. Career options in Physical Education                      5. Khelo-India Program and Fit – India Program</p>
<p><b>Max. Marks : 20</b> <b>Min. Marks : 07</b> <b>Time : 1.30 Hours</b></p>	
<p><b>Note for Exam. : Students will bring their next day's examination books and notebooks.</b></p>	

First Unit Test		
English	Hornbill	2. We're Not Afraid to Die ...
	Poetry	2. The Laburnum Top
	Snapshots	2. The Address
	C.W. Skill	1. Classified Advertisements
	Grammar	2. Clauses
Reading Skill	2. Note Making 3. Summarising	
Maths	<p><b>3. Trigonometric Functions:</b> Positive and negative angles. Measuring angles in radians &amp; in degrees and conversion from one measure to another. Definition of trigonometric functions with the help of unit circle. Truth of the identity <math>\sin^2x + \cos^2x=1</math>, for all <math>x</math>. Signs of trigonometric functions. Domain and range of trigonometric functions and their graphs. Expressing <math>\sin(x \pm y)</math> and <math>\cos(x \pm y)</math> in terms of <math>\sin x</math>, <math>\sin y</math>, <math>\cos x</math> &amp; <math>\cos y</math> and their simple applications. Deducing the identities like the following:</p> $\tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \tan y}, \cot(x \pm y) = \frac{\cot x \cot y \mp 1}{\cot y \pm \cot x} \sin \alpha \pm \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha \pm \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha \mp \beta),$ $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta) \cos \alpha - \cos \beta = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$ <p>Identities related to <math>\sin 2x</math>, <math>\cos 2x</math>, <math>\tan 2x</math>, <math>\sin 3x</math>, <math>\cos 3x</math> and <math>\tan 3x</math>.</p>	

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<b>Economics</b>	<b>Introductory Microeconomics (PART –B)</b>	<b>Unit 5: Consumer's Equilibrium and Demand:</b> Consumer's equilibrium-meaning of utility, marginal utility, law of diminishing marginal utility, conditions of consumer's equilibrium using marginal utility analysis, Indifference curve analysis of consumer's equilibrium-the consumer's budget (budget set and budget line), preferences of the consumer (indifference curve, indifference map) and conditions of consumer's equilibrium.
	<b>Statistics for Economics (PART – A)</b>	<b>Unit 2: Collection, Organisation and Presentation of data:</b> <b>Collection of data</b> - sources of data - primary and secondary; how basic data is collected, with concepts of Sampling; methods of collecting data; some important sources of secondary data: Census of India and National Sample Survey Organisation. <b>Organisation of Data:</b> Meaning and types of variables; Frequency Distribution. Presentation of Data: Tabular Presentation and Diagrammatic Presentation of Data: (i) Geometric forms (bar diagrams and pie diagrams), (ii) Frequency diagrams (histogram, polygon and ogive) and (iii) Arithmetic line graphs (time series graph).
<b>History</b>	<b>SECTION IV TOWARDS MODERNISATION Introduction timeline IV (C. 1700 to 2000)</b> <b>6. Displacing Indigenous Peoples</b>	
<b>Geography</b>	<b>Part A: Fundamentals of Physical Geography</b> <b>Unit II: The Earth</b> 3. Interior of the earth 4. Distribution of oceans and continents <b>Part B: India-Physical Environment:</b> <b>Unit II: Physiography</b> 2. Structure and Physiography <b>Part C: Geography Practical Part I</b> <b>1: Introduction to Maps</b>	
<b>Pol. Science</b>	<b>Part B: Political Theory 9. Liberty:</b> Liberty V.s Freedom, Negative and Positive Liberty. <b>10. Equality:</b> What is Equality? Significance of Equality. Various dimensions of Equality. How can we promote Equality?	
<b>I.P</b>	<b>Unit 2: Introduction to Python:</b> Basics of Python programming, Python interpreter - interactive and script mode, the structure of a program, indentation, identifiers, keywords, constants, variables, types of operators, precedence of operators, data types, mutable and immutable data types, statements, expressions, evaluation of expressions, comments, input and output statements, data type conversion, debugging.	
<b>Physical Education</b>	<b>Unit II: Olympism Value Education</b> 1. Olympism – Concept and Olympics Values (Excellence, Friendship & Respect) 2. Olympic Value Education – Joy of Effort, Fair Play, Respect for Others, Pursuit of Excellence, Balance Among Body, Will & Mind	

<b>Physical Education</b>	3. Ancient and Modern Olympics 4. Olympics - Symbols, Motto, Flag, Oath, and Anthem 5. Olympic Movement Structure - IOC, NOC, IFS, Other members <b>Unit: III Yoga</b> 1. Meaning and importance of Yoga 2. Introduction to Astanga Yoga 3. Yogic Kriyas (Shat Karma) 4. Pranayama and its types. 5. Active Lifestyle and stress management through Yoga	
	<b>Max. Marks : 20</b>	<b>Min. Marks : 07</b>
<b>Note for Exam. : Students will bring their next day's examination books and notebooks</b>		
<b>First Term Exam (+ 1st Unit Test)</b>		
<b>English</b>	<b>Hornbill</b>	3. Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues
	<b>Poetry</b>	3. The Voice of the Rain
	<b>Snapshots</b>	3. Mother's Day
	<b>C.W. Skill</b>	2. Poster
	<b>Grammar</b>	1. Gap filling (Tense, Clauses) 2. Re-ordering of sentences 3. Transformation of sentences
<b>Reading Skill</b>	1. Unseen Passage – factual, descriptive or literary, case-based 2. Note Making 3. Summarising	
<b>Maths</b>	<b>10. Straight Lines:</b> Brief recall of two dimensional geometry from earlier classes. Slope of a line and angle between two lines. Various forms of equations of a line: parallel to axis, point - slope form, slope-intercept form, two-point form, intercept form, Distance of a point from a line. <b>11. Conic Sections:</b> Sections of a cone: circles, ellipse, parabola, hyperbola, a point, a straight line and a pair of intersecting lines as a degenerated case of a conic section. Standard equations and simple properties of parabola, ellipse and hyperbola. Standard equation of a circle. <b>12. Introduction to Three -dimensional Geometry:</b> Coordinate axes and coordinate planes in three dimensions. Coordinates of a point. Distance between two points. <b>9. Sequence and Series:</b> Sequence and Series. Arithmetic progression (A. P.), arithmetic mean (A.M.) Geometric progression (G.P.), general term of a G.P., sum of $n$ terms of a G.P., infinite G.P. and its sum, geometric mean (G.M.), relation between A.M. and G.M.	
<b>Economics</b>	<b>Introductory Microeconomics (PART –B)</b>	<b>Unit 5:</b> Consumer's Equilibrium and Demand: Demand, market demand, determinants of demand, demand schedule, demand curve and its slope, movement along and shifts in the demand curve; price elasticity of demand - factors affecting price elasticity of demand; measurement of price elasticity of demand – percentage-change method and expenditure method. <b>Unit 6:</b> Producer Behaviour and Supply- Meaning of Production Function–Short-Run and Long-Run. Total Product, Average Product and Marginal Product. Returns to a Factor. Cost: Short run costs - total cost, total fixed cost, total variable cost; Average cost; Average fixed cost, average variable cost and marginal cost-meaning and their relationships.
	<b>Statistics for Economics (PART – A)</b>	<b>Unit 3:</b> Statistical Tools and Interpretation: Measures of Central Tendency- Arithmetic mean, median and mode.



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<b>History</b>	<p><b>SECTION I: EARLY SOCIETIES, Introduction, Timeline I (6 MYA to 1 BCE)</b>  <b>1. Writing and City Life</b>  <b>SECTION II: EMPIRES Introduction, Timeline II (C 100 BCE to 1300 CE),</b>  <b>2. An Empire across Three Continents</b></p>
<b>Geography</b>	<p><b>Part A: Fundamentals of Physical Geography</b>  <b>Unit IV: Climate</b>            7. Composition and structure of Atmosphere            8. Solar Radiation, Heat balance and Temperature            9. Atmospheric circulations and weather systems            10. Water in the atmosphere            11. World Climate and climate change (<i>To be tested through internal assessments in the form of project and presentation</i>)  <b>Unit V: Water (Oceans)</b>            12. Water Oceans            13. Movements of Ocean Water  <b>Part B: India-Physical Environment</b>  <b>Unit III: Climate, Vegetation and Soil</b>            4. Climate            5. Natural vegetation  <b>Unit IV: Natural Hazards and Disasters: Causes, Consequences and Management</b>            6. Natural Hazards and Disaster (<i>To be tested through internal assessments in the form of projects and presentations</i>)  <b>Part C: Geography Practical Part I</b>            4. Map projections            5. Topographical Maps</p>
<b>Pol. Science</b>	<p><b>Part A: Indian Constitution at Work</b>  <b>4. Executive:</b> What is an Executive? Different Types of Executive. Parliamentary Executive in India, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers. Permanent Executive: Bureaucracy.  <b>5. Judiciary:</b> Why do we need an Independent Judiciary? Structure of the Judiciary, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Over-reach.  <b>6. Federalism:</b> What is Federalism? Evolution &amp; Growth of the Indian Federalism: Quasi Federalism, Cooperative Federalism &amp; Competitive Federalism.  <b>Part B: Political Theory</b>  <b>13. Citizenship:</b> What is citizenship? Citizen and Citizenship, Citizen and Nation, Global Citizenship  <b>14. Nationalism</b> Nations and Nationalism, Variants of Nationalism, Nationalism, Pluralism and Multiculturalism. <b>15. Secularism</b> What is Secularism? What is Secular State? The Western and the Indian perspectives to Secularism. Salient Features of Indian Secularism.</p>
<b>I.P.</b>	<p><b>Unit 4: Database concepts and the Structured Query Language:</b> Database Concepts: Introduction to database concepts and its need, Database Management System. Relational data model: Concept of domain, tuple, relation, candidate key, primary key, alternate key Advantages of using Structured Query Language, Data Definition Language, Data Query Language and Data</p>

<b>I.P.</b>	<p>Manipulation Language, Introduction to MySQL, creating a database using MySQL, Data Types: Data Definition: CREATE DATABASE, CREATE TABLE, DROP, ALTER, Data Query: SELECT, FROM, WHERE with relational operators, BETWEEN, logical operators, IS NULL, IS NOT NULL, Data Manipulation: INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE</p>	
<b>Physical Education</b>	<p><b>Unit VII: Fundamentals of Anatomy, Physiology in Sports</b>            1. Definition and importance of Anatomy and Physiology in Exercise and Sports.            2. Functions of Skeletal System, Classification of Bones, and Types of Joints.            3. Properties and Functions of Muscles.            4. Structure and Functions of Circulatory System and Heart.            5. Structure and Functions of Respiratory System.  <b>Unit VIII: Fundamentals Of Kinesiology And Biomechanics in Sports</b>            1. Definition and Importance of Kinesiology and Biomechanics in Sports.            2. Principles of Biomechanics            3. Kinetics and Kinematics in Sports            4. Types of Body Movements - Flexion, Extension, Abduction, Adduction, Rotation, Circumduction, Supination &amp; Pronation            5. Axis and Planes – Concept and its application in body movements</p>	
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<b>Time : 1.30 Hours</b>		
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<b>Second Term Exam (+1st Unit+ 1st Term + 2nd Unit)</b>		
<b>English</b>	<b>Hornbill</b>	5. Silk Road
	<b>Poetry</b>	5. Father to Son
	<b>Snapshots</b>	5. The Tale of Melon City
	<b>C.W. Skill</b>	4. Debate
	<b>Grammar</b>	1. Tenses 2. Clauses 3. Gap filling 4. Reordering of sentences 5. Transformation of sentences
	<b>Reading Skill</b>	1. Unseen Passage – factual, descriptive or literary, case-based 2. Note Making 3. Summarising
<b>Maths</b>	<p><b>15. Statistics:</b> Measures of dispersion; range, mean deviation, variance and standard deviation of ungrouped/grouped data. <b>16. Probability:</b> Events; occurrence of events, 'not', 'and' and 'or' events, exhaustive events, mutually exclusive events, Axiomatic (set theoretic) probability, connections with other theories of earlier classes. Probability of an event, probability of 'not', 'and' and 'or' events.</p>	
<b>Economics</b>	<b>Introductory Microeconomics (PART –A)</b>	<b>Unit 7: Forms of Market and Price Determination under Perfect Competition with simple applications:</b> Perfect competition - Features; Determination of market equilibrium and effects of shifts in demand and supply. Simple Applications of Demand and Supply: Price ceiling, price floor.
	<b>Statistics for Economics (PART – B)</b>	<b>Unit 3: Statistical Tools and Interpretation:</b> Correlation – meaning and properties, scatter diagram; Measures of correlation - Karl Pearson's method (two variables ungrouped data) Spearman's rank correlation. Introduction to Index Numbers - meaning, types - wholesale price index, consumer price index and index of industrial production, uses of index numbers; Inflation and index numbers, Simple Aggregative method.

