

**Revised PHYSICS**  
**Class XI (Code N. 042)**  
**(2020-21)**

Senior Secondary stage of school education is a stage of transition from general education to discipline-based focus on curriculum. The present updated syllabus keeps in view the rigour and depth of disciplinary approach as well as the comprehension level of learners. Due care has also been taken that the syllabus is comparable to the international standards. Salient features of the syllabus include:

- Emphasis on basic conceptual understanding of the content.
- Emphasis on use of SI units, symbols, nomenclature of physical quantities and formulations as per international standards.
- Providing logical sequencing of units of the subject matter and proper placement of concepts with their linkage for better learning.
- Reducing the curriculum load by eliminating overlapping of concepts/content within the discipline and other disciplines.
- Promotion of process-skills, problem-solving abilities and applications of Physics concepts.

**Besides, the syllabus also attempts to**

- Strengthen the concepts developed at the secondary stage to provide firm foundation for further learning in the subject.
- Expose the learners to different processes used in Physics-related industrial and technological applications.
- Develop process-skills and experimental, observational, manipulative, decision making and investigatory skills in the learners.
- Promote problem solving abilities and creative thinking in learners.
- Develop conceptual competence in the learners and make them realize and appreciate the interface of Physics with other disciplines.

**PHYSICS (Code No. 042)**  
**COURSE STRUCTURE**  
**Class XI – 2020-21 (Theory)**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Max Marks: 70**

		No. of Periods	Marks
Unit-I	Physical World and Measurement	6	23
	Chapter-1: Physical World		
	Chapter-2: Units and Measurements		
Unit-II	Kinematics	16	
	Chapter-3: Motion in a Straight Line		
	Chapter-4: Motion in a Plane		
Unit-III	Laws of Motion	10	
	Chapter-5: Laws of Motion		
Unit-IV	Work, Energy and Power	12	
	Chapter-6: Work, Energy and Power		
Unit-V	Motion of System of Particles and Rigid Body	16	
	Chapter-7: System of Particles and Rotational Motion		
Unit-VI	Gravitation	8	
	Chapter-8: Gravitation		
Unit-VII	Properties of Bulk Matter	22	20
	Chapter-9: Mechanical Properties of Solids		
	Chapter-10: Mechanical Properties of Fluids		
	Chapter-11: Thermal Properties of Matter		
Unit-VIII	Thermodynamics	10	
	Chapter-12: Thermodynamics		
Unit-IX	Behaviour of Perfect Gases and Kinetic Theory of Gases	08	
	Chapter-13: Kinetic Theory		
Unit-X	Oscillations and Waves	23	
	Chapter-14: Oscillations		
	Chapter-15: Waves		
Total		131	70

**Unit I: Physical World and Measurement****6 Periods****Chapter–1: Physical World**

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

(To be discussed as a part of Introduction and integrated with other topics)

**Chapter–2: 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.

**Unit II: Kinematics****16 Periods****Chapter–3: 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).

**Chapter–4: 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.

**Unit III: Laws of Motion****10 Periods****Chapter–5: 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).

**Unit IV: Work, Energy and Power****12 Periods****Chapter–6: 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.

**Unit V: Motion of System of Particles and Rigid Body****16 Periods****Chapter–7: 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).

## **Unit VI: Gravitation**

**8 Periods**

### **Chapter–8: 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, Geo-stationary satellites.

## **Unit VII: Properties of Bulk Matter**

**22 Periods**

### **Chapter–9: Mechanical Properties of Solids**

Stress-strain relationship, Hooke's law, Young's modulus, bulk modulus

### **Chapter–10: 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.

### **Chapter–11: 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, Wein's displacement Law, Stefan's law, Greenhouse effect.

## **Unit VIII: Thermodynamics**

**10 Periods**

### **Chapter–12: 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

## **Unit IX: Behaviour of Perfect Gases and Kinetic Theory of Gases 08 Periods**

### **Chapter–13: 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 equi-partition of energy (statement only) and application to specific heat capacities of gases; concept of mean free path, Avogadro's number.

## **Unit X: Oscillations and Waves**

**23 Periods**

### **Chapter–14: 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.

### **Chapter–15: 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

## PRACTICALS

**Total Periods: 32**

The record, to be submitted by the students, at the time of their annual examination, has to include:

Record of at least **8** Experiments **4** from each section, to be performed by the students

Record of at least 6 Activities [with 3 each from section A and section B], to be demonstrated by teacher.

## EVALUATION SCHEME

**Time Allowed: Three hours**

**Max. Marks: 30**

Two experiments one from each section	<b>(8+8)Marks</b>
Practical record (experiment and activities)	<b>7Marks</b>
Viva on experiments, and activities	<b>7 Marks</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 Marks</b>

## SECTION–A

### Experiments

- 1.To measure diameter of a small spherical/cylindrical body and to measure internal diameter and depth of a given beaker/calorimeter using Vernier Callipers and hence find its volume.
- 2.To measure diameter of a given wire and thickness of a given sheet using screw gauge.

**OR**

To determine volume of an irregular lamina using screw gauge.

- 3.To determine radius of curvature of a given spherical surface by a spherometer.
- 4.To determine the mass of two different objects using a beam balance.
- 5.To find the weight of a given body using parallelogram law of vectors.

6. Using a simple pendulum, plot its  $L-T^2$  graph and use it to find the effective length of second's pendulum.

**OR**

To study variation of time period of a simple pendulum of a given length by taking bobs of same size but different masses and interpret the result.

7. To study the relationship between force of limiting friction and normal reaction and to find the co-efficient of friction between a block and a horizontal surface.

**OR**

To find the downward force, along an inclined plane, acting on a roller due to gravitational pull of the earth and study its relationship with the angle of inclination  $\theta$  by plotting graph between force and  $\sin \theta$ .

**Activities**

1. To make a paper scale of given least count, e.g., 0.2cm, 0.5 cm.
2. To determine mass of a given body using a metre scale by principle of moments.
3. To plot a graph for a given set of data, with proper choice of scales and error bars.
4. To measure the force of limiting friction for rolling of a roller on a horizontal plane.
5. To study the variation in range of a projectile with angle of projection.
6. To study the conservation of energy of a ball rolling down on an inclined plane (using a double inclined plane).
7. To study dissipation of energy of a simple pendulum by plotting a graph between square of amplitude and time.



## SECTION-B

### Experiments

1. To determine Young's modulus of elasticity of the material of a given wire.

**OR**

To find the force constant of a helical spring by plotting a graph between load and extension.

1. To study the variation in volume with pressure for a sample of air at constant temperature by plotting graphs between P and V, and between P and  $1/V$ .
2. To determine the surface tension of water by capillary rise method.

**OR**

To determine the coefficient of viscosity of a given viscous liquid by measuring terminal velocity of a given spherical body.

3. To study the relationship between the temperature of a hot body and time by plotting a cooling curve.
4. To determine specific heat capacity of a given solid by method of mixtures.
5. To study the relation between frequency and length of a given wire under constant tension using sonometer.

**OR**

To study the relation between the length of a given wire and tension for constant frequency using sonometer.

7. To find the speed of sound in air at room temperature using a resonance tube by two resonance positions.

### Activities

1. To observe change of state and plot a cooling curve for molten wax.
2. To observe and explain the effect of heating on a bi-metallic strip.

## **Practical Examination for Visually Impaired Students Class XI**

**Note:** Same Evaluation scheme and general guidelines for visually impaired students as given for Class XII may be followed.

### **A. Items for Identification/Familiarity of the apparatus for assessment in practicals (All experiments)**

Spherical ball, Cylindrical objects, vernier calipers, beaker, calorimeter, Screw gauge, wire, Beam balance, spring balance, weight box, gram and milligram weights, forceps, Parallelogram law of vectors apparatus, pulleys and pans used in the same 'weights' used, Bob and string used in a simple pendulum, meter scale, split cork, suspension arrangement, stop clock/stop watch, Helical spring, suspension arrangement used, weights, arrangement used for measuring extension, Sonometer, Wedges, pan and pulley used in it, 'weights' Tuning Fork, Meter scale, Beam balance, Weight box, gram and milligram weights, forceps, Resonance Tube, Tuning Fork, Meter scale, Flask/Beaker used for adding water.

### **B. List of Practicals**

1. To measure diameter of a small spherical/cylindrical body using vernier calipers.
2. To measure the internal diameter and depth of a given beaker/calorimeter using vernier calipers and hence find its volume.
3. To measure diameter of given wire using screw gauge.
4. To measure thickness of a given sheet using screw gauge.

5. To determine the mass of a given object using a beam balance.
6. To find the weight of given body using the parallelogram law of vectors.
7. Using a simple pendulum plot  $L-T$  and  $L-T^2$  graphs. Hence find the effective length of second's pendulum using appropriate length values.
8. To find the force constant of given helical spring by plotting a graph between load and extension.
9. (i) To study the relation between frequency and length of a given wire under constant tension using a sonometer.  
(ii) To study the relation between the length of a given wire and tension, for constant frequency, using a sonometer.
10. To find the speed of sound in air, at room temperature, using a resonance tube, by observing the two resonance positions.

**Note:** The above practicals may be carried out in an experiential manner rather than recording observations.

**Prescribed Books:**

1. Physics Part-I, Textbook for Class XI, Published by NCERT
2. Physics Part-II, Textbook for Class XI, Published by NCERT
3. Laboratory Manual of Physics, Class XI Published by NCERT
4. The list of other related books and manuals brought out by NCERT  
(consider multimedia also).

- The written test will be of 30 minutes duration.
- The question paper given to the students should be legibly typed. It should contain a total of 15 practical skill based very short answer type questions. A student would be required to answer any 10 questions.
- A writer may be allowed to such students as per CBSE examination rules.
- All questions included in the question papers should be related to the listed practicals. Every question should require about two minutes to be answered.
- These students are also required to maintain a practical file. A student is expected to record at least five of the listed experiments as per the specific instructions for each subject. These practicals should be duly checked and signed by the internal examiner.
- The format of writing any experiment in the practical file should include aim, apparatus required, simple theory, procedure, related practical skills, precautions etc.
- Questions may be generated jointly by the external/internal examiners and used for assessment.
- The viva questions may include questions based on basic theory/principle/concept, apparatus/ materials/chemicals required, procedure, precautions, sources of error

## **Class XII**

### **A. Items for Identification/ familiarity with the apparatus for assessment in practicals (All experiments)**

Meter scale, general shape of the voltmeter/ammeter, battery/power supply, connecting wires, standard resistances, connecting wires, voltmeter/ammeter, meter bridge, screw gauge, jockey Galvanometer, Resistance Box, standard Resistance, connecting wires, Potentiometer, jockey, Galvanometer, Leclanche cell, Daniell cell [simple distinction between the two vis-à-vis their outer (glass and copper) containers], rheostat connecting wires, Galvanometer, resistance box, Plug-in and tapping keys, connecting wires battery/power supply, Diode, Resistor (Wire-wound or carbon ones with two wires connected to two ends), capacitors (one or two types), Inductors, Simple electric/electronic bell, battery/power supply, Plug-in and tapping keys, Convex lens, concave lens, convex mirror, concave mirror, Core/hollow wooden cylinder, insulated

wire, ferromagnetic rod, Transformer core, insulated wire.

## **B. List of Practicals**

1. To determine the resistance per cm of a given wire by plotting a graph between voltage and current.
2. To verify the laws of combination (series/parallel combination) of resistances by Ohm's law.
3. To find the resistance of a given wire / standard resistor using a meter bridge.
4. To compare the e.m.f of two given primary cells using a potentiometer.
5. To determine the resistance of a galvanometer by half deflection method.
6. To identify a resistor, capacitor, inductor and diode from a mixed collection of such items.
7. To observe the difference between
  - (i) a convex lens and a concave lens
  - (ii) a convex mirror and a concave mirror and to estimate the likely difference between the power of two given convex /concave lenses.
8. To design an inductor coil and to know the effect of
  - (i) change in the number of turns
  - (ii) Introduction of ferromagnetic material as its core material on the inductance of the coil.
9. To design a (i) step up (ii) step down transformer on a given core and know the relation between its input and output voltages.

**Note:** The above practicals may be carried out in an experiential manner rather than recording observations.

## **Prescribed Books:**

1. Physics, Class XI, Part -I and II, Published by NCERT.
2. Physics, Class XII, Part -I and II, Published by NCERT.
3. Laboratory Manual of Physics for class XII Published by NCERT.
4. The list of other related books and manuals brought out by NCERT (consider multimedia also).

## QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

Theory (Class: XI/XII)

Maximum Marks: 70

Duration: 3 hrs.

S	Typology of Questions	Total Marks	Approximate Percentage
1	<b>Remembering:</b> Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers. <b>Understanding:</b> Demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas	27	38 %
2	<b>Applying:</b> Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.	22	32%
3	<b>Analysing :</b> Examine and break information into parts by identifying motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations <b>Evaluating :</b> Present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria. <b>Creating:</b> Compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.	21	30%
	Total Marks	70	100

**Practical: 30 Marks**

**Note:**

1. **Internal Choice:** *There is no overall choice in the paper. However, there will be at least 33% internal choice.*
2. *The above template is only a sample. Suitable internal variations may be made for generating similar templates keeping the overall weightage to different form of questions and typology of questions same.*