ENGLISH LANGUAGE SYLLABUS FOR CLASS XI-2026-27

Half Yearly----April- September (2026)

(i)Composition Writing

(ii)Directed Writing – Feature Article, Report Writing, (An incident, an event) Book Review, Newspaper Report

(iii)Proposal Writing

(iv)Grammar Structure- Do as Directed, Prepositions, Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the Verb.

(v)Comprehension Passage- Vocabulary, Question & Answers & Precis Writing.

Second Term-October (2026)-February (2027)

(i)Composition Writing

(ii)Directed Writing - Speech Writing, Blog Writing

(iii)Proposal Writing

(iv)Grammar Structure- (Same as Half Yearly Syllabus)

(v)Comprehension Passage- (Same as Half Yearly Syllabus)

(Final Term Syllabus will also include the Half Yearly Syllabus)

08/4/2026

Teacher's Signature

Principal's Signature

XI -A&B Amita Saksena

XI -C Calista

ENGLISH LITERATURE SYLLABUS FOR CLASS XI-(2026-27)

Half Yearly—(April—September,2026)

(i)Drama- Macbeth- Act I- Scenes 1 to 7 and Act II -Scenes 1&2

(ii)Prose (Prism)- 1. A Living God

2.Advice to Youth

3. The Paper Menagerie

(iii)Poetry (Rhapsody) 1. Abhisara -the Tryst

2.Why I like the Hospital

3.Sonnet-116

Final Term -October (2026)-February (2027)

(i) Drama-Macbeth- Act II, Scenes 3&4, Act III, Scenes 1to 6

(ii)Prose (Prism) -1. The Great Automatic Grammatizator

2.Thank you Ma'am

(iii)Poem (Rhapsody)-1. Death of a Naturalist

2.Strange Meeting

(Final term Syllabus will also include the Half Yearly)

08/04/2026

Teacher's Signature **Principal's Signature**

XI-A&B---Sunita Saksena

XI-C---Celesta

MATHEMATICS SYLLABUS (2026-2027)

Class 11

Half Yearly Examination

- Trigonometry
  (Angles and Arc Lengths , Trigonometrical Functions , Compound and Multiple Angles)
- Algebra
  (Complex Numbers , Quadratic Equations , Inequalities , Permutations and Combinations , Binomial Theorem , Sequence and Series)
- Sets , Relations and Functions

Final Examination

- Calculus
  (Limits , Differentiation)
- Coordinate Geometry
  (Straight Line , Circle , Conic Section , 3-D Geometry)
- Statistics
- Probability

NOTE – Syllabus of Half Yearly Examination is also included .

Brijesh Singh
16/04/2026

WEIGHTAGE OF MARKS (MATHEMATICS - CLASS 11)

Half Yearly Examination

Topics (80 Marks)	Weightage
Sets , Relations and Functions , Trigonometry	32Marks
Algebra	48Marks

Final Examination

Topics (80 Marks)	Weightage
Sets , Relations and Functions, Trigonometry	18 Marks
Algebra	26 Marks
Coordinate Geometry	20 Marks
Calculus	8 Marks
Statistics and Probability	8 Marks

16/04/2026

PAPER PATTERN (MATHEMATICS – CLASS 11)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

- The question paper consists of 20 questions and four sections : A , B , C and D. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A comprises of very short answer questions of 1 mark each.
- Section B consists of short answer questions of 2 marks each.
- Section C consists of moderately long answer questions of 3 marks each.
- Section D consists of long answer questions of 5 marks each.
- Internal choices have been provided in three questions, each in Sections B,C and D

Section A – 20 Marks

Question 1 **each [1]**

In subparts (i) to (xvii) choose the correct options and in subparts (xviii) to (xx), answer the questions as instructed.

Section B – 14 Marks

Question 2 **to** **Question 8** **each [2]**

Section C – 21 Marks

Question 9 **to** **Question 15** **each [3]**

Section D – 25 Marks

Question 16 **to** **Question 20** **each [5]**

16/04/2026

Class – XIth Chemistry
Half Yearly Syllabus

1. Some Basic Concepts of Chemistry
2. Structure of Atom
3. Classification of Elements and Periodicity in Properties
4. Redox Reactions
5. Organic Chemistry

Annual Examination

1. Hydrocarbons
2. Equilibrium
3. Chemical Thermodynamics
4. Chemical Bonding and Molecular Structure
   -including Half Yearly Syllabus

XI A
XI B

09/04/2022

SYLLABUS BIOLOGY (2026-27)
CLASS XI

BOOK: Srijan Biology for I.S.C. schools- Veer Bala Rastogi (Srijan Publishers: Volume I)

FIRST TERM

1)The Living World
2)Morphology of a Flower
3)Virus
4)Plant Growth and Development
5)Kingdom: Monera
6)Kingdom:Protista
7)Kingdom:Fungi
8)Body fluids and Circulation
9)Cell Cycle and Cell division
10)Chemical Co-ordination and Integration
11)Breathing and exchange of gases
12)Plant kingdom(Algae,Bryophyta,Pteridophyta,Gymnosperms.)
13)List of scientists and abbreviations (20 each)

SECOND TEEM

14)Morphology and Modifications of Root, Stem , Leaf
15)Anatomy of Flowering plants- Plant tissues
16)Structural organisation in animals-(Frog)
17) Animal Kingdom(Non Chordata, Chordata)
18)Cell- The unit of life
19) Biomolecules
20)Photosynthesis in higher Plants
21)Respiration in plants
22) Excretory products and their elimination
23)Locomotion and Movement
24) Neural Control and co- ordination
25) Complete list of Abbreviations and Scientists.

14/04/26

class - XI A

7/4/26

Note : Entire First and Second terms to be included for the final examination.

ACADEMIC YEAR 2026-2027
COMPUTER SCIENCE
CLASS XI
SYLLABUS
HALF YEARLY EXAMNATIONS

- Revision of Class X Programming

Numbers Representation of numbers in different bases and interconversion between them (e.g. binary, octal, decimal, hexadecimal). Addition and subtraction operations for numbers in different bases. Introduce the positional system of representing numbers and the concept of a base. Discuss the conversion of representations between different bases using English or pseudo code. These algorithms are also good examples for defining different functions in a class modelling numbers (when programming is discussed). For addition and subtraction (1's complement and 2's complement) use the analogy with decimal numbers, emphasize how carry works (this will be useful later when binary adders are discussed).

2. Encodings

(a) Binary encodings for integers and real numbers using a finite number of bits (sign magnitude, 2's complement, mantissa exponent notation). Signed, unsigned numbers, least and most significant bits. Sign-magnitude representation and its shortcomings (two representations for 0, addition requires extra step); two's-complement representation. Operations (arithmetic, logical, shift), discuss the basic algorithms used for the arithmetic operations. Floating point representation: normalized scientific notation, mantissa-exponent representation, binary point (discuss trade-off between size of mantissa and exponent). Single and double precision.

(b) Characters and their encodings (e.g. ASCII, ISCII, Unicode). Discuss the limitations of the ASCII code in representing characters of other languages. Discuss the Unicode representation for the local language. Java uses Unicode, so strings in the local language can be used (they can be displayed if fonts are available) – a simple table lookup for local language equivalents for Latin (i.e. English) character strings may be done.

3. Propositional logic, Hardware implementation, Arithmetic operations (a) Propositional logic, well-formed formulae, truth values and interpretation of well formed formulae, truth tables. Propositional variables; the common logical connectives ((not)(negation), ∧ (and)(conjunction), ∨ (or)(disjunction), ⇒ (implication), ⇔ (equivalence)); definition of a well-formed formula (wff); representation of simple word problems as wff (this can be used for motivation); the values true and false; interpretation of a wff; truth tables; satisfiable, unsatisfiable and valid formulae. (b) Logic and hardware, basic gates (AND, NOT, OR) and their universality, other gates (NAND, NOR, XOR, XNOR), half adder, full adder. Show how the logic in (a) above can be realized in hardware in the form of gates. These gates can then be combined to implement the basic operations for arithmetic. Tie up with the arithmetic operations on integers discussed earlier in 2 (a).

08/04/2026

The programming element in the syllabus is aimed at algorithmic problem solving and not merely rote learning of Java syntax. The Java version used should be 5.0 or later. For programming, the students can use any text editor and the javac and java programs or any other development environment: for example, BlueJ, Eclipse, NetBeans etc. BlueJ is strongly recommended for its simplicity, ease of use and because it is very well suited for an 'objects first' approach.

4. Introduction to Object Oriented Programming using Java Note that topics 5 to 12 should be introduced almost simultaneously along with Classes and their definitions.

5. Objects

(a) Objects as data (attributes) + behaviour (methods or methods); object as an instance of a class. Difference between object and class should be made very clear. BlueJ (www.bluej.org) and Greenfoot (www.greenfoot.org) can be used for this purpose.

(b) Analysis of some real-world programming examples in terms of objects and classes. Use simple examples like a calculator, date, number etc. to illustrate how they can be treated as objects that behave in certain well-defined ways and how the interface provides a way to access behaviour. Illustrate behaviour changes by adding new methods, deleting old methods or modifying existing methods.

(c) Basic concept of a virtual machine; Java Virtual Machine (JVM); compilation and execution of Java programs (the javac and java programs). The JVM is a machine but built as a program and not through hardware. Therefore it is called a virtual machine. To run, JVM machine language programs require an interpreter. The advantage is that such JVM machine language programs (.class files) are portable and can run on any machine that has the java program.

(d) Compile time and run time errors; basic concept of an exception, the Exception class, try-catch, throw, throws and finally. Differentiate between compile time and run time errors. Run time errors crash the program. Recovery is possible by the use of exceptions. Explain how an exception object is created and passed up until a matching catch is found. This behaviour is different from the one where a value is returned by a deeply nested method call.

6. Primitive values, Wrapper classes, Types and casting Primitive values and types: byte, int, short, long, float, double, boolean, char. Corresponding wrapper classes for each primitive type. Class as type of the object. Class as mechanism for user defined types. Changing types through user defined casting and automatic type coercion for some primitive types. 270 Ideally, everything should be a class; primitive types are defined for efficiency reasons; each primitive type has a corresponding wrapper class. Classes as user defined types. In some cases types are changed by automatic coercion or casting – e.g. mixed type expressions. However, casting in general is not a good idea and should be avoided, if possible.

7. Variables, Expressions Variables as names for values; named constants (final), expressions (arithmetic and logical) and their evaluation (operators, associativity, precedence). Assignment operation; difference between left-hand side and right-hand side of assignment. Variables denote values; variables are already defined as attributes in classes; variables have types that constrain

the values it can denote. Difference between variables denoting primitive values and object values – variables denoting objects are references to those objects. The assignment operator = is special. The variable on the LHS of = denotes the memory location while the same variable on the RHS denotes the contents of the location e.g. i=i+2. NOTE: Library functions for solving expressions may be used as and when required.

8. Statements, Scope Statements; conditional (if, if else, if else if, switch case) ternary operator, looping (for, while, do while), continue, break; grouping statements in blocks, scope and visibility of variables. Describe the semantics of the conditional and looping statements in detail. Evaluation of the condition in conditional statements. Nesting of blocks. Variables with block scope, method scope, class scope. Visibility rules when variables with the same name are defined in different scopes.

9. Methods and Constructors Methods and Constructors (as abstractions for complex user defined operations on objects), methods as mechanisms for side effects; formal arguments and actual arguments in methods; different behaviour of primitive and object arguments. Static methods and variables. The this operator. Examples of algorithmic problem solving using methods (number problems, finding roots of algebraic equations etc.). Methods are like complex operations where the object is implicitly the first argument. Operator this denotes the current object. Methods typically return values. Illustrate the difference between primitive values and object values as arguments (changes made inside methods persist after the call for object values). Static definitions as class variables and class methods visible and shared by all instances. Need for static methods and variables. Introduce the main method – needed to begin execution. Constructor as a special kind of method; the new operator; multiple constructors with different argument structures; constructor returns a reference to the object.

10. Arrays, Strings Structured data types – arrays (single and multidimensional), strings. Example algorithms that use structured data types (searching, finding maximum/minimum, sorting techniques, solving systems of linear equations, substring, concatenation, length, access to char in string, etc.). Storing many data elements of the same type requires structured data types – like arrays. Access in arrays is constant time and does not depend on the number of elements. Sorting techniques (bubble, selection, insertion), Structured data types can be defined by classes – String. Introduce the Java library String class and the basic operations on strings (accessing individual characters, various substring operations, concatenation, replacement, index of operations).

FINAL EXAMINATION SYLLABUS

Revision of the Programming Section covered till half yearly examinations and following:

11. Basic input/output Data File Handling (Binary and Text)

(a) Basic input/output using Scanner and Printer classes. Input/output exceptions. Tokens in an input stream, concept of whitespace, extracting tokens from an input stream (String Tokenizer class). The Scanner class can be used for input of various types of data (e.g. int, float, char etc.) from the standard input stream. Similarly, the Printer class handles output. Only basic input and output using these classes should be covered. 271 Discuss the concept of a token (a delimited

continuous stream of characters that is meaningful in the application program – e.g. words in a sentence where the delimiter is the blank character). This naturally leads to the idea of delimiters and in particular whitespace and user defined characters as delimiters. As an example show how the StringTokenizer class allows one to extract a sequence of tokens from a string with user defined delimiters.

(b) Data File Handling. Need for Data file, Input Stream, Output Stream, Byte Stream (FileInputStream and FileOutputStream), Character Stream (FileReader, FileWriter), OperationsCreation, Reading, Writing, Appending, and Searching.

Introduction to Python

(a) Installation and IDE

Source : www.python.org

IDE : IDLE, Pycharm, VScode, spyder, Jupyter

(b) Fundamentals of Python programming

Easy to use and learn, simple syntax, Open Source, Large Standard Library, Dynamically Typed, Large

Community Support, Portable, Platform Independent, Interpreter based.

Execution modes - interactive mode and script mode, Python character set, tokens (keyword, identifier,

literal, operator, punctuator), variables, concept of l-value and r-value, use of comments.

(c) Data types

Number(integer, floating point, complex), boolean, sequence(string, list, tuple), None,

Mapping(dictionary), mutable and immutable data types.

(d) Data processing in Python

Accepting data as input from the console and displaying output. Errors- syntax errors, logical errors,

and run-time errors

(e) Operators and expressions

Forms of operators, Expressions, Statements and Type conversions

Forms of operators (Unary, binary, ternary) , Arithmetic operators (+, - , *, **, /, //,%) Relational

operators (> , <, >=, <=, ==, !=), Logical operators(and, or, not), Assignment operators (=) ,

Augmented assignment operators(+=, -=, *=, /=,%=,//=, **=), Identity operators (is, is not),

membership operators (in, not in), Python expressions/statement, evaluation of the expressions involving

the operators, type conversion, precedence of operators, type-conversion (explicit and implicit

conversion)

(f) Flow of control

Introduction of programming constructs, use of indentation, sequential flow, conditional and iterative flow

Conditional statements (if, if-else, if-elif-else), Iterative Statement(for loop, range(), while loop), break and continue statements, nested loop.

13. Trends in computing and ethical issues

(a) Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality.

(b) Cyber Security, privacy, netiquette, spam, phishing, Digital arrest.

(c) Intellectual property, Software copyright and patents and Free Software Foundation.

Intellectual property and corresponding laws and rights, software as intellectual property.

Software copyright and patents and the difference between the two; trademarks; software licensing and piracy. free Software Foundation and its position on software, Open Source Software, various types of licensing (e.g. GPL, BSD).

Brief understanding of the above , the social impact and ethical issues should be discussed and debated

in class. The important thing is for students to realise that these are complex issues and there are multiple points of view on many of them and there is no single 'correct' or 'right' view.

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08/04/2026

PHYSICAL EDUCATION (2026-27)

CLASS - X1

Ist Term Exam (Half Yearly Exam)

Section- A

Chapter 1 – Concept of Physical Education

Chapter 2 – Individual Aspects and Group Dynamics

Chapter 3 – Effects of Physical Exercise on Human Body Systems

Section- B

1. Badminton
2. Cricket
3. Football
4. Basketball

II$_{nd}$ Term Exam (Annual Exam)

Section- A

Chapter 1 - Concept of Physical Education

Chapter 2 - Individual Aspects and Group Dynamics

Chapter 3 – Effects of Physical Exercise on Human Body Systems

Chapter 4 – Nutrition, Weight Control & Exercise

Chapter 5 – Physical Fitness & Wellness

Chapter 6 – Games & Sports- A Global Perspective

Section- B

1. Badminton
2. Cricket
3. Football
4. Basketball

11/04/2026

Class XI
Syllabus-2026-27
Business Studies

(MM: 80) Weightage

Half Yearly Examination

1. Classification of Human Activities: Economic & Non-economic	10
2. Nature & objectives of business	
3. Classification of business activities	
4. Introduction to Business organisation	03
5. Sole trader	06
6. Partnership	
7. Joint stock company	06
8. Formation of a company	
9. Public enterprises	04
10. Co-operative organisation	06
11. Social responsibility of business & business ethics	

1. E-business and outsourcing	04
2. Stock exchange	06
3. Wholesale trade	10
4. Retail trade	
5. Documents used in home trade	
6. Chambers of commerce & industry	04
7. Nature & scope of foreign trade	06
8. Types of Companies	

Final Examination

1. Export trade	08
2. Import trade	
3. World trade organisation	02
4. Business risk & insurance	08
5. Types of insurance	

Note: Syllabus of half yearly examination is also included. Above weightaage is only for Annual examination.

L. William

Class XI

Syllabus- 2026-27

Accountancy

(MM: 80) Weightage

Half Yearly Examination

1.	Introduction to accounting	10
2.	Basics accounting terms	
3.	Generally accepted accounting principles and basics accounting concept	
4.	International financial reporting standard (IFRS)	
5.	Accounting Equation	
6.	Bases of Accounting	
7.	Journal	12
8.	Sub division of journal	
9.	Ledger	
10.	Cash Book & Petty Cash book	08
11.	Depreciation	08
12.	Trial balance	04
13.	Non-trading organisation	12

Final Examination

14.	Bills of Exchange	06
15.	Bank reconciliation statement	04
16.	Rectification of errors	04
17.	Provision & reserve	
18.	Final accounts without adjustments	12
19.	Final accounts with adjustments	

Note: Syllabus of half yearly examination is also included. Above weightaage is only for Annual examination.

L. William

08/04/2026

Term – wise Syllabus for Economics(2026-27)

Class – XI

Term I (Half-yearly)

1. Definitions of Economics
2. Basic concepts of Economics
3. Basic Problems of Economics
4. Types of Economies
5. Solutions to basic Problems of different Economies
6. Problems of Poverty in India
7. Definition, Scope, and importance of Statistics
8. Collection, organization, presentation of Data
9. Measures of Central Value (mean, median, mode)
10. Measures of Dispersion (Quartile deviation)
11. Economic Growth and Development
12. Parameters of Development
13. Sustainable development

Term II (Finals)

14. Planning and Economic Development in India
15. Indian Economy Post – Liberalization
16. Structural changes in Indian Economy after Liberalization
17. Profile of Indian Agriculture
18. Correlation
19. Human Capital formation in India
20. Unemployment in India
21. Index numbers
22. Some Mathematical Tools in Economics

Assessment will be done on Complete Syllabus

09/04/2026

07/04/26

SYLLABUS OF PHYSICS
CLASS XI
SESSION 2026-27
UNIT NAME

EXAMINATION

HALF YEARLY

PHYSICALWORLD
UNITSANDERRORANALYSIS
DIMENSIONALANALYSIS
MOTIONINASTRAIGHTLINE
MOTIONINAPLANE.
NEWTON'SLAWOFMOTION.
FRICTION.
UNIFORMCIRCULARMOTION
WORKENERGYANDPOWER
CENTREOFMASS.
ROTATIONALMOTIONOFARIGIDBODY
PRACTICAL
TOTAL

ANNUAL EXAMINATION

MOTIONINAPLANE.
NEWTON'SLAWOFMOTION.
FRICTION.
UNIFORMCIRCULARMOTION
WORKENERGYANDPOWER
CENTREOFMASS.
ROTATIONALMOTIONOFARIGIDBODY
GRAVITATIONALIANDII
ELASTICITY
FLUIDPRESSURE
FLOWOF FLUID
THERMODYNAMICS
HEATTRANSFER
ISOTHERMALPROCESSANDADIABATICPROCCESS
SECONDLAWOFTHERMODYNAMICS
BEHAVIOUROFIDEALGASANDKINETIC THEORYOFGASES
SHMANDOSCILLATION
MECHANICALWAVEPROGRESSIVEWAVES
SUPERPOSITIONOFWAVES
VIBRATIONOFSTRETCHEDSTRINGS
DOPPLERSEFFECT

22/04/2026