

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, RANCHI
SOME USEFUL TIPS FOR CLASS XIIth BOARD EXAMS – 2017
SUBJECT: PHYSICS

- I. Know the syllabus thoroughly
- II. Prepare a work plan:
 - Make a routine that will cover the syllabus well in time
 - Develop regular study habits and avoid piling up of work
 - Studies should be strategic, analytical and exam- oriented.
- III. Your guiding light – the NCERT Textbook:
 - The NCERT book is exhaustive and it's in -depth study is of paramount importance.
 - The NCERT exercises and the solved examples must necessarily be practised.
- IV. Practice of previous years' Board question papers and chapter – wise sample papers:
 - This will help to know the pattern of questions from different sub – topics.
 - Some questions (especially derivations) get repeated. So, solving these questions will help you to perform better.
- V. Lay emphasis on numericals:
 - Make a list of formulae (chapter -wise)
 - Solve different types of numericals from each sub – topic , starting with the easy ones and moving towards the difficult.
 - For solving numericals-
 - (a) Draw a rough diagram, if needed
 - (b) Write the values of all the parameters given
 - (c) Write the required formula and substitute the values.
 - (d) Write the correct unit in the answer [incorrect / no unit (where required) result in the deduction of marks]
- VI. Preparation of theory :
 - Understand the topic thoroughly
 - Written practice of derivations is a must
 - Diagrams should be neatly and correctly drawn.
- VII. Trailing chapters:
 - Some chapters like “ Dual nature of matter and radiation”, “ Atoms and Nuclei” , “Semi- conductors” and “ Communication Systems” are often neglected by students. These can be mastered easily with a little effort.
- VIII. Fine tuning :
 - Solve the sample papers within a stipulated time and try to improve upon your speed, so that you have ample time for revision.
 - Go through the “topper’s paper” available on the NET.
It's high time you realized the importance of this water – shed exam. Therefore be focused and stay away from distractions (viz. TV, mobiles etc.) Remember, “ **TIME AND TIDE WAIT FOR NONE**”

SUBJECT :CHEMISTRY
Tips to Cross - The Threshold of 90%.

- A. Follow NCERT BOOK
Chapter wise i) Go through NCERT ii) Solve example & In- text problem iii) Then solve exercise
vi) After completion of NCERT exercise solve Board question paper (chapter wise) from 2008 -2016
(Chapter wise collection of Q. paper can be made from any sample paper where chapter wise & year wise question are given)
- B. After completion of NCERT solve numerical (for first four chapter) from any Textbook of private publications. (Predeep, Dinesh, ABC, Comprehensive etc) (Only solved example and problem for practices).
- C. At the end of each chapter (In Text book other than NCERT) conceptual and very short answer question are given along with answer , go through it.
- D. Do not follow any sample paper; these are made only for average students only collection of questions (previous years) to be done from any sample paper.
Only NCERT and previous years question (i.e 3 sets x 9 years = 27 set) can help to cross the threshold of 90%)
- E. Give more stress on
 - i. p- block – 8 marks
 - ii. d & f block – 5 marks
 - iii. metallurgy – 3 marks
 - iv. Biomolecule – 4 marks
 - v. polymer – 3 marks
 - vi. Chemistry in everyday life - 3 marks (Being neglected by majority of the students)
- F. Prepare organic chemistry based on question asked in Board exam to make it easy-
 - i) Nomenclatures - 2x1 = 2 marks
 - ii) Name reaction - 2x1 = 2 marks
 - iii) Distinguish between the compounds - 3x1=3 marks
 - iv reasoning - 5x1=5 marks
 - v) Mechanism - 1x2 = 2 marks
 - vi) Misc. problem - 4x1=4 marks(Containing conversion, what happens when, complete the reaction. Comparison (acid strength, base strength SN¹ & SN²) definitions)

SUBJECT : BIOLOGY

Some chapters need special emphasis

- Chapters like **Genetics** and **Biotechnology** do not require only learning work. You need to understand them well to score better in the exam.

How to learn difficult Biology terminology?

- The best tip to learn the difficult biological terminology is to write them on paper many times. By writing you can memorize any biological terms.
- Suppose you need to learn the **genus** of a **Baculovirus** i.e. “**Nucleopolyhedrovirus**”. Undoubtedly it is a big term but you can easily learn it by writing the term repeatedly on paper.

Importance of Diagrams in Biology

- Diagram is very important in Biology.
- One diagram question is compulsory in Board exam.
- In diagram based questions in Biology there is no marks for drawing. So if there is a three mark diagram question you require to do 6 labeling.
- Many difficult questions in Biology like- *How Hershey and Chase proved that DNA is the genetic material?* can be attempted only through drawing. And you will get full marks for it in the board exam.

Importance of reading NCERT Books

- **NCERT** is the best book for preparing Biology for class 12 board exam.
- Refer NCERT Book to read important lines from the chapter
- practice exercise at the end of the chapter.
- Solve NCERT exemplar

Practice previous years Question Papers

- Previous year papers are important because they
- Let you know the trend
- The difficulty level of questions
- Helps figure out repeating questions, because questions are repeated on a regular basis
- Your weak points
- Helps to figure out your true level of securing marks

Looks of your answer sheets also matters :

- Write neatly, underline important phrases and draw lines after each answer.
- This neat and clean funda can add upto 10 marks extra in your board exams
- Try to include flow chart to explain your answer to make your answer more interesting and effective.

Be careful with your weak points

- Take out answer sheets of class tests/exams find your mistakes, make a list of those mistakes scratch their depths and master over them

Defeat yourself:

- Keep defeating your previous percentage, your present has to be more perfect than your past, in this way one can surely achieve a good percentage in board exams

SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS

- Practice from NCERT as well as exemplar.
- Emphasis on the domain of all six marks questions.
- Inverse Trigonometric Function, Maxima and Minima, Probability and 3- dimensional Geometry (practice from only NCERT is not enough).
- Few topics (like LPP) are not included in competitive exams syllabus. But 6 marks questions do come from there so do not ignore any topic if it is not included in compt. Exams.
- Assignments based on each chapter are available on DPS website. Complete all those assignments as well as chapter wise HOTS questions, as they are very important.
- Proper time management is very very important. If you divide your time section wise it will help you a lot.
- Before Board Examination solve at least 10 sample papers.
- Try to complete each model paper within $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
- Before going for examination be sure that concept of each and every topic of all the chapters is clear to you.

ENGLISH

1. Presentation is very important. So neat and legible handwriting, leaving space between answers and underlining important phrases and value points has a positive impact for scoring high marks.
2. Adhere marking scheme.
3. Few questions are designed to test Format, Content and Expression.
 - i) Correct format to be followed religiously
 - ii) Due credit is given for precise answers. So thoughts to be clearly and specifically expressed within prescribed word limit.
 - iii) For expression following points to be taken care of - grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings, coherence and relevance of ideas and style.
4. A few sample papers must be solved before the exam to get an idea of time management.
5. Question paper must be attempted and answered as per demand and requirement with proper and correct numbering, instead of attempting all, specially in optional / choice questions.
6. It is better to answer questions in proper sequence as in the questions paper.

SUBJECT : PHYSICAL EDUCATION (048)

1. Read out the questions thoroughly in the specific reading time.
2. Proper time management should be there.
3. Try to answer in sequence order.
4. Don't take stress while answering.
5. Answer should be to the point as asked in the question.
6. Word limit should be maintained.
7. Half mark is there for every point so for 5 marks question at least 10 points should be there.
8. After answering one question leave one or two lines then answer the next question.
9. Highlight the important point by underlining it.
10. Writing should be neat and clean.
11. Last 10 minutes should be used for revision.
12. Attempt all the question.

SUBJECT : FINE ARTS GRAPHICS

Instructions:

1. Before reading about a painting, see the colourful painting carefully in detail, see the subject objects arrangement composition lines colour details concept et. And try to appreciate that painting yourself first.
2. Learn important data and appreciate painting in your own language
3. Try to appreciate different paintings of different Schools and sub-schools in a comparative chart.

Tips for exams:

1. Distribute time according to questions and complete all answers in that time frame. 8 questions of 5 marks each of 2 hours
2. Underline important data and points (key words) with pencil always to highlight it for the examiner.
3. Write main data in the starting, like name of painting, school, sub-school, period, artist, medium, then composition, colour and description of art work and in last collection
4. Answer should be according to question
5. Handwriting should be good to score better marks

INFORMATICS PRACTICES (065)

Probable mistakes in Java Programming:

1. Functions and Syntax of *valueOf()* & *toString()* functions.
2. Use 7 application of Wrapper class and its relation to corresponding datatypes.
3. Application & syntax of *JOptionPane* to import.
4. Use of *JOptionPane* in *MessageDialog()*, *InputDialog()* & *getPassword()* functions.
5. Syntactical mistakes of *new String (PassName.getPassword())*
6. Syntactical mistakes of *JOptionPane.showMessageDialog()*.
7. Syntactical mistakes of *JOptionPane.showInputDialog()*.
8. Reason and difference of application of *setText()* & *append()*.
9. Right application of:
 - (i) *getText()*
 - (ii) *setText()*
 - (iii) *isEditable()*
 - (iv) *setEditable()*
 - (v) *isEnabled()*
 - (vi) *setEnabled()*
 - (vii) *isSelected()*
 - (viii) *setSelected()*
 - (ix) *isVisible()*
 - (x) *setVisible()*
10. Conversion of if...else into *var=(condition) ? true(var1) : false(var2);*

11. Type casting : Exp.: double x=0.0; int y=12; x= (double) y; S.o.p(“”+x);
12. Syntax of reading character value: *variable.charAt(num)*;
13. Values of numeric variables (int, long, float, double, etc.) should NOT be kept into “ “.
14. Use of break into *switch()*.....*case* and in other cases.
15. Difference between *while()* and *do.....while()* loops
16. Syntax of *exit(0)* to exit from program.
17. *CtrlName.setText(“ “)* to clear.
18. Connections of C++ , C+=1 & C=C+1
19. Syntax of getting value from: (i) *ComboBox()*& (ii) *ListBox()*
20. Adding data to (i) *ComboBox()* & (ii) *ListBox()*
21. *selectedIndex()* & *selectedItem()* of combo box
22. Relation of caller and called methods.
23. The three (03) changes of return type of method over simple method.
24. Relation establishment between actual and formal parameters.
25. Syntax of Method overloading and difference from Method overriding.
26. Access-specifier members of class such as Private, Protected and Public.

Probable mistakes in Database:

1. Different application of Alter, Update & Select.
2. Use of Date function to take Year form date value.
3. Use of keyword TABLE while creating & altering table.
4. Different applications of Alter, Update & Select.
5. Different applications of Group By and Distinct clauses.
6. Use of Having instead of Where in Group By clause.
7. Use of Between & IN clauses. Exp: select * from abc Where pqr BETWEEN (5 , 50); select * from abc Where pqr IN (5 , 10, 15, 20);
8. Uses of Instr() & Substr() and Date-functions.
9. Deletion of Data and Deletion (Removing) of Column & Table using Delete & Drop respectively.
10. Difference of Application of UPDATE (data modification) with SET and ALTER (structural modification) with ADD, MODIFY.
11. Right use of LIKE operator in wild cards (such as _ %) instead of = operator.
12. In condition any function can't be used: Exp.: ~~Select * From abc Where Age=Max(Age)~~ ; Select * From abc Where Age=Select Max(Age) From abc ;
13. Uses of Modify, Add Column, Add Constraint.
14. Joining of Table to access-data/read-data.
15. Joining of tables to make active-database.

SOME TIPS FOR MEDICAL ENTRANCE PREPARATION

Know the syllabus of the examination well:

- The very first thing that candidates should know is the complete syllabus of the NEET-UG exam and in what respect it is different from the conventional AIPMT Exams

Make a schedule of study for the week:

- Plan for the week in advance.
- Figure out chapters that you need to prepare from the beginning and chapters that will need only revision.
- Working in this manner will help you cover all parts of the syllabus uniformly. Allot time for each segment and try and maintain that.

Work on weaker areas:

- It might happen that you are very strong in one subject and weak in the other.
- Try and work hard more on the weaker areas to strengthen them.
- If required, take help from a friend or senior or take extra classes for the subject.

Practice mock test papers:

- One of the greatest hurdles of the NEET-UG examination is the time limitation.
- While practicing at home, make sure that you keep the time limitation in mind.

- Try to solve the questions in lesser time so that you have some time for final revision as well.

Solve previous year MCQ questions.

- It gives estimate about trend and difficulty level

Enroll in some mock test series

- To analyze your preparation level and to improve your performance you can enroll in some mock test series.
- For that we also have MCQ / online tests in being held in school as well. Take them seriously.

Keep the current Medical Counselingtips at your fingertips:

- Know your category cut off marks and seat distribution for each college. These details can be obtained from the following website:

- 1) mcc.nic.in
- 2) mciindia.org

Mistakes to avoid

It has been seen that due to lack of knowledge and incompetent decision-making skills, students often make several mistakes during the exam. Have a look at some of the common ones that examinees should avoid while preparing for their exams.

1. Memorising without solving MCQs

One of the most common mistakes made by the aspirants is to spend all their crucial time for revision in memorising the concepts rather than solving questions. While it is important to get the concepts clear and facts straight, it is also advised that you solve MCQs immediately after revising a particular chapter.

2. Saving the piece of cake for later

Most aspirants tend to solve the hard questions just to save the easy ones for later as they are confident enough to solve them. But solving the tough ones takes time and hence most of the time is lost.

In a 180-minute paper with 180 questions, speed is essential and it is wiser to attempt all the known questions first and ensure certain marks quickly to focus on the difficult ones whole-heartedly after that.

3. Solving only easy questions during exams

Most of the medical entrance exams contain questions with three difficulty levels, namely: easy, moderate and difficult. While one tends to begin with the easy ones, it is not recommended to altogether leave the other two levels.

While solving the easy ones, you slowly start garnering the aptitude for moderate and difficult ones. Although there is negative marking involved, if you have even an iota of confidence; it is recommended to take a leap of faith as a hunch based on logical thinking and analysis often yields good results.

4. Leaving a whole subject or unit untouched

Leaving a whole unit or subject untouched might just be the worst thing to do while preparing for the NEET Phase 2, or any exam, for that matter. It is important to have a thorough understanding of all the subjects and units if you want to crack the exam. Thinking that since it is a medical entrance examination, 'physics won't be of much use' is a myth.

5. Preparing for only a single subject

Another misconception that examinees have is that since biology has the greatest weightage, one should pay more attention to it. This is a misconception as all the subjects carry equal weightage. While the medical stream is significantly associated with biology, the battle at hand is the NEET exam, which gives equal importance to all the three subjects.

6. Do not fall for guesswork:

Many candidates have the tendency of applying guesswork to questions they don't know. However, it might prove risky in this case as there is negative marking for a wrong answer. It is recommended to leave a question completely if you do not know the right answer.

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