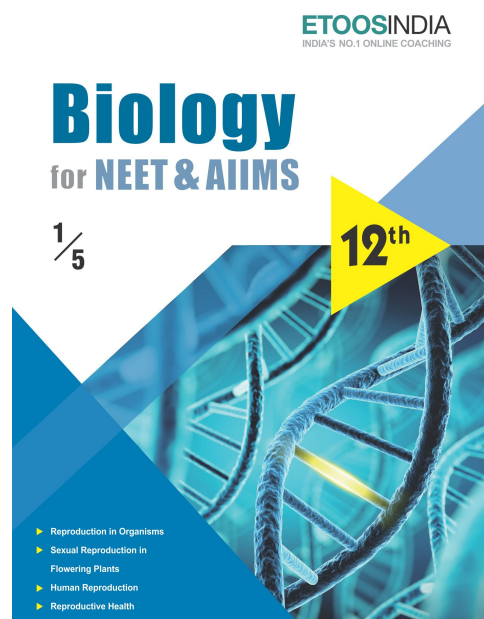
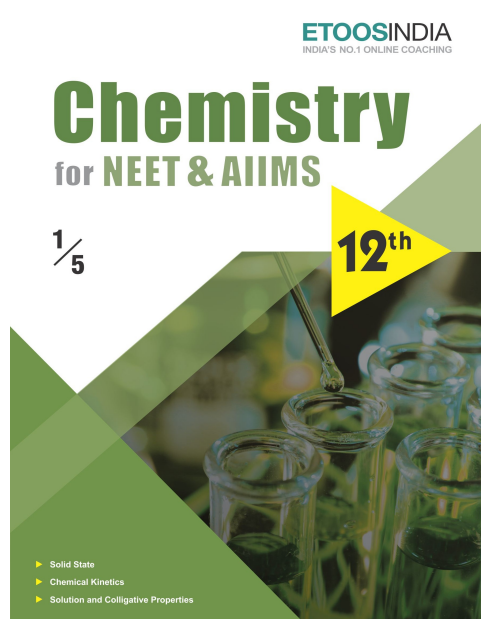
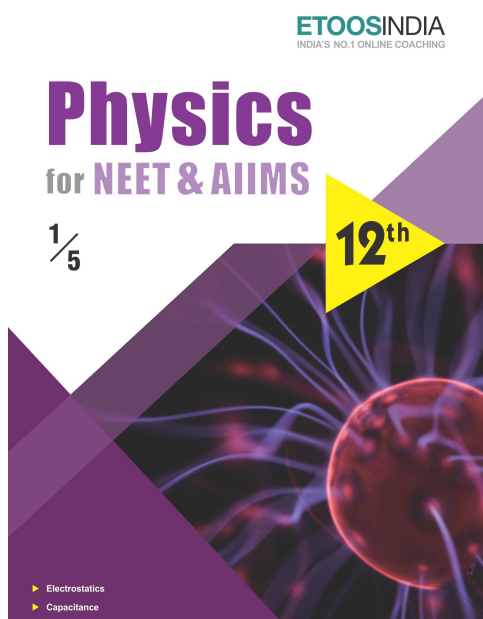
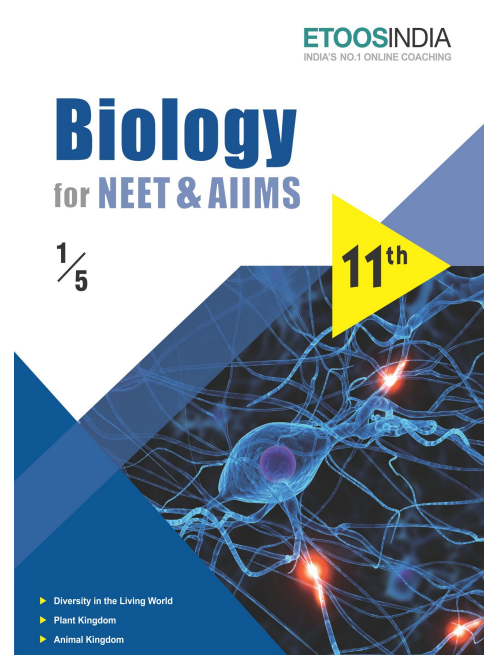
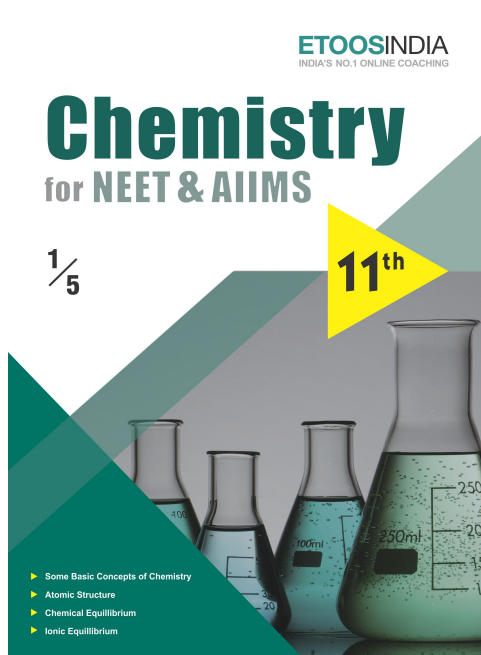
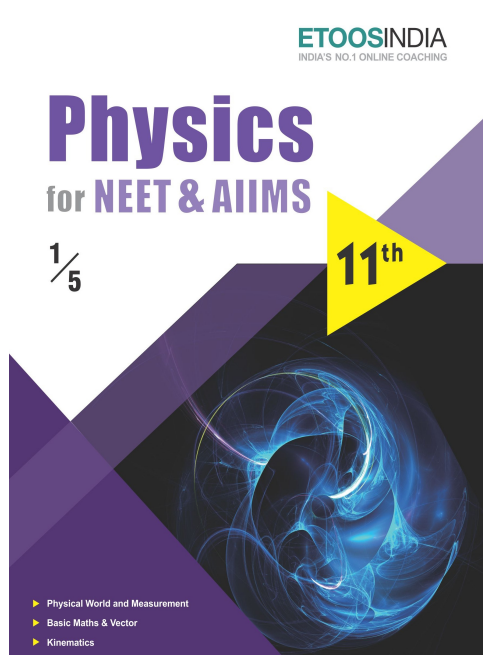


This PDF is the Sample PDF taken from our Comprehensive Study Material for NEET & AIIMS

To purchase the books, go through the link below-
<http://www.etoosindia.com/smartmall/bookList.do>



**ETOOS Comprehensive Study Material
For NEET & AIIMS**

HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASES

“If conservation of natural resources goes wrong, nothing else will go right.”.

“M.S. SWAMINATHAN (1925)”

INTRODUCTION

The early Greek like Hippocrates (father of medicine) and Indian Ayurveda system asserted that Health, for a long time was considered as a state of body and mind where there was a balance of certain ‘humors’. It was thought that persons, who are with ‘Blackbile’ belonged to hot personality and can have or might have fevers.

This idea was arrived at by pure reflective thought.

The discovery of blood circulation using experimental method and the demonstration of normal body temperature in persons with blackbile using thermometer disproved the ‘good humor’ hypothesis of earth was given by **William Harvey**.

Then in later years, biology stated the mind influences, through neural system and endocrine system, our immune system and then our immune system maintains our health. Hence, mind and mental state can affect our health.

Human Health & Disease

The term health is very frequently used by everybody. Health does not simply mean 'absence of disease' or 'physical' fitness. It could be defined as state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. When people are healthy, they are more efficient at work. This increases productivity and brings economic prosperity. Health also increases longevity of people and reduces infant and maternal mortality.

Balanced diet, personal hygiene and regular exercise are very important to maintain good health. Yoga has been practised since time immemorial to achieve physical and mental health. Awareness about diseases and their effect on different bodily functions, vaccination (immunisation) against infectious diseases, proper disposal of wastes, control of vectors and maintenance of hygienic food and water resources are necessary for achieving good health.

When the functioning of one or more organs or systems of the body is adversely affected, characterised by various signs and symptoms, we say that we are not healthy, i.e., we have a disease. Diseases can be broadly grouped into infectious and non-infectious. Diseases which are easily transmitted from one person to another, are called infectious diseases. Infectious diseases are very common and every one of us suffers from these at sometime or other. Some of the infectious diseases like AIDS are fatal. Among non-infectious diseases, cancer is the major cause of death. Drug and alcohol abuse also affect our health adversely.

- (1) **Disease** Any **change** from the normal state that causes **discomfort or disability** or **impairs** the health is called as disease.
- (2) **Health** Health is a state of complete **physical, mental and social well being**, and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity (W.H.O - 1948)
- (3) **Prophylaxis or preventive measures** **Preventive measure** for a disease is called prophylaxis.
- (4) **Epidemiology** The study of **causes and spread** of disease is called Epidemiology.
(epi = among, demos = Human, logy = study)
- (5) **Etiology** Study of the **cause** of disease is called Etiology.
- (6) **Incubation period** **Time interval between** the entry of pathogen and appearance of symptoms is called incubation period.
- (7) **Chemotherapy** : Treatment with chemicals (Medicine)
 - (A) **Antibiotics** : Substances which are secreted by microorganism that inhibit the growth or destroy the other microorganism are called antibiotics. This term was given by Walksman (Streptomycin—first bacterial antibiotic obtained from bacteria - *Streptomyces griseus*).
Example - Bacteriostatic-Tetracycline, Chloramphenicol,
Bacteriolytic or Bacteriocidal-Streptomycin, Ciprofloxacin, Ampicillin.
 - (B) **Analgesics** : Substance that **relieves pain**.
Example - Opioid analgesics - Morphine, Codeine, Diclofenac sodium, Nemuslide
 - (C) **Antipyretics (Antifebrile)** : (Pyrexia - Fever) Substance that **reduces temperature** or fever of body.
Example - Aspirin (Acetyl salicylic acid)- (It produces gastric ulcer so not extensively recommended as a analgesic), Ibuprofen, Paracetamol, Nemuslide.
 - (D) **Antihistaminic drug** : These drugs give relief from allergies by neutralizing histamines that is released from the ruptured mast cell. e.g. cetirizine
 - (E) **Tranquillisers and Hypnotics and Sedative drug** :
 - (i) **Tranquilliser drug** : A drug that act to reduce mental tension and anxiety without interfering with normal mental activity.
 - (ii) **Sedative drug** : A drug that calms the subject without inducing sleep but if used in high dose can cause sleep.
 - (iii) **Hypnotic drug** : A drug that induces sleep.
 - (F) **Antiseptic and Disinfectant** : Agent that inhibit or kill microbes on contact. Conventionally agents used on

Etoos Tips & Formulas

→ Allergy

- (1) Exaggerated response of immune response to certain antigens present in the environment. IgE antibodies are formed against allergens like mites in dust, pollens, animal dander etc. Symptoms = Sneezing, Watery eyes, running nose, difficulty in breathing etc.
- (2) Allergy is due to Histamine + Serotonin secreted by mast cells. Antibodies produced during the allergy is IgE type. So antihistamine, adrenaline, steroids drugs are used for symptomatic relief.
- (3) Metro cities life style has lowering immunity and more sensitivity to allergens.

→ Autoimmunity

When antibodies attack self cells or proteins due to genetic and other unknown reason, then it is called eg. Rheumatoid arthritis.

→ AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome)

Not a congenital disease, because deficiency of immune system, acquired during the life-time of an individual. Caused by HIV which is retrovirus.

HIV transmits :

- (a) by sexual contact with infected persons.
- (b) by transfusion of contaminated blood
- (c) by sharing needles (infected)
- (d) from infected mother to her child.

→ HIV AIDS is not spread = by mere touch or physical contact

→ HIV spread "only through body fluid"

→ Incubation period usually 5-10 years.

→ Diagnostic test is ELISA (Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay)

→ Treatment by anti-retroviral drugs.

→ AIDS has no cure so prevention is best.

Cancer

→ Most dreaded disease of human beings.

→ Develops due to Oncogenic transformation.

Smoking

→ Tobacco contains nicotine (an alkaloid) which stimulates adrenal gland to release adrenaline + nor-adrenaline, due to this BP and heart rate increases.

→ Drugs and Alcohol abuse

→ Causes which motivates youngsters, towards drug and alcohol use are:

→ Curiosity

→ Need for adventure

→ Excitement

→ Experimentation

→ Pressures to excel in academics/ examination

→ Perception of 'Cool/Progress'

→ Unsupportive family structure or "Peer pressure"

→ Addiction:

→ Because of perceived benefits, drugs are frequently used repeatedly

→ It is psychological attachment of certain effects like 'Euphoria'

→ Use of drugs even once, can be a fore-runner to addiction.

SOLVED EXAMPLE

- Ex.1** Which one of the following provide non specific pathogen defence for the body
 (A) T-cells (B) B-cells
 (C) Phagocytes (D) Stem cells
Sol. (C)
- Ex.2** Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to immunity
 (A) Preformed antibodies need to be injected to treat the bite by a viper snake
 (B) The antibodies against small pox pathogen are produced by T-lymphocytes
 (C) Antibodies are protein molecules, each of which has four light chains
 (D) Rejection of a kidney graft is the function of B-lymphocytes
Sol. (A) : Preformed antibodies need to be injected to treat the bite by a viper snake. It is also a type of immunisation which is called as passive immunization.
- Ex.3** B. C. G. vaccine is used against
 (A) T. B. (B) Leprosy
 (C) Food poisoning (D) None of these
Sol. (A)
- Ex.4** Read the following four statements (A-D)
 (A) Colostrum is recommended for the new born because it is rich in antigens
 (B) Chikenguniya is caused by a Gram negative bacterium
 (C) Tissue culture has proved useful in obtaining virus-free plants
 (D) Beer is manufactured by distillation of fermented grape juice
Sol. (A) : Colostrum is recommended for the new born because it is rich in antibodies (B) Chickengunya is caused by a virus.
- Ex.5** At which stage of HIV infection does one usually show symptoms of AIDS
 (A) Within 15 days of sexual contact with an infected person
 (B) When the infecting retrovirus enters host cells
 (C) When viral DNA is produced by reverse transcriptase
 (D) When HIV replicates rapidly in helper T-lymphocytes and damages large number of these
- Sol.** (D) : Symptoms of AIDS appear when there is depletion of helper T-cells.
- Ex.6** A certain patient is suspected to be suffering from Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome. Which diagnostic technique will you recommend for its detection
 (A) ELISA (B) Australian antigen
 (C) HIV test (D) None of these
Sol. (A)
- Ex.7** HIV causes reduction in
 Or
 HIV virus affects..... in AIDS patient
 (A) T-helper cells only (B) All T-cells
 (C) B-cells only (D) Both B and T-cell
Sol. (A)
- Ex.8** The immunoglobulin abundant in colostrum is
 Or
 The yellowish fluid colostrum has abundant antibodies to protect the infant
 (A) Ig G (B) Ig M
 (C) Ig D (D) Ig E
 (E) Ig A
Sol. (E)
- Ex.9** Which of the following is an autoimmune disease
 (A) Rheumatoid arthritis
 (B) Grave's disease
 (C) Hashimoto's disease
 (D) All of the above
Sol. (D)
- Ex.10** Select the correct statement with respect to diseases and immunisation
 (A) Certain protozoans have been used to mass produce hepatitis B vaccine
 (B) Injection of snake antivenom against snake bite is an example of active immunisation
 (C) If due to some reason B and T-lymphocytes are damaged, the body will not produce antibodies against a pathogen
 (D) Injection of dead/inactivated pathogens causes passive immunity

Exercise # 1

SINGLE OBJECTIVE

NEET LEVEL

1. Sensitivity to any allergen is related to
(A) Deviation from the process of immunity
(B) Age of the person
(C) Eating habit
(D) Rise in environmental temperature
2. Passive immunity was discovered by
(A) Robert Koch (B) L. Pasteur
(C) Edward Jenner (D) Eemil Von Behring
3. Antibodies fight against
(A) Infection (B) Thirst
(C) Starvation (D) Stress
4. Which of the following is responsible for cellular immunity
(A) B-lymphocyte (B) T-lymphocyte
(C) Erythrocytes (D) Thrombocytes
5. HIV causes reduction in
(A) T-helper cells only (B) All T-cells
(C) B-cells only (D) Both B and T-cells
6. A molecule that elicits an immune response is called
(A) Antibody (B) Antigen
(C) Mutagen (D) Carcinogen
7. Vaccines are prepared from immune
(A) Vitamins (B) Blood
(C) Serum (D) Plasma
8. AIDS can be transmitted by
(A) Blood circulation (B) Hand shake
(C) Courtship (D) All of the above
9. The antibodies are
(A) Egamma-globulins (B) Albumins
(C) Vitamins (D) Sugar
10. The factor responsible for cirrhosis of liver is
(A) Sugar (B) Vitamins
(C) Fats and oils (D) Alcoholism
11. 'Chicken pox' is caused by
(A) Adeno virus (B) Varicella virus
(C) SV-40 virus (D) Bacteriophage T-2
12. Out of the following one disease is caused by virus
(A) Malaria (B) Influenza
(C) Diphtheria (D) Typhoid
13. 'Dengue fever' is caused by
(A) Bacteria (B) *Plasmodium*
(C) Virus (D) *Entamoeba histolytica*
14. 'Encephalitis' in man is a viral disease and is transmitted by
(A) Anopheles (B) Culex
(C) Aedes (D) Culex and Aedes
15. Which of the disease is not transmitted by house flies
(A) Typhoid (B) Yellow fever
(C) Cholera (D) Dysentery
16. The disease caused by viruses is
(A) Tuberculosis (B) Small pox
(C) Cholera (D) Typhoid
17. Which one of the following is a common disease caused by virus
(A) Yellow fever (B) Typhoid
(C) Syphilis (D) Tetanus
18. Which virus, for the first time, was synthesised in the form of non-living crystals
(A) Bacteriophage
(B) Flu virus
(C) Pox virus
(D) Tobacco mosaic virus
19. The smallest virus one, which causes
(A) Measles (B) Mumps
(C) Rabies (D) Poliomyelitis
20. Interferons curb infection of
(A) Bacteria (B) Fungi
(C) Cancer (D) None of the above
21. 'Plague' is transmitted by
(A) House fly (B) Tse-tse fly
(C) Rat flea (D) Mosquito
22. The test for 'syphilis' was developed by
(A) Robert Koch (B) Edward Jenner
(C) Wasserman (D) Louis Pasteur
23. Which one of the following sets includes the bacterial disease
(A) Cholera, typhoid, mumps
(B) Tetanus, tuberculosis, measles
(C) Malaria, mumps, poliomyelitis
(D) Diphtheria, leprosy, plague

Exercise # 2**SINGLE OBJECTIVE****AIIMS LEVEL**

1. Full form of AIDS is
(A) Anti immune deficiency syndrome
(B) Auto immune deficiency syndrome
(C) Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
(D) Acquired immune disease symptom
2. AIDS causing factors are associated with
(A) RNA virus (B) DNA virus
(C) Bacteria (D) Protozoa
3. The term 'active immunity' means
(A) Resistance developed after disease
(B) Resistance developed before disease
(C) Resistance rate of heart beat
(D) Increasing quantity of blood
4. The antibodies are
(A) Lipids (B) Germs
(C) Proteins (D) Carbohydrates
5. The AIDS test is known as
(A) ELISA (B) Australian antigen
(C) HIV test (D) None of these
6. Which one of the following pairs of disease can spread through blood transfusion
(A) Cholera and hepatitis
(B) Hepatitis and AIDS
(C) Diabetes mellitus and malaria
(D) Hay fever and AIDS
7. 'ELISA' test is done for the diagnosis of
(A) Anthrax (B) HIV
(C) Hepatitis (D) Malaria
8. Humoral immunity is due to
(A) B-lymphocytes (B) T-lymphocytes
(C) L-Lymphocytes (D) P- Lymphocytes
9. The term "antibiotic" was coined by
(A) Alexander Fleming (B) Edward Jenner
(C) Louis Pasteur (D) Selman Waksman
10. Which cell of immune system cause pore formation at the surface of the plasma membrane
(A) Helper T-cell (B) Killer T-cell
(C) Suppressor T-cell (D) B-cell
11. Common symptoms of measles are
(A) Dew drop-like rashes on skin and high fever
(B) Erupting of small red spots and inflammation of mucous membrane of nose
(C) Lacerating ulcers
(D) None of the above
12. The region in the body where the polio virus multiplies is
(A) Nerve cells (B) Intestinal cells
(C) Muscle cells (D) None of these
13. The biological agents of disease include
(A) Minerals, vitamins, proteins and carbohydrates
(B) Viruses, bacteria, fungi, helminths and other organisms
(C) Heat, cold, humidity pressure, radiations
(D) All the above
14. The pathogen of bubonic plague is transmitted through the bite of
(A) *Pediculus humanis* (B) *Glossina palpalis*
(C) *Aedes* (D) *Xenopsylla cheapis*
15. A kind of allergy is
(A) Asthma (B) Yellow eyes
(C) Typhoid (D) Mumps
16. Mumps is a
(A) Viral disease (B) Fungal disease
(C) Bacterial disease (D) Protozoan disease
17. A cell-coded protein that is formed in response to infection with most animal viruses is called
(A) Antigen (B) Interferon
(C) Histone (D) Antibody
18. Pulse-Polio programme is organised in our country
(A) To cure polio (B) To eradicate polio
(C) To spread polio (D) None of these
19. Which one of the following is a pair of viral disease
(A) Tetanus and typhoid
(B) Syphilis and AIDS
(C) Whooping cough and sleeping sickness
(D) Measles and rabies
20. In human beings retrovirus is considered as a cause of cancer because
(A) In their genome oncogene is present
(B) Their hereditary material made up of single stranded RNA
(C) They have a gene for reverse transcriptase

Exercise # 3

PART - 1

MATRIX MATCH COLUMN

1. Match the type of immunity listed in column I with the examples listed in column II. Choose the answer that gives the correct combination of alphabets of the two columns

Column - I

Type of immunity

- A. Natural active
- B. Artificial passive
- C. Artificial active
- D. Natural passive

Column - II

Example

- i. Immunity developed by heredity
- ii. From mother to foetus
- r. Injection of antiserum
- iv. Fighting infection naturally
- v. Induced by vaccination

- (A) A - iv; B - v; C - ii, D - r
- (B) A - v; B - iv; C - r, D - i
- (C) A - i; B - ii; C - r, D - v
- (D) A - iv; B - r; C - v, D - ii

2. Match each disease with its correct type of vaccine

Column - I

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Whooping cough
- C. Diphtheria
- D. Polio

Column - II

- i Harmless virus
- ii Inactivated toxin
- iii Killed bacteria
- iv Harmless bacteria

	A	B	C	D
(A)	iii	ii	iv	i
(B)	iv	iii	ii	i
(C)	i	ii	iv	iii
(D)	ii	i	iii	iv

3. Match Column - I with Column - II and select the correct answer from codes given below.

Column - I

- A. Sporozootes
- B. Filariasis
- C. Typhoid
- D. Chikungunya

Column - II

- i. Infectious form
- ii. Aedes mosquitoes
- iii. Wuchereria
- iv. Widal test

- (A) A - iv; B - ii; C - i; D - iii
- (B) A - iii; B - iv; C - ii; D - i
- (C) A - ii; B - iii; C - i; D - iv
- (D) A - i; B - iii; C - iv; D - ii

4. Match Column - I with Column - II and select the correct answer from codes given below.

Column - I

- A. Amoebiasis
- B. Diphtheria
- C. Cholera
- D. Syphilis

Column - II

- i. Treponema pallidum
- ii. Use only sterilized food and water
- iii. DPT vaccine
- iv. Oral rehydration therapy

	A	B	C	D
(A)	ii	i	iii	iv
(B)	ii	iii	iv	i
(C)	i	ii	iii	iv
(D)	ii	iv	i	iii

Exercise # 4**PART - 1****PREVIOUS YEAR (NEET/AIPMT)**

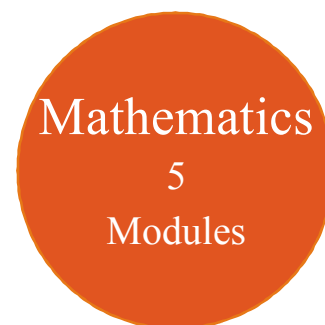
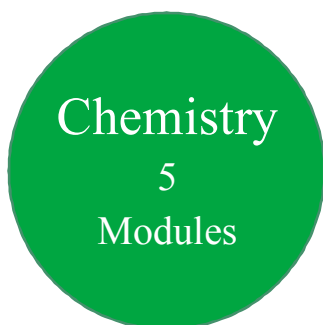
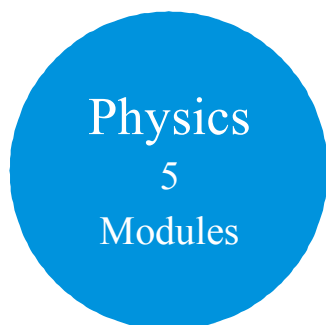
1. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy is a bovine disease. To which of the following human diseases it is related ? [CBSE ATPMT 2000]
(A) Kala-azar
(B) Encephalitis
(C) Cerebral spondylitis
(D) Creutzfeldt Jacob disease
2. Small proteins produced by vertebrate cells naturally in response to viral infections and which inhibit multiplication of viruses are called [CBSE ATPMT 2000]
(A) immunoglobulins (B) interferons
(C) antitoxins (D) lipoproteins
3. Which of these is most infectious disease ? [CBSE AIPMT 2001]
(A) Hepatitis-B (B) AIDS
(C) Cough and cold (D) Malaria
4. Salmonella is related with [CBSE AIPMT 2001]
(A) typhoid (B) polio
(C) TB (D) tetanus
5. LSD is [CBSE AIPMT 2001]
(A) hallucinogenic (B) sedative
(C) stimulant (D) tranquiliser
6. Which one of the following is correct match ? [CBSE AIPMT 2001]
(A) Reserpine - Tranquiliser
(B) Cocain - Opiatic narcotic
(C) Morphine - Hallucinogenic
(D) Bhang - Analgesic
7. Reason of lung cancer is [CBSE AIPMT 2001]
(A) coal mining (B) calcium fluoride
(C) cement factory (D) bauxite mining
8. Interferons are synthesised in response to [CBSE AIPMT 2001]
(A) Mycoplasma (B) bacteria
(C) viruses (D) fungi
9. Cancerous cells can easily be destroyed by radiation due to [CBSE AIPMT 2002]
(A) rapid cell division (B) lack of nutrition
(C) fast mutation (D) lack of oxygen
10. ELISA is used to detect viruses where the key reagent is [CBSE AIPMT 2003]
(A) DNA probe (B) RNase
(C) alkaline phosphatase (D) catalase
11. Which one of the following conditions though harmful in itself, is also a potential saviour from a mosquito borne infectious disease ? [CBSE AIPMT 2003]
(A) Pernicious anaemia (B) Leukaemia
(C) Thalassemia (D) Sickle-cell anaemia
12. Carcinoma refers to [CBSE AIPMT 2003]
(A) malignant tumours of the colon
(B) benign tumours of the connective tissue
(C) malignant tumours of the connective tissue
(D) malignant tumours of the skin or mucous membrane
13. The term 'antibiotic' was coined by [CBSE AIPMT 2003]
(A) Selman Waksman (B) Alexander Fleming
(C) Edward Jenner (D) Louis pasteur
14. What is true about T-lymphocytes in mammals ? [CBSE AIPMT 2004]
(A) They scavenge damaged cells and cellular debris
(B) These are produced in thyroid
(C) There are three main types-cytotoxic T-cells, helper T-cells and suppressor T-cells
(D) These originate in lymphoid tissues
15. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ? [CBSE AIPMT 2004]
(A) Streptomyces - Antibiotic
(B) Serratia - Drug addiction
(C) Spirulina - Single cell protein
(D) Rhizobium - Biofertiliser
16. Which one of the following is not correctly matched ? [CBSE AIPMT 2005]
(A) Glossrina palpalis - Sleeping sickness
(B) Culex pipiens - Filariasis
(C) Aedes aegypti - Yellow fever
(D) Anopheles culicifacies - Leishmaniasis
17. Which one of the following depresses brain activity and produces feelings of calmness, relaxation and drowsiness ? [CBSE AIPMT 2005]
(A) Valium (B) Morphine
(C) Hashish (D) Amphetamines

MOCK TEST

- Internal bleeding, muscular pain, blockage of the intestinal passage and anaemia are some of the symptoms caused due to infection by
(A) Ascaris (B) Wuchereria (C) Plasmodium (D) Trichophyton
- Which of the following sets of diseases is caused by bacteria ?
(A) Cholera and tetanus (B) Typhoid and smallpox
(C) Tetanus and musps (D) Herpes and influenza
- Some of the events occur during life cycle of Plasmodium are given below. Identify the correct statement
(A) Female mosquito take up sporozoites with blood meal
(B) The sporozoites reproduce sexually in liver cells.
(C) When mosquito bites a man, gametocytes are injected.
(D) The gametocytes develop in RBS
- Which one of the following is the correct statement regarding the particular psychotropic drug specified ?
(A) Morphine leads to delusions and disturbed emotions.
(B) Barbiturates cause relaxation and temporary euphoria.
(C) Hashish causes after though perceptions and Hallucinations.
(D) Opium stimulates nervous system and causes halluci-nations.
- The time interval of appearance of fever in the malarial patients depends on the types of malaria. The research evidence suggest that such time intervals are - (1) 36 to 48 hours, (2) 48 hours, and (3) 72 hours. If any such patient experiences fever at an interval of 48 hours, then the said patient suffers from
(A) Only benign retian malaria
(B) Quartan malaria or mild tertian malaria
(C) Malignant tertian malaria or benign tertian malaria
(D) mild tertian malaria of benign tertain malaria.
- Common cold differs from pneumonia in that
(A) Pneumonia is a communicable disease whereas the common cold is a nutritional deficiency disease
(B) Pneumonia can be prevented by a live attenuated bacterial vaccine whereas the common cold has no effective vaccine
(C) Pneumonia is caused by a virus while the common cold is caused by the bacterim Haemophilsus influenzae
(D) Pneumonia pathogen infects alveoli alveoli whereas the common cold affects notse and respiratory passage l but not the lungs.
- Infection of Ascaris usually occurs by
(A) Tse-tse fly (B) mosquito bite
(C) drinking water containing eggs of Ascaris (D) Eating imperfectly cooked pork
- Which one of the following options gives the correct matching of a disease wiht its causative organism and mode of infection?

Disease	Causative organism	Mode of infection
(A) Typhoid	Salmonella typhi	With inspired air
(B) Pneumonia	Streptococcus pneumoniae	Droplet infection
(C) Elephantiasis	Wuchereria bancrofti	With infected water and food
(D) Malaria	Plasmodium vivax	Anopheles mosquito

11th Class Modules Chapter Details



PHYSICS	CHEMISTRY	BIOLOGY
<p>Module-1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical World & Measurements 2. Basic Maths & Vector 3. Kinematics <p>Module-2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law of Motion & Friction 2. Work, Energy & Power <p>Module-3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motion of system of particles & Rigid Body 2. Gravitation <p>Module-4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mechanical Properties of Matter 2. Thermal Properties of Matter <p>Module-5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oscillations 2. Waves 	<p>Module-1(PC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some Basic Concepts of Chemistry 2. Atomic Structure 3. Chemical Equilibrium 4. Ionic Equilibrium <p>Module-2(PC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thermodynamics & Thermochemistry 2. Redox Reaction 3. States Of Matter (Gaseous & Liquid) <p>Module-3(IC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Periodic Table 2. Chemical Bonding 3. Hydrogen & Its Compounds 4. S-Block <p>Module-4(OC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nomenclature of Organic Compounds 2. Isomerism 3. General Organic Chemistry <p>Module-5(OC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reaction Mechanism 2. Hydrocarbon 3. Aromatic Hydrocarbon 4. Environmental Chemistry & Analysis Of Organic Compounds 	<p>Module-1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diversity in the Living World 2. Plant Kingdom 3. Animal Kingdom <p>Module-2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Morphology in Flowering Plants 2. Anatomy of Flowering Plants 3. Structural Organization in Animals <p>Module-3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cell: The Unit of Life 2. Biomolecules 3. Cell Cycle & Cell Division 4. Transport in Plants 5. Mineral Nutrition <p>Module-4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Photosynthesis in Higher Plants 2. Respiration in Plants 3. Plant Growth and Development 4. Digestion & Absorption 5. Breathing & Exchange of Gases <p>Module-5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Body Fluids & Its Circulation 2. Excretory Products & Their Elimination 3. Locomotion & Its Movement 4. Neural Control & Coordination 5. Chemical Coordination and Integration

To purchase the books, go through the link below-
<http://www.etoosindia.com/smartmall/bookList.do>

12th Class Modules Chapter Details

Physics
5
Modules

Chemistry
5
Modules

Mathematics
5
Modules

PHYSICS	CHEMISTRY	BIOLOGY
<p>Module-1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electrostatics 2. Capacitance <p>Module-2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current Electricity 2. Magnetic Effect of Current and Magnetism <p>Module-3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electromagnetic Induction 2. Alternating Current <p>Module-4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geometrical Optics 2. Wave Optics <p>Module-5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modern Physics 2. Nuclear Physics 3. Solids & Semiconductor Devices 4. Electromagnetic Waves 	<p>Module-1(PC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solid State 2. Chemical Kinetics 3. Solutions and Colligative Properties <p>Module-2(PC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electrochemistry 2. Surface Chemistry <p>Module-3(IC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. P-Block Elements 2. Transition Elements (d & f block) 3. Co-ordination Compound 4. Metallurgy <p>Module-4(OC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HaloAlkanes & HaloArenes 2. Alcohol, Phenol & Ether 3. Aldehyde, Ketone & Carboxylic Acid <p>Module-5(OC)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nitrogen & Its Derivatives 2. Biomolecules & Polymers 3. Chemistry in Everyday Life 	<p>Module-1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reproduction in Organisms 2. Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants 3. Human Reproduction 4. Reproductive Health <p>Module-2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Principles of Inheritance and Variation 2. Molecular Basis of Inheritance 3. Evolution <p>Module-3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human Health and Disease 2. Strategies for Enhancement in Food Production 3. Microbes in Human Welfare <p>Module-4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biotechnology: Principles and Processes 2. Biotechnology and Its Applications 3. Organisms and Populations <p>Module-5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecosystem 2. Biodiversity and Conservation 3. Environmental Issues

To purchase the books, go through the link below-
<http://www.etoosindia.com/smartmall/bookList.do>