UP Board Class 12 Complete Guide 2026-27

English · Complete Guide

Author: Raj Kamal

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UP Board Class 12 (Intermediate) — Complete Syllabus Book 2027

Author: Raj Kamal **Publisher:** KAMALDNP **Price:** FREE (Rs. 0) **Meta description:** UP Board Class 12 syllabus book 2027: all streams, every subject in UPMSP syllabus order, theory notes and practice questions. Free PDF.

About this book

This is a syllabus book, not a guide. Every subject is covered in the official UPMSP syllabus order for the 2026-27 session, with the chapter lists and unit-wise marks exactly as prescribed in the official UPMSP syllabus PDFs. The theory base is NCERT (rationalised edition); topics are explained in fresh words — no NCERT chapter text is reproduced here.

Who this book is for: every Class 12 (Intermediate) student of the UP Board appearing for the 2027 board examination, in any stream — Science, Commerce or Arts/Humanities.

How the book is organised: Part 1 covers the Science stream, Part 2 the Commerce stream, Part 3 the Arts/Humanities stream. Hindi and English are common to all three streams, so they are covered once in Part 4 (Common Subjects) and listed in each stream part. Economics appears in both Commerce and Arts; it is written once in Part 2 and cross-referred from Part 3.

How to use it: work through your stream's subjects in the order given — that is the UPMSP syllabus order. Read the theory notes, learn the key formulas and definitions, then attempt the practice questions at the end of each subject. Use the "Exam at a glance" section for dates, pattern and passing rules.

Exam at a glance — UP Board Intermediate 2027

- **Theory examinations:** Friday 5 February – Wednesday 24 February 2027 (15 exam days). No paper on Saturday 6 February, Sundays 7, 14 and 21 February, nor on Thursday 11 February.
- **Practical examinations:** 11–28 January 2027, in two phases. Phase 1: Monday 11 – Tuesday 19 January (Agra, Saharanpur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Jhansi, Chitrakoot, Ayodhya, Azamgarh, Devipatan, Basti). Phase 2: Wednesday 20 – Thursday 28 January (Aligarh, Meerut, Moradabad, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Gorakhpur). CCTV is mandatory in practical examination centres. Pre-board practicals take place in the last week of December 2026; pre-board written examinations in the first week of January 2027.

- **Pattern:** offline, pen-and-paper. Each paper is 3 hours 15 minutes, including 15 minutes of reading time before writing begins. Questions are a mix of MCQs (on OMR) and very short, short and long descriptive answers. Shifts: morning 8:30–11:45 AM; afternoon 2:00–5:15 PM.
- **Passing:** minimum 33% in each subject. Theory and practical are judged separately (theory 23 out of 70, practical 10 out of 30; a theory-only subject needs 33 out of 100). Computer: 20 written, 13 practical, 33 total.
- **Divisions (out of 500, best five subjects):** First Division 60% and above (300+ marks); Second Division 45–59% (225–299); Third Division 33–44% (165–224); Fail below 33%. Nine-point grading from A1 (91–100) to E2 (below 21); D (33–40) is the lowest passing grade.
- **Registration 2027:** 24,28,972 Intermediate + 27,75,741 High School = 52,04,713 candidates in total.
- **2026 result (for reference):** declared Thursday 23 April 2026, 4:00 PM. Class 12 pass percentage 80.38% (19,98,317 out of 24,86,072). Girls 86.32%, boys 75.04%. Topper: Shikha Verma (Sitapur), 488 out of 500 = 97.60%. The 2027 result is expected in April 2027 (last week) — that is an expectation only, not an announced date.
- **Admit card:** February 2027, through schools; the exact date has not been announced.
- **Exam centres:** proposed list of 7,526 centres published 26 October 2026; the final list has not been published yet. The candidate-details correction window (2–12 November 2026) is closed.
- **Attendance:** minimum 75% required.
- **Non-exam internal assessment:** Naitik Shiksha (Moral Education), Yoga, and Khel evam Sharirik Shiksha (Sports and Physical Education) — marks are uploaded by schools and are not examined in the board papers.
- **Syllabus:** unchanged from 2025-26. The 2026-27 syllabus PDFs are the same notified syllabus (Gazette Extra, 22.01.2025). Nothing was added or deleted for this session.
- **Unit tests:** every UPMSP subject syllabus lists 4 school-level unit tests (20 marks each) for remedial teaching — 1st MCQ in the 2nd week of July, 2nd descriptive in the last week of August, 3rd MCQ in the last week of November, 4th descriptive in the last week of December (the 1st test = 10 marks summer homework + 10 marks test). These marks are NOT included in the board result.

Key timetable anchors (all weekdays verified)

Date	Paper (shift)
Fri 5 Feb 2027	Hindi / General Hindi (afternoon) — first paper of the session
Wed 10 Feb 2027	History (afternoon)
Fri 12 Feb 2027	Biology + Mathematics (afternoon) — same day
Sat 13 Feb 2027	Economics (afternoon)
Mon 15 Feb 2027	Chemistry + Sociology (afternoon)

Date	Paper (shift)
Tue 16 Feb 2027	Geography (afternoon)
Wed 17 Feb 2027	Physics (afternoon)
Sat 20 Feb 2027	Psychology / Education / Logic (afternoon)
Mon 22 Feb 2027	Business Studies + Home Science (afternoon)
Tue 23 Feb 2027	Accountancy (morning) — the only core commerce paper in a morning slot
Wed 24 Feb 2027	Computer + Sanskrit (morning/afternoon) — last day of the session

English and Civics dates are NOT settled. Two sources disagree: one table says English 9 February and Civics 8 February; the other says English 8 February and Civics 9 February. The second reading now has two witnesses, but neither date is confirmed. Both dates must be checked from the official UPMSP timetable PDF before the book goes to print. See BUILD-TIME CHECKS, item 1.

The marks-split settlement — read this first

Many websites print CBSE's marks splits as if they were UP Board's. They are not. The splits in this book are taken from the official UPMSP syllabus PDFs for 2026-27, and every split has been re-added and verified:

- **100 theory (written paper only):** History, Political Science (Civics), Sociology, Psychology, Accountancy, Business Studies, Economics, Mathematics, Hindi, English.
- **70 theory + 30 practical:** Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography — and ONLY these four.
- **60 written + 40 practical:** Computer — and ONLY Computer. It is UPMSP's own Java-based course, not CBSE's Python-based Computer Science.
- **Never write "80+20 for ALL subjects".** That claim, found on some aggregator pages, is wrong for UP Board Class 12. CBSE's splits (Accountancy/Business Studies/Economics 80+20, Psychology 70+30, Computer Science 70+30 Python) do NOT apply to UPMSP papers. Where a source page says "80+20" or "70+30 Python", it is describing CBSE — not the UP Board.

PART 1 — SCIENCE STREAM

Stream subjects: Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics + Computer (elective) + Hindi and English (common subjects — see Part 4). Each subject is 100 marks in total.

Physics — 70 theory + 30 practical

Prescribed textbook: NCERT Physics Part I & Part II (Class XII), 14 chapters. **Exam:** Wednesday 17 February 2027 (afternoon).

UPMSP unit (marks)	NCERT chapters (syllabus order)
Electrostatics — 8	Ch 1 Electric Charges and Fields; Ch 2 Electrostatic Potential and Capacitance
Current Electricity — 7	Ch 3 Current Electricity
Magnetism and magnetic effect of current — 8	Ch 4 Moving Charges and Magnetism; Ch 5 Magnetism and Matter
Electromagnetic induction + AC circuits — 8	Ch 6 Electromagnetic Induction; Ch 7 Alternating Current
Electromagnetic waves — 4	Ch 8 Electromagnetic Waves
Optics (ray + wave) — 13	Ch 9 Ray Optics and Optical Instruments; Ch 10 Wave Optics
Dual nature of radiation and matter — 6	Ch 11 Dual Nature of Radiation and Matter
Atoms and nuclei — 8	Ch 12 Atoms; Ch 13 Nuclei
Semiconductor and electronic devices — 8	Ch 14 Semiconductor Electronics: Materials, Devices and Simple Circuits
Practical — 30	Lab experiments, record + viva (per UPMSP practical syllabus)

Theory notes (unit by unit): - **Electrostatics:** charge is quantised and conserved; Coulomb's law gives the force between two point charges; electric field is force per unit charge; electric potential is work done per unit charge; a capacitor stores charge, and its capacitance depends on plate area, separation and the dielectric between the plates. - **Current Electricity:** current is the rate of flow of charge; Ohm's law relates voltage, current and resistance; resistivity depends on the material and temperature; Kirchhoff's laws govern currents and voltages in networks; a potentiometer compares EMFs and measures internal resistance. - **Magnetism:** a moving charge experiences a force in a magnetic field; a current-carrying conductor in a magnetic field feels a force — the basis of electric motors; a current loop behaves like a magnetic dipole; the Earth's magnetic field has horizontal and vertical components. - **Electromagnetic induction and AC:** a changing magnetic flux induces an EMF (Faraday's law); Lenz's law gives its direction; inductance opposes changes in current; alternating current varies sinusoidally; RMS values, reactance, impedance and resonance determine AC circuit behaviour; a transformer changes AC voltage. - **Electromagnetic waves:** accelerating charges produce electromagnetic waves; they travel at the speed of light in vacuum and span the spectrum from radio waves to gamma rays; each band has characteristic uses. - **Optics:** ray optics covers

reflection, refraction, lenses, prisms and optical instruments (microscope, telescope); wave optics covers interference, diffraction and polarisation — the wave nature of light. - **Dual nature:** light shows both wave and particle behaviour; photons carry energy $E = h\nu$; the photoelectric effect proves the particle nature; matter also has a wavelength (de Broglie). - **Atoms and nuclei:** Rutherford's model and Bohr's model explain atomic spectra; the nucleus contains protons and neutrons; binding energy holds it together; radioactivity is spontaneous nuclear decay; nuclear fission and fusion release energy. - **Semiconductors:** intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductors; p-n junction and its characteristics; the junction diode as a rectifier; the transistor as an amplifier and switch; basic logic gates.

Key formulas: $F = qE$; $V = W/q$; $C = Q/V$; $V = IR$; $P = VI$; $F = qvB \sin\theta$; $\varepsilon = -d\Phi/dt$; $X_L = \omega L$, $X_C = 1/\omega C$; $E = h\nu$; $\lambda = h/p$; $E = mc^2$.

Practice questions — Physics: 1. State Coulomb's law and define one coulomb of charge. 2. A capacitor of 10 μF is charged to 100 V. How much energy is stored in it? 3. State and explain Kirchhoff's current and voltage laws. 4. A wire carries 2 A in a magnetic field of 0.5 T at 30° to the field. Find the force per metre. 5. Explain why a transformer works only on AC and not on DC. 6. Derive the lens formula and state the sign convention used. 7. What is the photoelectric effect? How does Einstein's equation explain the threshold frequency? 8. Calculate the binding energy per nucleon of a nucleus with mass defect 0.03 u (1 u = 931 MeV). 9. Draw the characteristic curve of a p-n junction diode and explain forward and reverse bias. 10. What is resonance in an LCR circuit? Give its condition and one application.

Answers (short): 1. Force between two point charges is proportional to the product of charges and inversely proportional to the square of the distance; 1 C is the charge passing a point in 1 s at 1 A. 2. 0.05 J. 3. Current law: algebraic sum of currents at a junction is zero; voltage law: algebraic sum of voltages around a loop is zero. 4. 0.5 N/m. 5. A transformer needs changing flux to induce EMF; DC gives steady flux, so no induction. 6. $1/f = 1/v - 1/u$. 7. Emission of electrons from a metal surface by light; $K_{max} = h\nu - \varphi_0$, so no emission below $\nu_0 = \varphi_0/h$. 8. ≈ 27.9 MeV. 9. Forward bias: current rises sharply after knee voltage; reverse bias: tiny saturation current until breakdown. 10. $X_L = X_C$, so impedance is minimum and current maximum; used in tuning circuits.

Chemistry — 70 theory + 30 practical

Prescribed textbook: NCERT Chemistry Part I & II (Class XII), 10 chapters (rationalised list).
Exam: Monday 15 February 2027 (afternoon).

UPMSP unit (marks)	NCERT chapters (syllabus order)
Solutions — 8	Ch 1 Solutions
Electrochemistry — 7	Ch 2 Electrochemistry
Chemical kinetics — 7	Ch 3 Chemical Kinetics

UPMSP unit (marks)	NCERT chapters (syllabus order)
d-block and f-block elements — 6	Ch 4 d- and f-Block Elements
Coordination chemistry — 7	Ch 5 Coordination Compounds
Haloalkanes and haloarenes — 7	Ch 6 Haloalkanes and Haloarenes
Alcohols, phenols and ethers — 7	Ch 7 Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers
Carbonyl compounds and carboxylic acids — 8	Ch 8 Aldehydes, Ketones and Carboxylic Acids
Amines — 6	Ch 9 Amines
Biomolecules — 7	Ch 10 Biomolecules
Practical — 30	Lab experiments, record + viva

Note: Solid State, p-Block Elements, Surface Chemistry, Polymers and Chemistry in Everyday Life are NOT in the Class 12 syllabus (rationalised out). Do not study them for this paper.

Theory notes (unit by unit): - **Solutions:** concentration is expressed as molarity, molality, mole fraction and mass percentage; Raoult's law describes vapour pressure lowering; colligative properties (boiling point elevation, freezing point depression, osmotic pressure) depend on the number of solute particles; abnormal molar mass arises from association or dissociation (van't Hoff factor). - **Electrochemistry:** a galvanic cell converts chemical energy to electrical energy; standard electrode potential measures the tendency to gain electrons; the Nernst equation relates EMF to concentration; electrolysis follows Faraday's laws; conductance and molar conductivity increase on dilution for weak electrolytes. - **Chemical kinetics:** rate of reaction is the change in concentration per unit time; rate law and order are determined experimentally; the rate constant depends on temperature (Arrhenius equation); activation energy is the minimum energy needed for a reaction; catalysts lower activation energy. - **d- and f-block elements:** transition metals show variable oxidation states, coloured ions and catalytic activity because of partially filled d-orbitals; the lanthanoid contraction is the steady decrease in ionic radius across the series. - **Coordination compounds:** a central metal ion is bonded to ligands; IUPAC naming follows the ligands, metal and oxidation state; isomerism includes geometrical and optical forms; crystal field theory explains colour and magnetic behaviour. - **Haloalkanes and haloarenes:** haloalkanes undergo nucleophilic substitution (S_N1 and S_N2); haloarenes are less reactive because the C–X bond has partial double-bond character; organometallic compounds like Grignard reagents are key synthetic tools. - **Alcohols, phenols and ethers:** alcohols are classified as primary, secondary or tertiary; phenols are acidic because the phenoxide ion is resonance-stabilised; ethers are formed by dehydration of alcohols or Williamson synthesis. - **Carbonyl compounds:** aldehydes and ketones undergo nucleophilic addition; the carboxylic group gives acidic character; common reactions include oxidation, reduction and esterification. - **Amines:** amines are basic because of the lone pair on nitrogen; they are prepared by reduction of nitro compounds or by ammonolysis; diazonium salts are versatile intermediates for dyes. - **Biomolecules:**

carbohydrates, proteins, enzymes, vitamins and nucleic acids; proteins are polymers of amino acids linked by peptide bonds; DNA is a double helix of complementary bases; enzymes are biological catalysts.

Key formulas: p = p°x (Raoult's law); ΔT_b = K_b·m; E = E° − (0.059/n) log Q; rate = k[A]^m[B]^n; k = Ae^(−Ea/RT); t_1/2 = 0.693/k (first order).

Practice questions — Chemistry: 1. Define molality and mole fraction. How do they differ from molarity? 2. A solution of 5 g of a non-volatile solute in 100 g of water shows a boiling point elevation of 0.51 K (K_b = 0.52 K kg mol^{-1}). Find the molar mass. 3. State the Nernst equation and use it to find the EMF of a Zn–Cu cell at 298 K when $[Zn^{2+}]$ = 0.1 M and $[Cu^{2+}]$ = 0.01 M ($E°$ = 1.10 V). 4. Why is the first-order half-life independent of initial concentration? 5. Give two reasons why transition metals act as good catalysts. 6. Write the IUPAC name of $[Co(NH_3)_5Cl]Cl_2$ and state the oxidation state of cobalt. 7. Compare S_N1 and S_N2 mechanisms in three points. 8. Why is phenol more acidic than ethanol? 9. How are aldehydes distinguished from ketones by chemical tests? 10. Name the four bases of DNA and state the pairing rule.

Answers (short): 1. Molality is moles per kg of solvent; mole fraction is the ratio of moles of a component to total moles; molarity depends on volume, so it changes with temperature, while the other two do not. 2. ≈ 51 g mol^{-1}. 3. $E = E° - (0.059/2) \log([Zn^{2+}]/[Cu^{2+}]) = 1.10 - 0.0295 \times \log 10 = 1.07$ V. 4. t_1/2 = 0.693/k contains no concentration term. 5. Variable oxidation states and ability to form complexes / adsorb reactants. 6. Pentaamminechloridocobalt(III) chloride; Co is +3. 7. S_N1: two steps, racemisation, favoured by tertiary halides; S_N2: one step, inversion, favoured by primary halides. 8. The phenoxide ion is resonance-stabilised; the ethoxide ion is not. 9. Tollens' test (silver mirror) and Fehling's test are positive for aldehydes only. 10. Adenine–thymine, guanine–cytosine (A–T, G–C).

Biology — 70 theory + 30 practical

Prescribed textbook: NCERT Biology (Class XII), 13 chapters. **Exam:** Friday 12 February 2027 (afternoon), the same day as Mathematics.

UPMSP unit (marks)	NCERT chapters (syllabus order)
Reproduction — 14	Ch 1 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants; Ch 2 Human Reproduction; Ch 3 Reproductive Health
Inheritance, molecular genetics and evolution — 18	Ch 4 Principles of Inheritance and Variation; Ch 5 Molecular Basis of Inheritance; Ch 6 Evolution
Human welfare — health, disease, microbes — 14	Ch 7 Human Health and Disease; Ch 8 Microbes in Human Welfare
Biotechnology and its uses — 10	Ch 9 Biotechnology: Principles and Processes; Ch 10 Biotechnology and its Applications

UPMSP unit (marks)	NCERT chapters (syllabus order)
Ecology — 14	Ch 11 Organisms and Populations; Ch 12 Ecosystem; Ch 13 Biodiversity and Conservation
Practical — 30	Lab experiments, record + viva

Theory notes (unit by unit): - **Reproduction:** flowering plants reproduce by pollination and double fertilisation; the human reproductive system produces gametes by meiosis; fertilisation, implantation and parturition follow a hormonal sequence; reproductive health covers contraception, STDs and assisted reproductive technologies. - **Inheritance and molecular genetics:** Mendel's laws (dominance, segregation, independent assortment) explain inheritance; linked genes and crossing over modify the ratios; DNA is the genetic material; the central dogma is DNA → RNA → protein; mutations and genetic disorders arise from changes in DNA. - **Evolution:** the theory of evolution by natural selection explains the diversity of life; evidence comes from fossils, comparative anatomy and molecular biology; human evolution traces the line from early primates to Homo sapiens. - **Human welfare:** health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being; common diseases are caused by pathogens, and immunity (innate and acquired) defends the body; microbes are used in food production, sewage treatment and medicine (antibiotics, vaccines). - **Biotechnology:** recombinant DNA technology cuts and pastes genes using restriction enzymes and vectors; GM crops, insulin production and gene therapy are applications; biosafety and ethical issues accompany the technology. - **Ecology:** organisms interact with each other and the environment; populations grow logistically or exponentially; ecosystems cycle nutrients and energy; biodiversity is threatened by habitat loss, and conservation (in situ and ex situ) protects it.

Key definitions: gametogenesis, zygote, genotype vs phenotype, allele, codon, operon, immunity, antigen, antibody, vector, plasmid, biodiversity hotspot, ecological pyramid.

Practice questions — Biology: 1. Describe double fertilisation in flowering plants. 2. State Mendel's law of segregation and give one example. 3. What is the central dogma of molecular biology? Name the three processes involved. 4. Differentiate between innate and acquired immunity. 5. Why is the human genome project important? Name any two of its goals. 6. Explain how insulin is produced using recombinant DNA technology. 7. What is a biodiversity hotspot? Name two hotspots in India. 8. Draw a labelled diagram of the human male reproductive system (practice sketch). 9. Explain the role of microbes in sewage treatment. 10. What is the difference between in situ and ex situ conservation? Give one example of each.

Answers (short): 1. One male gamete fuses with the egg to form the zygote; the other fuses with the polar nuclei to form the triploid endosperm. 2. The two alleles of a gene separate during gamete formation; e.g. a tall (Tt) plant produces T and t gametes in equal numbers. 3. DNA → RNA → protein; replication, transcription, translation. 4. Innate immunity is present from birth and non-specific; acquired immunity is specific and develops after exposure or vaccination. 5. It mapped the entire human genome, aiding disease diagnosis and drug development. 6. The human insulin gene is inserted into a plasmid, introduced into E. coli, and

the bacteria produce insulin chains that are joined. 7. A region with exceptional endemic species under threat; the Western Ghats and the Himalaya. 8. (Diagram practice — label testis, epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicle, prostate, penis.) 9. Aerobic microbes break down organic matter in aeration tanks; anaerobic microbes digest the sludge and produce biogas. 10. In situ conserves species in their natural habitat (national parks); ex situ conserves them outside it (zoos, seed banks).

Mathematics — 100 theory

Prescribed textbook: NCERT Mathematics Part I & Part II (Class XII), 13 chapters. **Exam:** Friday 12 February 2027 (afternoon), the same day as Biology.

UPMSP unit (marks)	NCERT chapters (syllabus order)
Relations and functions — 10	Ch 1 Relations and Functions; Ch 2 Inverse Trigonometric Functions
Algebra — matrices and determinants — 15	Ch 3 Matrices; Ch 4 Determinants
Calculus — 44	Ch 5 Continuity and Differentiability; Ch 6 Application of Derivatives; Ch 7 Integrals; Ch 8 Application of Integrals; Ch 9 Differential Equations
Vectors and 3D geometry — 18	Ch 10 Vector Algebra; Ch 11 Three Dimensional Geometry
Linear programming problems — 5	Ch 12 Linear Programming
Probability — 8	Ch 13 Probability

Theory notes (unit by unit): - **Relations and functions:** a relation pairs elements of two sets; a function gives exactly one output per input; one-one, onto and invertible functions; inverse trigonometric functions are defined on restricted domains so that they are one-one. - **Matrices and determinants:** a matrix is a rectangular array of numbers; addition, multiplication and transpose follow fixed rules; the determinant of a square matrix decides whether it is invertible; a system of linear equations can be solved by the matrix method. - **Calculus:** continuity means no break in the graph; the derivative is the rate of change and the slope of the tangent; maxima and minima come from the first and second derivative tests; integration is the reverse of differentiation; definite integrals give areas; a differential equation relates a function and its derivatives, and its order and degree classify it. - **Vectors and 3D geometry:** a vector has magnitude and direction; dot product gives the angle between vectors, cross product gives a perpendicular vector; lines and planes in space are described by vector and Cartesian equations; the shortest distance between skew lines is a standard result. - **Linear programming:** an objective function is optimised subject to linear constraints; the feasible

region is a polygon and the optimum occurs at a corner point. - **Probability:** conditional probability, multiplication theorem and Bayes' theorem; independent events; the probability distribution of a random variable and its mean and variance.

Key formulas: $(a+b)^2$, $\sin^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}x = \pi/2$; $|AB| = |A||B|$; $d/dx(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$; $\int x^n\,dx = x^{n+1}/(n+1)$; area $= \int y\,dx$; $a\cdot b = |a||b|\cos\theta$; $|a \times b| = |a||b|\sin\theta$; $P(A|B) = P(A\cap B)/P(B)$.

Practice questions — Mathematics: 1. Check whether $f(x) = x^2$ is one-one and onto from R to R. 2. Find the principal value of $\sin^{-1}(1/2) + \cos^{-1}(1/2)$. 3. If A = [[2, 1], [3, 4]], find A^{-1}. 4. Differentiate y = x^x with respect to x. 5. Find the maximum value of $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2$ on [0, 3]. 6. Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x\,dx$. 7. Solve the differential equation $dy/dx = y/x$. 8. Find the angle between vectors a = i + 2j + 3k and b = 2i − j + k. 9. Maximise Z = 3x + 4y subject to $x + y \le 4$, $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$. 10. A die is thrown twice. Find the probability of getting a sum of 9.

Answers (short): 1. Neither one-one (f(1) = f(−1)) nor onto (negative numbers have no pre-image). 2. π/2. 3. (1/5)[[4, −1], [−3, 2]]. 4. x^x (1 + log x). 5. Maximum 2 at x = 0 (f(0) = 2; local max at x = 0, local min at x = 2). 6. 2. 7. y = Cx. 8. $\cos\theta = (2 - 2 + 3)/(\sqrt{14}\cdot\sqrt{6}) = 3/\sqrt{84}$, so $\theta = \cos^{-1}(3/\sqrt{84})$. 9. Maximum 16 at (0, 4). 10. 4/36 = 1/9.

Computer — 60 written + 40 practical

Prescribed course: UPMSP's own Java-based course (no NCERT book). **Exam:** Wednesday 24 February 2027 (morning) — the last day of the session. **Pass:** 20 written, 13 practical, 33 total.

Unit (marks)	Topics (syllabus order)
Unit 1: Introduction to Object Orientation — 15	Need, features and elements; classes; objects; inheritance; structured programming compared with object oriented programming
Unit 2: Introduction to Core Java — 15	History and features of Java, JDK, JRE and JVM; data types, variables, literals; compiling and executing; input/output programs; methods, method overloading, constructors; inheritance; encapsulation; interface, abstraction, extraction
Unit 3: Introduction to Advanced Java — 10	Arrays, strings, packages, multithreading, exception handling, manipulation; AWT
Unit 4: Introduction to Robotics — 10	Introduction, classification, components; control, programming and applications
Unit 5: Introduction to Drone Technology — 10	Introduction, classification, components; calibration, applications, flight zone and operation
Practical — 40	Any 2 programs from the 6-type list (10) + one micro project on robotics or drone technology (15) + sessional work (10) + viva (5)

Theory notes (unit by unit): - **Object orientation:** a class is a blueprint and an object is its instance; encapsulation bundles data with methods; inheritance lets a class reuse another's features; polymorphism lets one interface take many forms; OOP differs from structured programming by organising code around objects rather than procedures. - **Core Java:** Java is platform-independent because source code compiles to bytecode run by the JVM; JDK provides the compiler, JRE provides the runtime; primitive data types include int, float, char and boolean; a constructor initialises a new object; method overloading uses the same name with different parameters; an interface defines a contract a class must implement. - **Advanced Java:** arrays store fixed collections of one type; strings are immutable objects; packages organise classes; multithreading runs tasks in parallel; exceptions are handled with try–catch so a program fails gracefully; AWT provides basic graphical components. - **Robotics:** a robot senses its environment, decides and acts; components include sensors, actuators, controllers and power; robots are classified by structure and use; control may be manual, automatic or programmed; applications range from industry to medicine and agriculture. - **Drone technology:** a drone (UAV) flies without a pilot on board; components include the frame, motors, propellers, battery, controller and camera; calibration aligns sensors before flight; drones are used in surveying, agriculture, delivery and disaster management; flight zones and rules govern where they may operate.

Trap: CBSE's Computer Science (083) is Python-based, 70+30 — that is NOT the UPMSP Computer paper. The "Computer Technical & Maintenance" Trade 35 is a separate vocational paper (5 papers of 60 + practical 400) — do not confuse it with this subject.

Practice questions — Computer: 1. Define class and object. Give one example of each. 2. What is the difference between JDK, JRE and JVM? 3. Write a Java program to print the first 10 natural numbers. 4. What is method overloading? Give one example. 5. Explain the difference between an abstract class and an interface. 6. What is exception handling? Why is it needed? 7. List four components of a robot and the job of each. 8. What is calibration in drone technology and why is it done before flight? 9. Give two applications each of robots and drones. 10. A Java program throws an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException. What does it mean?

Answers (short): 1. A class is a template (e.g. Student); an object is a specific instance (e.g. Ram, a Student). 2. JDK = development kit with compiler; JRE = runtime environment; JVM = the virtual machine that runs bytecode. 3. A loop from 1 to 10 printing each number. 4. Same method name with different parameter lists, e.g. add(int, int) and add(double, double). 5. An abstract class can have concrete methods and state; an interface only declares methods (and constants) that the implementing class must define. 6. Catching runtime errors with try–catch so the program handles them instead of crashing. 7. Sensor (senses), actuator (moves), controller (decides), power supply (energises). 8. Aligning sensors (compass, gyroscope) so the drone flies stably and holds position. 9. Robots: assembly lines, surgery; drones: crop surveying, disaster mapping. 10. The program tried to access an array element outside its valid index range.

PART 2 — COMMERCE STREAM

Stream subjects: Accountancy (156), Business Studies (157), Economics (136) + Hindi and English (common subjects — see Part 4). **All three commerce subjects are 100-mark written papers — no practical, no project, no internal assessment** (per their official UPMSP syllabus PDFs). CBSE's 80+20 splits do NOT apply.

Accountancy (156) — 100 theory

Prescribed textbook: NCERT Accountancy Part I (Not-for-Profit Organisation and Partnership Accounts) + Part II (Company Accounts and Financial Statement Analysis), 9 units. **Exam:** Tuesday 23 February 2027 (morning) — the only core commerce paper in a morning slot. **Note:** Business Studies is the previous afternoon, so commerce students have only about 15 hours between the two papers — plan revision accordingly.

Unit (marks)	Topics (syllabus order)
Part 1 — Partnership Accounts (45)	
Unit 1: Accounting for Partnership Firms – Basic Concepts — 6	Fundamentals of partnership, goodwill — nature and accounting treatment
Unit 2: Reconstitution of Partnership Firm – Admission of a Partner — 13	Change in profit sharing ratio, new/sacrificing/gaining ratios, goodwill treatment, revaluation
Unit 3: Reconstitution – Retirement/Death of a Partner — 13	Retirement/death settlement, gaining ratio, goodwill, revaluation, amount due
Unit 4: Dissolution of Partnership Firm — 13	Settlement of accounts, realisation account
Part 2 — Company Accounts and Financial Statement Analysis (55)	
Unit 5: Accounting for Share Capital — 13	Issue of shares, forfeiture and re-issue
Unit 6: Issue of Debentures — 12	Issue of debentures, redemption (introductory)
Unit 7: Financial Statements of a Company — 12	Balance sheet (Schedule III, Companies Act 2013), statement of profit and loss
Unit 8: Accounting Ratios — 9	Liquidity, solvency, activity and profitability ratios
Unit 9: Cash Flow Statement — 9	Cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities

Theory notes (unit by unit): - **Partnership basics:** a partnership is an agreement between persons to share profits; the partnership deed records capital, profit sharing ratio, interest on capital and drawings; goodwill is the value of a firm's reputation and is valued by the average

profit, super profit or capitalisation method. - **Admission of a partner:** a new partner brings capital and a share of goodwill; the profit sharing ratio changes; sacrificing ratio = old ratio − new ratio; revaluation account records the change in asset and liability values. - **Retirement/death:** the retiring partner's capital account is settled; gaining ratio = new ratio − old ratio; the amount due may be paid at once or in instalments with interest; on death, the deceased partner's share is calculated up to the date of death. - **Dissolution:** the firm is wound up; assets are realised and liabilities paid; the realisation account shows the profit or loss on dissolution; partners' capital accounts are finally settled. - **Share capital:** shares are issued at par, at a premium or at a discount; calls in arrears and calls in advance are adjusted; forfeiture cancels shares for non-payment of calls, and forfeited shares may be re-issued. - **Debentures:** a debenture is a loan acknowledged by the company; it may be issued at par, premium or discount; redemption repays the amount, sometimes through a sinking fund. - **Financial statements:** the balance sheet follows Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (equity and liabilities on one side, assets on the other); the statement of profit and loss shows revenue, expenses and profit. - **Accounting ratios:** liquidity ratios (current ratio, quick ratio) test short-term solvency; solvency ratios test long-term position; activity ratios test efficiency; profitability ratios test earning power. - **Cash flow statement:** cash flows are classified as operating, investing and financing; the indirect method starts from net profit and adjusts for non-cash items and working capital changes.

Key formulas: gaining ratio = new ratio − old ratio; sacrificing ratio = old ratio − new ratio; current ratio = current assets / current liabilities; debt-equity ratio = debt / equity; gross profit ratio = gross profit / net sales × 100.

Practice questions — Accountancy: 1. What is a partnership deed? Name any four contents of it. 2. A and B share profits 3:2. C is admitted for 1/4 share. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio and the sacrificing ratio. 3. What is goodwill? Name two methods of valuing it. 4. Distinguish between dissolution of partnership and dissolution of the firm. 5. A company forfeits 100 shares of Rs. 10 each (Rs. 8 called up) for non-payment of the final call of Rs. 3. Pass the journal entry for forfeiture. 6. What is a debenture? How does it differ from a share? 7. State the format of a company balance sheet under Schedule III (main heads only). 8. Calculate the current ratio: current assets Rs. 2,00,000; current liabilities Rs. 1,00,000. Is it satisfactory? 9. Name the three activities shown in a cash flow statement. 10. What is the treatment of goodwill on the admission of a new partner?

Answers (short): 1. A written agreement between partners; contents include capital contributions, profit sharing ratio, interest on capital/drawings, salary and the deed's duration. 2. Remaining share 3/4 shared 3:2 → A 9/20, B 6/20, C 5/20; sacrificing ratio A 3/20, B 2/20 = 3:2. 3. The value of a firm's reputation and earning capacity; average profit and super profit methods. 4. Dissolution of partnership changes the partners but the firm continues; dissolution of the firm ends the business. 5. Share Capital A/c Dr 800; To Share Forfeiture A/c 500; To Calls in Arrears A/c 300. 6. A debenture is borrowed capital carrying fixed interest; a share is owned capital carrying dividend. 7. Equity and liabilities (shareholders' funds, non-current and current

liabilities) and assets (non-current and current assets). 8. 2:1 — generally satisfactory. 9. Operating, investing, financing. 10. The new partner brings a premium for goodwill, credited to the old partners in their sacrificing ratio.

Business Studies (157) — 100 theory

Prescribed textbook: NCERT Business Studies Part I (Principles and Functions of Management) + Part II (Business Finance and Marketing), 11 units. **Exam:** Monday 22 February 2027 (afternoon). Highest-mark unit: Marketing (16).

Unit (marks)	Topics (syllabus order)
Part 1 — Principles and Functions of Management (60)	
Unit 1: Nature and Significance of Management — 5	Concept, characteristics, objectives, importance, nature, levels, functions, coordination
Unit 2: Principles of Management — 5	Scientific management (Taylor) and its techniques; Fayol's principles; Fayol vs Taylor
Unit 3: Business Environment — 10	Meaning, importance, dimensions; economic environment in India; liberalisation, privatisation, globalisation; demonetisation
Unit 4: Planning — 7	Meaning, importance, features, limitations, process, types of plans
Unit 5: Organising — 10	Organising process; functional and divisional structure; formal and informal organisation; delegation; centralisation and decentralisation
Unit 6: Staffing — 7	Recruitment, selection, training, performance appraisal (per NCERT chapter)
Unit 7: Directing — 10	Supervision, motivation, leadership, communication
Unit 8: Controlling — 6	Controlling process, techniques, importance
Part 2 — Business Finance and Marketing (40)	
Unit 9: Business Finance — 12	Financial management, financial decisions, financial planning, capital structure, fixed and working capital
Unit 10: Marketing — 16	Marketing management, functions, marketing mix and its elements
Unit 11: Consumer Protection — 12	Meaning, importance, need; Consumer Protection Act, 2019

Theory notes (unit by unit): - **Nature of management:** management is the process of planning, organising, staffing, directing and controlling to achieve goals; it is a goal-oriented, continuous and group activity; its levels are top, middle and operational; coordination binds all

functions together. - **Principles of management:** Taylor's scientific management introduced work study, standardisation and differential piece wages; Fayol's 14 principles include division of work, authority and responsibility, unity of command and direction, and esprit de corps; Fayol focused on administration, Taylor on shop-floor efficiency. - **Business environment:** the environment is the sum of external forces affecting a business; its dimensions are economic, social, technological, political and legal; liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation (LPG) reshaped Indian business after 1991; demonetisation (2016) withdrew high-value currency to curb black money. - **Planning:** planning is deciding in advance what to do and how; its process runs from setting objectives to following up; plans may be single-use or standing; its limitations include rigidity, cost and an uncertain environment. - **Organising:** organising assigns duties and authority; a functional structure groups by activity, a divisional structure by product or region; formal organisation is the official structure, informal organisation is the network of personal relations; delegation transfers authority while accountability stays. - **Staffing:** staffing finds the right people for the right jobs — recruitment, selection, training and development; training improves skills; performance appraisal measures results. - **Directing:** directing guides people to work — supervision, motivation, leadership and communication; Maslow's hierarchy explains motivation from basic needs to self-actualisation; leadership styles range from autocratic to democratic. - **Controlling:** controlling compares actual performance with standards and corrects deviations; its steps are setting standards, measuring, comparing and taking corrective action. - **Business finance:** financial management decides investment, financing and dividend policy; capital structure is the mix of debt and equity; fixed capital funds long-term assets, working capital funds day-to-day operations. - **Marketing:** marketing creates and delivers value; the marketing mix (4Ps) is product, price, place and promotion; branding, packaging, labelling, pricing and distribution are its tools. - **Consumer protection:** consumers have rights (safety, information, choice, redressal) under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019; remedies are available through district, state and national commissions.

Key definitions: management, planning, delegation, decentralisation, motivation, leadership, capital structure, working capital, marketing mix, consumer rights.

Practice questions — Business Studies: 1. Define management and list its five functions. 2. State any four of Fayol's principles of management. 3. What is the difference between the functional and divisional structures? 4. Explain the impact of liberalisation on Indian business in two points. 5. What is delegation? How is it different from decentralisation? 6. Name the levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. 7. What are the steps in the controlling process? 8. Distinguish between fixed capital and working capital. 9. Explain the four elements of the marketing mix. 10. Name four consumer rights under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

Answers (short): 1. Getting work done through others; planning, organising, staffing, directing, controlling. 2. Division of work, authority and responsibility, unity of command, unity of direction (any four). 3. Functional groups by activity (production, marketing); divisional groups by product or region with its own functional departments. 4. More competition and foreign investment; wider choice and better quality for consumers. 5. Delegation is the transfer of authority to a subordinate for a specific task; decentralisation is the systematic dispersal of

decision-making through the organisation. 6. Physiological, safety, social, esteem, self-actualisation. 7. Setting standards, measuring performance, comparing with standards, taking corrective action. 8. Fixed capital funds long-term assets; working capital funds current assets for daily operations. 9. Product, price, place, promotion. 10. Right to safety, information, choice and redressal (any four).

Economics (136) — 100 theory

Prescribed textbook: NCERT Introductory Microeconomics + Introductory Macroeconomics, 9 units. **Exam:** Saturday 13 February 2027 (afternoon). (This chapter is also part of the Arts stream — see Part 3.)

Unit (marks)	Topics (syllabus order)
Part A — Introductory Microeconomics (50)	
Unit 1: Introduction — 4	Micro and macro economics; positive and normative economics; central problems of an economy; production possibility curve and opportunity cost
Unit 2: Consumer Equilibrium and Demand — 18	Utility and consumer equilibrium; indifference curve analysis; demand and price elasticity of demand
Unit 3: Producer Behaviour and Supply — 18	Production; costs; revenue; producer's equilibrium; supply and price elasticity of supply
Unit 4: Forms of Market and Price Determination under Perfect Competition — 10	Perfect competition; market equilibrium; price ceiling and price floor
Part B — Introductory Macroeconomics (50)	
Unit 5: National Income and Related Aggregates — 12	Basic concepts; circular flow of income; methods of measuring national income
Unit 6: Money and Banking — 8	Money, its functions; banking, credit creation; central bank
Unit 7: Determination of Income and Employment — 14	Aggregate demand and supply; consumption and saving propensities; excess and deficient demand
Unit 8: Government Budget and the Economy — 8	Budget, its objectives and components; deficits
Unit 9: Balance of Payments — 8	Current and capital account; foreign exchange rate

Theory notes (unit by unit): - **Introduction:** microeconomics studies individual units (a consumer, a firm); macroeconomics studies the whole economy; positive economics states facts, normative economics gives opinions; the central problems are what, how and for whom

to produce; the production possibility curve shows the trade-off between two goods, and opportunity cost is what is given up. - **Consumer equilibrium and demand:** utility is the satisfaction from consumption; total utility rises and marginal utility falls; a consumer is in equilibrium when marginal utility per rupee is equal across goods; the law of demand says price and quantity demanded move in opposite directions; price elasticity measures how much quantity responds to price. - **Producer behaviour and supply:** production uses factors to make output; total, average and marginal product follow the law of variable proportions; costs include fixed and variable costs; revenue is price times quantity; a producer is in equilibrium where marginal revenue equals marginal cost; supply rises with price; elasticity of supply measures the response. - **Market forms:** in perfect competition there are many buyers and sellers of identical goods, free entry and exit, and the market fixes the price; equilibrium is where demand equals supply; a price ceiling (maximum price) or floor (minimum price) can create shortage or surplus. - **National income:** national income is the money value of final goods and services produced in a year; the circular flow shows income moving between households, firms, government and the foreign sector; it is measured by the value-added, income and expenditure methods; real GDP adjusts for prices, nominal GDP does not. - **Money and banking:** money serves as a medium of exchange, measure of value, store of value and standard of deferred payment; commercial banks create credit by lending a multiple of their deposits; the central bank controls money supply through the repo rate, cash reserve ratio and open market operations. - **Income and employment:** aggregate demand is total spending; aggregate supply is total output; equilibrium income is where the two are equal; the consumption function links consumption to income; excess demand causes inflation, deficient demand causes unemployment. - **Government budget:** the budget is the government's annual financial statement; revenue receipts and capital receipts fund revenue and capital expenditure; fiscal deficit is total expenditure minus total receipts excluding borrowings. - **Balance of payments:** the current account records trade in goods and services and transfers; the capital account records financial flows; the exchange rate is the price of one currency in terms of another; a deficit means payments exceed receipts.

Key formulas: MU_x / P_x = MU_y / P_y (consumer equilibrium); E_d = (% change in quantity demanded) / (% change in price); MR = MC (producer equilibrium); GDP = C + I + G + (X − M); credit multiplier = 1 / CRR; fiscal deficit = total expenditure − total receipts excluding borrowings.

Practice questions — Economics: 1. What is opportunity cost? Give one example. 2. State the law of demand and name two of its exceptions. 3. A consumer spends Rs. 100 on good X (price Rs. 10) and good Y (price Rs. 20). If MU_x = 20 and MU_y = 30, is the consumer in equilibrium? Why? 4. Explain the law of variable proportions. 5. What are the features of perfect competition? 6. What is the difference between real GDP and nominal GDP? 7. How do commercial banks create credit? Explain with an example. 8. What is the repo rate? How does raising it control inflation? 9. What is fiscal deficit? Why does it matter? 10. Distinguish between the current account and the capital account of the balance of payments.

Answers (short): 1. The value of the next best alternative given up; e.g. the income lost by studying instead of working. 2. Other things equal, quantity demanded falls as price rises; exceptions include Giffen goods and prestige goods. 3. MU_x/P_x = 2, MU_y/P_y = 1.5 — not in equilibrium; the consumer should buy more X and less Y. 4. As more of a variable factor is added to fixed factors, marginal product first rises, then falls. 5. Large number of buyers and sellers, homogeneous product, free entry and exit, perfect knowledge, price taker firms. 6. Real GDP is measured at constant prices; nominal GDP at current prices, so it includes inflation. 7. Banks keep a fraction of deposits as reserve and lend the rest; each loan becomes a new deposit, multiplying money by 1/CRR. 8. The rate at which the central bank lends to commercial banks; raising it makes borrowing costlier, reducing money supply and demand. 9. The gap between total expenditure and total receipts excluding borrowings; it shows how much the government must borrow. 10. The current account records goods, services and transfers; the capital account records investments, loans and other financial flows.

PART 3 — ARTS / HUMANITIES STREAM

Stream subjects: History, Geography, Political Science (Civics), Sociology, Psychology, Economics (see Part 2 — written once, cross-referred here) + Hindi and English (common subjects — see Part 4). **History, Civics, Sociology, Psychology and Economics are 100-mark written papers; Geography is 70+30.**

History — 100 theory

Prescribed textbook: NCERT Themes in Indian History Parts I, II, III, 12 themes in UPMSP order. **Exam:** Wednesday 10 February 2027 (afternoon). 30 questions in the paper; pass mark 33.

Part (marks)	Themes (official UPMSP order)
Part 1 — 30 (Themes 1+2 = 15; Themes 3+4 = 15)	Theme 1 Bricks, Beads and Bones: The Harappan Civilisation; Theme 2 Kings, Farmers and Towns: Early States and Economies; Theme 3 Kinship, Caste and Class: Early Societies; Theme 4 Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings: Cultural Developments
Part 2 — 30 (Themes 5+6 = 15; Themes 7+8 = 15)	Theme 5 Through the Eyes of Travellers: Perceptions of Society; Theme 6 Bhakti-Sufi Traditions: Changes in Religious Beliefs and Devotional Texts; Theme 7 An Imperial Capital: Vijayanagara; Theme 8 Peasants, Zamindars and the State: Agrarian Society and the Mughal Empire
Part 3 — 30 (Themes 9+10 = 15; Themes 11+12 = 15)	Theme 9 Colonialism and the Countryside: Exploring Official Archives; Theme 10 Rebels and the Raj: The Revolt of 1857 and its Representations; Theme 11 Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement: Civil Disobedience and Beyond; Theme 12 Framing the Constitution: The Beginning of a New Era
Map skills — 10	5 questions (1 mark correct answer + 1 mark correct place each)

Important: the official UPMSP theme order (1–12 as above) differs from the NCERT book order in places — for example, Theme 5 (Travellers) comes before Theme 6 (Bhakti-Sufi) in UPMSP order. This book follows the UPMSP order.

Theory notes (theme by theme): - **Theme 1 — Harappan Civilisation:** the first urban civilisation of the subcontinent, flourishing around 2600–1900 BCE; planned cities (Mohenjo-daro, Harappa) with a grid layout, the Great Bath and granaries; seals, weights and trade with Mesopotamia; the script remains undeciphered. - **Theme 2 — Kings, Farmers and Towns:** the rise of mahajanapadas and Magadha; the Mauryan empire under Chandragupta and Ashoka (edicts as sources); trade routes and towns; the role of guilds. - **Theme 3 — Kinship, Caste and Class:** the varna system and jati; marriage rules and gotra; the position of women and the property of different groups; the epics and Dharmashastras as sources. - **Theme 4 — Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings:** Buddhism and Jainism — their teachings, spread and art; the Upanishads and the idea of karma and liberation; stupas, chaityas and viharas as religious architecture. - **Theme 5 — Through the Eyes of Travellers:** accounts of Al-Biruni, Ibn Battuta and Bernier; how outsiders saw Indian society, caste, religion and towns; the value and the limits of traveller accounts as sources. - **Theme 6 — Bhakti-Sufi Traditions:** the Bhakti movement (Alvars, Nayanars, Kabir, Guru Nanak, Mirabai) and Sufism (Chishti and Suhrawardi silsilahs); devotion as a path open to all; the role of music, poetry and shrines. - **Theme 7 — Vijayanagara:** an imperial capital on the Tungabhadra; the nayaka system; the Mahanavami Dibba and the Hazara Rama temple; trade and the Portuguese; the battle of Talikota (1565) and the city's decline. - **Theme 8 — Peasants, Zamindars and the State:** the Mughal agrarian system — zabt, zamindars and the peasantry; the Ain-i-Akbari as a source; revenue and rural society. - **Theme 9 — Colonialism and the Countryside:** the Permanent Settlement and the ryotwari system; indigo and the opium trade; the Santhal rebellion; official records as sources of colonial history. - **Theme 10 — Rebels and the Raj:** the Revolt of 1857 — causes, spread and suppression; the role of leaders like Rani Lakshmibai and Bahadur Shah Zafar; the British response and the change to direct Crown rule in 1858. - **Theme 11 — Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement:** Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India; Gandhi's methods of satyagraha and non-violence; the role of women, peasants and workers; the road to Independence in 1947. - **Theme 12 — Framing the Constitution:** the Constituent Assembly debates; the making of the Constitution; fundamental rights, directive principles and the structure of the Indian state.

Practice questions — History: 1. Name two features of Harappan town planning. 2. What do Ashoka's edicts tell us about his policy of dhamma? 3. Explain the difference between varna and jati. 4. Why is the Sanchi stupa important for the study of Buddhism? 5. What did Ibn Battuta observe about Indian towns? 6. Explain the role of the Chishti silsilah in the spread of Sufism. 7. What was the nayaka system in Vijayanagara? 8. What were the effects of the Permanent Settlement on Bengal's peasants? 9. What were the main causes of the Revolt of 1857? 10. Describe two features of the Indian Constitution that came from the Constituent Assembly debates.

Answers (short): 1. Grid-pattern streets and a covered drainage system (any two). 2. They record his policy of tolerance, welfare and moral rule after the Kalinga war. 3. Varna is the fourfold theoretical order; jati is the actual birth-based occupational group. 4. It preserves early Buddhist art and inscriptions, showing the spread of Buddhism under Ashoka and later patrons. 5. He described crowded, prosperous towns with markets, and noted caste and social customs. 6. Chishti saints lived simply, welcomed all devotees and spread Islam through devotion and music. 7. Military chiefs (nayakas) held land in return for military service to the king. 8. Zamindars became landowners, revenue demands were fixed and high, and peasants fell into debt. 9. Political annexation, economic exploitation, social interference and the greased cartridges (any two). 10. Fundamental rights and the parliamentary system (any two).

Geography — 70 theory + 30 practical

Prescribed textbook: NCERT Fundamentals of Human Geography + India: People and Economy + Practical Work in Geography Part II, 17 chapters. **Exam:** Tuesday 16 February 2027 (afternoon).

Section / Unit (marks)	Chapters (syllabus order)
Section A — Fundamentals of Human Geography (35)	
Unit I — 6	Ch 1 Human Geography: Nature and Scope
Unit II — 8	Ch 2 The World Population: Distribution, Density and Growth; Ch 3 Human Development
Unit III — 16	Ch 4 Primary Activities; Ch 5 Secondary Activities; Ch 6 Tertiary and Quaternary Activities; Ch 7 Transport and Communication; Ch 8 International Trade
Map work — 5	Five map questions on Units I–III (½ mark correct identification + ½ mark correct location each)
Section B — India: People and Economy (35)	
Unit I — 4	Ch 9 Population: Distribution, Density, Growth and Composition
Unit II — 4	Ch 10 Human Settlements
Unit III — 12	Ch 11 Land Resources and Agriculture; Ch 12 Water Resources; Ch 13 Mineral and Energy Resources; Ch 14 Planning and Sustainable Development in the Indian Context
Unit IV — 6	Ch 15 Transport and Communication; Ch 16 International Trade
Unit V — 4	Ch 17 Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems

Section / Unit (marks)	Chapters (syllabus order)
Map work — 5	Five map questions on Units I–V
Section C — Practical (30)	Data — its Source and Compilation; Data Processing; Graphical Representation of Data; Spatial Information Technology; Practical Record Book and Viva Voce. Practical split: external assessment 15 + internal assessment 15 (minimum 10 of 30 to pass the practical).

Theory notes (unit by unit): - **Human geography:** the study of the relationship between people and their environment; its fields include population, settlement, economic and political geography. - **World population:** population is unevenly distributed — dense in river valleys and plains, sparse in deserts and mountains; growth depends on birth rate, death rate and migration; the demographic transition describes the shift from high to low birth and death rates; human development is measured by health, education and income. - **Primary activities:** gathering, hunting, pastoralism, agriculture and mining; subsistence and commercial farming differ in scale and purpose. - **Secondary activities:** manufacturing transforms raw materials into goods; industries are classified by size, ownership and raw material; industrial location depends on raw material, labour, power, market and transport. - **Tertiary and quaternary activities:** services — trade, transport, communication — support the economy; quaternary activities are knowledge-based (research, IT); the service sector is the largest employer in many economies. - **Transport, communication and trade:** transport moves goods and people; communication moves information; international trade exchanges goods and services between countries; the balance of trade is exports minus imports. - **India — population:** India's population is the world's largest; density is highest in the Ganga plain; growth is slowing; the age structure shows a large young population; migration is mainly rural to urban. - **Human settlements:** rural settlements are small and agriculture-based; urban settlements are large and service-based; towns are classified by function and size. - **Land, water and mineral resources:** land use is divided between agriculture, forest and non-agricultural uses; India's agriculture depends on the monsoon and irrigation; water resources include surface and groundwater; minerals are unevenly distributed — iron ore, coal, bauxite and mica are important. - **Planning and sustainable development:** planning directs resources to development goals; sustainable development meets present needs without harming future generations; the NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission. - **Selected issues:** air and water pollution, urbanisation, land degradation and water scarcity are the key geographical problems of India.

Practice questions — Geography: 1. What is the demographic transition? Name its three stages. 2. Distinguish between primary and secondary activities with one example each. 3. Why is the service sector called the tertiary sector? 4. Name two factors that decide the location of an industry. 5. Why is the Ganga plain the most densely populated region of India? 6. What is the difference between a rural and an urban settlement? 7. Name two iron ore producing regions of India. 8. What is sustainable development? 9. What is the balance of trade? 10. Name two causes of water scarcity in India.

Answers (short): 1. The shift from high birth and death rates to low ones; stages: high stationary, early expanding, late expanding/low stationary. 2. Primary extracts from nature (farming); secondary processes raw material (steel making). 3. It provides services rather than producing goods. 4. Availability of raw material and of transport (any two). 5. Fertile alluvial soil, flat land and abundant water. 6. Rural settlements are small and farm-based; urban settlements are large, dense and service-based. 7. Odisha–Jharkhand belt and Chhattisgarh (any two). 8. Development that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. 9. The difference between the value of exports and imports. 10. Over-extraction of groundwater and pollution of rivers (any two).

Political Science / Civics — 100 theory

Prescribed textbook: NCERT Contemporary World Politics + Politics in India Since Independence, 15 chapters, 6 units. 32 questions: 10 MCQ, 10 very short answer, 6 short answer-I, 4 short answer-II, 2 long answer.

Section / Unit (marks)	Chapters (syllabus order)
Section A — Contemporary World Politics (50)	
Unit 1 — 20	Ch 1 The End of Bipolarity; Ch 2 Contemporary Centres of Power; Ch 3 Contemporary South Asia
Unit 2 — 15	Ch 4 International Organisations; Ch 5 Security in the Contemporary World
Unit 3 — 15	Ch 6 Environment and Natural Resources; Ch 7 Globalisation
Section B — Politics in Independent India (50)	
Unit 4 — 16	Ch 8 Challenges of Nation Building; Ch 9 Era of One-Party Dominance
Unit 5 — 18	Ch 10 Politics of Planned Development; Ch 11 India's External Relations; Ch 12 Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System
Unit 6 — 16	Ch 13 The Crisis of Democratic Order; Ch 14 Regional Aspirations; Ch 15 Recent Developments in Indian Politics

Exam date — CONFLICT: one table says Civics 8 February 2027, another says 9 February 2027 (evening). Neither date is settled — confirm from the official UPMSP timetable PDF. See BUILD-TIME CHECKS, item 1.

Theory notes (unit by unit): - **End of bipolarity:** the Cold War ended with the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991; the world moved from two superpowers towards a unipolar and then multipolar order; shock therapy brought market reforms to the former Soviet states. - **Contemporary centres of power:** the European Union, ASEAN and the rise of China, India and

Japan as economic powers; regional organisations shape trade and politics. - **Contemporary South Asia:** India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Maldives; SAARC aims at regional cooperation; India–Pakistan relations and the Kashmir issue dominate the region's politics. - **International organisations:** the United Nations maintains peace and security; its organs include the Security Council and the General Assembly; India seeks a permanent seat in the Security Council; the WTO, IMF and World Bank govern trade and finance. - **Security:** security means freedom from threats; traditional security is military, non-traditional security covers terrorism, health, environment and migration; India faces both kinds. - **Environment and natural resources:** global commons (atmosphere, oceans) need shared protection; the Rio Summit (1992) and the Paris Agreement address climate change; India follows the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. - **Globalisation:** the flow of goods, capital, ideas and people across borders; it brings opportunities and also resistance — from cultural and economic critics. - **Challenges of nation building:** at Independence, India faced the problems of Partition, integrating princely states and building a democratic, secular state; the linguistic reorganisation of states followed. - **Era of one-party dominance:** the Congress dominated Indian politics in the first decades; the opposition existed but was fragmented; the first three general elections (1952, 1957, 1962) returned Congress governments. - **Politics of planned development:** the Five Year Plans and the Planning Commission; the Green Revolution raised food production but benefited richer regions more; the mixed economy combined public and private sectors. - **India's external relations:** non-alignment, the 1962 war with China, the 1965 and 1971 wars with Pakistan, the Shimla Agreement and the creation of Bangladesh. - **Challenges to and restoration of the Congress system:** the 1967 elections broke Congress dominance in several states; the 1971 election and the Bangladesh war restored Indira Gandhi's position. - **Crisis of democratic order:** the Emergency (1975–77) suspended democratic rights; the 1977 election ended it and the Janata government came to power. - **Regional aspirations:** demands for statehood and autonomy — Punjab, the North-East, Jammu and Kashmir, and the creation of new states like Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. - **Recent developments:** the rise of coalition politics, the BJP's growth, the 2014 and 2019 elections, and the politics of development and identity in contemporary India.

Practice questions — Civics: 1. What is bipolarity? When did it end? 2. Name two regional organisations and one aim of each. 3. What is SAARC? Name any three member countries. 4. What are the main organs of the United Nations? 5. What is the difference between traditional and non-traditional security? 6. What was the main outcome of the Rio Summit (1992)? 7. Name two challenges India faced at the time of Independence. 8. What is the Green Revolution? Name one of its effects. 9. What happened during the Emergency of 1975–77? 10. When was the state of Jharkhand created, and from which state was it carved out?

Answers (short): 1. A world order dominated by two superpowers (USA and USSR); it ended with the disintegration of the USSR in 1991. 2. EU — economic and political integration of Europe; ASEAN — cooperation in South-East Asia (any two). 3. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation; India, Pakistan, Bangladesh (any three). 4. General Assembly, Security Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice (any two). 5. Traditional security is protection

from military attack; non-traditional security covers terrorism, pandemics, environment and migration. 6. The Earth Summit adopted Agenda 21 and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. 7. Partition and the integration of princely states (any two). 8. The use of high-yielding varieties, fertilisers and irrigation to raise food production; it increased output but widened regional inequality. 9. Fundamental rights were suspended, press censorship was imposed and elections were postponed. 10. 15 November 2000, from Bihar.

Sociology (142) — 100 theory

Prescribed textbook: NCERT Indian Society + Social Change and Development in India, 15 units. **Exam:** Monday 15 February 2027 (afternoon), the same day as Chemistry.

Section / Unit (marks)	Topics (syllabus order)
Section A — Indian Society (50)	
Unit 1: Indian Society: An Introduction — 2	Introduction to Indian society; preview of the textbook
Unit 2: Demographic Structure of Indian Society — 10	Demographic concepts and theories (Malthus, demographic transition); rural-urban differences; India's population policy
Unit 3: Social Institutions: Continuity and Change — 10	Family and kinship; the caste system; tribal society
Unit 4: Market as a Social Institution — 6	Globalisation and linked markets; liberalism: market versus state
Unit 5: Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion — 7	Social inequality and exclusion; caste prejudice, SCs and OBCs; Adivasi struggles; women's struggles; struggles of the differently abled
Unit 6: Challenges of Cultural Diversity — 10	Communalism; cultural diversity; regionalism; nation-state and religion; minority rights; secularism
Unit 7: Suggestions for Project Work — 5	Research methods; topics for small research projects (carries marks inside the written paper — NOT a separate project submission)
Section B — Social Change and Development in India (50)	
Unit 8: Structural Change — 5	Colonialism, industrialisation, urbanisation
Unit 9: Cultural Change — 5	Social reform movements; modernisation, westernisation, Sanskritisation, secularisation
Unit 10: The Constitution and Social Change — 6	Constitution, fundamental rights, directive principles; social justice
Unit 11: Change and Development in Rural Society — 6	Agrarian structure, land reforms, Green Revolution, rural development

Section / Unit (marks)	Topics (syllabus order)
Unit 12: Change and Development in Industrial Society — 7	Industrialisation, urbanisation, labour, informal sector
Unit 13: Globalisation and Social Change — 5	Globalisation and its social consequences
Unit 14: Mass Media and Communications — 6	Media, communication, globalisation of media
Unit 15: Social Movements — 10	Class-based (farmers, workers), caste-based (Dalit, backward-caste), women's, tribal and ecological movements

Theory notes (unit by unit): - **Indian society:** India is a diverse society — many languages, religions, castes and regions; sociology studies how these groups live together and change. - **Demographic structure:** Malthus warned that population grows faster than food supply; the demographic transition describes falling birth and death rates as societies develop; India's population policy aims at stabilisation; rural and urban India differ in family size and age structure. - **Social institutions:** the family and kinship organise social life; the caste system is a hierarchy based on birth; tribal societies have their own customs and face pressure from development. - **Market as a social institution:** markets are not only economic — they are social spaces shaped by caste, community and trust; globalisation links local markets to the world; the state regulates markets. - **Inequality and exclusion:** inequality is the unequal distribution of resources; exclusion denies groups access to opportunities; SCs, OBCs, Adivasis, women and differently abled persons have faced exclusion and have organised for their rights. - **Cultural diversity:** India's diversity is a strength and a challenge; communalism, regionalism and religious differences can divide; secularism and minority rights protect diversity. - **Project work:** the project unit carries marks inside the written paper — it is NOT a separate project submission; students learn research methods and choose a small topic. - **Structural change:** colonialism, industrialisation and urbanisation changed India's social structure — new classes, cities and occupations appeared. - **Cultural change:** social reform movements fought sati, child marriage and caste; modernisation, westernisation, Sanskritisation and secularisation describe different kinds of cultural change. - **Constitution and social change:** the Constitution's fundamental rights and directive principles are tools of social justice; reservation and legal reform have reduced inequality. - **Rural society:** land reforms redistributed land; the Green Revolution raised output but benefited large farmers more; rural development programmes target poverty and employment. - **Industrial society:** industrialisation created a working class and an informal sector; most Indian workers are in the informal sector without job security. - **Globalisation and social change:** globalisation brings new jobs, consumption patterns and ideas, and also insecurity for workers and farmers. - **Mass media:** television, newspapers and the internet spread information and shape opinion; media globalisation brings foreign content into Indian homes. - **Social movements:** movements organise around class (farmers, workers), caste (Dalit, backward-caste), gender, tribe and environment; they press for rights and change.

Practice questions — Sociology: 1. What is Malthus's theory of population? 2. Distinguish between caste and class. 3. What is the difference between a market as an economic institution and as a social institution? 4. What is social exclusion? Give one example. 5. What is secularism? 6. What is Sanskritisation? 7. Name two directive principles of state policy related to social justice. 8. What is the informal sector? Give one example. 9. Name two effects of globalisation on Indian society. 10. Give one example each of a class-based and a caste-based social movement.

Answers (short): 1. Population grows geometrically while food supply grows arithmetically, so population must be checked by preventive or positive checks. 2. Caste is birth-based and closed; class is based on wealth and occupation and is relatively open. 3. As an economic institution a market is about buying and selling; as a social institution it is shaped by caste, community, trust and custom. 4. The denial of access to resources and opportunities to a group; e.g. Dalits being denied entry to temples in the past. 5. The equal treatment of all religions by the state and the separation of religion from state affairs. 6. The process by which a lower caste adopts the customs of a higher caste to rise in status. 7. Equal pay for equal work; free legal aid (any two). 8. Work without formal contracts or job security, e.g. street vending. 9. New jobs in IT and services; new consumption patterns and cultural influences (any two). 10. Class-based: the farmers' movement; caste-based: the Dalit movement.

Psychology (133) — 100 theory

Prescribed textbook: NCERT Psychology (Class XII), 7 chapters, 4 units. **Exam:** Saturday 20 February 2027 (afternoon). One paper of 100 marks, 3 hours 15 minutes; pass 33.

Unit (marks)	Chapters (syllabus order)
Unit 1 — 15	Ch 1 Variations in Psychological Attributes
Unit 2 — 33	Ch 2 Self and Personality (18); Ch 3 Meeting Life Challenges (15)
Unit 3 — 25	Ch 4 Psychological Disorders (15); Ch 5 Therapeutic Approaches (10)
Unit 4 — 27	Ch 6 Attitude and Social Cognition (15); Ch 7 Social Influence and Group Processes (12)

Note: CBSE Psychology is 70 theory + 30 practical — that is NOT the UPMSP paper. UPMSP Psychology is 100 theory.

Theory notes (unit by unit): - **Variations in psychological attributes:** intelligence is the ability to learn, reason and solve problems; it is measured by IQ tests; emotional intelligence is the ability to understand and manage emotions; creativity is the ability to produce novel and useful ideas; special abilities and disabilities vary between individuals. - **Self and personality:** the self is how a person sees herself; personality is the pattern of behaviour, thoughts and feelings; trait theories (like the Big Five) describe personality in terms of stable traits; Freud's psychodynamic theory explains personality through the id, ego and superego; assessment uses interviews, observations and tests. - **Meeting life challenges:** stress is the body's response to

demands; stressors include life events, daily hassles and environmental factors; coping strategies include problem-focused and emotion-focused coping; a healthy lifestyle and social support reduce stress. - **Psychological disorders:** a disorder is a pattern of behaviour that causes distress and impairs functioning; anxiety disorders, mood disorders and schizophrenia are major categories; causes include biological, psychological and social factors. - **Therapeutic approaches:** psychotherapy treats disorders through talking and behaviour change; cognitive-behaviour therapy changes harmful thoughts; behaviour therapy uses conditioning; biomedical therapy uses medicines. - **Attitude and social cognition:** an attitude is a learned tendency to evaluate something; it has cognitive, affective and behavioural components; social cognition is how people perceive and think about others; prejudice and stereotyping are negative social attitudes. - **Social influence and group processes:** people conform to group norms and obey authority; groups form, develop norms and influence members; leadership and group decision-making shape outcomes.

Practice questions — Psychology: 1. Define intelligence and name one way it is measured. 2. What is emotional intelligence? 3. Name the three parts of personality in Freud's theory. 4. What is stress? Name two sources of stress. 5. Distinguish between problem-focused and emotion-focused coping. 6. What is schizophrenia? 7. How does cognitive-behaviour therapy work? 8. What are the three components of an attitude? 9. What is conformity? Give one example. 10. Name two factors that make a group influential on its members.

Answers (short): 1. The ability to learn, reason and solve problems; measured by IQ tests. 2. The ability to perceive, understand and manage one's own and others' emotions. 3. Id, ego and superego. 4. The body's response to demands that exceed coping resources; sources include examinations and family conflict (any two). 5. Problem-focused coping tackles the problem itself; emotion-focused coping manages the feelings it causes. 6. A disorder marked by disturbed thought, perception and behaviour, including hallucinations and delusions. 7. It identifies and changes distorted thoughts that cause distress. 8. Cognitive (beliefs), affective (feelings) and behavioural (actions). 9. Changing behaviour to match group norms; e.g. dressing like classmates. 10. Group size and unanimity (any two).

Economics in the Arts stream

Economics (136) is also an Arts-stream subject with the same syllabus as in Part 2 — Introductory Microeconomics (50) and Introductory Macroeconomics (50), 9 units, 100 theory. **Study it from Part 2 of this book.** Exam: Saturday 13 February 2027 (afternoon).

PART 4 — COMMON SUBJECTS (ALL STREAMS)

Hindi (101) / General Hindi (102) and English (117) are common to the Science, Commerce and Arts streams. They are covered once here.

Hindi (101) / General Hindi (102) — 100 theory

Prescribed course: UP Board's own Hindi course (Sahitya) — NOT CBSE Hindi. **Exam:** Friday 5 February 2027 (afternoon) — the first paper of the session.

Section	Content	Marks
Section A (खण्ड-क) — Literature, 50	Unit 1 Prose + story — 25 (history of Hindi prose literature 5; prose section 15; story 5); Unit 2 Poetry — 25 (history of Hindi poetry 5; poetry section 15; khandkavya 5)	50
Section B (खण्ड-ख) — 50	Kavya saundarya (ras, alankar, chhand) — 6; Unit 3 Sanskrit — 18; Unit 4 Essay / letter / grammar — 26 (essay 9, letter 8, grammar 9)	50

Note: Unit 2 totals 31 marks when the 6 marks of kavya saundarya are counted with it (25 + 6). Section totals: Section A 50 + Section B 50 = 100.

Prose lessons (8): Rashtra ka Swaroop, Ashok ke Phool, Bhasha aur Adhunikta, Bhagya aur Purusharth, Nindaras, and the remaining lessons as listed for the session. **Poets (including):** Bharatendu Harishchandra, Jagannath Das Ratnakar, Hariaudh, Maithilisharan Gupt, Jaishankar Prasad, Nirala, Pant, Mahadevi Verma, Dinkar, Agyeya, Dharmveer Bharati. Poems include Badal Raag and Hiroshima. **Stories (5):** Panchlight, Bahadur, Karmanasha ki Haar, Khoon ka Rishta, Laati. **Khandkavya (1 of 6, district-wise — ask your school which one applies):** Mukti Yagya, Satya ki Jeet, Rashmirathi, Aalokvritt, Tyagpathi, Shravan Kumar. Never state one khandkavya as universal.

Sanskrit (Unit 3, 18 marks): about 11 lessons from Sanskrit Digdarshika, including Bhojasyaudaryam, Nripati Dilipah, Subhashit Ratnani and Dootvakyam. The 18-mark Sanskrit block is the single largest chunk of the Hindi paper — give it the most revision time.

General Hindi (102, Samanya Hindi) is a SEPARATE paper from Hindi (101) with its own syllabus — do not merge the two.

Theory notes: - **Prose:** Hindi prose covers essays on the nation, language, fate and effort; read each lesson for its central idea, the author's argument and the difficult words. - **Poetry:** know each poet's era and style, the poem's theme and the figures of speech used; the history of Hindi poetry (5 marks) covers the main periods and poets. - **Kavya saundarya:** ras (the emotional flavour of a poem), alankar (figures of speech) and chhand (metre) — learn the definitions and one example of each. - **Sanskrit:** the Sanskrit block tests translation and grammar from the Digdarshika lessons; practise the sandhi, samas and vibhakti of the prescribed lessons. - **Essay, letter and grammar:** the essay (9 marks) needs a clear introduction, body and conclusion; the letter (8 marks) follows the formal format; grammar (9 marks) covers sandhi, samas, upsarg–pratyaya and error correction.

Practice questions — Hindi: 1. "राष्ट्र का स्वरूप" पाठ का मुख्य विचार क्या है? 2. रस किसे कहते हैं? किसी एक रस का उदाहरण दीजिए। 3. अलंकार के दो भेद बताइए और प्रत्येक का एक उदाहरण दीजिए। 4. खंडकाव्य क्या होता है? किन्हीं दो खंडकाव्यों के नाम लिखिए। 5. संस्कृत के 18 अंक वाले खंड में कौन-कौन से विषय आते हैं? 6. निबंध लेखन में किन बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए? 7. "बादल राग" कविता के कवि कौन हैं और इसका विषय क्या है? 8. कहानी "पंचलाइट" का सार अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

Answers (short): 1. The lesson explains what a nation is — not only land, but its people, culture and shared life. 2. Ras is the emotional flavour a poem creates in the reader; e.g. veer ras in a poem of courage. 3. Shabd-alankar (e.g. anupras) and arth-alankar (e.g. upama). 4. A short epic poem on one episode of a hero's life; e.g. Rashmirathi, Satya ki Jeet (any two of the six). 5. Translation, grammar and comprehension from the prescribed Sanskrit lessons. 6. A clear introduction, organised body with points, and a conclusion; correct language and handwriting. 7. Nirala; the monsoon cloud as a symbol of revolution and change. 8. A village's struggle to light a Panchlight lamp for a wedding — humour and social comment (own words).

English (117) — 100 theory

Prescribed textbook: NCERT Flamingo (textbook) + Vistas (supplementary reader) — confirmed by the official UPMSP syllabus PDF. Recommended grammar book: 'A Hand book of Grammar and Composition Writing', ELTI U.P., Prayagraj. No grammar textbook is prescribed.

Section	Content	Marks
A — Reading	One long unseen passage: 4 very short answers (12) + 3 vocabulary items (3)	15
B — Writing	Article ~150 words (10) + letter — to the editor / complaint / business (10)	20
C — Grammar	10 MCQs (10) + 5 very short answers (10) on narration, synthesis, transformation, syntax, idioms/phrasal verbs, synonyms, antonyms, one-word substitution, homophones; Hindi-to-English translation of 7–8 sentences (5)	25
D — Literature	Prose + poetry from Flamingo; stories from Vistas	40

Flamingo prose (8): The Last Lesson, Lost Spring, Deep Water, The Rattrap, Indigo, Poets and Pancakes, The Interview Part I & II, Going Places. **Flamingo poetry (5):** My Mother at Sixty-Six, Keeping Quiet, A Thing of Beauty, A Roadside Stand, Aunt Jennifer's Tigers. Figures of speech tested: simile, metaphor, personification, oxymoron, apostrophe, hyperbole, onomatopoeia. **Vistas stories (6):** The Third Level, The Tiger King, Journey to the End of the Earth, The Enemy, On the Face of It, Memories of Childhood.

Exam date — NOT settled: one table says Tuesday 9 February 2027 (afternoon), the other says Monday 8 February 2027. Confirm from the official UPMSP timetable PDF. See BUILD-TIME CHECKS, item 1.

Theory notes: - **Reading:** read the passage twice — first for the main idea, then for the answers; vocabulary questions test synonyms and antonyms from the passage itself. - **Writing:** an article needs a title, introduction, body and conclusion in about 150 words; a letter needs the correct format (sender's address, date, receiver, subject, salutation, body, closing). - **Grammar:** narration (direct–indirect speech), synthesis (joining sentences), transformation (changing voice and degree), idioms and phrasal verbs, synonyms/antonyms, one-word substitution and homophones; translation from Hindi to English tests tense and word order. - **Literature:** know each Flamingo lesson's story and theme, each poem's central idea and figures of speech, and each Vistas story's characters and message.

Practice questions — English: 1. Write the theme of "The Last Lesson" in three sentences. 2. What does the poet mean by "keeping quiet" in the poem of that name? 3. Change into indirect speech: He said, "I am going to Delhi tomorrow." 4. Give one synonym and one antonym each for: brave, ancient. 5. Write a letter to the editor about the poor condition of roads in your town (about 120 words). 6. Name the figures of speech: (a) "as brave as a lion", (b) "the wind whispered". 7. Who wrote "The Tiger King" and what is the story about? 8. Translate into English: "मुझे कल विद्यालय जाना है।"

Answers (short): 1. The loss of one's language and the value of learning it — the last French lesson in Alsace after the Prussian takeover. 2. A call for silence and self-reflection, so that people stop their destructive hurry and understand each other. 3. He said that he was going to Delhi the next day. 4. Brave — courageous / cowardly; ancient — old / modern. 5. (Letter format — sender's address, date, "To the Editor", subject, body, closing.) 6. (a) Simile; (b) personification. 7. Kalki; a king who kills tigers to escape a prophecy, and dies from a splinter of a wooden tiger. 8. "I have to go to school tomorrow."

Important links (official — exact URLs from the research file)

- UPMSP homepage: https://upmsp.edu.in/
- Official English syllabus PDF, session 2026-27: https://upmsp.edu.in/Downloads/Syllabus/Class12/117-English-Class-12.pdf
- Official timetable PDF: https://www.upmsp.edu.in/Downloads/TimeTable_2027_Vigyapti.pdf
- Official syllabus PDFs as reproduced (subject pages): History https://www.futuretopper.in/up-board/class-12-history-syllabus · Geography https://www.futuretopper.in/up-board/class-12-geography-syllabus · Sociology https://www.futuretopper.in/up-board/class-12-sociology-syllabus · Civics https://www.futuretopper.in/up-board/class-12-civics-syllabus · Business Studies https://www.futuretopper.in/up-board/class-12-business-studies-syllabus · Economics https://www.futuretopper.in/up-board/class-12-economics-syllabus · Psychology https://www.futuretopper.in/up-board/class-12-psychology-syllabus · Computer https://www.futuretopper.in/up-board/class-12-computer-syllabus

- Official syllabus PDFs hosted on cdn.aglasem.com: History https://cdn.aglasem.com/aglasem-doc/61e51c7c-d84a-11f1-b982-0aa932765c8b/61e51c7c-d84a-11f1-b982-0aa932765c8b.pdf · Geography https://cdn.aglasem.com/aglasem-doc/6787efd8-d84a-11f1-b227-0aa932765c8b/6787efd8-d84a-11f1-b227-0aa932765c8b.pdf · Sociology https://cdn.aglasem.com/aglasem-doc/a976a290-d84a-11f1-8c8d-0aa932765c8b/a976a290-d84a-11f1-8c8d-0aa932765c8b.pdf · Economics https://cdn.aglasem.com/aglasem-doc/4e22273e-d84a-11f1-9b08-0aa932765c8b/4e22273e-d84a-11f1-9b08-0aa932765c8b.pdf · Computer https://cdn.aglasem.com/aglasem-doc/449d4ee6-d84a-11f1-ba97-0aa932765c8b/449d4ee6-d84a-11f1-ba97-0aa932765c8b.pdf
- UP Board exam pattern 2027 (Shiksha): https://www.shiksha.com/boards/up-12th-board-pattern
- Careers360 UP Board Class 12 syllabus page: https://school.careers360.com/boards/upmsp/up-board-12th-syllabus?ici=exam_article_block&icn=article_page

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BUILD-TIME CHECKS (editor-facing — resolve before publish)

1. **English vs Civics exam date (8 vs 9 February 2027) — STILL OPEN.** One timetable table says English 9 Feb + Civics 8 Feb (afternoon); another says English 8 Feb + Civics 9 Feb. The second reading now has two witnesses (MVM stream tables + futuretopper's Civics page saying Civics is Tue 9 Feb 2027), so the lean is MVM 2–1. The old guidance ("print English 9 Feb") is SUPERSEDED. Print NEITHER date as settled. MUST be settled from the official timetable PDF (https://www.upmsp.edu.in/Downloads/TimeTable_2027_Vigyapti.pdf) at build time.
2. **Psychology unit marks — single source.** The unit marks (15/33/25/27) come from futuretopper's verbatim reproduction of the official PDF; BodhiScore corroborates the 7-chapter list but not the marks. Re-check from the official PDF at build time.
3. **"75%+ = with Distinction" — single source.** This distinction detail was not in the base file. Confirm from a second source at build time or drop it. (The division bands themselves — 60/45/33% — are fine.)
4. **Grace marks ("up to 5 marks per subject in max 2 subjects") — single source (Collegedunia grading page).** Do not print without a second source.
5. **Vocational subjects passing split (theory 60 → pass 20; practical 40 → pass 13) — single source (vidyavision).** Do not print without a second source.
6. **Economics model-paper question pattern (Q1–10 MCQ, Q11–16 VSA, Q17–22 SA, Q23–25 LA) — single source (nxtutors).** Verify from the official model paper at build time.
7. **Result 2027 date ("April 2027, last week") — expectation only.** Not announced; do not print as a date.
8. **Final exam-centre list 2027 — not published yet** (proposed list 26 October 2026 only). Do not print centre details.

9. **Admit card exact date — not announced** (February 2027 via schools only).
10. **Phase 2 practicals start-date variant** — Shiksha says 21 January in one line; three sources say 20 January. The book prints 20 January; the variant is flagged here.
11. **Splits / chapter lists for Sanskrit, Education, Logic, Home Science, Music (Vocal/Instrumental), Dance, Drawing (Design/Technical), Ranjankala, NCC, Military Science, Anthropology, Agriculture papers (Part 1 + Part 2), Vocational Group I papers — not verified.** Take from official syllabus PDFs at build time; do not guess them.
12. **Official syllabus PDF URLs for subjects other than English** — the pattern upmsp.edu.in/Downloads/Syllabus/Class12/ is confirmed, but individual file URLs were NOT verified verbatim. Do not guess them.
13. **"Environmental Studies / General Studies as compulsory subjects" (educationidol) — NOT confirmed;** the date sheet shows no EV/GS paper. Do not list them as exam subjects. (Moral/Yoga/Sports internal assessment is the confirmed non-exam component.)
14. **Hindi prose lessons** — only five lessons are named in the research file (Rashtra ka Swaroop, Ashok ke Phool, Bhasha aur Adhunikta, Bhagya aur Purusharth, Nindaras); the remaining lessons are "as listed for the session". Do not invent the other lesson names — take them from the official Hindi course at build time.
15. **Hindi poets count** — the research file says "Poets (10 + 5 under Vividha)" but lists 11 names. The book lists the names under "Poets (including)" and does not repeat the 10+5 arithmetic. Confirm the exact list from the official Hindi course at build time.