

# **SAMAT**

## **SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICAL APTITUDE TEST**

### **PROGRAM STRUCTURE & SYLLABUS**

Read and practice the specified syllabus from the prescribed text book/reference books of your school. You are advised to refer to class 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> textbooks also.

For further queries contact our helpline : 92462 74447.



An exclusive institution for IIT - JEE, AIEEE & BITSAT training

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## PROGRAM STRUCTURE

The learning program conducted by **PAGE** is the well structured Three-tier course.

We maintain very high testing standards and expect our students to be highly motivated and responsive throughout the training period.

The training programme has three modules

**Progress** – In this module, tests are designed for every unit specified in foundation course syllabus. These tests will test all the different questions solved in the respective units and is an exercise to help the student gain confidence in that unit - and more importantly to gain insight on how to solve problems in that topic in the shortest possible time.

**Proficiency** – In this module, a proficiency test is conducted for every five units to serve as a reminder to revise and revisit units. There is the tendency to forget what was learned in the first unit as you approach the fourth unit. These tests have proved to be highly effective in helping students not to forget what they had learned a month or two earlier. And the second objective of these tests is to help student master each of these topics by extensive and periodic practice.

**Prowess** – In this module, Full length Comprehensive Tests start from April. Tests are analysed in depth, most often question by question, with focus on how to select questions in a smart manner and the techniques that need to be employed to solve these questions in the shortest possible time. By the time our students appear various admission tests, they would have taken 8 full-length tests.

Total Number of Tests are 13

Progress Tests : 9

Proficiency Tests : 3

Prowess Test : 1

<p><b>MATHEMATICS</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>SAMAT - 01</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Test Type : Progress</b></span></p> <p><b>Applications of principles of Divisibility / Polynomials</b> ∽ Linear, Quadratic and cubic polynomials ∽ Identities used in factorization ∽ Remainder theorem ∽ Factor theorem ∽ Ratio and composition of ratios ∽ Proportion and continued proportion ∽ Some properties of ratio and proportion ∽ Linear equation in one and two variables ∽ Graph of linear equation in one and two variables ∽ Solving a system of Linear Equations in two variables Graphically ∽ Algebraic methods of solving simultaneous linear equations in two variables ∽ Elimination method ∽ Method of cross multiplication ∽ G C D and L C M of two Polynomials ∽ Quadratic Polynomial and quadratic equation ∽ Relation between roots and coefficients of quadratic equation ∽ Formation of a quadratic equation ∽ Nature of roots ∽ Rational expression Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of rational expressions ∽ Word problems ( Application of equations)</p>
<p><b>PHYSICS</b></p>	<p><b>Measurement in Science and Technology</b></p> <p>∽ Unit ∽ Measurement of Physical quantity ∽ Fundamental Units ∽ Derived Units ∽ Important features of a standard unit ∽ International system of units ∽ Astronomical Unit ∽ Light year ∽ Angstrom ∽ Micron ∽ Weights and measures</p> <p><b>Gravitation</b></p> <p>∽ Geocentric and Heliocentric Theory ∽ Kepler's laws of Planetary motion ∽ Universal law of Gravitation ∽ Gravitational constant (G) ∽ Acceleration due to gravity (g) ∽ Relation between G and g ∽ Factors influencing value of g ∽ Force, mass, weight and its units ∽ Hooks Law</p>
<p><b>CHEMISTRY :</b></p>	<p><b>Atomic Structure</b></p> <p>∽ Electrons, protons and neutrons ∽ First Atomic model and watermelon model proposed by J J Thomson ∽ Rutherford's planetary model of atom ∽ Phenomenon of Black body radiation using Max Planck's "Quantum Theory of radiation" ∽ Bohr's atomic model of atom ∽ Angular Momentum of electron proposed by Sommerfield ∽ Azimuthal Quantum number, Magnetic Quantum number, spin quantum number ∽ Shapes of s-orbital, p- orbital and d orbital ∽ Aufbau principle, Hund's rule and Pauli's exclusion principle ∽ Physical quantities of atom - Atomic size, Ionization Energy, electronic configuration and electron affinity.</p>
<p><b>MATHEMATICS</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>SAMAT - 02</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Test Type : Progress</b></span></p> <p><b>Statistics</b></p> <p>∽ Primary, secondary and raw data ∽ Variable ∽ Frequency and frequency distribution ∽ Grouped data ∽ Class interval ∽ Class boundaries or upper limit and lower limit ∽ Class size ∽ Range ∽ Cumulative frequency ∽ Histogram ∽ Frequency Polygon ∽ Ogive ∽ Mean ∽ Median ∽ Mode ∽ Empirical relation between mean, median and mode</p> <p><b>Matrices</b></p> <p>∽ Order of a matrix ∽ Rectangular matrix ∽ Row matrix ∽ Column matrix ∽ Square matrix ∽ Null matrix or Zero matrix ∽ Identity matrix ∽ Transpose of a matrix ∽ Equality of Matrices ∽ Symmetric matrix ∽ Skew-Symmetric matrix ∽ Diagonal matrix ∽ Scalar matrix ∽ Addition and multiplication of matrices ∽ Determinant of a matrix ∽ Inverse matrix.</p>
<p><b>PHYSICS</b></p>	<p><b>Kinematics</b></p> <p>∽ Distance and Displacement ∽ Differences between distance and displacement ∽ Speed and Velocity ∽ Scalar quantities and vector quantities ∽ Angular displacement and angular velocity ∽ Acceleration – angular acceleration, centripetal acceleration and retardation ∽ Uniform speed and uniform acceleration ∽ Equations of motion ∽ Freely falling body ∽ Time of ascent and time of descent ∽ Graphs and their uses ∽ Slope of the graphs</p>

<b>CHEMISTRY</b>	<p><b>Chemical Bonding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Electrovalent bond &amp; Covalent bond</li> <li>◊ covalent and electrovalent compounds</li> <li>◊ Single, double and triple covalent bonds</li> <li>◊ Sigma and Pi bonds</li> <li>◊ Co-ordinate covalent bond and polar covalent bond</li> <li>◊ Hybridization concept introduction</li> </ul>
<b>MATHEMATICS</b>	<p><b>SAMAT - 03</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Test Type : Progress</b></span></p> <p><b>Progressions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Arithmetic Progressions</li> <li>◊ The nth term of an AP</li> <li>◊ Sum of n terms in an AP</li> <li>◊ Geometric Progressions</li> <li>◊ Geometric mean , sum of n terms of a GP</li> <li>◊ Harmonic Progression</li> <li>◊ Mathematical Induction</li> </ul>
<b>PHYSICS</b>	<p><b>Force</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Balanced and Unbalanced Forces</li> <li>◊ Resultant force</li> <li>◊ Classification of Forces</li> <li>◊ Inertia</li> <li>◊ Newton's first, second and third law of motion</li> <li>◊ Momentum and Impulse</li> <li>◊ Law of conservation of momentum</li> <li>◊ Frictional force</li> <li>◊ Factors affecting friction and Coefficient of friction</li> <li>◊ Static friction and limiting friction</li> <li>◊ Dynamic or kinetic friction</li> <li>◊ Rolling friction</li> <li>◊ Pressure and Thrust</li> <li>◊ Density and relative density</li> <li>◊ Buoyancy of the liquid</li> <li>◊ Archimedes Principle and law of floatation.</li> </ul>
<b>CHEMISTRY</b>	<p><b>Periodic Classification of Elements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Law of Triads by Dobereiner and Law of Octaves by Newlands</li> <li>◊ Limitations of Law of triads and Law of Octaves</li> <li>◊ Mendeleev's periodic law</li> <li>◊ Moseley's periodic law</li> <li>◊ Modern periodic table</li> <li>◊ Groups and Periods in the periodic table</li> <li>◊ Advantages of Periodic table</li> <li>◊ Properties of atoms - atomic radius - Ionization energy - Electronegativity - Electropositive character - Electron affinity</li> <li>◊ Variation of properties of atoms in groups and periods</li> </ul>
<b>MATHEMATICS</b> <b>PHYSICS</b> <b>CHEMISTRY</b>	<p><b>SAMAT - 04</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Test Type : Proficiency</b></span></p> <p>Refer syllabus of PROGRESS TEST 01, 02 &amp; 03 (This is a revision test.Revise all the topics)</p>
<b>MATHEMATICS</b>	<p><b>SAMAT - 05</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Test Type : Progress</b></span></p> <p><b>Real Numbers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Rational and irrational numbers</li> <li>◊ Integers, fractions, Whole numbers and natural numbers</li> <li>◊ Associative law in addition, identity element and additive inverse</li> <li>◊ Closure law, Commutative law and Associative law in multiplication</li> <li>◊ Multiplicative identity and multiplicative inverse</li> <li>◊ Properties of inequality</li> <li>◊ -Law of Trichotomy -Transitive property -Monotone property of addition -Monotone property of multiplication</li> <li>◊ Laws of Indices and surds</li> <li>◊ Limits and theorem on limits</li> </ul>
<b>PHYSICS</b>	<p><b>Work and Energy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Energy and work</li> <li>◊ Conditions that lead to work</li> <li>◊ Problems in work</li> <li>◊ Mechanical energy</li> <li>◊ Kinetic energy</li> <li>◊ Relation between kinetic energy and momentum</li> <li>◊ Potential energy and its units</li> <li>◊ Power</li> <li>◊ Transformation of energy</li> <li>◊ Law of conservation of energy</li> </ul> <p><b>Dynamics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Translatory, oscillatory and rotatory motions</li> <li>◊ Simple pendulum</li> <li>◊ Angular displacement and angular velocity</li> <li>◊ Time period</li> <li>◊ Circular motion</li> <li>◊ Angular momentum</li> <li>◊ Centripetal acceleration and centripetal force</li> <li>◊ Inertial and Non inertial frame of reference</li> <li>◊ Pseudo force, centripetal and centrifugal force</li> <li>◊ Centrifuge and principle of centrifuge</li> <li>◊ Banking of roads</li> <li>◊ Satellites - Artificial and natural satellites</li> </ul>

<p><b>CHEMISTRY</b></p>	<p><b>Metals and non Metals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Comparative study of metals and non metals</li> <li>◊ Physical and chemical properties of metals</li> <li>◊ Enrichment or concentration of Ore</li> <li>◊ Extraction of metal from the concentrated ore</li> <li>◊ Refining of impure metals –Liquation –Distillation –Electrolytic refining –Poling –Van Arkel method</li> <li>◊ Alloys – their properties and uses</li> <li>◊ Corrosion and rusting</li> <li>◊ Study of semi metals and metalloids</li> <li>◊ Physical and chemical properties of Non metals</li> <li>◊ Preparation of H and its uses</li> <li>◊ Physical and Chemical properties of Ammonia</li> <li>◊ Uses of ammonia</li> <li>◊ Allotropy</li> <li>◊ Properties of Sulphur, Sulphur di oxide and dilute sulphuric acid and its uses.</li> </ul> <p><b>Chemistry of light metals Alkali &amp; Alkaline Earth metals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Oxides and halides</li> <li>◊ Reaction of these elements with water, oxygen, halogens</li> <li>◊ Extraction of Magnesium</li> <li>◊ Electrolysis.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MATHEMATICS</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Test Type : Progress</b></p> <p><b>SAMAT - 06</b></p> <p><b>Geometry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Properties of triangle</li> <li>◊ Similar Polygons</li> <li>◊ Basic Proportionality theorem and its converse</li> <li>◊ Vertical angle bisector theorem</li> <li>◊ Similarity theorems</li> <li>◊ Pythagorean theorem and its converse</li> <li>◊ Appolonius theorem</li> <li>◊ Rhombus, Quadrilateral, Parallelogram and rectangle</li> <li>◊ Circles</li> <li>◊ Alternate segment theorem and its converse</li> <li>◊ Tangents – Direct common tangent and Transverse common tangent.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PHYSICS</b></p>	<p><b>Wave Motion and Sound</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Simple pendulum</li> <li>◊ Oscillation</li> <li>◊ Time period</li> <li>◊ Length of a pendulum</li> <li>◊ Time period of a Simple pendulum</li> <li>◊ Restoring Force</li> <li>◊ Second's pendulum</li> <li>◊ Periodic motion</li> <li>◊ SHM</li> <li>◊ Wave</li> <li>◊ Pulse</li> <li>◊ Mechanical wave</li> <li>◊ Transverse wave</li> <li>◊ Longitudinal wave</li> <li>◊ Sound waves</li> <li>◊ Wave length</li> <li>◊ Time period of a wave</li> <li>◊ Frequency of a wave</li> <li>◊ Velocity of a wave</li> <li>◊ Audible range</li> <li>◊ Supersonic velocities</li> <li>◊ Echo</li> <li>◊ Speed of sound</li> <li>◊ Reverberation</li> <li>◊ Sonar</li> <li>◊ Natural , damped and Forced vibrations</li> <li>◊ Natural frequency and resonance</li> <li>◊ Nodes and antinodes</li> <li>◊ Progressive wave and stationary wave.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CHEMISTRY</b></p>	<p><b>Solutions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Solute and solvent</li> <li>◊ Solubility and factors effecting solubility</li> <li>◊ Saturated, unsaturated and supersaturated solution</li> <li>◊ Polar and non polar compounds</li> <li>◊ Techniques to express concentration of solution</li> <li>◊ Molarity and mole fraction.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MATHEMATICS</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Test Type : Progress</b></p> <p><b>SAMAT - 07</b></p> <p><b>Analytical Geometry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Quadrant and nature of co-ordinates</li> <li>◊ Slope of line</li> <li>◊ Equations of the straight line</li> <li>◊ Distance between two points of a line</li> <li>◊ Midpoint of the segment joining two points</li> <li>◊ Co ordinates of point dividing the line segment internally and externally</li> <li>◊ Centroid of a triangle</li> <li>◊ Area of triangle, right angled triangle and equilateral triangle.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PHYSICS</b></p>	<p><b>Light - Reflection and Refraction of light</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Corpuscular theory of light</li> <li>◊ Huygen's wave theory of light</li> <li>◊ Wavefront</li> <li>◊ Refractive index</li> <li>◊ Interference</li> <li>◊ Diffraction</li> <li>◊ Visual Photometry</li> <li>◊ Laser</li> <li>◊ Luminous and non luminous body</li> <li>◊ Transparent, Translucent and Opaque body</li> <li>◊ Laws of reflection</li> <li>◊ Laws of refraction</li> <li>◊ Snell's law</li> <li>◊ Principle of Reversibility</li> <li>◊ Critical angle</li> <li>◊ Dispersion of white light.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CHEMISTRY</b></p>	<p><b>Acids Bases and Salts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Non metallic and metallic oxides</li> <li>◊ Reaction of acids with metals, bases and carbonates</li> <li>◊ Arrhenius theory</li> <li>◊ Strong acids and weak acids</li> <li>◊ Strong bases and Weak bases</li> <li>◊ Neutralisation.</li> </ul>

<p><b>MATHEMATICS</b> <b>PHYSICS</b> <b>CHEMISTRY</b></p>	<p><b>SAMAT - 08</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Test Type : Proficiency</b></span></p> <p>Refer syllabus of PROGRESS TEST 05, 06 &amp; 07</p> <p>This is a revision test. Revise all the topics</p>
<p><b>MATHEMATICS</b></p>	<p><b>SAMAT - 09</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Test Type : Progress</b></span></p> <p><b>Trigonometry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Measurement of angles in sexagesimal system and Centesimal system</li> <li>▫ Relation between degrees and radians</li> <li>▫ Trigonometrical ratios</li> <li>▫ Relations between trigonometrical ratios</li> <li>▫ Trigonometrical ratios from 0 to 90 degrees</li> <li>▫ Trigonometric ratios of complementary angles</li> <li>▫ Angles of elevation and Angles of depression.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PHYSICS</b></p>	<p><b>Magnetism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Magnetic and non magnetic substances</li> <li>▫ Ewing's molecular theory</li> <li>▫ Inverse Square law</li> <li>▫ Magnetic Permeability</li> <li>▫ Intensity of magnetic field induction</li> <li>▫ Relative permeability</li> <li>▫ Magnetic moment</li> <li>▫ Intensity of magnetization and its units</li> <li>▫ Magnetic susceptibility</li> <li>▫ Dia, para and Ferromagnetic substances</li> </ul>
<p><b>CHEMISTRY</b></p>	<p><b>Chemistry of Carbon Compounds</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Allotropic forms of carbon</li> <li>▫ Diamond</li> <li>▫ Carbon monoxide, carbondioxide and solid CO (dry ice)</li> <li>▫ C60 buckminster fullerene</li> <li>▫ Catenation and Isomerism</li> <li>▫ Main sources of carbon compounds</li> <li>▫ Naming of organic compounds</li> <li>▫ Saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons</li> <li>▫ Functional group</li> <li>▫ Alcohols and ethanol</li> <li>▫ Fermentation</li> <li>▫ Tests for alcohol functional group</li> <li>▫ Uses of Ethanol</li> <li>▫ Aldehydes and Ketones</li> <li>▫ Methanal and physical properties of Methanal</li> <li>▫ Oxidation of methanal and its uses</li> <li>▫ Preparation of propanone and properties of propanone</li> <li>▫ Chemical reactions of propanone and its uses</li> <li>▫ Preparation of ethanoic acid, its properties and uses</li> <li>▫ Polymers</li> <li>▫ Vulcanization</li> <li>▫ Properties of vulcanized rubber and its uses</li> <li>▫ Properties of neoprene and its uses</li> <li>▫ Properties of Polyester, nylon and its uses</li> <li>▫ Saponification.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MATHEMATICS</b></p>	<p><b>SAMAT - 10</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Test Type : Progress</b></span></p> <p><b>Sets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Roster form</li> <li>▫ Set builder form</li> <li>▫ Finite and Infinite sets</li> <li>▫ Null sets, Equal sets and Equivalent sets</li> <li>▫ Subset, Proper subset, Power set</li> <li>▫ Union, Intersection and difference of sets</li> <li>▫ Disjoint sets, Universal set and Complement of a set</li> <li>▫ Idempotent laws, Associative laws, Commutative laws, Identity laws</li> <li>▫ Distributive laws, Complement laws and De Morgan Laws</li> <li>▫ Dual laws, Laws of set inclusion ( Reflexive, Anti symmetry and Transitive)</li> <li>▫ Number System</li> <li>▫ Types of numbers</li> <li>▫ Number patterns</li> <li>▫ Word problems.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PHYSICS</b></p>	<p><b>Current Electricity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Static and current electricity</li> <li>▫ Electric potential and emf</li> <li>▫ Ammeter and voltmeter</li> <li>▫ Cells connected in series and in parallel</li> <li>▫ Resistance and Conductance</li> <li>▫ Ohm's law</li> <li>▫ Ohmic or non Ohmic conductors</li> <li>▫ Resistance of a conductor</li> <li>▫ Specific resistance</li> <li>▫ Conductivity</li> <li>▫ Effective resistance in series combination and in parallel combination</li> <li>▫ Electric power</li> <li>▫ Joule's law</li> <li>▫ Faraday's first law</li> <li>▫ Faraday's second law</li> <li>▫ Maxwell's Cork Screw rule</li> <li>▫ Ampere's right hand rule</li> <li>▫ Fleming's left hand rule</li> <li>▫ Principle of electric motor</li> <li>▫ Faraday's law of electromagnetic Induction</li> <li>▫ Lenz's law</li> <li>▫ Principle of transformer</li> <li>▫ Solenoid</li> <li>▫ Electromagnetic induction</li> <li>▫ A Dynamo, AC Dynamo and DC Dynamo.</li> </ul>

<p><b>CHEMISTRY</b></p>	<p><b>Carbohydrates and Proteins</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Sugars and non sugars ◊ Aldoses and Ketoses ◊ Tollen's reagent and Benedict's solution</li> <li>◊ Bagasse ◊ Defecation ◊ Carbonation ◊ Sulphitation ◊ Centrifuges ◊ Molasses ◊ Alcohol and Ethyl alcohol</li> <li>◊ Amino acids ◊ Fibrous and Globular proteins ◊ Oils &amp; Fats ◊ Uses of Oils and fats</li> <li>◊ Hydrogenation ◊ Detergents ◊ Fatty acids – its nature and source.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MATHEMATICS</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Test Type : Progress</b></p> <p><b>SAMAT - 11</b></p> <p><b>Functions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Ordered Pairs ◊ Types of relations ◊ Properties of Relations - Reflexive relation - Symmetric relation - Transitive relation - Anti symmetric relation - Equivalence relation</li> </ul> <p><b>* Types of functions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One – One function - Onto function - Constant function - Identity function - Into function</li> <li>- One to One onto function or Bijection - Inverse function - Real function - Composite function</li> <li>- Equal functions - Graphs of functions - Zeros of the function</li> </ul>
<p><b>PHYSICS</b></p>	<p><b>Modern Physics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Thompson's atomic model ◊ Lenard's atomic model ◊ Bohr's atomic model ◊ Atomic number, Atomic mass and Mass Defect</li> <li>◊ Radioactivity ◊ Alpha, beta and gama particles</li> <li>◊ Artificial Transmutation ◊ Projectiles ◊ Artificial radioactivity ◊ Radioisotope ◊ Nuclear reactor</li> <li>◊ Principle of hydrogen bomb</li> <li>◊ Electromagnetic spectrum ◊ Thermal radiations</li> <li>◊ Ultraviolet radiations ◊ Electromagnetic radiations ◊ Microwaves and radio waves</li> <li>◊ X rays and Gamma rays.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CHEMISTRY</b></p>	<p><b>Chemistry &amp; Industry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Cement manufacture and its uses ◊ Manufacture of glass and its uses ◊ Ceramic products</li> <li>◊ Simple pottery ◊ Earthenware ◊ Slurry ◊ Plastics ◊ Resin ◊ Natural and synthetic resins</li> <li>◊ Polymerisation ◊ Adhesives ◊ Natural and synthetic adhesives ◊ Fibres ◊ Natural and man made fibres</li> <li>◊ Cold creams, nail polish , face powder ◊ Dyes and dyestuffs ◊ Drug.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MATHEMATICS</b> <b>PHYSICS</b> <b>CHEMISTRY</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Test Type : Proficiency</b></p> <p><b>SAMAT - 12</b></p> <p>Refer syllabus of PROGRESS Test 09, 10 &amp; 11</p> <p>This is a revision test. Revise all the topics</p>
<p><b>MATHEMATICS</b> <b>PHYSICS</b> <b>CHEMISTRY</b></p>	<p><b>SAMAT – PROWESS TEST</b></p> <p>Refer syllabus of all PROGRESS Tests.</p> <p>These tests are based on complete syllabus. Revise all the topics.</p>