NEET Exam Preparation

Creating a study schedule

Creating a personalized study schedule requires knowledge of your current level of understanding, strengths, and weaknesses in each topic. However, we can provide you with a NEET study plan to give you an idea of how to structure your preparation for the NEET exam. Keep in mind that this is just a sample schedule and you may need to adjust it based on your specific needs.

NEET Preparation Overview

Week	Subjects	Topics/Chapters	Study Hours per Day	Total Hours	Questions to Practice
1-2	**Physics**	Mechanics (Kinematics, Laws of Motion, Work-Energy)	2	14	100
		Thermodynamics (Heat, Thermodynamic Equilibrium)			
		Optics (Ray Optics, Wave Optics, Optical Instruments)			
		Electrostatics (Electric Charges, Electric Field, Potential)			
3-4	**Chemistry**	Basic Concepts (Mole Concept, Stoichiometry)	2	14	100
		Atomic Structure (Bohr's Model, Quantum Numbers)			
		Chemical Bonding (Covalent Bonding, VSEPR Theory)			
		States of Matter (Gases, Liquids, and Solids)			
5-6	**Biology**	Diversity in Living Organisms (Classification, Virus, Bacteria)	2	14	100
		Cell Biology (Cell Structure, Cell Organelles)			
		Human Physiology (Digestive System, Respiratory System)			
		Plant Physiology (Photosynthesis, Transpiration, Mineral Nutrition)			

7-8	Physics	Modern Physics (Dual Nature, Atoms, Nuclei)	2	14	100
		Electronics (Semiconductors, Logic Gates, Communication Systems)			
		Magnetism (Magnetic Field, Magnetic Properties)			
9-10	Chemistry	Chemical Kinetics (Rate of Reaction, Activation Energy)	2	14	100
		Coordination Compounds (Nomenclature, Isomerism, Bonding)			
		Organic Chemistry (Hydrocarbons, Alcohols, Phenols, Aldehydes, Ketones)			
		Environmental Chemistry (Water Pollution, Air Pollution, Green Chemistry)			
11-12	Biology	Genetics and Evolution (Mendel's Laws, Hardy-Weinberg Principle)	2	14	100
		Ecology (Ecosystem, Biodiversity, Conservation)			
		Reproduction (Human Reproductive System, Reproductive Health)			
		Biotechnology (Recombinant DNA Technology, Bioprocessing, Applications)			
13-14	Full-Length Practice Tests	All Subjects	4 (alternate days)	24	As many as possible
	Revision	All Subjects	4	28	
	Mock Tests	All Subjects	4 (alternate days)	24	As many as possible

NEET preparation plan

Date	Subjects	Topics/Chapters Completed	Important Topics (based on historical trends)
-- -- ----	**Physics**	Mechanics (Kinematics)	Laws of Motion (**6-7%**)
-- -- ----		Mechanics (Laws of Motion)	Work, Energy, and Power (**4-5%**)
-- -- ----		Mechanics (Work-Energy)	System of Particles and Rotational Motion (**4-5%**)
-- -- ----		Thermodynamics (Heat)	Thermodynamics (**9-10%**)
-- -- ----		Thermodynamics (Thermodynamic Equilibrium)	
-- -- ----		Optics (Ray Optics)	Ray Optics (**5-6%**)
-- -- ----		Optics (Wave Optics)	Wave Optics (**3-4%**)
-- -- ----		Optics (Optical Instruments)	Electrostatics (**9-10%**)
-- -- ----		Electrostatics (Electric Charges)	
-- -- ----		Electrostatics (Electric Field)	
-- -- ----		Electrostatics (Potential)	
-- -- ----	**Chemistry**	Basic Concepts (Mole Concept)	Mole Concept (**3-4%**)
-- -- ----		Basic Concepts (Stoichiometry)	Stoichiometry (**3-4%**)
-- -- ----		Atomic Structure (Bohr's Model)	Atomic Structure (**2-3%**)
-- -- ----		Atomic Structure (Quantum Numbers)	
-- -- ----		Chemical Bonding (Covalent Bonding)	Chemical Bonding (**5-6%**)
-- -- ----		Chemical Bonding (VSEPR Theory)	
-- -- ----		States of Matter (Gases)	States of Matter (**5-6%**)
-- -- ----		States of Matter (Liquids and Solids)	Thermodynamics (**9-10%**)
-- -- ----	**Biology**	Diversity in Living Organisms (Classification)	Biological Classification (**3-4%**)

-- -- ----		Diversity in Living Organisms (Virus)	Virus (**1-2%**)
-- -- ----		Diversity in Living Organisms (Bacteria)	Bacteria (**1-2%**)
-- -- ----		Cell Biology (Cell Structure)	Cell Structure (**4-5%**)
-- -- ----		Cell Biology (Cell Organelles)	
-- -- ----		Human Physiology (Digestive System)	Digestive System (**9-10%**)
-- -- ----		Human Physiology (Respiratory System)	Respiratory System (**6-7%**)
-- -- ----		Plant Physiology (Photosynthesis)	Photosynthesis (**6-7%**)
-- -- ----		Plant Physiology (Transpiration)	
-- -- ----		Plant Physiology (Mineral Nutrition)	

NEET Chapter Analysis

Chapters and Topics (as per NEET Syllabus)	Number of Questions (Last 10 Years)	Difficulty Index
Physics		
Mechanics		
- Kinematics		Medium
- Laws of Motion		Medium
- Work, Energy, and Power	~4-5	Hard
- System of Particles and Rotational Motion	~4-5	Medium
Thermodynamics		
- Heat	~4-5	Medium
- Thermodynamic Equilibrium	~3-4	Medium
Optics		
- Ray Optics	~5-6	Easy
- Wave Optics	~3-4	Easy
- Optical Instruments	~1-2	Medium
Electrostatics	~4-5	Easy
- Electric Charges	~2-3	Easy

- Electric Field	~2-3	Easy
- Potential	~1-2	Medium
Modern Physics		
- Dual Nature of Matter and Radiation	~2-3	Medium
- Atoms and Nuclei	~3-4	Medium
- Electronic Devices	~2-3	Hard
Chemistry		
Basic Concepts		
- Mole Concept	~3-4	Easy
- Stoichiometry	~3-4	Easy
Atomic Structure	~2-3	Easy
Chemical Bonding	~4-5	Medium
- Covalent Bonding	~2-3	Medium
- VSEPR Theory	~1-2	Medium
States of Matter		
- Gases	~2-3	Easy
- Liquids and Solids	~2-3	Easy
Biology		
Diversity in Living Organisms		
- Biological Classification	~2-3	Easy
- Virus	~1-2	Easy
- Bacteria	~1-2	Easy
Cell Biology		
- Cell Structure	~4-5	Easy
- Cell Organelles	~2-3	Easy
Human Physiology		
- Digestive System	~5-6	Hard
- Respiratory System	~3-4	Easy
Plant Physiology		
- Photosynthesis	~4-5	Easy
- Transpiration	~2-3	Easy
- Mineral Nutrition	~2-3	Easy
Genetics and Evolution		

- Mendel's Laws	~1-2	Easy
- Hardy-Weinberg Principle	~1-2	Easy
Ecology		
- Ecosystem	~2-3	Easy
- Biodiversity	~2-3	Easy
Biotechnology		
- Recombinant DNA Technology	~2-3	Easy
- Bioprocessing	~1-2	Easy
- Applications	~2-3	Easy

Solving MCQ Effectively

So, the NEET examination is not just a test of knowledge alone, it is an examination to test students' knowledge application and time management together. Those students who develop and understand this fine balance do better than most of the NEET aspirants.

Let's take a few examples to understand the above statement.

Physics Example:
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**Question (Traditional Way):**
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A ball is thrown upward with an initial velocity of 20 m/s. Calculate the maximum height it reaches. (Take g = 10 m/s²)

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Solution Traditional Way (Step-by-Step):
1. Use the kinematic equation for vertical motion: $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$.
2. Plug in the known values: $u = 20\ m/s$, $v = 0\ m/s$ at the maximum height, and $a = -10\ m/s^2$ (as acceleration due to gravity acts downward).
3. Solve for $s$ (displacement), which will give the maximum height.

**TestprepKart's Efficient Way (Trick):**
1. Use the equation for maximum height in vertical motion without derivation: $H = \frac{u^2}{2g}$.

**Explanation:**

The trick here is to remember the formula for maximum height without going through the derivation process. This can save time and mental effort during the exam.

## Chemistry Example:

**Question (Traditional Way):**
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| Calculate the molar mass of water (H_2O). |

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Traditional Way (Step-by-Step):
1. Write down the molecular formula ($H_2O$).
2. Look up the atomic masses of hydrogen (H) and oxygen (O) from the periodic table.
3. Multiply the atomic mass of each element by the number of atoms in the molecular formula.
4. Add up the results to get the molar mass.

**TestprepKart's Efficient Way (Trick):**
1. Remember the atomic masses of hydrogen (1) and oxygen (16).
2. Add them together to get the molar mass of water (18).

**Explanation:**
This trick involves memorizing the common molar masses of elements and simple compounds to save time during calculations.

## Biology Example:

**Question (Traditional Way):**
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| What is the function of the Golgi apparatus in a cell? |

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Traditional Way (Explanation):
1. Recall the function: The Golgi apparatus processes and packages proteins and lipids received from the endoplasmic reticulum and directs them to their final destinations (inside or outside the cell).

**TestprepKart's Efficient Way (Trick):**
1. Memorize the function of the Golgi apparatus for quick recall during the exam.

**Explanation:**
In biology, understanding and memorizing key concepts and functions is crucial. This trick involves focused memorization of fundamental cellular processes.

Remember, while these tricks can be helpful, it's essential to have a strong foundation in the subject matter to use them effectively. These shortcuts are meant to save time and mental effort for questions that can be answered more quickly using specific formulas, concepts, or memorized information.