



ZIAUDDIN UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION BOARD

Secondary School Certificate

(SSC)

Examination syllabus

Sindhi Normal IX

**Based on Provincial revised curriculum
(Sindh)**

S. No.	Table of Contents	Page No.
1	Preface	03
2	Rationale for the reviewed Provincial Curriculum	04
3	Topics and Student Learning Outcomes of the Examination Syllabus Teaching-Learning Approaches and Classroom Activities Resource Material and e resources website Website: www.zueb.edu.pk	05 - 07
4	Scheme of Assessment	
5	Definition of Cognitive Levels and Command Words in the Student Learning Outcomes in Examination Papers	08 - 12
6	SSC Scheme of Studies	13

You can approach us:

Address: Ziauddin University Examination Board
D / 20 Block 1 Clifton Karachi
Phone: 92 21 35148594
E-mail: info@zueb.edu.pk
Website: www.zueb.edu.pk

PREFACE

The Ziauddin University Examination Board (ZUEB) was established under **Sindh ACT XLI 2018**, with the primary objective of enhancing the quality of education in Sindh. ZUEB is responsible for administering examinations for the **Secondary School Certificate (SSC)** and **Higher Secondary School Certificate (HSSC)** in alignment with the most recent revisions to the **National Curriculum**, as outlined by the **Directorate of Curriculum Assessment and Research (DCAR), Sindh**. Through its ordinance, ZUEB is mandated to provide examination services for both English, Urdu, and Sindhi medium candidates from private schools across Sindh. This examination syllabus reflects ZUEB's dedication to achieving the educational goals set by the provincial authorities.

In collaboration with subject professors, ZUEB has developed a comprehensive syllabus for each subject. It is important to distinguish between the syllabus and the curriculum. The syllabus serves as a guide for both teachers and students, outlining the key areas of focus within the subject. It provides students with a clear understanding of what is expected of them in their studies and helps them prepare effectively for their exams.

This examination syllabus incorporates all cognitive outcomes derived from the **Provincial Curriculum Statement**, ensuring that assessments are both valid and reliable. While the focus is primarily on the cognitive domain, significant emphasis is placed on the application of knowledge and understanding.

The syllabus is made available to all stakeholders via the ZUEB website to assist affiliated schools in planning their teaching. It is crucial to note that the syllabus, rather than the prescribed textbook, forms the foundation of ZUEB examinations. Additionally, this syllabus supports the development of learning materials for both students and teachers. ZUEB remains committed to supporting students undertaking the SSC and HSSC courses by facilitating their learning outcomes through this detailed syllabus document.

To further assist in the learning process, ZUEB provides a dedicated **e-resource tab** on its website, offering both text-based and video content on various subjects. These 15-20 minute instructional videos, created around key subject concepts, allow students to learn at their own pace and convenience. The videos can be used as a reinforcement tool to revisit lessons already taught or as pre-lesson material. This initiative is an ongoing effort, and new videos will continue to be uploaded.

We encourage all students and educators to make the most of these resources for a more enriched and flexible learning experience.

Sincerely,

Shahbaz Nasim
Head – Measurement & Testing
Ziauddin University Examination Board

Reviewed by Beena Kohati-Bilal
Head - Curriculum & Assessment
Ziauddin University Examination Board
29.01.2025

Rationale For The Reviewed Provincial Curriculum

The process of revising the National Curriculum 2006 began in August 2004, when the newly elected government of Pakistan initiated education reforms across the country. These reforms included the introduction of a new National Education Policy, a National Education Census, and a revision of curricula (Ministry of Education, 2009).

In practice, the overhaul of the secondary school curriculum began in 2006, leading to a review of the scheme of studies for classes I to XII and the revision of curricula for 25 compulsory subjects.

The 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, enacted in 2010, significantly altered the federal-provincial relationship by abolishing the "concurrent legislative list." This amendment granted provinces greater legislative and financial autonomy in sectors such as education and health. The most notable implication of the 18th Amendment for education was the transfer of responsibility for curriculum development, syllabus planning, policy formation, and educational standards to the provinces, marking a significant step forward for education.

In Sindh, the School Education Department tasked a Curriculum Review Team with revising the National Curriculum 2006 for all subjects. The goal was to create a curriculum better suited to the needs of students and teachers while aligning with the principles of the 18th Amendment. Subject-specific curriculum review committees were established to critically examine and align the curriculum's content, both contextually and textually, ensuring coherence across various subjects. The Bureau of Curriculum (BoC) played a crucial role in organizing workshops and meetings in Hyderabad to facilitate the completion of this task. The support of numerous educationists, researchers, and teachers was invaluable in successfully revising the curriculum.

The revised National Curriculum, along with the original version, is available on the DCAR website at http://dcar.gos.pk/BoC_Other_Pages/curriculum_dev.html for easy access.

The Ziauddin University Examination Board (ZUEB) SSC and HSSC syllabi are developed in accordance with the Sindh Revised Curriculum. To date, textbooks for various subjects have been developed based on the revised curriculum.

ٻڌڻ

(Listening)

سکيا جي حاصلات (Learnin Outcomes)

- تبصري وغيره جي صورت ۾ مظاهرو ڪري سگهي. نظم ۽ نثر جي ادب پاران، گيتن ۽ تقريرن جي سٺي هٽڻ يا سٺي نه هٽڻ جو فيصلو ڏئي سگهي.
- سٺي ٻڌندڙ طور لفظن، جملن، سٽن، شعرن، نظمن، گيتن وغيره جي اچارن، لاءِ سر ۽ ادائينگيءَ مان شعوري طور لطف حاصل ڪري سگهي ۽ اهم نُڪتن تي تبصرو ڪرڻ ۽ سمجهاڻي لکڻ/بيان ڪرڻ جي لائق ٿي سگهي.
- ٽيز رفتار ٻڌڻ جي صلاحيت جي حوالي سان ياد رکڻ ۽ اهم نُڪتن لکڻ ۽ بيان ڪرڻ جي قابل ٿي سگهي.

- ٻڌي، ڳالھ جي تٽ جو پورو ادراڪ ۽ تجزيو ڪري ۽ اظهار ڪري سگهي، توڙي جو اها ڳالھ اشارن ۽ اهم نُڪتن جي صورت ۾ ئي بيان ٿي رهي هجي.
- ٻڌي، ڳالھ (نظم يا نثر) جي مرڪزي خيال، نُڪتي يا تصور تائين پهچ حاصل ڪري سگهي.
- ٻڌي، لفظن جي سٽاءِ، اصطلاحي، مجازي ۽ ڪنڀاتي معنيٰ توڙي حوالن تائين پهچ حاصل ڪري سگهي.
- ٻڌي، روزمره جي ڪار وهنوار ۾ ڪم ايندڙ لفظن، ترڪيبن، محارون ۽ علم بيان جي گهرجن جي خيال کان صحيح يا غلط جو اندازو لڳائي، فيصلو ڪري سگهي.
- سٺي ٻڌندڙ طور تيز رفتار سماعت جو (ڪمپيٽري)،

ڳالهائڻ

(Speaking)

سکيا جي حاصلات (Learning Outcomes)

- ڪنهن به تحرير، نظم، گفتگو ۽ تقرير جو مرڪزي خيال بيان ڪري سگهي.
- پنهنجي گفتگو يا خيال جي اظهار لاءِ مناسب ۽ موزون لفظ، ترڪيبون ۽ جملا ڪتب آڻي سگهي.
- ڪنهن ڳالھ يا پيغام کي ٻڌي، انهن کي لفظن جي ورجاءِ سان گڏ انهن جي خوبين ۽ خامين جو بيان ڪري سگهي.
- پنهنجي گفتگو ۾ احساس، جذبي ۽ تاثر جي حوالي سان شدت، لاه چاڙھ ۽ جھيلار جو خيال رکي سگهي.
- پنهنجي گفتگو ۾ ظاهري (مجازي) مفهوم کي آڏو رکي ڊرامائي ڪيفيتون ادا ڪري سگهي.

پڙهڻ

(Reading)

سکيا جي حاصلات (Learning Outcomes)

- پيشيورائين تحريرن ۽ عبارت کي انهن جي مفهوم جي حوالي سان پڙهي سگهي.
- ثقافت، ريتين رسمن ۽ سماجي ۽ معاشي گهرجن جي حوالي سان تحرير جو مطالعو ڪري سگهي.
- دفتري لکپڙهه، فيڪس، اي ميل، انٽرنيٽ وغيره کي سمجھي، پڙهي سگهي.
- نصاب کان ٻاهر بين گهرجن جي حوالي سان پڙهڻ جي عادت پيدا ڪري سگهي.
- پاڻي، گئس، بجلي، فون جي بلن وغيره کي سمجھي، پڙهي سگهي.
- پوليس رپورٽ، ڪورٽن جي سمن، مچلڪن، ضمانتن، فارمن وغيره کي پڙهي سگهي.

- ادبي ۽ علمي تحريرن جي مجازي ۽ اصطلاحي فرق کي آڏو رکي، بيان جي حسن ۽ تصورن جي بيان کي، علم بيان جي روشنيءَ ۾ پڙهي سگهي.
- ڪنهن ادب پاري جي باري ۾ مرڪزي خيال ۽ ان ۾ موجود نُڪتن کي پوريءَ ريت سمجھي، پڙهي سگهي.
- اخبارن، رسالن ۽ مخزنن ۾ ڇپيل خبرن، فيچرن، ايڊيٽوريلن، رپورٽن، اشتهارن، خطن، ڪالمن ۽ ايڊيٽر ڏانهن لکيل خطن، علامتن، اصطلاحن ۽ وصفن کي سمجھي، ڪنهن تحرير کي پڙهي سگهي.
- دفتري ۽ عدالتي حڪمنامن کي سمجھي، پڙهي سگهي ته جيئن انهن جا جواب تيار ڪري سگهي يا ڪنهن کي سمجهاڻي سگهي.
- سٽ سماءَ جي ذريعن جا اشتهار، اعلان ۽ ٻيون تحريرون سمجھي، پڙهي سگهي.

لکڻ

(Writing)

سکيا جي حاصلات (Learning Outcomes)

1. ڪنهن ادب پارٽي جي مرڪزي خيال کي آڏو رکي، اُن جو نت، بنيادي نُڪتن موجب پنهنجن لفظن ۾ لکي سگهي.
2. ڪنهن نظم کي نثر جي صورت ۾، سمجهاڻيءَ سان لکي سگهي.
3. ڪنهن مضمون لکڻ وقت پنجن کان مٿي پيرا گراف ۾ پنهنجن مشاهدن، ڄاڻ، تجربن ۽ تخيل جي حوالي سان جامع انداز ۾ سمورن رخن جو احاطو ڪري سگهي.
4. اخبارن ۽ رسالن جي ڪنهن به متن تي (ان جي خوبين جي حوالي سان) پنهنجي راءِ تحرير ڪري سگهي.
5. ڪنهن واقعي جو اطلاع، رپورٽ جي صورت ۾ تيار ڪري سگهي.
6. زندگيءَ جي بنيادي گهرجن بابت لاڳاپيل کاتي بابت درخواست لکي، موڪلي سگهي.
7. سڃاڻپ ڪارڊ ۽ عام ضرورت جو فارم پوري سگهي.
8. روزاني زندگيءَ جي حوالي سان تفصيلي روياد لکي سگهي.
9. روزاني زندگيءَ جي تجربن، مشاهدن ۽ واقعن جي حوالي سان مڪالما، يادگيريون ۽ ڊائري لکي سگهي.
10. اشارن، تصويرن وغيره جي مدد سان ڪهاڻي لکي سگهي (مختلف واقعن، حادثن، رخن ۽ واقعن جي تناظر ۾).
- ڪنهن ڪهاڻيءَ جي رهيل حصي (ڪنهن هڪ موڙ جي چونڊ ڪري) کي مڪمل ڪري سگهي.
11. ڪنهن نئين متن کي سمجهي حقيقتن تي ٻڌل سوالن جا جواب لکي سگهي.
12. ڪنهن اڻ ڇپيل يا ٽيڪنيڪي متن جي وضاحت ۽ دليل لکي سگهي ۽ متن جي مٽاسٽا ڪري سگهي.

تقريب

(Speech)

سکيا جي حاصلات (Learning Outcomes)

1. ڪنهن به ادبي علمي يا صحافتي موضوع تي پنهنجي وسيع مطالعي، تجربي ۽ مشاهدي جي روشنيءَ ۾ ٻڌندڙن آڏو درست اچار ۽ لب لهجي سان پنج ڇهه منٽ زباني تقرير ڪري سگهي.
2. ڪنهن به ادبي، علمي، صحافتي موضوع تي درست لب لهجي ۽ اچارن سان وڌ ۾ وڌ ڏهن منٽن تائين لکيل تقرير ڏسي پڙهي سگهي.
3. مباحثن، مذاڪرن ۽ سيمينارن ۾ موضوع جي حق يا مخالفت ۾ دليلن ۽ آڌارن سان حصو وٺي سگهي.

انشا پردازي

(مضمون نويسي)

(Creative writing)

سکيا جي حاصلات (Learning Outcomes)

1. تخيل جي آڌام (پرواز) وسيلي پنج سئو کان وڌيڪ لفظن تي آڌاريل مضمون، تخليقي سطح تي عمدن مثالن، منظر نگاريءَ، مڪالمي نگاريءَ، ڪردار نگاريءَ، شعرن وغيره سان سينگاري پيش ڪري سگهي.
2. اسڪول مخزن، رسالن، ڪتابن ۽ ويب سائيٽ ۾ پنهنجو ڪردار ادا ڪري سگهي. (تحرير / ادارت / ترتيب)

زبان شناسي

(Language cognition)

سکيا جي حاصلات (Learning Outcomes)

1. جملي جا ترکيبي جزا ٻڌائي ۽ جملي جو چيد جُزن ۾ ڪري سگهي.
2. اسمي ۽ فعلي جملن ۾ گرامر موجب فرق ڪري سگهي.
3. ٻئي معنا وارن لفظن کي ڪتب آڻي سگهي ۽ انهن کي عبارت مان چونڊي ڌار ڪري سگهي.
4. عبارت ۾ تشبيه، استعار، ڪنايي، ۽ مجاز مرسل کي سڃاڻڻ سان گڏ غلط فطن کي صنايع بدايع جي حوالي سان درست ڪري سگهي.
5. شاعريءَ جي ٻين اصطلاحن جي وصف ۽ مثال ڄاڻي سگهي. جهڙوڪ: ست، مصرع، بند، مطلع، مقطع، قافيو، رديف وغيره.
6. جملي جي مبتدا ۽ خبر جي ڄاڻ سان گڏ اُن جو چيد ڪري سگهي.
7. غلط فطن کي روزمره جي محاورن جي حوالي سان درست ڪري سگهي.
8. مختلف ادبي صنفن ۾ فرق سمجھي سگهي ۽ ان فرق جي روشنيءَ ۾ فنپارن کي سمجھي سگهي.
- ادبي، صحافتي، دفتری، قانوني ۽ ٽيڪنيڪي تحريرن جي مواد ۾ انداز بيان ۾ فرق ڪري سگهي.
9. بيت، نظم، گيت ۽ غزل ۾ هيئت جي لحاظ کان فرق ڪري سگهي.
10. تجنيس ناقص ۽ تجنيس تام ۾ فرق ڪري سگهي.
11. پنهنجي تحرير کي ڌار ڌار ڏانه، انداز بيان ۽ مواد جي حوالي سان لکڻ سکي سگهي.

۽ تنقيد

(Criticism)

سکيا جي حاصلات (Learning Outcomes)

1. ڪنهن نثر ۽ نظرياتي نثري فنپاري جي فڪري ۽ فني خوبين ۽ اوڻاين (گڻن، اوڻڻن) کان آگاه ٿي سگهي، انهن جو خلاصو لکي سگهي ۽ تشريح ڪري سگهي. (تحرير ۽ تقرير)
2. ڪنهن فنپاري جو مرڪزي خيال بيان ڪري سگهي.
3. ڪنهن فنپاري (نثر ۽ نظم) جو علم بيان ۽ شعري اصطلاحن جي روشنيءَ ۾ جائزو وٺي سگهي، خلاصو لکي يا تشريح ڪري سگهي.
4. ڪنهن تحرير (خاص ڪري علمي مضمون) جي حاصل مطلب، لفظي، فڪري ۽ فني خوبين کان آگاه ٿي سگهي.

مهارتون

(The Life Skills)

سکيا جي حاصلات (Learning Outcomes)

1. روزاني زندگيءَ جي تجربن، مشاهدن توڙي علمي ادبي مطالعي کي عملي زندگيءَ جو حصو بنائي سگهي ۽ اهي ڳالهون مضمونن، مڪالمن ۽ يادگيرين ۾ شامل ڪري سگهي، جنهن لاءِ ڪتابن جي چونڊ ڪري سگهي.
2. ڪنهن اخبار يا ڪنهن ذميدار آفيسر کي درخواست ۽ روثداد / ڪاروائي موڪلي سگهي.
3. مختلف رسالن مان ڪهاڻيون ۽ مضمون پڙهي، انهن مان نتيجو ڪڍي سگهي ۽ پاڻ به عام موضوعن تي لکي سگهي.
4. دفتری حڪمنامن کي سمجھي پڙهي سگهي ۽ ڪمپيوٽر (ٽيڪنالاجي) وغيره تي سنڌيءَ ۾ ڪمپوزنگ ڪري سگهي.
5. روزاني زندگيءَ جي حوالي سان روثداد ۽ آپ بيتي لکي سگهي.
6. اخبار، ڪمپيوٽر، ٽي وي ۽ سيٽلائيٽ چئنل وغيره تان معلومات حاصل ڪري ۽ موجوده حالتن، معاشي ۽ سياسي مسئلن تي پنهنجو نقط نظر لکي ۽ پيش ڪري سگهي.
7. سڌ سماءُ جي ذريعن، ٽيڪنالاجي / ڪمپيوٽر کي سنڌيءَ ۾ استعمال ڪري سگهي.

DEFINITIONS OF COGNITIVE LEVELS

Remember

Remembering is the act of retrieving knowledge and can be used to produce things like definitions or lists. The student must be able to recall or recognise information and concepts. The teacher must present information about a subject to the student, ask questions that require the student to recall that information and provide written or verbal assessment that can be answered by remembering the information learnt.

Question Stems

- Can you name all the ...?
- Describe what happens when ...?
- How is (are) ...?
- How would you define ...?
- How would you identify ...?
- How would you outline ...?
- How would you recognise...?
- List the ... in order.
- What do you remember about ...?
- What does it mean?
- What happened after?
- What is (are) ...?
- What is the best one?
- What would you choose ...?
- When did ...?
- Where is (are) ...?
- Which one ...?
- Who spoke to ...?
- Who was ...?
- Why did ...?

Understand

The next level in the taxonomic structure is Understanding, which is defined as the construction of meaning and relationships. Here the student must understand the main idea of material heard, viewed, or read and interpret or summarise the ideas in their own words. The teacher must ask questions that the student can answer in their own words by identifying the main idea.

Question Stems

- Can you clarify...?
- Can you illustrate ...?
- Condense this paragraph.
- Contrast ...
- Does everyone think in the way that ... does?
- Elaborate on ...
- Explain why ...
- Give an example
- How can you describe...?
- How would you clarify the meaning...?
- How would you compare ...?
- How would you differentiate between ...?
- How would you describe...?
- How would you generalise...?
- How would you identify ...?
- Is it valid that ...?
- Is this the same as ...?
- Outline ...
- Select the best definition...
- State in your own words...
- This represents ...
- What are they saying?
- What can you infer from ...?
- What can you say about ...?
- What could have happened next?
- What did you observe?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does this mean? • What expectations are there? • What information can you infer from...? • What is the main idea of ...? • What restrictions would you add? • What seems likely? • What seems to be ...? • What would happen if ...? • What might happen if ...? • Which are the facts? • Which statements support ...?
<p>Apply</p> <p>The third level in Bloom's taxonomy, Applying, marks a fundamental shift from the pre-Bloom's learning era because it involves remembering what has been learnt, having a good understanding of the knowledge, and applying it to real-world exercises, challenges or situations. Students must apply an abstract idea in a concrete case to solve a problem or relate it to prior experience. The teacher must provide opportunities for students to use theories and problem-solving techniques in new situations and review and check their work. Assessment questions should be provided that allow students to define and solve problems.</p> <p>Question Stems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you group by characteristics such as ...? • Choose the best statements that apply... • Clarify why ... • Do you know of another instance where ...? • Draw a story map... • Explain why a character acted in the way that he did... • From the information given, can you develop a set of instructions about ...? • How would you develop ...? • How would you change ...? • How would you demonstrate...? 	<p>Analyse</p> <p>Analysing is the cognitive level where students can take the knowledge they have remembered, understood and applied, then delve into that knowledge to make associations, discernments or comparisons. Students should break down a concept or idea into parts and show relationships between these parts. Teachers must give students time to examine concepts and their requisite elements. Students are required to explain why they chose a solution.</p> <p>Question Stems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you distinguish between ...? • Can you explain what must have happened when ...? • Determine the point of view, bias, values, or intent underlying the presented material... • Discuss the pros and cons of ... • How can you classify ... according to ...? • How can you compare the different parts? • How can you sort the different parts...? • How is ... connected to ...? • How is ... similar to ...? • How would you categorise...? • How would you explain...?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How would you develop? • How would you explain ...? • How would you modify ...? • How would you present...? • How would you solve ... ? • Identify the results of ... • Illustrate the ... • Judge the effects of ... What would result ...? • Predict what would happen if ... • Tell how much change there would be if ... • Tell what would happen if ... • What actions would you take to perform ...? • What do you think could have happened next? • What examples can you find that ? • What other way would you choose to ...? • What questions would you ask of ...? • What was the main idea ...? • What would the result be if ...? • Which factors would you change if ...? • Who do you think...? • Why does this work? • Write a brief outline ... • Write in your own words ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What could the ending have been if ... had taken place? • State the point of view of ... • What are some of the problems of ...? • What assumptions ...? • What can you infer about...? • What can you point out about ? • What conclusions ...? • What do you see as other possible outcomes? • What does the author assume? • What explanation do you have for ...? • What ideas justify the conclusion? • What ideas validate...? • What is the analysis of ...? • What is the function of ...? • What is the problem with ...? • What motive is there? • What persuasive technique is used? • What statement is relevant? • What was the turning point? • What were some of the motives behind ...? • What's fact? Opinion? • What's the main idea? • What's the relationship between? • Which events could not have happened? • Why did ... changes occur? • Why do you think ?
--	---

BLOOM'S TAXONOMY WITH EXAMPLES

Conclusion

If you are a teacher looking for ways to engage your students in learning, this LIST of questions might be interesting for your classroom practice. Bloom's Taxonomy question stems can help elicit higher-order thinking skills and promote critical thinking among learners at different taxonomy levels. These question stems can also encourage students to think about their knowledge through reflection before answering questions.

ACTION WORDS FOR COGNITIVE LEVELS

Knowledge	Understand	Apply	Analyze	Evaluate	Create
					
define	explain	solve	analyze	reframe	design
identify	describe	apply	appraise	criticize	compose
describe	interpret	illustrate	judge	evaluate	create
label	paraphrase	modify	support	order	plan
list	summarize	use	compare	compare	combine
name	classify	calculate	decide	classify	formulate
state	compare	change	discriminate	contrast	invent
match	differentiate	choose	recommend	distinguish	hypothesize
recognize	discuss	demonstrate	summarize	infer	substitute
select	distinguish	discover	assess	separate	write
examine	extend	experiment	choose	explain	compile
locate	predict	relate	convince	select	construct
memorize	associate	show	defend	categorize	develop
quote	contrast	sketch	estimate	connect	generalize
recall	convert	complete	grade	differentiate	integrate
reproduce	demonstrate	construct	measure	divide	modify
tabulate	estimate	dramatize	predict	order	organize
tell	express	interpret	rank	prioritize	prepare
Copy	identify	manipulate	score	survey	produce

discover	indicate	paint	select	calculate	rearrange
duplicate	infer	prepare	test	conclude	rewrite
enumerate	relate	teach	argue	correlate	adapt
listen	restate	act	conclude	deduce	anticipate
observe	select	collect	consider	devise	arrange
omit	translate	compute	critique	diagram	assemble
read	ask	explain	debate	dissect	choose
recite	cite	list	distinguish	estimate	collaborate
record	discover	operate	editorialize	evaluate	facilitate
repeat	generalize	practice	justify	experiment	imagine
retell	group	simulate	persuade	focus	intervene
visualize	illustrate	transfer	rate	illustrate	make
	judge	write	weigh	organize	manage
	observe			outline	originate
	order			plan	propose
	report			question	simulate
	represent			test	solve
	research				support
	review				test
	rewrite				validate
	show				

SSC PART I EXAMINATION
MARKS BREAKUP GRID FOR EXAMINATION 2025

SCIENCE GROUP:

SUBJECT	THEORY	PBA	TOTAL
ENGLISH	100	-	100
URDU NORMAL / SINDHI NORMAL	75	-	75
ISLAMIYAT/ETHICS	75	-	75
PHYSICS	60	15	75
CHEMISTRY	60	15	75
BIOLOGY	60	15	75
MATHEMATICS	75	-	75
TOTAL	505	45	550

COMPUTER SCIENCE GROUP:

SUBJECT	THEORY	PBA	TOTAL
ENGLISH	100	-	100
URDU NORMAL/SINDHI NORMAL	75	-	75
ISLAMIYAT/ETHICS	75	-	75
PHYSICS	60	15	75
CHEMISTRY	60	15	75
COMPUTER SCIENCE	60	15	75
MATHEMATICS	75	-	75
TOTAL	505	45	550

GENERAL GROUP:

SUBJECT	THEORY	PBA	TOTAL
ENGLISH	100	-	100
URDU NORMAL / SINDHI NORMAL	75	-	75
ISLAMIYAT/ETHICS	75	-	75
GENERAL SCIENCE	75	-	75
GENERAL MATH	75	-	75
EDUCATION	75	-	75
ECONOMICS	75	-	75
CIVICS	75	-	75
ISLAMIC STUDIES	75	-	75
TOTAL	550	-	550