	Familiarity with the basic approach and observations of the experiments and activities:
	* Vernier callipers-its use to measure internal and external diameter and depth of a vessel.
	* Screw gauge-its use to determine thickness/ diameter of thin sheet/wire.
	* Simple Pendulum-dissipation of energy by plotting a graph between square of amplitude and time.
	* Metre Scale-mass of a given object by principle of moments.
	* Young's modulus of elasticity of the material of a metallic wire.
	* Surface tension of water by capillary rise and effect of detergents.
	* Co-efficient of Viscosity of a given viscous liquid by measuring terminal velocity of a given spherical body.
	* Plotting a cooling curve for the relationship between the temperature of a hot body and time.
	* Speed of sound in air at room temperature using a resonance tube.
	* Specific heat capacity of a given (i) solid and (ii) liquid by method of mixtures.
	* Resistivity of the material of a given wire using metre bridge.
	* Resistance of a given wire using Ohm's law. Potentiometer-
Experimental Skills	* a) Comparison of emf of two primary cells.
	* b) Determination of internal resistance of a cell.

* Resistance and figure of merit of a galvanometer by half deflection method,
* Focal length of the following using parallax method:
* a) Convex mirror
* b) Concave mirror, and
* c) Convex lens
* Plot of angle of deviation vs angle of incidence for a triangular prism.
* Refractive index of a glass slab using a traveling microscope.
* Characteristic curves of a p-n junction diode in forward and reverse bias.
* Characteristic curves of a Zener diode and finding reverse break down voltage.
* Characteristic curves of a transistor and finding current gain and voltage gain.
* Identification of Diode, LED, Transistor, IC, Resistor, Capacitor from mixed collection of such items.
* Using multimeter to:
* a) Identify base of a transistor
* b) Distinguish between npn and pnp type transistor
* c) See the unidirectional flow of current in case of a diode and an LED.
* d) Check the correctness or otherwise of a given electronic component (diode, transistor or IC).