

Grade 11-12 (NEB) Exam Guide: Study Plan, Answer Writing and What Comes Next

The two years of Grade 11 and 12 decide your options for university and early careers. They are also long enough that planning matters more than talent: students who study in a steady rhythm for 24 months usually beat those who cram in the last 30 days. This guide gives a plan you can adapt to any stream.

The National Examinations Board conducts the Grade 11 and 12 examinations. Subjects, marks, grading and rules are set by the Board and can change, so read the current notice and your syllabus for exact details.

How the two years work in general

- You study compulsory subjects (such as English and Nepali, with others depending on the stream) and the main subjects of your stream (Science, Management, Humanities, Education or others offered by your school).
- Marks usually combine a theory paper with internal assessment or practical work, so classroom attendance and practical files count.
- Results are given as letter grades and a grade point average. Check the current grading table and the pass rules for each subject.

A two-year plan

Grade 11: Build the base

1. Treat Grade 11 seriously; much of Grade 12 builds directly on it (for example, mechanics, organic chemistry basics and the accounting cycle).
2. Study each new chapter within a week of the class: reread notes, solve questions, ask doubts.
3. Do all practicals and keep neat files and records.

Grade 12 first half: Deepen and practise

1. Move from understanding to speed: timed problems and past questions.
2. Make a formula and definition sheet for every subject, one page each.
3. Join a study group of two or three serious classmates and test one another weekly.

Grade 12 last 90 days: Exam mode

1. Weeks 1 to 4: finish revising every chapter once, weakest first.
2. Weeks 5 to 10: one full past or model paper a week per major subject, in real time.
3. Weeks 11 to 13: second revision using only your short notes, plus the questions you got wrong earlier.

Writing theory answers that earn marks

- **Read the command word.** Define, state, explain, differentiate, derive, justify: each asks for something different.
- **Match length to marks.** Two marks usually mean two clear points; five marks, a short structured answer.
- **Use headings and points,** a clean diagram and a worked formula, so the examiner can find the marks quickly.
- **Show working in numericals,** with units. A wrong final number can still earn method marks.
- **Manage the clock.** Divide the time by marks and move on when you are stuck.

Looking ahead

- After +2 many students sit entrance exams for engineering, medical and other programmes, or for bachelor programmes in management, humanities and education. Each college sets its own rules and dates.
- Start learning how the entrance exams look by the middle of Grade 12. Their MCQ style rewards speed and accuracy. Our guide to solving MCQs and negative marking can help.
- Keep your documents ready: transcripts, character certificate, citizenship (when required), photos.

Habits that keep you going

- Sleep 7 hours; your memory depends on it.
- Plan one rest block a week, and a day off after each exam.
- When you fall behind, shrink the plan instead of dropping it: do the most important chapters first.
- Ask teachers early about doubts rather than carrying them to the exam.

This is an original revision summary written by MeroSir. It is not the official syllabus and does not replace your textbook or teacher. Syllabus, marks and rules change, so always check the current version with the National Examinations Board (neb.gov.np) and the Curriculum Development Centre (moecdc.gov.np). Spotted a mistake? Tell us through the Contact page and we will fix it.