

SYLLABUS - XI (CHEMISTRY)

UNIT I

SOME BASIC CONCEPTS OF CHEMISTRY

General Introduction: Importance and scope of Chemistry. Nature of matter, laws of chemical combination, Dalton's atomic theory: concept of elements, atoms and molecules. Atomic and molecular masses, mole concept and molar mass, percentage composition, empirical and molecular formula, chemical reactions, stoichiometry and calculations based on stoichiometry.

UNIT II

STRUCTURE OF ATOM

Discovery of Electron, Proton and Neutron, atomic number, isotopes and isobars. Thomson's model and its limitations. Rutherford's model and its limitations, Bohr's model and its limitations, concept of shells and subshells, dual nature of matter and light, de-Broglie's relationship, Heisenberg uncertainty principle, concept of orbitals, quantum numbers, shapes of s, p and d orbitals, rules for filling electrons in orbitals - Aufbau principle, Pauli's exclusion principle and Hund's rule, electronic configuration of atoms, stability of half-filled and completely filled orbitals.

UNIT III

CLASSIFICATION OF ELEMENTS AND PERIODICITY IN PROPERTIES

Significance of classification, brief history of the development of periodic table, modern periodic law and the present form of periodic table, periodic trends in properties of elements -atomic radii, ionic radii, inert gas radii, Ionization enthalpy, electron gain enthalpy, electronegativity, valency. Nomenclature of elements with atomic number greater than 100.

UNIT IV

CHEMICAL BONDING AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE

Valence electrons, ionic bond, covalent bond, bond parameters, Lewis's structure, polar character of covalent bond, covalent character of ionic bond, valence bond theory, resonance, geometry of covalent molecules, VSEPR theory, concept of hybridization, involving s, p and d orbitals and shapes of some simple molecules, molecular orbital theory of homonuclear diatomic molecules (qualitative idea only), Hydrogen bond.

UNIT V

STATES OF MATTER : GASES AND LIQUIDS

Intermolecular Forces vs Thermal Interactions, The Gaseous State, The Gas Laws, Ideal Gas Equation, Kinetic Energy and Molecular Speeds, Kinetic Molecular Theory of Gases, Behaviour of Real Gases, Liquefaction of Gases, Liquid State, etc.

UNIT VI

CHEMICAL THERMODYNAMICS

Concepts of System and types of systems, surroundings, work, heat, energy, extensive and intensive properties, state functions. First law of thermodynamics -internal energy and enthalpy, heat capacity and specific heat, measurement of ΔU and ΔH , Hess's law of constant heat summation, enthalpy of bond dissociation, combustion, formation, atomization, sublimation, phase transition, ionization, solution and dilution. Second law of Thermodynamics (brief introduction) Introduction of entropy as a state function, Gibb's energy change for spontaneous and non-spontaneous processes, criteria for equilibrium. Third law of thermodynamics (brief introduction).

UNIT VII

EQUILIBRIUM

Equilibrium in physical and chemical processes, dynamic nature of equilibrium, law of mass action, equilibrium constant, factors affecting equilibrium - Le Chatelier's principle, ionic equilibrium- ionization of acids and bases, strong and weak electrolytes, degree of ionization, ionization of poly basic acids, acid strength, concept of pH, hydrolysis of salts (elementary idea), buffer solution, Henderson Equation, solubility product, common ion effect (with illustrative

examples).

UNIT VIII REDOX REACTIONS

Concept of oxidation and reduction, redox reactions, oxidation number, balancing redox reactions, in terms of loss and gain of electrons and change in oxidation number, applications of redox reactions.

UNIT IX HYDROGEN

Position of Hydrogen in the Periodic Table, Dihydrogen - Preparation and Properties, Hydrides, Water, Hydrogen Peroxide, Heavy Water, etc.

UNIT X s-BLOCK ELEMENTS

Group 1 and Group 2 Elements - Introduction, General Characteristics, Anomalous Properties of Lithium and Beryllium, Some Important Compounds of Sodium and Calcium, etc.

UNIT XI p-BLOCK ELEMENTS

Group 13 Elements - The Boron Family, Important Trends and Anomalous Properties of Boron, Uses of Boron and Aluminium and their Compounds.

Group 14 Elements - Carbon Family, Important Trends, Anomalous Behaviour and Allotropes of Carbon, etc.

Unit XII Organic Chemistry -Some Basic Principles and Techniques

General introduction, methods of purification, qualitative and quantitative analysis, classification and IUPAC nomenclature of organic compounds. Electronic displacements in a covalent bond: inductive effect, electromeric effect, resonance and hyper conjugation. Homolytic and heterolytic fission of a covalent bond: free radicals, carbocations, carbanions, electrophiles and nucleophiles, types of organic reactions.

UNIT XIII: HYDROCARBONS

Classification of Hydrocarbons, Aliphatic Hydrocarbons :

Alkanes - Nomenclature, isomerism, conformation (ethane only), physical properties, chemical reactions including free radical mechanism of halogenation, combustion and pyrolysis.

Alkenes - Nomenclature, the structure of double bond (ethene), geometrical isomerism, physical properties, methods of preparation, chemical reactions: addition of hydrogen, halogen, water, hydrogen halides (Markovnikov's addition and peroxide effect), ozonolysis, oxidation, mechanism of electrophilic addition.

Alkynes - Nomenclature, the structure of triple bond (ethyne), physical properties, methods of preparation, chemical reactions: acidic character of alkynes, addition reaction of - hydrogen, halogens, hydrogen halides and water.

Aromatic Hydrocarbons : Introduction, IUPAC nomenclature, benzene: resonance, aromaticity, chemical properties: mechanism of electrophilic substitution. Nitration, sulphonation, halogenation, Friedel Craft's alkylation and acylation, directive influence of the functional group in monosubstituted benzene. Carcinogenicity and toxicity.