

**CLASS-XII
CHEMISTRY**

Time: 3 Hrs

**Theory:
70 Marks**

Practical: 25 Marks

INA : 5 Marks

Total: 100 Marks

SYALLBUS (THEORY)

Unit I: Solid State

Classification of solids based on different binding forces: molecular, ionic, covalent and metallic solids, amorphous and crystalline solids (elementary idea). Unit cell in two dimensional and three dimensional lattices, calculation of density of unit cell, packing in solids, packing efficiency, voids, number of atoms per unit cell in a cubic unit cell, point defects, electrical and magnetic properties.

Band theory of metals, conductors, semiconductors and insulators and *n* and *p* type semiconductors.

Unit II: Solutions

Types of solutions, expression of concentration of solutions of solids in liquids, solubility of gases in liquids, solid solutions, colligative properties - relative lowering of vapour pressure, Raoult's Law, elevation of B.P., depression of freezing point, osmotic pressure, determination of molecular masses using colligative properties, abnormal molecular mass. Vant Hoff factor.

Unit III: Electrochemistry

Redox reactions; conductance in electrolytic solutions, specific and molar conductivity, variations of conductivity with concentration, Kohlrausch's Law, electrolysis and laws of electrolysis (elementary idea) dry cell-electrolytic cells and Galvanic cells; lead accumulator, EMF of a cell, standard electrode potential, Nernst equation and its application to chemical cells, fuel cells; corrosion. Relation between Gibbs Energy change and EMF of cell.

Unit IV: Chemical Kinetics

Rate of a reaction (average and instantaneous), factors affecting rates of reaction; concentration, temperature, catalyst; order and molecularity of a reaction: rate law and specific rate constant, integrated rate equations and 'half life (only for zero and first order reactions); concept of collision theory (elementary idea, no mathematical treatment). Activation Energy, Arrhenious equation.

Unit V: Surface Chemistry

Absorption physisorption and chemisorption; factors affecting adsorption of gases on solids; catalysis; homogenous and heterogeneous, activity and selectivity; enzyme catalysis; colloidal state: distinction between true solutions, colloids and suspensions; lyophilic, lyophobic, multimolecular and macromolecular/colloids; properties of colloids; Tyndall effect, Brownian movement, electrophoresis, coagulation; emulsion-types of emulsions.

Unit VI: General Principles and Processes of Isolation of Elements

Principles and methods of extraction – concentration, oxidation, reduction electrolytic method and refining; occurrence and principles of extraction of aluminum, copper, zinc and Iron.

Unit VII: p-Block Element

Group -15 Elements: General introduction, electronic configuration, occurrence, oxidation states, trends in physical and chemical properties; Nitrogen preparation properties and uses; compounds of Nitrogen: preparation and properties of Ammonia and Nitric Acid, Oxides of Nitrogen (Structure only); Phosphorus - allotropic forms, compounds of Phosphorus: Preparation and properties of Phosphine, Halides and Oxoacids (elementary idea only).

Group 16 elements: General introduction, electronic configuration, oxidation states, occurrence, trends in physical and chemical properties; dioxygen; preparation, properties and uses; classification of oxides; Ozone. Sulphur - allotropic forms; compounds of sulphur preparation, properties and uses of sulphur dioxide, sulphuric acid, industrial process of manufacture, properties and uses,

oxoacids of sulphur (structures only).

Group 17 elements: (General introduction, electronic configuration, oxidation states, occurrence, trends in physical and chemical properties; compounds of halogens; preparation, properties and uses of chlorine and hydrochloric acid, interhalogen compounds, oxoacids of halogens (structures only).

Group 18 elements: General introduction, electronic configuration. Occurrence, trends in physical and chemical properties, uses.

Unit-VIII:d and f Block Elements

General introduction, electronic configuration, occurrence and characteristics of transition metals, general trends in properties of the first row transition metals-metallic character, ionization, enthalpy, oxidation states, ionic radii, colour, electronic configuration, oxidation states, chemical reactivity and lanthanoid contraction and consequences.

Actenoids - Electronic configuration, oxidation states.

Unit-IX: Coordination Compounds

Coordination compounds - introduction, ligands, coordination number, colour, magnetic properties and shapes, IUPAC nomenclature of mononuclear coordination compounds, bonding; Werner's theory VBT, CFT, Isomerism (structure and stereo) importance of coordination compounds (in qualitative analysis, extraction of metals and biological systems).

Unit-X: Haloalkanes and Haloarenes.

Haloalkanes: Nomenclature, nature of C-X bond, physical and chemical properties, mechanism of substitution reactions, optical rotation.

Halearenes: Nature of C-X bond, substitution reactions (directive influence of halogen for monosubstituted compounds only)

Uses and environmental effects of - dichloromethane, t

Unit –XI: Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers

Alcohols: Nomenclature, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties (of primary alcohols only); identification of primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols; mechanism of dehydration, uses, with special reference to -methanol and ethanol.

Phenols: Nomenclature, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties, acidic nature of phenol, electrophilic substitution reactions, uses of phenols.

Ethers: Nomenclature, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties, uses.

Unit-XII: Aldehydes, Ketones and Carboxylic Acids

Aldehydes and Ketones: Nomenclature, nature of carbonyl group, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties, and mechanism of nucleophilic addition, reactivity of alpha hydrogen in aldehydes; uses.

Carboxylic Acids: Nomenclature, acidic nature, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties; uses.

Unit-XIII: Organic compounds containing Nitrogen

Amines: Nomenclature, classification, structure, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties, uses, identification of primary, secondary and tertiary amines.

Cyanides and Isocyanides - will be mentioned at relevant places in context.

Diazonium Salts: Preparation, chemical reactions and importance in synthetic organic chemistry.

Unit-IV: Biomolecules

Carbohydrates - Classification (aldoses and ketoses), monosaccharides (glucose and fructose), oligosaccharides (sucrose, lactose, maltose), polysaccharides (starch, cellulose, glycogen); importance

Proteins - Elementary idea of amino acids, peptide bond, polypeptides proteins, primary structure, secondary structure, tertiary structure and quaternary structure (qualitative idea only), denaturation of proteins; enzymes.

Vitamins: Classification and functions. **Harmones:**

Elementary idea (excluding structure) **Nucleic Acids:** DNA & RNA

Unit-XV: Polymers

Classification - natural and synthetic, methods of polymerization (addition and condensation), copolymerization. Some important polymers; natural and synthetic like polythene, nylon, polyesters, bakelite, rubber. Biodegradable and Non- Biodegradable Polymers.

Unit-XVI: Chemistry in everyday life :

- Chemicals in medicines** analgesic, tranquilizers, antiseptics, disinfectants, antimicrobials, antifertility drugs, antibiotics, antacids, antihistamines.
- Chemicals in food-** preservatives, artificial sweetening agents.
Elementary idea of antioxidants.
- Cleansing agents-** soaps and detergents, cleansing action.

STRUCTURE OF QUESTION PAPER (PRACTICAL)

Marks: 25

Evaluation Scheme for Examination	Marks
Volumetric Analysis	07
Salt Analysis	07
Content Based Experiment	05
Project Work	03
Class record and viva	03
Total	25

PRACTICAL SYLLABUS

A. Surface Chemistry

- a. Preparation of one lyophilic and one lyophobic sol. Lyophilic sol - starch, egg albumin and gum. Lyophobic sol - aluminum hydroxide, ferric hydroxide, arsenious sulphide.
- b. Study of the role of emulsifying in stabilizing the emulsions of different oils.

B. Chemical Kinetics

- a. Effect of concentration and temperature on the rate of reaction between sodium thiosulphate and hydrochloric acid.
- b. Study of reaction rates of any one of the following:-
 - i. Reaction of iodide ion with hydrogen peroxide at room temperature using different concentration of iodide ions.
 - ii. Reaction between potassium iodate, KIO_3 , and sodium sulphite: (Na_2SO_3) using starch solution as indicator (clock reaction).

C. Thermochemistry: Any one of the following experiments

- a. Enthalpy of dissolution of copper sulphate or potassium nitrate.
- b. Enthalpy of neutralization of strong acid (HCl) and strong base (NaOH)
- c. Determination of enthalpy change during interaction (Hydrogen bond formation) between acetone and chloroform.

D. Electrochemistry: Variation of cell potential in $\text{Zn}/\text{Zn}^{2+}||\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}$ with change in concentration of electrolytes (CuSO_4 or ZnSO_4 at room temperature.

E. Chromatography

- a. Separation of pigments from extracts of leaves and flowers by paper chromatography and determination of R_f values.
- b. Separation of constituents present in an inorganic mixture containing two cations only (constituents having wide difference in R_f , values to be provided).

F. Determination of concentration/molarity of KMnO_4 , solution by

titrating it against a standard Solution of:

- a. Oxalic acid.
- b. Ferrous ammonium sulphate.

(Students will be required to prepare standard solutions by weighing themselves).

G. Preparation of Inorganic Compounds

- a. Preparation of double salt of ferrous ammonium sulphate or potash alum.
- b. Preparation of potassium ferric oxalate.

H. Preparation of Organic Compounds: Preparation of any two of the following compounds

- a. Acetanilide
- b. Di-benzal acetone
- c. p-Nitroacetanilide,
- d. Aniline yellow or 2-Naphthol aniline dye.
- e. Iodoform

I. Test for the functional groups present in organic compounds: Unsaturation, alcoholic, phenolic, aldehydic, ketonic, carboxylic and amino (primary) groups.

J. Study of carbohydrates, fats and proteins in pure form and detection of their presence in given food stuffs.

K. Qualitative analysis: Determination of one cation and one anion in a given salt.

Cations- Pb^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , As^{3+} , Al^{3+} , Fe^{3+} , Mn^{2+} , Zn^{2+} ,
 Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , Ba^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , NH_4^+

Anions- $(\text{CO}_3)^{2-}$, S^{2-} , $(\text{SO}_3)^{2-}$, $(\text{NO}_2)^-$, $(\text{SO}_4)^{2-}$, Cl^- , Br^- , I^- , PO_4^{3-} , $(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)^{2-}$,
 CH_3COO^- , NO_2^-

(Note: Insoluble salts excluded)

PROJECT

Scientific investigations involving laboratory

Testing and collecting information from other sources.

A few suggested Projects

1. Study of presence of oxalate ions in guava fruit at different stages of ripening.
2. Study of quantity of casein present in different samples of milk.
3. Preparation of soyabean milk and its comparison with the natural milk with respect to curd formation, effect of temperature etc.
4. Study of the effect of potassium bisulphate as food preservative under various conditions (temperature, concentration, time etc.)
5. Study of digestion of starch by salivary amylase and effect of PH and temperature on it.
6. Comparative study of the rate of fermentation of following material wheat flour. gram flour, Potato juice, carrot juice etc.
7. Extraction of essential oils present in saunf (aniseed), Ajwain (carum) illaichi (cardamom).
8. Study of common food adulterants in fat, oil, butter, sugar, turmeric powder, chilli powder and pepper.

Note: Any investigatory project, which involves about 10 periods of work, can be chosen with the approval of the teacher.