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CLASS 12
CHEMISTRY
SYLLABUS
2022-23



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SYLLABUS**PART-I****UNIT-1: THE SOLID STATE**

- 1.1 General Characteristics of Solid State
- 1.2 Amorphous and Crystalline Solids
- 1.3 Classification of Crystalline Solids
 - 1.3.1 Molecular Solids
 - 1.3.2 Ionic Solids
 - 1.3.3 Metallic Solids
 - 1.3.4 Covalent or Network Solids
- 1.4 Crystal Lattices and Unit Cells
 - 1.4.1 Primitive and Centred Unit Cells
 - (a) Primitive Unit Cells
 - (b) Centred Unit Cells
 - (i) Body-Centred Unit Cells
 - (ii) Face-Centred Unit Cells
 - (iii) End-Centred Unit Cells
- 1.5 Number of Atoms in a Unit Cell
 - 1.5.1 Primitive Cubic Unit Cell
 - 1.5.2 Body-Centred Cubic Unit Cell
 - 1.5.3 Face-Centred Cubic Unit Cell
- 1.6 Close Packed Structures
 - (a) Close Packing in One Dimension
 - (b) Close Packing in Two Dimensions
 - (c) Close Packing in Three Dimensions
 - 1.6.1 Formula of a Compound and Number of Voids Filled
- 1.7 Packing Efficiency
 - 1.7.1 Packing Efficiency in hcp and ccp Structures
 - 1.7.2 Efficiency of Packing in Body-Centred Cubic Structures
 - 1.7.3 Packing Efficiency in Simple Cubic Lattice
- 1.8 Calculations Involving Unit Cell Dimensions
- 1.9 Imperfections in Solids
 - 1.9.1 Types of Point Defects
 - (a) Stoichiometric Defects
 - (i) Vacancy Defect
 - (ii) Interstitial Defect
 - (iii) Frenkel Defect
 - (iv) Schottky Defect
 - (b) Impurity Defects
 - (c) Non-Stoichiometric Defects

- (i) Metal Excess Defect
- (ii) Metal Deficiency Defect

1.10 Electrical Properties

1.10.1 Conduction of Electricity in Metals

1.10.2 Conduction of Electricity in Semiconductors

- (a) Electron – rich impurities
- (b) Electron – deficit impurities

1.11 Magnetic Properties

- (i) Paramagnetism
- (ii) Diamagnetism
- (iii) Ferromagnetism
- (iv) Antiferromagnetism
- (v) Ferrimagnetism

UNIT-2: SOLUTIONS

2.1 Types of Solutions

2.2 Expressing Concentration of Solutions

- (i) Mass percentage (w/w)
- (ii) Volume percentage (V/V)
- (iii) Mass by volume percentage (w/V)
- (iv) Parts per million
- (v) Mole fraction
- (vi) Molarity
- (vii) Molality

2.3 Solubility

2.3.1 Solubility of a Solid in a Liquid

2.3.2 Solubility of a Gas in a Liquid

2.4 Vapour Pressure of Liquid Solutions

2.4.1 Vapour Pressure of Liquid-Liquid Solutions

2.4.2 Raoult's Law as a Special Case of Henry's Law

2.4.3 Vapour Pressure of Solutions of Solids in Liquids

2.5 Ideal and Non-Ideal Solutions

2.5.1 Ideal Solutions

2.5.2 Non-Ideal Solutions

2.6 Colligative Properties and Determination of Molar Mass

2.6.1 Relative Lowering of Vapour Pressure

2.6.2 Elevation of Boiling Point

2.6.3 Depression of Freezing Point

2.6.4 Osmosis and Osmotic Pressure

2.6.5 Reverse Osmosis and Water Purification

2.7 Abnormal Molar Masses

UNIT-3: ELECTROCHEMISTRY

- 3.1 Electrochemical Cells
- 3.2 Galvanic Cells
 - 3.2.1 Measurement of Electrode Potential
- 3.3 Nernst Equation
 - 3.3.1 Equilibrium Constant from Nernst Equation
 - 3.3.2 Electrochemical Cell and Gibbs Energy of the Reaction
- 3.4 Conductance of Electrolytic Solutions
 - 3.4.1 Measurement of the Conductivity of Ionic Solutions
 - 3.4.2 Variation of Conductivity and Molar Conductivity with Concentration
- 3.5 Electrolytic Cells and Electrolysis
 - 3.5.1 Products of Electrolysis
- 3.6 Batteries
 - 3.6.1 Primary Batteries
 - 3.6.2 Secondary Batteries
- 3.7 Fuel Cells
- 3.8 Corrosion

UNIT-4: CHEMICAL KINETICS

- 4.1 Rate of a Chemical Reaction
- 4.2 Factors Influencing Rate of a Reaction
 - 4.2.1 Dependence of Rate on Concentration
 - 4.2.2 Rate Expression and Rate Constant
 - 4.2.3 Order of a Reaction
 - 4.2.4 Molecularity of a Reaction
- 4.3 Integrated Rate Equations
 - 4.3.1 Zero Order Reactions
 - 4.3.2 First Order Reactions
 - 4.3.3 Half-Life of a Reaction
- 4.4 Temperature Dependence of the Rate of a Reaction
 - 4.4.1 Effect of Catalyst
- 4.5 Collision Theory of Chemical Reactions

UNIT-5: SURFACE CHEMISTRY

- 5.1 Adsorption
 - 5.1.1 Distinction Between Adsorption and Absorption
 - 5.1.2 Mechanism of Adsorption
 - 5.1.3 Types of Adsorption
 - 5.1.4 Adsorption Isotherms
 - 5.1.5 Adsorption from Solution Phase
 - 5.1.6 Applications of Adsorption
- 5.2 Catalysis
 - 5.2.1 Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Catalysis
 - 5.2.2 Adsorption Theory of Heterogeneous Catalysis
 - 5.2.3 Shape-Selective Catalysis by Zeolites
 - 5.2.4 Enzyme Catalysis
 - 5.2.5 Catalysts in Industry
- 5.3 Colloids
- 5.4 Classification of Colloids
 - 5.4.1 Classification Based on Physical State of Dispersed Phase and Dispersion Medium
 - 5.4.2 Classification Based on Nature of Interaction between Dispersed Phase and Dispersion Medium
 - 5.4.3 Classification Based on Type of Particles of the Dispersed Phase, Multimolecular, Macromolecular and Associated Colloids
 - 5.4.4 Preparation of Colloids
 - 5.4.5 Purification of Colloidal Solutions
 - 5.4.6 Properties of Colloidal Solutions
- 5.5 Emulsions
- 5.6 Colloids Around Us

UNIT-6: GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND PROCESSES OF ISOLATION OF ELEMENTS

- 6.1 Occurrence of Metals
- 6.2 Concentration of Ores
 - 6.2.1 Hydraulic Washing
 - 6.2.2 Magnetic Separation
 - 6.2.3 Froth Floatation Method
 - 6.2.4 Leaching
- 6.3 Extraction of Crude Metal from Concentrated Ore
- 6.4 Thermodynamic Principles of Metallurgy
 - 6.4.1 Applications
- 6.5 Electrochemical Principles of Metallurgy
- 6.6 Oxidation Reduction
- 6.7 Refining
- 6.8 Uses of Aluminium, Copper, Zinc and Iron

UNIT-7: THE *p*-BLOCK ELEMENTS

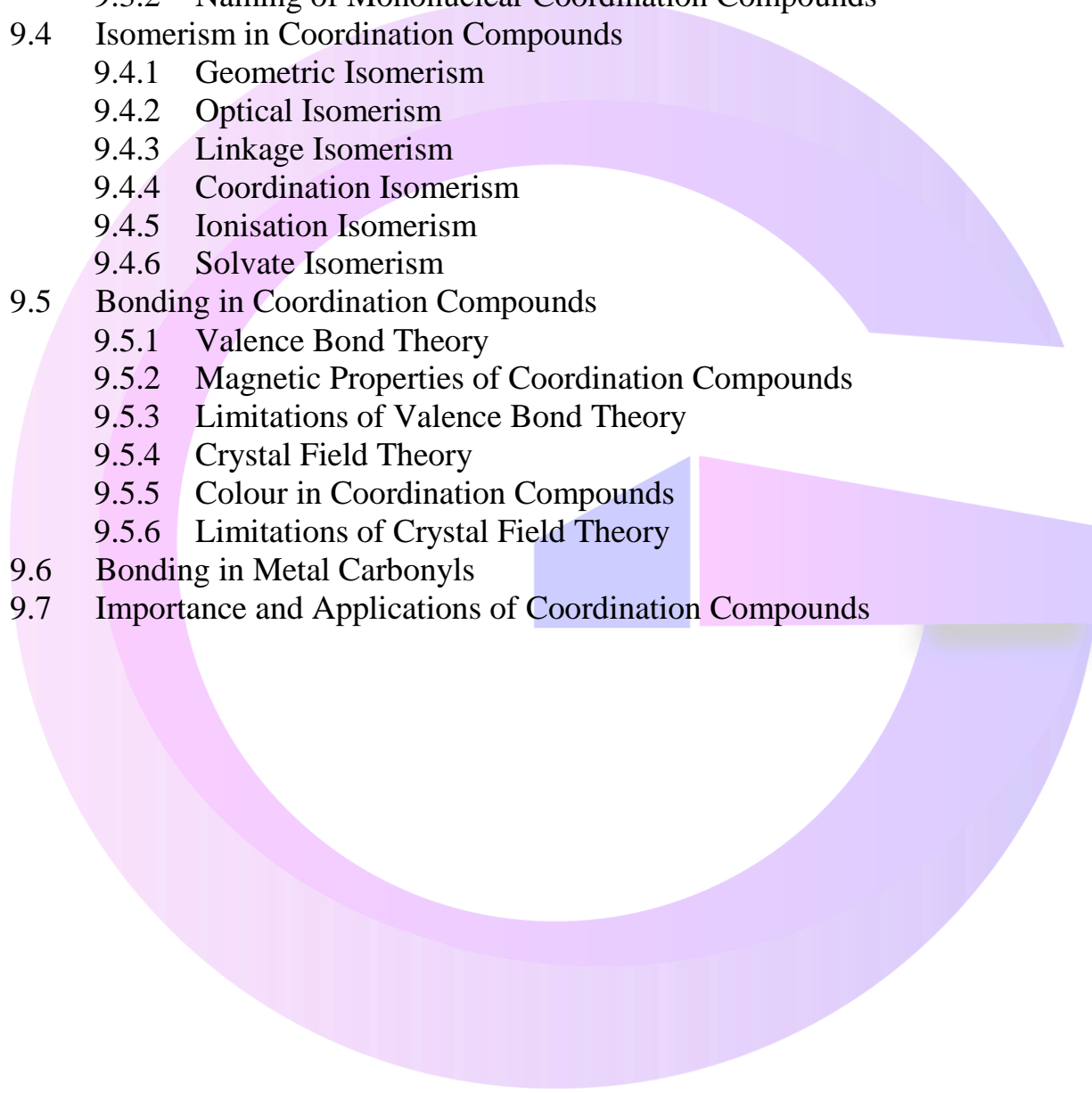
- 7.1 Group 15 Elements
 - 7.1.1 Occurrence
 - 7.1.2 Electronic Configuration
 - 7.1.3 Atomic and Ionic Radii
 - 7.1.4 Ionisation Enthalpy
 - 7.1.5 Electronegativity
 - 7.1.6 Physical Properties
 - 7.1.7 Chemical Properties
- 7.2 Dinitrogen
- 7.3 Ammonia
- 7.4 Oxides of Nitrogen
- 7.5 Nitric Acid
- 7.6 Phosphorus – Allotropic Forms
- 7.7 Phosphine
- 7.8 Phosphorus Halides
 - 7.8.1 Phosphorus Trichloride
 - 7.8.2 Phosphorus Pentachloride
- 7.9 Oxoacids of Phosphorus
- 7.10 Group 16 Elements
 - 7.10.1 Occurrence
 - 7.10.2 Electronic Configuration
 - 7.10.3 Atomic and Ionic Radii
 - 7.10.4 Ionisation Enthalpy
 - 7.10.5 Electron Gain Enthalpy
 - 7.10.6 Electronegativity
 - 7.10.7 Physical Properties
 - 7.10.8 Chemical Properties
- 7.11 Dioxygen
- 7.12 Simple Oxides
- 7.13 Ozone
- 7.14 Sulphur – Allotropic Forms
- 7.15 Sulphur Dioxide
- 7.16 Oxoacids of Sulphur
- 7.17 Sulphuric Acid
- 7.18 Group 17 Elements
 - 7.18.1 Occurrence
 - 7.18.2 Electronic Configuration
 - 7.18.3 Atomic and Ionic Radii
 - 7.18.4 Ionisation Enthalpy
 - 7.18.5 Electron Gain Enthalpy
 - 7.18.6 Electronegativity
 - 7.18.7 Physical Properties

- 7.18.8 Chemical Properties
- 7.19 Chlorine
- 7.20 Hydrogen Chloride
- 7.21 Oxoacids of Halogens
- 7.22 Interhalogen Compounds
- 7.23 Group 18 Elements
 - 7.23.1 Occurrence
 - 7.23.2 Electronic Configuration
 - 7.23.3 Atomic and Ionic Radii
 - 7.23.4 Ionisation Enthalpy
 - 7.23.5 Electron Gain Enthalpy
 - 7.23.6 Physical Properties
 - 7.23.7 Chemical Properties

UNIT-8: THE *d*-AND *f*-BLOCK ELEMENTS

- 8.1 Position in the Periodic Table
- 8.2 Electronic Configurations of the *d*-Block Elements
- 8.3 General Properties of the Transition Elements (*d*-Block)
 - 8.3.1 Physical Properties
 - 8.3.2 Variation in Atomic and Ionic Sizes of Transition Metals
 - 8.3.3 Ionisation Enthalpies
 - 8.3.4 Oxidation States
 - 8.3.5 Trends in the M^{2+}/M Standard Electrode Potentials
 - 8.3.6 Trends in the M^{3+}/M^{2+} Standard Electrode Potentials
 - 8.3.7 Trends in Stability of Higher Oxidation States
 - 8.3.8 Chemical Reactivity and E^\ominus Values
 - 8.3.9 Magnetic Properties
 - 8.3.10 Formation of Coloured Ions
 - 8.3.11 Formation of Complex Compounds
 - 8.3.12 Catalytic Properties
 - 8.3.13 Formation of Interstitial Compounds
 - 8.3.14 Alloy Formation
- 8.4 Some Important Compounds of Transition Elements
- 8.5 The Lanthanoids
 - 8.5.1 Electronic Configurations
 - 8.5.2 Atomic and Ionic Sizes
 - 8.5.3 Oxidation States
 - 8.5.4 General Characteristics
- 8.6 The Actinoids
 - 8.6.1 Electronic Configurations
 - 8.6.2 Ionic Sizes
 - 8.6.3 Oxidation States
 - 8.6.4 General Characteristics and Comparison with Lanthanoids
- 8.7 Some Applications of *d*- and *f*-Block Elements

UNIT-9: COORDINATION COMPOUNDS

- 9.1 Werner's Theory of Coordination Compounds
 - 9.2 Definitions of Some Important Terms Pertaining to Coordination Compounds
 - 9.3 Nomenclature of Coordination Compounds
 - 9.3.1 Formulas of Mononuclear Coordination Entities
 - 9.3.2 Naming of Mononuclear Coordination Compounds
 - 9.4 Isomerism in Coordination Compounds
 - 9.4.1 Geometric Isomerism
 - 9.4.2 Optical Isomerism
 - 9.4.3 Linkage Isomerism
 - 9.4.4 Coordination Isomerism
 - 9.4.5 Ionisation Isomerism
 - 9.4.6 Solvate Isomerism
 - 9.5 Bonding in Coordination Compounds
 - 9.5.1 Valence Bond Theory
 - 9.5.2 Magnetic Properties of Coordination Compounds
 - 9.5.3 Limitations of Valence Bond Theory
 - 9.5.4 Crystal Field Theory
 - 9.5.5 Colour in Coordination Compounds
 - 9.5.6 Limitations of Crystal Field Theory
 - 9.6 Bonding in Metal Carbonyls
 - 9.7 Importance and Applications of Coordination Compounds
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PART-II**UNIT-10: HALOALKANES AND HALOARENES**

- 10.1 Classification
 - 10.1.1 On the Basis of Number of Halogen Atoms
 - 10.1.2 Compounds Containing sp^3 C—X Bond (X= F, Cl, Br, I)
 - 10.1.3 Compounds Containing sp^2 C—X Bond
- 10.2 Nomenclature
- 10.3 Nature of C—X Bond
- 10.4 Methods of Preparation of Haloalkanes
 - 10.4.1 From Alcohols
 - 10.4.2 From Hydrocarbons
 - 10.4.3 Halogen Exchange
- 10.5 Preparation of Haloarenes
- 10.6 Physical Properties
- 10.7 Chemical Reactions
 - 10.7.1 Reactions of Haloalkanes
 - 10.7.2 Reactions of Haloarenes
- 10.8 Polyhalogen Compounds
 - 10.8.1 Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)
 - 10.8.2 Trichloromethane (Chloroform)
 - 10.8.3 Triiodomethane (Iodoform)
 - 10.8.4 Tetrachloromethane (Carbon Tetrachloride)
 - 10.8.5 Freons
 - 10.8.6 *p,p'*-Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane(DDT)

UNIT-11: ALCOHOLS, PHENOLS AND ETHERS

- 11.1 Classification
 - 11.1.1 Alcohols—Mono, Di, Tri or Polyhydric Alcohols
 - 11.1.2 Phenols—Mono, Di and Trihydric Phenols
 - 11.1.3 Ethers
- 11.2 Nomenclature
- 11.3 Structures of Functional Groups
- 11.4 Alcohols and Phenols
 - 11.4.1 Preparation of Alcohols
 - 11.4.2 Preparation of Phenols
 - 11.4.3 Physical Properties
 - 11.4.4 Chemical Reactions
- 11.5 Some Commercially Important Alcohols
- 11.6 Ethers
 - 11.6.1 Preparation of Ethers
 - 11.6.2 Physical Properties
 - 11.6.3 Chemical Reactions

UNIT-12: ALDEHYDES, KETONES AND CARBOXYLIC ACIDS

- 12.1 Nomenclature and Structure of Carbonyl Group
 - 12.1.1 Nomenclature
 - 12.1.2 Structure of the Carbonyl Group
- 12.2 Preparation of Aldehydes and Ketones
 - 12.2.1 Preparation of Aldehydes and Ketones
 - 12.2.2 Preparation of Aldehydes
 - 12.2.3 Preparation of Ketones
- 12.3 Physical Properties
- 12.4 Chemical Reactions
- 12.5 Uses of Aldehydes and Ketones
- 12.6 Nomenclature and Structure of Carboxyl Group
 - 12.6.1 Nomenclature
 - 12.6.2 Structure of the Carbonyl Group
- 12.7 Methods of Preparation of Carboxylic Acids
- 12.8 Physical Properties
- 12.9 Chemical Reactions
 - 12.9.1 Reactions Involving Cleavage of O–H Bond
 - 12.9.2 Reactions Involving Cleavage of C–OH Bond
 - 12.9.3 Reactions Involving –COOH Group
 - 12.9.4 Substitution Reactions in the Hydrocarbon Part
- 12.10 Uses of Carboxylic Acids

UNIT-13: AMINES

- I Amines**
 - 13.1 Structure of Amines
 - 13.2 Classification
 - 13.3 Nomenclature
 - 13.4 Preparation of Amines
 - 13.5 Physical Properties
 - 13.6 Chemical Reactions
- II Diazonium salts**
 - 13.7 Method of Preparation of Diazonium Salts
 - 13.8 Physical Properties
 - 13.9 Chemical Reactions
 - 13.10 Importance of Diazonium Salts in Synthesis of Aromatic Compounds

UNIT-14: BIOMOLECULES

- 14.1 Carbohydrates
 - 14.1.1 Classification of Carbohydrates
 - 14.1.2 Monosaccharides
 - 14.1.2.1 Glucose
 - 14.1.2.2 Fructose
 - 14.1.3 Disaccharides
 - 14.1.4 Polysaccharides
 - 14.1.5 Importance of Carbohydrates
- 14.2 Proteins
 - 14.2.1 Amino Acids
 - 14.2.2 Classification of Amino Acids
 - 14.2.3 Structure of Proteins
 - 14.2.4 Denaturation of Proteins
- 14.3 Enzymes
 - 14.3.1 Mechanism of Enzyme Action
- 14.4 Vitamins
 - 14.4.1 Classification of Vitamins
- 14.5 Nucleic Acids
 - 14.5.1 Chemical Composition of Nucleic Acids
 - 14.5.2 Structure of Nucleic Acids
 - 14.5.3 Biological Functions of Nucleic Acids
- 14.6 Hormones

UNIT:15: POLYMERS

- 15.1 Classification of Polymers
- 15.2 Types of Polymerisation Reactions
 - 15.2.1 Addition Polymerisation or Chain Growth Polymerisation
 - 15.2.1.1 Mechanism of Addition Polymerisation
 - 15.2.1.2 Some Important Addition Polymers
 - 15.2.2 Condensation Polymerisation or Step Growth Polymerisation
 - 15.2.2.1 Some Important Condensation Polymers
 - 15.2.3 Copolymerisation
 - 15.2.4 Rubber
- 15.3 Molecular Mass of Polymers
- 15.4 Biodegradable Polymers
- 15.5 Polymers of Commercial Importance

UNIT-16: CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

- 16.1 Drugs and their Classification
 - 16.1.1 Classification of Drugs
- 16.2 Drug-Target Interaction
 - 16.2.1 Enzymes as Drug Targets
 - 16.2.2 Receptors as Drug Targets
- 16.3 Therapeutic Action of Different Classes of Drugs
 - 16.3.1 Antacids
 - 16.3.2 Antihistamines
 - 16.3.3 Neurologically Active Drugs
 - 16.3.4 Antimicrobials
 - 16.3.5 Antifertility Drugs
- 16.4 Chemicals in Food
 - 16.4.1 Artificial Sweetening Agents
 - 16.4.2 Food Preservatives
 - 16.4.3 Antioxidants in Food
- 16.5 Cleansing Agents
 - 16.5.1 Soaps
 - 16.5.2 Synthetic Detergents

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