

**TELANGANA STATE BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION
HYDERABAD
CHEMISTRY-II**

Syllabus (w.e.f. 2013-14)

Chapter 1: SOLID STATE

1.1 General characteristics of solid state 1.2 Amorphous and crystalline solids
1.3 Classification of crystalline solids based on different binding forces (molecular, ionic, metallic and covalent solids) 1.4 Probing the structure of solids: X-ray crystallography 1.5 Crystal lattices and unit cells .Bravais lattices primitive and centred unit cells 1.6 Number of atoms in a unit cell (primitive, body centred and face centred cubic unit cell)1.7 Close packed structures: Close packing in one dimension, in two dimensions and in three dimensions- tetrahedral and octahedral voids- formula of a compound and number of voids filled- locating tetrahedral and octahedral voids 1.8 Packing efficiency in simple cubic, bcc and in hcp, ccp lattice.
1.9 Calculations involving unit cell dimensions-density of the unit cell.
1.10 Imperfections in solids-types of point defects-stoichiometric and non-stoichiometric defects 1.11 Electrical properties-conduction of electricity in metals, semiconductors and insulators- band theory of metals 1.12 Magnetic properties

Chapter 2: SOLUTIONS

2.1 Types of solutions 2.2 Expressing concentration of solutions-mass percentag, volume percentage, mass by volume percentage, parts per million, mole fraction, molarity and molality 2.3 Solubility: Solubility of a solid in a liquid, solubility of a gas in a liquid, Henry's law 2.4 Vapour pressure of liquid solutions: vapour pressure of liquid- liquid solutions. Raoult's law as a special case of Henry's law -vapour pressure of solutions of solids in liquids 2.5 Ideal and non-ideal solutions 2.6 Colligative properties and determination of molar mass-relative lowering of vapour pressure-elevation of boiling point-depression of freezing point-osmosis and osmotic pressure-reverse osmosis and water purification. 2.7 Abnormal molar masses-van't Hoff factor

Chapter 3: ELECTROCHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL KINETICS

ELECTROCHEMISTRY

3.1 Electrochemical cells 3.2 Galvanic cells :measurement of electrode potentials
3.3 Nernst equation-equilibrium constant from Nernst equation- electrochemical cell and Gibbs energy of the cell reaction 3.4 Conductance of electrolytic solutions-measurement of the conductivity of ionic solutions-variation of conductivity and molar conductivity with concentration-strong electrolytes and weak electrolytes-applications of Kohlrausch's law 3.5 Electrolytic cells and electrolysis: Faraday's laws of

electrolysis-products of electrolysis 3.6 Batteries: primary batteries and secondary batteries 3.7 Fuel cells 3.8 Corrosion of metals-Hydrogen economy

CHEMICAL KINETICS

3.9 Rate of a chemical reaction 3.10 Factors influencing rate of a reaction: dependance of rate on concentration- rate expression and rate constant- order of a reaction, molecularity of a reaction 3.11 Integrated rate equations-zero order reactions-first order reactions- half life of a reaction 3.12 Pseudo first order reaction 3.13 Temperature dependence of the rate of a reaction -effect of catalyst 3.14 Collision theory of chemical reaction rates

Chapter 4: SURFACE CHEMISTRY

4.1 Adsorption and absorption: Distinction between adsorption and absorption-mechanism of adsorption-types of adsorption-characteristics of physisorption-characteristics of chemisorptions-adsorption isotherms- adsorption from solution phase-applications of adsorption 4.2 Catalysis: Catalysts, promoters and poisons-auto catalysis- homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysis- adsorption theory of heterogeneous catalysis-important features of solid catalysts: (a)activity (b)selectivity-shape-selective catalysis by zeolites- enzyme catalysis-characteristics and mechanism-catalysts in industry 4.3 Colloids 4.4 Classification of colloids: Classification based on physical state of dispersed phase and dispersion medium- classification based on nature of interaction between dispersed phase and dispersion medium- classification based on type of particles of the dispersed phase- multi molecular, macromolecular and associated colloids-cleansing action of soaps-preparation of colloids-purification of colloidal solutions- properties of colloidal solutions: Tyndal effect, colour,Brownian movement-charge on colloidal particles, electrophoresis 4.5 Emulsions 4.6 Colloids Around us- application of colloids

Chapter 5: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF METALLURGY

5.1 Occurance of metals 5.2 Concentration of ores-levigation, magnetic separation, froth flotation, leaching 5.3 Extraction of crude metal from concentrated ore-conversion to oxide, reduction of oxide to the metal 5.4 Thermodynamic principles of metallurgy-Ellingham diagram-limitations-applications-extraction of iron, copper and zinc from their oxides 5.5 Electrochemical principles of metallurgy 5.6 Oxidation and reduction 5.7 Refining of crude metal-distillation, liquation, poling, electrolysis, zone refining and vapour phase refining 5.8 Uses of aluminium, copper, zinc and iron

Chapter 6: p-BLOCK ELEMENTS

GROUP-15 ELEMENTS

6.1 Occurance- electronic configuration, atomic and ionic radii, ionisation energy, electronegativity, physical and chemical properties 6.2 Dinitrogen-preparation, properties and uses 6.3 Compounds of nitrogen-preparation and properties of ammonia 6.4 Oxides of nitrogen 6.5 Preparation and properties of nitric acid 6.6

Phosphorous-allotropic forms 6.7 Phosphine-preparation and properties 6.8
Phosphorous halides 6.9 Oxoacids of phosphorous

GROUP-16 ELEMENTS

6.10 Occurance- electronic configuration, atomic and ionic radii, ionisationenthalpy, electron gain enthalpy, electronegativity,physical and chemical properties
6.11 Dioxygen-preparation, properties and uses 6.12 Simple oxides 6.13 Ozone-
preparation, properties, structure and uses 6.14 Sulphur-allotropic forms
6.15 Sulphur dioxide-preparation, properties and uses 6.16 Oxoacides of sulphur
6.17 Sulphuric acid-industrial process of manufacture, properties and uses

GROUP-17 ELEMENTS

6.18 Occurance, electronic configuration, atomic and ionic radii, ionisation enthalpy,
electron gain enthalpy, electronegativity ,physical and chemical properties 6.19
Chlorine-preparation, properties and uses 6.20 Hydrogen chloride- preparation,
properties and uses 6.21 Oxoacids of halogens 6.22 Interhalogen compounds

GROUP-18 ELEMENTS

6.23 Occurance, electronic configuration, ionization enthalpy, atomic radii electron
gain enthalpy, physical and chemical properties(a) Xenon-fluorine compounds-
 XeF_2 , XeF_4 and XeF_6 -preparation, hydrolysis and formation of fluoro anions-
structures of XeF_2 , XeF_4 and XeF_6 (b) Xenon-oxygen compounds XeO_3 and XeOF_4 -
their formation and structures

Chapter 7: d AND f BLOCK ELEMENTS &COORDINATION COMPOUNDS

d AND f BLOCK ELEMENTS

7.1 Position in the periodic table 7.2 Electronic configuration of the d-block elements
7.3 General properties of the transition elements (d-block) -physical properties,
variation in atomic and ionic sizes of transition series, ionisation enthalpies, oxidation
states, trends in the M^{2+}/M and $\text{M}^{3+}/\text{M}^{2+}$ standard electrode potentials, trends in
stability of higher oxidation states, chemical reactivity and E^{J} values, magnetic
properties, formation of coloured ions, formation of complex compounds, catalytic
properties, formation of interstitial compounds, alloy formation 7.4 Some important
compounds of transition elements-oxides and oxoanions of metals-preparation and
properties of potassium dichromate and potassium permanganate-structures of
chromate, dichromate,manganate and permanganate ions 7.5 Inner transition
elements(f-block)-lanthanoids- electronic configuration-atomic and ionic sizes-
oxidation states- general characteristics 7.6 Actinoids-electronic configuration
atomic and ionic sizes, oxidation states, general characteristics and comparision with
lanthanoids 7.7 Some applications of d and f block elements

COORDINATION COMPOUNDS

7.8 Werner's theory of coordination compounds 7.9 Definitions of some terms used in coordination compounds 7.10 Nomenclature of coordination compounds-IUPAC nomenclature 7.11 Isomerism in coordination compounds-(a)Stereo isomerism-Geometrical and optical isomerism (b)Structural isomerism-linkage, coordination, ionisation and solvate isomerism 7.12 Bonding in coordination compounds. (a)Valence bond theory -magnetic properties of coordination compounds-limitations of valence bond theory (b) Crystal field theory (i) Crystal field splitting in octahedral and tetrahedral coordination entities (ii) Colour in coordination compounds-limitations of crystal field theory 7.13 Bonding in metal carbonyls 7.14 Stability of coordination compounds 7.15 Importance and applications of coordination compounds

Chapter 8: POLYMERS

8.1 Classification of Polymers -Classification based on source, structure, mode of polymerization, molecular forces and growth polymerization 8.2 Types of polymerization reactions-addition polymerization or chain growth polymerization-ionic polymerization, free radical mechanism-preparation of addition polymers-polythene, teflon and poly acrylonitrile-condensation polymerization or step growth polymerization-polyamides-preparation of Nylon 6,6 and nylon 6-poly esters-terylene-bakelite, melamine,formaldehyde polymer- copolymerization-Rubber-natural rubber-vulcanisation of rubber-Synthetic rubbers-preparation of neoprene and buna-N 8.3 Molecular mass of polymers-number average and weight average molecular masses-poly dispersity index (PDI) 8.4 Biodegradable polymers-PHBV, Nylon 2-nylon 6 8.5 Polymers of commercial importance-poly propene, poly styrene, poly vinyl chloride(PVC), urea-formaldehyde resin, glyptal, bakelite- their monomers, structures and uses

Chapter 9: BIOMOLECULES

9.1 Carbohydrates - Classification of carbohydrates-Monosaccharides: preparation of glucose from sucrose and starch- Properties and structure of glucose- D,L and (+), (-) configurations of glucose- Structure of fructose Disaccharides: Sucrose- preparation, structure-Invert sugar- Structures of maltose and lactose-Polysaccharides: Structures of starchcellulose and glycogen- Importance of carbohydrates 9.2 Aminoacids: Natural aminoacids-classification of aminoacids -structures and D and L forms-Zwitter ions Proteins: Structures, classification, fibrous and globular-primary, secondary, tertiary and quarternary structures of proteins- Denaturation of proteins 9.3 Enzymes: Enzymes, mechanism of enzyme action 9.4 Vitamins: Explanation-names- classification of vitamins - sources of vitamins-deficiency diseases of different types of vitamins 9.5. Nucleic acids: chemical composition of nucleic acids ,structures of nucleic acids, DNA finger printing biological functions of nucleic acids 9.6 Hormones: Definition, different types of hormones, their production, biological activity, diseases due to their abnormal activities

Chapter 10: CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

10.1 Drugs and their classification: (a) Classification of drugs on the basis of pharmacological effect (b) Classification of drugs on the basis of drug action (c) Classification of drugs on the basis of chemical structure (d) Classification of drugs on the basis of molecular targets 10.2 Drug-Target interaction-Enzymes as drug targets (a) Catalytic action of enzymes (b) Drug-enzyme interaction Receptors as drug targets 10.3 Therapeutic action of different classes of drugs: antacids, antihistamines, neurologically active drugs: tranquilizers, analgesics-non-narcotic, narcotic analgesics, antimicrobials-antibiotics, antiseptics and disinfectants- antifertility drugs 10.4 Chemicals in food-artificial sweetening agents, food preservatives, antioxidants in food 10.5 Cleansing agents-soaps and synthetic detergents

Chapter 11: HALOALKANES AND HALOARENES

11.1 Classification and nomenclature 11.2 Nature of C-X bond 11.3 Methods of preparation : Alkyl halides and aryl halides-from alcohols, from hydrocarbons (a) by free radical halogenation (b) by electrophilic substitution (c) by replacement of diazonium group (Sand-Meyer reaction) (d) by the addition of hydrogen halides and halogens to alkenes-by halogen exchange (Finkelstein reaction) 11.4 Physical properties-melting and boiling points, density and solubility 11.5 Chemical reactions : Reactions of haloalkanes (i) Nucleophilic substitution reactions (a) S_N2 mechanism (b) S_N1 mechanism (c) stereochemical aspects of nucleophilic substitution reactions - optical activity (ii) Elimination reactions (iii) Reaction with metals-Reactions of haloarenes: (i) Nucleophilic substitution (ii) Electrophilic substitution and (iii) Reaction with metals 11.6 Polyhalogen compounds: Uses and environmental effects of dichloro methane, trichloromethane, triodomethane, tetrachloro methane, freons and DDT

Chapter 12: ORGANIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING C, H AND O

(Alcohols, Phenols, Ethers, Aldehydes, Ketones and Carboxylic acids)

ALCOHOLS, PHENOLS AND ETHERS

12.1 Alcohols, phenols and ethers -classification 12.2 Nomenclature: (a) Alcohols, (b) phenols and (c) ethers 12.3 Structures of hydroxy and ether functional groups 12.4 Methods of preparation: Alcohols from alkenes and carbonyl compounds- Phenols from haloarenes, benzene sulphonic acid, diazonium salts, cumene 12.5 Physical properties of alcohols and phenols 12.6 Chemical reactions of alcohols and phenols (i) Reactions involving cleavage of O-H bond-Acidity of alcohols and phenols, esterification (ii) Reactions involving cleavage of C-O bond-reactions with HX, PX_3 , dehydration and oxidation (iii) Reactions of phenols-electrophilic aromatic substitution, Kolbe's reaction, Reimer - Tiemann reaction, reaction with zinc dust, oxidation 12.7 Commercially important alcohols (methanol, ethanol) 12.8 Ethers-Methods of preparation: By dehydration of alcohols, Williamson synthesis- Physical properties-Chemical reactions: Cleavage of C-O bond and electrophilic substitution of aromatic ethers.

ALDEHYDES AND KETONES

12.9 Nomenclature and structure of carbonyl group 12.10 Preparation of aldehydes and ketones-(1) by oxidation of alcohols (2) by dehydrogenation of alcohols (3) from hydrocarbons -Preparation of aldehydes (1) from acyl chlorides (2) from nitriles and esters(3)from hydrocarbons-Preparation of ketones(1) from acyl chlorides (2)from nitriles (3)from benzene or substituted benzenes 12.11 Physical properties of aldehydes and ketones 12.12 Chemical reactions of aldehydes and ketones-nucleophilic addition, reduction, oxidation, reactions due to -Hydrogen and other reactions (Cannizzaroreaction,electrophilic substitution reaction) 12.13 Uses of aldehydes and ketones

CARBOXYLIC ACIDS

12.14 Nomenclature and structure of carboxylgroup 12.15 Methods of preparation of carboxylic acids- (1)from primary alcohols and aldehydes (2) from alkylbenzenes(3)from nitriles and amides (4)from Grignard reagents (5) from acyl halides and anhydrides (6) from esters 12.16 Physical properties 12.17 Chemical reactions: (i) Reactions involving cleavage of OH bond-acidity, reactions with metals and alkalies (ii) Reactions involving cleavage of C-OH bond-formation of anhydride, reactions with PCl_5 , PCl_3 , SOCl_2 , esterification and reaction with ammonia (iii) Reactions involving $-\text{COOH}$ group-reduction, decarboxylation (iv) Substitution reactions in the hydrocarbon part - halogenation and ring substitution 12.18 Uses of carboxylic acids

Chapter 13: ORGANIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING NITROGEN

I. AMINES

13.1 Structure of amines 13.2 Classification 13.3 Nomenclature 13.4 Preparation of amines:reduction of nitro compounds, ammonolysis of alkyl halides, reduction of nitriles, reduction of amides, Gabriel phthalimide synthesis and Hoffmann bromamide degradation reaction. 13.5 Physical properties13.6 Chemical reactions:basic character of amines, alkylation, acylation, carbyl amine reaction, reaction with nitrous acid, reaction with aryl sulphonyl chloride, electrophilic substitution of aromatic amines-bromination, nitration and sulphonation

II. DIAZONIUM SALTS

13.7 Methods of preparation of diazonium salts (by diazotization) 13.8 Physical properties 13.9 Chemical reactions: Reactionsinvolvin

III. CYANIDES AND ISOCYANIDES

13.11 Structure and nomenclature of cyanides and isocyanides 13.12 Preparation, physical properties and chemical reactions of cyanides and isocyanides
