

# CBSE Class 11 Revised Chemistry Syllabus 2020-21

COURSE STRUCTURE CLASS-XI  
(THEORY) (2020-21)

Time: 3 Hours

Total Periods (Theory 119 + Practical 44)  
Total Marks 70

Unit No.	Title	No. of Periods	Marks
Unit I	Some Basic Concepts of Chemistry	10	11
Unit II	Structure of Atom	12	
Unit III	Classification of Elements and Periodicity in Properties	6	04
Unit IV	Chemical Bonding and Molecular Structure	14	21
Unit V	States of Matter: Gases and Liquids	9	
Unit VI	Chemical Thermodynamics	14	
Unit VII	Equilibrium	12	
Unit VIII	Redox Reactions	4	16
Unit IX	Hydrogen	4	
Unit X	s -Block Elements	5	
Unit XI	Some p -Block Elements	9	
Unit XII	Organic Chemistry: Some basic Principles and Techniques	10	18
Unit XIII	Hydrocarbons	10	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>70</b>

**Unit I: Some Basic Concepts of Chemistry** **10 Periods**

General Introduction: Importance and scope of Chemistry.

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** **12 Periods**

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.

<b>Unit III:</b>	<b>Classification of Elements and Periodicity in Properties</b>	<b>06 Periods</b>
	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.	
<b>Unit IV:</b>	<b>Chemical Bonding and Molecular Structure</b>	<b>14 Periods</b>
	Valence electrons, ionic bond, covalent bond, bond parameters, Lewis 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.	
<b>Unit V:</b>	<b>States of Matter: Gases and Liquids</b>	<b>9 Periods</b>
	Three states of matter, intermolecular interactions, types of bonding, melting and boiling points, role of gas laws in elucidating the concept of the molecule, Boyle's law, Charles law, Gay Lussac's law, Avogadro's law, ideal behaviour, empirical derivation of gas equation, Avogadro's number, ideal gas equation and deviation from ideal behavior.	
<b>Unit VI:</b>	<b>Chemical Thermodynamics</b>	<b>14 Periods</b>
	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, measurement of $\Delta U$ and $\Delta H$ , 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.	
	Third law of thermodynamics (brief introduction).	
<b>Unit VII:</b>	<b>Equilibrium</b>	<b>12 Periods</b>
	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, buffer solution, solubility product, common ion effect (with illustrative examples).	
<b>Unit VIII:</b>	<b>Redox Reactions</b>	<b>04 Periods</b>
	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.	
<b>Unit IX:</b>	<b>Hydrogen</b>	<b>04 Periods</b>
	Position of hydrogen in periodic table, occurrence, isotopes, hydrides-ionic covalent and interstitial; physical and chemical properties of water, heavy water, hydrogen as a fuel.	

<b>Unit X:</b>	<b>s-Block Elements (Alkali and Alkaline Earth Metals)</b> Group 1 and Group 2 Elements General introduction, electronic configuration, occurrence, anomalous properties of the first element of each group, diagonal relationship, trends in the variation of properties (such as ionization enthalpy, atomic and ionic radii), trends in chemical reactivity with oxygen, water, hydrogen and halogens, uses.	<b>5 Period</b>
<b>Unit XI:</b>	<b>Some p-Block Elements</b> <b>General Introduction to p -Block Elements</b> <b>Group 13 Elements:</b> General introduction, electronic configuration, occurrence, variation of properties, oxidation states, trends in chemical reactivity, anomalous properties of first element of the group, Boron - physical and chemical properties. <b>Group 14 Elements:</b> General introduction, electronic configuration, occurrence, variation of properties, oxidation states, trends in chemical reactivity, anomalous behaviour of first elements. Carbon-catenation, allotropic forms, physical and chemical properties.	<b>9 Periods</b>
<b>Unit XII:</b>	<b>Organic Chemistry -Some Basic Principles and Techniques</b> General introduction, 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.	<b>10 Periods</b>
<b>Unit XIII:</b>	<b>Hydrocarbons</b> <b>Classification of Hydrocarbons</b> <b>Aliphatic Hydrocarbons:</b> Alkanes - Nomenclature, isomerism, conformation (ethane only), physical properties, chemical reactions. Alkenes - Nomenclature, 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, 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. <b>Aromatic Hydrocarbons:</b> Introduction, IUPAC nomenclature, benzene: resonance, aromaticity, chemical properties: mechanism of electrophilic substitution. Nitration, sulphonation, halogenation, Friedel Craft's alkylation and acylation, directive influence of functional group in monosubstituted benzene. Carcinogenicity and toxicity.	<b>10 Periods</b>

## PRACTICALS

Evaluation Scheme for Examination	Marks
Volumetric Analysis	08
Salt Analysis	08
Content Based Experiment	06
Project Work	04
Class record and viva	04
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

## PRACTICAL SYLLABUS

Total Periods:44

Micro-chemical methods are available for several of the practical experiments, wherever possible such techniques should be used.

### A. Basic Laboratory Techniques

1. Cutting glass tube and glassrod
2. Bending a glasstube
3. Drawing out a glassjet
4. Boring a cork

### B. Characterization and Purification of ChemicalSubstances

1. Determination of melting point of an organiccompound.
2. Determination of boiling point of an organiccompound.
3. Crystallization of impure sample of any one of the following: Alum, Copper Sulphate, BenzoicAcid.

### C. QuantitativeEstimation

- i. Using a mechanical balance/electronicbalance.
- ii. Preparation of standard solution of Oxalicacid.
- iii. Determination of strength of a given solution of Sodium hydroxide by titrating it against standard solution of Oxalicacid.
- iv. Preparation of standard solution of Sodiumcarbonate.
- v. Determination of strength of a given solution of hydrochloric acid by titrating it against standard Sodium Carbonatesolution.

### D. QualitativeAnalysis

#### a) Determination of one anion and one cation in a givensalt

Cations-  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{As}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Co}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$

Anions –  $(\text{CO}_3)^{2-}$ ,  $\text{S}^{2-}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Br}^-$ ,  $\text{I}^-$ ,  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-$

(Note: Insoluble salts excluded)

**b) Detection of -Nitrogen, Sulphur, Chlorine in organic compounds.**

**c) PROJECTS**

Scientific investigations involving laboratory testing and collecting information from other sources.

A few suggested Projects

- Checking the bacterial contamination in drinking water by testing sulphide ion
- Study of the methods of purification of water
- Testing the hardness, presence of Iron, Fluoride, Chloride, etc., depending upon the regional variation in drinking water and study of causes of presence of these ions above permissible limit (if any).
- Investigation of the foaming capacity of different washing soaps and the effect of addition of Sodium carbonate on it
- Study the acidity of different samples of tea leaves.
- Determination of the rate of evaporation of different liquids
- Study the effect of acids and bases on the tensile strength of fibers.
- Study of acidity of fruit and vegetable juices.

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

## Practical Examination for Visually Impaired Students Class XI

**Note:** Same Evaluation scheme and general guidelines for visually impaired students as given for Class XII may be followed.

### A. List of apparatus for identification for assessment in practicals (All experiments)

Beaker, tripod stand, wire gauze, glass rod, funnel, filter paper, Bunsen burner, test tube, test tube stand, dropper, test tube holder, ignition tube, china dish, tongs, standard flask, pipette, burette, conical flask, clamp stand, dropper, wash bottle

- Odour detection in qualitative analysis
- Procedure/Setup of the apparatus

### B. List of Experiments

#### A. Characterization and Purification of Chemical Substances

1. Crystallization of an impure sample of any one of the following: copper sulphate, benzoic acid

#### B. Experiments based on pH

1. Determination of pH of some solutions obtained from fruit juices, solutions of known and varied concentrations of acids, bases and salts using pH paper
2. Comparing the pH of solutions of strong and weak acids of same concentration.

#### C. Quantitative estimation

1. Preparation of standard solution of oxalic acid.
2. Determination of molarity of a given solution of sodium hydroxide by titrating it against standard solution of oxalic acid.

#### D. Qualitative Analysis

1. Determination of one anion and one cation in a given salt
2. Cations -  $\text{NH}_4^+$   
Anions -  $(\text{CO}_3)^{2-}$ ,  $\text{S}^{2-}$ ,  $(\text{SO}_3)^{2-}$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-$   
(Note: insoluble salts excluded)
3. Detection of Nitrogen in the given organic compound.
4. Detection of Halogen in the given organic compound.

**Note :** The above practicals may be carried out in an experiential manner rather than recording observations.

#### Prescribed Books:

1. Chemistry Part – I, Class-XI, Published by NCERT.
2. Chemistry Part – II, Class-XI, Published by NCERT.