| S No | Unit  | Portion to be Reduced  |
|------|---|--|
|      |   |  |
| 1    | Solid State   | Electrical and magnetic properties. Band theory of metals, conductors, semiconductors and insulators and n and p type semi conductors.   |
| 2    | Solutions   | Abnormal molecular mass, Van't Hoff factor   |
| 3    | Electrochemistr<br>y  | Lead accumulator, fuel cells, corrosion, law of electrolysis (elementary idea), dry cell- electrolytic cells and Galvaniccells,  |
| 4    | Chemical<br>Kinetics  | Concept of collision theory (elementary idea, no mathematical treatment), activation energy, Arrhenius equation.   |
| 5    | Surface<br>Chemistry  | emulsion - types of emulsions, catalysis: homogenous and heterogeneous, activity and selectivity of solid catalysts; enzyme catalysis,   |
| 6    | General<br>Principles and<br>Processes of<br>Isolation of<br>Elements | Entire unit  |
| 7    | p-Block<br>Elements   | Preparation and properties of Phosphine, Sulphuric Acid:<br>industrial process of manufacture, Oxides of Nitrogen<br>(Structure only); Phosphorus - allotropic forms, compounds of<br>Phosphorus: Preparation and properties of Halides and<br>Oxo acids (elementary idea only). |
| 8    | d and f Block<br>Elements   | Chemical reactivity of lanthanoids, Actinoids -Electronic configuration, oxidation states and comparison with lanthanoids. Preparation and properties of $KMnO_4$ and $K_2Cr_2O_7$   |
| 9    | Coordination<br>Compounds   | Structure and stereoisomerism, importance of coordination compounds (in qualitative analysis, extraction of metals and biological system).   |
| 10   | Haloalkanes<br>and<br>Haloarenes                                      | Uses and environmental effects of -dichloromethane,<br>trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane, iodoform, freons, DDT.  |
| 11   | Alcohols,<br>Phenols and<br>Ethers                                    | uses with special reference to methanol and ethanol.   |
| 12   | Aldehydes,<br>Ketones and<br>Carboxylic<br>Acid                       |  |
| 13   | Amines  | Diazonium salts: Preparation, chemical reactions and importance in synthetic organic chemistry.  |

| 14 | Biomolecules                | Oligosaccharides (sucrose, lactose, maltose), polysaccharides<br>(starch, cellulose, glycogen), importance of carbohydrates.<br>Vitamins– classification and functions. Enzymes. Hormones -<br>Elementary idea excluding structure. |
|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 15 | Polymers                    | entire chapter  |
| 16 | Chemistryin<br>Everydaylife | entire chapter  |

## Practical

Following portions should be considered deleted.

- A. Surface Chemistry
- a. Preparation of one lyophilic and one lyophobic sol Lyophilic sol starch, egg albumin and gum Lyophobic sol aluminium hydroxide, ferric hydroxide, arsenous sulphide.
- b. Dialysis of sol-prepared in (a)above.
- c. Study of the role of emulsifying agents in stabilizing the emulsion 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 lodide ion with Hydrogen Peroxide at room temperature using different concentration of lodideions.
- ii) Reaction between Potassium lodate, (KIO3) and Sodium Sulphite: (Na2SO3)using starch solution as indicator (clock reaction).
- C. Thermo chemistry Any one of the following experiments
- i) Enthalpy of dissolution of Copper Sulphate or Potassium Nitrate.
- ii) Enthalpy of neutralization of strong acid (HCI) and strong base(NaOH).
- iii) Determination of enthaply change during interaction (Hydrogen bond formation) between Acetone and Chloroform.
- D. Electrochemistry Variation of cell potential in Zn/Zn 2+|| Cu2+/Cu with change in concentration of electrolytes (CuSO4 or ZnSO4) at room temperature.
- G. Preparation of Organic Compounds Preparation of any one of the following compounds
- i) Acetanilide
- ii) Di-benzal Acetone
- iii) p-Nitroacetanilide

Aniline yellow or 2 - Naphthol Anilinedye