



Month	Ch. No.	Chapter	Contents
		Solutions	Types of solutions.
			Expression of concentration of solutions of solids in liquids
			Solubility of gases inliquid, solid in liquid.
March-April	I		Colligative properties: relative lowering of vapour pressure, Raoult's law , elevation of boiling point, depression of freezing point, osmotic pressure
			Determination of molecular masses using colligative properties
			Abnormal molecular mass, Vant Hoff factor
		Electrochemistry	EMF of a cell, standard electrode potential
			Nernst equation and its application to chemical cells.
April	II		• Relation between Gibbs energy change and EMF of a cell. Conductance in electrolytic solutions, specific and molar conductivity, variations of conductivity with concentration.
1.4			Kohlrausch's Law.
			Electrolysis and laws of electrolysis (elementary idea)
			Dry cell – electrolytic cells and galvanic cells.
			Fuel cells; corrosion.
May			UT-1
		Chemical Kinetics.	Rate of a reaction (average and instantaneous)
	III		Factors affecting rates of reaction.
			Order and molecularity of a reaction
May			Rate law and specific rate constant, integrated, rate equations and half life (only for zero and first order reactions)
			Activation energy, Arrhenius equation
			Concept of collision theory (elementaryidea, no mathematical treatment)
June	IX	Haloalkanes And Haloarenes	Haloalkanes: Nomenclature, nature of C-X bond, physical and chemical properties, mechanism of substitution reactions. Optical isomerism.
			Haloarenes: Nature of C-X bond, substitution reactions (directive influence of halogen formonosubstituted compounds only).
			Uses and environmental effects of – dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane, iodoform, freons, DDT.
July	UT-2		



Month	Ch. No.	Chapter	Contents
July	X	Alcohols, Phenols And Ethers	Alcohols: Nomenclature, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties (of primaryalcohols 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 ofphenol, electrophillic substitution reactions, uses of phenols.
			Ethers:Nomenclature, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties, uses.
July	XI	Aldehydes, Ketones And Carboxylic Acids • Aldehydes and Ketones: Nomenclature, nature of carbony group, methods of preparation, physicaland chemical properties, and mechanism of nucleophilic addition reactivity of alpha hydrogen in aldehydes; uses. • Carboxylid Acids: Nomenclature, acidic nature, methods of preparation physical and chemical properties; uses	
July		Organic Com- pounds Containing Nitrogen	• Preparation, physical and chemicalproperties, uses, identification of primary secondary and tertiary amines.
	XII		Cyanides and Isocyanides – will be mentioned at relevant places in context.
			Diazonium salts: Preparation, chemical reactions and importance in synthetic organic chemistry.
August VI		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).	
	VI	The p-block Elements	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.





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August	IV	Surface Chemistry.	Adsorption – physisorption and chemisorptions.
			Factors affecting adsorption of gases on solids
			Catalysis-Homogenous and heterogeneous catalysis, activity and selectivity: enzyme catalysis
			Colloidal state: distinction between true solutions, colloids and suspensions; classification of colloids
			Preparation, purification, properties and protection of colloids
			Emulsions – typesof emulsions.
August	V	General Principles And Processes of Isolation of Ele- ments	 Principles and methods of extraction – concentration, oxidation, reduction electrolytic method and refining; Occurrence and principles of extraction of aluminium, copper, zinc and iron.
September			Revision And Block Test 1
	VII	The d - and f - block Elements	General introduction ,electronic configuration, occurrence and characteristics of transition metals,
October			general trends in properties of the first row transition metals – metallic character, ionization enthalpy,oxidation states, ionic radii, colour, catalytic property, magnetic properties, interstitial compounds, alloyformation. • Preparation and properties of K2Cr2O7 and KMnO4.
			• Lanthanoids – electronic configuration, oxidation states, chemical reactivity and lanthanoid contractionand its consequences.
			Actinoids – Electronic configuration, oxidation states and comparison with lanthanoids .
November	VIII	Coordination Compounds	Coordination compounds : Introduction, Werner's theory, ligands, coordination number, colour, magnetic properties and shapes
			IUPAC nomenclature of mononuclear coordination compounds,
			isomerism (structural and stereo)
			Bonding, VBT,CFT
			• Importance of coordination compounds (in qualitative analysis, extraction of metals and biological systems)."





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November	XIII	Biomolecules	Carbohydrates – Classification (aldoses and ketoses), monosaccharide (glucose and fructose), D-Lconfiguration, oligosaccharides (sucrose, lactose, maltose), polysaccharides (starch, cellulose, glycogen):importance.
			• Proteins - Elementary idea of a - amino acids, peptide bond, polypeptides, proteins, primary structure, secondary structure, tertiary structure and quaternary structure (qualitative idea only), denaturation of proteins; enzymes.
			Hormones –Elementary idea (excluding structure).
			Vitamins – Classification and functions.
			Nucleic Acids: DNA and RNA
			Classification – Natural and synthetic, methods of polymerization (addition and condensation),copolymerization.
November	XIV	Polymers	Some important polymers: natural and synthetic like polythene, nylon, polyesters, bakelite, rubber.
			Biodegradable and non-biodegradable polymers
November	XV	Chemistry In Everyday Life	Chemicals in food- analgesics, 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.
November	Revision for PRE BOARD EXAMINATION.		
December	Pre Board Examinations		
January	January Practice Test		
Theory Paper 70 marks + Practical Work 30 marks			

CHEMISTRY

Practical work: Project File and Viva

Practical Marks: 30 Marks

Exam	Topics				
	TITRATION				
	1. (i) To prepare standard Mohr's salt solution.				
	(ii) To calculate the molarity and strength of KMnO ₄ solution by titrating it against supplied standard Mohr`s salt solution.				
Block Test 1	2. (i) To prepare standard oxalic acid solution.				
Block Test I	(ii) To calculate the molarity and strength of KMnO ₄ solution by titrating it against supplied standard oxalic acid solution.				
	3. To Identify the acid and basic radicals in the given salt sample.				
	(i) Ammonium sulphate, Ammonium bromide.				
	(ii) Lead nitrate, lead acetate.				
	3. To Identify the acid and basic radicals (continued)				
	(iii) Aluminium sulphate, Zinc sulphate				
	(iv) Calcium acetate, Strontium nitrate, Barium chloride.				
	(v) Cobaltic nitrate, Ferric chloride, Nickel sulphate, Manganese chloride.				
	4. To Identify the functional group present in the given organic sample.				
	(i) Test for unsaturation				
Pre Board	(ii) Carboxylic acid group				
	(iii) Alcoholic -OH group, phenolic OH group				
	(iv) Aldehydic group				
	5. To separate the coloured components of dye by paper chromatography and to calculate their Rf				
	5. INVESTIGATORY PROJECT				
	Any one topic either from lab manual or any other relevant topic based om CBSE syllabus.				

Assessment Criteria

Heading	Marks
Identification of acid and basic radical in the given salt sample	8
Titration	8
Identification of functional group in the organic sample/ content based.	6
Project	4
Lab file + Viva	4
Total	30