

## Syllabus for TSEAMCET-2018 (Engineering Stream)

The syllabus is in tune with the syllabus introduced by the Board of Intermediate Education, TS, for Intermediate course with effect from the academic year 2016-2017(1<sup>st</sup> year) and 2017-2018 (2<sup>nd</sup> year) and is designed at the level of Intermediate Course and equivalent to (10+2) scheme of Examination conducted by Board of Intermediate Education, TS. The syllabus is designed to indicate the scope of subjects included for TS EAMCET-2018. The topics mentioned therein are not to be regarded as exhaustive. Questions may be asked in TS EAMCET-2018 to test the student's knowledge and intelligent understanding of the subject. The syllabus is applicable to students of both the current and previous batches of Intermediate Course, who desire to appear for TS EAMCET-2018.

# MATHEMATICS

## 1) ALGEBRA

- a) Functions: Types of functions – Definitions - Inverse functions and Theorems - Domain, Range, Inverse of real valued functions.
- b) Mathematical Induction: Principle of Mathematical Induction & Theorems - Applications of Mathematical Induction - Problems on divisibility.
- c) Matrices: Types of matrices - Scalar multiple of a matrix and multiplication of matrices - Transpose of a matrix - Determinants - Adjoint and Inverse of a matrix - Consistency and inconsistency of Equations- Rank of a matrix - Solution of simultaneous linear equations.
- d) Complex Numbers: Complex number as an ordered pair of real numbers- fundamental operations - Representation of complex numbers in the form  $a+ib$  - Modulus and amplitude of complex numbers –Illustrations - Geometrical and Polar Representation of complex numbers in Argand plane- Argand diagram.
- e) De Moivre's Theorem: De Moivre's theorem- Integral and Rational indices -  $n^{\text{th}}$  roots of unity- Geometrical Interpretations – Illustrations.
- f) Quadratic Expressions: Quadratic expressions, equations in one variable - Sign of quadratic expressions – Change in signs – Maximum and minimum values - Quadratic inequations.
- g) Theory of Equations: The relation between the roots and coefficients in an equation - Solving the equations when two or more roots of it are connected by certain relation - Equation with real coefficients, occurrence of complex roots in conjugate pairs and its consequences - Transformation of equations - Reciprocal Equations.
- h) Permutations and Combinations: Fundamental Principle of counting – linear and circular permutations- Permutations of 'n' dissimilar things taken 'r' at a time - Permutations when repetitions allowed - Circular permutations - Permutations with constraint repetitions - Combinations-definitions, certain theorems.
- i) Binomial Theorem: Binomial theorem for positive integral index - Binomial theorem for rational Index (without proof) - Approximations using Binomial theorem.
- j) Partial fractions: Partial fractions of  $f(x)/g(x)$  when  $g(x)$  contains non –repeated linear factors - Partial fractions of  $f(x)/g(x)$  when  $g(x)$  contains repeated and/or non-repeated linear factors - Partial fractions of  $f(x)/g(x)$  when  $g(x)$  contains repeated and non-repeated irreducible factors only.

## 2) TRIGONOMETRY:

- a) Trigonometric Ratios upto Transformations: Graphs and Periodicity of Trigonometric functions - Trigonometric ratios and Compound angles - Trigonometric ratios of multiple and sub- multiple angles - Transformations - Sum and Product rules.

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- b) Trigonometric Equations: General Solution of Trigonometric Equations - Simple Trigonometric Equations – Solutions.
- c) Inverse Trigonometric Functions: To reduce a Trigonometric Function into a bijection - Graphs of Inverse Trigonometric Functions - Properties of Inverse Trigonometric Functions.
- d) Hyperbolic Functions: Definition of Hyperbolic Function – Graphs - Definition of Inverse Hyperbolic Functions – Graphs - Addition formulae of Hyperbolic Functions.
- e) Properties of Triangles: Relation between sides and angles of a Triangle - Sine, Cosine, Tangent and Projection rules - Half angle formulae and areas of a triangle – Incircle and Excircle of a Triangle.
- 3) VECTOR ALGEBRA:**
  - a) Addition of Vectors: Vectors as a triad of real numbers - Classification of vectors - Addition of vectors - Scalar multiplication - Angle between two non zero vectors - Linear combination of vectors - Component of a vector in three dimensions - Vector equations of line and plane including their Cartesian equivalent forms.
  - b) Product of Vectors : Scalar Product - Geometrical Interpretations - orthogonal projections - Properties of dot product - Expression of dot product in i, j, k system - Angle between two vectors - Geometrical Vector methods - Vector equations of plane in normal form - Angle between two planes - Vector product of two vectors and properties - Vector product in i, j, k system - Vector Areas - Scalar Triple Product - Vector equations of plane in different forms, skew lines, shortest distance and their Cartesian equivalents. Plane through the line of intersection of two planes, condition for coplanarity of two lines, perpendicular distance of a point from a plane, angle between line and a plane. Cartesian equivalents of all these results - Vector Triple Product – Results.
- 4) PROBABILITY:**
  - a) Measures of Dispersion - Range - Mean deviation - Variance and standard deviation of ungrouped/grouped data - Coefficient of variation and analysis of frequency distribution with equal means but different variances.
  - b) Probability: Random experiments and events - Classical definition of probability, Axiomatic approach and addition theorem of probability - Independent and dependent events - conditional probability- multiplication theorem and Bayes's theorem.
  - c) Random Variables and Probability Distributions: Random Variables - Theoretical discrete distributions – Binomial and Poisson Distributions.
- 5) COORDINATE GEOMETRY:**
  - a) Locus: Definition of locus – Illustrations - To find equations of locus - Problems connected to it.
  - b) Transformation of Axes: Transformation of axes - Rules, Derivations and Illustrations - Rotation of axes - Derivations – Illustrations.
  - c) The Straight Line: Revision of fundamental results - Straight line - Normal form – Illustrations - Straight line - Symmetric form - Straight line - Reduction into various forms - Intersection of two Straight Lines - Family of straight lines - Concurrent lines - Condition for Concurrent lines - Angle between two lines - Length of perpendicular from a point to a Line - Distance between two parallel lines - Concurrent lines - properties related to a triangle.

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- d) Pair of Straight lines: Equations of pair of lines passing through origin - angle between a pair of lines - Condition for perpendicular and coincident lines, bisectors of angles - Pair of bisectors of angles - Pair of lines - second degree general equation - Conditions for parallel lines - distance between them, Point of intersection of pair of lines - Homogenizing a second degree equation with a first degree equation in x and y.
- e) Circle : Equation of circle -standard form-centre and radius of a circle with a given line segment as diameter & equation of circle through three non collinear points - parametric equations of a circle - Position of a point in the plane of a circle – power of a point-definition of tangent-length of tangent - Position of a straight line in the plane of a circle-conditions for a line to be tangent – chord joining two points on a circle – equation of the tangent at a point on the circle- point of contact-equation of normal - Chord of contact - pole and polar-conjugate points and conjugate lines - equation of chord with given middle point - Relative position of two circles- circles touching each other externally, internally- common tangents –centers of similitude- equation of pair of tangents from an external point.
- f) System of circles: Angle between two intersecting circles - Radical axis of two circles-properties- Common chord and common tangent of two circles – radical centre - Intersection of a line and a Circle.
- g) Parabola: Conic sections –Parabola- equation of parabola in standard form-different forms of parabola- parametric equations - Equations of tangent and normal at a point on the parabola ( Cartesian and parametric) - conditions for straight line to be a tangent.
- h) Ellipse: Equation of ellipse in standard form- Parametric equations - Equation of tangent and normal at a point on the ellipse (Cartesian and parametric)- condition for a straight line to be a tangent.
- i) Hyperbola: Equation of hyperbola in standard form- Parametric equations - Equations of tangent and normal at a point on the hyperbola (Cartesian and parametric)- conditions for a straight line to be a tangent- Asymptotes.
- j) Three Dimensional Coordinates: Coordinates - Section formulae - Centroid of a triangle and tetrahedron.
- k) Direction Cosines and Direction Ratios: Direction Cosines - Direction Ratios.
- l) Plane: Cartesian equation of Plane - Simple Illustrations.
- 6) CALCULUS:**
- a) Limits and Continuity: Intervals and neighbourhoods – Limits - Standard Limits – Continuity.
- b) Differentiation: Derivative of a function - Elementary Properties - Trigonometric, Inverse Trigonometric, Hyperbolic, Inverse Hyperbolic Function – Derivatives - Methods of Differentiation - Second Order Derivatives.
- c) Applications of Derivatives: Errors and approximations - Geometrical Interpretation of a derivative - Equations of tangents and normals - Lengths of tangent, normal, sub tangent and sub normal - Angles between two curves and condition for orthogonality of curves - Derivative as Rate of change - Rolle's Theorem and Lagrange's Mean value theorem without proofs and their geometrical interpretation - Increasing and decreasing functions - Maxima and Minima.
- d) Integration: Integration as the inverse process of differentiation- Standard forms -properties of integrals - Method of substitution- integration of Algebraic, exponential,

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- logarithmic, trigonometric and inverse trigonometric functions - Integration by parts - Integration- Partial fractions method - Reduction formulae.
- e) Definite Integrals: Definite Integral as the limit of sum - Interpretation of Definite Integral as an area - Fundamental theorem of Integral Calculus – Properties - Reduction formulae - Application of Definite integral to areas.
- f) Differential equations: Formation of differential equation-Degree and order of an ordinary differential equation - Solving differential equation by i) Variables separable method, ii) Homogeneous differential equation, iii) Non - Homogeneous differential equation, iv) Linear differential equations.

## PHYSICS

**1) PHYSICAL WORLD:** What is physics?, Scope and excitement of Physics, Physics, technology and society, Fundamental forces in nature, Gravitational Force, Electromagnetic Force, Strong Nuclear Force, Weak Nuclear Force, Towards Unification of Forces, Nature of physical laws.

**2) UNITS AND MEASUREMENTS:** Introduction , The international system of units, Measurement of Length, Measurement of Large Distances, Estimation of Very Small Distances: Size of a Molecule, Range of Lengths, Measurement of Mass, Range of Masses, Measurement of time , Accuracy, precision of instruments and errors in measurement, Systematic errors, random errors, least count error, Absolute Error, Relative Error and Percentage Error, Combination of Errors, Significant figures, Rules for Arithmetic Operations with Significant Figures, Rounding off the Uncertain Digits, Rules for Determining the Uncertainty in the Results of Arithmetic Calculations, Dimensions of Physical Quantities, Dimensional Formulae and dimensional equations, Dimensional Analysis and its Applications, Checking the Dimensional Consistency of Equations, Deducing Relation among the Physical Quantities.

**3) MOTION IN A STRAIGHT LINE:** Introduction, Position, path length and displacement, Average velocity and average speed, Instantaneous velocity and speed, Acceleration, Kinematic equations for uniformly accelerated motion, Relative velocity.

**4) MOTION IN A PLANE:** Introduction, Scalars and vectors, Position and Displacement Vectors, Equality of Vectors, Multiplication of vectors by real numbers, Addition and subtraction of vectors - graphical method, Resolution of vectors, Vector addition - analytical method, Motion in a plane, Position Vector and Displacement, Velocity, Acceleration, Motion in a plane with constant acceleration, Relative velocity in two dimensions, Projectile motion, Equation of path of a projectile, Time of Maximum height, Maximum height of a projectile, Horizontal range of projectile, Uniform circular motion.

**5) LAWS OF MOTION:** Introduction, Aristotle's fallacy, The law of inertia, Newton's first law of motion, Newton's second law of motion, Newton's third law of motion, Impulse, Conservation of momentum, Equilibrium of a particle, Common forces in mechanics, friction, Circular motion, Motion of a car on a level road, Motion of a car on a Banked road, Solving problems in mechanics.

**6) WORK, ENERGY AND POWER:** Introduction, The Scalar Product, Notions of work and kinetic energy : The work-energy theorem, Work, Kinetic energy, Work done by a variable force, The work-energy theorem for a variable force, The concept of Potential Energy, The conservation of Mechanical Energy, The Potential Energy of a spring, Various forms of energy: the law of conservation of energy, Heat, Chemical Energy, Electrical Energy, The Equivalence of

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Mass and Energy, Nuclear Energy, The Principle of Conservation of Energy, Power, Collisions, Elastic and Inelastic Collisions, Collisions in one dimension, Coefficient of Restitution and its determination, Collisions in Two Dimensions.

**7) SYSTEMS OF PARTICLES AND ROTATIONAL MOTION:** Introduction, What kind of motion can a rigid body have?, Centre of mass, Centre of Gravity, Motion of centre of mass, Linear momentum of a system of particles, Vector product of two vectors, Angular velocity and its relation with linear velocity, Angular acceleration, Kinematics of rotational motion about a fixed axis, Torque and angular momentum, Moment of force (Torque), Angular momentum of particle, Torque and angular momentum for a system of particles, conservation of angular momentum, Equilibrium of a rigid body, Principle of moments, Moment of inertia, Theorems of perpendicular and parallel axes, Theorem of perpendicular axes, Theorem of parallel axes, Dynamics of rotational motion about a fixed axis, Angular momentum in case of rotations about a fixed axis, Conservation of Angular Momentum, Rolling motion, Kinetic Energy of Rolling Motion.

**8) OSCILLATIONS:** Introduction, Periodic and oscillatory motions, Period and frequency, Displacement, Simple harmonic motion (S.H.M.), Simple harmonic motion and uniform circular motion, Velocity and acceleration in simple harmonic motion, Force law for Simple harmonic Motion, Energy in simple harmonic motion, Some systems executing Simple Harmonic Motion, Oscillations due to a spring, The Simple Pendulum, Damped simple harmonic motion, Forced oscillations and resonance.

**9) GRAVITATION:** Introduction, Kepler's laws, Universal law of gravitation, The gravitational constant, Acceleration due to gravity of the earth, Acceleration due to gravity below and above the surface of earth, Gravitational potential energy, Escape speed, Earth satellite, Energy of an orbiting satellite, Geostationary and polar satellites, Weightlessness.

**10) MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF SOLIDS:** Introduction, Elastic behaviour of solids, Stress and strain, Hooke's law, Stress-strain curve, Elastic moduli, Young's Modulus, Determination of Young's Modulus of the Material of a Wire, Shear Modulus, Bulk Modulus, Poisson's Ratio, Applications of elastic behaviour of materials.

**11) MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF FLUIDS:** Introduction, Pressure, Pascal's Law, Variation of Pressure with Depth, Atmosphere Pressure and Gauge Pressure, Hydraulic Machines, Streamline flow, Bernoulli's principle, Speed of Efflux: Torricelli's Law, Venturimeter, Blood Flow and Heart Attack, Dynamic Lift, Viscosity, Variation of Viscosity of fluids with temperature, Stokes' Law, Reynolds number, Surface tension, Surface Energy, Surface Energy and Surface Tension, Angle of Contact, Drops and Bubbles, Capillary Rise, Detergents and Surface Tension.

**12) THERMAL PROPERTIES OF MATTER:** Introduction, Temperature and heat, Measurement of temperature, Ideal-gas equation and absolute temperature, Thermal expansion, Specific heat capacity, Calorimetry, Change of state, Regelation, Latent Heat, Heat transfer, Conduction, thermal conductivity, Convection, Radiation, Black body Radiation, Greenhouse Effect, Newton's law of cooling.

**13) THERMODYNAMICS:** Introduction, Thermal equilibrium, Zeroth law of thermodynamics, Heat, Internal Energy and work, First law of thermodynamics, Specific heat capacity, Thermodynamic state variables and equation of State, Thermodynamic process, Quasi-static process, Isothermal Process, Adiabatic Process, Isochoric Process, Isobaric process, Cyclic process, Heat engines, Refrigerators and heat pumps, Second law of thermodynamics, Reversible and irreversible processes, Carnot engine, Carnot's theorem.

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**14) KINETIC THEORY:** Introduction, Molecular nature of matter, Behaviour of gases, Boyle's Law, Charles' Law, Kinetic theory of an ideal gas, Pressure of an Ideal Gas, Law of equipartition of energy, Specific heat capacity, Monatomic Gases, Diatomic Gases, Polyatomic Gases, Specific Heat Capacity of Solids, Specific Heat Capacity of Water, Mean free path.

**15) WAVES:** Introduction, Transverse and longitudinal waves, Displacement relation in a progressive wave, The speed of a travelling wave, The principle of superposition of waves, Reflection of waves, Beats, Doppler effect.

**16) RAY OPTICS AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS:** Introduction, Reflection of Light by Spherical Mirrors, Refraction, Total Internal Reflection, Refraction at Spherical Surfaces and by Lenses, Refraction through a Prism, Dispersion by a Prism, Some Natural Phenomena due to Sunlight, Optical Instruments.

**17) WAVE OPTICS:** Introduction, Huygens Principle, Refraction and reflection of plane waves using Huygens Principle, Coherent and Incoherent Addition of Waves, Interference of Light Waves and Young's Experiment, Diffraction, Polarisation.

**18) ELECTRIC CHARGES AND FIELDS:** Introduction, Electric Charges, Conductors and Insulators, Charging by Induction, Basic Properties of Electric Charge, Coulomb's Law, Forces between Multiple Charges, Electric Field, Electric Field Lines, Electric Flux, Electric Dipole, Dipole in a Uniform External Field, Continuous Charge Distribution, Gauss's Law, Application of Gauss's Law.

**19) ELECTROSTATIC POTENTIAL AND CAPACITANCE:** Introduction, Electrostatic Potential, Potential due to a Point Charge, Potential due to an Electric Dipole, Potential due to a System of Charges, Equipotential Surfaces, Potential Energy of a System of Charges, Potential Energy in an External Field, Electrostatics of Conductors, Dielectrics and Polarisation, Capacitors and Capacitance, The Parallel Plate Capacitor, Effect of Dielectric on Capacitance, Combination of Capacitors, Energy Stored in a Capacitor, Van de Graaff Generator.

**20) CURRENT ELECTRICITY:** Introduction, Electric Current, Electric Currents in Conductors, Ohm's law, Drift of Electrons and the Origin of Resistivity, Limitations of Ohm's Law, Resistivity of various Materials, Temperature Dependence of Resistivity, Electrical Energy, Power, Combination of Resistors — Series and Parallel, Cells, emf, Internal Resistance, Cells in Series and in Parallel, Kirchhoff's Laws, Wheatstone Bridge, Meter Bridge, Potentiometer.

**21) MOVING CHARGES AND MAGNETISM:** Introduction, Magnetic Force, Motion in a Magnetic Field, Motion in Combined Electric and Magnetic Fields, Magnetic Field due to a Current Element, Biot-Savart Law, Magnetic Field on the Axis of a Circular Current Loop, Ampere's Circuital Law, The Solenoid and the Toroid, Force between Two Parallel Currents, the Ampere, Torque on Current Loop, Magnetic Dipole, The Moving Coil Galvanometer.

**22) MAGNETISM AND MATTER:** Introduction, The Bar Magnet, Magnetism and Gauss's Law, The Earth's Magnetism, Magnetisation and Magnetic Intensity, Magnetic Properties of Materials, Permanent Magnets and Electromagnets.

**23) ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION:** Introduction, The Experiments of Faraday and Henry, Magnetic Flux, Faraday's Law of Induction, Lenz's Law and Conservation of Energy, Motional Electromotive Force, Energy Consideration: A Quantitative Study, Eddy Currents, Inductance, AC Generator.

**24) ALTERNATING CURRENT:** Introduction, AC Voltage Applied to a Resistor, Representation of AC Current and Voltage by Rotating Vectors — Phasors, AC Voltage Applied

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to an Inductor, AC Voltage Applied to a Capacitor, AC Voltage Applied to a Series LCR Circuit, Power in AC Circuit: The Power Factor, LC Oscillations, Transformers.

**25) ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES:** Introduction, Displacement Current, Electromagnetic Waves, Electromagnetic Spectrum.

**26) DUAL NATURE OF RADIATION AND MATTER:** Introduction, Electron Emission, Photoelectric Effect, Experimental Study of Photoelectric Effect, Photoelectric Effect and Wave Theory of Light, Einstein's Photoelectric Equation: Energy Quantum of Radiation, Particle Nature of Light: The Photon, Wave Nature of Matter, Davisson and Germer Experiment.

**27) ATOMS:** Introduction, Alpha-particle Scattering and Rutherford's Nuclear Model of Atom, Atomic Spectra, Bohr Model of the Hydrogen Atom, The Line Spectra of the Hydrogen Atom, DE Broglie's Explanation of Bohr's Second Postulate of Quantisation.

**28) NUCLEI:** Introduction, Atomic Masses and Composition of Nucleus, Size of the Nucleus, Mass-Energy and Nuclear Binding Energy, Nuclear Force, Radioactivity, Nuclear Energy.

**29) SEMICONDUCTOR ELECTRONICS: MATERIALS, DEVICES AND SIMPLE CIRCUITS:** Introduction, Classification of Materials: Metals, Semiconductors and Insulators, Intrinsic Semiconductor, Extrinsic Semiconductor, p-n Junction, Semiconductor diode, Application of Junction Diode as a Rectifier, Special Purpose p-n Junction Diodes, Junction Transistor, Digital Electronics and Logic Gates, Integrated Circuits.

**30) COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS:** Introduction, Elements of a Communication System, Basic Terminology Used in Electronic Communication Systems, Bandwidth of Signals, Bandwidth of Transmission Medium, Propagation of Electromagnetic Waves, Modulation and its Necessity, Amplitude Modulation, Production of Amplitude Modulated Wave, Detection of Amplitude Modulated Wave.

## CHEMISTRY

**1) ATOMIC STRUCTURE:** Introduction; Sub-atomic particles; Atomic models – Thomson's Model; Rutherford's Nuclear model of atom, Drawbacks; Developments to the Bohr's model of atom; Nature of electromagnetic radiation; Particle nature of electromagnetic radiation- Planck's quantum theory; Bohr's model for Hydrogen atom; Explanation of line spectrum of hydrogen; Limitations of Bohr's model; Quantum mechanical considerations of sub atomic particles; Dual behaviour of matter; Heisenberg's uncertainty principle; Quantum mechanical model of an atom. Important features of Quantum mechanical model of atom; Orbitals and quantum numbers; Shapes of atomic orbitals; Energies of orbitals; Filling of orbitals in atoms. Aufbau Principle, Pauli's exclusion Principle and Hund's rule of maximum multiplicity; Electronic configurations of atoms; Stability of half filled and completely filled orbitals.

**2) CLASSIFICATION OF ELEMENTS AND PERIODICITY IN PROPERTIES:** Need to classify elements; Genesis of periodic classification; Modern periodic law and present form of the periodic table; Nomenclature of elements with atomic number greater than 100; Electronic configuration of elements and the periodic table; Electronic configuration and types of elements s,p,d and f blocks; Trends in physical properties: (a) Atomic radius, (b) Ionic radius (c) Variation of size in inner transition elements, (d) Ionization enthalpy, (e) Electron gain enthalpy, (f) Electro negativity; Periodic trends in chemical properties: (a) Valence or Oxidation states, (b) Anomalous properties of second period elements - diagonal relationship; Periodic trends and chemical

reactivity.

**3) CHEMICAL BONDING AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE:** Kossel - Lewis approach to chemical bonding, Octet rule, Representation of simple molecules, formal charges, limitations of octet rule; Ionic or electrovalent bond - Factors favourable for the formation of ionic compounds- Crystal structure of sodium chloride, Lattice enthalpy; General properties of ionic compounds; Fajan's Rules; Bond Parameters - bond length, bond angle, and bond enthalpy, bond order, resonance, Polarity of bonds- dipole moment; Valence Shell Electron Pair Repulsion (VSEPR) theories; Predicting the geometry of simple molecules; Valence bond theory-Orbital overlap concept-Directional properties of bonds-overlapping of atomic orbitals strength of sigma and pi bonds-Factors favouring the formation of covalent bonds; Hybridisation- different types of hybridization involving s, p and d orbitals- shapes of simple covalent molecules; Coordinate bond -definition with examples; Molecular orbital theory - Formation of molecular orbitals, Linear combination of atomic orbitals (LCAO)-conditions for combination of atomic orbitals - Energy level diagrams for molecular orbitals -Bonding in some homo nuclear diatomic molecules-  $H_2$ ,  $He_2$ ,  $Li_2$ ,  $B_2$ ,  $C_2$ ,  $N_2$  and  $O_2$ ; Hydrogen bonding-cause of formation of hydrogen bond - Types of hydrogen bonds-inter and intra molecular-General properties of hydrogen bonds.

**4) STATES OF MATTER: GASES AND LIQUIDS:** Intermolecular forces; Thermal Energy; Intermolecular forces Vs Thermal interactions; The Gaseous State; The Gas Laws; Ideal gas equation; Graham's law of diffusion - Dalton's Law of partial pressures; Kinetic molecular theory of gases; Kinetic gas equation of an ideal gas (No derivation) deduction of gas laws from Kinetic gas equation; Distribution of molecular speeds - rms, average and most probable speeds- Kinetic energy of gas molecules; Behaviour of real gases - Deviation from Ideal gas behaviour - Compressibility factor vs Pressure diagrams of real gases; Liquefaction of gases; Liquid State - Properties of Liquids in terms of Inter molecular interactions - Vapour pressure, Viscosity and Surface tension (Qualitative idea only. No mathematical derivation).

**5) STOICHIOMETRY:** Some basic concepts - Properties of matter - uncertainty in Measurement-significant figures, dimensional analysis; Laws of Chemical Combinations - Law of Conservation of Mass, Law of Definite Proportions, Law of Multiple Proportions, Gay Lussac's Law of Gaseous Volumes, Dalton's Atomic Theory, Avogadro's Law, Atomic and molecular masses- mole concept and molar mass. Concept of equivalent weight; Percentage composition of compounds and calculations of empirical and molecular formulae of compounds; Stoichiometry and stoichiometric calculations; Methods of expressing concentrations of solutions-mass percent, mole fraction, molarity, molality and normality; Redox reactions-classical idea of redox reactions, oxidation and reduction reactions-redox reactions in terms of electron transfer; Oxidation number concept; Types of Redox reactions-combination, decomposition, displacement and disproportionation reactions; Balancing of redox reactions - oxidation number method Half reaction (ion-electron) method; Redox reactions in Titrimetry.

**6) THERMODYNAMICS:** Thermodynamic Terms; The system and the surroundings; Types of systems and surroundings; The state of the system; The Internal Energy as a State Function. (a) Work (b) Heat (c) The general case, the first law of Thermodynamics; Applications; Work; Enthalpy,  $H$ - a useful new state function; Extensive and intensive properties; Heat capacity; The relationship between  $C_p$  and  $C_v$ ; Measurement of  $\Delta U$  and  $\Delta H$ : Calorimetry; Enthalpy change,  $\Delta H$  of reactions - reaction Enthalpy (a) Standard enthalpy of reactions, (b) Enthalpy changes during transformations, (c) Standard enthalpy of formation, (d) Thermo chemical equations (e) Hess's law of constant heat summation; Enthalpies for different types of reactions. (a) Standard enthalpy of combustion ( $\Delta_c H^\circ$ ), (b) Enthalpy of atomization ( $\Delta_a H^\circ$ ), phase transition, sublimation

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and ionization, (c) Bond Enthalpy ( $\Delta_{\text{bond}}H^\theta$ ), (d) Enthalpy of solution ( $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H^\theta$ ) and dilution; Spontaneity. (a) Is decrease in enthalpy a criterion for spontaneity? (b) Entropy and spontaneity, the second law of thermodynamics, (c) Gibbs Energy and spontaneity; Gibbs Energy change and equilibrium; Absolute entropy and the third law of thermodynamics.

**7) CHEMICAL EQUILIBRIUM AND ACIDS-BASES:** Equilibrium in Physical process; Equilibrium in chemical process - Dynamic Equilibrium; Law of chemical Equilibrium - Law of mass action and Equilibrium constant; Homogeneous; Equilibria, Equilibrium constant in gaseous systems. Relationship between  $K_p$  and  $K_c$ ; Heterogeneous Equilibria; Applications of Equilibrium constant; Relationship between Equilibrium constant  $K$ , reaction quotient  $Q$  and Gibbs energy  $G$ ; Factors affecting Equilibria. -Le-chatlier principle application to industrial synthesis of Ammonia and Sulphur trioxide; Ionic Equilibrium in solutions; Acids, bases and salts- Arrhenius, Bronsted-Lowry and Lewis concepts of acids and bases; Ionisation of Acids and Bases -Ionisation constant of water and its ionic product- pH scale-ionisation constants of weak acids-ionisation of weak bases-relation between  $K_a$  and  $K_b$ -Di and poly basic acids and di and poly acidic Bases-Factors affecting acid strength-Common ion effect in the ionization of acids and bases-Hydrolysis of salts and pH of their solutions; Buffer solutions-designing of buffer solution-Preparation of Acidic buffer; Solubility Equilibria of sparingly soluble salts. Solubility product, Common ion effect on solubility of salts.

**8) HYDROGEN AND ITS COMPOUNDS:** Position of hydrogen in the periodic table; Dihydrogen-Occurance and Isotopes; Preparation and properties of Dihydrogen; Hydrides: Ionic, covalent, and non-stoichiometric hydrides; Water: Physical properties; structure of water, ice. Chemical properties of water; hard and soft water, Temporary and permanent hardness of water; Hydrogen peroxide: Preparation; Physical properties; structure and chemical properties; storage and uses; Heavy Water; Hydrogen as a fuel.

### **9) THE s - BLOCK ELEMENTS (ALKALI AND ALKALINE EARTH METALS)**

**Group 1 Elements :** Alkali metals; Electronic configurations; Atomic and Ionic radii; Ionization enthalpy; Hydration enthalpy; Physical properties; Chemical properties; Uses; General characteristics of the compounds of the alkali metals: Oxides; Halides; Salts of oxo Acids; Anomalous properties of Lithium: Differences and similarities with other alkali metals, Diagonal relationship between Lithium and Magnesium; Some important compounds of Sodium: Sodium Carbonate; Sodium Chloride; Sodium Hydroxide; Sodium hydrogen carbonate; Biological importance of Sodium and Potassium.

**Group 2 Elements:** Alkaline earth elements; Electronic configuration; Ionization enthalpy; Hydration enthalpy; Physical properties, Chemical properties; Uses; General characteristics of compounds of the Alkaline Earth Metals: Oxides, hydroxides, halides, salts of oxoacids (Carbonates; Sulphates and Nitrates); Anomalous behavior of Beryllium; its diagonal relationship with Aluminium; Some important compounds of calcium: Preparation and uses of Calcium Oxide; Calcium Hydroxide; Calcium Carbonate; Plaster of Paris; Cement; Biological importance of Calcium and Magnesium.

### **10) p- BLOCK ELEMENTS GROUP 13 (BORON FAMILY):**

General introduction - Electronic configuration, Atomic radii, Ionization enthalpy, Electro negativity; Physical & Chemical properties; Important trends and anomalous properties of boron; Some important compounds of boron - Borax, Ortho boric acid, diborane; Uses of boron, aluminium and their compounds.

### **11) p-BLOCK ELEMENTS - GROUP 14 (CARBON FAMILY):**

General introduction - Electronic configuration, Atomic radii, Ionization enthalpy, Electro

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negativity; Physical & Chemical properties; Important trends and anomalous properties of carbon; Allotropes of carbon; Uses of carbon; Some important compounds of carbon and silicon - carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, Silica, silicones, silicates and zeolites.

### 12) ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY:

Definition of terms: Air, Water and Soil Pollutions; Environmental Pollution; Atmospheric pollution; Tropospheric Pollution; Gaseous Air Pollutants (Oxides of Sulphur; Oxides of Nitrogen; Hydrocarbons; Oxides of Carbon ( $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ )). Global warming and Green house effect; Acid rain- Particulate Pollutants- Smog; Stratospheric Pollution: Formation and breakdown of Ozone- Ozone hole- effects of depletion of the Ozone Layer; Water Pollution: Causes of Water Pollution; International standards for drinking water; Soil Pollution: Pesticides, Industrial Wastes; Strategies to control environmental pollution- waste Management- collection and disposal; Green Chemistry: Green chemistry in day-to-day life; Dry cleaning of clothes; Bleaching of paper; Synthesis of chemicals

### 13) ORGANIC CHEMISTRY-SOME BASIC PRINCIPLES, TECHNIQUES AND HYDROCARBONS

#### SOME BASIC PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES

General introduction; Tetravalency of Carbon: shapes of organic compounds; Structural representations of organic compounds; Classification of organic compounds; Nomenclature of organic compounds; Isomerism; Fundamental concepts in organic reaction mechanisms; Fission of covalent bond; Nucleophiles and electrophiles; Electron movements in organic reactions; Electron displacement effects in covalent bonds: inductive effect, resonance, resonance effect, electromeric effect, hyperconjugation; Types of Organic reactions; Methods of purification of organic compounds; Qualitative elemental analysis of organic compounds; Quantitative elemental analysis of organic compounds.

#### HYDROCARBONS

Classification of Hydrocarbons; **Alkanes** - Nomenclature, isomerism (structural and conformations of ethane only); Preparation of alkanes; Properties - Physical properties and chemical Reactivity, Substitution reactions - Halogenation (free radical mechanism), Combustion, Controlled Oxidation, Isomerisation, Aromatization, reaction with steam and Pyrolysis; **Alkenes**- Nomenclature, structure of ethene, Isomerism (structural and geometrical); Methods of preparation; Properties- Physical and chemical reactions: Addition of Hydrogen, halogen, water, sulphuric acid, Hydrogen halides (Mechanism- ionic and peroxide effect, Markovnikov's, antiMarkovnikov's or Kharasch effect). Oxidation, Ozonolysis and Polymerization; **Alkynes** - Nomenclature and isomerism, structure of acetylene. Methods of preparation of acetylene; Physical properties, Chemical reactions- acidic character of acetylene, addition reactions- of hydrogen, Halogen, Hydrogen halides and water. Polymerization; Aromatic Hydrocarbons: Nomenclature and isomerism, Structure of benzene, Resonance and aromaticity; Preparation of benzene. Physical properties. Chemical properties: Mechanism of electrophilic substitution. Electrophilic substitution reactions- Nitration, Sulphonation, Halogenation, Friedel-Crafts alkylation and acylation; Directive influence of functional groups in mono substituted benzene, Carcinogenicity and toxicity.

### 14) SOLID STATE:

General characteristics of solid state; Amorphous and crystalline solids; Classification of crystalline solids based on different binding forces (molecular, ionic, metallic and covalent solids); Probing the structure of solids: X-ray crystallography; Crystal lattices and unit cells. Bravais lattices primitive and centred unit cells; Number of atoms in a unit cell (primitive,

body centred and face centred cubic unit cell); 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; Packing efficiency in simple cubic, bcc, hcp and ccp lattice; Calculations involving unit cell dimensions-density of the unit cell; Imperfections in solids-types of point defects- stoichiometric and non-stoichiometric defects; Electrical properties-conduction of electricity in metals, semiconductors and insulators- band theory of metals; Magnetic properties.

### **15) SOLUTIONS:**

Types of solutions; Expressing concentration of solutions - mass percentage, volume percentage, mass by volume percentage, parts per million, mole fraction, molarity and molality; Solubility: Solubility of a solid in a liquid, solubility of a gas in a liquid, Henry's law; 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; Ideal and non-ideal solutions; 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; Abnormal molar masses-van't Hoff factor.

### **16) ELECTROCHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL KINETICS:**

**ELECTROCHEMISTRY:** Electrochemical cells; Galvanic cells: measurement of electrode potentials; Nernst equation-equilibrium constant from Nernst equation- electrochemical cell and Gibbs energy of the cell reaction; 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; Electrolytic cells and electrolysis: Faraday's laws of electrolysis-products of electrolysis; Batteries: primary batteries and secondary batteries; Fuel cells; Corrosion of metals- Hydrogen economy.

**CHEMICAL KINETICS:** Rate of a chemical reaction; Factors influencing rate of a reaction: dependance of rate on concentration- rate expression and rate constant- order of a reaction, molecularity of a reaction; Integrated rate equations-zero order reactions-first order reactions- half life of a reaction; Pseudo first order reaction; Temperature dependence of the rate of a reaction -effect of catalyst; Collision theory of chemical reaction rates.

**17) SURFACE CHEMISTRY:** 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; 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; Colloids; 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; Emulsions; Colloids around us- applications of colloids.

**18) GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF METALLURGY:** Occurrence of metals; Concentration of ores-levigation, magnetic separation, froth floatation, leaching; Extraction of crude metal from concentrated ore-conversion to oxide, reduction of oxide to the metal; Thermodynamic principles of metallurgy – Ellingham diagram-limitations-applications-extraction of aluminium, iron, copper and zinc from their oxides; Electrochemical principles of metallurgy; Oxidation and reduction; Refining of crude metal-distillation, liquation, poling, electrolysis, zone refining and vapour phase refining; Uses of aluminium, copper, zinc and iron.

**19) p-BLOCK ELEMENTS:**

GROUP-15 ELEMENTS : Occurrence- electronic configuration, atomic and ionic radii, ionisation enthalpy, electronegativity, physical and chemical properties; Dinitrogen-preparation, properties and uses; Compounds of nitrogen-preparation and properties of ammonia; Oxides of nitrogen; Preparation and properties of nitric acid; Phosphorous-allotropic forms; Phosphine-preparation and properties; Phosphorous halides; Oxoacids of phosphorous

GROUP-16 ELEMENTS: Occurrence- electronic configuration, atomic and ionic radii, ionisation enthalpy, electron gain enthalpy, electronegativity, physical and chemical properties; Dioxygen-preparation, properties and uses; Simple oxides; Ozone-preparation, properties, structure and uses; Sulphur-allotropic forms; Sulphur dioxide-preparation, properties and uses; Oxoacids of sulphur; Sulphuric acid-industrial process of manufacture, properties and uses.

GROUP-17 ELEMENTS: Occurrence, electronic configuration, atomic and ionic radii, ionisation enthalpy, electron gain enthalpy, electronegativity, physical and chemical properties; Chlorine- preparation, properties and uses; Hydrogen chloride- preparation, properties and uses; Oxoacids of halogens; Interhalogen compounds.

GROUP-18 ELEMENTS : Occurrence, electronic configuration, ionization enthalpy, atomic radii, electron gain enthalpy, physical and chemical properties of (a) Xenon-fluorine compounds-  $\text{XeF}_2$ ,  $\text{XeF}_4$  and  $\text{XeF}_6$  -preparation, hydrolysis and formation of fluoro anions-structures of  $\text{XeF}_2$ ,  $\text{XeF}_4$  and  $\text{XeF}_6$  (b) Xenon-oxygen compounds  $\text{XeO}_3$  and  $\text{XeOF}_4$  - their formation and structures.

**20) d AND f BLOCK ELEMENTS & COORDINATION COMPOUNDS:**

d AND f BLOCK ELEMENTS :Position in the periodic table; Electronic configuration of the d-block elements; 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  $\text{M}^{2+}/\text{M}$  and  $\text{M}^{3+}/\text{M}^{2+}$  standard electrode potentials, trends in stability of higher oxidation states, chemical reactivity and  $E^0$  values, magnetic properties, formation of coloured ions, formation of complex compounds, catalytic properties, formation of interstitial compounds, alloy formation; 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; Inner transition elements(f-block)-lanthanoids- electronic configuration-atomic and ionic sizes-oxidation states- general characteristics; Actinoids-electronic configuration atomic and ionic sizes, oxidation states, general characteristics and comparison with lanthanoids; Some applications of d and f block elements.

COORDINATION COMPOUNDS: Werner's theory of coordination compounds; Definitions of some terms used in coordination compounds; Nomenclature of coordination compounds-IUPAC nomenclature; Isomerism in coordination compounds- (a)Stereo isomerism-Geometrical and optical isomerism (b)Structural isomerism-linkage, coordination, ionisation and hydrate

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isomerism; 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; Bonding in metal carbonyls; Stability of coordination compounds; Importance and applications of coordination compounds.

**21) POLYMERS:** Introduction; Classification of Polymers - Classification based on source, structure, mode of polymerization, molecular forces and growth polymerization; Types of polymerization reactions-addition polymerization or chain growth polymerization-ionic polymerization, free radical mechanism-preparation of addition polymers-polythene, teflon and polyacrylonitrile-condensation polymerization or step growth polymerization-polyamides-preparation of Nylon 6,6 and nylon 6 -poly esters-terylene, bakelite, melamine-formaldehyde polymers; copolymerization-Rubber-natural rubber-vulcanisation of rubber-Synthetic rubbers-preparation of neoprene and buna-N; Molecular mass of polymers-number average and weight average molecular masses- poly dispersity index(PDI); Biodegradable polymers-PHBV, Nylon 2-nylon 6; Polymers of commercial importance-polypropene, polystyrene, polyvinylchloride(PVC), urea-formaldehyde resin, glyptal and bakelite - their monomers, structures and uses.

**22) BIOMOLECULES:** 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 starch, cellulose and glycogen- Importance of carbohydrates; **Amino acids:** Natural amino acids-classification of amino acids - structures and D and L forms-Zwitter ions; **Proteins:** Structures, classification, fibrous and globular- primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary structures of proteins- Denaturation of proteins; **Enzymes:** Enzymes, mechanism of enzyme action; **Vitamins:** Explanation, names, classification of vitamins - sources of vitamins-deficiency diseases of different types of vitamins; **Nucleic acids:** chemical composition of nucleic acids, structures of nucleic acids, DNA finger printing, biological functions of nucleic acids; **Hormones:** Definition, different types of hormones, their production, biological activity, diseases due to their abnormal activities.

**23) CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE:** 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; Drug-Target interaction-Enzymes as drug targets (a) Catalytic action of enzymes (b) Drug-enzyme interaction, receptors as drug targets; 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; Chemicals in food-artificial sweetening agents, food preservatives, antioxidants in food; Cleansing agents-soaps and synthetic detergents – types and examples.

**24) HALOALKANES AND HALOARENES:** Classification and nomenclature; Nature of C-X bond; 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(Sandmeyer reaction) (d) by the addition of hydrogen halides and halogens to alkenes-by halogen exchange(Finkelstein reaction); Physical

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properties-melting and boiling points, density and solubility; Chemical reactions: Reactions of haloalkanes (i) Nucleophilic substitution reactions (a)  $\text{SN}^2$  mechanism (b)  $\text{SN}^1$  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; Polyhalogen compounds: Uses and environmental effects of dichloro methane, trichloromethane, triiodomethane, tetrachloro methane, freons and DDT.

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## **25) ORGANIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING C, H AND O (Alcohols, Phenols, Ethers, Aldehydes, Ketones and Carboxylic acids):**

### **ALCOHOLS, PHENOLS AND ETHERS**

Alcohols, phenols and ethers -classification; Nomenclature: (a) Alcohols, (b) phenols and (c) ethers; Structures of hydroxy and ether functional groups; Methods of preparation: **Alcohols** from alkenes and carbonyl compounds (reduction and reaction with Grignard reagents); **Phenols** from haloarenes, benzene sulphonic acid, diazonium salts, cumene; Physical properties of alcohols and phenols; 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; Commercially important alcohols (methanol, ethanol); **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**

Nomenclature and structure of carbonyl group; 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; Physical properties of aldehydes and ketones; Chemical reactions of aldehydes and ketones-nucleophilic addition, reduction, oxidation, reactions due to alpha Hydrogen and other reactions (Cannizzaro reaction, electrophilic substitution reaction); Uses of aldehydes and ketones.

### **CARBOXYLIC ACIDS**

Nomenclature and structure of carboxyl group; Methods of preparation of carboxylic acids (1) from primary alcohols and aldehydes (2) from alkyl benzenes (3) from nitriles and amides (4) from Grignard reagents (5) from acyl halides and anhydrides (6) from esters; Physical properties; Chemical reactions: (i) Reactions involving cleavage of O-H bond-acidity, reactions with metals and alkalis (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 -COOH group-reduction, decarboxylation (iv) Substitution reactions in the hydrocarbon part - halogenation and ring substitution; Uses of carboxylic acids.

## **26) ORGANIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING NITROGEN:**

### **AMINES**

Structure of amines; Classification; Nomenclature; 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; Physical properties; 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.

### **DIAZONIUM SALTS**

Methods of preparation of diazonium salts (by diazotization)

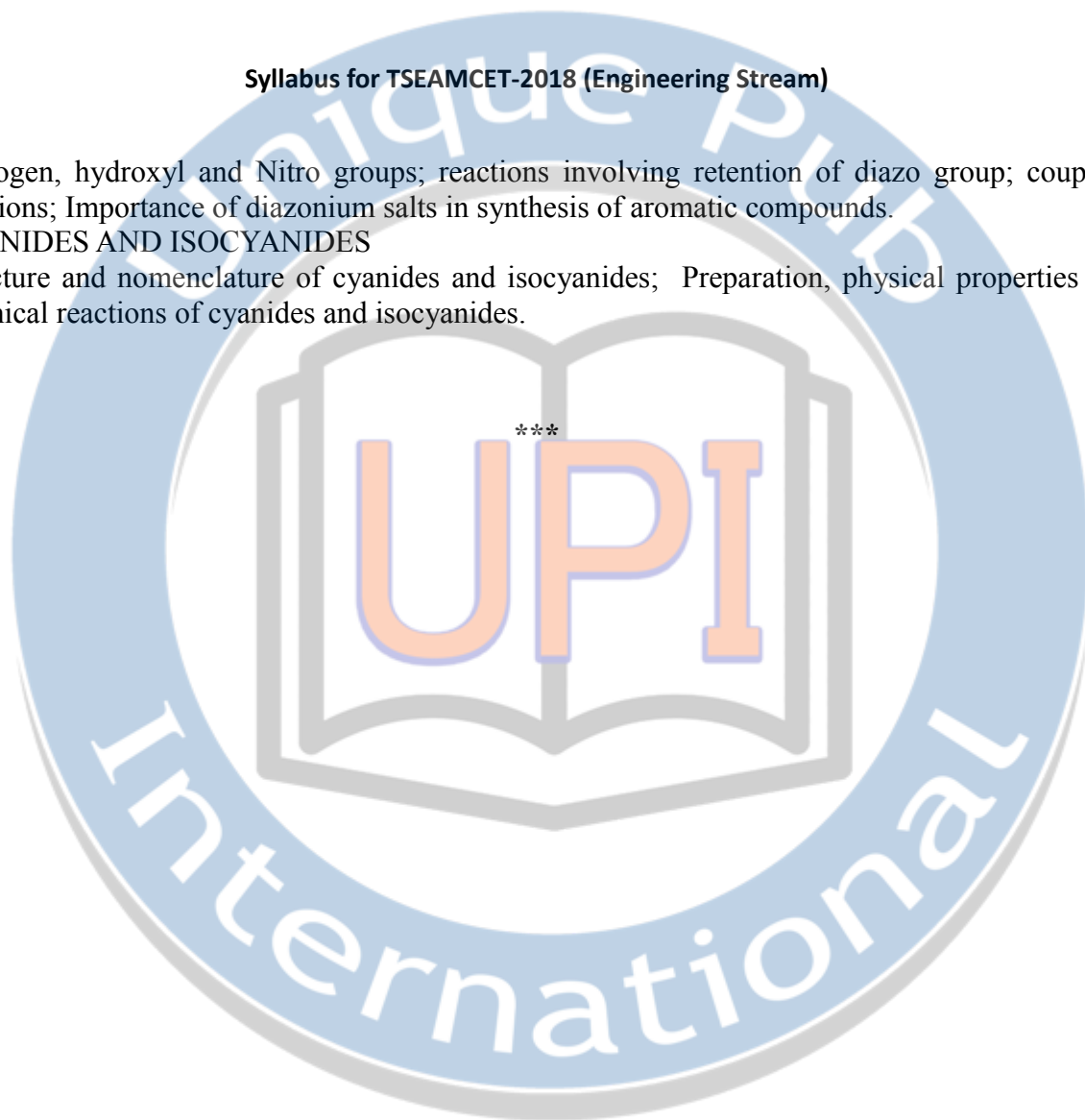
Physical properties; Chemical reactions: Reactions involving displacement of Nitrogen; Sandmeyer reaction, Gatterman reaction, replacement by i) iodide and fluoride ions ii)

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hydrogen, hydroxyl and Nitro groups; reactions involving retention of diazo group; coupling reactions; Importance of diazonium salts in synthesis of aromatic compounds.

**CYANIDES AND ISOCYANIDES**

Structure and nomenclature of cyanides and isocyanides; Preparation, physical properties and chemical reactions of cyanides and isocyanides.



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**MODEL QUESTIONS – MATHEMATICS**

1. The number of common tangents to the circles  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  and  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  is  
1) 1                      2) 2                      3) 3                      4) 4
2. The number of common tangents to the circles  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  and  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$  is  
1) 0                      2) 2                      3) 3                      4) -1
3. Let  $P(x)$  be a polynomial of degree  $n$  with real coefficients and leading coefficient 1. Suppose that none of the roots of the equation  $P(x) = 0$  is real, then  $n$  is  
1) an odd integer      2) an even integer      3) a prime number      4) a positive integer
4. The nature of the triangle formed by the lines  $x + y = 1$  and  $x - y = 1$  is  
1) a right angled triangle                      2) an equilateral triangle  
3) an obtuse angled triangle                      4) an isosceles triangle
5. The function  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$  has minimum value at  
1) 0                      2) 1                      3) 2                      4) 3
6. Assertion (A): The planes  $x + y + z = 1$  and  $2x - 3y + 5z = 6$  are perpendicular to each other.  
Reason (R): The planes  $x + y + z = 1$  and  $2x - 3y + 5z = 6$  are mutually perpendicular if  $a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 + c_1c_2 = 0$ .  
1) Both A and R are True and R is the correct explanation of A  
2) Both A and R are True and R is not the correct explanation of A  
3) A is True but R is False  
4) R is True but A is False

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7. Statement I: The order of the differential equation of the family of the curves is 3, where  $a$  and  $b$  are parameters.

Statement II: The order of the differential equation of the family of the curves containing  $a$  and  $b$  parameters is .

- 1) Statement I is True but statement II is False
- 2) Statement II is True but statement I is False
- 3) Statement I and statement II are True
- 4) Both statements I and II are False

8. Statement I: The system of linear equations is consistent

Statement II: The system of three linear equations in three variables is inconsistent if  $\text{rank}(A) < \text{rank}[(A|D)]$

- 1) Statement I is True but II is False
- 2) Statement II is True but statement I is False
- 3) Statement I and statement II are True
- 4) Both statements I and II are False

9. Match the following

**List A**

**List B**

- |                |    |
|----------------|----|
| I) Domain of   | a) |
| II) Range of   | b) |
| III) Domain of | c) |

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- IV) Domain of d)  
e)

The correct match of List (A) from List (B) is

- | I    | II | III | IV |
|------|----|-----|----|
| 1) d | b  | e   | a  |
| 2) d | b  | a   | c  |
| 3) a | b  | e   | d  |
| 4) d | c  | b   | a  |

10. Match the following

If  $z$  and  $\bar{z}$  the point in the Argand plane represent, the locus of  $z$  satisfying

- | List A           | List B                     |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| I) $\text{Im}$   | a) Straight line           |
| II) $\text{Amp}$ | b) a ray                   |
| III) $\text{Re}$ | c) a rectangular hyperbola |
| IV) $\text{Re}$  | d) axis                    |
|                  | e) Circle                  |

The correct match of List (A) from List (B) is

- | I    | II | III | IV |
|------|----|-----|----|
| 1) e | c  | b   | a  |
| 2) d | b  | e   | a  |
| 3) d | b  | a   | c  |
| 4) a | b  | e   | d  |

### MODEL QUESTIONS – PHYSICS

1. A gas is being expanded in an adiabatic process there by increasing its volume which of the following is true?
  - 1) Both Pressure and Temperature increases
  - 2) Both Pressure and Temperature decreases
  - 3) Pressure increase but Temperature decreases
  - 4) Pressure decreases but Temperature Increases.
  
2. **Assertion:** The comet obey Kepler's law of planetary motion  
**Reason:** The comet does not follow an elliptical orbit

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- 1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- 2) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not correct explain of Assertion
- 3) Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- 4) Assertion is false, but Reason is true

3. Match the following:-

- LIST – I**
- A) Lenz law
  - B) Biot- Savart law
  - C) Eddy Currents
  - D) Cyclotron

- LIST – II**
- (E) Electromagnetic Damping
  - (F) Particle accelerator
  - (G) Conservation of Energy
  - (H) Magnetic Field due to a Current Element

- 1) A-G,B-H,C-E,D-F
- 3) A-G,B-H,C-F,D-E

- 2) A-F,B-H,C-E,D-G
- 4) A-G,B-E,C-H,D-F

4. A refrigerator is to maintain eatables kept inside at  $7^{\circ}\text{C}$ . If the room temperature is  $27^{\circ}\text{C}$ , then the coefficient performance of the refrigerator is

- 1) 0.35
- 2) 1.35
- 3) 10.4
- 4) 14

5. An object of 3 kg which is initially in rest at the origin is acted upon by a force,  $F = (10 + 5x)$  N, along the positive X – direction. The work done by the force during the displacement of the object from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 2\text{m}$

- 1) 120J
- 2) 40J
- 3) 30J
- 4) 1J

6. A concave mirror has a radius of curvature of 15cm. An object is placed before it so that the real image size is thrice that of the object size then the object distance is

- 1) 20cm
- 2) 30cm
- 3) 10cm
- 4) 60cm

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7) In the following, the false statement is:

1. When a conservative force does positive work on a body, the potential energy of the body decreases.
2. Work done by a body against friction always results in loss of its kinetic energy.
3. Work done in the motion of a body over a closed loop is zero for every force in nature.
4. The rate of change of total momentum of a many particle system is proportional to the external force

8) Neglecting the variation of mass with energy, the de Broglie wavelength of an electron moving with energy  $E$  will be proportional to

1.  $E^{-1/2}$

2.  $E^{1/2}$

3.  $E$

4.  $E^2$

9. Digital signals

- (i) do not provide a continuous set of values
- (ii) represent values on discrete steps
- (iii) can utilize binary system
- (iv) can utilize decimal as well as binary systems

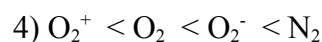
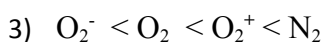
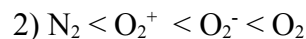
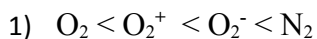
1. (i) and (ii) only true
2. (ii) and (iii) only true
3. (i),(ii) and (iii) only true but not (iv)
4. All (i),(ii),(iii) and (iv) are true

10. A wave travelling along a string is described by  $Y = 0.005 \sin(80x - 3t)$ . The numerical in the equation are in SI units. Then the wavelength and frequency of the wave are respectively

- 1) 7.85cm, 0.48Hz
- 2) 127.4cm, 2.1Hz
- 3) 7.85m, 0.48Hz
- 4) 12.74cm, 2.1 Hz

**MODEL QUESTIONS – CHEMISTRY**

1. Increasing order of bond orders of  $O_2$ ,  $O_2^+$ ,  $O_2^-$  and  $N_2$  is



2. Which of the following is/are correct statement(s) about entropy

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- a) It is a measure of randomness
- b) Entropy of the system increases in all spontaneous processes
- c)  $\Delta S_{\text{sys}} = q_{\text{rev}} \times T$
- d)  $\Delta S = 0$  for a system in equilibrium

- 1) Only a                      2) a and b                      3) a,b and d                      4) All the above

3. Match the following

List-I (Element)

List-II ( electronic configuration )

A) Eu

i)  $4f^{14} 5d^1 6s^2$

B) Lu

ii)  $5f^{14} 6d^1 7s^2$

C) Lr

iii)  $4f^7 6s^2$

D) Fm

iii)  $5f^{12} 7s^2$

A    B    C    D

1) i    ii    iii    iv

2) iii i    ii    iv

3) iv ii    i    iii

4) iii i    iv    ii

4. Which of the following statements are true

- a) Bragg's equation :  $n\lambda = 2d \sin\theta$
- b) Same packing efficiency occurs in both *hcp* and *ccp*
- c) **Si** doped with **B** is a p-type semiconductor
- d) **Co** is an antiferromagnetic substance

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- 1) a and b      2) a, b and c      3) b, c and d      4) a, b and d

5. Assertion(A) : Nitration of chlorobenzene yields a mixture of 1-chloro-2-nitrobenzene and 1-chloro-4-nitrobenzene

Reason (R) : Chlorine is *o, p*- directing atom

- 1) Both A and R are True and R is the correct explanation of A  
2) Both A and R are True and R is not the correct explanation of A  
3) A is True but R is False  
4) R is True but A is False
6. Which of the following carbonyl compound shows highest reactivity towards nucleophilic addition reactions?  
1) Ethanal      2) Propanone      3) Benzaldehyde      4) Acetophenone
7. Rate constant of a reaction is  $2.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . Order of the reaction is  
1) Zero order    2) Second order    3) Third order    4) Cannot be predicted

8. Field strength of Ligands  $\text{F}^-$ ,  $\text{OH}^-$ ,  $\text{CN}^-$ ,  $\text{CO}$  and  $\text{NH}_3$  is in the following order:

- 1)  $\text{F}^- < \text{OH}^- < \text{CN}^- < \text{CO} < \text{NH}_3$   
2)  $\text{F}^- > \text{OH}^- > \text{CN}^- > \text{CO} > \text{NH}_3$   
3)  $\text{F}^- < \text{OH}^- < \text{NH}_3 < \text{CN}^- < \text{CO}$   
4)  $\text{NH}_3 > \text{OH}^- > \text{CN}^- > \text{CO} > \text{F}^-$

9. Which is not correctly matched?

- 1)  $\text{RCONH}_2 \longrightarrow \text{RNH}_2$  : Hoffman bromamide reaction

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- 2)  $\text{ArN}_2\text{X} \longrightarrow \text{RCN}$  : Sandmeyer reaction
- 3)  $\text{RCH}_2\text{COOH} \longrightarrow \text{RCH}(\text{Cl})\text{COOH}$  : Reimer Tiemann reaction
- 4)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3 \longrightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$  : Etard reaction
10. An alkene "A" on ozonolysis gives a mixture of ethanal and pentan-3-one. The IUPAC name of "A" is
- 2) 2-Methylpent-2-ene      2) 3-Methylpent-2-ene
- 3) 4-Methylpent-2-ene      4) 3-Ethylpent-2-ene

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