

**CAREERS** 360  
PREPARATION **Series**

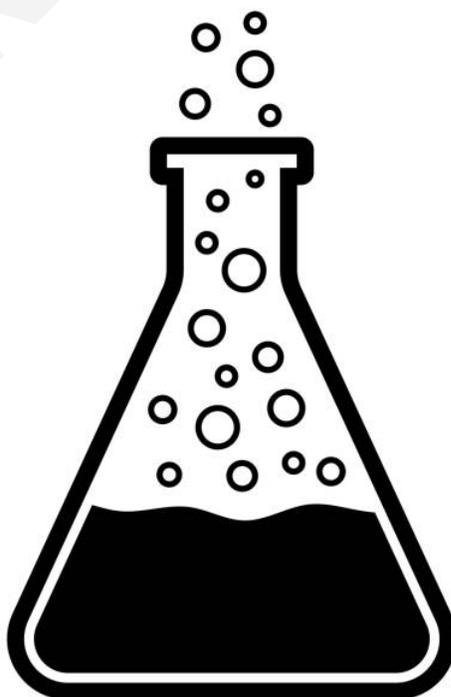
**CUET PG 2024**

Chemistry Syllabus

## Syllabus for Chemistry (PGQP25)

### **I** **NORGANIC CHEMISTRY**

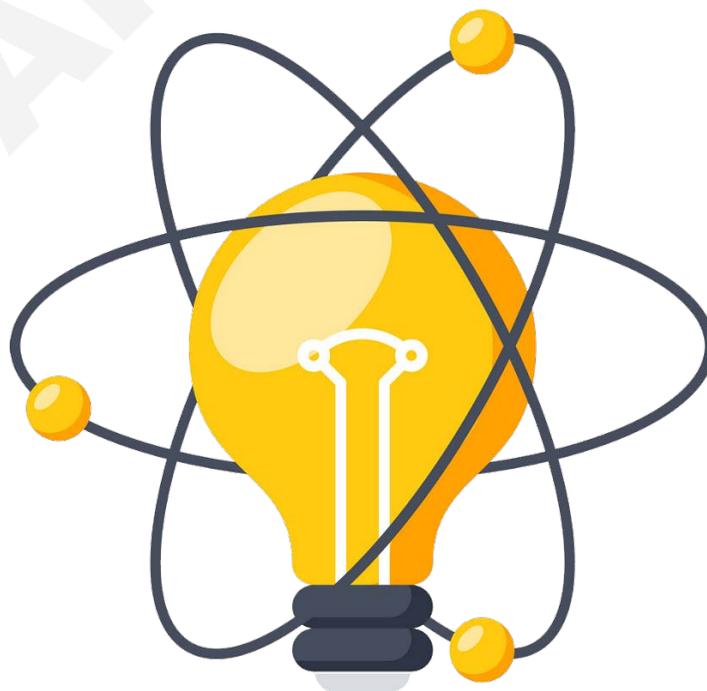
Quantum numbers and their significance. s, p, d, f block elements, the long form of periodic table. Detailed discussion of the following properties of the elements, with reference to s & p-block. Effective nuclear charge, shielding or screening effect, Slater rules, variation of effective nuclear charge in periodic table. General characteristics, types of ions, size effects, radius ratio rule and its limitations. Packing of ions in crystals. Born-Landé equation with derivation and lattice energy. Madelung constant, Born-Haber cycle and its application, solvation energy. Lewis structure, Valence Bond theory, Molecular orbital theory. Formal charge, Valence shell electron pair repulsion theory (VSEPR), Redox equations, Standard Electrode Potential and its application to inorganic reactions. Bronsted-Lowry concept of acid base reactions, solvated proton, relative strength of acids, types of acid-base reactions, levelling solvents, Lewis acid-base concept, Classification of Lewis acids, Hard and Soft Acids and Bases (HSAB) Application of HSAB principle. Inert pair effect, diagonal relationship Allotropy and catenation. Complex formation tendency of s and p block elements. Study of the compounds with emphasis on structure, bonding, preparation, properties and uses. Boric acid and borates, boron nitrides, borohydrides (diborane) carboranes and graphitic compounds, silanes, oxides and oxoacids of nitrogen, Phosphorus and chlorine. Peroxo acids of Sulphur, interhalogen compounds, polyhalide ions, pseudo halogens and basic properties of halogens. Werner's theory, valence bond theory (inner and outer orbital complexes), electro neutrality principle and back bonding. Crystal field theory, measurement of  $10 Dq$  ( $\Delta_o$ ), CFSE in weak and strong fields, pairing energies, factors affecting the magnitude of  $10 Dq$  ( $\Delta_o$ ,  $\Delta t$ ). Octahedral vs. tetrahedral coordination, tetragonal distortions from octahedral geometry Jahn-Teller theorem, square planar geometry. Qualitative aspect of Ligand field and MO Theory.



# P HYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Intensive and extensive variables; state and path functions; isolated, closed and open systems; zeroth law of thermodynamics. First law: Concept of heat,  $q$ , work,  $w$ , internal energy,  $U$ , and statement of first law; enthalpy,  $H$ , relation between heat capacities, calculations of  $q$ ,  $w$ ,  $U$  and  $H$  for reversible, irreversible and free expansion of gases (ideal and van der Waals) under isothermal and adiabatic conditions. Heats of reactions: standard states; enthalpy of formation of molecules and ions and enthalpy of combustion and its applications; calculation of bond energy. Second Law:

Concept of entropy; thermodynamic scale of temperature, statement of the second law of thermodynamics; molecular and statistical interpretation of entropy. Calculation of entropy change for reversible and irreversible processes. Third Law: Statement of third law, concept of residual entropy, calculation of absolute entropy of molecules. Free Energy Functions: Gibbs and Helmholtz energy; variation of  $S$ ,  $G$ ,  $A$  with  $T$ ,  $V$ ,  $P$ ; Free energy change and spontaneity. Relation between Joule-Thomson coefficient and other thermodynamic parameters; inversion temperature. Miller indices, elementary ideas of symmetry, symmetry elements and symmetry operations, qualitative idea of point and space groups, seven crystal systems and fourteen Bravais lattices. Ionization of weak acids and bases, pH scale, common ion effect, Salt hydrolysis-calculation of hydrolysis constant, degree of hydrolysis and pH for different salts. Buffer solutions; derivation of Henderson equation and its applications; buffer capacity, buffer range. Kinetic molecular model of a gas: postulates and derivation of the kinetic gas equation; collision frequency. Maxwell distribution and its use in evaluating molecular velocities (average, root mean square and most probable) and average kinetic energy. Order and Molecularity of a reaction, rate laws in terms of the advancement of a reaction, differential and integrated form of rate expressions up to second order reactions, experimental methods of the determination of rate laws, kinetics of complex reactions.



# O

## RGANIC CHEMISTRY

Hemolytic and Heterolytic fission with suitable examples. Curly arrow rules, formal charges; Electrophiles and Nucleophiles; Nucleophilicity and basicity; Types, shape and their relative stability of Carbocations, Carbanions, Free radicals and Carbenes. Introduction to types of organic reactions and their mechanism: Addition, Elimination and Substitution reactions. Fischer Projection, Newman and Sawhorse Projection formulae and their inter conversions; Geometrical isomerism: cis-trans and, syn anti isomerism E/Z notations with C.I.P rules. Optical Isomerism: Optical Activity, Specific Rotation, Chirality/Asymmetry, Enantiomers, Molecules with two or more chiral-centres, Distereoisomers, meso structures, Racemic mixture and resolution. Relative and absolute configuration: D/L and R/S designations

