DEMOVERSION «CHEMISTRY»

For tasks 1-3, use the following row of chemical elements.					
1)Be	2)H 3)F	4)Li	5)Si		
	1.Determine from the elements indicated above which atomshave one electron missing for completion of electronic shell.				
Answer:	Answer:				
2. Select three elements that are in the Periodic Table are in the same period. Arrange the selected chemical elements in increasing order of their atomic radius.					
Answer:					
3. Select tw	o compounds	s from inc	dicated abovebetween which a hydrogen bond occurs.		
1) methane 2)silane 3) ethanol 4)phosphin 5) formic a	e				
Answer:					
	a correspond substance bel		ween the formula of the substance and the class / group to		
FORMULA	A OF SUBST	ANCE	CLASS or GROUP		
A) HMnO ₄ B) KHSiO ₂	4 3 2)non-salt-fo	ormingovi	1)acidicoxide		
C)CO		orgov	3) acidic salt 4)acid		
Answer:					
A B	С				

5. Two test tubes with a solution of chromium (III) chloride are given. A solution of a weak electrolyte X was added to one of them, and a solution of a strong electrolyte Y was added to the other. As a result, the formation of a precipitate was observed in each of the test tubes. From the proposed list, select substances X and Y that can enter into the described reactions.

1)hydrogen bromide 2)ammonia5) silver nitrate 3)hydrogen iodide Answer:
6.Establish a correspondence between the reagents and the product(s) of their interaction.
REAGENTSPRODUCT(S)
A) $CaO + SO_2 \rightarrow$ B) $CaO + SO_3 \rightarrow$ C) $CaSO_4 + H_2$ C) $CaO + H_2SO_3 \rightarrow$ 3) $CaSO_4 + H_2O$ D) $CaO + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow$ 4) $CaSO_3$ 5) $CaSO_3 + H_2$ 6) $CaSO_3 + H_2O$
Answer: A B C D
7. The following scheme for the transformation of substances is given $SO_3^X \rightarrow H_2SO_4^Y \rightarrow H_2S$ Determine which of these substances are substances X and Y.
1) H ₂ 2)H ₂ O ₂ 3)H ₂ O 4)ZnSO ₄ 5) K ₂ SO ₄
Answer:
X Y 8. Establish a correspondence between the name of the substance and the class / group to which this substance belongs.
NAME OF SUBSTANCE CLASS or GROUP
A)methyl benzoate1)alcohol B) ethylene glycol2)amino acid C)alanine 3)ester

4)nitro compound

Answer:

A B C
9. Select two substances that are homologues
1)benzene 2)styrene 3)toluene 4)glycerol 5)glycine
Answer:
10. Choose two substances that decolorize bromine water
1)propane 2)ethylene 3)divinyl 4)cyclopentane 5)isobutane
Answer:
11.From the proposed list, select two substances with which ethanol reacts
1)potassium 2)aluminum hydroxide 3)nitrogen 4)potassium bicarbonate 5)formic acid
Answer:
12. The following scheme for the transformation of substances is given
$Acetylene^X \rightarrow ethanal^Y \rightarrow ethanol$
Determine which of these substances are substances X and Y.

1) H₂ (cat) 2)H₂O₂ 3)H₂O(Hg²⁺) 4)KMnO₄(H⁺) 5) O₂ (cat)

Α	n	S	W	e	r	:

X	Y	

13.Establish a correspondence between the formula of salt and the products of electrolysis of its aqueous solution, which were released on inert electrodes

SUBSTANCE FORMULA

ELECTROLYSIS PRODUCTS

A) $Al(NO_3)_3$

1) metal and oxygen

B) $Hg(NO_3)_2$

2) hydrogen and oxygen

C) KCl

3) hydrogen and halogen

D) CsNO₃

- 4) metal and halogen
- 5) metal and nitric oxide (IV)

Answer:

A	В	С	D

- 14. For listed substances, determine the nature of the environment of their aqueous solutions having the same concentration (mol / l).
- 1) K_2SO_4
- 2) ZnCl₂
- 3) Na₂S
- 4) HClO₄

Write down the numbers of substances in ascending order of the pH value of their aqueous solutions.

Answer:____

15. Establish a correspondence between the external influence on the systemand a shift in chemical equilibrium in the system.

REACTION EQUATION

CHANGE OF EXTERNAL CONDITIONS

A) $N_{2(g)} + 3H_{2(g)} \leftrightarrow 2NH_{3(g)} + Q$

1) increase in temperature and hydrogen concentration

$F) H_2O_{(g)} + CH_4 \longleftrightarrow 3H_{2(g)} + CH_4 \longleftrightarrow 3H_2(g) + CH_4 \longleftrightarrow 3H_2(g) + CH_2(g) + C$	$O_{(g)}$ -Q	2)	decrease in temperature and hydrogen concentration
B) $H_{2(g)} + I_{2(TB)} \leftrightarrow 2HI_{(g)} -Q$		3)	increase in temperature and decrease in hydrogen concentration
$\Gamma) C_2H_{6(g)} \leftrightarrow C_2H_{4(g)} + H_{2(g)}$	g) -Q	4)	decrease in temperature and increase in hydrogen concentration
Answer:			
			added to 200 g of a solution with a mass
fraction of socium intrate of 1	2%. What is t	me ma	ass fraction of salt in the resulting solution?
Answer:	% (Write dow	n the	number to the nearest tenth.)
17.In accordance with the ther	mochemical	equati	on
$CH_{4(g)} + 2O_{2(g)} = CO_{2(g)} + 2H$ during the combustion of 56 l amount kJ			l conditions), heat is released in the
Answer:	_kJ (Write do	wn th	e integer number)
-	* *	-	tassium hydroxide, iron (III) sulfate, chromium ween which a redox reaction is possible in an
Specify the oxidizing agent			
Specify a reducing agent			
What is the oxidation product	in this reaction	on?	
How many electrons does the	oxidizing age	ent tak	e in a given reaction
	decreased by	21.9	a 15% sodium chloride solution were taken. g, the process was stopped. To the resulting opper (II) sulfate.
Indicateintheanswer:			
As a result of the electrolysis a cathode; at the anode		t subs	tances are formed (formulas) on the
The number of moles of forme	ed substances	, respe	ectively
Answer: Write down the n	umber to the	neare	st tenth.)
The mass of the resulting solution			
Answer: g (W	rite down the	integ	er number)

Mass fraction of sodium chloride in the resulting solution
Answer: % (Write down the number to the nearest hundredth)
20. When burning 2.55 g of organic matter, 3.36 liters of carbon dioxide (normal conditions) and 3.15 g of water were obtained. It is known that this compound does not enter into an esterification reaction and does not interact with metallic sodium. It can be obtained in one step from isopropanol
Indicateintheanswer:
A)The molar ratio of C: H: Oin compound
B) Name the compound
C) Specify the type of reaction by which this compound can be obtained.