Chemistry Exam estimation principles for applicants in 2024. Testing.

The variants of the examination test in chemistry are the same in structure, parallel in the arrangement of tasks: under the same serial number in all variants there is a task that checks the same knowledge.

Chemistry exam consists of two parts.

Part 1 consist of 15 tasks: 8 of them are tasks with multiple choice, 7 are tasks to establish correspondence between a series of questions and answers. The answer should be given as a sequence of digits. Each digit should be written in a separate cell without spaces and other symbols. Sequence of digits in the answer to be aligned with the sequence of proposed answers.

Tasks of Part 1 are estimated from 1 to 4 scores. The maximum total score for Part 1 is 41.

Part 2 contains 5 tasks with expanded answer and is estimated from 2 to 5 scores depending on number of answer elements, the completeness and correctness of the answer. The maximum total score for Part 2 is 19.

Answers Evaluation Criteria

Table

Part 1

| Verifiable knowledges | Amount | Maximum score |
|--|------------|---------------|
| | of answers | |
| 1. The structure of the electron shells of atoms of elements of the first four periods: s-, p- and d-elements. The electronic configuration of the atom. Ground and excited states of atoms. (Multiple choice) | 2 | 2 |
| 2. Laws of the chemical properties of elements and their connections to periods and groups. General characteristics of metals IA – IIIA groups in connection with their position in the Periodic table and structural features of their atoms. (Multiple choice)) | 3 | 3 |
| 3. Covalent chemical bond, its varieties and formation mechanisms. Characteristics of covalent bonding (polarity and bonding energy). Ion bond. Metal bond. Hydrogen bond. Substances of molecular and non-molecular structure. Type of crystal lattice. The dependence of the properties of substances on their | 2 | 2 |

| | T | |
|--|---|--------------|
| composition and structure (Multiple choice) | | |
| 4. Classification of inorganic | 3 | 3 |
| substances. Nomenclature of | | |
| inorganic substances (trivial and | | |
| international) | | |
| (Establishing of correspondence) | | |
| 5. Characteristic chemical properties | 2 | 2 |
| of bases and amphoteric hydroxides. | | |
| Characteristic chemical properties of | | |
| an acid. Characteristic chemical | | |
| properties of salts: medium, acidic, basic; complex (on the example of | | |
| aluminum and zinc | | |
| hydroxocompounds). Electrolytic | | |
| dissociation of electrolytes in aqueous | | |
| solutions. Strong and important | | |
| electrolytes. Ion exchange reactions. | | |
| (multiple choice) | | |
| 6 Chamatanistia abania 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6. Characteristic chemical properties of inorganic substances: simple | 4 | 4 |
| substances-metals: alkali, alkaline | | |
| earth, magnesium, aluminum, | | |
| transition metals (copper, zinc, | | |
| chromium, iron); - simple substances- | | |
| non-metals: hydrogen, halogens, | | |
| oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, phosphorus, | | |
| carbon, silicon; – oxides: basic, | | |
| amphoteric, acid; – bases and amphoteric hydroxides; – acids; – | | |
| salts: medium, acidic, basic; complex | | |
| (on the example of hydroxo | | |
| compounds of aluminum and zinc) | | |
| (Establishing of correspondence) | | |
| 7. The relationship of inorganic | 2 | 2 |
| substances | | |
| (multiple choice) | 2 | 2 |
| 8 Classification of organic substances. | 3 | 3 |
| Nomenclature of organic substances (trivial and international) | | |
| (Establishing of correspondence) | | |
| 9. The theory of the structure of | 2 | 2 |
| organic compounds: homology and | | - |
| isomerism. The mutual influence of | | |
| atoms in molecules. Types of bonds in | | |
| the molecules of organic substances. | | |
| Hybridization of carbon atomic | | |
| orbitals. Radical. Functional group | | |
| (Multiple choice) | | |
| 10. Characteristic chemical properties | 2 | 2 |
| of hydrocarbons: alkanes, | | |
| cycloalkanes, alkenes, dienes, | | |

| alkynes, aromatic hydrocarbons (benzene and homologues of benzene, styrene). The most important methods for obtaining hydrocarbons. Ionic (V.V. Markovnikov's rule) and radical reaction mechanisms in organic chemistry (Multiple choice) | | |
|--|--------|----|
| 11. The characteristic chemical properties of alcohols, phenol, aldehydes, carboxylic acids, esters. The most important methods for producing oxygen-containing organic compounds (Multiple choice) | 2 | 2 |
| 12. Interconversion of hydrocarbons, oxygen-containing and nitrogen-containing organic compounds (Establishing of correspondence) | 2 | 2 |
| 13. Electrolysis of melts and solutions (salts, alkalis, acids) (Establishing of correspondence) | 4 | 4 |
| 14. Hydrolysis of salts. The environment of aqueous solutions: acidic, neutral, alkaline (Establishing of correspondence) | 4 | 4 |
| 15. Reversible and irreversible chemical reactions. Chemical equilibrium. Displacement of balance under the influence of various factors (Establishing of correspondence) | 4 | 4 |
| Total | Part 1 | 41 |

Часть 2

| № and topic of question | Expected answer | Maximum score |
|--|------------------------------|---------------|
| 16. Calculations using the concept of | Mass fraction is calculated | 2 |
| "mass fraction of substances in | Sub total | 2 |
| solution" | Sub total | 2 |
| 17. Calculations by thermochemical equations | Amount of heat is calculated | 2 |
| equations | Sub total | 2 |
| 18. Redox reactions | Oxidizing agent is named | 1 |
| | Reducing agent is named | 1 |
| | Oxidation product is named | 2 |
| | The number of electrons is | 1 |
| | indicated | |
| | Sub total | 5 |
| 19. Calculations using the concepts | Reaction product is named | 1 |
| of "solubility", "mass fraction of a | The mass (number of moles) | 1 |
| substance in solution". Calculations | of the substance formed or | |
| of the mass (volume, amount of | reacted is calculated | |

| substance) of the reaction products, | Mass of solution is calculated | 2 |
|--|--------------------------------|----|
| if one of the substances is given in | Mass fraction is calculated | 1 |
| excess (has impurities). Calculations | Sub total | 5 |
| of the mass (volume, amount of | | |
| substance) of the reaction product, if | | |
| one of the substances is given as a | | |
| solution with a certain mass fraction | | |
| of the dissolved substance. | | |
| Calculations of the mass or volume | | |
| fraction of the yield of the reaction | | |
| product from the theoretically | | |
| possible. Calculations of the mass | | |
| fraction (mass) of a chemical | | |
| compound in a mixture | | |
| 20. Establishment of a molecular | The molar ratio is indicated | 3 |
| formula and the name of an organic | Organic substance is named | 1 |
| substance, determination of the type | Type of reaction is named | 1 |
| of chemical reaction involving this | Sub total | 5 |
| substance | | |
| Total | Part 2 | 19 |

The maximum primary score for the correct completion of all tasks of the examination work is 60. Based on the results of the completion of all tasks of the work, the level of knowledge of applicants is assessed on a 100-point scale.

The exam duration is 1,5 hour (90 minutes).