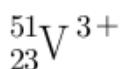
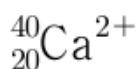




**Q1.** Yuqori harorat ostida mis(II) oksid va ammiak o'zaro ta'sirlashishi natijasida azot, mis va suv bug'lari quyidagi reaksiya asosida hosil bo'ladi:  $2\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + 3\text{CuO}(\text{q}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{Cu}(\text{q}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$   
17 g  $\text{NH}_3$  va 80 g  $\text{CuO}$  bo'lganda qaysi reagent limitirlovchi bo'ladi?

- A)  $\text{NH}_3$       B)  $\text{CuO}$       C)  $\text{N}_2$       D)  $\text{Cu}$

**Q2.** Quyidagi zarrachalarning neytronlar yig'indisi nechiga teng?



- A) 135      B) 194      C) 324      D) 329

**Q3.** Quyidagi atomlardan qay biri eng katta radiusga ega?

- A) As      B) Br      C) P      D) S

**Q4.** To'g'ri ishlayotgan avtomobil dvigatelida benzinning ikki asosiy yonish mahsuloti:

- A)  $\text{CO}$  va  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$       B)  $\text{CO}_2$  va  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$       C)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  va  $\text{NO}$       D)  $\text{CO}$  va  $\text{NO}$

**Q5.** Quyida keltirilgan oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyasida  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  da Mn ning va  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  da O ning oksidlanish darajasi o'zgarishi to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni tanlang.



- A)  $\text{Mn}^{+7}$  dan  $\text{Mn}^{+2}$  ga,  $\text{O}^{-2}$  dan  $\text{O}^0$  ga      B)  $\text{Mn}^{+7}$  dan  $\text{Mn}^{+4}$  ga,  $\text{O}^{2+}$  dan  $\text{O}^0$  ga  
C)  $\text{Mn}^{+7}$  dan  $\text{Mn}^{+2}$  ga,  $\text{O}^{-2}$  dan  $\text{O}_2^{-2}$  ga      D)  $\text{Mn}^{+7}$  dan  $\text{Mn}^{+4}$  ga,  $\text{O}^{-2}$  dan  $\text{O}^0$  ga

**Q6.** Quyida neytral I va II atomlari haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

atom	I	II
Protonlar soni		7
Neytronlar soni	7	a
Elektronlar soni	7	b
Massa		15

Quyidagi fikrlardan qay biri to'g'ri ekanligini aniqlang?

- A)  $a = 7$       B)  $b = 8$   
C) I ning atom raqami – 14.      D) I va II bir elementning izotoplari

**Q7.**  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  ning elektron konfiguratsiyasi qanday?

- A)  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^6$   
C)  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^4$       B)  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^0 3d^6$   
D)  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1 3d^5$

**Q8.** Ko'rsatilgan moddalardan qay biri suvda erimaydi, ammo  $\text{NaOH}$  ning suvli eritmasida eriydi?

- A)  $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$       B)  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$       C)  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$       D)  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$

**Q9.** Xlorid kislotaning ma'lum eritmasi massa bo'yicha 50 %  $\text{HCl}$  tutadi va ushbu eritmaning zichligi  $1,20 \text{ g/sm}^3$ . Ushbu eritmaning molyar konsentratsiyasi qancha?

- A) 16,4 M      B) 8,2 M      C) 32,8 M      D) 13,4 M

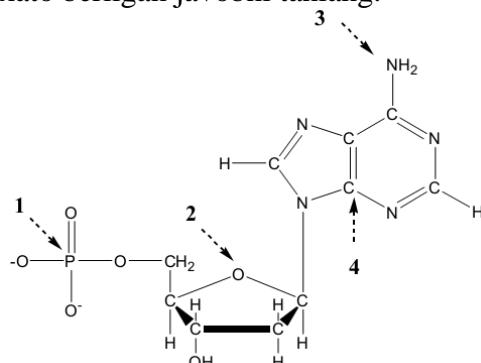
**Q10.** Qaysi birikma yashil rangli olov hosil qilib yonadi?

- A)  $\text{LiBr}$       B)  $\text{NaCl}$       C)  $\text{KNO}_3$       D)  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$



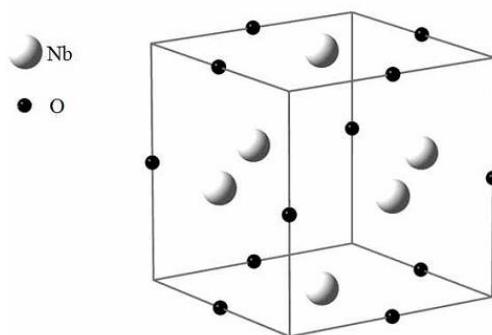


**Q11.** Quyida DNK strukturasi keltirilgan bo'lib, ushu strukturada tegishli atomlar strelka bilan ko'rsatilgan. Ko'rsatilgan atomlar gibrizatsiyasi xato berilgan javobni tanlang.



- A) P-sp<sup>3</sup>      B) O-sp<sup>3</sup>      C) N-sp<sup>2</sup>      D) C-sp<sup>2</sup>

**Q12.** Neobiy oksidi kristallari quyida keltirilgan kub elementar yachevkalaridan tarkib topgan. Quyidagi fikrlardan qay biri noto'g'ri?



- A) Elementar yacheyka 3 ta niobiy atomini tutadi  
B) Bitta kislород atomi 4 ta elementar yacheykada ishtirok etadi  
C) Niobiyning koordinatsion soni 4  
D) Niobiy oksidining kimyoviy formulası  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}$

**Q13.** Quyidagi moddalardan qay birining valent burchagi  $120^\circ$ ga teng?

- A)  $\text{CO}_2$       B)  $\text{PCl}_3$       C)  $\text{SCl}_2$       D)  $\text{BCl}_3$

**Q14.** Ohak( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) kislota ta'sir ettirilishi natijasida parchalanadi. 24,7 g ohakni to'liq parchalash uchun necha ml 11,5 mol/l li nitrat kislota ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ) kerak?

- A) 10,7 ml      B) 11,5 ml      C) 21,5 ml      D) 42,9 ml

**Q15.** Quyidagi moddalardan qay biri sakkiz valent elektron bilan o'ralmagan markaziy atom tutadi?

- A)  $\text{CCl}_4$       B)  $\text{NH}_3$       C)  $\text{NH}_4^+$       D)  $\text{BCl}_3$

**Q16.** 0,5000 g magnetit rudasi(ifloslangan  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ )ga ishlov berildi, natijada barcha temir atomlari temir(III) gidroksidi ko'rinishida cho'kmaga tushdi. Cho'kma qizdirildi va oqibatda 0,4980 g  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  ga aylandi.  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  ning ruda tarkibidagi massa ulushini toping.

- A) 69,0%      B) 96,3%      C) 99,6%      D) 35,0%





**Q17.** 25 ml 0,02 M li HCl eritmasiga 12,5 ml 0,1 M li NaOH eritmasi qo'shildi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmaning pH ini toping.

- A) 2,8                    B) 12,3                    C) 2,0                    D) 12,0

**Q18.** Bir xil haroratda, quyida keltirilgan mol nisbatlariga ega bo'lgan aralashmalar to'rtta bir xil hajmli idishga solingan. Agarda, har bir idishda aralashmalar massasi teng bo'lsa, qay idishda eng baland bosim bo'lishini ko'rsating.

- A) 50% He, 50% Ne            B) 50% He, 50% Ar            C) 70% Xe, 30% Ne            D) 90% Xe, 10% Kr

**Q19.** Barcha reaksiyalar oxirigacha boradi deb hisoblab, quyida keltirilgan na'munalarning qay birini qizdirilishi natijasida eng ko'p CO<sub>2</sub> ajralishini toping.

- A) BaCO<sub>3</sub> (1,0 g)            B) Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2,0 g)            C) Ce(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (3,0 g)            D) Fe<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> (2,0 g)

**Q20.** Quyidagi keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan foydalanib, A va B moddadan iborat birikmani kimyoviy formulasini aniqlang.

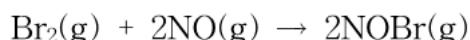
Atom	Elektron konfiguratsiyasi/ionlanish energiyasi(kJ/mol)
A	1s <sup>2</sup> 2s <sup>2</sup> 2p <sup>6</sup> 3s <sup>2</sup> 3p <sup>6</sup> 4s <sup>2</sup>
B	IE <sub>1</sub> = 1314, IE <sub>2</sub> = 3388, IE <sub>3</sub> = 5300, IE <sub>4</sub> = 7469 IE <sub>5</sub> = 10990, IE <sub>6</sub> = 13326, IE <sub>7</sub> = 71335, IE <sub>8</sub> = 84078

- A) AB                    B) AB<sub>2</sub>                    C) A<sub>2</sub>B                    D) A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>3</sub>

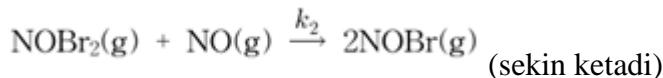
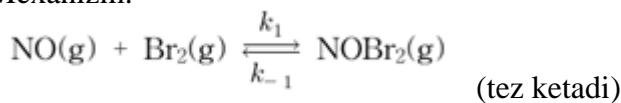
**Q21.** 1 molekula ozonning (O<sub>3</sub>) massasini aniqlang (grammda).

**Q22.** Uglerod allotroplaridan birining bitta molekulasi massasi  $1,2 \times 10^{-21}$  g ga teng. Ushbu allotrop molekulasi nechta uglerod atomi tutadi?

**Q23.** NOBr(g) hosil bo'lish mexanizmi sifatida quyidagi ikki bosqichli reaksiya keltirilgan.



Mexanizm:

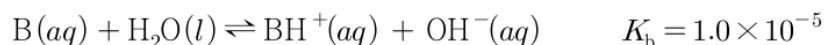


Limitirlovchi bosqichni toping (vaqt ni belgilovchi).





**Q24.** Kuchsiz B kislotaning suvli eritmasi uchun muvozanat reaksiya tenglamasi va dissatsiatsiyalanish kanstantasi keltirilgan( harorat 25°C):



Bufer eritmada B va BH<sup>+</sup> nisbati 0,1 bo'lganida, bufer eritmaning pH ini hisoblang(harorat 25°C)

**Q25.** 1 litr benzin(oktan, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub>) to'liq yonishi uchun necha gram kislород kerak(benzin zichligi 0,76 g/sm<sup>3</sup>)?

**Q26.** [OH<sup>-</sup>] = 0,200 M bo'lgan 250,0 ml eritma tayyorlash uchun necha gramm Sr(OH)<sub>2</sub> • 10 H<sub>2</sub>O kerak bo'ladi?

**Q27.** Havo tarkibida (hajmiy ulushda) 78% azot, 21% kislород va 1 % argon mavjudligi aniqlandi. Havoning n.sh. dagi zichligi(mg/sm<sup>3</sup>) qanday?

**Q28.** Zichligi 1,57 g/ml bo'lgan, tarkibida massa bo'yicha 75 % kislota saqlovchi 12,0 M li kislota eritmasi mavjud. Ushbu kislotaning kimyoviy formulasini aniqlang (ikki asosli).

**Q29.** 10,0 g troegerit minerali tarkibida nechta kislород atomi mavjud (UO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(AsO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>•12 H<sub>2</sub>O (M = 1304,0)?

**Q30.** 0,688 g marganes oksidi qizdirilgan holatda vodorod gazi bilan qaytarildi va natijada marganes metali hamda 0,235 g suv hosil bo'ldi. Oksid formulasini aniqlang.

