



**1-qism: Har bir topshiriq 0,9 balldan baholanadi**

- 1.** Yadro reaktorlarida uran-235 yoqilg‘isi neytronlar ta’sirida parchalanadi:  $^{235}\text{U} + \text{n} = ^{141}\text{Ba} + \text{X} + 3\text{n}$ . Ushbu yadro parchalanishida hosil bo‘ladigan X izotop tarkibidagi neytronlar sonini aniqlang.  
A) 92                    B) 56                    C) 36                    D) 20
- 2.** Quyidagi keltirilgan kvant sonlarining qaysi kombinatsiyasi bitta elektronga tegishli bo‘la olmaydi?  
A)  $n = 2, l = 1, m = 0$         B)  $n = 4, l = 2, m = -1$         C)  $n = 3, l = 1, m = +1$         D)  $n = 1, l = 0, m = -1$
- 3.** Elektron yuqoriroq orbitadan pastrog‘iga tushsa, energiya kvanti ... Nuqtalar o‘rnini to‘ldiring.  
A) yutiladi                    B) chiqariladi                    C) yutilmaydi ham, chiqarilmaydi ham    D) elektronga aylanadi
- 4.** 18,5 g so‘ndirilgan ohak olish uchun necha g ohaktosh kerak bo‘ladi?  
A) 25,0                    B) 33,0                    C) 14,0                    D) 13,7
- 5.**  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  dagi muz  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  dagi suyuq suv bilan muvozanatda turgan paytda bosimni oshirsak, nima sodir bo‘ladi?  
A) suyuq suv muzga aylanadi                    B) muz suyuq suvgaga aylanadi  
C) hech narsa o‘zgarmaydi                    D) bu holatda bosimni oshirishning imkoniy yo‘q
- 6.**  $\{ \text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 = 2\text{NH}_3 + \text{Q} \}$  reaksiyaning muvozanatini o‘ngga siljitim uchun bosim (1) va temperaturani (2) qanday o‘zgartirish (a – oshirish, b - kamaytirish) kerak? To‘g‘ri moslikni tanlang.  
A) 1-a, 2-a                    B) 1-a, 2-b                    C) 1-b, 2-a                    D) 1-b, 2-b
- 7.** Muz (1), osh tuzi (2), kremniy (3) va bronza (4) qattiq agregat holatdagi moddalar sanaladi. Ularning aynan shu agregat holatda saqlanishini ta’minlaydigan kimyoviy bog‘lanish turlarini aniqlang.  
(a) – kovalent bog‘lanish; (b) – ion bog‘lanish; (c) – metall bog‘lanish; (d) – vodorod bog‘lanish  
A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d                    B) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c                    C) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c                    D) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d
- 8.** Vodorod –  ${}^1\text{H}$ ,  ${}^2\text{H}$ ,  ${}^3\text{H}$ , jami 3 ta, xlor esa  ${}^{35}\text{Cl}$  va  ${}^{37}\text{Cl}$ , jami 2 ta izotopdan iborat ekanligini inobatga olib, izotop tarkibi bilan farq qiladigan jami necha xil  $\text{HCl}$  molekulalarini hosil qilish mumkinligini aytинг.  
A) 4                    B) 5                    C) 6                    D) 7
- 9.** Agar mis(II) sulfat eritmasi misli elektrodlar bilan elektroliz qilinsa, katoda mis to‘planadi. Anodda qanday jarayon amalga oshishini tushuntiring.  
A) kislород ajralib chiqadi                    B) mis(II) oksidi hosil bo‘ladi  
C) mis(II) gidroksidi hosil bo‘ladi                    D) elektrod tarkibidagi mis eritmaga  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ionlari ko‘rinishida o‘tadi
- 10.** Gaz fazasida kechadigan  $\text{X}_2 + 2\text{Y}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{XY}_2$  reaksiyaning tezligi reaksion idishdagi bosim 6 marta oshirilganda qanday o‘zgaradi?  
A) o‘zgarmaydi                    B) 6 marta ortadi                    C) 36 marta ortadi                    D) 216 marta ortadi





**2-qism: Har bir topshiriq 1,5 balldan baholanadi**

**11.** O'lchamlari  $4,0 \text{ m} \times 3,0 \text{ m} \times 2,5 \text{ m}$ , temperaturasi  $20^\circ\text{C}$  bo'lgan xonada  $0,5 \text{ litr}$  ( $\rho = 1,6 \text{ g/ml}$ ) noma'lum  $\text{X}$  ( $M = 80 \text{ g/mol}$ ) suyuqlik qoldirib ketilgan. Agar  $20^\circ\text{C}$  da  $\text{X}$  suyuqliknинг to'yigan bug' bosimi  $5 \text{ mm Hg}$  bo'lsa (suyuqlik ushbu temperaturada hosil qilishi mumkin bo'lgan bug'larning eng katta bosimi), muvozanat qaror topganda idishda qancha hajm  $\text{X}$  suyuqlik qoladi?

- A)  $89,5 \text{ ml}$       B)  $410,5 \text{ ml}$       C)  $455,3 \text{ ml}$       D)  $\text{X}$  ning hammasi bug'lanib ketadi

**12.** Mis sulfatning  $90^\circ\text{C}$  dagi to'yigan  $200 \text{ g}$  eritmasi  $30^\circ\text{C}$  gacha sovutilganda cho'kmaga tushadigan  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ning massasini hisoblang.  $S(90^\circ\text{C}) = 40$ ,  $S(30^\circ\text{C}) = 20$ . ( $S - 100 \text{ g}$  suvda necha g tuz erishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi)

- A)  $20 \text{ g}$       B)  $30 \text{ g}$       C)  $40 \text{ g}$       D)  $50 \text{ g}$

**13.** Suvda amalga oshuvchi  $\text{H}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{OH}^-$  reaksiyaning muvozanat konstantasi ( $K_w$ )  $25^\circ\text{C}$  da  $1,0 \cdot 10^{-14}$  ga,  $100^\circ\text{C}$  da esa  $5,5 \cdot 10^{-13}$  ga teng. Ushbu ma'lumotlarni inobatga olib, reaksiyaning issiqlik effekti (1) va  $100^\circ\text{C}$  dagi neytral suvning pH ko'rsatkichini (2) aniqlang.

- (a) – ekzotermik; (b) – endotermik; (c) –  $7,0$ ; (d) –  $6,1$

- A) 1-a, 2-c      B) 1-a, 2-d      C) 1-b, 2-c      D) 1-b, 2-d

**14.**  $0,050 \text{ M}$   $10,0 \text{ ml}$  sulfat kislota eritmasi  $0,025 \text{ M}$   $\text{NaOH}$  bilan fenolftalein ishtirokida titrlanyapti. Sarflangan titrantning hajmi  $35,0 \text{ ml}$  ga yetganida eritmaning rangi qanday bo'ladi?

- A) binafsha      B) rangsiz      C) sariq      D) olovrang

**15.**  $\text{FeSO}_4$  na'munasini kislotali sharoitda titrlash uchun  $0,1 \text{ N}$   $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  eritmasidan  $5,7 \text{ ml}$  sarflandi. Xuddi shuncha  $\text{FeSO}_4$  na'munasini kislotali sharoitda noma'lum konsentratsiyali  $\text{KMnO}_4$  eritmasi bilan titrlash uchun esa permanganat eritmasidan  $6,1 \text{ ml}$  sarflangan bo'lsa,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  eritmasining molar konsentratsiyasini aniqlang.

- A)  $0,467 \text{ M}$       B)  $0,093 \text{ M}$       C)  $0,019 \text{ M}$       D)  $0,004 \text{ M}$

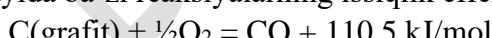
**16.**  $1,7\%$   $500 \text{ g}$  kumush nitrati eritmasi eritma massasi  $4,64 \text{ g}$  ga kamaygunicha elektroliz qilindi. Hosil bo'lgan eritmadiagi tuzning massa ulushini aniqlang.

- A)  $1,36\%$       B)  $0,77\%$       C)  $0,34\%$       D)  $0,17\%$

**17.**  $\{A + B \leftrightarrow C + D\}$  reaksiyada kimyoviy muvozanat qaror topganida muvozanat konstantasi ( $K$ ) quyidagicha aniqlansa:  $K = \frac{[C][D]}{[A][B]}$ , uni to'g'ri va teskari reaksiyalar tezlik konstantalari orqali ifodalashga urinib ko'ring.

- A)  $K = k_{\text{to}'g'ri}/k_{\text{teskari}}$       B)  $K = k_{\text{teskari}}/k_{\text{to}'g'ri}$       C)  $K = k_{\text{to}'g'ri} \cdot k_{\text{teskari}}$       D)  $K = k_{\text{to}'g'ri} - k_{\text{teskari}}$

**18.** Quyida ba'zi reaksiyalarning issiqlik effektlari keltirilgan:



Yuqorida ma'lumotlardan foydalab,  $\{\text{CO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 = \text{CO}_2\}$  reaksiyaning issiqlik effektini hisoblang.

- A)  $504,0 \text{ kJ/mol}$       B)  $283,0 \text{ kJ/mol}$       C)  $172,5 \text{ kJ/mol}$       D)  $141,5 \text{ kJ/mol}$

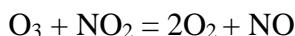
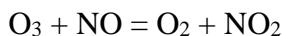
**19.** Propan va butandan iborat  $5,6 \text{ dm}^3$  (n.sh.da) aralashma to'iq yonishi natijasida  $654 \text{ kJ}$  issiqlik ajralib chiqdi. Propan va butanning yonish issiqligi mos ravishda  $2\ 220$  va  $2\ 877 \text{ kJ/mol}$  bo'lsa, dastlabki aralashmadagi butanning hajmiy ulushini (%) hisoblang.

- A)  $60,3$       B)  $39,7$       C)  $15,1$       D)  $84,9$





20. Ozon qatlaming yemirilishida quyidagi reaksiyalar ishtirok etishi mumkin:



Keltirilgan reaksiya tenglamalarini tahlil qilib, ozon qatlaming yemirilishini katalizlovchi moddalarni aniqlang.

A) O-atomlari

B) NO

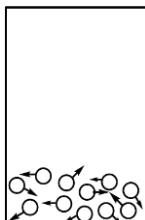
C) O<sub>2</sub>

D) O<sub>2</sub> va NO

**3-qism: Har bir topshiriq 2,6 balldan baholanadi**

21. Lorandit ( $ZAsS_x$ ) va Vrbait ( $Z_4Hg_3Sb_xAs_8S_{20}$ ) minerallarida Z elementning og'ir izotopi uchraydi va ularda ushbu izotopning massa ulushi mos ravishda 60,0% va 28,6%. Agar Z element izotopining atom massasi uning yadro zaryadidan 2,580 marta katta bo'lsa, Z elementni aniqlang.

22.



Chap tomonagi rasmida idish ichida dumaloq shakldagi molekulalar tasvirlangan. Ko'satkichlar molekulalarning harakat yo'nalishi va tezligini ifodalaydi.

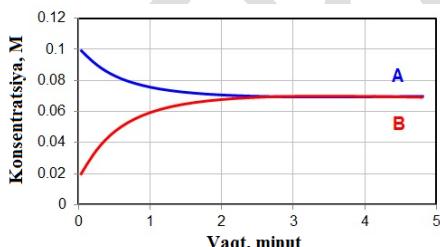
Rasmni tahlil qilib, unda moddaning qaysi agregat holati ifodalanganini yozing.

23. Tarkibida massa bo'yicha 6,67% vodorod saqlovchi binar tuz qizdirilsa, portlab ketadi va hech qanday qattiq qoldiq qolmaydi. Tuzning kimyoviy formulasini aniqlang.

24. 21% KOH eritmasini hosil qilish uchun 47 g K<sub>2</sub>O ni 7,9% KOH eritmasining qanday massasida (g) eritish kerak?

25.  $NO_3^- + xH^+ + ye^- = NH_4^+ + zH_2O$  yarim-reaksiyadagi x,y,z koeffisientlarni aniqlang. (Barcha koeffisientlar to'g'ri bo'lган taqdirdagina javob inobatga olinadi)

26.



Chap tomonagi rasmida  $A \rightarrow B$  reaksiya uchun moddalar konsentratsiyasining vaqt o'tishi bilan o'zgarish grafigi keltirilgan.

Grafikni tahlil qilib, qancha vaqt (minut) o'tganidan keyin kimyoviy muvozanat qaror topishini aniqlang.

27. 4,2% 100 g natriy gidrokarbonat eritmasi qilzdirildi. Reaksiya to'liq yakunlanganidan keyin eritmada tuzning massa ulushi necha foiz bo'ladi? Tajribada suvni bug'lanmaydi deb qarang.

28. 1,42 g P<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10</sub> suvda eritilganida kislotali eritma hosil bo'ldi. Uni to'liq neytrallash uchun 1,0 M NaOH eritmasidan 20,0 ml sarflangan bo'lsa, hosil bo'lган fosfor saqlovchi kislotaning kimyoviy formulasini aniqlang.

29.  $\{ \dots = I_2 + 2FeCl_2 + 2KCl \}$  reaksiya tenglamasining chap tomonidagi reagentlarni aniqlang va umumiyligi reaksiya tenglamasini yozing. (Javob faqat reaksiya tenglamasi to'liq yozilganidagina inobatga olinadi)





30. Tuproqni o‘g‘itlash uchun har  $1\text{ m}^2$  maydonga 11,2 g fosfor va 8,1 g azot ishlatalishi kerak bo‘lsa, ushbu maqsadda qo‘llaniadigan ammofos ( $\text{x}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot \text{yNH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ , bu yerda x va y – tuzlarning ammofosdagi mol ulushlari) tarkibini aniqlang. x va y qiymatlarini ko‘rsatsangiz kifoya.

18

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	H	He	Li	O	F	Ne																
	1.008		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1.008	4.003	3	16.00	19.00	20.18																
Li	6.94	Be	9.01	Mg	12	Na	22.99	24.31	Sc	21	Ti	22	V	23	Cr	24	Mn	25	Fe	26	Co	27	Ni	28	Cu	29	Zn	30	Ga	31	32	33	34	35	36					
K	39.10	Ca	40.08	Sc	44.96	Ti	47.87	50.94	Sc	52.00	V	50.94	Cr	52.00	Mn	54.94	Fe	55.85	Co	58.93	Ni	63.55	Cu	63.55	Zn	65.38	Ga	69.72	72.63	74.92	78.97	78.97	79.90	79.90	83.80					
Rb	85.47	Sr	87.62	Y	88.91	Zr	91.22	92.91	Y	95.95	Nb	92.91	Mo	95.95	Tc	-	Ru	102.9	Rh	104.4	Pd	106.4	Ag	107.9	Cd	112.4	In	114.8	Sn	118.7	Sb	121.8	Te	127.6	127.6	126.9	131.3			
Cs	132.9	Ba	137.3	Ba	56	Hf	72	73	Ta	74	W	75	Re	76	Os	77	Ir	78	Pt	79	Au	80	Hg	80	Tl	81	Pb	82	Bi	83	84	85	85	86	Rn	-	-			
Fr	-	Ra	89-103	Rf	88	Db	104	105	Db	106	Sg	107	Bh	108	Ds	109	Hs	110	Mt	111	Rs	112	Cn	113	Nh	114	Fl	115	Mc	116	Lv	117	Ts	118	Og	-	-	-	-	-

	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Ac	138.9	140.1	140.9	144.2	-	150.4	152.0	157.3	158.9	162.5	164.9	167.3	168.9	173.0	175.0
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	-
	232.0	231.0	238.0	-											

