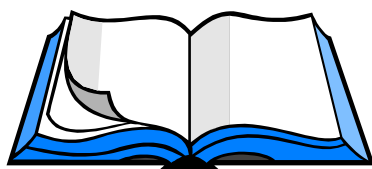


O`ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O`RTA MAXSUS TA`LIM VAZIRLIGI

YANGIOBOD QISHLOQ VA O`RMON XO`JALIGI KASB –HUNAR KOLLEJI

KIMYO

FANIDAN TEST SAVOLLARI



Yangiobod 2008 y.

**Muzrabot tumani Yangiobod qishloq va
o`rmon xo`jaligi kasb –hunar kolleji Kimyo
fani o`qituvchisi K.O`tayevning**

Kimyo fanidan test savollari ko`rsatmasiga

TAQRIZ

Mazkur ko`rsatma Akademik litsey va kasb –hunar kollejlari uchun mo`ljallangan o`quv dasturi asosida tuzilgan.

Ko`rsatmada umumiy kimyoning atom molekulyar ta`limot, kimyoviy reaksiyalar va tenglamalar anorganik birikmalarning eng muxim sinflari eritmalar mavzulariga, Anorganik kimyoning metallmaslar, metallar. qotishmalar, yonaki guruh metallari to`yinmagan uglevodorodlar kislorodi organik birikmalar, azotli organik birikmalar, uglevodorodlar mavzularida alohida e`tibor qaratilgan 200 ta test savollari keltirilgan. Ko`rsatmadan akademik litsey va kasb xunar kollejlari talabalari kimyodan bilimlarini tekshirishda qo`llanilishi maqsadga muvofiq bo`ladi va ayni paytda kollej va litsey o`qituvchilari nazoratlar olayotganda ushbu ko`rsatmadan foydalanishi mumkin.

Kimyo fanlar nomzodi dotsenti: *G.J. Muqimova*



Ushbu kimyo fanidan test savollari kollej talabalri uchun mo`ljallangan bo`lib, o`quv adabiyoti asosida tuzildi. Test savollari talabalarni kimyo faniga qiziqishini ortiradi va mustaqil izlanishga undaydi degan umiddaman.

Tuzuvchi: katta o`qituvchi

K.O`TAYEV.

Taqrizchi: Kimyo fanlari nomzodi, dotsent

G.J. MUQIMOVA.

Kimyo fanidan test savollari to`plami Termiz Davlat Universiteti kadrlar malakasini oshirish va qayta tayyorlash fakulteti, Yangiobod qishloq va o`rmon xo`jaligi kasb-hunar kolleji hamkorligida tayyorlangan bo`lib, mazkur ish fakultet ilmiy kengashida muxokama qilinib, nashr uchun tavsiya etilgan.

Termiz Davlat Universiteti anorganik va analitik kimyo kafedrasi mudiri, kimyo fanlari nomzodi, dotsent G.J.Muqimova, fakultet dekani, akademik B.O.Qodirov, mazkur kollej direktori M.X. Yodgorovlar qimmatli fikrlari bilan amaliy yordam ko`rsatdilar.

TEST SAVOLLARI. KIMYO

1. Atom molekulyar ta'limot asoschilarini ko'rsating.

- A) D.I. Mendeleev, A. Debereyner
- B) M.V. Lomonosov, J. Dalton.
- C) L. Meyer, J. Nyulends.
- D) K.M. Gulberg, A. Shankurtua.

2. Bir xil moddalar tarkibi va xossalari jixatdan farq qiladigan boshqa moddalarga aylanadigan va bunda atom yadrolarining tarkibi o'zgarmaydigan xodisalar qanday ataladi?

- A) Biologik xodisalar
- B) Fizikaviy xodisalar
- C) Kimyoviy xodisalar
- D) Tog'ri javob keltirilmagan.

3. Xavoda oksidlanish, yonish, metallarning oksidlanishi, temirning zanglashi

Bu qanday xodisa?

- A) Fizikaviy
- B) Kimyoviy
- C) Fizika -Kimyoviy
- D) Tabiiy

4. Molekulalar — bu.....

- A) Ko'pchilik moddalarning eng mayda zarrachalari bo'lib ularning tarkibi va kimyoviy xossalari berilgan moddalarniki kabi bo'ladi.
- B) Moddalarning kimyoviy jixatdan bo'linmaydigan eng kichik zarrachasidir
- C) Xarakatdagi zarracha
- D) Atomning muayyan turidir.

5. Atomlar — bu.....

- A) Moddalarning xossasini namoyon qiluvchi eng kichik zarrachasi
- B) Musbat va manfiy zaryadli zarracha
- C) Moddalarning kimyoviy jixatdan bo'linmaydigan zarrachasi.
- D) Xarakatdagi zarracha

6. Kimyoviy element so'zining ma'nosi nima?

- A) Musbat zaryadli zarra
- B) Suzib yuruvchi
- C) Bo'linmas zarra
- D) Tarkibiy qism

7. Oddiy moddalar qatorini ko'rsating

- A) Suv, xavo, temir
- B) Ko'mir, kislorod, azod
- C) Sulfat kislotasi, suv, grafit
- D) Quruq muz, suv, kislorod

8. Kimyoviy formulalar deb nimaga aytiladi?

- A) Moddaning eng kichik zarrachasiga
- B) Moddaning grafik tasviriga
- C) Moddaning agregat xolatiga
- D) Moddalar tarkibini kimyoviy belgilar bilan ifodalashiga.

9. Nisdiy atom massa deb nimaga aytiladi?

- A) Element atom massasining kislorod atom massasining $\frac{1}{16}$ qismiga nisbatan olingan massasi
- B) Element atom massasining uglerod atom massasining $\frac{1}{12}$ qismida nisbati elementning nisbiy atom massasi deyiladi
- C) Element atom massasining vodorod atom massasining $\frac{1}{2}$ qismida nisbati elementning nisbiy atom massasi deyiladi

D) A, B

10. Tarkibida $6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$ molekula atom yoki boshqa zarrachalar bo`lgan modda miqdori nima deb ataladi?

- A) Atom massa
- B) Molekulyar massa
- C) Mol
- D) Nisbiy atom massa

11. Element atomining valentligi deb nimaga aytiladi?

- A) Element atomlarining boshqa element larning muayyan sondagi atomlarini biriktirib olish xususiyati.
- B) Element atomlari tashqi pog`onasidagi erkin elementlar soni.
- C) Element atomlarining reaksiyaga kirishish xususiyati
- D) Element atomlarining juftlashmagan elektronlar soni

12. Moddalar massasining saqlanish qonunini ko`rsating

- A) Bir xil sharoitda turli gazlarning teng hajmlarida molekular soni bir xil bo`ladi
- B) Gaz holatdagi moddalarning molekulyar massasi uning vodorod bo`yicha zichligining 2 ga ko`paytirilganiga teng
- C) O`zgaras bosimda reaksiyaga kirishayotgan va hosil bo`layotgan gazlarning hajmlari o`zaro kichik butun sonlar nisbatida bo`ladi
- D) Kimyoviy reaksiya natijasida atomlar yoqolmaydi yo`qdan paydo ham bo`lmaydi balki ular qayta guruhlanadi. Atomlar soni reaksiyadan oldin ham keyin ham o`zgarasligi sababli ularning umumiy massasi ham o`zgarmaydi.

13. Modda tarkibi doimiylik qonuni to`g`ri ko`rsatilgan qatorini ko`rsating.

- A) Har qanday toza modda olinish usulidan qat'iy nazar, o`zgaras sifat va miqdor tarkibga ega bo`ladi.
- B) Bir xil sharoitda turli gazlarning teng xajmlarida molekular soni bir xil bo`ladi
- C) O`zgaras bosimda reaksiyaga kirishayotgan va hosil bo`layotgan gazlarning hajlari o`zaro kichik butun sonlar nisbatida bo`ladi
- D) Oddiy jismlarning xossalari, shuningdek element birikmalarining shakli va xossalari element atom og`irliklarining qiymatiga davriy bog`liqdir.

14. O`zgaras va o`zgaruvchan tarkibli birikmalar N.S.Kurnakovning taklifiga ko`ra qanday atalishi qabul qilingan?

- A) O`zgaras tarkibli birikmalar – Daltanoidlar
O`zgaruvchan tarkibli birikmalar – Bertoloidlar
- B) O`zgaras tarkibli birikmalar – Bertoloidlar
O`zgaruvchan tarkibli birikmalar – Daltonoidlar
- C) O`zgaras tarkibli birikmalar – Aktinoidlar
O`zgaruvchan tarkibli birikmalar – Lantanoidlar
- D) O`zgaras tarkibli birikmalar – Lantanoidlar

O`zgaruvchan tarkibli birikmalar – Aktinoidlar

15. A.Avagadro qonuni keltirilgan qatorni ko`rsating.

- A) O`zgarmas bosimda reaksiyaga kirishayotgan va hosil bo`layotgan gazlarning hajmlari o`zaro kichik butun sonlar kabi nisbatda bo`ladi.
B) Har qanday gazning 1 moli normal sharoitda 22,4 L hajmni egallaydi.
C) Bir xil sharoitda turli gazlarning teng hajmlarida molekular soni bir xil bo`ladi.
D) A, B

16. Gazlarning molyar hajmi deb nimaga aytiladi?

- A) Bir xil sharoitda tuli gazlarning teng hajmlarida molekulyar soni bir xil bo`ladi.
B) Normal sharoitda 1 mol gazning hajmi 22, 4 L bo`ladi
C) O`zgarmas bosimda reaksiyaga kirishayotgan va hosil bo`layotgan gazlarning hajmlari o`zaro kichik va butun sonlar kabi nisbatda bo`ladi
D) Har qanday toza modda olinish usulidan qat'iy nazar o`zgarmas sifat va miqdor tarkibga ega bo`ladi

17. Sulfat kislotaning H_2SO_4 molekulyar massasi qanchaga tengligini ko`rsating?

- A) 96 B) 64 C) 98 D) 94

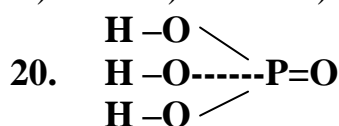
18. $H_2 + N_2 \rightarrow NH_3$

Ushbu kimyoviy reaksiyani tenglashtiring va koeffisientlar yig`indisi qanchaga tengligini ko`rsating

- A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7

19. 22, 4 L N azot normal sharoitda necha gram ekanligini ko`rsating

- A) 28 B) 14 C) 52 D) 14



**Ushbu struktura
formula orqali ifodalangan kislotani
ko`rsating**

- A) Sulfat
B) Karbonat
C) Nitrat
D) Ortofosfat

21. Kimyoviy reaksiyalarning kimyoviy belgi va formulalar vositasida shartli ravishda yozilishi qanday ataladi?

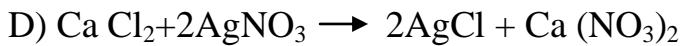
- A) Kimyoviy muvozanat
B) Kimyoviy kinetika
C) Kimyoviy tenglama
D) Galvonostegiya

22. Boshlang`ich va oxirgi moddalar sonining o`zgarishiga qarab reaksiyalar necha turga bo`linadi?

- A) Birikish, ajralish, o`rin olish, almashish, Qaytar va qaytmas reaksiyalar
B) Birikish, ajralish, o`rin olish, oksidlanish-qaytinish
C) Ekzotermik, endotermik Oksidlanish – qaytarilish.
D) Birikish, ajralish, o`rin olish va almashish reaksiyalari.

23. Birikish reaksiyasini ko`rsating.

- A) $4KClO_3 \rightarrow KCl + 3KClO_4 + O_2$
B) $2NaBr + Cl_2 \rightarrow Br_2 + 2NaCl$
C) $H_2 + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2HCl$



24. $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{AgCl} + \text{HNO}_3$ Yuqorida ko`rsatilgan kimyoviy reaksiya qaysi kimyoviy reaksiya turiga ta`luqli?

- A) Ajralish
- B) Birikish
- C) Almashinish
- D) O`rin olish

25. Reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalarning to`liq reaksiya mahsulotiga aylanishi yoki aylanmasligiga qarab kimyoviy reaksiyalar qanday turlarga bo`linadi?

- A) Ekzotermik endotermik.
- B) Qaytar va qaytmas
- C) Birikish va ajraliash
- D) Oksidlanish- qaytarilish.

26. Oksidlar deb nimaga aytiladi?

- A) Biri kislorod bo`lgan ikki elementdan tarkib topgan moddalar
- B) Biri kislorod ikkinchisi metal atomlaridan iborat moddalar.
- C) Biri kislorod ikkinchisi metallmas atomlardan iborat moddalar.
- D) Biri metal ikkinchisi metallmas atomlardan iborat moddalar.

27. Faqat oksidlar ko`rsatilgan qatorni ko`rsating.

- A) H_2S , H_2SO_4 , HNO_3 , H_2CO_3
- B) H_2O , SO_3 , P_2O_5 , N_2O_5
- C) H_2S , Fe_2O_3 , P_2O_3 , Na_2O
- D) NaH , CaO , HCl , NaCl

28. Indifferent oksidlarni ko`rsating.

- A) Al_2O_3 , SO_2 , Fe_2O_3
- B) Na_2O , K_2O , CuO
- C) CO , NO , N_2O , SiO
- D) CO_2 , NO_2 , P_2O_5

29. Ishqorlar qatorini ko`rsating.

- A) NaOH , KOH , $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$
- B) $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{Cs}(\text{OH})_2$, RbOH
- C) $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$, $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$, NaOH
- D) KOH , $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$

30. Tuzlar deb ——— aytiladi.

- A) tarkibida vodorod kationi va kislorod anionidan iborat birikmalarga.
- B) tarkibi metal ionlari va kislota qoldig`idan iborat bo`lgan murakkab birikmalarga.
- C) tarkibi, biri kislorod bo`lgan ikki elementdan iborat birikmalarga
- D) tarkibida H^+ kationi tutgan moddalarga

31. Tarkibidagi vodorod ionini metall ionlar bilan almashtirib tuz hosil qiladigan murakkab birikmalar qanday ataladi?

- A) Ishqorlar
- B) Tuzlar
- C) Asoslar
- D) Kislotalar

32. Kislotalar qanday turlarga ajratiladi?

- A) Kislorodli, kislorodsiz
- B) Vodorodli, vodorodsiz.

C) Meta, -para, -orto-

D) Kuchli va kuchsiz

33. Kislrodli kislotalar keltirilgan qatorni ko`rsating

A) HCL, HBr, HJ, H₂S

B) H₂ SO₄, HNO₃, H₃PO₄, H₂CO₃

C) HF, H₂S, H₂SiO₃, H₃BO₃

D) H₃AsO₄, HBr, HNO₃, H₂SO₃

34. Tuz hosil qiluvchi metall kationi va kislota qoldig`i xususiyatiga qarab tuzlar necha xil turga bo`linadi?

A) Normal, nordon

B) Asosli, qo`shaloq

C) Asosli, qo`shaloq, kompleksli

D) Normal, nordon, asosli, qo`shaloq, kompleksli

35. Normal (o`rta) tuzlar qatorini ko`rsating

A) KAl (SO₄)₂, Mg (OH) NO₃, Ca (HCO₄)₂

B) KHSO₄, Ca (HSO₄)₂, Fe SO₄, AlCl₃

C) KNO₃, K₂SO₄, NaNO₃, NaCl

D) [Cu (NH₃)₄] SO₄, Ku [Fe (CN)₆] Na [AL (OH)₄]

36.  Ko`rsatilgan tuzilish formulasi qaysi tuzning struktura formulasi hisoblanadi.

A) Kaliy sulfat

B) Kalsiy sulfat

C) Kaliy gidrosulfat

D) Kaliy gidrokso sulfat

37. Oddiy jismlarning xossalari shuningdek, elementlar birikmalarining shakli va xossalari atom og`irliklarining qiymatiga davriy bog`liqdir.

Bu qonun qanday ataladi va kim tomonidan yaratilgan?

A) "Moddalar massasining saqlanish qonuni" M.V.Lomonosov.

B) "Davriylik qonuni" D.A. Mendeleev.

C) "Massalar ta`siri qonuni" P. Vaage.

D) "Avagadro qonuni" A.Avagadro.

38. Davriy sistema birinchi marta kim tomonidan, qachon kashf etildi va hozirgi kunda qancha varianti mavjud?

A) D.A. Mendeleev 1869 yil 1 mart 500 dan ortiq

B) A. Debereyner 1850 yil 600 dan ortiq

C) L.Meyer 1870 yil 450 dan ortiq

D) J. Nyulends 1865 yil 400 dan ortiq

39. Davriy sistema necha davr, guruh va qatordan iborat? Hozirgi kunda qancha element sistemadan joy olgan?

A) VIII davr, VIII guruh, 10 qator 110 ta

B) VII davr, VIII guruh, 10 qator 105 ta

C) VIII davr, VII guruh, 10 qator 109 ta

D) VII davr, VIII guruh, 10 qator 111 ta

40. Atom tuzilishining yadro modeli kim tomonidan qachon kashf etilgan?

A) Mendeleev D.I. 1869 yil

B) Lomonosov M.V. 1861 yil

- C) Rezerford O.E. 1911 yil
D) Meyer L 1875 yil

41. Izotoplar deb nimaga aytiladi?

- A) Bitta elementning yadro zaryadi bir xil lekin massa sonlari turlicha bo`lgan atomlar turi
B) Bitta elementning yadro zaryadi va massa sonlari bir xil bo`lgan atomlar turi
C) Bitta elementning yadro zaryadi xar –xil ammo massa sonlari bir xil bo`lgan atomlar turi
D) Bitta elementning yadro zaryadi va massa sonlari xar xil bo`lgan atomlar turi

42. $1 S^2 2S^2 2P^6 3S^2 3P^6 3d^1 4S^2$ Yuqoridagi konfiguratsiyaga ega bo`lgan elementni ko`rsating.

- A) Zn B) Ca C) K D) Sc

43. Rux atomining elektron konfiguratsiyasini ko`rsating.

- A) $1 S^2 2S^2 2 P^6 3S^2 3P^6 4S^1$
B) $1 S^2 2S^2 2 P^6 3S^2 3P^6 4S^2$
C) $1 S^2 2S^2 2 P^6 3S^2 3P^6 3d^{10} 4S^2$
D) $1 S^2 2S^2 2 P^6 3S^2 3P^6 3d^1 4S^2$

44. Kimyoviy bog`lanishlarning asosiy turlarini ko`rsating.

- A) Kovalent, ionli, metall, vodorod
B) Kovalent, ionli, metall
C) Qutbli, qutbsiz, donor-akseptor
D) Vodorod, metall, kovalent

45. Elektron juiftlar tufayli vujudga keladigan kimyoviy bog`lanish qanday ataladi?

- A) Ionli B) Metall C) Kovalent D) Vodorod

46. Elektromanfiylik deb nimaga aytiladi?

- A) Kimyoviy elementn atomi o`zining sirtqi qavatini tugallash uchun boshqa atomlarga elektron berish xossasi
B) Kimyoviy elementn atomi o`zining sirtqi qavatini tugallash uchun boshqa atomlardan elektron tortib olish xossasi
C) Ikki atomning o`zaro birikib molekula hosil qilishi.
D) Atomlar tashqi pog`onasidagi eng bo`sh bog`langan elektronni berib musbat zaryadli kationga aylanishi.

47. Elektro manfiyliklari bir-biridan keskin farq qiluvchi atomlar o`zaro ta`sirlashishidan kelib chiqadigan bog`lanish qanday ataladi?

- A) Metall bog`lanish
B) Ionli bog`lanish
C) Kovalent bog`lanish
D) Vodorod bog`lanish.

48. Zarrachalar fazoda joylashishi va zarrachalar o`zaro ta`sir turiga qarab kristall panjaralar necha xil bo`ladi?

- A) Molekulyar, atomli, ionli, metall
B) Kovalent, vodorod, metall, ionli
C) Qutbsiz, qutbli, ionli, metall
D) Atomli, metall, kovalent, ionli.

49. Kimyoviy reaksiya tezligiga ta`sir etuvchi omillarni ko`rsating.

- A) Modda tabiati, konsentratsiya, temperatura, bosim.
B) Modda tabiati, konsentratsiya, temperatura, bosim, katalizator, maydalanganlik darajasi, radioaktiv nur.

- C) Modda tabiati, moyilligi, agregat xolati, katalizator.
- D) Kristall panjara energiyasi, konsentratsiya, bosim, temperatura.

50. Massalar ta`siri qonuni qaysi olimlar tomonidan nechanchi yilda kashf etilgan?

- A) M.V. Lomonosov, J. Dal`ton 1876 y.
- B) D.I. Mendeleev. L.Meyer 1865 y.
- C) K.M. Guldberg, P. Vaage 1867 y.
- D) Nilson, Vinkler 1886 y.

51. Harorat xar 10^0 C ga ko`tarilganda ko`pchilik reaksiyalar tezligi 2-4 marotaba ortadi. Bu qoida qaysi olim tomonidan yaratilgan?

- A) Vinkler
- B) Nilson
- C) L.Meyer
- D) Vant-Goff

52. Reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalarni aktiv zarrachalarga aylantirish uchun ularga berilishi lozim bo`lgan energiyaga qanday ataladi?

- A) Bog`lanish energiyasi
- B) Aktivlanish energiyasi
- C) Ionlanish energiyasi.
- D) Kristall panjara energiyasi.

53. Biror kimyoviy reaksiyada ishtirok etib uning tezligini o`zgartiruvchi o`zi esa reaksiya oxirida kimyoviy jixatdan o`zgarmay qoluvchi moddalar nima deyiladi?

- A) Ingibitorlar
- B) Katalizatorlar
- C) Fermentlar
- D) B, C.

54. Qanday xollarda kimyoviy reaksiyalar qaytmas bo`ladi?

- A) Reaksiya mashulotlari reaksiya doirasidan cho`kma, gaz xolda chiqib ketsa.
- B) Kam ionlanadigan modda suv xosil bo`lsa
- C) reaksiya davomida katta miqdorda energiya ajralsa.
- D) A, B, C.

55. Bir vaqtning o`zida teskari ikki yo`nalishda boradigan reaksiyalar qanday reaksiyalar turiga taalluqli bo`ladi?

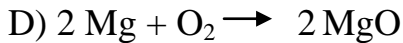
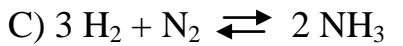
- A) Qaytar
- B) Qaytmas
- C) Ajralish
- D) Birikish.

56. Kimyoviy muvozanat holatida turgan sistemada tashqi sharoitlardan biri (konsentratsiya, temperatura, bosim) o`zgartirilsa muvozanat qaysi tomonga siljiydi?

- A) Muvozanat o`zgarmaydi.
- B) Tashqi ta`sir kamayuvchi tomonga
- C) Muvozanat chapga siljiydi.
- D) Muvozanat o`nga siljiydi.

57. Quyidagi reaksiyalar orasidan qaytar reaksiyani ko`rsating.

- A) $K_2CO_3 + 2HCl \rightarrow 2KCl + CO_2 \uparrow + H_2O$
- B) $CaCl_2 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow CaSO_4 \downarrow + 2HCl$



58. Faza zarrachalarining kattaligiga ko'ra dispers sistemalar necha turga bo'linadi?

A) Chin, kolloid, Dag'al

B) Chin, liofil, liofob

C) Kolloid, zoll, gell

D) Liofil, liofob, zoll, gell.

59. Uchbu xususiyatlardan qaysi biri kolloid dispers sistemalariga ta'luqli?

1. Faza zarrachalari o'lchami 1 nmdan 100 n m gacha

2. Tiniq, tovlanuvchan.

3. Faza zarrachalari o'lchami 100 nmdan katta

4. Filtr qog'ozdan o'tadi.

5. Filtr qog'ozdan o'tmaydi.

6. Nisbatan barqaror

7. Beqaror.

8. Yorug'lik nuri o'tganda Tindal konusi xosil qiladi.

A) 3.5. 7.8

B) 1.2.4.8

C) 2.4.5.6

D) 5.6.7.8

60. Elektrolitlar deb nimaga aytiladi?

A) Eritmalari yoki suyuqlanmalari ionlarga ajralmaydigan va elektr tokini o'tkazmaydigan moddalar.

B) Eritmalari yoki suyuqlanmalari ionlarga ajraladigan va elektr tokini o'tkazadigan moddalar.

C) Elektr tokini qisman o'tkazadigan moddalar.

D) Faqat qizdirilgan xolatda elektr tokini o'tkazadigan moddalar.

61. Elektrolitik dissosilanish nazariyasi asoschisini ko'rsating?

A) Ya.X Vant – Goff

B) P. Vaage

C) S.Arrenius

D) J. Nyulends.

62. Elektrolitik dissosilanish deb nimaga aytiladi?

A) Elektrolitlarning suvda eriganda ionlarga ajralishi

B) Ionlarning birikib molekula hosil qilish jarayoni.

C) Elektr toki ta'sirida ionlarning ma'lum bir yo'nalishda harakatlanishi.

D) Ionlarning o'zaro birikib makromolekula hosil qilish.

63. Bir bosqichda dissosilanadigan birikmalar qatironi ko'rsating.

A) H_2S , KOH , $\text{CH}_3 \text{COOH}$, $\text{NH}_4 \text{OH}$

B) $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, NaOH , KCl , $\text{H}_2 \text{SO}_4$

C) NaCl , KOH , $\text{CH}_3 \text{COOH}$, $\text{NH}_4 \text{OH}$,

D) $\text{H}_2 \text{CO}_3$, HCl , $\text{Na}_2 \text{SO}_4$, $\text{KH}_2 \text{PO}_4$

64. Suvning H_2O dissosilanishi to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan qatorni ko'rsating.

A) $2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2$

B) $\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+ + \text{OH}^-$

C) $\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2 + \text{O}$

D) Suv molekulasi dissosulanmaydi

65. Oksidlanish-qartarilish reaksiyalari to`g`ri ifodalangan qatorni ko`rsating.

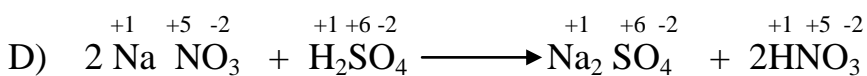
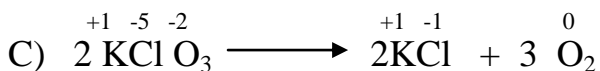
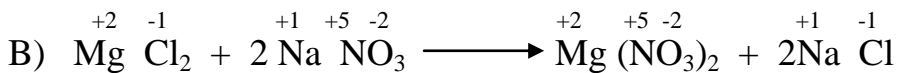
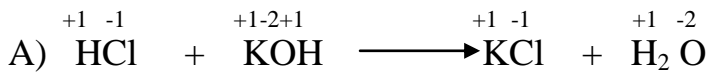
A) Reaksiyaga kirishayotgan molekular tarkibidagi atomlarning oksidlanish darajasi o`zgarish bilan boradigan reaksiyalar

B) Reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalar tarkibidagi atomlarning oksidlanish darajasi o`zgarishi bilan boradigan reaksiyalar

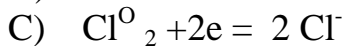
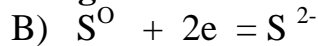
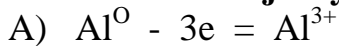
C) Bir vaqtning o`zida qarama-qarshi ikki yo`nalishda boradigan reaksiyalar.

D) Faqat bir yo`nalishda boradigan reaksiyalar

66. Oksidlanishi qaytarilish reaksiyalarini ko`rsating



67. Oksidlanish jarayonini aks ettiruvchi tenglamani ko`rsating.



68. Nitrat kislotasida HNO₃ azotning oksidlanish darajasi nechaga teng?

A) +4 B) +3 C) +6 D) +5

69. Elektrolitlar deb nimaga aytiladi?

A) Kimyoviy reaksiyaga kirishyotgan moddalar tarkibidagi atomlar oksidlanish darajasi o`zgarishi bilan boradigan reaksiyalar.

B) Atom yoki ionning elektron biriktirib olish jarayoni

C) Elektrolitlarning suyuqlanmasi yoki eritmasi orqali elektr toki o`tganida elektrodga sodir bo`ladigan oksidlanish –qaytarilishi jarayoni

D) Atom yoki ionning elektron berish jarayoni

70. Korroziyadan himoya qilish va chiroyli tashqi ko`rinishga ega bo`lish maqsadida metall yuzasini elektroliz yoli bilan qoplash qanday ataladi?

A) Galvonoplastika

B) Galvonostegiya

C) Steriostegiya

D) Sterioplastika

71. Barcha kimyoviy elementlar ikkita katta guruhga ajratiladi. Ularni ko`rsating.

A) Metallar, metallmaslar

B) Aktinoidlar, lantanoidlar

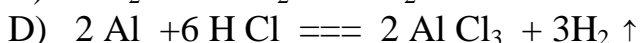
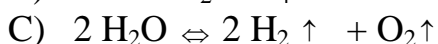
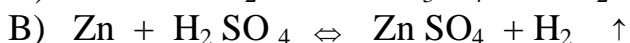
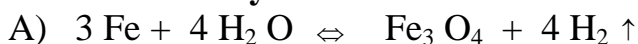
C) Oksidlar va Asoslar

D) S-elementlar, p- elementlar.

72. Kimyoviy elementlarning qancha qismini tipik metallmaslar tashkil qiladi?

A) 18 B) 32 C) 22 D) 8

73. Laboratoriya sharoitida vodorod asosan qaysi usulda olinadi?



74. Qakldiroq gaz tarkibini ko`rsating

- A) 2 hajm H₂, 1 hajm O₂
- B) 1 hajm H₂, 1 hajm O₂
- C) 2 hajm H₂, 2 hajm O₂
- D) 1 hajm H₂, 2 hajm O₂

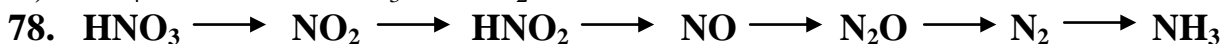
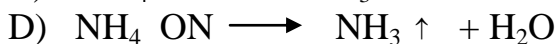
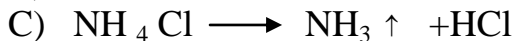
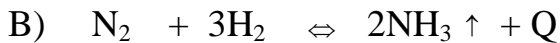
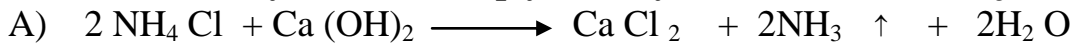
75. Hajm jihatidan azot havo tarkibida qancha miqdorni tashkil qiladi?

- A) 23 %
- B) 66 %
- C) 78 %
- D) 32 %

76. "Kuldiruvchi gaz" nomi bilan mashhur bo`lgan azot oksidini ko`rsating.

- A) NO
- B) N₂O
- C) N₂O₄
- D) N₂O₅

77. Laboratoriya sharoitida qaysi usul yordamida ammiak ajratib olinadi?

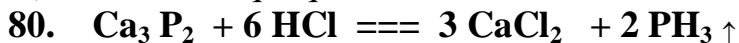


Ushbu qatorda azotning oksidlanish darajasi qanday o`zgaradi.

- A) +4, +5, +2, +1, +3, 0, -3
- B) +5, +4, +3, +2, +1, 0, -3
- C) +1, +3, +4, +2, +5, 0, +3
- D) +3, +2, +1, 0, -2, -3, -4

79. Fosforning allotropik shakl o`zgarishlari ko`rsatilgan qatorni ko`rsating

- A) Oq, qizil, qora
- B) Oq, sariq, qizil
- C) Qora, qizil, ko`k
- D) Ko`k, sariq, qizil



Ushbu reaksiya natijasida hosil bo`lgan gazsimon modda qanday ataladi?

- A) Fosfid,
- B) Difosfin,
- C) Fosforit
- D) Fosfin.

81. Metafosfat, pirofosfat, va ortofosfat kislotalar formulasi to`g`ri ko`rsatilgan qatorni ko`rsating.

- A) H₄P₂O₇, H₃PO₄, HPO₃
- B) H₃PO₄, H₄P₃O₇, HPO₃
- C) HPO₃, H₄P₂O₇, H₃PO₄
- D) HPO₃, HPO₃, H₃PO₄

82. Faqat fosfat kislota tuzlari ko`rsatilgan qatorni ko`rsating.

- A) KCl, CaHPO₄, NH₄H₂PO₄, K₃PO₄
- B) (NH₄)₂SO₄, Ca(PO₄)₂, K₂SO₄, CaSO₄
- C) Ca(H₂PO₄)₂, MgSO₄, K₂CO₃, K₂HPO₄
- D) K₃PO₄, (NH₄)₃PO₄, K₂HPO₄, NH₄H₂PO₄

83. Kislorod qaysi olimlar tomonidan ajratib olingan.

- A) K. Sheyele, J. Pristili, A.Lavuaz`e
- B) S. Arrenius, L. Meyer, A. Kekule
- C) M.V. Lomonosov, J.Dalton, M. Bertlo
- D) V.V. Marrkovnikov, A.G. Kucherov, A.M. Butlerov

84. Kislorod laboratoriya sharoitida qanday usul yordamida ajratib olinadi?

- A) $2 \text{KClO}_3 \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{KCl} + 3\text{O}_2 \uparrow$
- B) $2 \text{KMnO}_4 \rightleftharpoons \text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{MnO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \uparrow$



D) A, B

85. Kislород gruppachasi elementlari ko`rsatilgan qatorni ko`rsating.

A) O, P, Se, Te, Po

B) O, S, Se, Te, Po

C) O, N, S, Se, Te

D) O, Cl, Dr, J, As,

86. H_2SO_3 , H_2SO_4 -Ushbu kislotalarni nomlang.

A) Sulfit, Sulfat kislotalar.

B) Sulfid, Sulfat kislotalar

C) Bisulfid, sulfat kislotalar

D) Sulfit, sulfid kislotalar

87. Galogenlar guruxi elementlari keltirilgan qatorni ko`rsating.

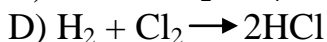
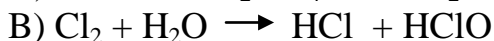
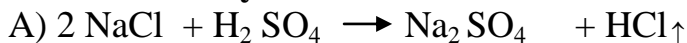
A) He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn

B) N, P, As, Sb, Bi

C) F, Cl, Br, I, At.

D) O, S, Se, Te, Po.

88. Laboratoriya shartitida HCl vodorod xloridni qaysi usul yordamida olinadi.



89. Davriy jadvaldagi elementlarning qanchasini metallar tashkil qiladi?

A) 109

B) 83

C) 111

D) 22

90. Yer qobig`ida eng ko`p tarqalgan metallar ko`rsating.

A) Al, Fe, Ca, Na, K, Mg, Ti.

B) Fe, Al, Ti, Ca, Na, K, Mg.

C) Na, K, Ca, Fe, Al, Mg, Ti.

D) Au, Ag, Cu, Fe, Al, Pb

91. $3\overset{+4}{\text{Mn}}\text{O}_2 + 4\overset{0}{\text{Al}} \rightarrow 2\overset{+3}{\text{Al}}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\overset{0}{\text{Mn}}$ Ushbu kimyoviy reaksiyada marganes Mn qaysi usul yordamida ajratib olingan?

A) Metallarni ularning oksidlaridan uglerod (II) oksidi bilan qaytarish.

B) Sulfidlarni kuydirib so`ngra hosil qilingan oksidlarni qaytarish

C) Metallarni ularning oksidlaridan nisbatan aktiv metallar bilan qaytarish.

D) Suyuqlanmalarini elektroliz qilish.

92. Metallarning umumiy fizik xossalarini to`g`ri ko`rsating.

1. Barcha metallar metall yaltirog`iga ega.

2. Elektr va issiqlikni yaxshi o`tkazadi

3. Barcha metallar yumshoq

4. Metallar plastik bo`lib yaxshi bog`lanadi.

5. Barcha metallar oson suyuqlanadi.

A) 1.3.5

B) 2.3.4

C) 3.4.5

D) 1.2.4

93. Dyuralumin qotishmasi tarkibi to`g`ri keltirilgan qatorni ko`rsating.

A) Ag-95%, Fe4%, Mn 0.5%, K 0.5%

B) Al-95%, Cu4%, Mn 0.5%, Mg 0.5%

C) Pb95%, Cu 4%, Mn 0.5%, Mg 0.5%

D) Fe 95%, Cu 4%, Ag 0.5%, Al 0,5%

94. Ko`rroziya — bu

A) Metallar va ular qotishmalarining tashqi muhit ta`sirida kimyoviy va elektrokimyoviy yemirilishidir.

B) Metallarning tevarak atrofdagi muxitda oksidlanib elektr toki xosil qilmay yemirilishidir.

C) Metallarning elektrolit muxitda elektr toki xosil qilib emirilishidir.

D) Metall atomlarining tashqi pog`onasidagi elektronlarni metallmas atomlariga berishidir.

95. Korroziyadan muhofaza qilishning qaysi usulida, korroziyalanishni sekinlantirish maqsadida elektrtolitlarga ingibitorlar qo`shiladi?

A) Metallarning sirt qoplamlari

B) Antikorrozion xossaga ega bo`lgan qotishmalar yaratish

C) Protektorli va elektr ximoya

D) Muxit tarkibini o`zgartirish.

96. D.I. Mendeleev davriy sistemasi I guruxida joylashgan asosiy gurux elementlarini ko`rsating.

A) Na, K, Rb, Ca, Mg

B) Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr.

C) Li, Na, K, Cu, Rb, Ag, Cs.

D) H, Cu, Ag, Au, Fr

97. $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \dots$

Ushbu reaksiyada yana qanday modda xosil bo`ladi?

A) H_2O

B) NaOH

C) H_2O_2

D) NaH

98. RO turdagi oksid va $\text{R}(\text{OH})_2$ turdagi asoslarni xosil qiladigan elementlar qatorini ko`rsating.

A) Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr

B) Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra.

C) B, Al, Ga, In, Tl,

D) F, Cl, Br, I, As.

99. II gurux elementlaridan qaysi metal birikmalari alangani “g`ishtsimon-qizil” ranga bo`yaydi?

A) Mg

B) St

C) Ba

D) Ca

100. Oxaktosh kuydirib parchalanganda qanday moddalar xosil bo`ladi.

$\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \dots + \dots$

A) $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2, \text{CO}_2$

B) Ca O, H₂ CO₃

C) CaO, CO₂

D) Ca H₂, CO

101. Suvning qattiqligi suv tarkibidagi qaysi kationlar sababli kelib chiqadi?

A) K⁺ va Na⁺

B) Ca²⁺ va Mg²⁺

C) Fe²⁺ va Cu²⁺

D) Zn²⁺ va Al³⁺

102. III gruppaning bosh gruppachasini qaysi elementlar tashkil etadi?

A) B, Al, Ga, In, Tl

B) Be, Mg, Ca, Cs, Ba

C) Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr.

D) C, Si, Ge, Sn, Pb

103. Tabiatda sof xolda uchrab mineral sassolin hosil qiladigan yagona, mineral kislotani ko`rsating.

A) H₂ SO₄

B) HNO₃

C) H₃ BO₃

D) HCl

104. Quyidagi kimyoviy reaksiyani tenglashtiring va koeffisientlar sonining umumiy miqdorini aniqlang.



A) 12

B) 14

C) 16

D) 11

105. Metallar orasida tabiatda tarqalishi jixatdan birinchi o`rinda turadigan metallni ko`rsating.

A) Fe

B) Al

C) Cu

D) Ti.

106. Aluminiyga ishqorning suvdagi eritmasi ta`sir ettirilganda aluminiyning qanday birikmasi. Xosil bo`ladi?



A) Al (OH)₃

B) NaAlO₂

C) Na H₂ Al O₃

D) Na [Al (OH)₄ (H₂O)₂]

107. Xrom gruppachasini qaysi elementlar tashkil qiladi?

A) Cr, Mo, W

B) V, Nb, Ta, Db

C) Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni

D) Cr, V, Ti, Sc

108. Xromning qaysi birikmasi "Yashil kron" deb atalib, yelim bo`yoqlar va moy bo`yog`lar tayyorlashda keng ishlatiladi?

A) Cr O

B) Cr (OH)₂

C) CrO₃

D) Cr₂O

109. H₂Cr₂O₇ --- Ushbu xrom birikmasi qanday nomlanadi?

A) Xromat kislota

B) Bixromat kislota

C) Xromat anhidrid

D) Xromli temirtosh.

110. Fe, Co, Ni- ushbu VIII gruppaning yonaki gurux elementlari qanday oilani tashkil qiladi?

A) Fe

B) Co

C) Ni

D) Pt.

111. Qaysi temir birikmasi sulfat kislota H₂ SO₄ olish uchun boshlang`ich xom ashyo sifatida ishlatiladi?

A) Magnit temirtosh Fe₃O₄

B) Qizil temirtosh Fe₂ O₃

C) Qo`ng`ir temirtosh Fe₂O₃

D) Oltingugurt kolchedani (pirit) FeS₂

112. Temirning eng muxim qotishmasi cho`yan va po`lat tarkibida uglerod miqdori qanchani tashkil qiladi?

A) Cho`yan - 0.12%, po`lat -1.7 % dan ortiq.

B) Cho`yan – 1.7 % dan ortiq, po`lat – 0.1 – 2%

C) Cho`yan – 11% po`lat -4 %

D) Cho`yan – 4 % po`lat -11%

113. Faqat uglerod guruxi elementlaridan iborat qatorni ko`rsating.

A) C, Si, V, Ge, Sn.

B) C, Si, Ge, Sn, Pb

C) C, Si, Cd, Sn, Hf

D) C, Si, Ti, Bi, Po.

114. Kremniy (IV) oksidi SiO₂ qaysi kislota ta`sirida eriydi?

A) HF

B) H₂ SO₄

C) HCl

D) H₂ CO₃

115. Organik kimyoning tuzilish nazariyasi kim tomonidan qachon yaratilgan?

A) N.D. Zelinskiy 1856 y

B) A. Kekule 1865 y

C) V.V. Markovnikov 1860

D) A. M. Butlerov 1861

116. Organik kimyoning tuzilish nazariyasining hozirgi zamon ta`rifini ko`rsating.

A) Murakkab zarrachaning kimyoviy tabiati uning tarkibiga, kimyoviy elektron va fazoviy tuzilishiga bog`liq.

B) Moddaning kimyoviy xossalari ular molekulasi tarkibiga va kimyoviy tuzilishiga bog`liq.

C) Murakkab zarrachaning kimyoviy tabiati uning tarkibini tashkil etuvchi moddiy zarralarning tabiatiga ularning miqdori va kimyoviy tuzilishi bilan belgilanadi.

D) B, C

117. Tarkibi va molekulyar massasi bir-xil lekin molekullarning tuzilishi turlicha bo'lgan moddalar qanday ataladi.

A) Radikallar

B) Gomologlar

C) Izomerlar

D) Monomerlar.

118. $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$

n- butan

$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH(CH}_3\text{)-CH}_3$

CH_3 izobutan

bu ikki moddalar o'zaro qanday

izomerlar hisoblanadi.

A) Tuzilish izomerlar

B) Fazoviy izomerlar

C) Funktsional gruppalar izomerlar

D) konformasion izomerlar.

119. Kimyoviy xossalari jixatdan o'xshash, tarkibi bir-biridan CH_2 gruppaga farq qiladigan birikmalar qanday ataladi.

A) Izomerlar

B) Gomologlar

C) Monomerlar

D) Radikallar.

120. $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_3 \rightarrow \text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2 \uparrow$ Ushbu kimyoviy reaksiya qaysi jarayonni ifodalaydi.

A) Birikish

B) Ajralish

C) O'rin olish

D) Almashinish.

121. Alkanlarda izomeriya hodisasi, Alkanlarning qaysi vakilidan boshlanadi?

A) CH_4 B) C_2H_6 C) C_3H_8 D) C_4H_{10}

122. $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$ umumiy formulasiga ega bo'lgan uglevodorodlar qanday ataladi?

A) To'yinmagan uglevodorodlar.

B) To'yingan uglevodorodlar.

C) Geterosiklik uglevodorodlar.

D) Karbosiklik uglevodorodlar.

123. $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ ushbu tuzilish formulasiga ega

bo'lgan uglevodorodni

nomlang

A) Metan

B) Etan

C) Propan

D) Butan

124. Laboratoriya sharoitida metan qaysi usul yordamida olinadi?

A) $\text{CO} + 3\text{H}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Ni}} \text{CH}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

B) $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 4\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{CH}_4 \uparrow$

C) $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{CH}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$

D) $\text{CS}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} + 8\text{Cu} \rightarrow \text{CH}_4 + 4\text{Cu}_2\text{S}$

125. C_2H_5 $\left[\text{Br} + 2\text{Na} + \text{Br} \right] -\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-C}_2\text{H}_5 + 2\text{Na Br}$

Ushbu reaksiya qanday nomlanadi?

- A) Kucherov reaksiyasi
- B) Vyurs reaksiyasi
- C) Markovnikov reaksiyasi
- D) Konovalov reaksiyasi

126. M.A.Konovalov reaksiyasini korsating.

- A) $\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{Cl}_2 \longrightarrow 4\text{HCl} + \text{C}$
- B) $\text{R-H} + \text{HOSO}_2\text{OH} \longrightarrow \text{R-SO}_2\text{OH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- C) $2\text{CH}_4 \xrightarrow{1500^\circ\text{C}} \text{H-C}=\text{C-H} + 3\text{H}_2 \uparrow$
- D) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14} + \text{HO-NO}_2 \longrightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

127. 1 2 3 4 5 6
 $\text{CH}_3 - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$

Ushbu uglevodorodni nomlang.

- A) Geptan
- B) 2-Etilgeksan
- C) 2-Metilgeksan
- D) 2-propilgeksan.

128. CCl_4 ushbu birikma qanday nomlanadi va qanday maqsadda ishlatiladi?

- A) Xlormetan – sovutish inshootida
- B) Etilbromid -- jarroxlikda
- C) Tetraxlormetan -- xloroform

129. $\text{H}_2\text{C} \quad \text{CH}_2$ Ushbu uglevodorodni nomlang

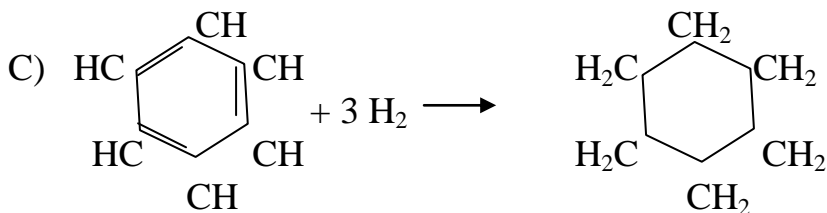
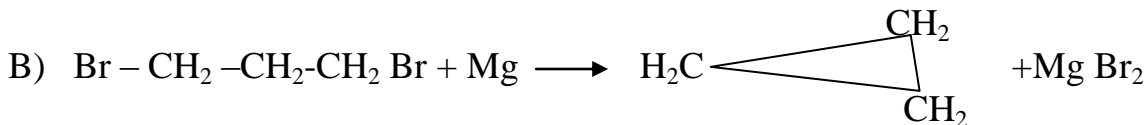
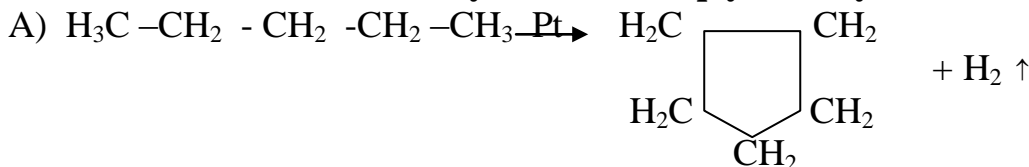


- A) Siklopropan yoki trimetilen
- B) Siklobutan yoki tetrametilen
- C) Siklopentan yoki pentametilen
- D) Metilsiklopentan

130. Sikloalkanlarni neft tarkibidan ajratib olib o`rgangan olimni ko`rsating.

- A) A. Kekule
- B) M.A. Konovalov
- C) V.V. Markovnikov
- D) N.D. Zelinskiy

131. Sikloalkanlar laboratoriya sharoitida qaysi usul yordamida olinadi?



- D) Neftdan ajratib olinadi

132. Umumiy formulasi C_nH_{2n} va molekulasida bitta qo`shbog` tutgan uglevodorodlar qaysi qatorda to`g`ri ko`rsatilgan?

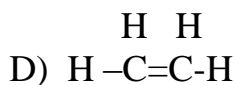
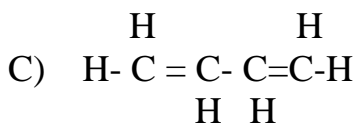
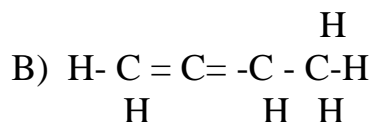
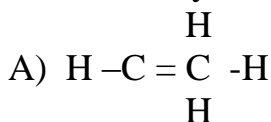
- A) Etilen qatori uglevodorodlar

B) Asetilen qatori uglevodorodlar

C) Diyen qatori uglevodorodlar

D) Metan qatori uglevodorodlar

133. Butadiyen -1.3 qanday strukturaga ega?



134. Suv gidroksil gruppasi va vodoroddan hosil bo'ladigan, vodorod atomi eng kam gidrogenlangan uglevodoroddan ajraladi.

Ushbu spirtlardan suvning ajralish qoidasi muallifini ko'rsating

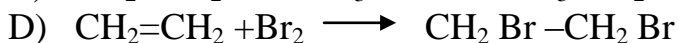
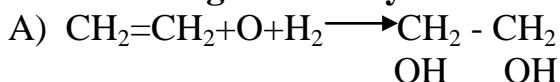
A) V.V.Markovnikov

B) A.M.Butlerov

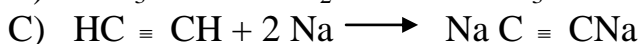
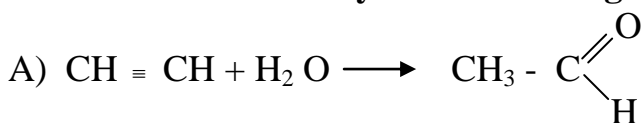
C) S.V. Lebedev

D) Zaysev

135. E.E. Vagner reaksiyasini ko'rsating.

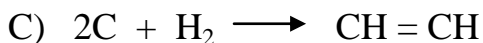
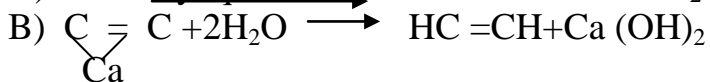


136. Kucherov reaksiyasini ko'rsating.

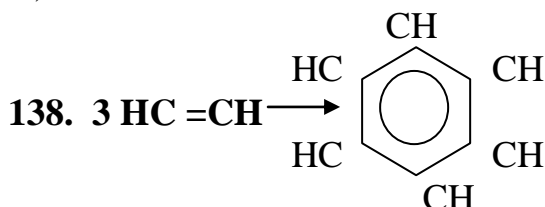


D) A va B

137. Asetilen laboratoriya sharoitida qaysi reaksiya yordamida olinadi?



D) A va C



Ushbu asetilendan benzol hosil bo'lish reaksiyasi qaysi olimlar tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan

A) V.V.Markovnikov, N.N. Zinin

B) S.V.Lebedev, Zaysev

C) A.Kekule, M.I. Kononov

D) N.D. Zelinskiy, B.A.Kazanskiy

139. Sanoat miqiyosida divinil olish usulini qaysi olim ishlab chiqqan.

- A) Garriyes
- B) S.V. Lebedev
- C) M.I.Konovlov
- D) N.N.Zinin

140. Izopren kauchigi tasvirlangan javobni ko`rsating.

- A) $H_2C=CH-CH=CH_2$
- B) $CH_2=C(CH_3)-CH=CH_2$
- C) $CH_2=C(Cl)-CH=CH_2$
- D) $CH_3-C(=O)-H$

141. Neft haydash qanday fraksiyalarda amalga oshiriladi?

- A) Gazolin, kerosin, qoramoy
- B) Gazolin, kerosin, parafin
- C) Benzin, kerosin, ligroin
- D) Benzin, kerosin, gudron

142. Bir atomli spirtlarning umumiy formulasini ko`rsating.

- A) $C_n H_{2n+1} -OH$
- B) $C_n H_{2n+1} -C(=O)H$
- C) $C_n H_{2n+1} -C(=O)OH$
- D) $C_n H_{2n}$

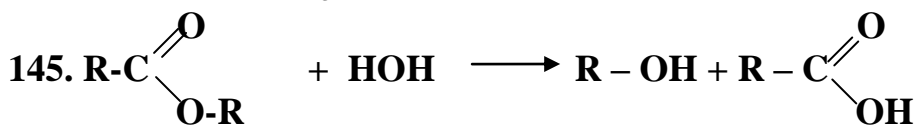
143. $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-OH$

Ushbu bir atomli spirtni nomlang.

- A) Metil spirti
- B) Propil spirti
- C) Amil spirti
- D) Butil spirti

144. Ushbu tuzilish formulalar orasidan 2-metil propanol -1 ni ko`rsating.

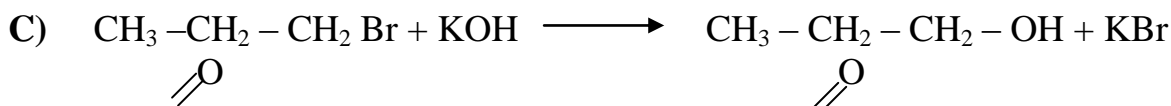
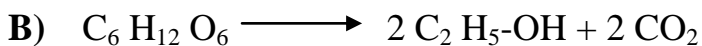
- A) $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-OH$
- B) $CH_3-CH(OH)-CH_3$
- C) $CH_2(OH)-CH(CH_3)-CH_3$
- D) $CH_3-C(OH)(CH_3)-CH_3$



Ushbu reaksiya sintez yo`li bilan spirt olishning qaysi usuli hisoblanadi?

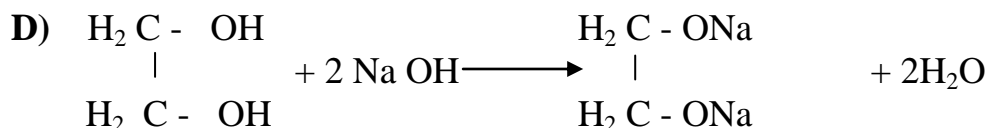
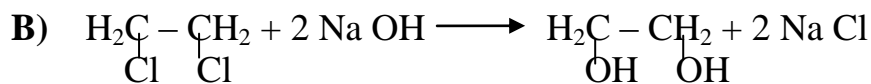
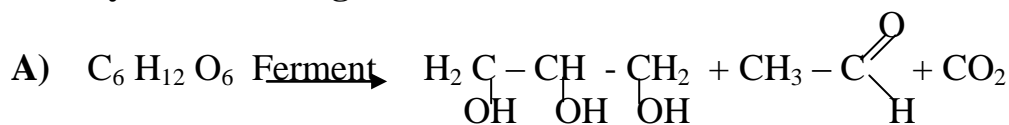
- A) To`yinmagan uglevodorodlardan olish
- B) Monogalogenli hosilalardan olish
- C) Biokimyoviy usulda olish
- D) Murakkab efirdan olish

146. Biokimyoviy usul bilan spirt olish reaksiyasi ko`rsatilgan qatorni ko`rsating.

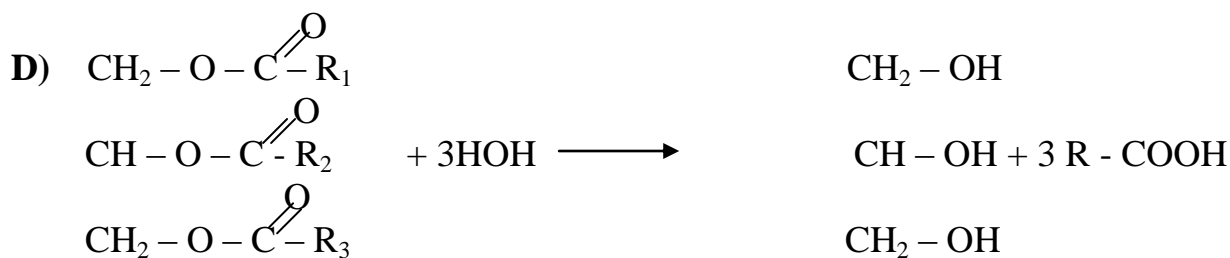
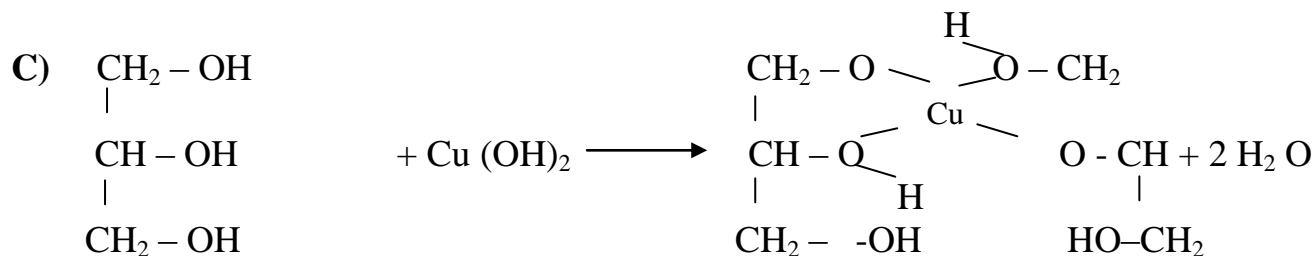
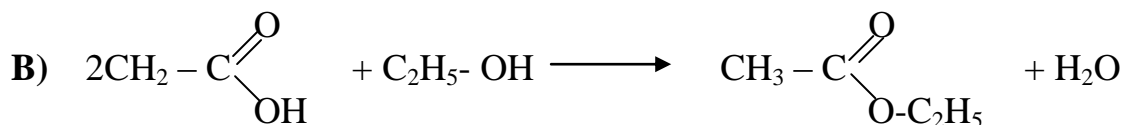
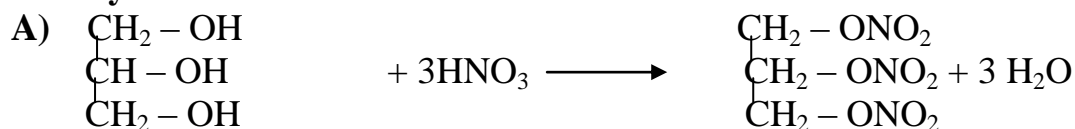




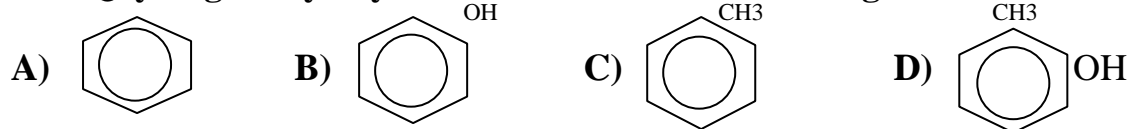
147. Quyidagi reaksiyalar orasidan etilenglikoll hosil bo'lish jarayonini ifodalovchi reaksiyani ko'rsating.



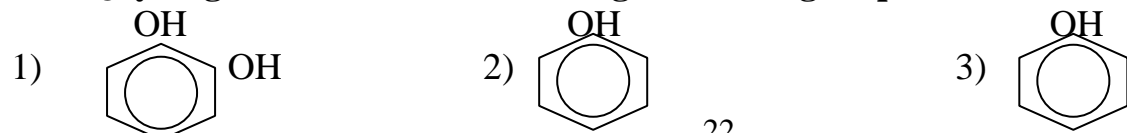
148. Quyidagi qaysi jarayon etilenglikoll glitserin va ularning gomologlariga sifat reaksiya hisoblanadi?



149. Quyidagi kimyoviy formulalar orasidan fenolning formulasini ko'rsating.

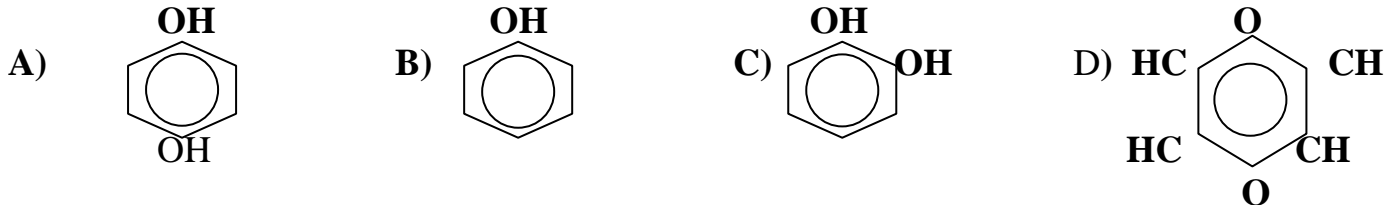


150. Quyidagi ikki atomli fenollar to'g'ri nomlangan qatorni ko'rsating.

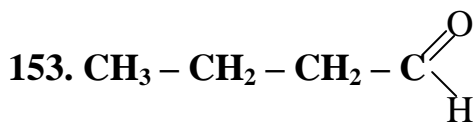


- A) Hidrohinon, pirokatexin, rezotsin
 B) Xinon, gidrohinon, rezotsin
 C) Pirokatexin, rezotsin, gidroxinon
 D) Rezotsin, gidroxinon, xinon.

151. Ikki atomli fenollardan qaysi biri fotografiyada ochiltiruvchi modda sifatida ko`p ishlatiladi?



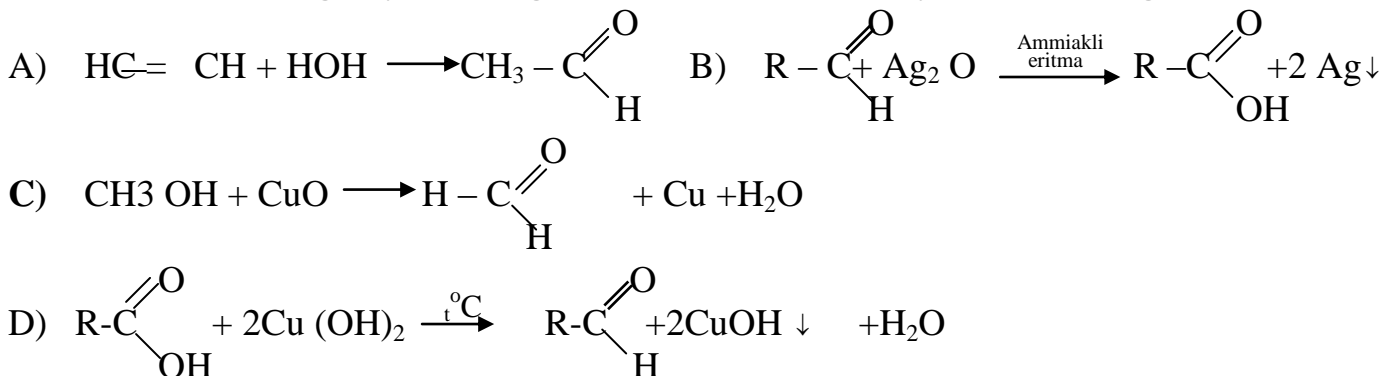
152. Alifatik to`yingan aldegidlarni umumiy formulasini ko`rsating.



Ushbu aldegidni nomlang.

- A) Chumoli aldegid, metanal
 B) Sirka aldegid, etanal
 C) Izomoy aldegid, 2- metil propanal
 D) Moy aldegid, butanal

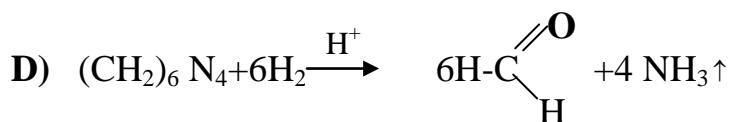
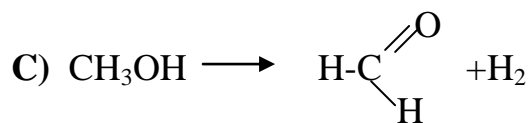
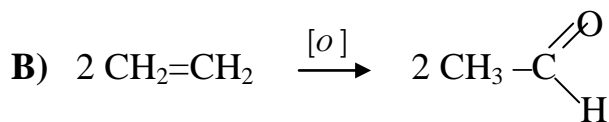
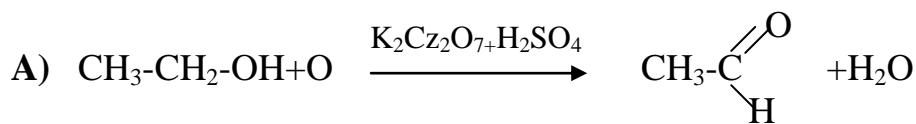
154. “Kumush ko`zgu” yani aldegidlar uchun sifat reaksiyani ko`rsating.



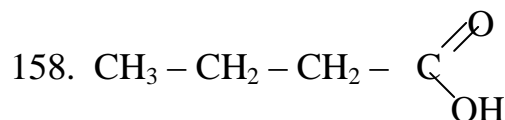
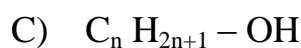
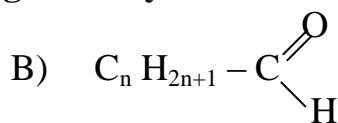
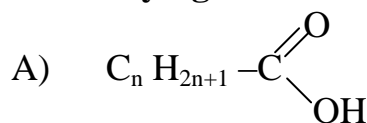
155. “Qattiq spirt” nomi bilan mashhur bo`lgan urotropinning kimyoviy formulasini ko`rsating.

- A) $\text{CH}_2\text{OH} - (\text{CHOH})_4 - \text{CHO}$ - geksoza
 B) $(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{N}$ - geksametilentetraamin
 C) $\text{CH}_3 - \underset{\text{CN}}{\text{CH}} - \text{OH} - \infty$ - oksipropion kislota Nitrili
 D) $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ -Karbamid

156. Asealdegid (formaldegid, sirka aldegid) laboratoriya sharoitida qaysi usulda olinadi?



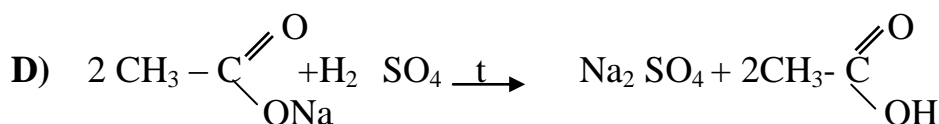
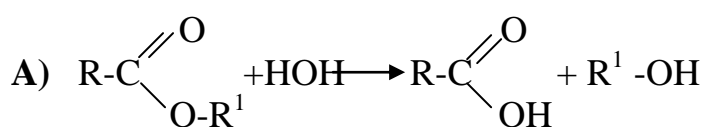
157. To'yingan bir asosli karbon kislotalarning umumiy formulasini ko'rsating.



Ushbu karbon kislotani tarixiy va rasional nomenklaturaga muvofiq nomlang.

- A) Moy kislota, etan karbon kislota
- B) Valerian kislota, butan karbon kislota
- C) Moy kislota, Butan karbon kislota
- D) Sirka kislota, etan karbon kislota

159. Karbon kislotalar laboratoriya sharoitida qaysi kimyoviy jarayon yordamida hosil qilinadi?



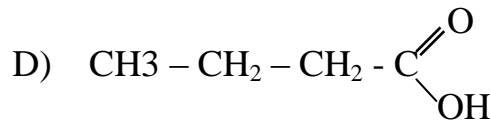
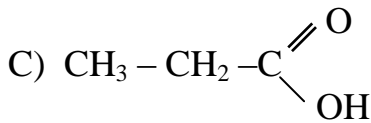
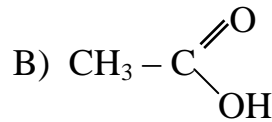
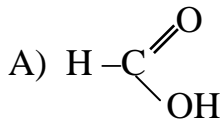
160. Karbon kislotalarning kimyoviy xossalriga tegishli reaksiyalarni ko'rsating.

- 1) Kislota karboksil gruppasidagi vodorod atomiga xos reaksiyalar.
- 2) Karboksil gruppasining gidroksiliga xos reaksiyalar.
- 3) Kislota karboksil gruppasiga xos reaksiyalar.
- 4) Kislota radikalidagi vodorodni almashishi bilan boradigan reaksiyalar.

5) Oksidlanish reaksiyalari

A) 1,2,5 B) 1,3,4, C) 2,4,5, D) 1,2,3,4,5.

161. Tibbiyotda bod kasalini davolashda qaysi karbon kislotadan foydalaniladi?

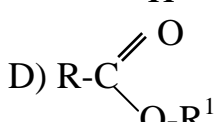
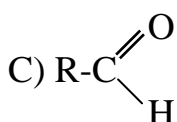
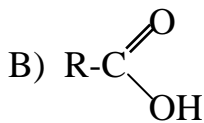


162. "Sirka essensiyasi" tarkibida sirka kislotasining foiz miqdorini ko'rsating.

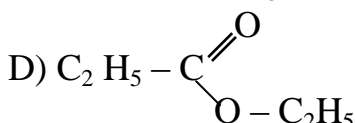
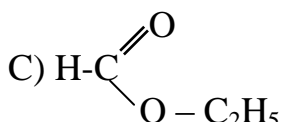
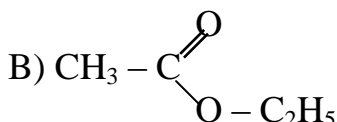
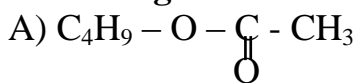
A) 3 – 9 % B) 60 – 70 % C) 70 – 80 D) 90-95 %

163. Murakkab efirlar umumiy holda qanday ifodalanadi?

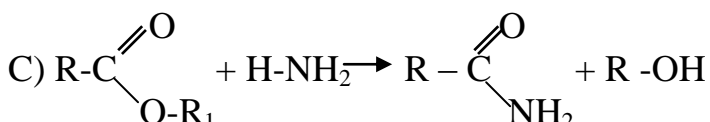
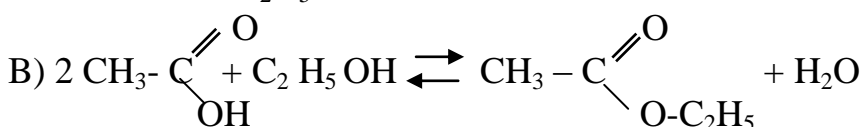
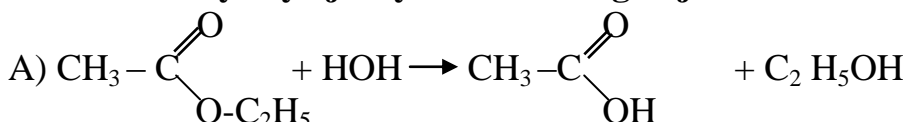
A) R-OH

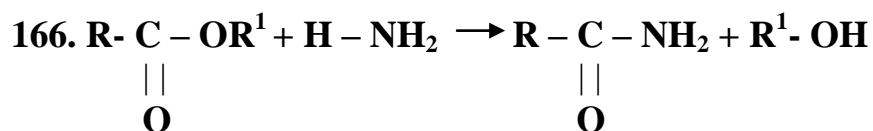
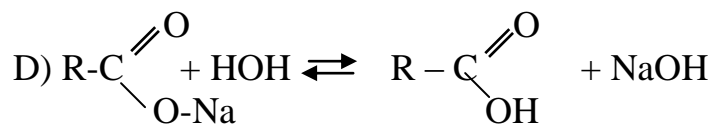


164. Sirka kislotasining etil efiri yoki etiletanoatni ifodalovchi struktura formulasini ko'rsating.



165. Etirifikatsiya jarayoni ifodalangan javobini ko'rsating?

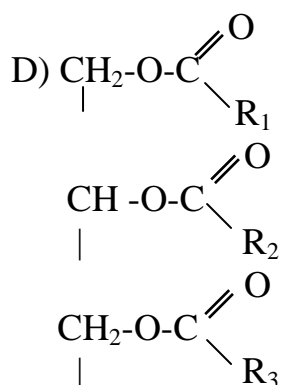
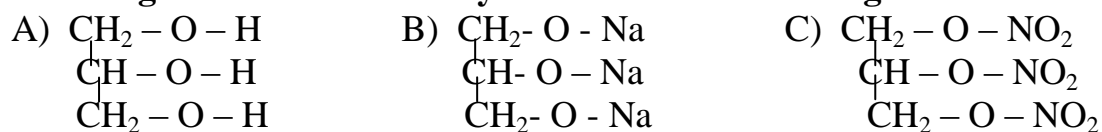




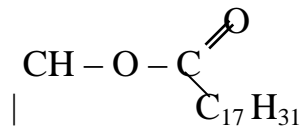
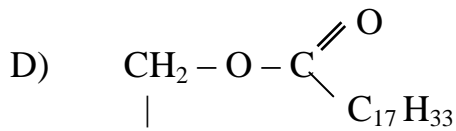
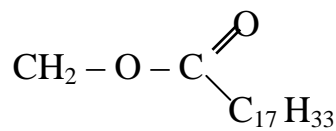
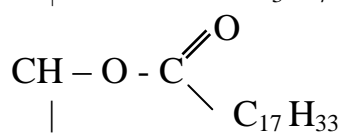
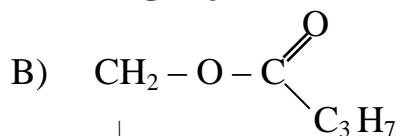
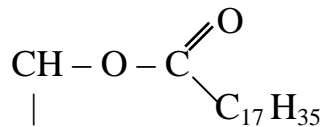
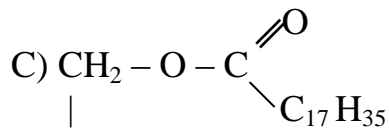
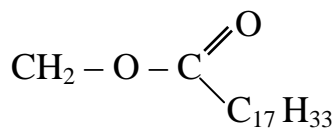
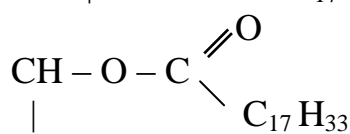
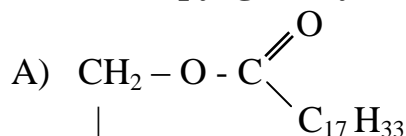
Ushbu jarayon qanday ataladi.

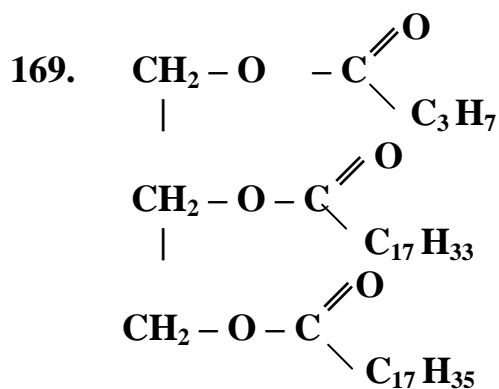
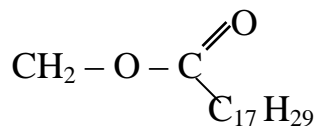
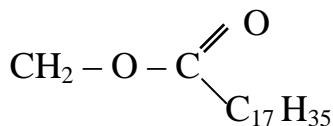
- A) Eterifikatsiya
- B) Sovunlanish
- C) Ammonizlanish
- D) Oksidlanish

167. Triglitseridlarni umumiy formulasini ko'rsating.



168. Qattiq yog` kimyoviy formulasi to`g`ri keltirilgan javobni k`orsating.





Ushbu triglitserid qanday nomlanadi?

- A) Olein triglitseridi
 D) Stearin triglitseridi
 C) Glitserinning butiro oleosteriati
 D) Glitserinnin oleopalmitini

170. Yog`lar o`yuvchi ishqorlar bilan gidrolizlanganda qanday birikmalar hosil bo`ladi?

- A) Yuqori alifatik kislota va glitserin
 B) Sovun, glitserin
 C) Yuqori alifatik kislota, sovun
 D) Yuqori alifatik kislota, glitserin, sovun

171. Ushbu ta`rif qaysi uglevodlar qatoriga tegishli?

Gidrolizlanmaydi, oddiy uglevodlarga aylanmaydi, $\text{C}_n \text{H}_{2n} \text{O}_n$ formulaga mos keladi, Uglarod atomlar soni kislorod atomlar soniga teng.

- A) Monosaxaridlar, C) Polisaxaridlar
 B) Disaxaridlar D) Oligosaxaridlar

172. Di va polisaxaridlar ko`rsatilgan qatorni ko`rsating.

- A) Glukoza, Fruktosa, Saxaroza, Kraxmal
 B) Riboza, Maltoza, Kraxmal, Selluloza.
 C) Maltoza, Saxaroza, Kraxmal, Selluloza
 D) Glukoza, Fruktosa, Riboza, Maltoza.

173. Sog`lom inson qonida glukoza qancha miqdorni tashkil qiladi?

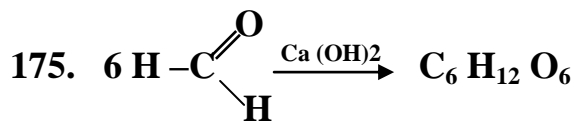
- A) 0,01 – 0,5 % B) 0,08 – 0,11 % C) 2 – 5 % D) 0,1 – 0,5 %

174. Faqat glukoza uchun tegishli bo`lgan xususiyatlarni ko`rsating.

- Molekulasi $\text{C}_6 \text{H}_{12} \text{O}_6$ formulasiga to`g`ri keladi.
- Molekulasida aldegid guruxi saqlaydi
- Molekulasida keton guruxi saqlaydi
- Saxaroza gidrolizlanishidan hosil bo`ladi.
- Kumush ko`zgu yoki mis (II) gidroksidi sifat reaksiya hisoblanadi

6. Uzum shakari ham deyiladi

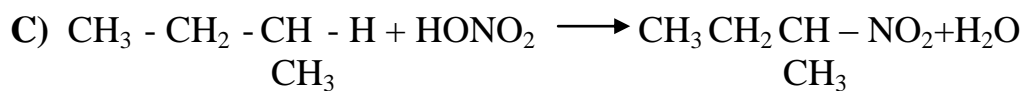
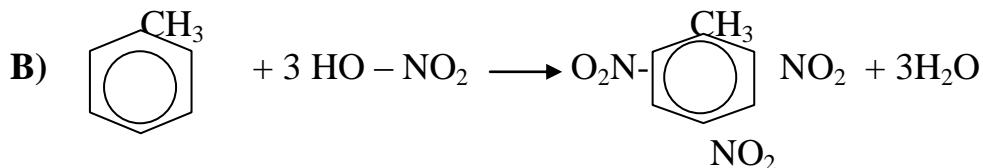
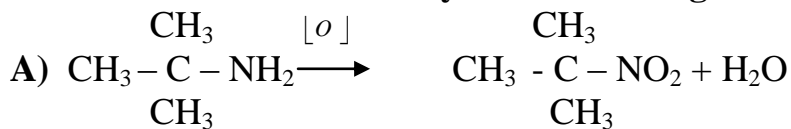
- A) 1,2,3. B) 3,4,5. C) 1,3,6. D) 2,5,6.



Ushbu reaksiya orqali qaysi kimyogar uglevod sintez qildi?

- A) M.G. Kucherov
 B) A.M. Butlerov
 C) A. Kekule
 D) M. Bertlo

176. M.I.Konovalov reaksiyasini ko`rsating

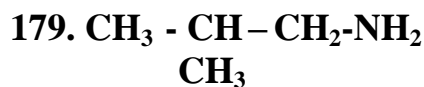
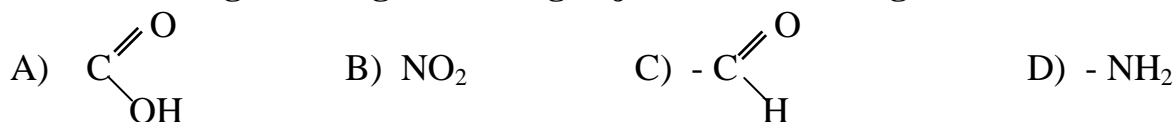


- D) A,B

177. $\text{CH}_3-\underset{\text{NO}_2}{\text{CH}}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$ Ushbu nitrobirikmani rasional va xalqaro nomenklaturaga muvofiq nomlang.

- A) Birlamchi nitrobutan, nitrobutan -1
 B) Ikkilamchi nitrobutan, nitrobutan -2
 C) Uchlamchi nitrobutan, 2-nitro 2 metilpropan
 D) Ikkilamchi nitropropan, nitropropan -2

178. Aminogurux to`g`ri keltirilgan javobni ko`rsating.



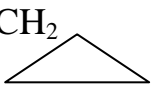
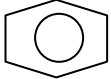
Ushbu aminni rasional va xalqaro nomenklatura bo`yicha nomlang.

- A) Butilamin, 1-aminobutan
 B) Izobutilamin, 1-amino 2 metil propan
 C) Ikkilamchi butilamin, 2 aminobutan
 D) Uchlamchi butilamin, 2 amino 2 metil propan

180. Anilining molekulyar formulasini ko`rsating.

- A) C₆H₅-NH₂ B) C₅H₁₁-NH₂ C) C₃H₇-NH₂ D) H₂N-(CH₂)₆-NH₂

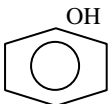
181. Ushbu organik birikmalardan qaysi biri tibbiyotda narkoz sifatida ishlatiladi.

- A) Propilen $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_3$
 B) Siklopropan 
 C) Benzol 

D) Etanol C_2H_5OH

182. Quyidagi organik birikmalardan qaysi biri "antifriz" lar tayyorlashda ishlatiladi?

A) Glitserin $\begin{array}{c} CH_2-CH-CH_2 \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ OH \quad OH \quad OH \end{array}$

B) 

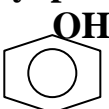
C) Sirka aldegidi $CH_3-C \begin{array}{l} //O \\ \backslash H \end{array}$

D) Etilenglikol $\begin{array}{c} CH_2-OH \\ | \\ CH_2-OH \end{array}$

183. Yuqori konsentratsiyasi o'tkir xidli kichik konsentratsiyasi esa xushbo'y bo'ladi ba'zan uning hidi olma hidini eslatadi.

Ushbu ta'rifda qaysi organik birikma haqida so'z borayapti?

A) Etanol C_2H_5OH

B) Fenol 

C) Sirka aldegidi $CH_3-C \begin{array}{l} //O \\ \backslash H \end{array}$

D) Chumoli aldegidi $H-C \begin{array}{l} //O \\ \backslash H \end{array}$

184. Tabiiy kauchuk qaysi o'simliklarda ushraydi?

- A) Baobab, geveya, gvayulla, archa
- B) Ko'ksag'iz, tovsag'iz, baobab, tol
- C) Palma, geveya, gvayulla, baobab.
- D) Ko'ksag'iz, tovsag'iz, geveya, gvayulla.

185. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + nH_2SO_4 = 12C + nH_2SO_4 + 11H_2O$

Ushbu jarayonni izoxlang.

- A) Uglevodlar gidrolizi
- B) Shakarning oksidlanishi
- C) Ammonizlanish
- D) Shakarning ko'mirlanishi

186. Aminokislotalarning umumiy formulasini ko'rsating

A) $H_2N-R-NH_2$
H

B) $R-C \begin{array}{l} //O \\ \backslash OH \end{array}$

C) $(H_2N)_n-R-(COOH)_m$

D) $C_nH_{2n}O_n$

187. $H_3C-CH \begin{array}{l} -COOH \\ | \\ NH_2 \end{array} + HNO_2 \longrightarrow H_3C-CH \begin{array}{l} -COOH \\ | \\ NH_2 \end{array} + H_2O$
sut kislotasi

Alanin

Ushbu aminoguruhni yo'qotish bilan boradigan reaksiya qanday ataladi?

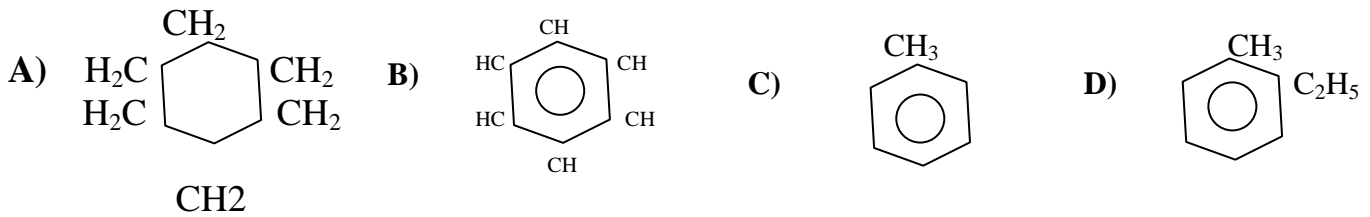
- A) Oksidlanish
- B) Dezaminlanish
- C) Qaytarilish
- D) Nitrollanish

188. Oqsil molekulasini tashkil qiluvchi elementlarni ko'rsating.

A) C, H, O, N, S ba'zan P

- B) C, H, Cl, Br, J ba`zan S
 C) C, H, Si, Na, K ba`zan O
 D) C, H, F, N, P ba`zan S

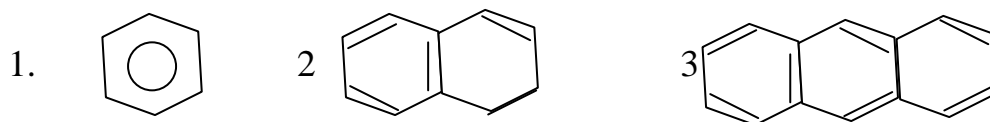
189. Benzol tuzilishini ifodalovchi formulani ko`rsating.



190. Benzol molekulasini tuzilishini aks ettiruvchi formula qaysi kimyogar olim tomonidan taklif etilgan?

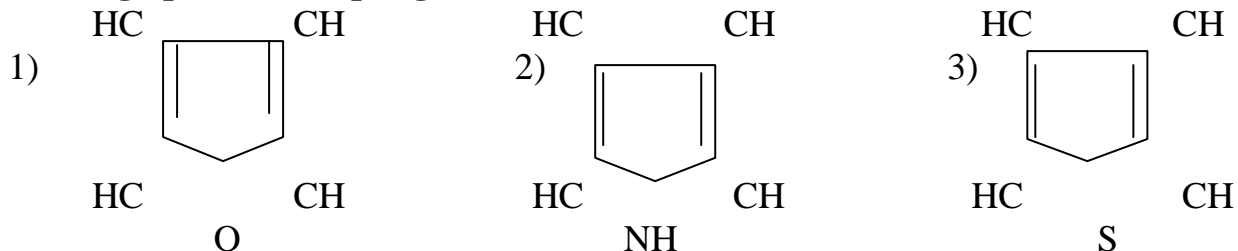
- A) A.M. Butlerov
 B) N.N. Zinin
 C) M.G. Kucherov
 D) A. Kekule

191. Ushbu aromatik uglevodrodlar nomi to`g`ri keltirilgan qatorni ko`rsating?



- A) Benzol, toluol, naftalin
 B) Benzol, naftalin, antratsen
 C) Benzol, naftalin, etilbenzol
 D) Benzol, antratsen, toluol,

192. Bir getero atomli besh a`zoli quyidagi geterosiklik birikmalar nomi to`g`ri ko`rsating qatorini aniqlang.



- A) Piridin, pirrol, tiofen
 B) Piridin, pirrol, tiopiran
 C) Furan, pirrol, tiofen
 D) Furan, pirrol, piridin

193. Bir qancha molekularning o`zaro kovalent bog` orqali birikib yuqori molekulyar modda hosil qilishi jarayoni qanday ataladi?

- A) Oksidlanish reaksiyasi
 B) Polimerlanish reaksiyasi
 C) Sopolimerlanish reaksiyasi
 D) Nitrollanish reaksiyasi

194. Jarrohlikda shoyi va ketgut tolalari o`rnida ishlatilayotgan polimer namoyondasini ko`rsating

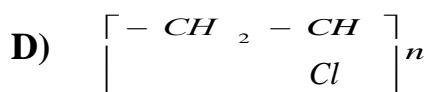
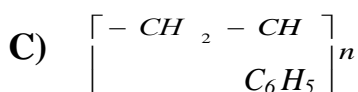
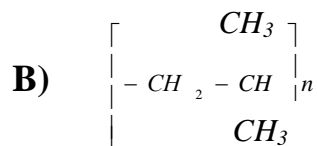
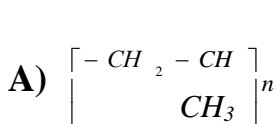
- A) Teflon

- B) Polistirol
- C) Poliizobutilen
- D) Polivinil spirt.

195. Konsentrlangan mineral kislotalarga chidamli oppanol, vista`neks, polibuten deb ham ataladigan polimerni ko`rsating.

- A) Polipropilen
- B) Poli izobutilen
- C) Polistirol
- D) Polivinilspirt.

196. Quyidagi polimertlar orasidan polistirolga tegishli struktura formulani ko`rsating.



197. Faqat tabiiy tolalar keltirilgan qatorni ko`rsating.

- A) Paxta, zig`ir, aseton, jun, ipak
- B) Paxta, zig`ir, jun, ipak
- C) Viskoza, mis-ammiakli aseton, kapron
- D) Kapron, lavsan, xlorin, nitron.

198. $\left[\begin{array}{c} -CH_2 - CH \\ CN \end{array} \right]^n$ Ushbu sintetik tola qanday ataladi.

- A) Kapron,
- B) Lavsan,
- C) Xlorin,
- D) Nitron.

199. O`zbekiston alkaloidlar kimyosi maktabini yaratgan o`zbek kimyogar olimini ko`rsating.

- A) H.U.Usmonov
- B) S.Y.Yunusov
- C) Sh.T. Tolipov
- D) K.S.Ahmedov.

200. O`zbekistonda kimyo faninig yangi soxasi biorganik kimyo fanining asoschisini ko`rsating.

- A) K.S. Ahmedov
- B) A.M. Asqarov
- C) O.S.Sodiqov
- D) H.U.Usmonov.