

No.	Items	Score																																																													
1	<p>Circle the letter <b>T</b>, if the statement is true and the letter <b>F</b>, if it is false.</p> <p>1) <b>T F</b> The number of protons in the nucleus of the bromine atom is equal to the number of neutrons which are contained in the nucleus of the atom <math>^{64}\text{Cu}</math>.</p> <p>2) <b>T F</b> The chemical element with the electronic configuration <math>1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^4</math> in the higher oxide has the oxidation degree +4.</p> <p>3) <b>T F</b> The most active metal of the 4<sup>th</sup> period is a strongest reducing agent than the chemical element with an atomic number 37.</p> <p>4) <b>T F</b> The higher hydroxide of the chemical element, which is situated in the 4<sup>th</sup> period, group 5, main subgroup, can be neutralized with sodium hydroxide.</p> <p>5) <b>T F</b> The number of atoms contained in 6,4 g of sulfur is greater than the number of molecules in 2,24 l (STP) of oxygen.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> </table>	L	L	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	<table border="1"> <tr><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> </table>	L	L	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5																																
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2	<p><i>Molecular cuisine</i>, one of the most exotic trends in modern culinary art, focuses on creating unique combinations of flavors, tastes, and textures by applying specific technologies of food preparation: dehydration, foaming, and processing at low temperatures. The following substances may be used to carry out these processes:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>calcium chloride, nitrogen, ammonia, carbon (IV) oxide.</i></p> <p>For each proposed characteristic select a substance from those used in molecular gastronomy and write its chemical formula in the reserved space.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 65%; text-align: center;"><i>Characteristic of the substance</i></th> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: center;"><i>Chemical formula</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>non-polar covalent bonds are formed between the particles of the substance</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>the substance contains particles with the electronic configuration of an inert gas</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>a triple bond is formed between the particles of the substance</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>hydrogen bonds are formed between molecules of a substance</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>it is a gas heavier than air</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>at the interaction with water, form a solution with <math>\text{pH} &gt; 7</math></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>it is one of the products of the limestone decomposition reaction</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>Characteristic of the substance</i>	<i>Chemical formula</i>	1	non-polar covalent bonds are formed between the particles of the substance		2	the substance contains particles with the electronic configuration of an inert gas		3	a triple bond is formed between the particles of the substance		4	hydrogen bonds are formed between molecules of a substance		5	it is a gas heavier than air		6	at the interaction with water, form a solution with $\text{pH} > 7$		7	it is one of the products of the limestone decomposition reaction		<table border="1"> <tr><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> </table>	L	L	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	<table border="1"> <tr><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> </table>	L	L	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7
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3	<p>Seafood, on the packaging of which the "clear smoke" mark is indicated, maintains its fresh appearance and natural aroma for a long time due to the prior treatment with carbon monoxide. Monitoring of carbon monoxide content in these products can be done according to the following reaction scheme:</p> $\text{CO} + \text{KMnO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{MnSO}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ <p>Establish for this process: the degrees of oxidation of all elements, the oxidant and the reductant, the oxidation and the reducing processes, determine coefficients by electronic balance method and balance the equation reaction.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> </table>	L	L	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	<table border="1"> <tr><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> </table>	L	L	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7																								
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6	<p>There are given the substances:  <i>potassium hydroxide, carbon (IV) oxide, ammonium chloride, hydrogen, aluminum oxide.</i>            For each type of reaction indicated, select from the proposed line a substance that can be used as reagent or reaction product. Write the corresponding reaction equations provided that each selected substance is <u>used only once</u>.</p> <p>a) combination            reaction: ..... → .....</p> <p>b) substitution            reaction: ..... → .....</p> <p>c) decomposition            reaction: ..... → .....</p> <p>d) exchange            reaction: ..... → .....</p>	L	L															
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7	<p>Natural masks have a beneficial effect on damaged hair: they moisturize it, strengthen it, restore its shine. One of the most affordable masks can be homemade by using affordable components as: <i>ethanoic acid, glycerol, 2-aminopropanoic acid</i>.</p> <p>Complete the blank spaces from the proposed statements:</p> <p><b>I.</b> <i>Ethanoic acid</i> belongs to the homologous series with the general formula .....; is used in the food industry as .....</p> <p><b>II.</b> <i>Glycerol</i> has the molecular formula .....; can be identified with .....</p> <p><b>III.</b> <i>2-Aminopropanoic acid</i> has amphoteric properties, so it reacts both with ..... and with .....; the structural semi-developed formula of a homologue of this compound is .....</p>	L	L															
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8	<p>There are given two organic substances that contain the <u>same number</u> of carbon atoms. One of these substances has a <u>branched chain</u> and contains <u>two π bonds</u>. Complete the blank spaces in the table in accordance with the indicated requirements.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>Organic substance 1</i></th> <th><i>Organic substance 2</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Structural semi-developed formula</td> <td></td> <td> <math display="block">\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{CH}_3 &amp; - &amp; \text{CH} &amp; - &amp; \text{CH} &amp; - &amp; \text{CH}_2 &amp; - &amp; \text{CH}_3 \\ &amp; &amp;   &amp; &amp;   &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; \\ &amp; &amp; \text{CH}_3 &amp; &amp; \text{OH} &amp; &amp; &amp; &amp; \end{array}</math> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name according to systematic nomenclature</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Structural semi-developed formula</td> <td><u>a chain isomer</u></td> <td><u>a position isomer</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name according to systematic nomenclature</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>Organic substance 1</i>	<i>Organic substance 2</i>	Structural semi-developed formula		$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{CH}_3 & - & \text{CH} & - & \text{CH} & - & \text{CH}_2 & - & \text{CH}_3 \\ & &   & &   & & & & \\ & & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{OH} & & & & \end{array}$	Name according to systematic nomenclature			Structural semi-developed formula	<u>a chain isomer</u>	<u>a position isomer</u>	Name according to systematic nomenclature			L	L
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## SISTEMUL PERIODIC AL ELEMENTELOR CHIMICE

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII					
1	1 <b>H</b> 1,0079 Hidrogen									2 <b>He</b> 4,0026 Helium			
2	3 <b>Li</b> 6,941 Litiu	4 <b>Be</b> 9,01218 Beriliu	5 <b>B</b> 10,81 Bor	6 <b>C</b> 12,011 Carbon	7 <b>N</b> 14,0067 Azot	8 <b>O</b> 15,9994 Oxigen	9 <b>F</b> 18,9984 Fluor	10 <b>Ne</b> 20,179 Neon					
3	11 <b>Na</b> 22,98977 Sodiu	12 <b>Mg</b> 24,305 Magneziu	13 <b>Al</b> 26,98154 Aluminiu	14 <b>Si</b> 28,0855 Siliciu	15 <b>P</b> 30,97376 Fosfor	16 <b>S</b> 32,06 Sulf	17 <b>Cl</b> 35,453 Clor	18 <b>Ar</b> 39,948 Argon					
4	19 <b>K</b> 39,0983 Potasiu	20 <b>Ca</b> 40,08 Calciu	21 44,9559 Scandiu	22 47,88 Titan	23 50,9415 Vanadiu	24 51,996 Crom	25 54,938 Mangan	26 55,847 Fier	27 58,9332 Cobalt	28 58,69 Nichel			
	29 63,546 Cupru	30 65,38 Zinc	31 69,72 Galiu	32 72,59 Germaniu	33 74,9216 Arsen	34 78,96 Seleniu	35 79,904 Brom	36 83,80 Kripton					
5	37 85,4678 Rubidiu	38 87,62 Stronțiu	39 88,9059 Ytriu	40 91,22 Zirconiu	41 92,9064 Niobiu	42 95,94 Molibden	43 [98] Tehnețiu	44 101,07 Ruteniu	45 102,9055 Rodiu	46 106,42 Paladiu			
	47 107,868 Argint	48 112,41 Cadmium	49 114,82 Indiu	50 118,69 Staniu	51 121,75 Stibiu	52 127,60 Telur	53 126,9045 Iod	54 131,29 Xenon					
6	55 132,9054 Ceziu	56 137,33 Bariu	57* 138,9055 Lantan	72 178,49 Hafniu	73 180,948 Tantal	74 183,85 Volfram	75 186,207 Reniu	76 190,2 Osmiu	77 192,22 Iridiu	78 195,08 Platina			
	79 196,9665 Aur	80 200,59 Mercur	81 204,383 Taliu	82 207,2 Plumb	83 208,9804 Bismut	84 [209] Poloniu	85 [210] Astatiniu	86 [222] Radon					
7	87 [223] Franciu	88 226,0254 Radium	89** 227,0278 Actiniu	104 [261] Rutherfordium	105 [262] Dubnium	106 [263] Seaborgium	107 [262] Bohrium	108 [267,13] Hassium	109 [268,14] Meitnerium	110 [281] Darmstadtium			

\*Lantanie

58 140,12 Ce Ceriu	59 140,9077 Pr Praseodim	60 144,24 Nd Neodim	61 [145] Pm Prometiu	62 150,36 Sm Samariu	63 151,96 Eu Europiu	64 157,25 Gd Gadolinu	65 158,9254 Tb Terbiu	66 162,50 Dy Disprosiu	67 164,9304 Ho Holmiu	68 167,26 Er Erbiu	69 168,9342 Tm Tuliu	70 173,04 Yb Yterbiu	71 174,967 Lu Lutetiu
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\*\*Actinide

90 232,0381 Th Toriu	91 231,0359 Pa Protactiniu	92 238,0389 U Uranu	93 237,0482 Np Neptuniu	94 [244] Pu Plutoniu	95 [243] Am Americiu	96 [247] Cm Curiu	97 [247] Bk Berkeliu	98 [251] Cf Californiu	99 [252] Es Einsteiniu	100 [257] Fm Fermiu	101 [258] Md Mendeleviu	102 [255] No Nobeliu	103 [260] Lr Lawrenciu
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### SOLUBILITATEA ACIZILOR, BAZELOR, SĂRURILOR ÎN APĂ

	H <sup>+</sup>	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	Li <sup>+</sup>	Na <sup>+</sup>	K <sup>+</sup>	Ba <sup>2+</sup>	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Al <sup>3+</sup>	Cr <sup>3+</sup>	Zn <sup>2+</sup>	Mn <sup>2+</sup>	Fe <sup>2+</sup>	Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Pb <sup>2+</sup>	Cu <sup>2+</sup>	Ag <sup>+</sup>
OH <sup>-</sup>		S↑	S	S	S	S	P	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	-
F <sup>-</sup>	S	S	P	S	S	P	I	I	P	I	S	S	I	I	I	S	S
Cl <sup>-</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	I
Br <sup>-</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	I
I <sup>-</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	I	-	I
S <sup>2-</sup>	S↑	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	I	I	I	-	I	I	I
SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	S↑	S	S	S	S	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	I	-	I	I	I
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	I	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	I	S	P
CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	S↑	S	S	S	S	I	I	I	-	-	I	I	I	-	I	-	I
SiO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	I	-	S	S	S	I	I	I	-	-	I	I	I	-	I	-	-
NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	S	S	I	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
CH <sub>3</sub> COO <sup>-</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	-	S	S	S

Notă: S – substanță solubilă, I – insolubilă, P – puțin solubilă; «>» substanța nu există sau se descompune în apă; ↑ - substanța se degajă sub formă de gaz sau se descompune cu degajare de gaz

### SERIA ELECTRONEGATIVITĂȚII

<b>F</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Cl</b>	<b>Br</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Se</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>As</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Si</b>	<b>Al</b>	<b>Mg</b>	<b>Ca</b>	<b>Li</b>	<b>Na</b>	<b>K</b>
<b>4,0</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>3,07</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>1,04</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>0,8</b>

### SERIA TENSIUNII METALELOR

Li K Ba Ca Na Mg Al Mn Zn Cr Fe Ni Sn Pb (H) Cu Hg Ag Pt Au