



OLIMPIADA NAȚIONALĂ DE CHIMIE TÂRGOVIȘTE, 19-24 aprilie 2017 Ediția a I-a

Barem de evaluare și de notare Proba teoretică Clasa a IX –a

Se punctează orice modalitate de rezolvare corectă a cerințelor.

Subiectul I (20 puncte)

1 B; 2 E; 3 A; 4 B; 5 C; 6 B; 7 A; 8 D; 9 A; 10 E.
Fiecare raspuns corect primește 2 puncte

Subiectul al II-lea (25 puncte)

A.6 puncte

1. $[_{86}\text{Rn}]5f^{14}6d^{10}7s^2$ (2p)

Grupa 12(II B), per. 7 (1p)

2. $\text{Cn} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{CnCl}_2$ (1p)

$\text{Cn} + 4\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2p)

sau

$3\text{Cn} + 8\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{Cn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

B.19 puncte

B. 1. Compusul M este sulfura elementului X, X_2S_n

Compusul D este oxidul elementului X, X_2O_n

$$\frac{2A_X + 16 \cdot n}{2A_X + 32 \cdot n} = 0,931$$

Pentru $n=2$ rezultă $A_X = 200,8$

Substanța elementară X este Hg. (2 p)

A - HgCl_2 , B - Hg_2Cl_2 , Z - NO_2 , M - HgS , G - KI, Y - I_2 , D - HgO , E - $\text{K}_2[\text{HgI}_4]$

(8 x 1 p=8 p)

2. (1.) $\text{Hg} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{HgCl}_2$

(2.) $\text{HgCl}_2 + \text{Hg} \rightarrow \text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2$

(3.) $\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2 + 4\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{HgCl}_2 + \text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

(4.) $\text{HgCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{S} \rightarrow \text{HgS} + 2\text{HCl}$

(5.) $\text{HgCl}_2 + 2\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{HgO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NaCl}$

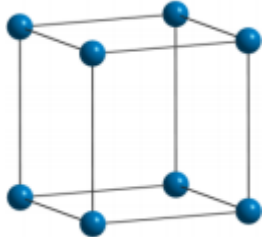
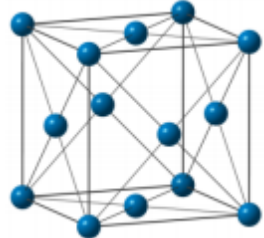
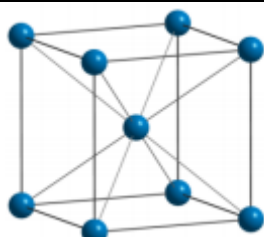
(6.) $2\text{KI} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{KCl} + \text{I}_2$

(7.) $\text{HgCl}_2 + 4\text{KI} \rightarrow \text{K}_2[\text{HgI}_4] + 2\text{KCl}$

(8.) $\text{Hg} + 1/2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{HgO}$



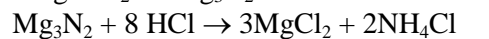
4.

Tip rețea cubică	Modul de calcul al numărului de particule	Număr particule
	$\frac{1}{8} \cdot 8 = 1$	1
	$\frac{1}{8} \cdot 8 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 = 4$	4
	$\frac{1}{8} \cdot 8 + 1 = 2$	2

(3x1p=3p)

Subiectul al III-lea.....(25 puncte)

A.13 puncte



20 mL HCl 2M $v(\text{HCl})=0,04$ mol

1 mol Mg_3N_2 8 mol HCl

x 0,04 mol HCl

$x = 0,005$ mol Mg_3N_2

(3p)



d.



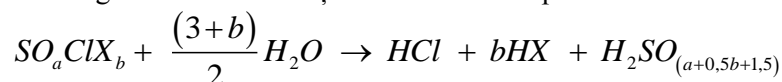
(2p)

Amoniacul are molecula mai polară decât NCl_3 (1p)

NH_3 are caracter bazic mai mare decât NCl_3 (1p)

A.12 puncte

a. Halogenuri acide sunt ușor hidrolizate de apă:



În primul experiment, precipitatul conține sulfat de bariu sau sulfid de bariu. În al doilea experiment, precipitatul conține AgCl și o halogenură de argint necunoscută în raport molar 1:1. Halogenul necunoscut nu poate fi fluor, deoarece masa precipitatului care conține argint este mai mare decât masa precipitatului care conține bariu. AgF este ușor solubil în apă. De aceea, halogenul necunoscut poate fi bromul sau iodul.

Deoarece numărul de moli de primul precipitat este egal cu numărul de moli de al doilea precipitat, se scrie

$$V_{\text{precipitat1}} = \frac{m_{\text{precipitat1}}}{\mu_{\text{BaSO}_{\frac{2a+b+3}{2}}}}$$

$$V_{\text{precipitat2}} = \frac{m_{\text{precipitat2}}}{\mu_{\text{AgCl}} + \mu_{\text{AgX}}}$$

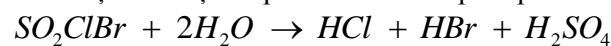
$$1,419 = \frac{m_{\text{precipitat2}}}{m_{\text{precipitat1}}}$$

$$A_X = 79,9$$

Halogenul este Br, iar compusul A este SO_2ClBr .

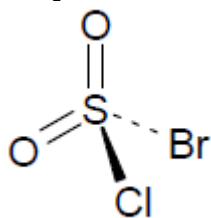
(4p)

b. Ecuațiile reacțiilor pentru formarea precipitatelor sunt după cum urmează:



(3 x 2p= 6p)

c. SO_2ClBr , molecula este tetraedrică:

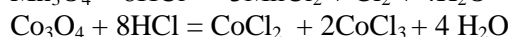
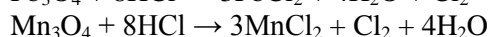
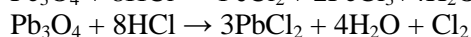


(2p)

Subiectul al IV-lea.....(30 puncte)

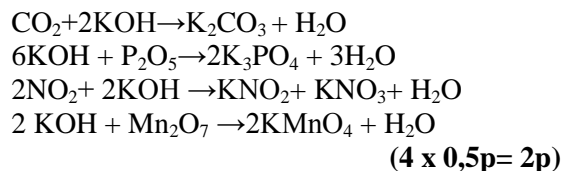
A.12 puncte

1. Fe_3O_4 ; Pb_3O_4 ; Mn_3O_4 ; Co_3O_4 (4 x 0,5p= 2p)



(4 x 1p= 4p)

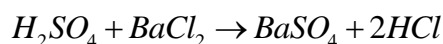
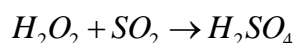
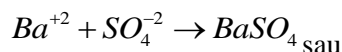
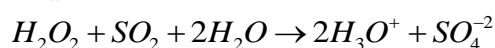
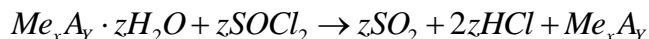
2. Mn_2O_7 , CO_2 , P_2O_5 , NO_2 (4 x 0,5p= 2p)



3. O₃, H₂O, N₂H₄, SO₂. **(4 x 0,5p= 2p)**

B.18 puncte

1.



$$\mu_{BaSO_4} = 233,37 \text{ g / mol}$$

$$\%S = \frac{32,07 \cdot 100}{233,37} = 13,74$$

Precipitatul este BaSO₄

(2p)

$$v_{H_2O} = v_{SO_2} = v_{BaSO_4} = \frac{11,669}{233,37} = 0,05 \text{ moli}$$

$$\%H_2O = \frac{0,05 \cdot 18,016 \cdot 100}{1,981} = 45,472$$

Pentru reacția celor 1,248 g cristalohidrat din 100 cm³ se consumă $10,50 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 0,2 \cdot 5 = 0,0105$ moli Ag⁺

Masa argintului din 5·0,301 g precipitat este 0,0105·107,9=1,133g

Precipitatul are formula Ag_xA

Masa A^{-x} din precipitatul format este 5·0,301-1,133=0,372 g

$$\mu_{A^{-n}} = \frac{0,372}{0,0105} \cdot x = 35,428 \cdot x$$

$$x=1 \quad \mu_{A^{-1}} = 35,428 \text{ g/mol, Cl}$$

$$x=2 \quad \mu_{A^{-2}} = 70,856 \text{ g/mol, imposibil}$$

$$x=3 \quad \mu_{A^{-3}} = 106,284 \text{ g/mol, mposibil}$$

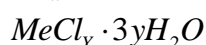
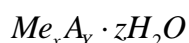
$$x=4 \quad \mu_{A^{-4}} = 141,712 \text{ g/mol, imposibil}$$

$$\%Cl = \frac{0,372 \cdot 100}{1,248} = 29,81$$

MeCl_y

Procentul masic al cationului din cristalohidrat $100 - (45,472 + 29,81) = 24,72\%$

$$y : z = \frac{29,81}{35,428} : \frac{45,472}{18,016} = 0,841 : 2,524 = 1 : 3$$



$$m_{H_2O} = 1,248 \cdot \frac{45,472}{100} = 0,567 \text{ g}$$

Sau $1,248 \cdot 24,72 / 100 = 0,309$ g

$$1,248 - m_{Cl} - m_{H_2O} = 1,248 - (0,372 + 0,567) = 0,309 \text{ g Me}$$

$$\mu_{Me} = \frac{0,309}{0,0105} \cdot y$$

$$y=1$$

$$\mu_{Me} = \frac{0,309}{0,0105} = 29,43 \text{ g/mol, imposibil}$$

$$y=2$$

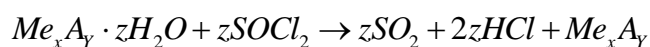
$$\mu_{Me} = \frac{0,309}{0,0105} \cdot 2 = 58,86 \text{ g/mol} \quad \text{Co sau Ni}$$

Deci cristalohidratul poate fi $CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ sau $NiCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$

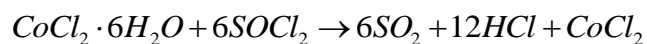
Se acceptă oricare din cele două soluții.

(10p)

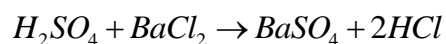
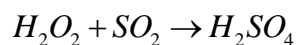
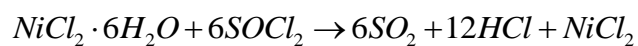
2.



sau



sau



(3 x 2p= 6 p)