

Ülesannete lahendused*

10. klass

Tallinna XX koolinoorte keemiaolümpiaadi koolivoor 2019/ 2020 õ. a

1. (10)

1. $pV = nRT$ $V = \frac{nRT}{p}$
 $V = \frac{1 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 273}{101325} \approx 0,0224 \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$ 1

2. $R = \frac{pV}{nT}$
 $R = \frac{1 \cdot 22,4}{1 \cdot 273} \approx 0,0821 \text{ (}\frac{\text{l} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}\text{)}$ 1

3. $V = \frac{nRT}{p}$
 $V = \frac{1 \cdot 8,314 \cdot (273+24)}{\frac{732}{760} \cdot 101325} \approx 0,0253 \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$ 1,5

Gaasi rõhu teisendamine – 0,5p; molaarruumala arvutamine – 1p.

4. $n(\text{CaCO}_3) = \frac{0,500 \cdot 28,350}{100} \approx 0,1418 \text{ (mol)}$ 1
 $\text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$
 $n(\text{CO}_2) = 0,1418 \text{ mol}$ 0,5
 $V(\text{CO}_2) = 0,1418 \text{ mol} \cdot 25,3 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}} \approx 3,591$ 0,5

5. $T = \frac{pV}{nR}$
 $T = \frac{\frac{732}{760} \cdot 101325 \cdot 0,00349}{0,1418 \cdot 8,314} \approx 289 \text{ (K)} = 16 \text{ (}^\circ\text{C)}$ 1

6. i) *Arvutustes on lähtutud punktis 3. arvutatud molaarruumalast.*

$n(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{1,82}{25,3} \approx 0,07194 \text{ (mol)}$ 0,5

$n(\text{karbonaat}) = 0,07194 \text{ (mol)}$ 0,5

$M(\text{karbonaat}) = \frac{0,500 \cdot 28,350}{0,07194} \approx 197 \text{ (}\frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}\text{)}$ 1

ii) Leelismuldmetalli karbonaadi valem avaldub kujul XCO_3 , kus X on vastav metalliline element.

$M(\text{X}) = 197 - 12 - 3 \cdot 16 = 137 \text{ (}\frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}\text{)}$ 0,5

BaCO_3 0,5

7. Näiteks leekreaktsiooniga: baariumiühenditele on iseloomulik (kollakas) roheline leekreaktsioon.

Ka alternatiivne keemiliselt õige ja sisukas selgitus annab 0,5p.

0,5
10p

2. (10)

1. A – vask 0,5



2. B – vask (II) sulfaat 0,5

C – vääveldioksiid, väävel (IV) oksiid 1

3. D – NaOH	0,5
$2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1
4. $2\text{CuSO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Cu} + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	1
katoodil vask	0,5
anoodil hapnik	0,5
5. $m(\text{Cu}) = \frac{63,5 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \cdot 0,855 \text{A} \cdot 4080 \text{s}}{2 \cdot 96485 \frac{\text{A} \cdot \text{s}}{\text{mol}}} = 1,15 \text{ g}$	1,5
$P(\text{Cu}) = \frac{1,15 \text{g}}{1,20 \text{g}} \cdot 100\% = 95,8\%$	0,5
6. $n(\text{Cu}) = \frac{1,15 \text{g}}{63,5 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 0,0181 \text{ mol}$	
$V(\text{SO}_2) = 0,0181 \text{mol} \cdot 22,4 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}} = 0,406 \text{ dm}^3 = 406 \text{ cm}^3$	
	$\frac{1}{10\text{p}}$

3. (10)

1. A – tsink	0,5
B – vask	0,5
C – vesinik	0,5
2. $\text{Zn} + 2\text{HCl} = \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$	0,5
$\text{NaOH} + \text{HCl} = \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	0,5
3. $V(\text{NaOH}) = 38,00 \text{ cm}^3 - 11,50 \text{ cm}^3 = 26,50 \text{ cm}^3$	
$n(\text{NaOH}) = 0,07547 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}} \cdot 0,0265 \text{l} = 0,002000 \text{ mol}$	1
4. $n(\text{HCl})_{\text{NaOH}} = \frac{0,002000 \text{mol}}{10 \text{cm}^3} \cdot 100 \text{cm}^3 = 0,02000 \text{ mol}$	0,5
$m(\text{HCl})_{\text{lahus}} = 20,92 \text{cm}^3 \cdot 1,047 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3} = 21,90 \text{ g}$	
$m(\text{HCl}) = 21,90 \text{g} \cdot 0,1 = 2,190 \text{ g}$	
$n(\text{HCl}) = \frac{2,190 \text{g}}{36,5 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 0,06000 \text{ mol}$	
$n(\text{HCl})_{\text{Zn}} = 0,06000 \text{ mol} - 0,02000 \text{ mol} = 0,04000 \text{ mol}$	2

$$5. m(\text{Zn}) = \frac{0,04000 \text{ mol}}{2} \times 65 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} = 1,300 \text{ g} \quad 1$$

$$P(\text{Zn})_{\text{sulamis}} = \frac{1,300 \text{ g}}{3,200 \text{ g}} \times 100\% = 40,63\% \quad 1$$

$$6. V(\text{H}_2) = \frac{0,04000 \text{ mol} \times 22,4 \frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol}}}{2} = 0,4480 \text{ dm}^3 = 448,0 \text{ cm}^3 \quad 1$$

$$P_v(\text{H}_2)_{\text{kogutud}} = \frac{336,0 \text{ cm}^3}{448,0 \text{ cm}^3} \times 100\% = 75,00\%$$

1
10p

4. (10)

1.

A – Cl₂ kloor 0,25

B – F₂ fluor 0,25

C – I₂ jood 0,25

D – Br₂ broom 0,25

2.

Cl₂ + H₂ = 2HCl vesinikkloriid, (E) 0,5

F₂ + H₂ = 2HF vesinikfluoriid, (F) 0,5

I₂ + H₂ = 2HI vesinikjodiid, (G) 0,5

Br₂ + H₂ = 2HBr vesinikbromiid, (H) 0,5

$$3. n(\text{Cl}_2) = \frac{1,00 \text{ g}}{71,0 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 0,0141 \text{ mol}$$

$$c(\text{HCl}) = \frac{0,0141 \text{ mol} \cdot 2}{1,000 \text{ l}} = 0,0282 \text{ mol/l} \quad 0,25$$

$$\text{pH}(\text{HCl}) = -\lg(0,0282) = 1,55 \quad 0,5$$

$$n(\text{F}_2) = \frac{1,00 \text{ g}}{38 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 0,0263 \text{ mol}$$

$$c(\text{HF}) = \frac{0,0263 \text{ mol} \cdot 2}{1,000 \text{ l}} = \mathbf{0,0526 \text{ mol/l}} \quad 0,25$$

$$n(\text{I}_2) = \frac{1,00 \text{ g}}{254 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 0,00394 \text{ mol}$$

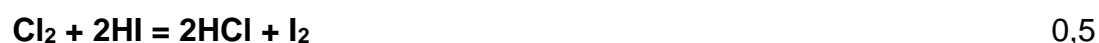
$$c(\text{HI}) = \frac{0,0039 \text{ mol} \cdot 2}{1,000 \text{ l}} = \mathbf{0,00788 \text{ mol/l}} \quad 0,25$$

$$\text{pH}(\text{HI}) = -\lg(0,00788) = \mathbf{2,10} \quad 0,5$$

$$n(\text{Br}_2) = \frac{1,00 \text{ g}}{160 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 0,00625 \text{ mol}$$

$$c(\text{HBr}) = \frac{0,00625 \text{ mol} \cdot 2}{1,000 \text{ l}} = \mathbf{0,0125 \text{ mol/l}} \quad 0,25$$

$$\text{pH}(\text{HBr}) = -\lg(0,0125) = \mathbf{1,90} \quad 0,5$$



5. Keemistemperatuur kasvab järgmises reas:

HCl (- 85,05 °C), HBr (- 66,8 °C), HI (- 35,36 °C), HF (19,5 °C) 1

6. HF molekulide vahel moodustunud vesiniksidemete tõttu. 0,5
10p

** Keemiaolümpiaadi koolivooru komisjon võib iseseisvalt hinnata võimalikke alternatiivseid lahendusvariante.*