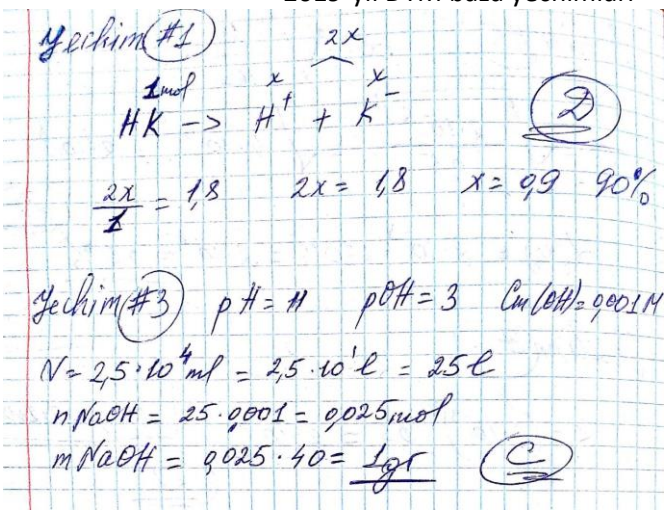
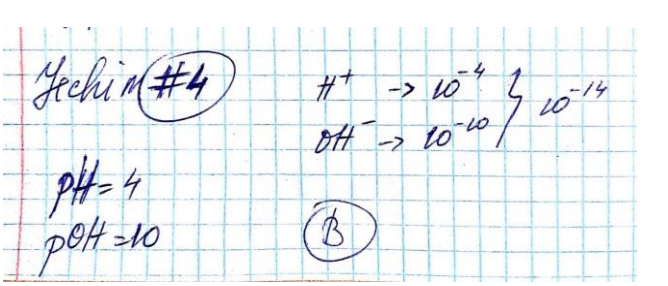
1. Bir asosli kislota eritmasida kislota dissotsilanishidan hosil bo‘lgan barcha zarrachalar konsentratsiyasi dastlabki kislota konsentratsiyasidan 1,8 marta ko‘p bo‘lsa, kislotaning dissotsilanish darajasini (%) aniqlang.

A) 80 B) 85 C) 75 D) 90



3. $pH = 11$ bo‘lgan $2{,}5\cdot10^{4}$ ml ishqor eritmasini tayyorlash uchun necha gramm natriy gidroksid talab etiladi? ($\alpha = 100\%$)

A) 4 B) 8 C) 1 D) 2

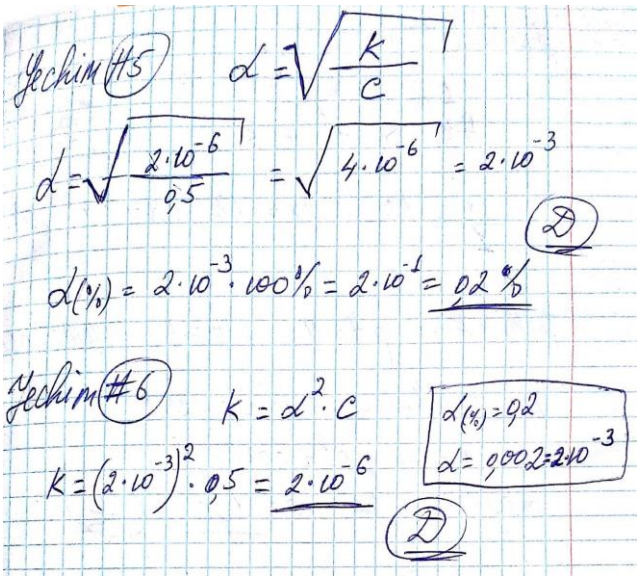


4. H^+ ionlari OH^- ionlaridan 10^6 marta ko‘p bo‘lgan 25 °C dagi suvli eritma uchun quyidagilardan qaysi(lar) to‘g‘ri?
1) $pH = 10$; 2) $[H^+] = 1\cdot10^{-4}$;
3) $pH < pOH$.

A) 1, 2 B) 2, 3 C) faqat 2 D) faqat 1

5. Konsentratsiyasi 0,5 mol/l bo‘lgan ammiak eritmasining dissotsilanish darajasini (%) hisoblang. ($K_{diss} = 2\cdot10^{-6}$)

A) 2 B) 0,1 C) 1 D) 0,2



6. Konsentratsiyasi 0,5 mol/l bo‘lgan metilamin eritmasining dissotsilanish darajasi 0,2% bo‘lsa, dissotsilanish konstantasini hisoblang.

A) $5\cdot10^{-4}$ B) $5\cdot10^{-5}$ C) $2\cdot10^{-6}$ D) $2\cdot10^{-5}$

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