

## VI BOB. 8-MAVZU.

### Masalalar yechish

**1-masala.** Og'irligi 4,5 g bo'lgan suv tarkibidagi vodorodning massasini toping.

**Berilgan:**  $m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 4,5 \text{ g}$

$m(\text{H}) - ?$

**Yechish.**

Suvning nisbiy molekulyar og'irligi hisoblanadi  
 $\text{Ar}(\text{H})=1; \text{Ar}(\text{O})=16; \text{Mr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})=2 \cdot 1 + 16=18$

18 g suvda 2 g vodorod,

4,5 g suvda – x g vodorod mavjud

$$18 : 4,5 = 2 : x$$

$$18 \cdot x = 2 \cdot 4,5$$

$$18x = 9$$

$$x = 0,5$$

**Javob:** 4,5 g suvda 0,5 g vodorod bor.



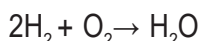
**2-masala.** Massasi 9,0 kg suv hosil qilish uchun qanday vodorod va kislorod massalari reaksiyaga kirishishi kerak?

**Berilgan:**  $m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 9,0 \text{ kg}$

$m(\text{H}_2) - ?$

$m(\text{O}_2) - ?$

**Yechish.**



$$v(\text{H}_2) : v(\text{O}_2) : v(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 2 : 1 : 2$$

$$v(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{9000\text{g}}{18\text{g/mol}} = 500\text{mol}$$

$$v(\text{H}_2) = v(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 500 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{H}_2) = 500 \text{ mol} \cdot 2 = 1000 \text{ g yoki } 1 \text{ kg}$$

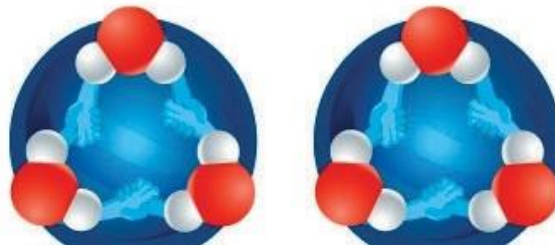
$$v(\text{O}_2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot v(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{500}{2} = 250\text{mol}$$

$$m(\text{O}_2) = 250 \text{ mol} \cdot 32\text{g/mol} = 8000 \text{ g yoki } 8 \text{ kg}$$

**Javob:** 1,0 kg vodorod va 8,0 kg kisloroddan 9,0 kg suv hosil bo'ladi.

### O'rganiladigan natijalar

- Suvning tarkibi va tuzilishi
- Suvning agregat holati
- Fizik xossalari
- Suvning tabiatda aylanishi



**3-masala.** +30°C haroratda havo

30 g suv bug'ini o'z ichiga oladi. Bu to'yingan havo, ma'lumotlar foiz sifatida ifodalanishi mumkin – 100%. Agar bir xil haroratda havoda 17 g suv bug'i bo'lsa, havoning nisbiy namligi qanday?

**Yechish:**

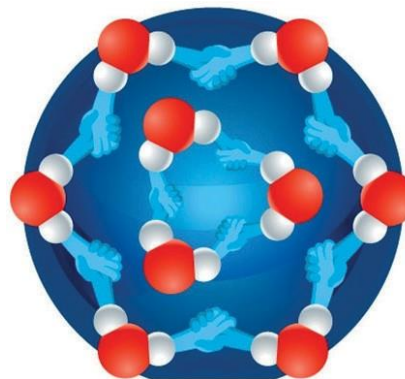
$$30 \text{ g} - 100\%$$

$$17 \text{ g} - x\%$$

Proporsiya qoidalarini bilib, masalani yechamiz, x ni topamiz.

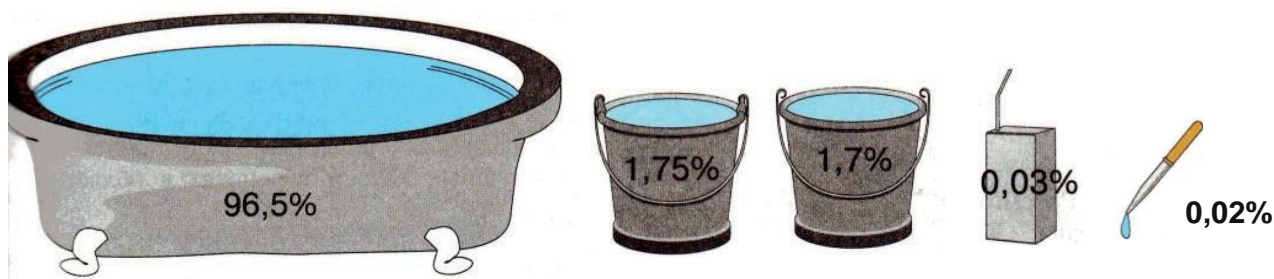
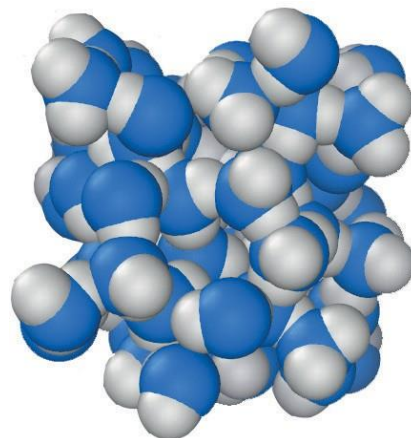
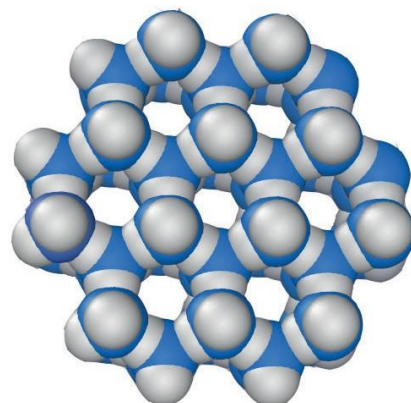
$$x = 17 \cdot 100 / 30 = 56\%$$

**Javob:** nisbiy namlik 56%.

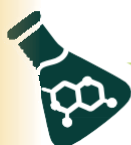


### Mustaqil yechish uchun masala va mashqlar

1. 28 g kalsiy oksidi suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishdi. Hosil bo'lgan moddaning massasini hisoblang.
2. 49 g mis (II) gidroksid parchalanishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan mis (II) oksidning massasi nechaga teng?
3. 37 g kalsiy gidroksid olish uchun zarur bo'lgan kalsiy oksidi massasini toping.
4.  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  mis sulfat kristall gidratidagi suvning massa ulushini aniqlang.
5. Quyidagi moddalarning qaysi guruhi suv bilan "qarindosh"?
  - a)  $\text{CaO}$ ,  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$
  - b)  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{HNO}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$
  - c)  $\text{MgSO}_4$ ,  $\text{CuCl}_2$ ,  $\text{NaCl}$ ,  $\text{KNO}_3$
6. Suv molekulasini qanday geometrik shaklda bo'ladi?
7. Nima uchun hayot suvning qattiq holatida emas, suyuq holatida paydo bo'lgan deb o'ylaysiz?
8. Moddani suyuq holatdan gazsimon holatga o'tkazish uchun molekularlar orasidagi barcha bog'larni uzish kerak va buning uchun energiya issiqlik shaklida sarflanadi. Ushbu faktdan foydalanib nima uchun suvning bug'lanish harorati yuqori ekanini tushuntiring.
9. Odam organizmida taxminan 65% (yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqning tanasida 75%), o'simlik va hayvonlar tanasida o'rtacha 50% dan ortiq, suvo'tlarda 95 – 99%, spora va urug'larda 7 dan 15% gacha suv mavjud. Qaysi hayvon organizmida eng ko'p suv bor?
10. Nima uchun chuqur daryolar, ko'llar, dengizlar, hatto eng qattiq ayozlarda ham tubiga qadar muzlamaydi, hatto shimoliy dengizlarda ham qalin muz ostida hayot qaynaydi?
11. Quyidagi rasmni izohlang.



12. Ba'zi moddalarning nomlarida "suv" so'zi mavjud. Axborot resurslaridan foydalanib, tushunchalarga ta'rif bering: "ohakli suv", "bromli suv", "ammiak suvi".



## VI BOB. 9-MAVZU.

### Masalalar yechish

### O'rganiladigan natijalar

- Suvning kimyoviy xossalari
- Neytrallanish reaksiyalari
- Indikatorlar
- Suvni tozalash usullari

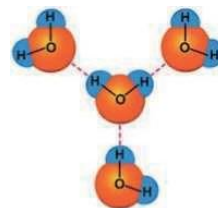
1. Natriy gidroksid, xlorid kislota, kalsiy oksidi moddalari berilgan. Ushbu moddalarning qaysi biri suv bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashadi? Reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing va hosil bo'lgan moddalarni nomlang.

2. Toza suv va distillangan suv o'rtasida qanday farq bor?

3. Choy kislotalilik ko'rsatkichidir, u eritmaning kislotali yoki kislotali emasligiga qarab rangini o'zgartiradi. Oldingizda ikkita probirkada kislota va asos eritmaları bor. Choy yordamida har bir probirkada nima borligini aniqlang.

4. Neytrallanish reaksiyasiga ikkita misol keltiring. Nega bu reaksiya shunday nomlangan?

5. Sizga berilgan eritma kislota yoki ishqor eritmasi ekanini tajriba orqali qanday aniqlash mumkin? Javobingizni misol bilan tasdiqlang.

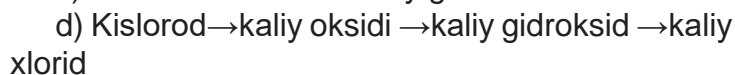
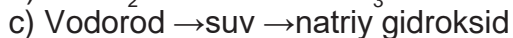
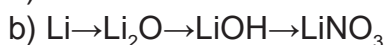
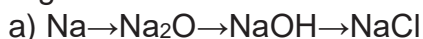


	Ifloslanish turi	Tozalash usuli
		

7. Suvni ifloslantiruvchi qanday manbalarni bilasiz? Ular siz yashaydigan hududda bormi?

8. Suvni tabiiy ravishda qanday tozalash mumkin?

9. Quyidagi o'zgarishlar reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.



10. Quyidagi sxema asosida reaksiya tenglamalarni yozing.

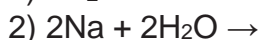
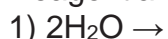
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1↓                      1↓  
asosli                      kislotali  
oksid                      oksid

↓                                      ↓  
asos  $\rightarrow$  tuz  $\leftarrow$  kislota

11. Moslikni belgilang

Reagentlar



Reaksiya mahsuli

