

Questions from the "PAL Prüfungsbuch"  
Material Knowledge

**070:** In which of the reaction equations **the blue** reaction partner acts as a „Brönsted acid“?

- 1)  $\text{NH}_4^+ + \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- 2)  $\text{Mg}_2^+ + 2 \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$
- 3)  $\text{Mg}_2^+ + 2 \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$
- 4)  $\text{NH}_4^+ + \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- 5)  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$

**071:** In which of the reaction equations does  $\text{HSO}_4^-$  function as a „Brönsted base“?

- 1)  $\text{HSO}_4^- + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- 2)  $\text{HSO}_4^- + \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{SO}_4^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- 3)  $\text{HSO}_4^- + \text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{SO}_4^{2-} + \text{NH}_4^+$
- 4)  $\text{HSO}_4^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{SO}_4^{2-} + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$
- 5)  $\text{HSO}_4^- + \text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{SO}_4^{2-} + \text{HCl}$

**072:** Which of the reaction equations does *not* describe an acid-base-reaction?

- 1)  $\text{NaOH} + \text{HBr} \rightarrow \text{NaBr} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- 2)  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{BaSO}_4 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- 3)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2 \text{HI} \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- 4)  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- 5)  $2 \text{HI} + \text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{MgI}_2 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$

**075:** Which statement regarding amino acids is correct?

- 1) In all amino acids the  $\text{NH}_2$ -group is bond to the second C-atom
- 2) Amino acids have low melting points
- 3) All  $\alpha$ -amino acids are optically active
- 4) All  $\alpha$ -amino acids are parts of proteins of living creatures
- 5) Short-chain amino acids are not easily soluble in water

**076:** What is the reason for the inertness of alkanes?

- 1) The symmetric structure
- 2) The unsaturated character
- 3) The highly delocalized electron pairs
- 4) The high binding energies
- 5) The pronounced electronegativity of the atoms

**077:** Which assignment of class of compounds and functional group is correct?

Class of compounds	Functional group
Alkanol (alcohol)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}-\text{C} \\   \\ \text{R} \end{array}$
Alkanal (aldehyde)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}-\text{C} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}$
Alkanone (ketone)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}-\text{C} \\   \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$
Ether	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}-\text{C} \\   \\ \text{O}-\text{R} \end{array}$
Carboxylic acid	$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \quad \text{OH} \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ \text{C} \\ / \quad \diagdown \\ \text{R} \quad \text{R} \end{array}$

**078:** Which answer contains an **error**?

<u>Acid</u>	<u>Acid anhydride</u>	<u>Acid residue ion</u>
1) $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	$\text{SO}_3$	$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$
2) $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$	$\text{SO}_2$	$\text{SO}_3^{2-}$
3) $\text{HNO}_3$	$\text{NO}_2$	$\text{NO}_3^-$
4) $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$	$\text{CO}_2$	$\text{CO}_3^{2-}$
5) $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$	$\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$	$\text{PO}_4^{3-}$

**080:** Of which compound does not exist an isomer?

- $\text{CH}_3\text{-CO-CH}_3$
- $\text{CHCl=CHCl}$
- $\text{CH}_3\text{-O-CH}_3$
- $\text{CHBr=CBr}_2$
- $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-OH}$

**081:** Which reaction equation is stoichiometrically correct?

- $2 \text{Fe} + 3 \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$
- $\text{CuO} + 2 \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cu}$
- $\text{Al} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{AlCl}_3$
- $\text{CO}_2 + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$
- $2 \text{Mg} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{MgO}$

**082:** In which answer the reaction product is *wrong*?

- 1) Benzene + ethene  $\rightarrow$  ethenebenzene
- 2) Benzene + halogen  $\rightarrow$  halogenbenzene
- 3) Benzene + nitric acid  $\rightarrow$  nitrobenzene
- 4) Benzene + propene  $\rightarrow$  isopropylbenzene
- 5) Benzene + sulfuric acid  $\rightarrow$  benzenesulfonic acid