

Subiectul C – 10 puncte

Oglinda de argint – 1e

1e. Oxidarea glucozei cu reactiv Tollens (fabricarea oglinzilor)						
$C_6H_{12}O_6$	+	$2[Ag(NH_3)_2]OH$	$\rightarrow$	$C_6H_{12}O_7$	+	$4NH_3$ + $H_2O$ + $2Ag$
glucoză		reactiv Tollens		acid gluconic		amoniac + apă + argint
$2Ag^{+1}$	+	$2e^{-}$	$\rightarrow$	$2Ag^0$	REDUCERE	
$C^{+1}$	-	$2e^{-}$	$\rightarrow$	$C^{+3}$	OXIDARE	
<b>REAȚIA OGLINZII DE ARGINT</b>						
REAȚIA DE OXIDARE A ALDEHIDELOR LA ACIZI CARBOXILICI - REDOX						
4f. Oxidarea glucozei cu reactiv Fehling						
$C_6H_{12}O_6$	+	$2Cu(OH)_2$	$\rightarrow$	$C_6H_{12}O_7$	+	$Cu_2O \downarrow$ + $2H_2O$
glucoză		reactiv Fehling		acid gluconic		oxid cupric - pp. roșu + apă
$2Cu^{+2}$	+	$2e^{-}$	$\rightarrow$	$2Cu^{+1}$	REDUCERE	
$C^{+1}$	-	$2e^{-}$	$\rightarrow$	$C^{+3}$	OXIDARE	
<b>REAȚIA DE OXIDARE A ALDEHIDELOR LA ACIZI CARBOXILICI - REDOX</b>						

Precipitat roșu - 4f

3d. Oxidarea blândă a alcoolului etilic cu $K_2Cr_2O_7 + H_2SO_4$												
$3CH_3-CH_2-OH$	+	$K_2Cr_2O_7$	+	$4H_2SO_4$	→	$3CH_3-HC=O$	+	$Cr_2(SO_4)_3$	+	$K_2SO_4$	+	$7H_2O$
alcool etilic sau etanol		dicromat de potasiu		acid sulfuric		aldehidă acetică sau etanal		sulfat de crom (III)		sulfat de potasiu		apă
$2Cr^{6+}$		+		$6e^-$	→	$2Cr^{3+}$		REDUCERE				
$3C^{-1}$		-		$6e^-$	→	$3C^{+1}$		OXIDARE				
<b>REAȚIA DE OXIDARE A ALCOOLILOR PRIMARI LA ALDEHIDE - REDOX</b>												

3d. Variația culorii de la potocaliu ( $K_2Cr_2O_7$  în mediu acid) la verde  $Cr^{3+}$  din  $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$ .

2a. Reacția cu carbonații						
$2CH_3-COOH$	+	$Na_2CO_3$	→	$2CH_3-COO^- Na^+$	+	$H_2CO_3$
acid acetic sau acid etanoic		carbonat de sodiu		acetat de sodiu		acid carbonic
acid tare		sare de acid slab		sare de acid tare		acid slab
ACIDITATEA – Acizii tari scot acizii slabi din sărurile lor.						

## Efervescență -2a

$\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$	→	$\text{CO}_2 \uparrow$	+	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$
acid carbonic		dioxid de carbon		apă

## 5c. Identificarea amidonului

$-(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_n-$	+	iod	→	colorație albastră
amidon				
REAȚIA DE IDENTIFICARE A AMIDONULUI				

## Colorație albastră -5c

### Redactarea răspunsului:

#### Subiectul C - 10 puncte

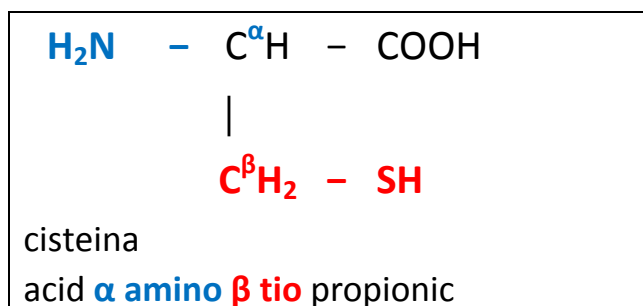
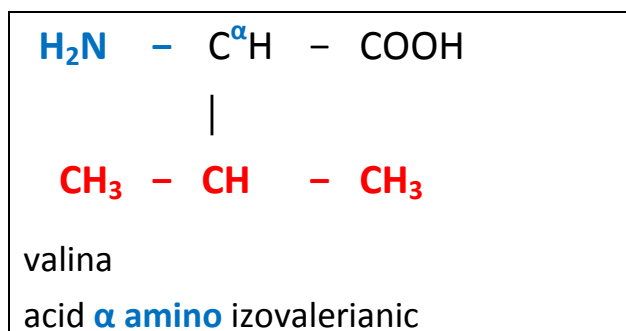
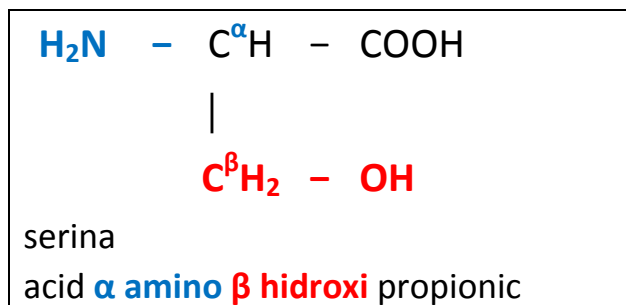
1. e
2. a
3. d
4. f
5. c

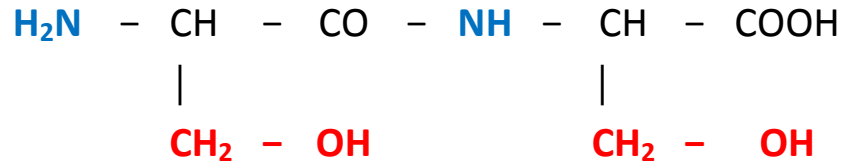
**Subiectul F5**

CAZ GENERAL: Condensarea aminoacizilor						
$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}^\alpha\text{H}(\text{R}_1)-\text{COOH}$	+	$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}^\alpha\text{H}(\text{R}_2)-\text{COOH}$	→	$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}(\text{R}_1)-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}(\text{R}_2)-\text{COOH}$	+	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$
$\alpha$ aminoacid		$\alpha$ aminoacid		dipeptidă		apă
REAȚIA DE CONDENSARE A AMINOACIZILOR						

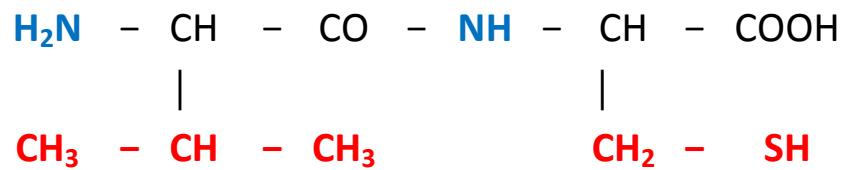
5a. Condensarea aminoacizilor						
$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}^\alpha\text{H}(\text{C}^\beta\text{H}_2\text{-OH})-\text{COOH}$	+	$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}^\alpha\text{H}(\text{CH}_2\text{-OH})-\text{COOH}$	→	$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{-OH})-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{-OH})-\text{COOH}$	+	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Serina (acid $\alpha$ amino $\beta$ hidroxi propionic)		Serina (acid $\alpha$ amino $\beta$ hidroxi propionic)		seril-serina (dipeptidă)		apă
REAȚIA DE CONDENSARE A AMINOACIZILOR						

5b. Condensarea aminoacizilor						
$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}^\alpha\text{H}[\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2]-\text{COOH}$	+	$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}^\alpha\text{H}(\text{CH}_2\text{-SH})-\text{COOH}$	→	$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}[\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2]-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{-SH})-\text{COOH}$	+	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$
valina (acid $\alpha$ amino izovalerianic)		cisteina (acid $\alpha$ amino $\beta$ tio propionic)		valil-cisteina (dipeptidă)		apă
REAȚIA DE CONDENSARE A AMINOACIZILOR						





seril - serina



valil - cisteina