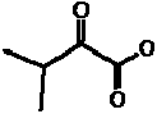
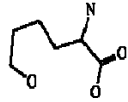
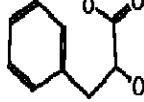


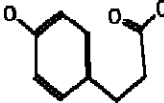
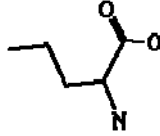
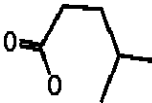
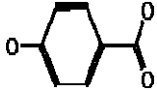
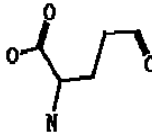
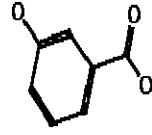
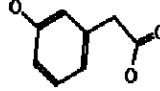
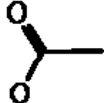
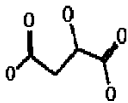
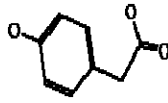
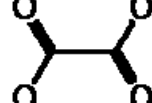
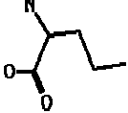
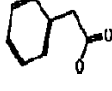
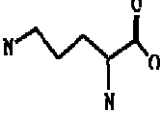
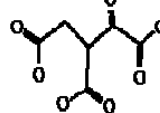
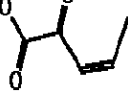
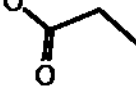
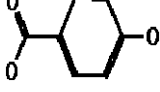
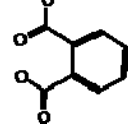
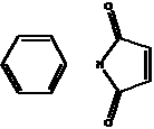
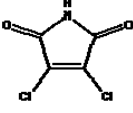
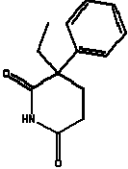

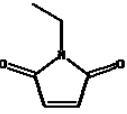
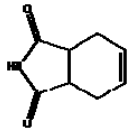
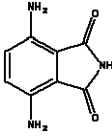
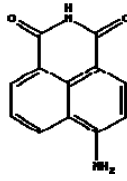
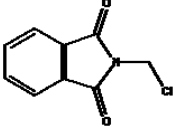
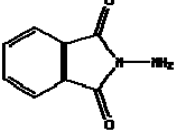
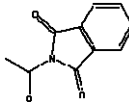
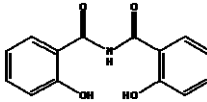
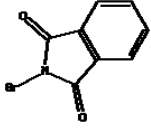
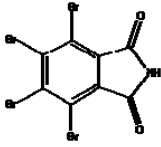
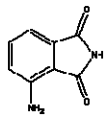
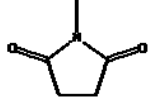
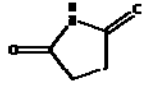
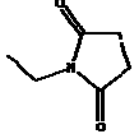
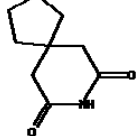
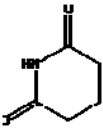


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- c) z amidů vznikají aminy působením chlornanu v kyselém prostředí
- d) z amidů vznikají aminy působením bromnanů v zásaditém prostředí
- e) z amidů vznikají aminy působením chlornanů v bazickém prostředí

Redukce amidů:

- a) jejich redukcí vznikají nitrily
- b) jejich redukcí vznikají ketony
- c) při redukcí amidů vazba C-N zůstává nezměněna
- d) působením komplexních hydridů se redukuje karbonylová skupina
- e) působením komplexních hydridů se redukuje oxoskupina

Formamid:

- a) je amid kyseliny hexanové
- b) má jeden kyslík
- c) má 3 vodíky
- d) je amid kyseliny benzoové
- e) má jeden uhlík

Oxamid:

- a) je diamid kyseliny šťavelové
- b) je diamid kyseliny mravenčí
- c) má dva kyslíky
- d) je diamid kyseliny oxalové
- e) má pět vodíků

Amidy se podobně jako aminy dělí na:

- a) primární
- b) sekundární
- c) terciální
- d) nedělí se
- e) halogenidy a oxidy

Příprava amidů:

- a) z ostatních funkčních derivátů působením NH_3
- b) dehydratací amonných solí karboxylových kyselin
- c) hydratací nitrilů karboxylových kyselin
- d) odštěpením H_3 z vody
- e) přidáním O_2 ke kryptonu

Z reakcí amidů jsou důležité:

- a) hydrolýza
- b) dehydratace
- c) redukce
- d) supravodivost
- e) supratekutost

Formamid:

- a) je kapalina
- b) používá se jako rozpouštědlo
- c) jeho teplota varu je $193\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

- d) patří mezi nitrily
- e) patří mezi kyanidy

Mezi zástupce amidů nepatří:

- a) acetal
- b) chloroform
- c) trifenylmethan
- d) benzamid
- e) formamid

Mezi zástupce amidů patří:

- a) formamid
- b) tereftalamid
- c) benzamid
- d) kyanovodík
- e) kyselina siřičitá

Obecné vzorce amidů jsou:

- a) RCONH_2
- b) RCONHR
- c) RCONR_2
- d) $\text{R-C}=\text{N}$
- e) ROH

S kterými látkami zreaguje propionamid?

- a) s H_2
- b) s HCOOH
- c) s HCOOK
- d) s Kr
- e) s Ne

Při reakci s kterými sloučeninami si propionamid vymění aniont?

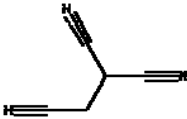

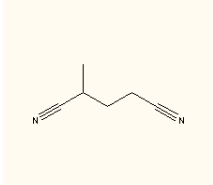

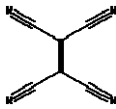
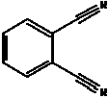
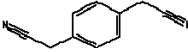
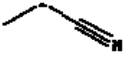
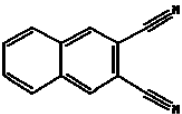
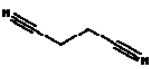


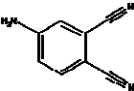



- a) s HCl
- b) s KOH
- c) s HCOOK
- d) s Kr
- e) s Ne

Močovina je :

- a) krystalická látka
- b) bez chuti
- c) bez zápachu
- d) ještě neexistuje
- e) už neexistuje

Mezi vstupní a výstupní sloučeniny při vzniku $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CONH}_2$ z funkčního derivátu působením NH_3 patří:

- a) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCl}$
- b) NH_3
- c) H_2O
- d) H_2SO_4
- e) H_2SO_3

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