## 普通化學單選題 25 題,每題 4 分,共 100 分。答錯不倒扣。

How many protons, neutrons, and electrons does the atom <sup>31</sup>P have?

	A) 15 protons, 15 neutrons, 31 electrons B) 16 protons, 16 neutrons, 15 electrons
	C) 15 protons, 15 neutrons, 15 electrons D) 16 protons, 15 neutrons, 16 electrons
	E) 15 protons, 16 neutrons, 15 electrons
2.	The average mass of a boron atom is 10.81. If you were able to isolate a single boron atom, what is the chance that you would randomly get an atom with mass 10.81?  A) 0% B) 0.81% C) about 11% D) 10.81% E) greater than 50%
3.	What is the empirical formula (實驗式) of a hydrocarbon (a compound that consists of only carbon and hydrogen) that contains 81.7% carbon by mass?
	A) $C_2H_6$ B) $C_3H_8$ C) $C_4H_{10}$ D) $C_5H_{12}$ E) none of these
4.	Sulfuric acid may be produced by the following process: $4\text{FeS}_2 + 11\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 8\text{SO}_2$ $2\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_3$ $3\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ How many moles of $3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ will be produced form 5.00 mol of $3\text{FeS}_2$ ?  A) 6.11 mol B) 5.00 mol C) 10.0 mol D) 12.2 mol E) 20.0 mol
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5.	In which state of the following compounds does nitrogen have the most positive oxidation state?  A) HNO <sub>3</sub> B) NH <sub>4</sub> Cl C) N <sub>2</sub> O D) NO <sub>2</sub> E) NaNO <sub>2</sub>
6.	A sample of nitrogen gas has a volume of 160.0 mL at STP (標準狀態). What volume does the gas occupy if the absolute temperature and pressure are each quadrupled (四倍)?  A) 640.0 mL B) 40.00 mL C) 160.0 mL D) 400.0 mL E) 89.60 L
7.	Into a 3.90-liter container at 23°C are placed 1.18 mol of $O_2$ gas and 4.02 mol of solid C (graphite). If the carbon and oxygen react completely to form $CO(g)$ , what will be the final pressure in the container at 23°C? (Gas constant $R = 0.08206 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm/K} \cdot \text{mol}$ )
	A) 14.7 atm B)25.0 atm C) 0.571 atm D) 32.4 atm E) 7.35 atm

	III. the concentration of the reactants.
	IV. the concentration of the products.
	A) I and II only B) II and III only C) III and IV only D) three of these E) none of these
9.	The following reaction is investigated (assume an ideal gas mixture). $2N_2O(g) + N_2H_4(g) \implies 3N_2(g) + 2H_2O(g)$ Initially there are 0.08 mol of $N_2O$ and 0.29 mol of $N_2H_4$ , in a 20.0-L container. If there is 0.050 mol of $N_2O$ at equilibrium, how many moles of $N_2$ are present at equilibrium? A) 0.12 B) 0.053 C) 0.045 D) 0.15 E) 0.030
10.	<ul> <li>When the substances in the equation below are at equilibrium at pressure P and temperature T, how can the equilibrium be shifted to favor the products?  CuO(s) + H<sub>2</sub>(g) Cu(s) + H<sub>2</sub>O(g)  Change in enthalpy ΔH = -2.0 kJ.</li> <li>A) Decrease the temperature.</li> <li>B) Add a catalyst.</li> <li>C) Increase the pressure by adding an inert gas such as nitrogen.</li> <li>D) Increase the pressure by means of a moving piston at constant temperature.</li> <li>E) Allow some gas to escape at constant pressure and temperature.</li> </ul>
11.	Calculate the pH of a 0.10 $M$ solution of HOCl, $K_a = 3.5 \times 10^{-8}$ . A) 4.23 B) 8.46 C) 3.73 D) 1.00 E) 3.23
12.	Calculate [H <sup>+</sup> ] in a 1.0 $M$ solution of Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> . (for H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> , $K_{a1} = 4.3 \times 10^{-7}$ and $K_{a2} = 5.6 \times 10^{-11}$ ) A) $7.5 \times 10^{-6} M$ B) $6.6 \times 10^{-4} M$ C) $1.3 \times 10^{-2} M$ D) $7.5 \times 10^{-13} M$ E) none of these
13	The solubility of Fe(OH) <sub>2</sub> in water is $7.9 \times 10^{-6}$ mol/L at 25° C. What is $K_{sp}$ for Fe(OH) <sub>2</sub> at 25° C?  A) $4.9 \times 10^{-16}$ B) $2.0 \times 10^{-15}$ C) $6.2 \times 10^{-11}$ D) $2.5 \times 10^{-10}$ E) none of these

The value of the equilibrium constant (平衡常數) K is dependent on:

the temperature of the system.

II. the nature of the reactants and products.

8.

14.	Co	nsider the following numbered processes:
	1.	$A \rightarrow 2B$
	2.	$B \rightarrow C + D$

 $\Delta H$  for the process A  $\rightarrow$  2C + E is

A) 
$$\Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3$$
 B)  $\Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2$  C)  $\Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 - \Delta H_3$  D)  $\Delta H_1 + 2\Delta H_2 - \Delta H_3$  E)  $\Delta H_1 + 2\Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3$ 

15. Consider the dissociation reaction of the acid HF.

$$HF(aq) \longrightarrow H^{+}(aq) + F^{-}(aq)$$

Why is entropy  $\Delta S$  negative?

3.  $E \rightarrow 2D$ 

- A) Each HF molecule produces two ions when it dissociates.
- B) The ions are hydrated.
- C) The reaction is expected to be exothermic ( $\dot{\alpha}$   $\dot{\alpha}$ ), and  $\Delta S$  thus should be negative.
- D) The reaction is expected to be endothermic (吸熱), and thus  $\Delta S$  should be negative.
- E) none of these
- 16. How many electrons are transferred in the following reaction?

$$2Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 14H^+ + 6Cl^- \rightarrow 2Cr^{3+} + 3Cl_2 + 7H_2O$$

- A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8 E) none of these
- 17. When the equation for the following reaction in basic solution is balanced, what is the sum of the coefficients?

$$MnO_4^-(aq) + CN^-(aq) \rightarrow MnO_2(s) + CNO^-(aq)$$
  
A) 13 B) 8 C) 10 D) 20 E) 11

- 18. Gold (atomic mass = 197 g/mol) is plated from a solution of chlorauric acid, HAuCl<sub>4</sub>; it deposits on the cathode. Calculate the time it takes to deposit 0.65 g of gold, passing a current of 0.14 amperes. (1 faraday = 96,485 coulombs)
  - A) 0.63 h B) 1.9 h C) 2.5 h D) 0.0025 days E) 1.3 h
- 19. In Bohr's atomic theory, when an electron moves from one energy level to another energy level more distant from the nucleus,
  - A) energy is emitted.B) energy is absorbed.C) no change in energy occurs.D) light is emitted.E) none of these

A) N <sub>2</sub> B) CO C) NO D) OH <sup>-</sup> E) none of these  21. The following initial rate data were found for the reaction  2MnO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> + 5H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> + 6H <sup>+</sup> → 2Mn <sup>2+</sup> + 10CO <sub>2</sub> + 8H <sub>2</sub> O  [MnO <sub>4</sub> ] <sub>0</sub> [H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ] <sub>0</sub> [H <sup>+</sup> ] <sub>0</sub> Initial Rate (M/s)  1 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> 1 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> 1.0 2× 10 <sup>-4</sup> 2 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> 1 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> 1.0 8× 10 <sup>-4</sup> 2 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> 2 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> 1.0 1.6 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> 2 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> 2 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> 2.0 1.6 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> Which of the following is the correct rate law?  A) Rate = k[MnO <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>2</sup> [H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>3</sup> [H <sup>+</sup> ] <sup>6</sup> B) Rate = k[MnO <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>2</sup> [H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ][H <sup>+</sup> ]  C) Rate = k[MnO <sub>4</sub> ][H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ][H <sup>+</sup> ] D) Rate = k[MnO <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>2</sup> [H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ]  E) Rate = k[MnO <sub>4</sub> ][H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>2</sup> 22. Sodium oxide (Na <sub>2</sub> O) crystallizes in a structure in which the O <sup>2-</sup> ions are in a face-centered cubic lattice and the Na <sup>+</sup> ions are in tetrahedral holes. What is the number of Na <sup>+</sup> ions in the unit cell?  A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8 E)none of these  23. When a 1.50-g sample of glutamic acid is dissolved in 100.0 g of H <sub>2</sub> O, the resulting solution freezes at −0.190°C. K <sub>f</sub> for H <sub>2</sub> O is 1.86°C/m. The molar mass of glutamic acid is A) 14.7 g/mol B) 1.50 g/mol C) 189 g/mol D) 28.0 g/mol E) 147 g/m  24. Choose the species with the highest boiling point.  A) HF B) HCl C) HBr D) HI E) All are the same.	20.	wn	ıcıı spec	nes na	s an unpan	ea en	ectron	. (					
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2×10 <sup>-3</sup> 1×10 <sup>-3</sup> 1.0 8×10 <sup>-4</sup> 2×10 <sup>-3</sup> 2×10 <sup>-3</sup> 1.0 1.6×10 <sup>-3</sup> 2×10 <sup>-3</sup> 2×10 <sup>-3</sup> 2.0 1.6×10 <sup>-3</sup> Which of the following is the correct rate law?  A) Rate = k[MnO <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>2</sup> [H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>5</sup> [H <sup>+</sup> ] <sup>6</sup> B) Rate = k[MnO <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>2</sup> [H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ][H <sup>+</sup> ] C) Rate = k[MnO <sub>4</sub> ][H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ][H <sup>+</sup> ] D) Rate = k[MnO <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>2</sup> [H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ] E) Rate = k[MnO <sub>4</sub> ][H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>2</sup> 22. Sodium oxide (Na <sub>2</sub> O) crystallizes in a structure in which the O <sup>2-</sup> ions are in a face-centered cubic lattice and the Na <sup>+</sup> ions are in tetrahedral holes. What is the number of Na <sup>+</sup> ions in the unit cell? A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8 E)none of these  23. When a 1.50-g sample of glutamic acid is dissolved in 100.0 g of H <sub>2</sub> O, the resulting solution freezes at -0.190°C. K <sub>f</sub> for H <sub>2</sub> O is 1.86°C/m. The molar mass of glutamic acid is A) 14.7 g/mol B) 1.50 g/mol C) 189 g/mol D) 28.0 g/mol E) 147 g/m  24. Choose the species with the highest boiling point. A) HF B) HCl C) HBr D) HI E) All are the same.		1	$\times 10^{-3}$		$1 \times 10^{-3}$		1.0		$2 \times 1$	$0^{-4}$			
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