

## 河北省普通高校专科接本科教育考试

## 无机化学模拟试卷（一）答案

一、单项选择题（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 3 分，共 60 分。在每小题给出的四个备选项中，选出一个正确的答案，并将所选项前的字母填写在答题纸的相应位置上。）

1-5: ABDBB 6-10: DAACD 11-15: CADDB 16-20: ABDAC

二、填空题（本大题共 15 个空，每空 2 分，共 30 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）

1.  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ 、 $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 、 $\text{NH}_3$   $\text{NH}_4^+$ 、 $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  2. HF

3. 硝酸一羟基. 三水合锌(II)  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$   $\text{OH}^-$ 、 $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  4

4.  $\text{HCO}_3^-$   $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$  5. 两,  $[\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_4]^{2-}$  6.  $3d^5 4s^1$  四 VIB d

三、判断正误题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。正确的划“√”，错误的划“×”，请将答案填涂在答题纸的相应位置上。）

1-5: √×√×× 6-10: ××√××

四、写出下列反应方程式或离子反应式（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）

1.  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{H}^+ = \text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$   $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{NaOH} = \text{NaAlO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

2.  $2\text{Mn}^{2+} + \text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-} + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{MnO}_4^- + 10\text{SO}_4^{2-} + 16\text{H}^+$

3.  $\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2\text{CN}^- \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{CN})_2 \downarrow$   $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_2 + 4\text{CN}^- \rightarrow [\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$

4.  $2\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

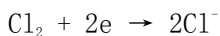
5.  $\text{PbS} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{PbSO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

五、计算题（本大题共 4 小题，每小题 10 分，共 40 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）

1. 解：（1） $E^{\ominus} = \phi^{\ominus}(\text{MnO}_2/\text{Mn}^{2+}) - \phi^{\ominus}(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-) = 1.23 - 1.36 = -0.13\text{V} < 0$  所以在标准态时反应不能进行

（2） $\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$$\varphi(\text{MnO}_2/\text{Mn}^{2+}) = \varphi^\theta(\text{MnO}_2/\text{Mn}^{2+}) + \frac{0.0592}{2} \lg \frac{[\text{H}^+]^4}{[\text{Mn}^{2+}]} = 1.23 + \frac{0.0592}{2} \lg 12^4 = 1.36 \text{ V}$$



$$\varphi(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-) = \varphi^\theta(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-) + \frac{0.0592}{2} \lg \frac{p(\text{Cl}_2)/p^\theta}{[\text{Cl}^-]^2} = 1.3583 + \frac{0.0592}{2} \lg \frac{1}{12^2} = 1.30 \text{ V}$$

采用浓 HCl 后,  $E = \varphi(\text{MnO}_2/\text{Mn}^{2+}) - \varphi(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-) = 1.36 - 1.30 = 0.06 \text{ V} > 0$ , 在浓盐酸中反应能进行。

2. 解: (1) 该反应是一级反应 从反应速率常数的单位上可以判断

$$(2) \text{ 则 } t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\ln 2}{k} = \frac{0.693}{k} = \frac{0.693}{2.50 \times 10^{-3}} = 277 \text{ min}$$

$$(3) [\text{A}]_0 = 0.40 \quad [\text{A}] = 0.010$$

$$\ln \frac{[\text{A}]}{[\text{A}_0]} = -kt \quad \ln \frac{0.010}{0.40} = -2.50 \times 10^{-3} t \quad t = 1.5 \times 10^3 = 25 \text{ h} \quad \text{需要 } 25 \text{ h}$$

3. 解: (1)  $\Pi V = nRT$  所以胰岛素的物质的量

$$n = \Pi V / RT = 4.34 \text{ kPa} \times 10 \text{ mL} / (8.314 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \times 298 \text{ K}) = 1.75 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}$$

胰岛素的摩尔质量):  $M = m/n = 0.101 \text{ g} / 1.75 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} = 5765.78 \text{ g/mol}$

$$(2) \Delta p = p^* x_B = 3.17 \times \frac{1.75 \times 10^{-5}}{1.75 \times 10^{-5} + \frac{10}{18}} = 9.99 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kPa}$$

4. 解: (1) 已知 AgCl 沉淀恰好溶解, 则有

$$[\text{Ag}^+][\text{Cl}^-] = K_{sp}(\text{AgCl}) = 1.8 \times 10^{-10} \quad [\text{Ag}^+] = (1.8 \times 10^{-10} / 0.1) = 1.8 \times 10^{-9}$$

(2) 计算保证  $[\text{Ag}^+]$  等于  $1.8 \times 10^{-9}$  时, 氨水的最低浓度:



$$\frac{0.1}{1.8 \times 10^{-9} x^2} = 1.1 \times 10^7 \quad \text{计算得到 } x = 2.24.$$

加上消耗的 0.2 摩尔，氨水的最低浓度应该是  $2.42 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$(3) [\text{Ag}^+][\text{Br}^-] = 1.8 \times 10^{-9} \times 0.2 = 3.6 \times 10^{-10} > K_{\text{sp}}(\text{AgBr}) = 5.0 \times 10^{-13}$$

因此将有 AgBr 沉淀产生。



尚学教育  
SHANG XUE EDUCATION

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1-5:BCBAB 6-10: ACCDB 11-15: CDDCD 16-20: CDDAD

二、填空题（本大题共 15 个空，每空 2 分，共 30 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）

1. 4 正四面体 2. 4s 4p 4d 4f 3.  $K_a$  ( $pK_a$ )  $c_a/c_b$

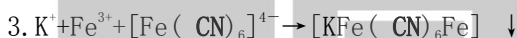
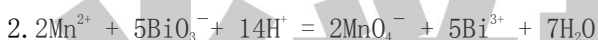
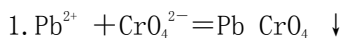
4.  $5s^2 5p^5$  五 VIIA 否 5.  $2Cl_2 + 2Ca(OH)_2 = CaCl_2 + Ca(ClO)_2 + 2H_2O$   $Ca(ClO)_2$

6. 0.0888 7. 负电荷

三、判断正误题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。正确的划“√”，错误的划“×”，请将答案填涂在答题纸的相应位置上。）

1-5: √×××× 6-10: √×××√

四、写出下列反应方程式或离子反应式（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）



五、计算题（本大题共 4 小题，每小题 10 分，共 40 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）

1. 解：（1） $E^0 = \phi^0 (MnO_4^- / Mn^{2+}) - \phi^0 (Fe^{3+} / Fe^{2+}) = 1.51 - 0.771 = 0.739V > 0$ ,

所以反应可以向正向进行

（2）电池符号： $(-) Pt | Fe^{2+}(c_1), Fe^{3+}(c_2) | MnO_4^-(c_3), H^+(c_4), Mn^{2+}(c_5) | Pt (+)$

正极:  $\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}$       负极:  $\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}$

(3)

$$E = \varphi(\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}) - \varphi(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+})$$

$$= \{\varphi^\theta(\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}) + \frac{0.0592}{5} \lg \frac{[\text{MnO}_4^-] \cdot [\text{H}^+]^8}{[\text{Mn}^{2+}]}\} - \{\varphi^\theta(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) + 0.0592 \lg \frac{[\text{Fe}^{3+}]}{[\text{Fe}^{2+}]}\}$$

$$= [1.51 + \frac{0.0592}{5} \lg 10^8] - 0.771 = 0.834\text{V}$$

2. 解: (1)  $t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\ln 2}{k}$   $^{14}\text{C}$  的半衰期是  $t_{1/2} = 5720\text{a}$

$$k = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\ln 2}{5720} = 1.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{a}^{-1}$$

(2)  $\ln \frac{A}{A_0} = -kt$   $\ln 0.916 = -1.2 \times 10^{-4} t$   $t = 731\text{a}$

这块麻布距今 731a。

3. 解:

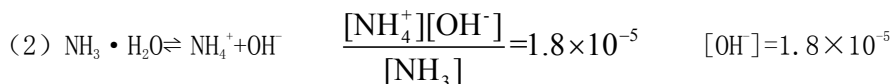
$$\Pi = cRT = \frac{m}{M} RT \Rightarrow$$

$$M = \frac{mRT}{\Pi} = \frac{5}{1.82 \times 10^2 \times 10^{-3}} \times 8.314 \times 298 = 6.8 \times 10^4 \text{g/mol}$$

4. 解: (1) 首先计算与  $[\text{Zn}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$  达到平衡的  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  的浓度:



代入数据得:  $[\text{Zn}^{2+}] = 3.47 \times 10^{-7} \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$



(3)  $[\text{Zn}^{2+}][\text{OH}^-]^2 = 3.47 \times 10^{-7} \times (1.8 \times 10^{-5})^2 = 1.12 \times 10^{-16} > K_{\text{sp}}(\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2) = 1.2 \times 10^{-17}$

所以会生产氢氧化锌沉淀。

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## 无机化学模拟试卷（三）答案

一、单项选择题（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 3 分，共 60 分。在每小题给出的四个备选项中，选出一个正确的答案，并将所选项前的字母填写在答题纸的相应位置上。）

1-5: BCADD    6-10: BBDBD    11-15: CDCCA    16-20: DBBCB

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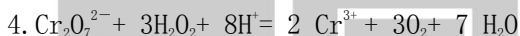
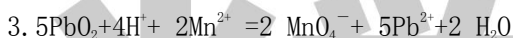
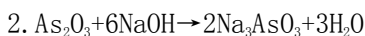
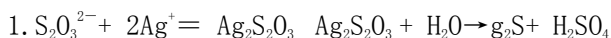
1. 4p 5d    2.  $d^2sp^3$     正八面体    3. 四氯·二氨合铂(IV)  $Pt^{4+} Cl^- NH_3$     6

4. 水玻璃    5. 浓硝酸 浓盐酸    6.  $3d^64s^2$     四 VIII d

三、判断正误题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。正确的划“√”，错误的划“×”，请将答案填涂在答题纸的相应位置上。）

1-5: ×××××    6-10: ××√×√

四、写出下列反应方程式或离子反应式（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）

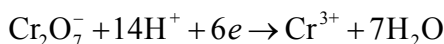


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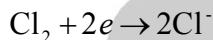
1. 解：（1）电池符号： $(-)Pt | Cl_2(p_1) | Cl^-(c_1) || Cr_2O_7^{2-}(c_2), H^+(c_3), Cr^{3+}(c_4) | Pt(+)$

$$(2) E^\theta = \varphi^\theta(Cr_2O_7^{2-}/Cr^{3+}) - \varphi^\theta(Cl_2/Cl^-) = 1.36 - 1.3580 = 0.002V$$

$$\lg K^\theta = \frac{ZE^\theta}{0.0592} = \frac{6 \times 0.002}{0.0592} = 0.20 \quad K^\theta = 1.59$$



$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \varphi(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^-/\text{Cr}^{3+}) &= \varphi^\theta(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^-/\text{Cr}^{3+}) + \frac{0.0592}{6} \lg \frac{[\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^-] \cdot [\text{H}^+]^{14}}{[\text{Cr}^{3+}]^2} \\ &= 1.36 + \frac{0.0592}{6} \lg \frac{1.0 \times 10^{14}}{1.0^2} = 1.498 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$



$$\varphi(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-) = \varphi^\theta(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-) + \frac{0.0592}{2} \lg \frac{p(\text{Cl}_2)/p^\theta}{[\text{Cl}^-]^2}$$

$$= 1.3583 + \frac{0.0592}{2} \lg \frac{10/100}{1} = 1.3287 \text{ V}$$

$$E = \varphi(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^-/\text{Cr}^{3+}) - \varphi(\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-) = 1.498 - 1.3287 = 0.1693 \text{ V}$$

2. 解: 由题意  $t_{\frac{1}{2}} = 46.1 \text{ d}$ , 反应为一级,  $A_0 = 0.200 \text{ mg}$

$$\text{由 } t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0.693}{k}, \text{ 得 } k = \frac{0.693}{t_{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{0.693}{46.1} = 0.015 \text{ d}^{-1}$$

$$\ln A - \ln A_0 = -k t \quad \text{代入数据, } \ln A - \ln 0.200 = 0.015 \times 182$$

则  $A = 0.013 \text{ mg}$ , 即 6 个月 (182) 天后, 发生衰变的试样还有 0.013 mg。

$$3. \text{ 解: (1) } x_B = \frac{n_B}{n_A + n_B} \approx \frac{n_B}{n_A} = \frac{n_B}{\frac{m_A}{M_A}}$$

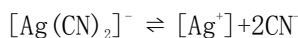
$$\Delta p = p^* x_B = p^* \frac{n_B}{m_A} M_A = p^* M_A b_B = K b_B \quad K = p^* M_A$$

$$K = p^* M_A = 77.31 \text{ kPa} \times 72.15 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 5578 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 5.578 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$(2) \quad \Delta p = K b_B = K \frac{m_B}{M_B m_A}$$

$$M_B = K \frac{m_B}{\Delta p \cdot m_A} = 5.578 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \frac{0.0697 \text{ g}}{2.32 \text{ kPa} \times \frac{0.891 \text{ kg}}{1000}} = 188 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

4. 解: (1)、混合后溶液中  $K[\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]$  和  $\text{KI}$  均为  $0.12 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$



$$0.12 \quad x \quad 2x$$

$$\frac{x \times (2x)^2}{0.12} = 1.3 \times 10^{21} \quad x = 2.84 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$[\text{Ag}^+][\text{I}^-] = 2.84 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.12 = 3.4 \times 10^{-7} > K_{\text{sp}}(\text{AgI}) = 8.3 \times 10^{-17}$$

所以, 将有  $\text{AgI}$  沉淀析出。

(2)、为了不产生  $\text{AgI}$  沉淀,  $[\text{Ag}^+][\text{I}^-] < K_{\text{sp}}(\text{AgI}) = 8.3 \times 10^{-17}$

$$[\text{Ag}^+] < \frac{8.3 \times 10^{-17}}{0.12} = 6.92 \times 10^{-16}$$



$$0.12 \quad 6.92 \times 10^{-16} \quad x$$

$$\frac{6.92 \times 10^{-16} \times x^2}{0.12} = \frac{1}{K_s([\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^-)} = \frac{1}{1.3 \times 10^{21}}$$

解得:  $x = 3.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ,

所以应加入  $\text{KCN}$  的摩尔数为:  $3.6 \times 10^{-4} \times 5 = 1.8 \times 10^{-3}$

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## 河北省普通高校专科接本科教育考试

## 无机化学模拟试卷（四）答案

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1-5: ABCAD 6-10: BBACA 11-15: CABCA 16-20: CBBCD

二、填空题（本大题共 15 个空，每空 2 分，共 30 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）

1. 4 4 正四面体 2. 1 3. 3.74 5. 74 4.  $4s^2 4p^3$  四 VA 否

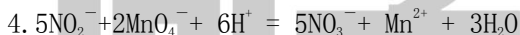
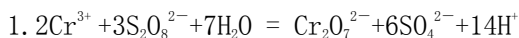
5.  $\text{HgNH}_2\text{Cl}$  (白色) ↓,  $[\text{Hg}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$ ,  $[\text{Hg}(\text{NH}_3)_4]\text{Cl}_2$

6. 氯化二氯. 四水合铬(III)  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$   $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   $\text{Cl}^-$  6 7. 正电荷

三、判断正误题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。正确的划“√”，错误的划“×”，请将答案填涂在答题纸的相应位置上。）

1-5: × √ × × √ 6-10: × × × × √

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五、计算题（本大题共 4 小题，每小题 10 分，共 40 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）

1. 解：（1） $E^0 = \phi^0(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) - \phi^0(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-) = 0.771 - 0.5355 = 0.2355\text{V}$

（2）（-）Pt |  $\text{I}_2(\text{s})$  |  $\text{I}^-(\text{c}_1)$  ||  $\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{c}_2)$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{c}_3)$  | Pt (+)

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \varphi(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) - \varphi(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-) \\
 &= \left\{ \varphi^\theta(\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}) + 0.0592 \lg \frac{[\text{Fe}^{3+}]}{[\text{Fe}^{2+}]} \right\} - \left\{ \varphi^\theta(\text{I}_2/\text{I}^-) + \frac{0.0592}{2} \lg \frac{1}{[\text{I}^-]^2} \right\} \\
 (3) \quad &= \left[ 0.771 + 0.0592 \lg \frac{1}{10} \right] - \left[ 0.5355 + \frac{0.0592}{2} \lg \frac{1}{(1.0 \times 10^{-2})^2} \right] \\
 &= 0.058 \text{V}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 解: (1) 该反应为一级反应, 则  $t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0.693}{k} = \frac{0.693}{2.2 \times 10^{-5}} = 3.15 \times 10^4 \text{s}$

即 10.0  $\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}_2$  分解一半需  $3.15 \times 10^4 \text{s}$ 。

(2)  $2 \text{h} = 7200 \text{s}$ ,  $[\text{A}]_0 = 2.0 \text{g}$

$$\ln[\text{A}] - \ln[\text{A}]_0 = -k t \quad \text{代入数据, } \ln[\text{A}] - \ln 2 = -2.2 \times 10^{-5} \times 7200$$

则  $[\text{A}] = 1.70 \text{g}$ , 即 2.00g  $\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}_2$  经 2h 之后还剩 1.70 克。

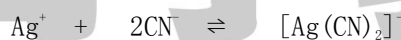
3. 解:  $\Delta T_f = K_f \cdot m \frac{\frac{0.543}{1.86} \times 180}{\frac{0.543}{1.86} \times 180 + 1000} = 5\%$

$$\Pi = cRT = \frac{0.543}{1.86} \times 8.314 \times 298.15 = 724 \text{kPa}$$

4. 解: 为了不使  $\text{AgCl}$  沉淀析出,

$$[\text{Ag}^+][\text{Cl}^-] < K_{\text{sp}}(\text{AgCl}) = 1.8 \times 10^{-10} \quad [\text{Ag}^+] < \frac{1.8 \times 10^{-10}}{0.4} = 4.5 \times 10^{-10}$$

为了达到以上目的, 应利用 KCN 对银离子进行络合反应:



平衡时:  $4.5 \times 10^{-10} \quad x \quad 1.6$

$$\frac{1.6}{4.5 \times 10^{-10} \times x^2} = 1.3 \times 10^{21} \quad \text{解得: } x = 1.64 \times 10^{-6}$$

考虑到形成络合物时消耗的氰化钾, 其浓度应该不低于  $3.2 \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

## 河北省普通高校专科接本科教育考试

## 无机化学模拟试卷（五）答案

一、单项选择题（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 3 分，共 60 分。在每小题给出的四个备选项中，选出一个正确的答案，并将所选项前的字母填写在答题纸的相应位置上。）

1-5: CACBB 6-10: DCCAB 11-15: DDDCB 16-20: BBDAC

二、填空题（本大题共 15 个空，每空 2 分，共 30 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）

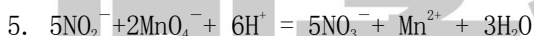
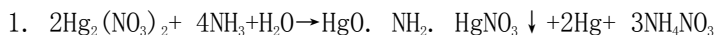
1. 不变 增大 2. 溶质的浓度 温度 3. 氯化一氯. 五氨合钴(III)  $\text{Co}^{3+}$   $\text{NH}_3, \text{Cl}^-$  6

4. 减小 增大 5. Hg 6.  $4s^1$  四 I A s

三、判断正误题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。正确的划“√”，错误的划“×”，请将答案填涂在答题纸的相应位置上。）

1-5: √ √ × √ × 6-10: √ × × × ×

四、写出下列反应方程式或离子反应式（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）



五、计算题（本大题共 4 小题，每小题 10 分，共 40 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）

1. 解：(1)  $E^0 = \phi^0(\text{HClO}_2/\text{HClO}) - \phi^0(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}/\text{Cr}^{3+}) = 1.673 - 1.33 = 0.343\text{V}$

$$(2) \lg K^0 = \frac{ZE^0}{0.0592} = \frac{6 \times 0.343}{0.0592} = 34.76 \quad K^0 = 5.75 \times 10^{34}$$

( ) 3 ( )

$$E = \varphi(\text{HClO}_2/\text{HClO}) - \varphi(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}/\text{Cr}^{3+})$$

$$= \left\{ \varphi^\theta(\text{HClO}_2/\text{HClO}) + \frac{0.0592}{2} \lg \frac{[\text{HClO}_2]}{[\text{HClO}]} \right\} - \left\{ \varphi^\theta(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}/\text{Cr}^{3+}) + \frac{0.0592}{6} \lg \frac{[\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}][\text{H}^+]^{14}}{[\text{Cr}^{3+}]^2} \right\}$$

$$= \left[ 1.673 + \frac{0.0592}{2} \lg 0.220 \right] - \left[ 1.33 + \frac{0.0592}{6} \lg \frac{0.8}{x^2} \right] = 0.15\text{V}$$

$$[\text{Cr}^{3+}] = 3.2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

2. 解: (1)  $c_A \propto (V_\infty - V_t)$

$$k_A = \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{c_{A,0}}{c_A} = \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{V_\infty}{V_\infty - V_t} \quad k_A = 6.74 \times 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$$

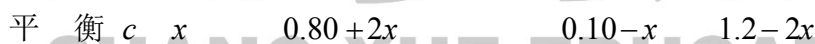
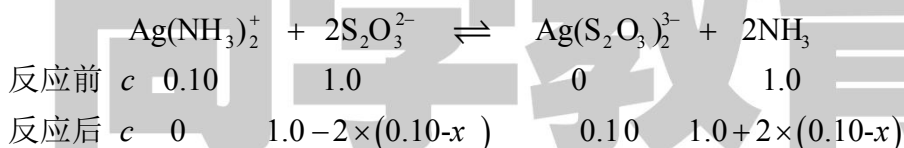
$$(2) t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0.693}{k} = \frac{0.693}{6.74 \times 10^{-2}} = 10.28 \text{ min}$$

3. 解: (1)  $\Pi = cRT \quad c = \frac{\Pi}{RT} = \frac{252 \times 1000}{8.314 \times 303.15} = 100 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$

$$m_B = \frac{c_B}{\rho_A} = \frac{100}{1000} = 0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{Kg}^{-1}$$

$$(2) \Delta T_f = K_f \cdot m = 1.86 \times 0.1 = 0.186 \text{ K}$$

4. 解:  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+$  的  $K_s = 1.12 \times 10^7$      $[\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2]^{3-}$  的  $K_s = 2.88 \times 10^{13}$



$$K = \frac{K_{[\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2]^{3-}}}{K_{[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+}} = \frac{2.88 \times 10^{13}}{1.12 \times 10^7} = 2.57 \times 10^6$$

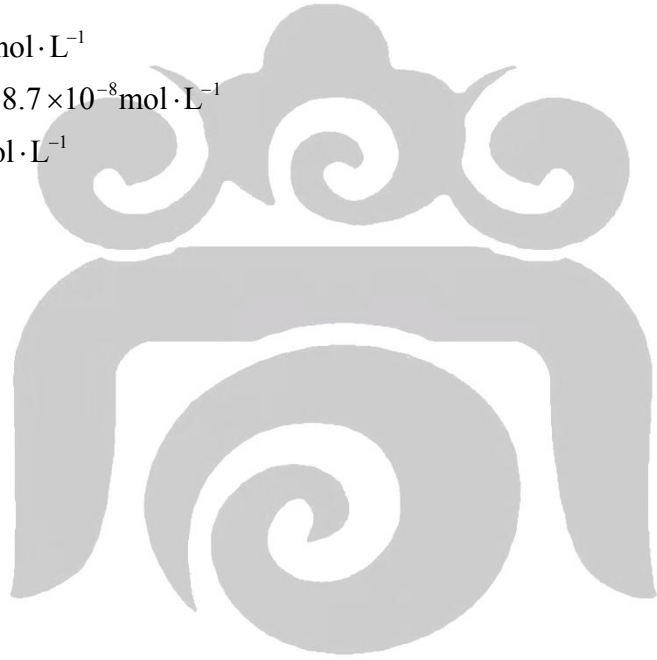
$$\frac{(0.10-x)(1.2-2x)^2}{x \cdot (0.80+2x)^2} = 2.57 \times 10^6$$

$\because K$  很大,  $\therefore x$  很小, 则有  $\frac{0.10 \times 1.2^2}{x \cdot 0.80^2} = 2.57 \times 10^6$

$$x = 8.7 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+] = 8.7 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$[\text{NH}_3] = 1.2 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$



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## 河北省普通高校专科接本科教育考试

## 无机化学模拟试卷（六）答案

一、单项选择题（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 3 分，共 60 分。在每小题给出的四个备选项中，选出一个正确的答案，并将所选项前的字母填写在答题纸的相应位置上。）

1-5: CDBAC 6-10: ABCBC 11-15: CAADC 16-20: ACBCB

二、填空题（本大题共 15 个空，每空 2 分，共 30 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）

1. 少量氯化钴 蓝色 淡粉色 2. 溶胶带有电荷 3.  $\text{CO}_2$

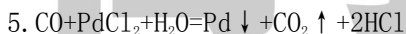
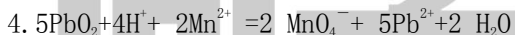
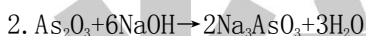
4.  $3d^5 4s^2$  四 VII B 是 5.  $\text{HgCl}_2$   $\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2$  6.  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$   $\text{S}^{2-}$

7. 氯化钠溶液 蔗糖溶液

三、判断正误题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。正确的划“√”，错误的划“×”，请将答案填涂在答题纸的相应位置上。）

1-5: √ √ √ √ × 6-10: × × × × √

四、写出下列反应方程式或离子反应式（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）



五、计算题（本大题共 4 小题，每小题 10 分，共 40 分。请在答题纸的相应位置上作答。）

1. 解：（1）根据元素电势图先求  $\phi^0(\text{Cu}^+/\text{Cu}) = 0.5181\text{V}$

$$\phi^0(\text{Cu}^+/\text{Cu}) = 2\phi^0(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) - \phi^0(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}^+) = 2 \times 0.3394 - 0.1607 = 0.5181\text{V}$$

$$E^{\ominus} = \phi^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}^{+}) - \phi^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{+}/\text{Cu}) = 0.1607 - 0.5181 = -0.3574\text{V}$$

$$\lg K^{\ominus} = \frac{ZE^{\ominus}}{0.0592} = \frac{1 \times (-0.3574)}{0.0592} = -6.04 \quad K^{\ominus} = 9.18 \times 10^{-7}$$



(3) Cl<sup>-</sup> 至浓度为 1.0 mol · L<sup>-1</sup> 时, [Cu<sup>+</sup>] = K<sub>sp</sub> / [Cl<sup>-</sup>] = 1.7 × 10<sup>-7</sup> / 1.0 = 1.7 × 10<sup>-7</sup> mol · L<sup>-1</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \phi(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}^{+}) - \phi(\text{Cu}^{+}/\text{Cu}) \\ &= \left\{ \phi^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}^{+}) + 0.0592 \lg \frac{[\text{Cu}^{2+}]}{[\text{Cu}^{+}]} \right\} - \left\{ \phi^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{+}/\text{Cu}) + 0.0592 \lg [\text{Cu}^{+}] \right\} \\ &= -0.3574 + 0.0592 \lg \frac{1}{(1.7 \times 10^{-7})^2} = 0.444\text{V} \end{aligned}$$

2. 解: (1) p<sub>∞</sub> = 3p<sub>0</sub> = 123.9 kPa

$$k_A = \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{c_{A,0}}{c_A} = \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{p_{\infty} - p_0}{p_{\infty} - p_t} \quad 390\text{s} \quad k_A = 4.43 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

(2) t<sub>1/2</sub> = ln2 / k<sub>A</sub> = 1.56 × 10<sup>-3</sup> s。

3. 解: (1) ΔT<sub>f</sub> = K<sub>f</sub> · m<sub>B</sub>     m<sub>B</sub> =  $\frac{\Delta T_f}{K_f} = \frac{0.56}{1.86} = 0.3011 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$

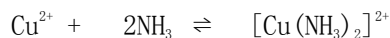
对于稀溶液 c<sub>B</sub> ≈ m<sub>B</sub> = 0.3011 mol · kg<sup>-1</sup>

$$\Pi = cRT = 0.3011 \times 8.314 \times 310.15 = 766 \text{ kPa}$$

(2) 蔗糖的质量 m<sub>糖</sub> = Mc = 342.99 × 0.3011 = 103 g · L<sup>-1</sup>

4. 解: 加入大量 NH<sub>4</sub>Cl 是为了抑制的 NH<sub>3</sub> · H<sub>2</sub>O 水解, 即 NH<sub>3</sub> · H<sub>2</sub>O 水解可忽略不计

混合后: [Cu<sup>2+</sup>] = 0.20/2 = 0.10 mol · L<sup>-1</sup>     [NH<sub>3</sub> · H<sub>2</sub>O] = 1.0/2 = 0.50 mol · L<sup>-1</sup>



初始 c<sub>0</sub>    0.10                    0.50                    0                                    设平衡时为 [Cu<sup>2+</sup>] = x mol · L<sup>-1</sup>

平衡 c        x                    0.50 - (0.20 - 2x)     0.10 - x

$$=0.30+2x$$

$$K_s = \frac{[(\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_2)^{2+}]}{[\text{Cu}^{2+}] \cdot [\text{NH}_3]^2} = \frac{0.10-x}{x \times (0.30+2x)^2} \doteq \frac{0.10}{x \times 0.30^2} = 2.09 \times 10^{13}$$

$$x = 5.32 \times 10^{-14} \quad [\text{Cu}^{2+}] = 5.32 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$[\text{NH}_3] = 0.30 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^{2+} \text{ 的浓度 } 0.10-x = 0.10 - 5.32 \times 10^{-14} \approx 0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$



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## 河北省普通高校专科接本科教育考试

## 无机化学模拟试卷（七）参考答案

## 一、单项选择题（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 3 分，共 60 分。）

题目	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	D	A	C	D	A	C	C	D	A	D	A	C	B	C	D	C	A	C	C	D

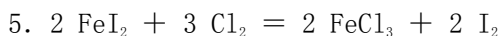
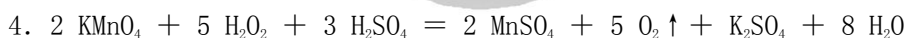
## 二、填空题（本大题共 15 个空，每空 2 分，共 30 分。）

1. 升高，降低    2. 增大，变小，变大，不变。    3.  $(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}, \text{MnO}_2)$ ,  $(\text{Cl}_2, \text{Fe}^{3+})$   
 4. 3,  $v = k(\text{NO})^2(\text{Cl}_2)$     5. 4, IVA, Ge    6.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , HBr

## 三、判断正误题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。）

题目	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	√	×	×	×	√	×	×	×	√	√

## 四、写出下列反应方程式或离子反应式（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）



## 五、计算题（本大题共 4 小题，每小题 10 分，共 40 分。）

1. 解：∵ 根据方程： $\pi V = nRT$  有  $\pi = cRT$

$$\therefore 775 = c \times 8.314 \times (273 + 37)$$

$$c = \frac{775}{8.314 \times 310} = 0.301 \text{ (mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}\text{)}$$

换算为葡萄糖溶液的浓度  $0.301 \times 180 = 54.2 \text{ (g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}\text{)}$

2. 解：∵  $\text{pOH} = 10.00 \therefore \text{pH} = 4.00$ ，即  $[\text{H}^+] = 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ，

$$\frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{Ac}^-]}{[\text{HAc}]} = K_{\text{a}}^{\text{HAc}} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{, 设 } [\text{Ac}^-] = x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, [\text{HAc}] = 2.0 - x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

-1

按题意指定了  $[\text{H}^+] = 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ，

$$\frac{1.0 \times 10^{-4} x}{2.0 - x} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}, \quad \text{解得 } x = 0.31 \text{ (mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}\text{)}$$

欲生成 AgAc 沉淀,  $[\text{Ag}^+][\text{Ac}^-] \geq K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{AgAc}) = 4.0 \times 10^{-4}$ ,

$$\text{则 } [\text{Ag}^+] \geq \frac{4.0 \times 10^{-4}}{0.31} = 1.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}\text{)}$$

需要加入  $\text{AgNO}_3$  固体  $1.3 \times 10^{-3} \times 170 = 0.22 \text{ (g)}$

$$3. \text{解: HCOOH: } \text{p}K_a^{\ominus} = -\lg(1.8 \times 10^{-4}) = -\lg(1.8) - \lg(10^{-4}) = -0.26 + 4 = 3.74$$

$$\text{同理 HOAc: } \text{p}K_a^{\ominus} = -\lg(1.8 \times 10^{-5}) = -\lg(1.8) - \lg(10^{-5}) = -0.26 + 5 = 4.74$$

则配制  $\text{pH}=3.00$  的缓冲溶液, 应该选用 HCOOH

由题, 设配制 1L 该缓冲溶液需要  $V \text{ L}$  的弱酸溶液, 则 NaOH 的体积为  $(1-V) \text{ L}$ , 混合前酸和碱的浓度均为  $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , 则混合后酸的浓度为  $V \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , 碱的浓度为  $(1-V) \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

碱液完全中和后生成盐的浓度为  $c_s = (1-V) \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , 而剩余的酸的浓度为  $c_a = V - (1-V) = (2V-1) \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$\text{根据缓冲溶液近似计算公式 } c(\text{H}^+) = K_a^{\ominus} \frac{c_a}{c_s}, \quad \text{则有, } 10^{-3} = 1.8 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{2V-1}{1-V}$$

解得,  $V = 0.87 \text{ L} = 87 \text{ mL}$

$$4. \text{解: 由能斯特方程, } E = E^{\ominus} + \frac{RT}{zF} \lg \frac{[\text{氧化态}]}{[\text{还原态}]}, \quad \text{有}$$

$$E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+} / \text{CuI}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+} / \text{Cu}^+) + 0.0592 \lg \frac{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})}{c(\text{Cu}^+)}$$

$$\text{这里 } \text{Cu}^{2+}、\text{I}^- \text{ 离子浓度均为 } 1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \quad c(\text{Cu}^+) = \frac{K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{CuI})}{[\text{I}^-]} = 1.0 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

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$$\text{则 } \phi^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+} / \text{CuI}) = 0.15 + 0.0592 \lg \frac{1.0}{1.0 \times 10^{-12}} = 0.86 \text{ V}$$

原电池电动势  $E^{\ominus} = \phi^{\ominus}_{(+)} - \phi^{\ominus}_{(-)} = \phi^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+} / \text{CuI}) - \phi^{\ominus}(\text{I}_2 / \text{I}^-) = 0.86 - 0.54 = 0.32 \text{ V}$

$E^{\ominus} = 0.32 \text{ V} > 0$ , 在该反应条件下反应能自发进行。

## 河北省普通高校专科接本科教育考试

## 无机化学模拟试卷（八）参考答案

## 一、单项选择题（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 3 分，共 60 分。）

题目	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	D	D	B	B	D	B	B	D	D	B	B	C	A	C	B	C	C	B	A	C

## 二、填空题（本大题共 15 个空，每空 2 分，共 30 分。）

1. 0.200                      2. sp, d<sup>10</sup>, 直线, 0                      3. Ag<sup>+</sup> + e<sup>-</sup> = Ag, 减小  
4. 3, 2                      5. ①; ③; ⑤                      6. 二, 强, sp<sup>3</sup>

## 三、判断正误题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。）

题目	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	×	√	×	×	√	√	×	√	×	×

## 四、写出下列反应方程式或离子反应式（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

1.  $\text{AgBr} + 2 \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = \text{Na}_3[\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2] + \text{NaBr}$   
 2.  $2 \text{NH}_3 + 3 \text{CuO} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{N}_2 + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O} + 3 \text{Cu}$   
 3.  $5 \text{NaBiO}_3 + 2 \text{Mn}^{2+} + 14 \text{H}^+ = 5 \text{Bi}^{3+} + 2 \text{MnO}_4^- + 5 \text{Na}^+ + 7 \text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 4.  $\text{Au} + \text{HNO}_3 + 4 \text{HCl} = \text{HAuCl}_4 + \text{NO} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 5.  $2 \text{AgNO}_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2 \text{Ag} + 2 \text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$

## 五、计算题（本大题共 4 小题，每小题 10 分，共 40 分。）

1. 解：该葡萄糖溶液的质量摩尔浓度为：

$$m = \frac{5.01/180}{95.0} \times 1000 = 0.293 \text{ (mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}\text{)}$$

根据难挥发、非电解质稀溶液凝固点下降公式： $\Delta T_f = K_f \cdot m$

$$\text{则 } \Delta T_f = 1.86 \times 0.293 = 0.545 \text{ (K)}$$

即该葡萄糖溶液的凝固点将下降 0.545 度，而水的凝固点为 0℃，该溶液的凝固点应为 -0.545℃。

2. 解：溶液混合后， $c(\text{HA}) = \frac{0.10 \times 50.0}{100} = 0.050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$c(\text{OH}^-) = \frac{0.10 \times 20.0}{100} = 0.020 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

中和后, 有  $c(\text{HA}) = 0.050 - 0.020 = 0.030 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

$$c(\text{A}^-) = 0.020 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

此时溶液可以看作缓冲共轭体系, 有

$$c(\text{H}^+) = K_a^\theta \frac{c(\text{HA})}{c(\text{A}^-)}, \text{ 即 } 10^{-5.0} = K_a^\theta \times \frac{0.030}{0.020}$$

$$\text{解得, } K_a^\theta = 6.7 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$3. \text{ 解: } \text{PbCrO}_4 \text{ 沉淀所需要的 } c_1(\text{Pb}^{2+}) = \frac{1.8 \times 10^{-14}}{0.10} = 1.8 \times 10^{-13} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{PbSO}_4 \text{ 沉淀所需要的 } c_2(\text{Pb}^{2+}) = \frac{1.8 \times 10^{-8}}{0.10} = 1.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

可见  $\text{PbCrO}_4$  沉淀所需要的  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  浓度较小, 因此  $\text{PbCrO}_4$  将先沉淀。两种离子同时沉淀时, 此时  $c_2(\text{Pb}^{2+}) > 1.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , 则

$$c(\text{CrO}_4^{2-}) = \frac{K_{sp}^\theta}{c(\text{Pb}^{2+})} = \frac{1.8 \times 10^{-14}}{1.8 \times 10^{-7}} = 1.0 \times 10^{-7} (\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$$

4. 解: 由能斯特方程,  $\varphi = \varphi^\theta + \frac{RT}{zF} \lg \frac{[\text{氧化态}]}{[\text{还原态}]}$ , 可推知

$$\varphi^\ominus (\text{AgI} / \text{Ag}) = \varphi (\text{Ag}^+ / \text{Ag}) = \varphi^\ominus (\text{Ag}^+ / \text{Ag}) + 0.0592 \lg c(\text{Ag}^+)$$

这里  $\text{I}^-$  离子浓度为  $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ,

$$c(\text{Ag}^+) = \frac{K_{sp}^\theta (\text{AgI})}{[\text{I}^-]} = \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-18}}{1.0} = 1.0 \times 10^{-18} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1},$$

$$\varphi^\ominus (\text{AgI} / \text{Ag}) = 0.80 + 0.0592 \lg (1.0 \times 10^{-18}) = -0.26\text{V}$$

$$\varphi^\ominus (\text{AgI} / \text{Ag}) = -0.26\text{V} < \varphi^\ominus (\text{H}^+ / \text{H}_2) = 0.0\text{V}$$

所以 Ag 能够从 HI 溶液中置换出  $\text{H}_2$

## 河北省普通高校专科接本科教育考试

## 无机化学模拟试卷(九) 参考答案

## 一、单项选择题(本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 60 分。)

题目	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	C	D	C	B	D	D	B	A	C	C	D	B	D	B	C	D	D	B	D	D

## 二、填空题(本大题共 15 个空, 每空 2 分, 共 30 分。)

1. 五氟·一水合铁(III)酸铵,  $-2$ ,  $(F^-, H_2O)$ ,  $(F, O)$ , 6  
 2.  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  3.  $PbO_2$ ,  $Sn^{2+}$  4. 4, 2, 5, 10  
 5. 正四面体,  $sp^3$ , V 形(或直线形)

## 三、判断正误题(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分。)

题目	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	×	×	×	×	√	√	√	√	√	√

## 四、写出下列反应方程式或离子反应式(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

1.  $2 Cu + O_2 + CO_2 + H_2O = Cu(OH)_2 \cdot CuCO_3$   
 2.  $5 PbO_2 + 2 MnSO_4 + 3 H_2SO_4 = 5 PbSO_4 + 2 HMnO_4 + 2 H_2O$   
 3.  $CuS + 10 HNO_3(浓) = Cu(NO_3)_2 + H_2SO_4 + 8 NO_2 \uparrow + 4 H_2O$   
 4.  $PbO_2 + Pb + 2 H_2SO_4 \xrightarrow{2 \text{ 放电}} + 2 H_2O$   
 5.  $3 Pt + 4 HNO_3 + 18 HCl = 3 \xrightarrow{\text{充电}} PtCl_6 + 4 NO \uparrow + 8 H_2O$

## 五、计算题(本大题共 4 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 40 分。)

1. 解:  $\because$  难挥发、非电解质稀溶液凝固点下降公式为:  $\Delta T_f = K_f \cdot m$

$$\therefore 2.0 = 1.86 \cdot m \quad m = \frac{2.0}{1.86} = 1.08 \text{ (mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}\text{)}$$

则 1.00 kg 水中应加入尿素  $1.08 \times 60.0 = 64.8 \text{ (g)}$

根据难挥发、非电解质稀溶液沸点升高公式:  $\Delta T_b = K_b \cdot m$

$$\Delta T_b = 0.52 \times 1.08 = 0.56 \text{ (K)}$$

由于水的正常沸点为  $100^\circ\text{C}$ , 所以该溶液的沸点应是  $100.56^\circ\text{C}$ 。

2. 解: (1) 依稀释定律公式, 有  $K_a^\theta = c\alpha^2 = 0.10 \times (2.0\%)^2 = 4.0 \times 10^{-5}$

(2) 依缓冲溶液公式  $c(\text{H}^+) = K_a^\theta \frac{c(\text{HA})}{c(\text{A}^-)}$ , 设配制缓冲溶液, NaX 的浓度为  $x$ , 则

有

$$10^{-5.0} = 4.0 \times 10^{-5} \times \frac{0.10}{x} \quad \text{解得, } x = 0.4 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

NaX 物质的量  $n=cV=0.40 \times 200 \times 10^{-3}=0.08 \text{ mol}$

应加入 0.08 mol 的 NaX 固体

3. 解:  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4$  沉淀所需要的  $\text{Ag}^+$  离子浓度:  $c_1(\text{Ag}^+) = \sqrt{\frac{1.8 \times 10^{-12}}{0.0020}} = 3.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

-1

AgCl 沉淀所需要的  $\text{Ag}^+$  离子浓度:  $c_2(\text{Ag}^+) = \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-10}}{0.010} = 1.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

计算表明应是 AgCl 先析出沉淀。

当  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4$  沉淀时,  $\text{Cl}^-$  残留浓度为:

$$c(\text{Cl}^-) = \frac{K_{sp}^\theta(\text{AgCl})}{c(\text{Ag}^+)} = \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-10}}{3.0 \times 10^{-5}} = 5.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} < 10^{-5}$$

则第二种离子开始沉淀时, 第一种离子已经沉淀完全

4. 解: (1) 电池反应:  $2 \text{H}^+ + \text{Fe} = \text{H}_2 + \text{Fe}^{2+}$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \phi(\text{H}^+ / \text{H}_2) &= \phi^\ominus(\text{H}^+ / \text{H}_2) + \frac{0.0591}{2} \lg \frac{c^2(\text{H}^+)}{p_{\text{H}_2} / p^\ominus} \\ &= 0.0 + \frac{0.0592}{2} \lg(0.10)^2 = -0.0592 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(\text{Fe}^{2+} / \text{Fe}) &= \phi^\ominus(\text{Fe}^{2+} / \text{Fe}) + \frac{0.0591}{2} \lg c(\text{Fe}^{2+}) \\ &= -0.41 + \frac{0.0592}{2} \lg(0.10) = -0.438 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$E = \phi(\text{H}^+ / \text{H}_2) - \phi(\text{Fe}^{2+} / \text{Fe}) = -0.0592 - (-0.438) = 0.379 \text{ V}$$

## 河北省普通高校专科接本科教育考试

## 无机化学模拟试卷(十)答案

## 一、单项选择填空(每题3分,共60分)

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C

11. B 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. B 16. D 17. A 18. D 19. C 20. B

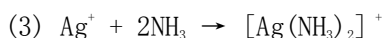
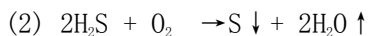
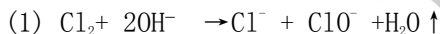
## 二、是非题(每题1分,共10分)

1.  $\sqrt{}$ ; 2.  $\times$ ; 3.  $\times$ ; 4.  $\times$ ; 5.  $\sqrt{}$ ; 6.  $\times$ ; 7.  $\sqrt{}$ ; 8.  $\sqrt{}$ ; 9.  $\times$ ; 10.  $\times$ 

## 三、填空(每空2分,共30分)

1. 稳定,  $\sigma$  键。2.  $S_2O_8^{2-} > MnO_4^- > O_2$ ,  $H_2O_2 > Mn^{2+} > SO_4^{2-}$ 。3. 化学反应的始态和终态。4.  $10^{-5}$ 。5. 波粒二象性, 不确定原理。6. F。7.  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^5 4s^1$ , 4, VIB, d 区。8 配位键, 离子键

## 四、配平方程式(每空2分,共10分)



(4) 不反应



## 五、计算题(每题10分,共40分)

1.

解:  $\Pi V = nRT = \frac{m_B}{M_B} RT$

$$M_B = \frac{m_B RT}{\Pi V} = \frac{2g \times 8.314 kPa \cdot L \cdot K^{-1} \cdot mol^{-1} \times (273 + 20) K}{0.293 kPa \times 0.1 L} = 1.6628 \times 10^5 (g \cdot mol^{-1})$$

2.

解：混合后： $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$  与  $\text{OH}^-$  反应生成  $\text{HPO}_4^{2-}$ ， $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$  过量。

$$\text{则： } c_{\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-} = \frac{(0.3-0.15)}{2} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = 0.075 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c_{\text{HPO}_4^{2-}} = \frac{0.15}{2} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = 0.075 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pH} = \text{p}K_{a2} + \lg \frac{c_{\text{HPO}_4^{2-}}}{c_{\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-}} = 7.21$$

3.

$$\text{解：混合后： } c(\text{Ag}^+) = \frac{(20 \times 0.1)}{20 + 30} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = 0.04 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$c(\text{Cl}^-) = \frac{(30 \times 0.1)}{20 + 30} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = 0.06 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

$$Q = 0.04 \times 0.06 = 2.4 \times 10^{-3} > K_{\text{sp}}^{\ominus}(\text{AgCl})$$

故有  $\text{AgCl}$  沉淀生成。

4.

$$\text{解： } \phi(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = \phi^{\theta}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \lg \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})/c^{\ominus}\} = +0.333 \text{ V}$$

$$\phi(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = \phi^{\theta}(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) + \frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{2} \lg \{c(\text{Zn}^{2+})/c^{\ominus}\} = -0.7707 \text{ V}$$

$$E = \phi(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) - \phi(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = 1.1037 \text{ V}$$

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## 河北省普通高校专科接本科教育考试

## 无机化学模拟试卷（十一）答案

## 一、单项选择填空（每题3分，共60分）

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. C  
11. C 12. B 13. D 14. C 15. D 16. A 17. D 18. D 19. C 20. A

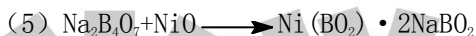
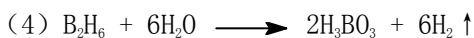
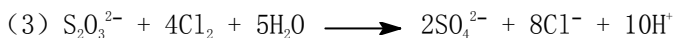
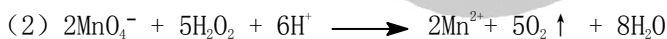
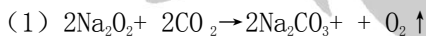
## 二、填空（每空2分，共30分）

1. 决定细胞间液和细胞内液水的转移，调节血容量及维持血浆和组织间液之间的水平衡；2.  $K[CoCl_4(NH_3)_2]$ ； $Cl^-$ ， $NH_3$ ；6；3. 水煤气法；CO与血红蛋白形成稳定的配合物，使之丧失输氧能力；4.  $27a^4$ ；5. 难；6. 4、2、5；7.  $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$ ；8. 减小、增强、.

## 三、是非题（每题1分，共10分）

1. ×；2. ×；3. ×；4. ×；5. ×；6. ×；7. √；8. √；9. √；10. ×

## 四、配平方程式（每空2分，共10分）



## 五、计算题（每题10分，共40分）

1、溶解 0.113 0g 磷于 19.04.0g 苯中，苯的凝固点降低 0.245℃，求此溶液中的磷分子是由几个磷原子组成的。（苯的  $K_f = 5.10 \text{ K} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ，磷的相对原子质量为 30.97）

$$\text{解：} \Delta T_f = K_f b_B = K_f \cdot \frac{m_B \cdot 1000}{M_B \cdot m_A}$$

$$M_B = \frac{K_f \cdot 1000 \cdot m_B}{m_A \cdot \Delta T_f} = \frac{5.10 \text{ K} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \times 0.1130 \text{ g} \times 1000 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}}{0.245 \text{ K} \times 19.04 \text{ g}} = 123.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

磷分子的相对分子质量为 123.5

所以，磷分子中含磷原子数为： $\frac{123.5}{30.97} = 3.99 \approx 4$

2、某基元反应  $A \rightarrow P$  的半衰期为 69.3s, 要使 80% 的 A 反应生成 P, 所需的时间是多少?

解：由题意可知，该基元反应为一级反应，所以  $k_1 = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}} = \frac{0.693}{69.3s} = 0.01s^{-1}$

$$t = \frac{1}{k_1} \ln \frac{1}{1-y} = \frac{1}{0.01s^{-1}} \ln \frac{1}{1-0.8} = 160.9s$$

3、某溶液中  $NH_3 \cdot H_2O$ ,  $NH_4Cl$  和  $[Zn(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$  的浓度皆为  $0.1 mol \cdot L^{-1}$ 。通过计算说明有无  $Zn(OH)_2$  沉淀生成? ( $K_{sp}^{\ominus}(Zn(OH)_2) = 1.2 \times 10^{-17}$ ,  $K_{稳}^{\ominus}([Zn(NH_3)_4]^{2+}) = 2.88 \times 10^9$ ,  $K_b^{\ominus}(NH_3 \cdot H_2O) = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$ )

解：由缓冲溶液  $pH = pK_a + \lg \frac{c_{共轭碱}}{c_{共轭酸}}$  则  $pOH = 14 - pK_a - \lg \frac{c_b}{c_a} = pK_b$

可得  $[OH^-] = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} mol \cdot L^{-1}$ , 而  $Zn^{2+} + 4 NH_3 = [Zn(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$

$$K_{稳} = \frac{[Zn(NH_3)_4]}{[Zn^{2+}][NH_3]^4} = 2.88 \times 10^9$$

可得  $[Zn^{2+}] = 3.47 \times 10^{-7} mol \cdot L^{-1}$ .

$Q = [Zn^{2+}][OH^-]^2 = 3.47 \times 10^{-7} \times (1.8 \times 10^{-5})^2 = 1.12 \times 10^{-16} > K_{sp}(Zn(OH)_2)$ , 所以有沉淀生成。

4、试判断原电池反应  $Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 6Cl^- + 14H^+ \rightarrow 2Cr^{3+} + 3Cl_2 + 7H_2O$  在标准状态、298 K 时，反应能否自发进行? 当  $c(Cl^-) = c(H^+) = 12 mol \cdot L^{-1}$ , 其他离子浓度为  $1.0 mol \cdot L^{-1}$ ,  $p(Cl_2) = 100 kPa$  时，反应能否自发进行? (已知  $\varphi^{\ominus}(Cr_2O_7^{2-}/Cr^{3+}) = 1.232 V$ ,  $\varphi^{\ominus}(Cl_2/Cl^-) = 1.358 V$ )

解：正极  $Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 14H^+ + 6e \rightarrow 2Cr^{3+} + 7H_2O$  负极  $6Cl^- - 6e \rightarrow 3Cl_2$

标准状态时， $E^{\ominus} = \varphi^{\ominus}(Cr_2O_7^{2-}/Cr^{3+}) - \varphi^{\ominus}(Cl_2/Cl^-) = -0.126 V < 0$

∴ 标准态下反应不能进行

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_+ &= \phi^\theta(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} / \text{Cr}^{3+}) + \frac{0.05916}{6} \lg \frac{[\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}] \cdot [\text{H}^+]^{14}}{[\text{Cr}^{3+}]^6} \\ \text{非标准态下, 正极} \\ &= 1.232 + \frac{0.05916}{6} \lg 12^{14} = 1.38\text{V}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_- &= \phi^\theta(\text{Cl}_2 / \text{Cl}^-) + \frac{0.05916}{6} \lg \frac{(p_{\text{Cl}_2} / p^\theta)^3}{[\text{Cl}^-]^6} \\ \text{负极} \\ &= 1.358 - 0.05916 \lg [\text{Cl}^-] = 1.294\text{V}\end{aligned}$$

则  $E = 1.38 - 1.394 = -0.014 \text{ V} < 0$ 。

∴ 非标准态下反应可以进行

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## 河北省普通高校专科接本科教育考试

## 无机化学模拟试卷(十二)答案

## 一、单项选择填空(每题3分,共60分)

1. A 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. D  
11. C 12. C 13. C 14. A 15. B 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. A

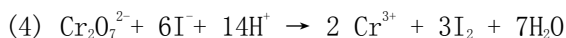
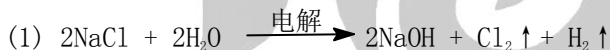
## 二、填空(每空2分,共30分)

1. 等渗溶液; 2. 凝固点下降、渗透压力 3.  $108s^5$  4. 增大, 不变; 5.  $5s^25p^5$ 、p区、否; 6. sp 1个 $\sigma$ , 2个 $\pi$ ; 7. 硝酸一羟基·三水合锌(II)、 $Zn^{2+}$ 、 $OH^-$ ,  $H_2O$ ; 8. 蓝色

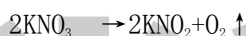
## 三、是非题(每题1分,共10分)

1.  $\sqrt{}$ ; 2.  $\times$ ; 3.  $\times$ ; 4.  $\times$ ; 5.  $\times$ ; 6.  $\sqrt{}$ ; 7.  $\times$ ; 8.  $\sqrt{}$ ; 9.  $\times$ ; 10.  $\sqrt{}$

## 四、配方程式(每空2分,共10分)



(5) 硝酸钾加热分解



## 五、计算题(每题10分,共40分)

1. 临床上用来治疗碱中毒的针剂  $NH_4Cl$  ( $M_r = 53.48$ ), 其规格为 20.00mL 一支, 每支含 0.1600g  $NH_4Cl$ , 计算该针剂的物质的量浓度及该溶液的渗透浓度, 在此溶液中红细胞的行为如何?

$$\text{解: } c(NH_4Cl) = \frac{0.160g}{0.0200L \times 53.48g \cdot mol^{-1}} = 0.1496 mol \cdot L^{-1}$$

$$c_{os}(NH_4Cl) = 0.1496 mol \cdot L^{-1} \times 2 \times 1000 mmol \cdot mol^{-1} = 299.2 mmol \cdot L^{-1}$$

红细胞行为正常。

2. 温度为 298.15 K 时将化学反应  $2I^-_{(aq)} + 2Fe^{3+}_{(aq)} = I_{2(s)} + 2Fe^{2+}_{(aq)}$  组成原电池, 已知  $\phi^0(Fe^{3+}/Fe^{2+}) = 0.771 V$ ,  $\phi^0(I_2/I^-) = 0.5355 V$ , 试求: (1) 此原电池的电动势; (2)

当  $I^-$  和  $Fe^{2+}$  的浓度为  $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot L^{-1}$  时, 欲使之与  $Fe^{3+}$  溶液共存, 此时的  $Fe^{3+}$  的浓度为多少?

解: (1)  $E^\theta = \varphi^\theta(Fe^{3+}/Fe^{2+}) - \varphi^\theta(I_2/I^-) = 0.771 - 0.5355 = 0.2355V$

$$(2) E = E^\theta - \frac{0.05916}{2} \lg \frac{c_{Fe^{2+}}^2}{c_{I^-}^2 \cdot c_{Fe^{3+}}} = 0.2355 - E^\theta - \frac{0.05916}{2} \lg \frac{c_{Fe^{2+}}^2}{c_{I^-}^2 \cdot c_{Fe^{3+}}} = 0$$

$$\frac{c_{Fe^{2+}}}{c_{Fe^{3+}}} = 9551, \quad c_{Fe^{3+}} = 1.05 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \cdot L^{-1}$$

3、为使血液的酸度维持在  $pH=7.40$  左右, 血浆中的一个重要缓冲对是  $H_2CO_3 \sim HCO_3^-$ , 其平衡为  $H_2CO_3 + H_2O \rightarrow H_3O^+ + HCO_3^-$ ,  $K=4.2 \times 10^{-7}$ 。(1) 在血浆中  $H_2CO_3$  和  $HCO_3^-$  的浓度比是多少?(2) 若血浆中  $CO_2$  的浓度为  $0.0025 \text{ mol/L}$ , 而且溶解在水中的  $CO_2$  完全转变为  $H_2CO_3$ , 那时  $HCO_3^-$  的浓度为多少?

解: (1)  $K = \frac{c_{H^+} \cdot c_{HCO_3^-}}{c_{H_2CO_3}} = 4.2 \times 10^{-7} \quad (pH = pK_a + \lg \frac{c_{HCO_3^-}}{c_{H_2CO_3}} = 7.4)$

$$\frac{c_{H_2CO_3}}{c_{HCO_3^-}} = \frac{10^{-7.4}}{4.2 \times 10^{-7}} = 0.095$$

$$(2) \quad c_{H_2CO_3} = 0.0025 \text{ mol} \cdot L^{-1}$$

$$c_{HCO_3^-} = 0.0264 \text{ mol} \cdot L^{-1}$$

4、乙烯转化反应  $C_2H_4 \rightarrow C_2H_2 + H_2$  为一级反应。在  $1073K$  时, 要使 50% 的乙烯分解要 10h。已知该反应的活化能  $E_a = 250.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 。要求在 30min 内有 75% 的乙烯转化, 反应温度应控制在多少?

解: 已知  $T_1=1073K$  求  $T_2$

$$k_1 = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}} = \frac{\ln 2}{10h} = 0.0693h^{-1}$$

一级反应

当反应温度为  $T_2$  时,

$$k_2 = \frac{1}{t_2} \ln \frac{1}{1-y} = \frac{1}{0.5h} \ln \frac{1}{1-0.75} = 2.7726h^{-1}$$

$$\text{根据} \quad \ln \frac{k_2}{k_1} = \frac{E_a}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

$$\ln \frac{0.0693s^{-1}}{2.7726s^{-1}} = \frac{250.6 \times 10^{-3} J mol^{-1}}{8.314 J mol^{-1} K^{-1}} \left( \frac{1}{1073K} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

$$T_2 = 1235K$$

答：反应温度应控制在 1235K。



**尚学教育**  
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## 河北省普通高校专科接本科教育考试

## 无机化学模拟试卷（十三）答案

## 一、单项选择填空（每题3分，共60分）

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. B  
 11. C 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. A 16. B 17. D 18. C 19. D 20. D

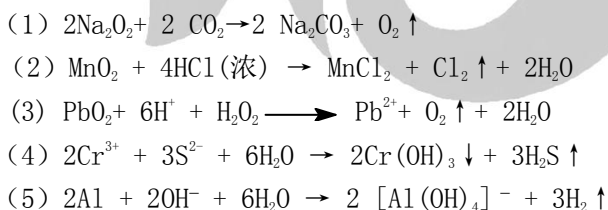
## 二、填空（每空2分，共30分）

1. ① ; 2.  $\sqrt{A}$ , 减小; 3. 正八面体;  $sp^3d^2$  外轨型; 4.  $v=kc(B)^2, 2$ ; 5. VA、p  
 区、33; 6. 1/4; 7. 标准氢电极、甘汞电极; 8.  $Be(OH)_2$ ; 9. 7

## 三、是非题（每题1分，共10分）

1. ×; 2. ×; 3. ×; 4. ×; 5. ×; 6. ×; 7. ×; 8. √; 9. ×; 10. √

## 四、配平方程式（每空2分，共10分）



## 五、计算题（每题10分，共40分）

1. 10.0g 某高分子化合物溶于 1L 水中所配制成的溶液在 27°C 时的渗透压力为 0.432kPa, 计算此高分子化合物的相对分子质量。

解:  $\Pi V = nRT = \frac{m_B}{M_B} RT$

$$M_B = \frac{m_B RT}{\Pi V} = \frac{10.0g \times 8.31kPa \cdot L \cdot K^{-1} \cdot mol^{-1} \times (273 + 27)K}{0.432kPa \times 1.00L} = 5.77 \times 10^4 (g \cdot mol^{-1})$$

该高分子化合物的相对分子质量是  $5.77 \times 10^4$ 。

2. 10ml 0.1 mol · L<sup>-1</sup> CuSO<sub>4</sub> 溶液与 10ml 6 mol · L<sup>-1</sup> NH<sub>3</sub> · H<sub>2</sub>O 混合并达到平衡, 计算溶液中 Cu<sup>2+</sup>、NH<sub>3</sub> · H<sub>2</sub>O 和 [Cu (NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>]<sup>2+</sup> 的浓度。若向此混合溶液中加入 0.01 mol NaOH 固体, 通过计算说明有无 Cu (OH)<sub>2</sub> 沉淀生成? 已知  $K_{sp}^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2) = 2.2 \times 10^{-20}$ 、 $K_f^{\ominus}([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}) = 2.09 \times 10^{13}$ 、 $K_b^{\ominus}(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$

解: 混合后未反应前:  $c(\text{Cu}^{2+}) = 0.050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$   $c(\text{NH}_3) = 3.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$   
 达平衡时:  $\text{Cu}^{2+} + 4\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons [\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 平衡浓度 / (mol · L<sup>-1</sup>)       $x$                        $3.0 - 4 \times 0.050 + 4x$        $0.050 - x$   

$$K_f^{\ominus} = \frac{\{c([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+})\}}{\{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})\} \{c(\text{NH}_3)\}^4} = \frac{0.050 - x}{x(2.8 + 4x)^4} = 2.09 \times 10^{13}$$
  

$$\frac{0.050}{x(2.8)^4} = 2.1 \times 10^{13}, \quad x = 3.9 \times 10^{-17}$$
  
 $c([\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}) \approx 0.050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ,  $c(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) \approx 2.8 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$   
 若在此溶液中加入 0.010 mol NaOH(s), 即:  $c(\text{OH}^-) = 0.50 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$   
 $J = 3.9 \times 10^{-17} \times (0.50)^2 = 9.8 \times 10^{-18} > K_{sp}^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2)$   
 故有 Cu (OH)<sub>2</sub> 沉淀生成。

3. 在 Ag<sup>+</sup>、Cu<sup>2+</sup> 浓度分别为 1.0 × 10<sup>-2</sup> mol · L<sup>-1</sup> 和 0.1 mol · L<sup>-1</sup> 混合溶液中加入 Fe 粉, 哪种金属离子先被还原? 当第二种离子被还原时, 第一种金属离子在溶液中的浓度为多少?

解:  $E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) + \frac{0.0592\text{V}}{2} \lg \{c(\text{Cu}^{2+})/c^{\ominus}\} = +0.31 \text{ V}$   
 $E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) = E^{\ominus}(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592 \text{ V} \times \lg \{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^{\ominus}\} = +0.681 \text{ V}$   
 $E^{\ominus}(\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}) = -0.44 \text{ V}$ ,  $\{E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) - E^{\ominus}(\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe})\} > \{E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}) - E^{\ominus}(\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe})\}$   
 故 Ag<sup>+</sup> 先被 Fe 粉还原。

当 Cu<sup>2+</sup> 要被还原时, 需  $E(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) = E(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu})$ ,  
 这时  $E^{\ominus}(\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}) + 0.0592 \text{ V} \times \lg \{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^{\ominus}\} = E^{\ominus}(\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu})$ 。  
 即:  $0.7991 \text{ V} + 0.0592 \text{ V} \times \lg \{c(\text{Ag}^+)/c^{\ominus}\} = 0.31 \text{ V}$ ,  $c(\text{Ag}^+) = 5.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

4. 溶液中含有 Fe<sup>2+</sup> 和 Fe<sup>3+</sup>, 它们的浓度均为 0.10 mol · L<sup>-1</sup>, 如果要求 Fe<sup>3+</sup> 以 Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> 形式沉淀完全, 而 Fe<sup>2+</sup> 不生成 Fe(OH)<sub>2</sub> 沉淀, 需控制 pH 在什么范围? 已知:  $K_{sp}^{\ominus}[\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3] = 2.8 \times 10^{-39}$ ,  $K_{sp}^{\ominus}[\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2] = 4.9 \times 10^{-17}$ 。



解：Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>完全沉淀的 c(OH<sup>-</sup>)、pH 值：

$$c(\text{OH}^-) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta[\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3]}{10^{-5}}} = 6.54 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

pOH=12-1g6.54=11.18    pH=2.82。 Fe(OH)<sub>2</sub>不生成沉淀的 c(OH<sup>-</sup>)、pH 值：

$$c(\text{OH}^-) = \sqrt{\frac{K_{sp}^\theta[\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2]}{c(\text{Fe}^{2+})}} = \sqrt{\frac{4.9 \times 10^{-17}}{0.10}} = 2.21 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$$

pOH=8-1g2.21=7.66    pH=6.34。 pH 值应控制在 2.82~6.34 之间。

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## 河北省普通高校专科接本科教育考试

## 无机化学模拟试卷(十四)答案

## 一、单项选择填空(每题3分,共60分)

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. D

11. A 12. A 13. A 14. C 15. A 16. C 17. B 18. D 19. B 20. C

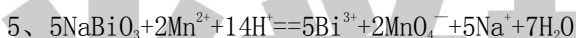
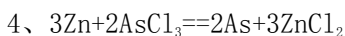
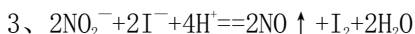
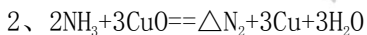
## 二、填空(每空2分,共30分)

1.  $v = k [c(A)]^2 c(B)$ ;  $k = 0.05 \text{ L}^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ; 2. 不变; 移动; 变化; 移动 3. 9.0,8.85; 4.  $3.9 \times 10^{-6}$ ;  $1.2 \times 10^{-5}$ ; 5. 减小; 减小; 6.  $\text{O}_2$ ;  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; 7. 越大

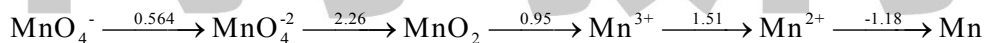
## 三、是非题(每题1分,共10分)

1. ×; 2. √; 3. ×; 4. ×; 5. ×; 6. ×; 7. √; 8. √; 9. ×; 10. ×

## 四、配平方程式(每空2分,共10分)



## 五、计算题(每题10分,共40分)

1. 已知  $[\text{H}^+] = 1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  时, 锰的元素电位图 ( $\varphi^\ominus / \text{V}$ ):

(1) 指出哪些物质在酸性溶液中会发生歧化反应;

(2) 求  $\varphi_{\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}}^\ominus$ ;

写出用电对  $\text{Mn}^{2+}/\text{Mn}$  与标准氢电极组成原电池的电池符号及该电池的自发反应的方程式。

解: (1)  $\text{MnO}_4^{2-}$  与  $\text{Mn}^{3+}$  ;

$$(2) \varphi_{\text{MnO}_4^{2-}/\text{Mn}^{2+}}^{\ominus} = (0.564 + 2.26 \times 2 + 0.95 \times 1 + 1.51 \times 1) / 5 = 1.51(\text{V})$$

(3)  $\text{Mn} | \text{Mn}^{2+} || \text{H}^+(1\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}) | \text{H}_2(100\text{kPa}), \text{Pt}$



点评: 能发生歧化反应的条件是  $\varphi_{\text{右}}^{\ominus} - \varphi_{\text{左}}^{\ominus} > 0$ 。

2、在人体血液中,  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 = \text{NaHCO}_3$  缓冲对的作用之一是从细胞组织中迅速除去由于激烈运动产生的乳酸(表示为 HL)。

(1) 求  $\text{HL} + \text{HCO}_3^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{L}^-$  的平衡常数  $K^{\ominus}$  ;

(2) 若血液中  $[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3] = 1.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ ,  $[\text{HCO}_3^-] = 2.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ , 求血液的 pH。

(3) 若运动时  $1.0 \text{dm}^3$  血液中产生的乳酸为  $5.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{mol}$ , 则血液的 pH 变为多少?

已知 298K 时,  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$  的电离常数为  $K_{a1}^{\ominus} = 4.3 \times 10^{-7}$ ,  $K_{a2}^{\ominus} = 5.6 \times 10^{-11}$ ; 乳酸 HL 的电离常数为  $K_a^{\ominus} = 1.4 \times 10^{-4}$ 。

$$\text{解: (1) } K^{\ominus} = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3][\text{L}^-]}{[\text{HL}][\text{HCO}_3^-]} = \frac{\frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{L}^-]}{K_a^{\ominus}(\text{HL})}}{\frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{HCO}_3^-]}{K_a^{\ominus}(\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3)}} = \frac{K_a^{\ominus}(\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3)}{K_a^{\ominus}(\text{HL})} = \frac{4.3 \times 10^{-7}}{1.4 \times 10^{-4}} = 3.3 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$(2) \text{pH} = \text{p}K_{a1} - \lg \frac{1.4 \times 10^{-4}}{2.7 \times 10^{-2}} = 6.37 - (-1.29) = 7.66$$

(3) 由于乳酸酸性比碳酸强得多, 可近似认为  $\text{HL} + \text{HCO}_3^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{L}^-$

$$\text{则 } [\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3] = 1.4 \times 10^{-3} + 5.0 \times 10^{-3} = 6.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$$

$$[\text{HCO}_3^-] = 2.7 \times 10^{-2} - 5.0 \times 10^{-3} = 2.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$$

$$\text{pH} = 6.37 - \lg \frac{6.4 \times 10^{-3}}{2.2 \times 10^{-2}} = 6.92$$

3、反应  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2^- + \text{OH}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{HPO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2$  在 373K 时的有关实验数据如下:

初始浓度	$-\frac{d[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2^-]}{dt} / \text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \cdot \text{min}$
------	---

$[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2^-]/\text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$	$[\text{OH}^-]/\text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$	$v/\text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
0.10	1.0	$3.2 \times 10^{-5}$
0.50	1.0	$1.6 \times 10^{-4}$
0.50	4.0	$2.56 \times 10^{-3}$

(1) 计算该反应的级数，写出速率方程；

(2) 计算反应温度下的速率常数。

(1)  $[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2^-]$  恒定为  $0.50 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ ， $[\text{OH}^-]$  由  $1.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$  增为  $4.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ ，反应速度增加 16 倍，故反应对  $\text{OH}^-$  为 2 级反应；同理可知反应对  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2^-$  为 1 级反应。反应为三级反应。反应速率方程为  $v = k[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2^-] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]^2$

$$(2) k = \frac{v}{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2^-][\text{OH}^-]^2} = \frac{3.2 \times 10^{-5}}{0.10 \times 1.0^2} = 3.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}^{-2} \cdot \text{dm}^6 \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$$

4、已知在  $320^\circ \text{C}$  时反应  $\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$  是一级反应，速率常数为  $2.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ 。

试求：(1)  $10.0 \text{ g SO}_2\text{Cl}_2$  分解一半需多少时间？

(1)  $2.00 \text{ g SO}_2\text{Cl}_2$  经  $2 \text{ h}$  之后还剩多少克？

答：(1) 该反应为一级反应，则  $t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0.693}{k} = \frac{0.693}{2.2 \times 10^{-5}} = 3.15 \times 10^4 \text{ s}$

即  $10.0 \text{ g SO}_2\text{Cl}_2$  分解一半需  $3.15 \times 10^4 \text{ s}$ 。

(2)  $2 \text{ h} = 7200 \text{ s}$ ， $[\text{A}]_0 = 2.0 \text{ g}$

$$\ln[\text{A}] - \ln[\text{A}]_0 = -k t \quad \text{代入数据，} \quad \ln[\text{A}] - \ln 2 = -2.2 \times 10^{-5} \times 7200$$

则  $[\text{A}] = 1.95 \text{ g}$ ，即  $2.00 \text{ g SO}_2\text{Cl}_2$  经  $2 \text{ h}$  之后还剩  $1.95 \text{ g}$ 。

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## 无机化学模拟试卷(十五)答案

## 一、单项选择填空(每题3分,共60分)

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. D

11. C 12. D 13. D 14. D 15. B 16. B 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. B

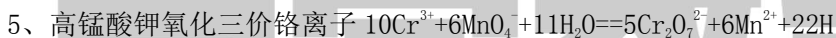
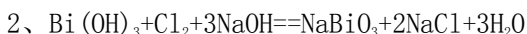
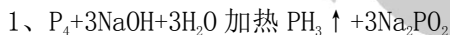
## 二、填空(每空2分,共30分)

1. 无色, 掩蔽,  $[\text{FeF}_6]^{3-}$  2. 牢固,  $\sigma$  键; 3. 反渗透 0; 4. F; 5.  $\text{ClO}_3^-$ ; NO 6. 化学反应的始态和终态, 即催化剂不改变反应的方向; 7. 波粒二象性、不确定原理; 8、 $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^5 4s^1$  或  $[\text{Ar}] 3d^5 4s^1$ , 第四周期, d 区

## 三、是非题(每题1分,共10分)

1.  $\times$ ; 2.  $\times$ ; 3.  $\sqrt$ ; 4.  $\sqrt$ ; 5.  $\sqrt$ ; 6.  $\sqrt$ ; 7.  $\sqrt$ ; 8.  $\sqrt$ ; 9.  $\sqrt$ ; 10.  $\times$ 

## 四、配方程式(每空2分,共10分)



## 五、计算题(每题10分,共40分)

1. 取 2.50g 果糖(相对分子质量为 180)溶解在 100g 乙醇中,乙醇的沸点升高了  $0.143^\circ\text{C}$ , 而某有机物 2.00g 溶于 100g 乙醇时, 沸点升高了  $0.125^\circ\text{C}$ 。已知乙醇的

$K_f = 1.86\text{K} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ , 求: (1) 该有机物的乙醇  $\Delta T_f$  为多少? 并与  $\Delta T_b$  相比较得出

什么结论? (2) 在  $20^\circ\text{C}$ , 该有机物乙醇溶液的渗透压为多少?

解: (1)  $\Delta T_b = K_b m$      $\Delta T_f = K_f m$

首先计算乙醇的  $K_b$  值, 再计算有机物乙醇溶液的  $m$ , 再算它的  $\Delta T_f$ 。

对于果糖溶液 
$$K_b = \frac{\Delta T_b}{m} = \frac{0.143}{2.50/180} \times 100 \times 10^{-3} = 1.03 (\text{K} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$$

该有机物溶液质量摩尔浓度为 
$$m = \frac{\Delta T_b}{K_b} = \frac{0.125}{1.03} = 0.121 (\text{mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1})$$

有机物的乙醇溶液的凝固点下降为 
$$\Delta T_f = K_f m = 1.86 \times 0.121 = 0.225 (\text{K})$$

因  $\Delta T_b = 0.125 \text{K}$ , 所以  $\Delta T_f > \Delta T_b$ , 测定时, 更容易提高准确度。

(2) 当溶液很稀时,  $c = m$ , 所以  $20^\circ \text{C}$  时, 有机物乙醇溶液的渗透压为 
$$\pi = cRT = mRT = 0.121 \times 8.31 \times 293 = 295 (\text{kPa})$$

2. 某反应  $A \rightarrow \text{产物}$ , 当 A 的浓度等于  $0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  及  $0.050 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  时, 测得其反应速率, 如果前后两次的速率比为 (1) 0.50, (2) 1.0, (3) 0.25, 求上述三种情况下反应的级数。

解:

速率方程通式为  $v = kc_A^n$

$$\frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{kc_2^n}{kc_1^n} = \left(\frac{c_2}{c_1}\right)^n$$

取对数, 得

$$n \lg \frac{c_2}{c_1} = \lg \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

$$n = \frac{\lg \frac{v_2}{v_1}}{\lg \frac{c_2}{c_1}}$$

$$n = \frac{\lg 0.50}{\lg \frac{0.05}{0.1}} = 1$$

(1) 一级反应

$$n = \frac{\lg 1.0}{\lg \frac{0.05}{0.1}} = 0$$

(2) 零级反应

$$n = \frac{\lg 0.25}{\lg \frac{0.05}{0.1}} = \frac{\lg(0.5)^2}{\lg 0.5} = \frac{2 \lg 0.5}{\lg 0.5} = 2$$

(3) 二级反应

3. 在 291K、101kPa 时，硫化氢在水中的溶解度是 2.61 体积/1 体积水。

(1) 求饱和 H<sub>2</sub>S 水溶液的物质的量浓度；

(2) 求饱和 H<sub>2</sub>S 水溶液中 H<sup>+</sup>、HS<sup>-</sup>、S<sup>2-</sup> 的浓度和 pH；

(3) 当用盐酸将饱和 H<sub>2</sub>S 水溶液的 pH 调至 2.00 时，溶液中 HS<sup>-</sup> 和 S<sup>2-</sup> 的浓度又为多少？

已知 291K 时，氢硫酸的电离常数为  $K_{a1}^{\circ} = 9.1 \times 10^{-8}$ ， $K_{a2}^{\circ} = 1.1 \times 10^{-12}$

解 (1) 2.61dm<sup>3</sup>H<sub>2</sub>S 的物质的量为  $n = \frac{pV}{RT} = \frac{101 \times 10^3 \times 2.61 \times 10^{-3}}{8.314 \times 291} = 0.10 \text{ mol}$

则有  $c = \frac{0.109 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ dm}^3} = 0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$

(2) 设  $[\text{H}^+] = x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$   $[\text{HS}^-] = x \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$   $[\text{H}_2\text{S}] = 0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$

$$K_{a1} = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{HS}^-]}{[\text{H}_2\text{S}]} = \frac{x^2}{0.10} = 9.1 \times 10^{-8} \quad \text{得} \quad x = 1.14 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$$

即  $[\text{H}^+] = [\text{HS}^-] = 1.14 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$   $\text{pH} = 4.02$

$$[\text{S}^{2-}] = \frac{K_{a1}K_{a2}[\text{H}_2\text{S}]}{[\text{H}^+]^2} = \frac{9.1 \times 10^{-8} \times 7.1 \times 10^{-12} \times 0.10}{(9.53 \times 10^{-5})^2} = 1.10 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$$

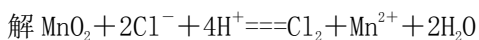
(3)  $K_{a1} = 9.1 \times 10^{-8} = \frac{0.010 \times [\text{HS}^-]}{0.10}$  得  $[\text{HS}^-] = 9.1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$

同理可得  $[\text{S}^{2-}] = \frac{K_{a1}K_{a2}[\text{H}_2\text{S}]}{[\text{H}^+]^2} = \frac{9.1 \times 10^{-8} \times 7.1 \times 10^{-12} \times 0.10}{(10^{-2})^2} = 1.0 \times 10^{-16} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$

4. 实验室一般用 MnO<sub>2</sub> 与浓盐酸反应制备氯气，试计算 298K 时反应进行所需盐酸的

最低浓度。

已知  $E^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{Mn}^{2+}} = 1.23 \text{ V}$ ,  $E^\circ_{\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-} = 1.36 \text{ V}$ 。设  $\text{Cl}_2$  的分压为  $100 \text{ kPa}$ 。



常温下

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= \varphi^\circ - \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{[\text{Mn}^{2+}]P_{\text{Cl}_2}}{[\text{Cl}^-]^2[\text{H}^+]^4} = \varphi^\circ_{\text{MnO}_2/\text{Mn}^{2+}} - \varphi^\circ_{\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-} - \frac{0.059}{n} \lg \frac{[\text{Mn}^{2+}]P_{\text{Cl}_2}}{[\text{Cl}^-]^2[\text{H}^+]^4} \\ &= 1.23 - 1.36 - \frac{0.059}{2} \lg \frac{1}{x^6} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

解得  $x = 5.42 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ 。所以常温下，只有当盐酸浓度大于  $5.42 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$  时， $\text{MnO}_2$  才有可能将  $\text{Cl}^-$  氧化成  $\text{Cl}_2$ 。实际上盐酸浓度常在  $12 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$  左右，并加热以提高反应速率

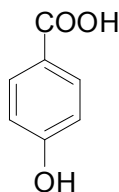
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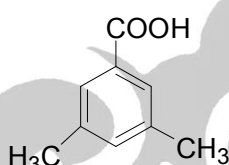
## 有机化学模拟试卷（一）参考答案

### 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式

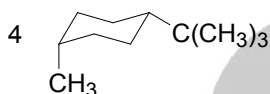
1. 对羟基苯甲酸



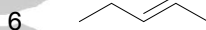
2. 3,5-二甲基苯甲酸



3. 环己烯



5.  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$

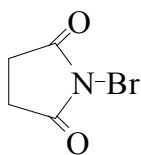


顺-1-甲基-4-叔丁基环己烷的优势构象

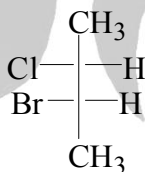
2,2-二甲基-3-己炔

2-戊烯

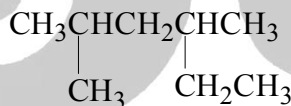
7. NBS



8. (2R, 3S)-2-氯-3-溴丁烷



9. 2,4-二甲基己烷



10. 氯仿  $\text{HCCl}_3$

### 二、选择题

1. A    2. B    3. D    4. A    5. A    6. A    7. C    8. C    9. B    10. D

11. B    12. S    13. D    14. A    15. C    16. D    17. C    18. A    19. D    20. A

### 三、填空题

1.  $\text{FeCl}_3$  溶液和溴水

2. 二级胺、碱

3. A、D

4. 自由基反应，离子型反应，协同反应

5. 物体与镜像，相反，相同

6. 呋喃、噻吩和吡咯。

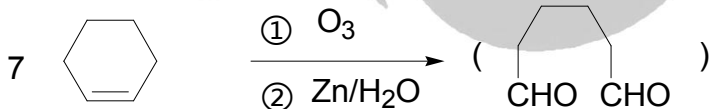
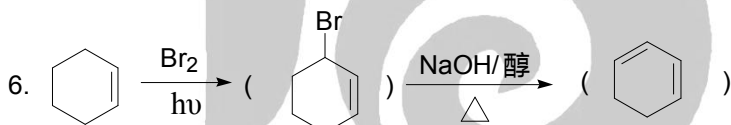
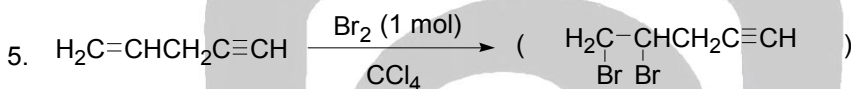
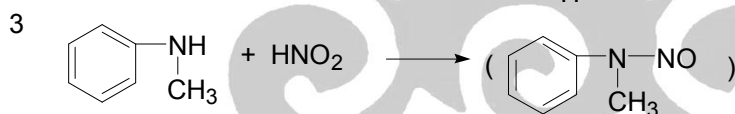
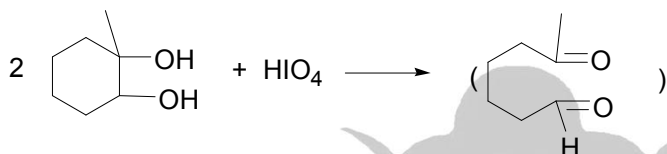
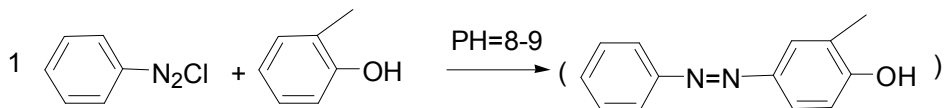
7. 端基异构体

8. 二甲胺、苯胺

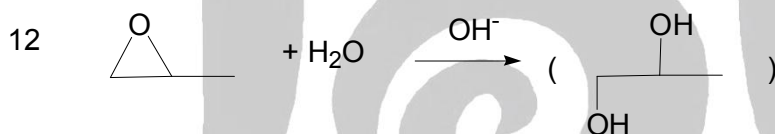
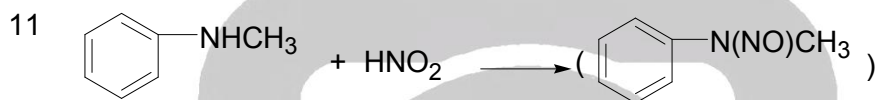
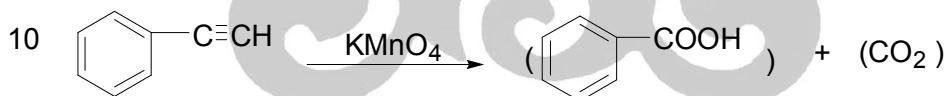
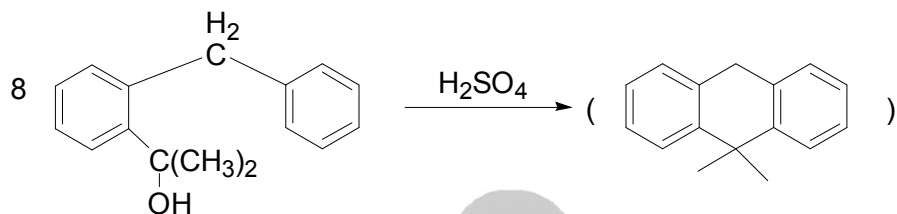
9. 一个

### 四、完成反应方程式

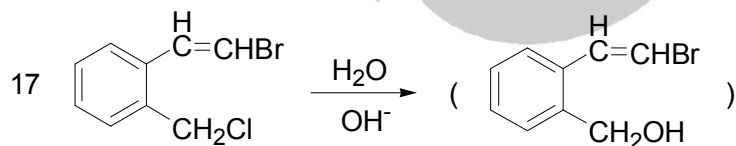
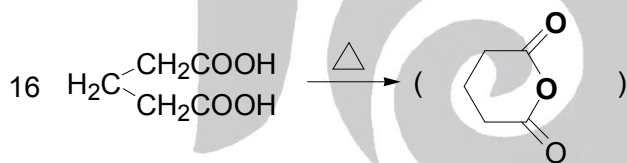
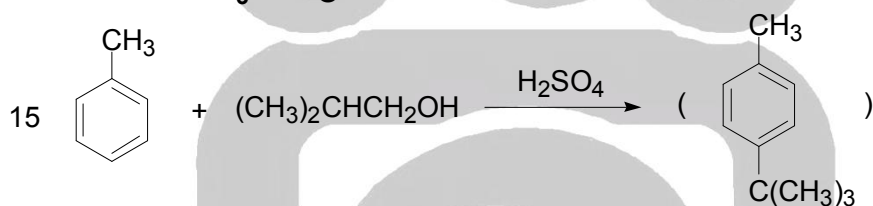
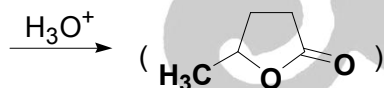
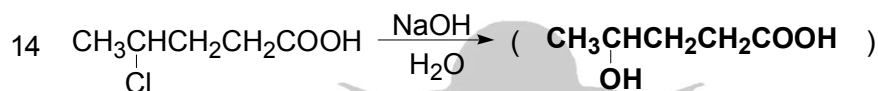
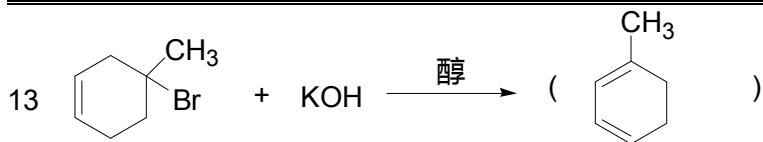
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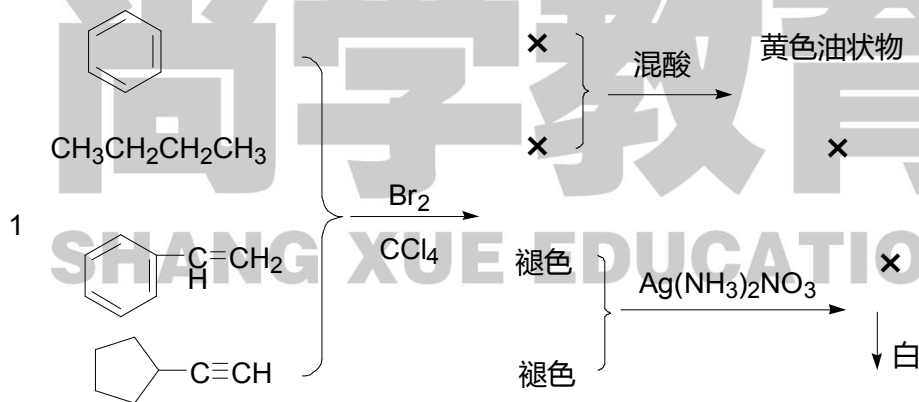
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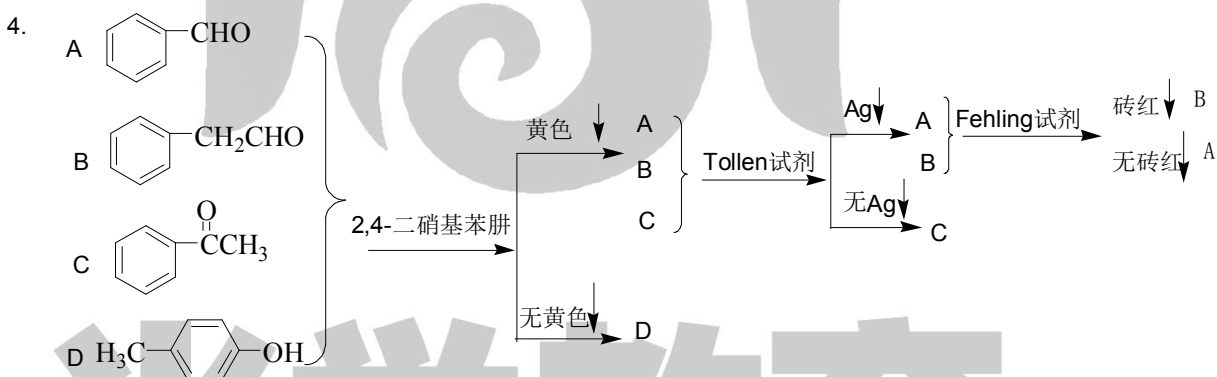
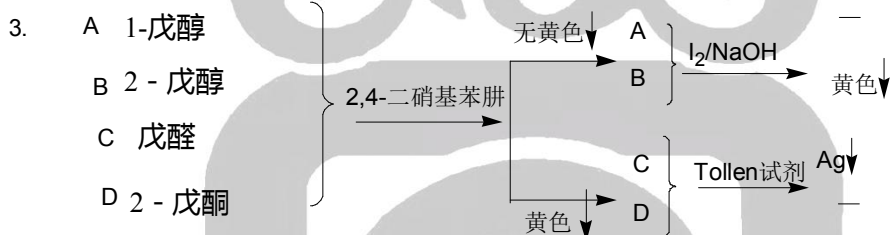
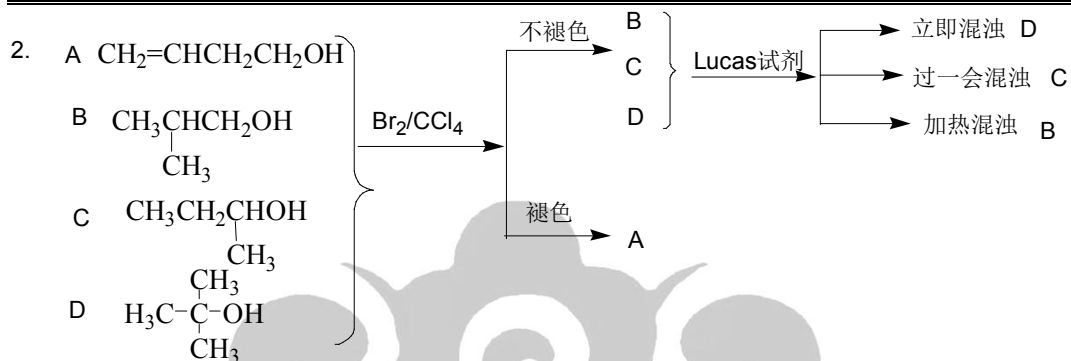


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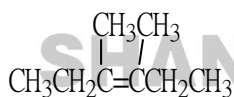
五、鉴别题



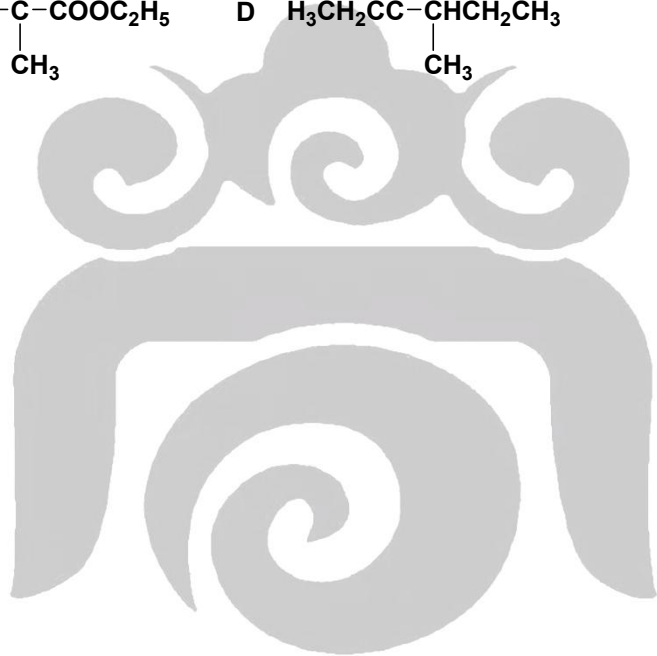
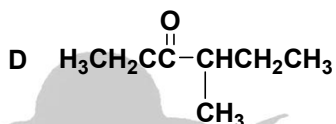
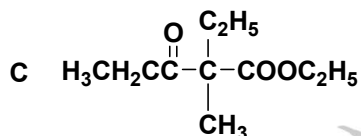
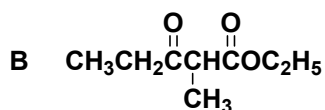
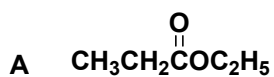


六、推导结构题

1.



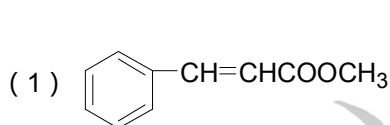
2.



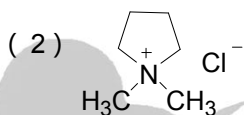
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## 有机化学模拟试卷（二）参考答案

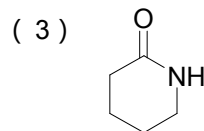
### 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式



肉桂酸甲酯  
(3-苯基-丙烯酸甲酯)

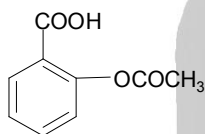


氯化-N,N-二  
甲基四氢吡咯

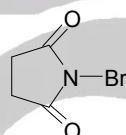


δ-戊内酰胺

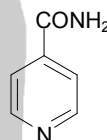
(4) 阿司匹林

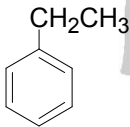


(5) NBS



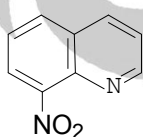
(6) 4-吡啶甲酰胺



(7) 

乙苯

(8) 8-硝基喹啉



(9)



3-甲基庚烷

(10) 草酸



### 二、选择题

1. B    2. B    3. C    4. D    5. A    6. C    7. D    8. C    9. B    10. B

11. B    12. B    13. A    14. A    15. D    16. C    17. C    18. D    19. A    20. D

### 三、填空题

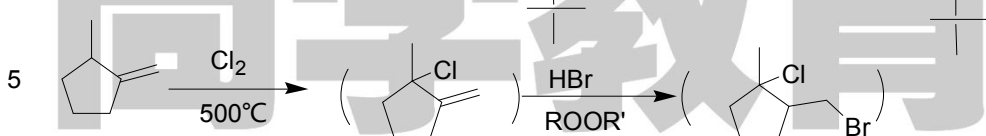
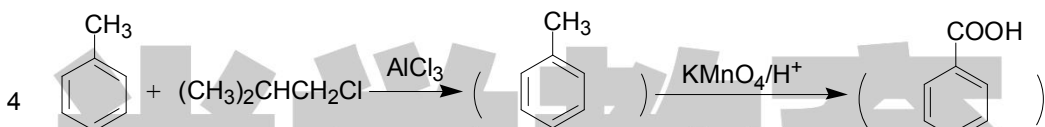
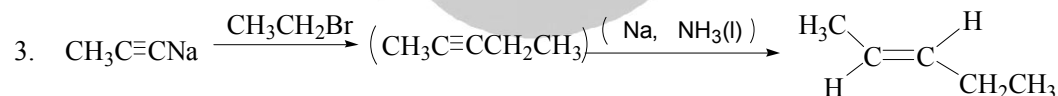
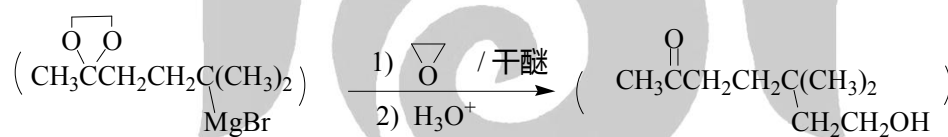
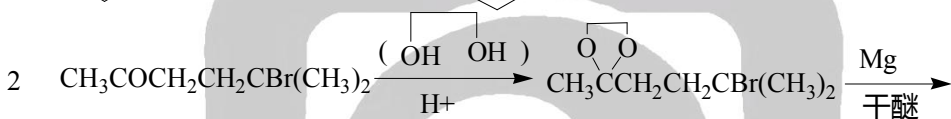
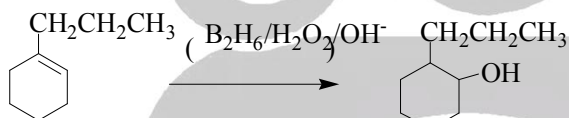
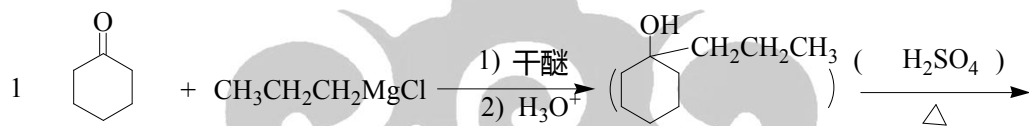
1. (1) ③④, ①②⑥, ⑤。(2) ②④⑥。(3) ①②③。(4) ②⑤⑥, ③④。(5) ①④, ①④⑤。

2. β-羟基丁酸、β-丁酮酸丙酮

3. 每次都被纯溶剂提取, 效率高、中和水分和酸性杂质、增大升华表面积, 测定熔点、熔点的大小确定其纯

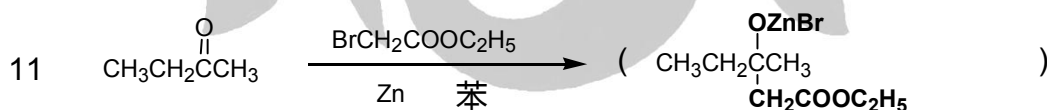
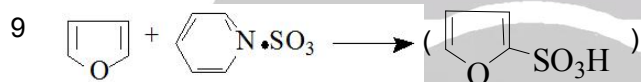
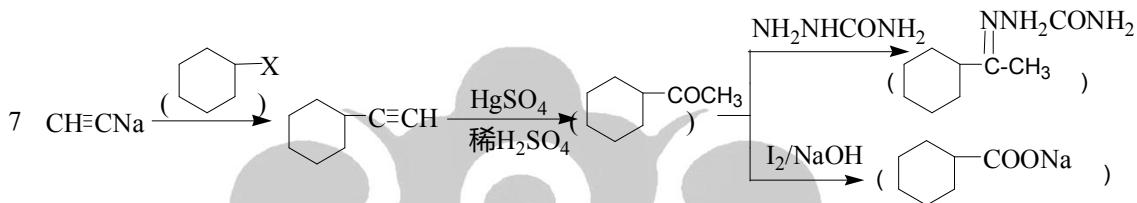
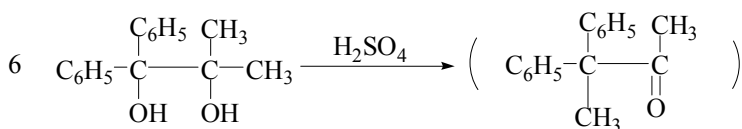
4. A、D          5.  $C_nH_{2n}$  烯烃

四、完成反应方程式



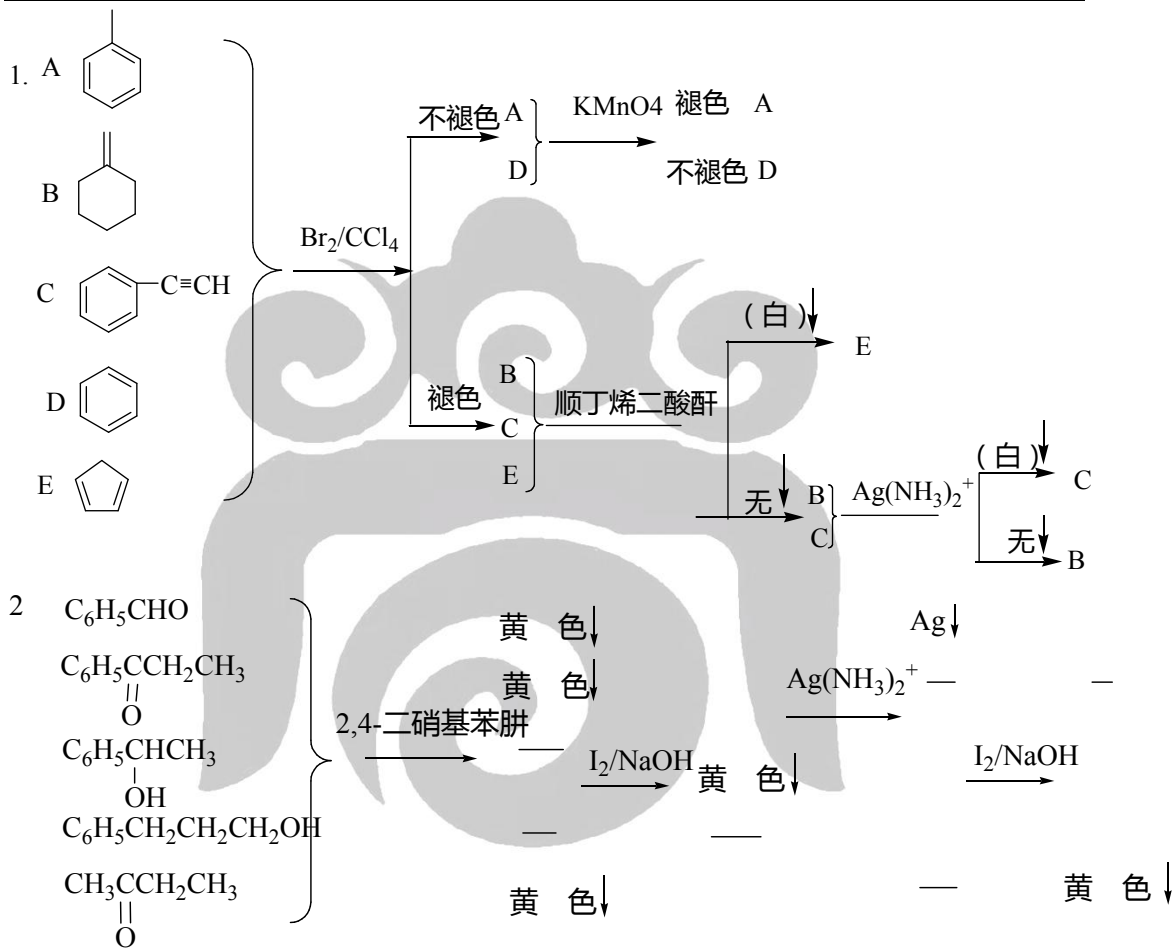
SHANG XUE EDUCATION



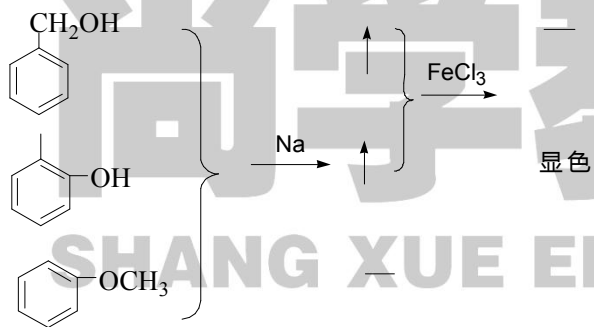


五、鉴别题

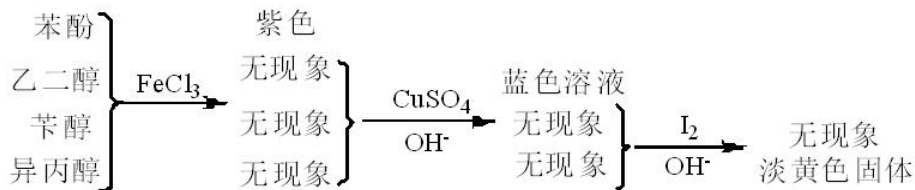
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3 邻甲基苯酚，苯甲醇，苯甲醚

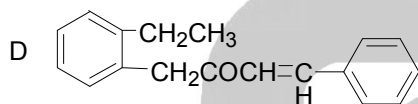
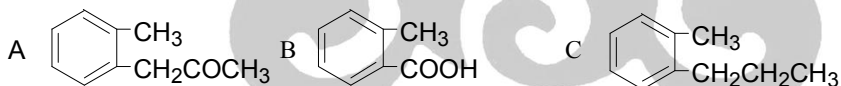


4 苯酚、乙二醇、苯醇、异丙醇

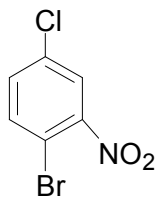


### 六、推导结构题

1.



2.



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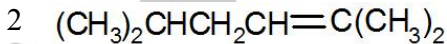
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## 有机化学模拟试卷（三）参考答案

### 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式

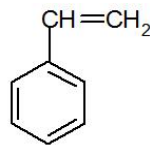


二甲基丙胺

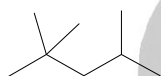
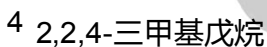


2,5-二甲基-2-己烯

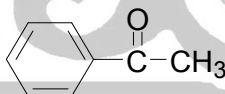
3



苯乙烯

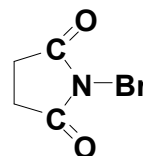


5

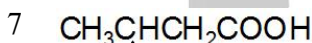


苯乙酮

6 NBS



氯仿

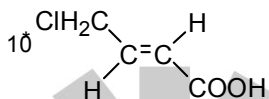


3-溴丁酸



4-氧代环己基甲酸

$\text{HCCl}_3$



(E)-4-氯丁烯

### 二、选择题

1. C    2. B    3. A    4. A    5. C    6. A    7. B    8. D    9. B    10. D

11. ADB    12. E    13. B    14. A    15. D    16. B    17. B    18. D    19. D    20. A

### 三、填空题

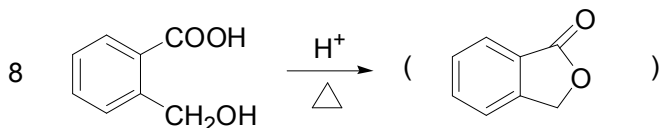
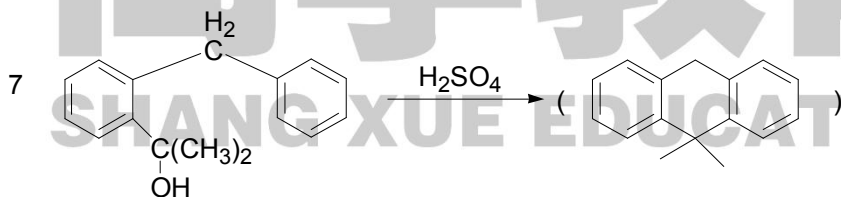
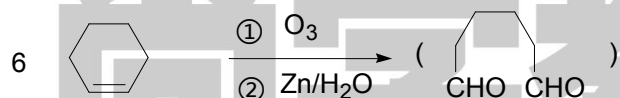
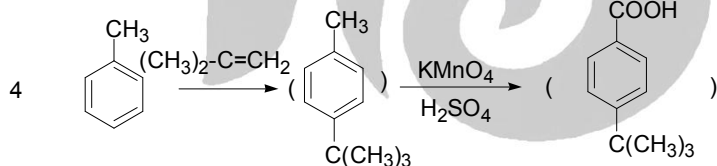
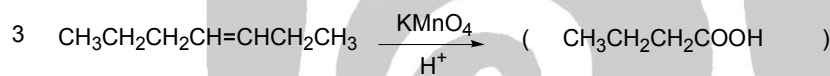
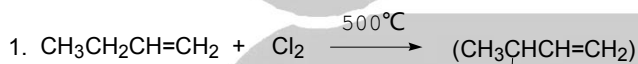
1. 甲基酮或甲基醇结构

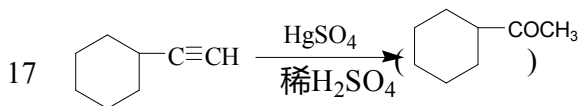
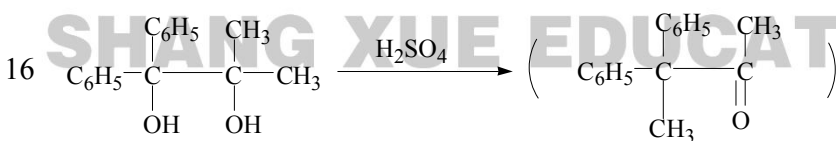
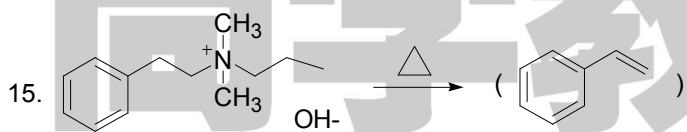
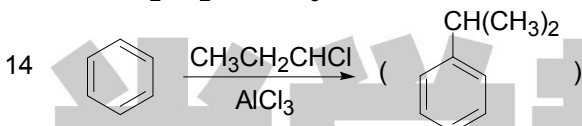
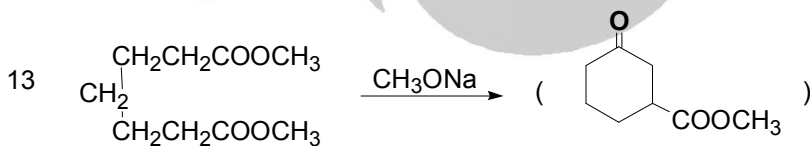
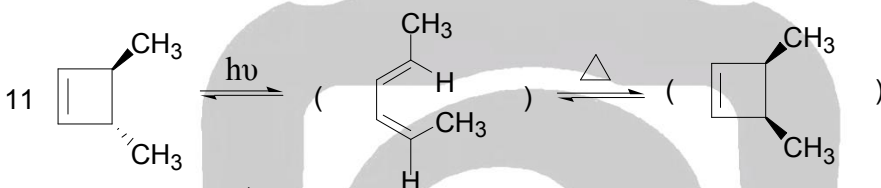
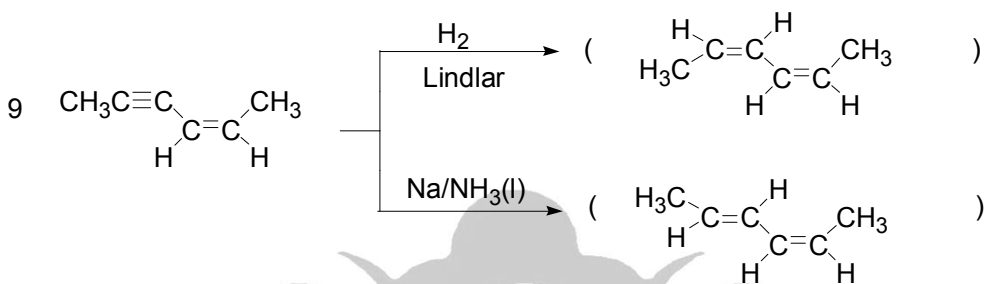
2. 羧酸, 醇

3. 弱碱性、弱酸性

4. 酒精, 75%
5. 40%、福尔马林, 防腐剂和消毒剂
6. 阿司匹林、解热镇痛药
7. 葡萄糖
8. 均裂和 异裂、自由基反应和离子型反应两类反应。
9. 甘油

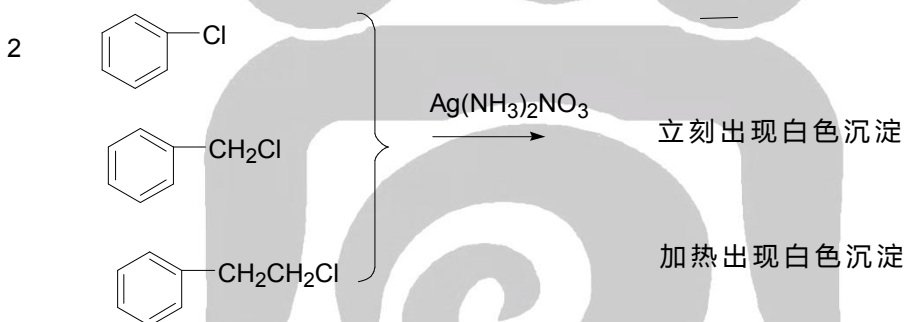
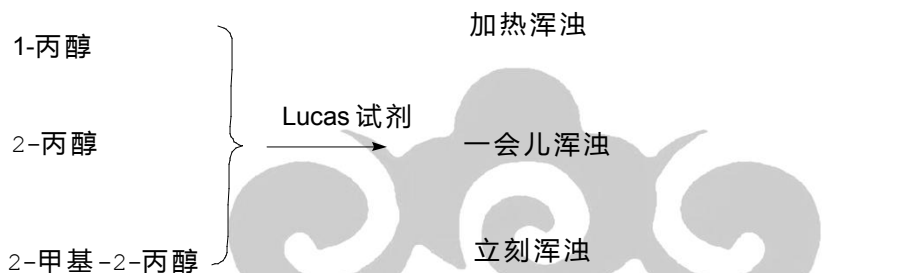
四、完成反应方程式



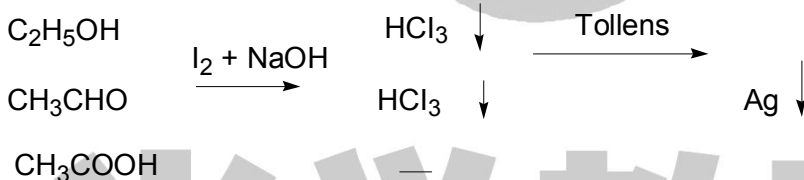


### 五、鉴别题

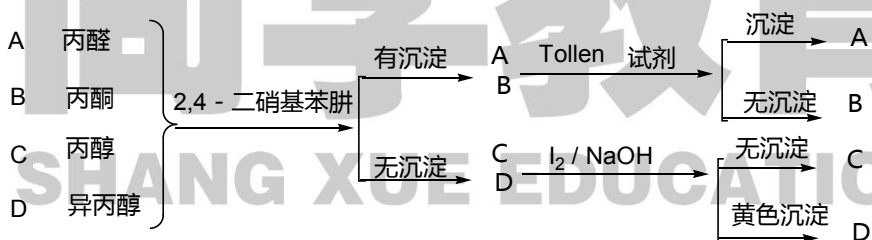
1. 1-丙醇, 2-丙醇, 2-甲基-2-丙醇



3. 乙醇, 乙醛, 乙酸

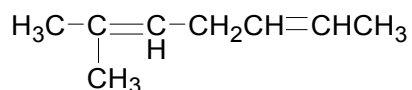


4. 丙醛、丙酮、丙醇、异丙醇



### 六、推导结构题

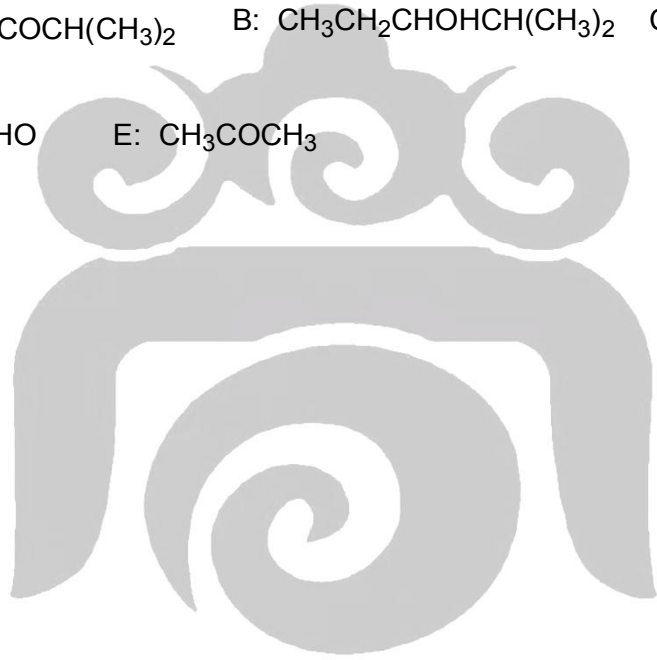
1.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ ,  $\begin{matrix} \text{H}_3\text{C} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \diagup \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} \end{matrix}$  和  $\begin{matrix} \text{CHO} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{H}_2\text{C} \\ \diagup \\ \text{CHO} \end{matrix}$  写出化合物的构造式。



2.

A:  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$     B:  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$     C:  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$

D:  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$     E:  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$

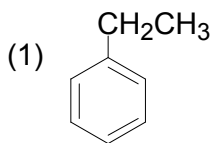


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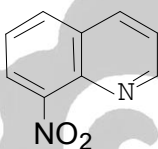
## 有机化学模拟试卷（四）参考答案

### 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式

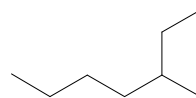


乙苯

(2) 8-硝基喹啉



(3)

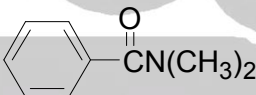


3-甲基庚烷

(4) 草酸

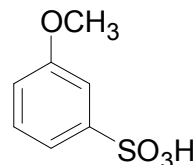


(5)



N,N-二甲基苯甲酰胺

(6)

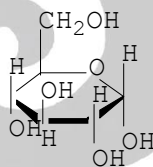


3-甲氧基苯磺酸

(7)  $C_6H_5CH_2N(CH_3)_3OH$

氢氧化三甲基苄基铵

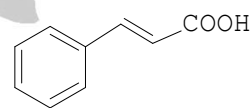
(8)



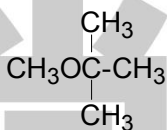
$\alpha$ -D-吡喃葡萄糖

(9)

肉桂酸



(10) 甲基叔丁基醚



### 二、选择题

1. A    2. B    3. D    4. B    5. D    6. B    7. B    8. C    9. B    10. E

11. C    12. D    13. C    14. A    15. B    16. A    17. D    18. C    19. A    20. A

### 三、填空题

1. 均裂和异裂两种方式， 自由基反应和离子型

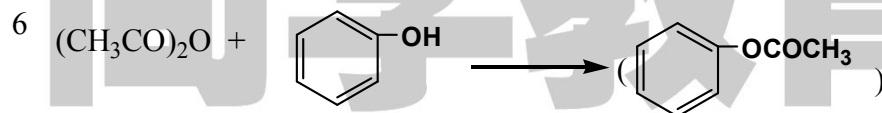
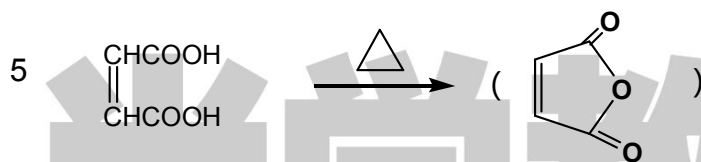
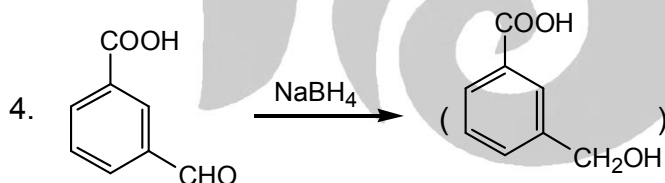
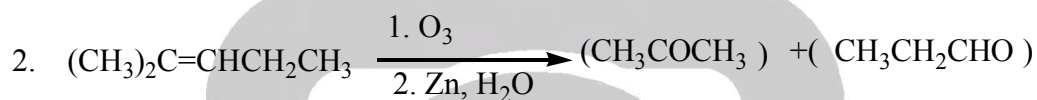
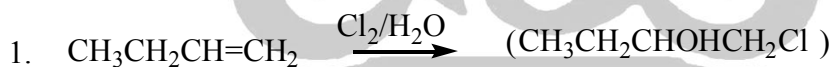
2. 高、正戊烷

3.  $sp^3$ 、正四面体、平面三角形

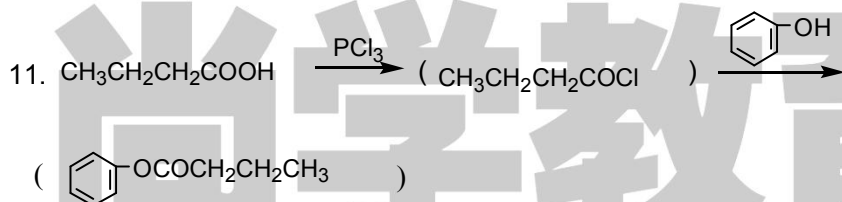
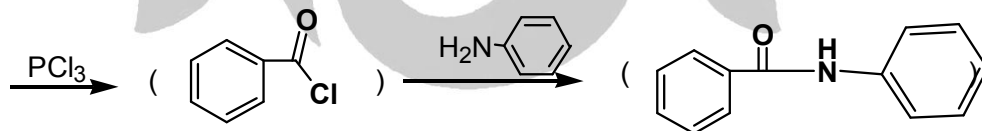
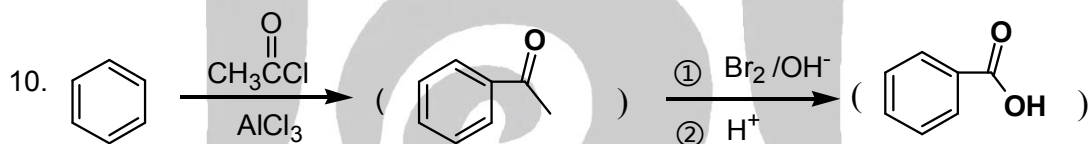
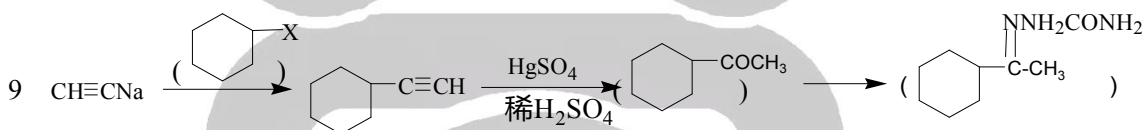
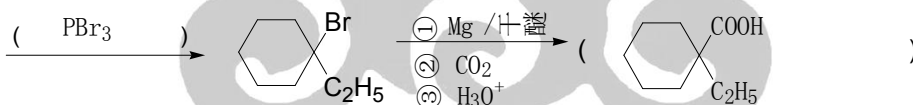
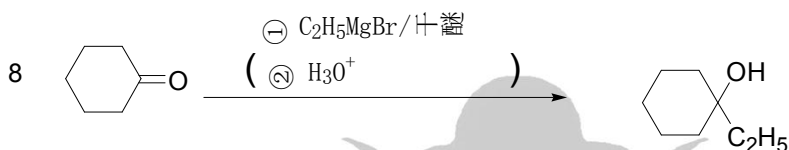
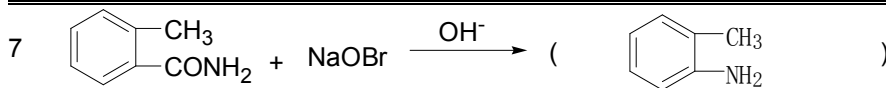
总部地址：石家庄长安区美博城 4 楼

4. 高、差
5. 卤代烷、烯烃 和醇
6. 电荷和水化膜
7. 核苷酸
8. 对映、相反、相同

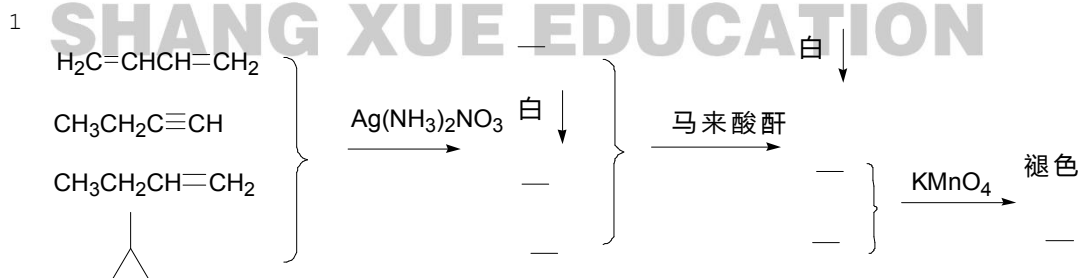
四、完成反应方程式



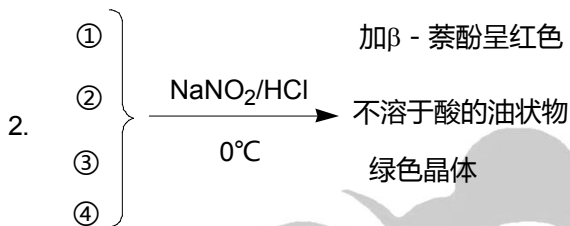
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五、鉴别题



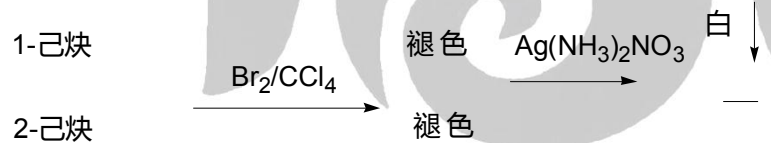
2. ① 邻甲基苯胺 ② N-甲基苯胺 ③ N,N-二甲基苯胺 ④ 乙酰苯胺



3. 1,3-环己二烯, 苯, 1-己炔



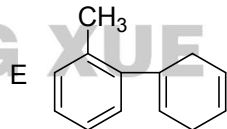
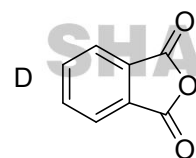
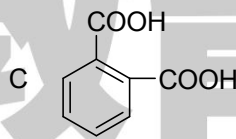
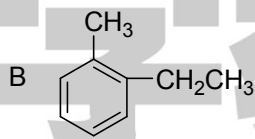
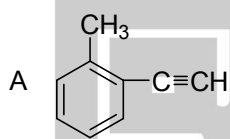
4. 1-己炔, 2-己炔, 2-甲基戊烷



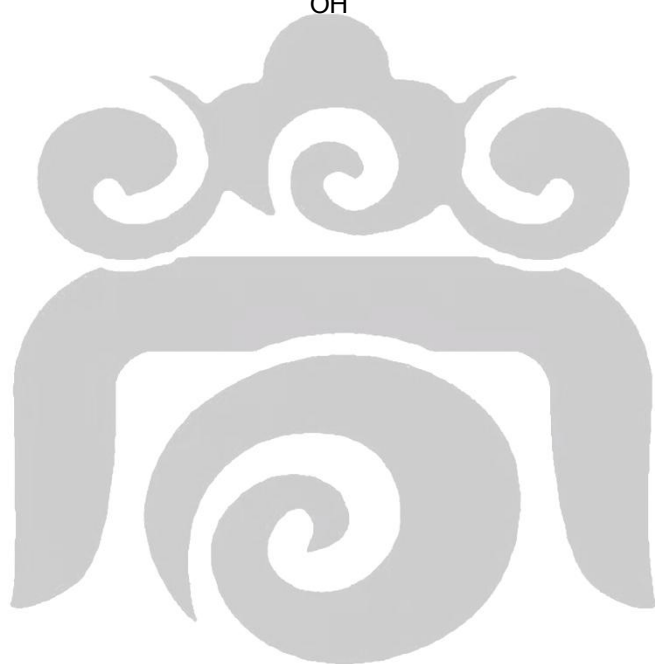
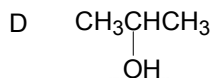
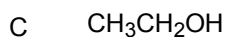
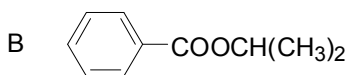
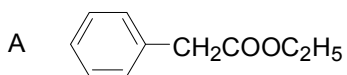
- 2-甲基戊烷

### 六、推导结构题

1.



2.

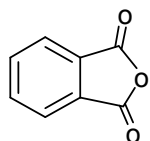


尚学教育  
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## 有机化学模拟试卷（五）参考答案

### 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式

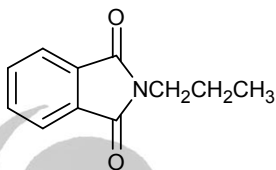
1 苯酐



2 甘油

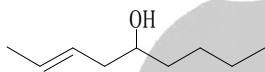


3



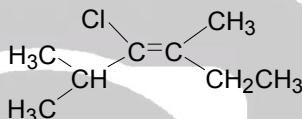
N-正丙基邻苯二甲酰亚胺

4



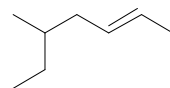
2-壬烯 - 5 - 醇

5



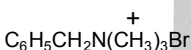
(E)-2,4-二甲基-3-氯-3-己烯

6



反-5-甲基-2-庚烯

7



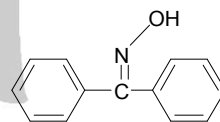
溴化三甲基苄基铵

8



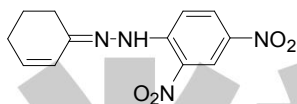
对乙氧基苯乙酮

9



二苯甲酮肟

10



2-环己烯酮-2,4-二硝基苯腙

### 二、选择题

1. C    2. C    3. D    4. D    5. D    6. A    7. B    8. A    9. A    10. A

11. C    12. D    13. C    14. C    15. B    16. B    17. A    18. C    19. A    20. D

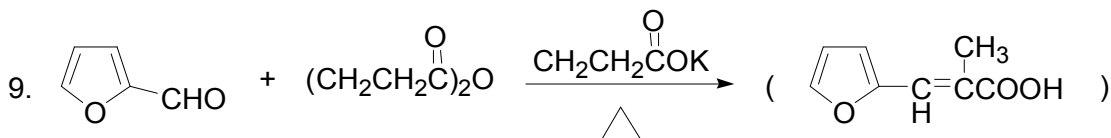
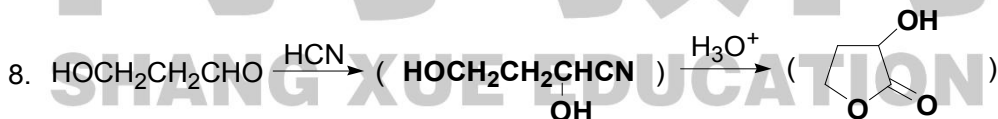
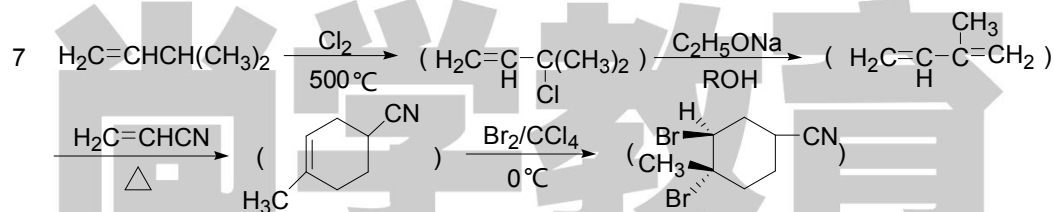
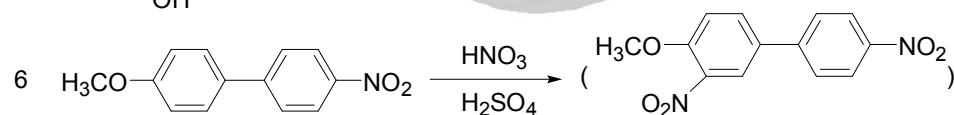
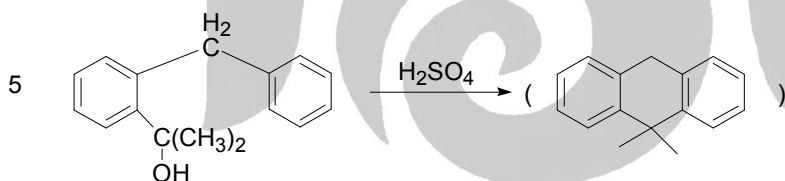
### 三、填空题

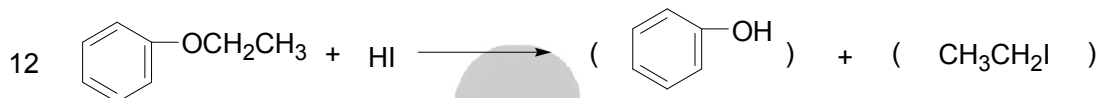
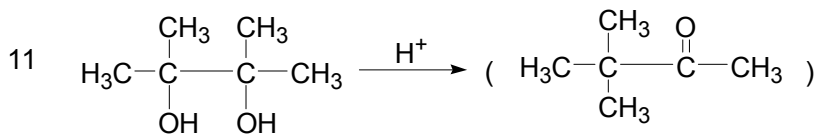
- 键长、键能、键角和键的极性
- 水杨醛、阿司匹林。
- 自由基取代、亲电加成、亲核加成

4. FeCl<sub>3</sub> 溶液和溴水
5. 弱酸、二级胺、碱
6. 麦芽糖
7. 链引发、链增长、链终止
8. 亲电类反应和亲核类

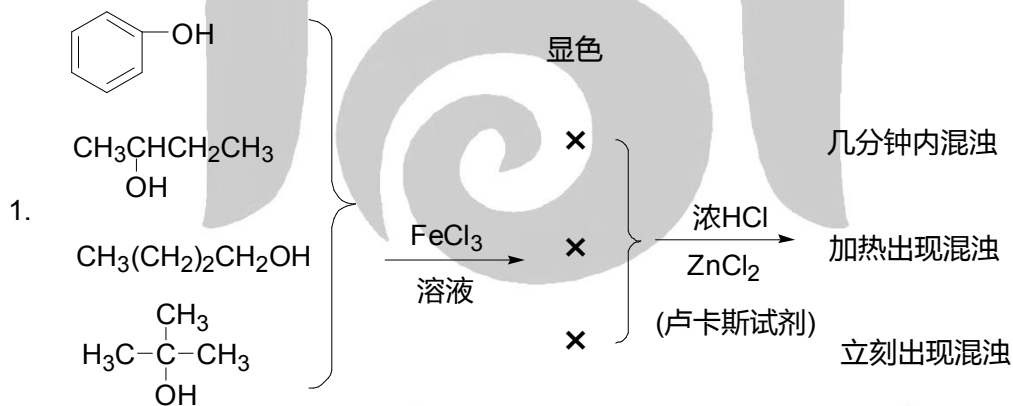
四、完成反应方程式

1.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HBr} \longrightarrow (\text{CH}_3\text{CHBrCH}_3) \xrightarrow{\text{NaCN}} (\text{CH}_3\text{CHCNCH}_3)$
2.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{NBS} \longrightarrow (\text{CH}_2\text{BrCH}=\text{CH}_2) \xrightarrow{\text{Cl}_2^+ \text{H}_2\text{O}} (\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})$
3.  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CBr} + \text{KCN} \longrightarrow (\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2)$
4.  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{MgBr} + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CH} \longrightarrow (\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_3) + (\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CMgBr})$

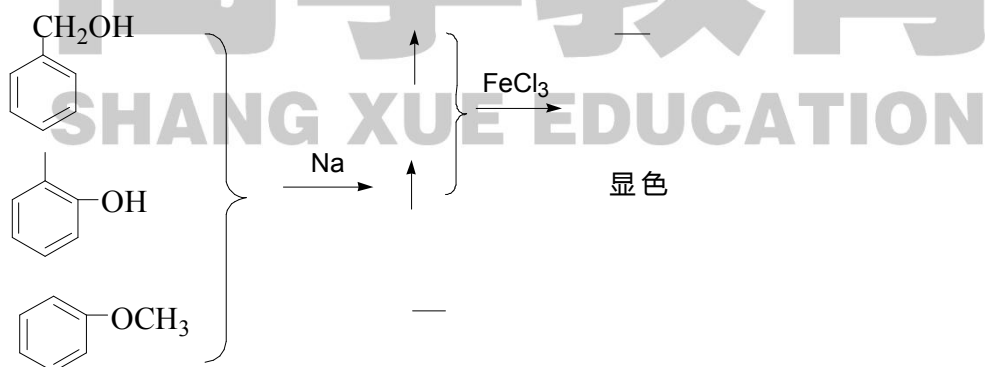




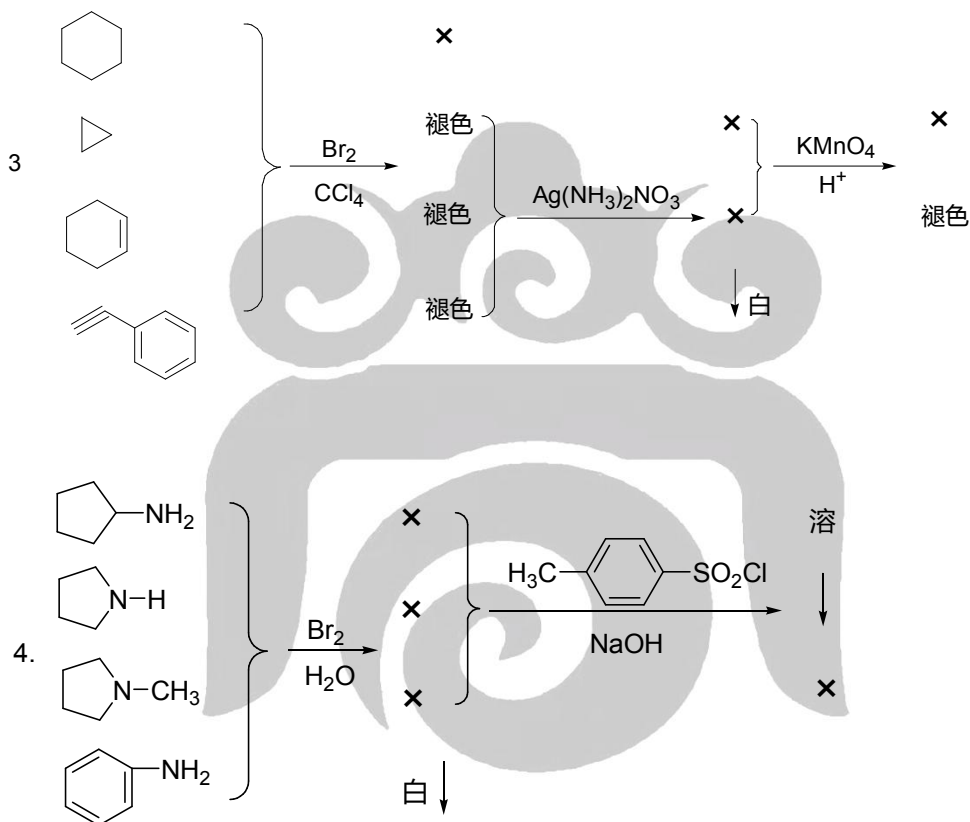
### 五、鉴别题



2 邻甲基苯酚，苯甲醇，苯甲醚

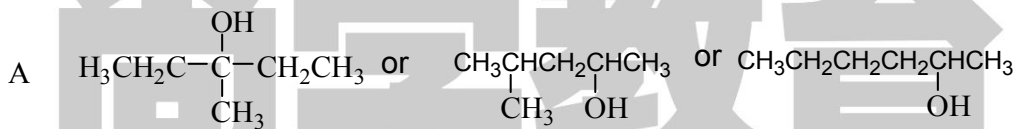




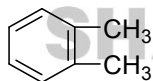


### 六、推导结构题

1.

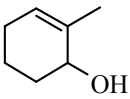
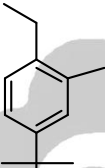

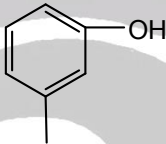
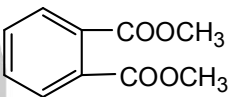
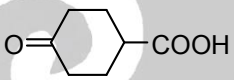
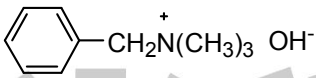


2.



## 有机化学模拟试卷(六) 参考答案

### 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式

1.  1. 2-甲基-2-环己烯-1-醇
2.  2. 2-甲基-1-乙基-4-叔丁基苯
3. 2-甲基己烷  
 $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
4. 环氧乙烷  

5. 间甲基苯酚  

6. 邻苯二甲酸二甲酯  

7.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{Br})\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$   
3-溴丁酸
8.  4-氧代环己基甲酸
- 氯仿  
 $\text{HCCl}_3$
10.  氢氧化三甲基苄基铵

### 二、选择题

1. A    2. D    3. B    4. A    5. A    6. D    7. D    8. B    9. B    10. C  
11. C    12. A    13. D    14. A    15. C    16. B    17. D    18. A    19. B    20. B

### 三、填空题

1. 开链族化合物, 碳环族化合物, 杂环族化合物
2. 交叉式构象和重叠式构象
3. 空间排列、同侧、两侧
4.  $\text{I}_2 + \text{NaOH}$

5. 碘

6. 酰胺键 (又称肽键)

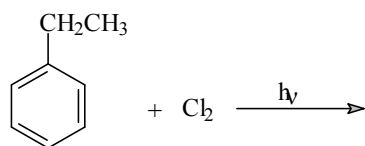
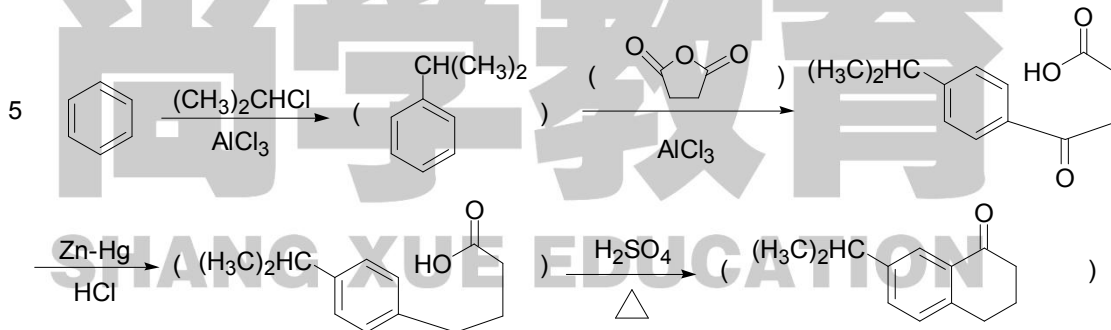
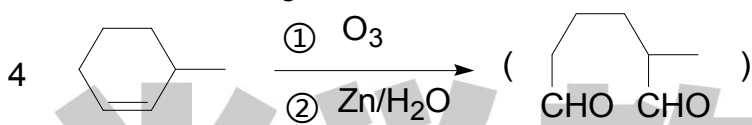
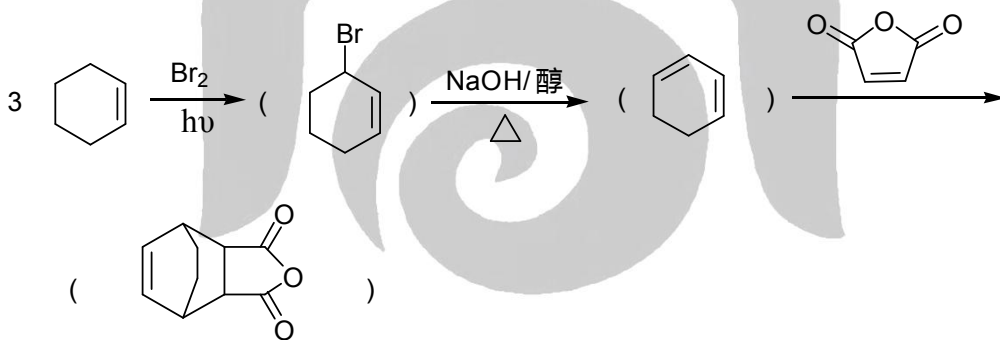
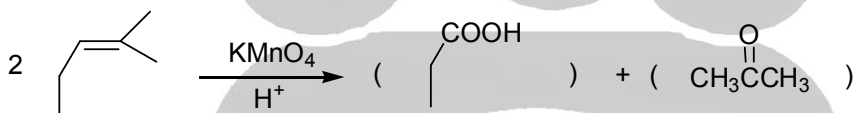
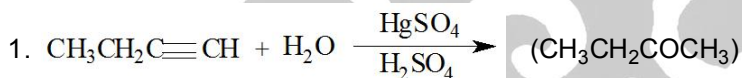
7. 仲胺 > 伯胺 > 叔胺

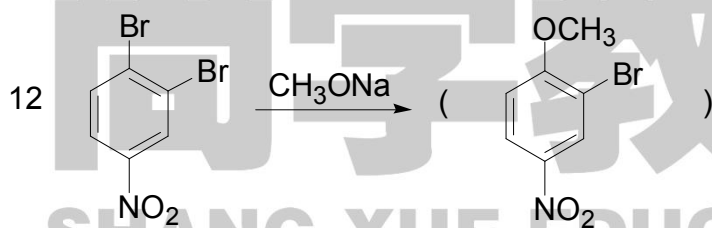
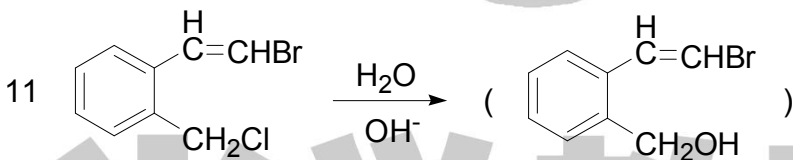
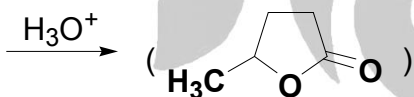
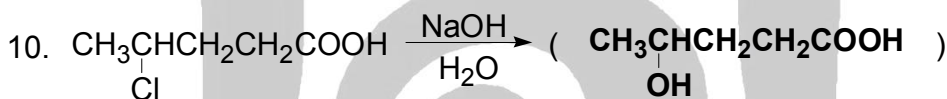
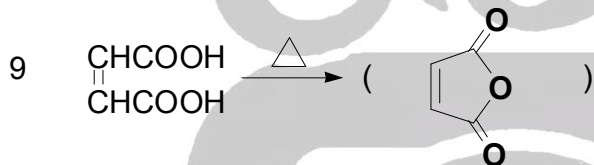
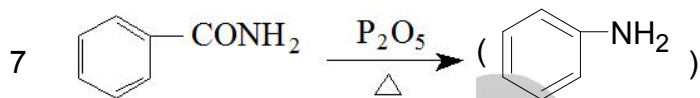
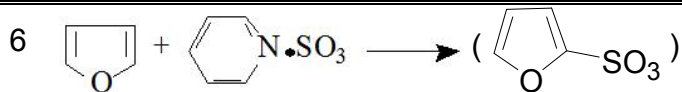
8. 均裂和异裂, 自由基反应和离子型

9. 无旋光性, 内消旋体是纯净物, 外消旋体是混合物

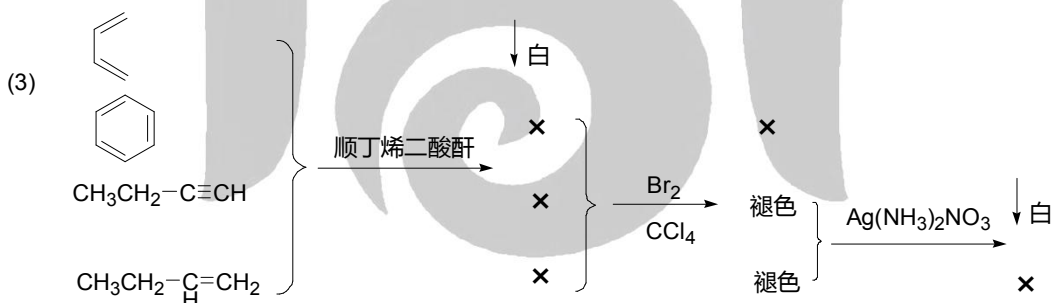
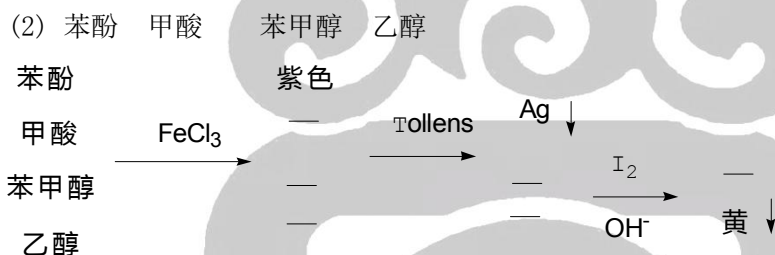
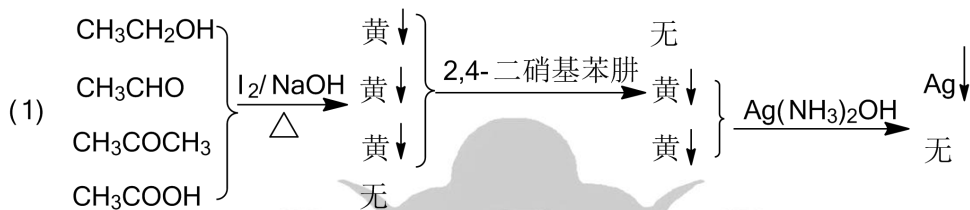
10. 蒽

四、完成反应方程式

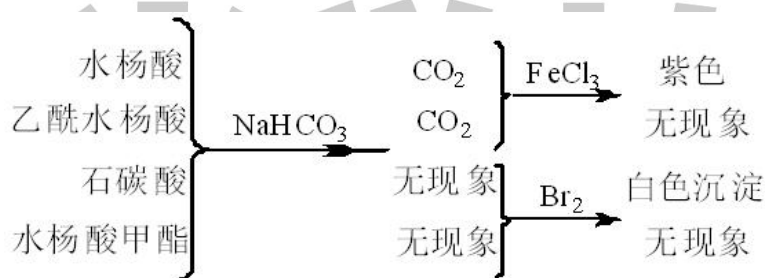




五、鉴别题



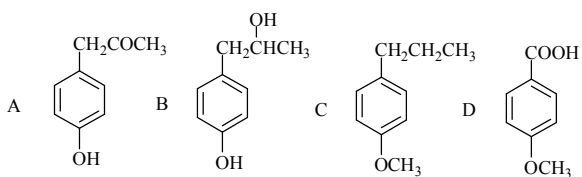
4. 石炭酸、水杨酸、水杨酸甲酯、乙酰水杨酸



六、推导结构题

1. 解：(A) 苯甲醚，(B) 苯酚，(C) 碘代甲烷。

2.



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## 有机化学模拟试卷（七）参考答案

### 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式

1 乙酸酐 CC(=O)OC(=O)C

2 四氢呋喃 C1CCOC1

3 苯乙酮 CC(=O)c1ccccc1

4 CC(C)C(Cl)C (R)-2-氯丁烷

5 CC(C)C(c1ccc(Br)cc1)C=O 2-仲丁基-4-溴苯甲醛

6 C1CCN(C1)Nc2ccc([N+](=O)[O-])cc2 2-环己酮-2,4-二硝基苯腙

7 OC(=O)C1CCCCC1 环己基甲酸

8 对羟基苯甲酸 OC(=O)c1ccc(O)cc1

9 CCN(CC)c1ccccc1 N-甲基-N-乙基苄基胺

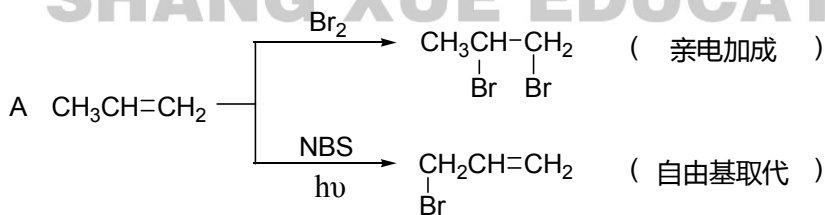
10 OC(O)COCO 季戊四醇

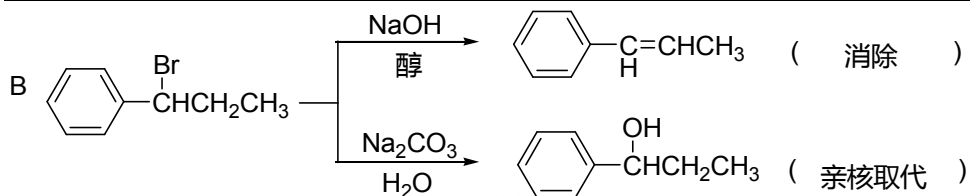
### 二、选择题

1. D    2. C    3. B    4. B    5. C    6. A    7. C    8. C    9. A  
 10. D    11. D    12. C    13. C    14. A    15. C    16. D    17. B    18. C  
 19. D    20. C

### 三、填空题

1. 指出下列反应的类型。





2. 亲电、亲核

3. 自由基反应和亲电取代反应。

4. 亲电加成、马氏规则、自由基加成

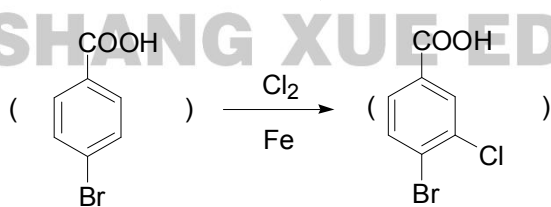
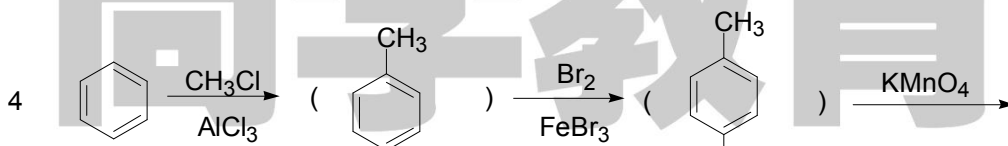
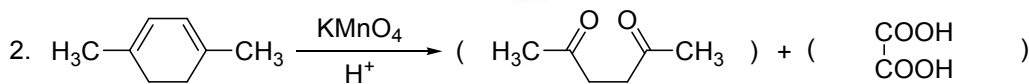
5. 加氧和去氢、加氢和去氧

6. 三氯化铁溶液和溴水。

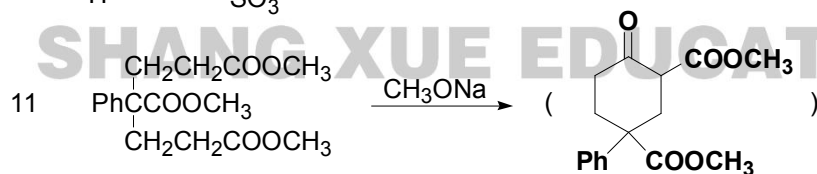
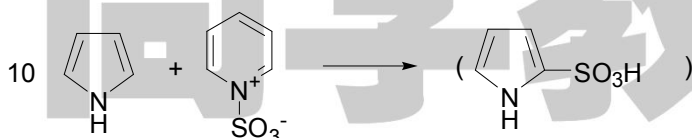
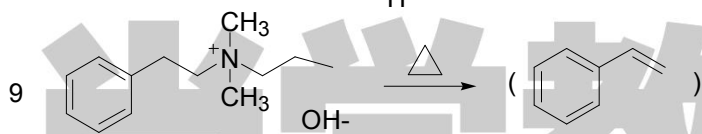
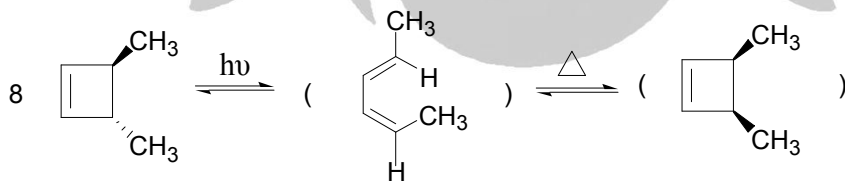
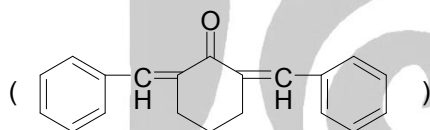
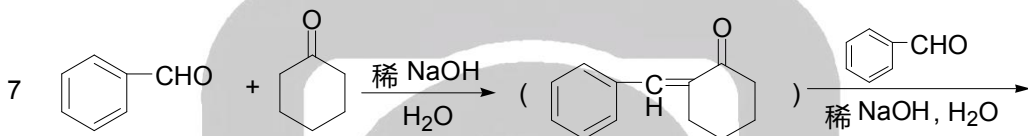
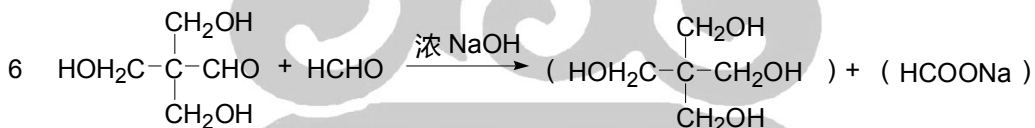
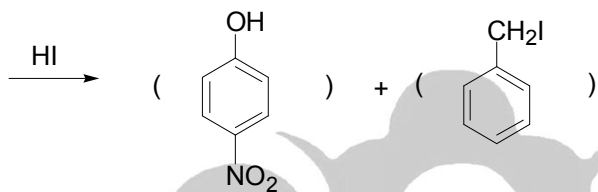
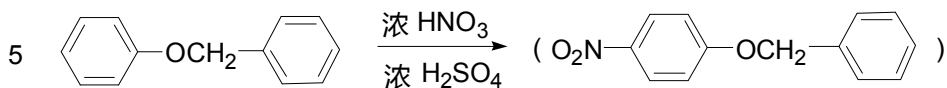
7. 平面结构、闭合的共轭体系、 $\pi$  电子数符合  $4n+2$

8. 交叉式构象和重叠式构象

#### 四、完成反应方程式

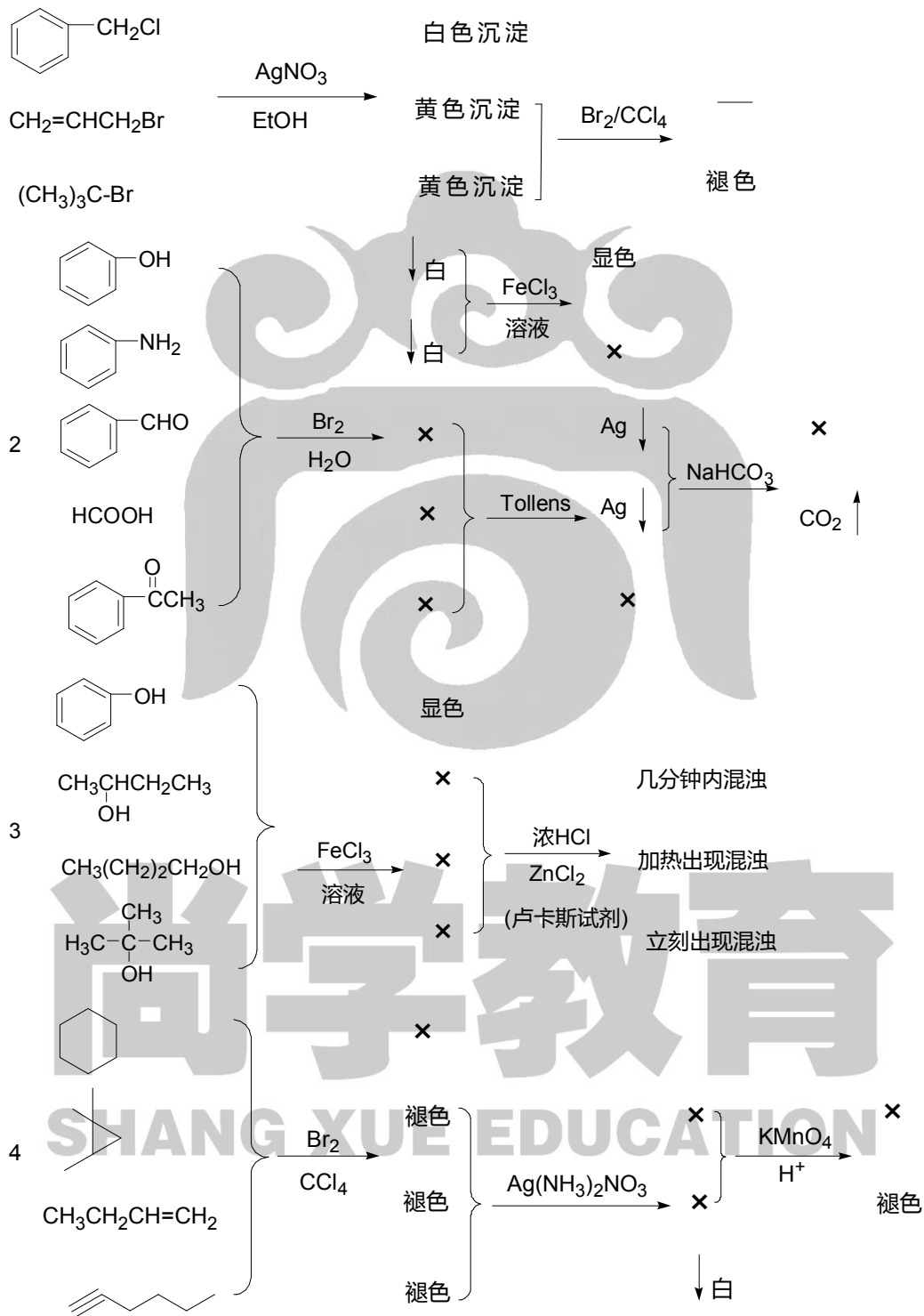






### 五、鉴别题

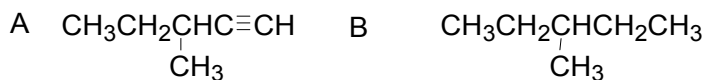
1. 氯化苄、烯丙基溴、叔丁基溴



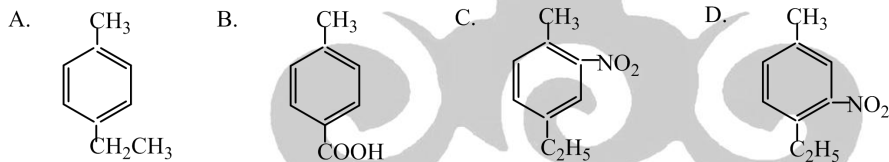
六、推导结构题

总部地址：石家庄长安区美博城4楼

1.



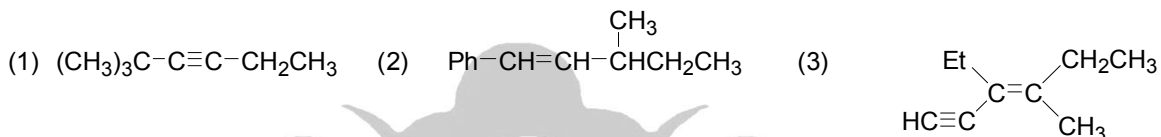
2.



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## 有机化学模拟试卷（八）参考答案

## 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式



2, 2-二甲基-3-己炔  
烯-1-炔

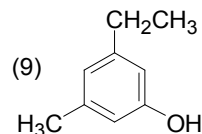
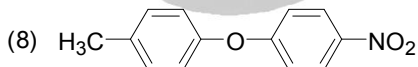
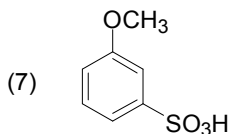
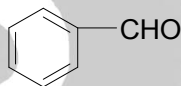
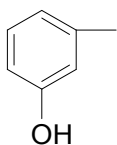
3-甲基-1-苯基-1-戊烯

4-甲基-3-乙基-3-己

(4) 间甲酚

(5) 四氢呋喃

(6) 苯甲醛



间甲氧基苯磺酸

4-甲基-4'-硝基二苯醚

3-甲基-5-乙基苯酚

(10) 碘仿  $\text{CHI}_3$

## 二、选择题

1. A    2. A    3. A    4. A    5. A    6. A    7. A    8. C    9. B    10. D  
11. B    12. A    13. A    14. B    15. B    16. A    17. D    18. D    19. C    20. C

## 三、填空题

1. 自由基、离子型和协同反应。
2. 增大、高、戊烷

3. SP、直线型

4. 角张力、扭转张力、范德华力。

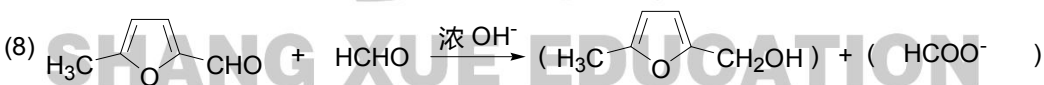
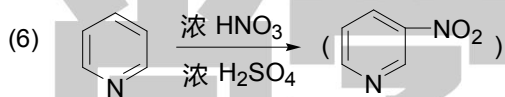
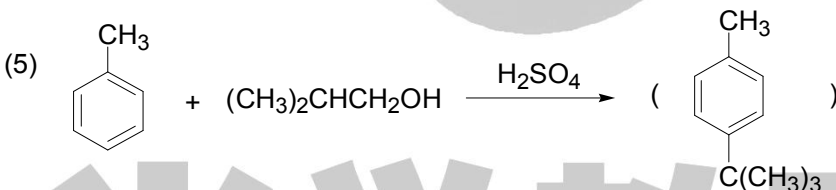
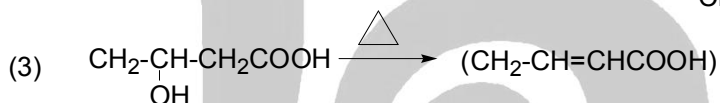
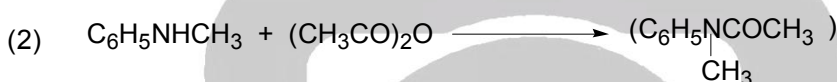
5.  $\pi$  电子数符合  $4n+2$ 、闭合的环电流、分子平面结构或近平面结构。

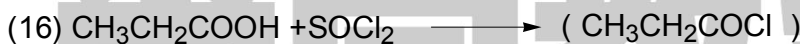
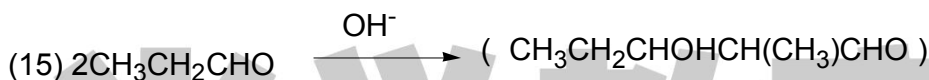
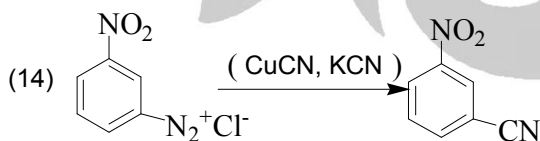
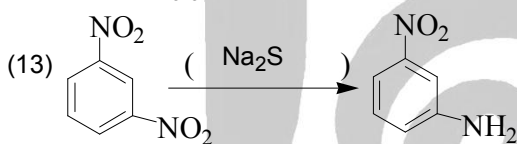
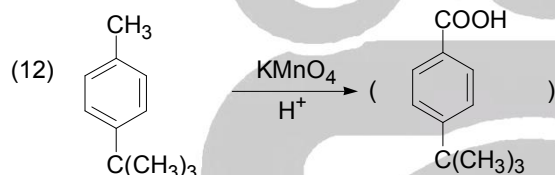
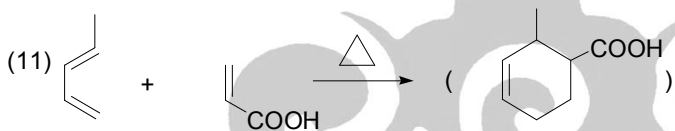
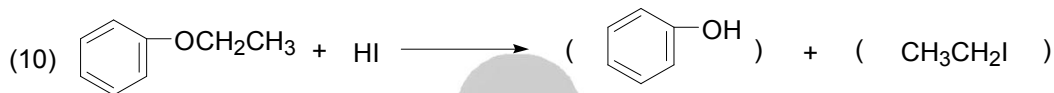
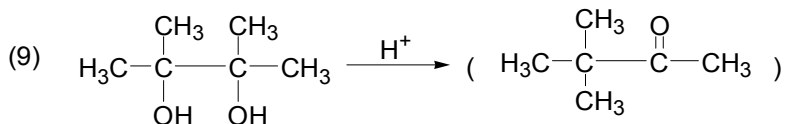
6. 亲电加成、自由基加成、马氏规则

7. 正戊烷

8. Fehling、 $I_2 + NaOH$

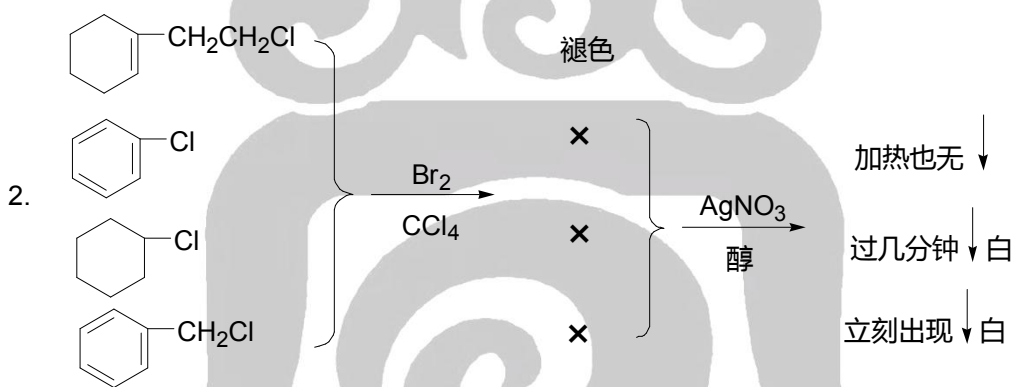
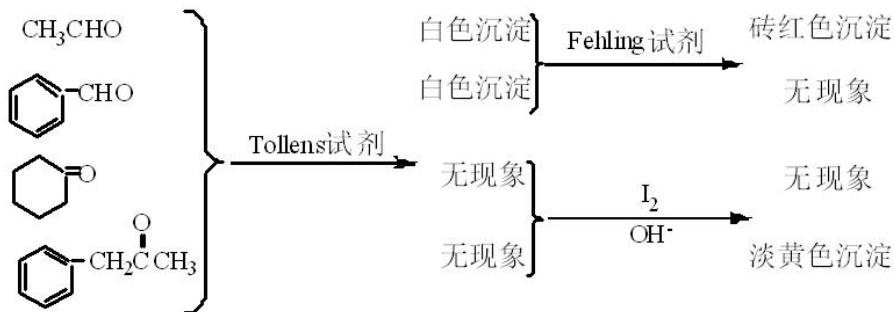
#### 四、完成反应方程式



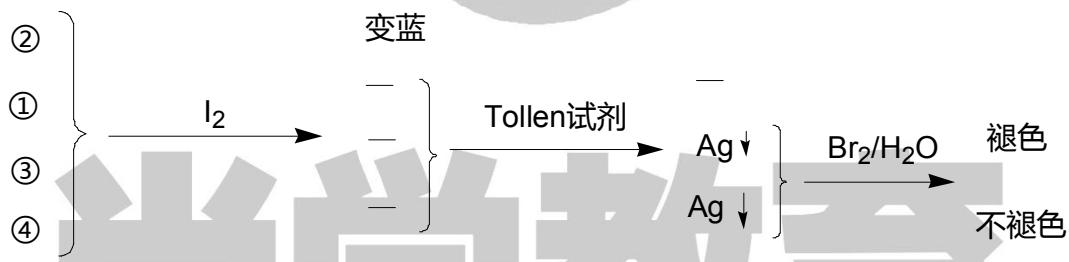


### 五、鉴别题

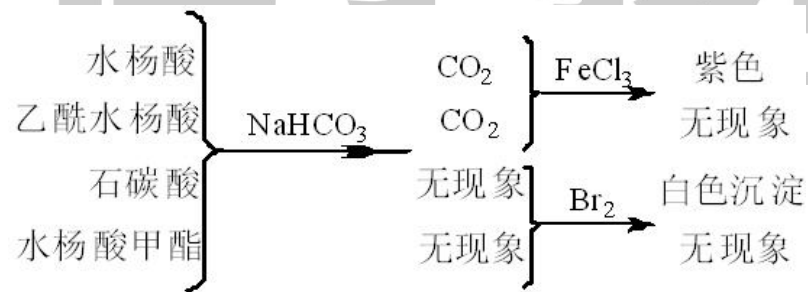
1 乙醛, 苯甲醛, 环己酮, 1-苯基丙酮



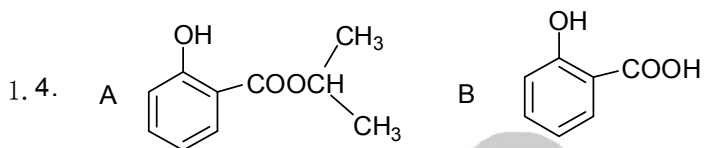
3. ① 蔗糖 ② 纤维素 ③ 葡萄糖 ④ 果糖



4. ① 水杨酸 ② 乙酰水杨酸 ③ 石碳酸 ④ 水杨酸甲酯



## 六、推导结构题



2.

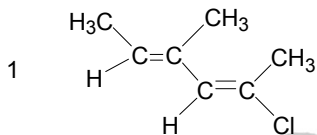


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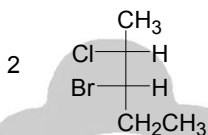


## 有机化学模拟试卷（九）参考答案

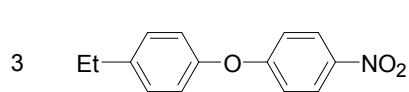
### 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式



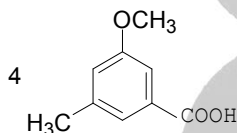
(2E,4E)-4-甲基-2-氯-2,4-己二烯



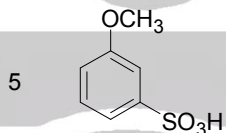
(2R,3S)-2-氯-3-溴戊烷



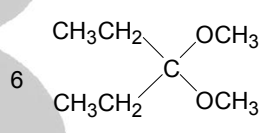
4-乙基-4'-硝基二苯醚



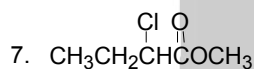
3-甲基-5-甲氧基苯甲酸



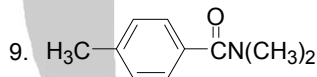
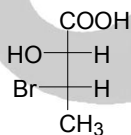
3-甲氧基苯磺酸



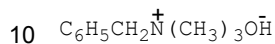
3-戊酮缩二甲醇



2-氯丁酸甲酯



N,N-二甲基对甲基苯甲酰胺



氢氧化三甲基苄基铵

### 二、选择题

1. C    2. B    3. B    4. A    5. C    6. A    7. A    8. D    9. A    10. A  
11. D    12. B    13. C    14. C    15. B    16. D    17. D    18. A    19. B    20. C

### 三、填空题

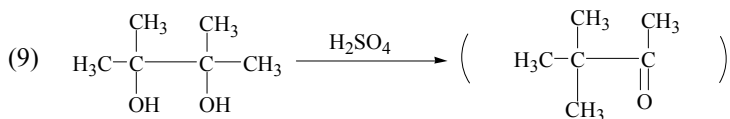
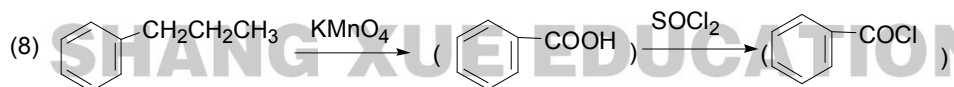
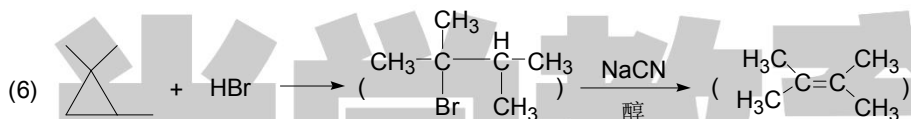
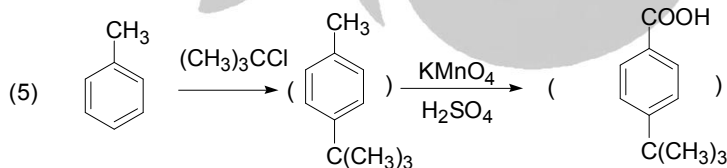
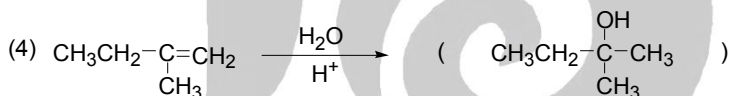
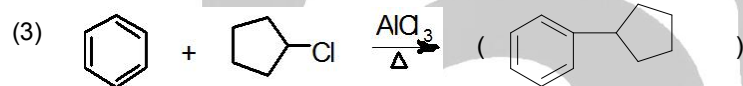
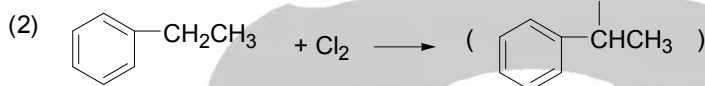
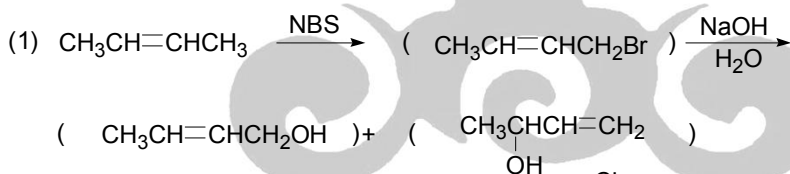
- 弱酸、二级胺、碱
- 单糖、低聚糖和多糖
- 四面体形
- 旋光性、右旋，二氯甲烷，20，钠，130。

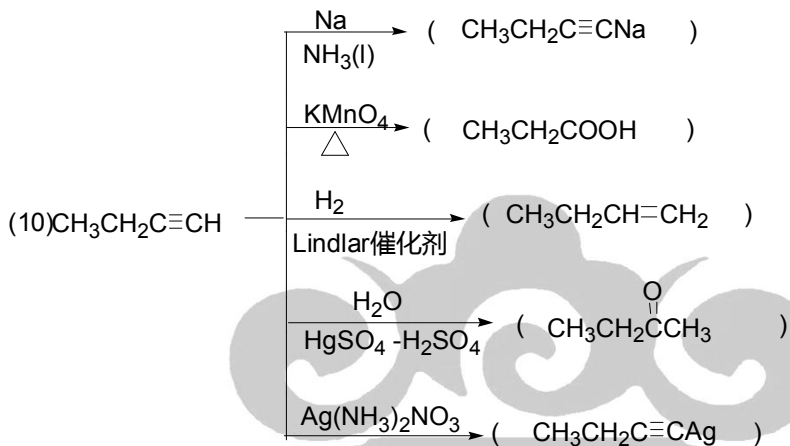
5. 乙酸、乙醇

6. 均裂和异裂，自由基反应和离子型两类反应。

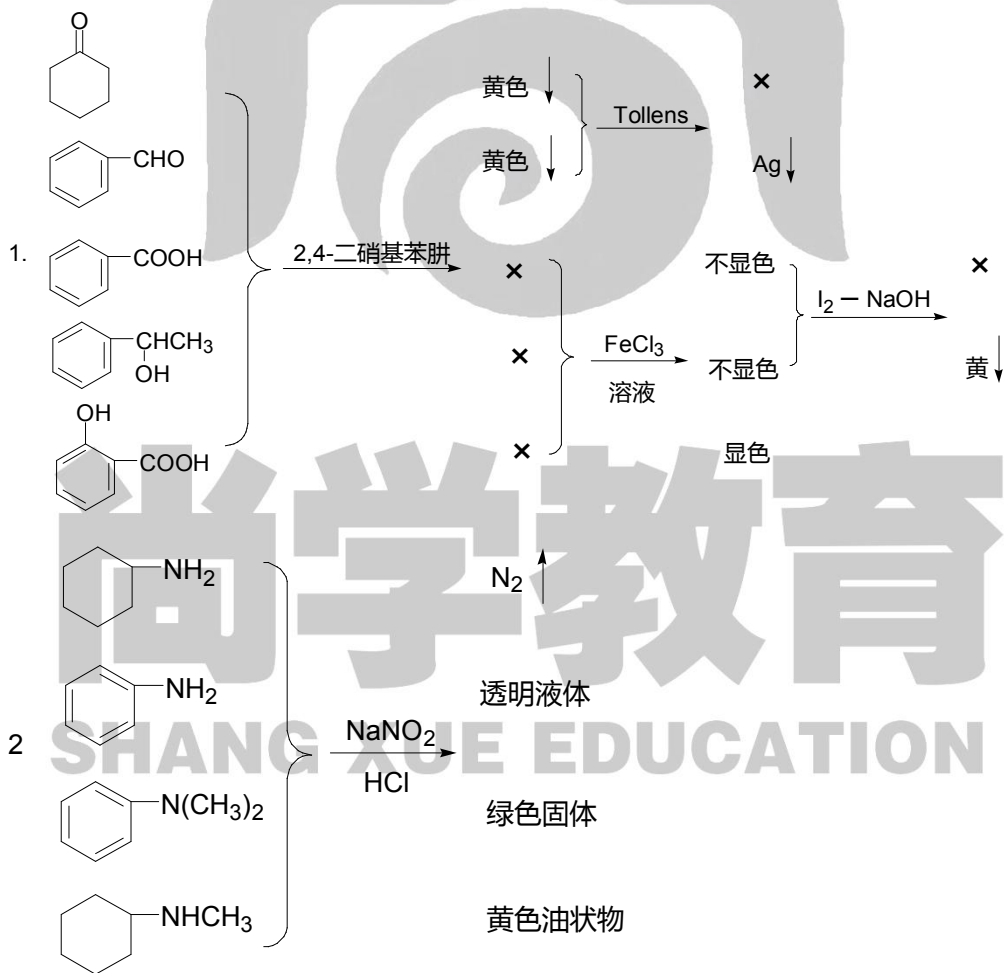
7. 2,4-二硝基苯肼。

四、完成反应方程式

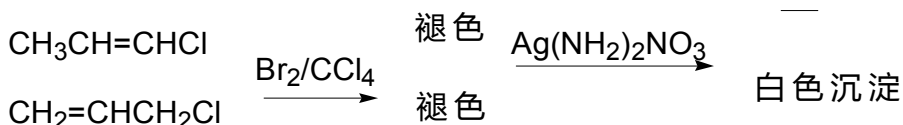




五、鉴别题

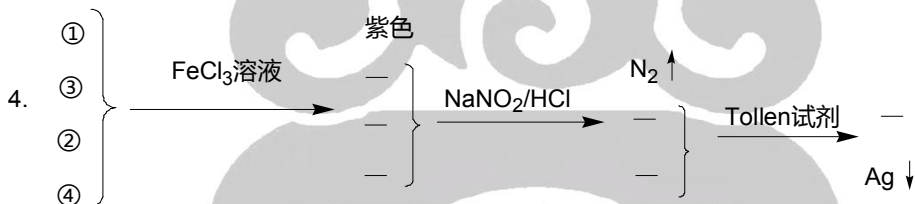


3.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCl}$   $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{Cl}$   $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$



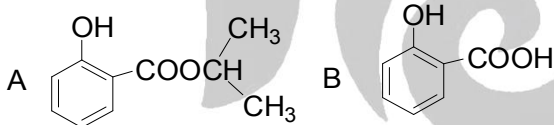
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$

4. (1) 水杨酸 (2) 苯甲酸 (3) 氨基酸 (4) 甲酸

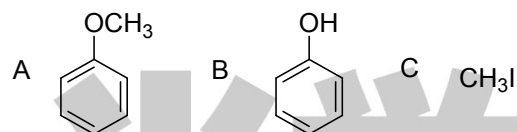


### 六、推导结构题

1.



2.



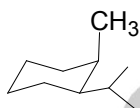
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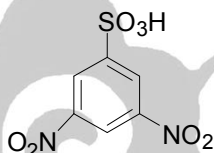
## 有机化学模拟试卷（十）参考答案

### 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式

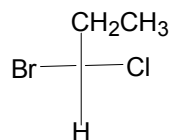
1 顺-1-甲基-2-异丙基环己烷



2 3,5-二硝基苯磺酸



3 (S)-1-氯-1-溴丙烷

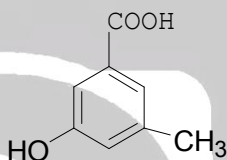


4. HOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CHCOOH



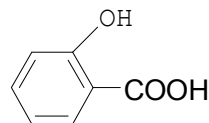
2-甲基-5-羟基戊酸

5.



3-甲基-5-羟基苯甲酸

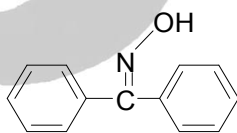
6. 水杨酸



7. H<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO-

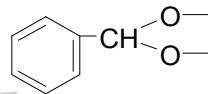
对乙氧基苯乙酮

8

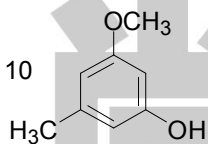


二苯甲酮肟

9 苯甲醛缩乙二醇



10



3-甲基-5-甲氧基苯酚

### 二、选择题

1. A    2. C    3. C    4. C    5. C    6. D    7. C    8. C    9. C    10. B  
11. B    12. B    13. C    14. B    15. B    16. A    17. B    18. A    19. D    20. C

### 三、填空题

1. 正四面锥形、平面三角形、直线形。

2. 重氮组分  $\text{CH}_3\text{COHN}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{N}=\text{N}^+$  , 偶合组分  $\text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}_3$

3. 偶极

4. 单糖、寡糖、多糖, 醛糖和酮糖

5. 肽键、 $\alpha$ -氨基酸的数目、肽数-1

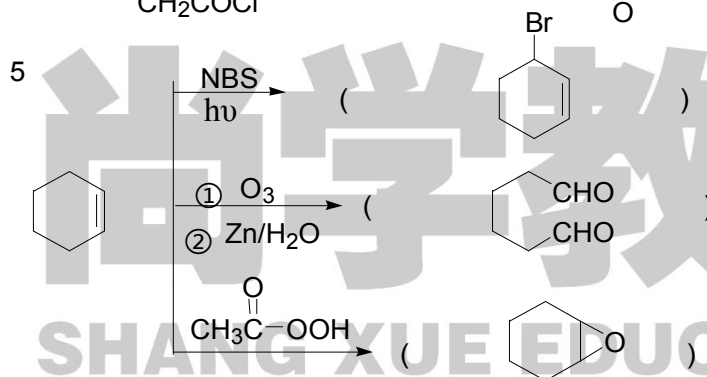
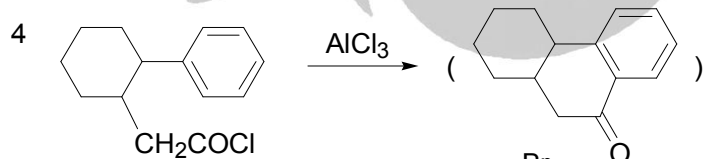
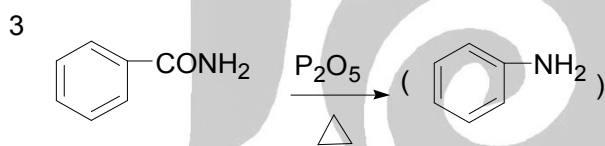
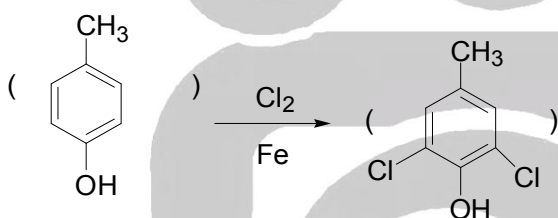
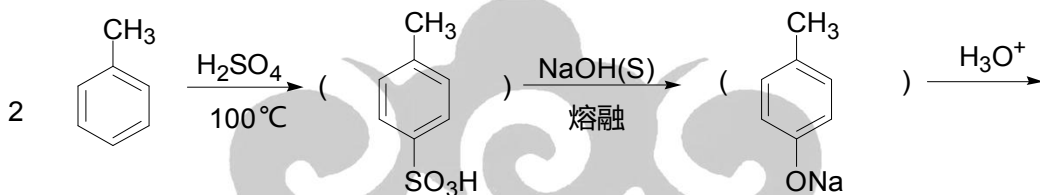
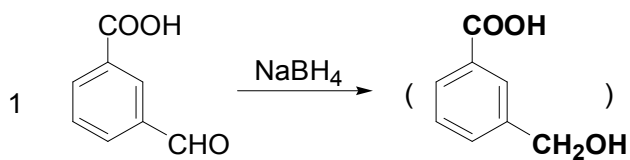
6. 环丙烷>环丁烷>环戊烷

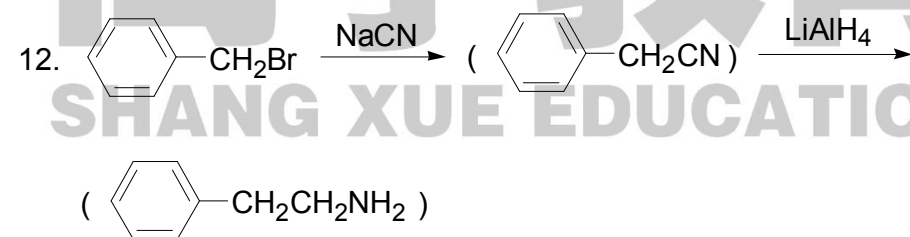
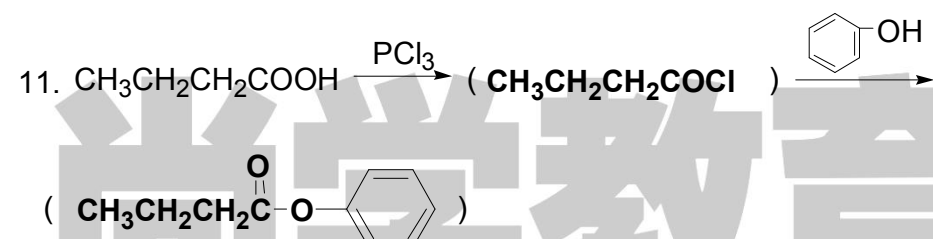
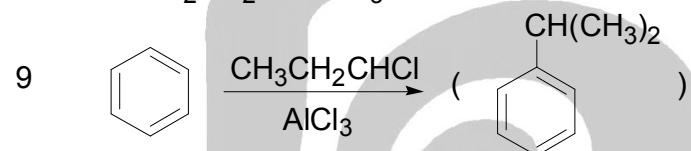
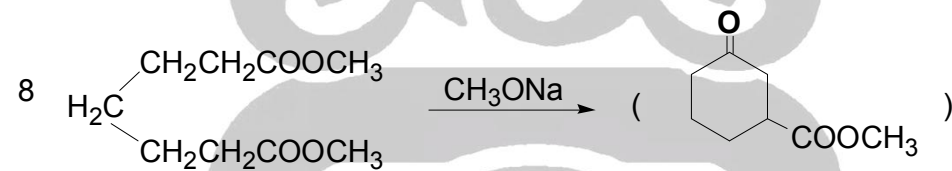
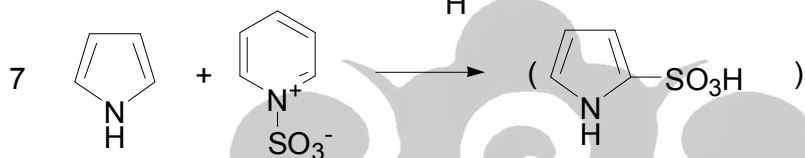
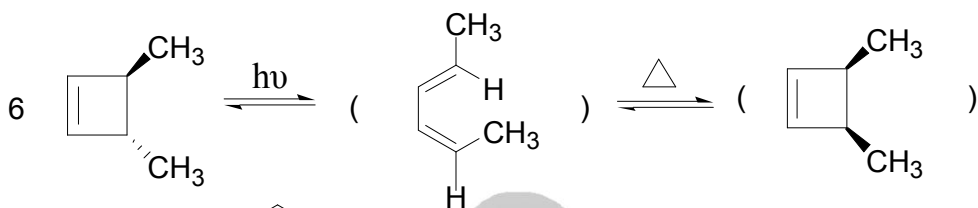
7. 双萜、4

8. 单糖、低聚糖、多糖。

四、完成反应方程式

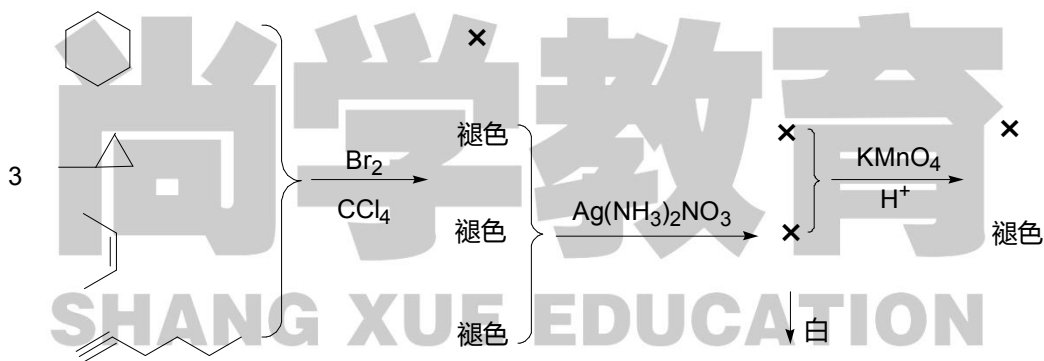
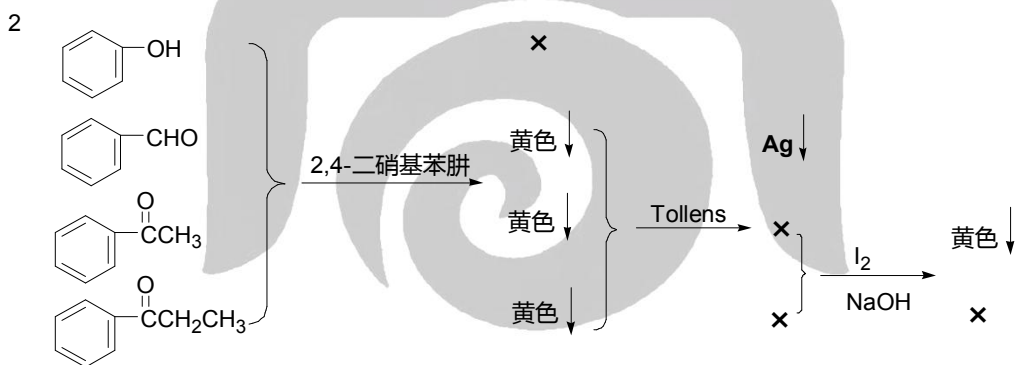
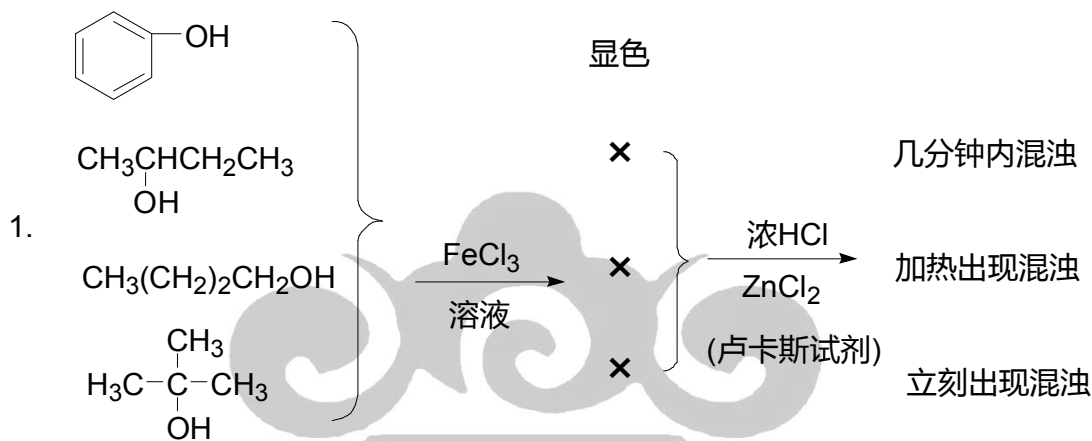
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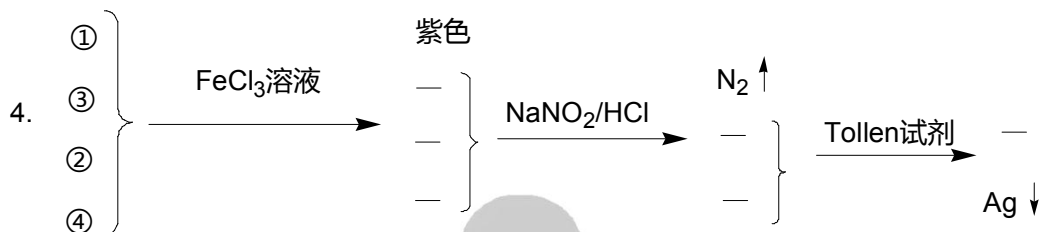


五、鉴别题



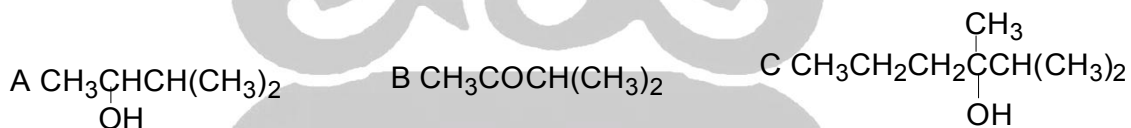


4. ① 水杨酸 ② 苯甲酸 ③ 氨基酸 ④ 甲酸

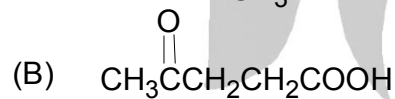
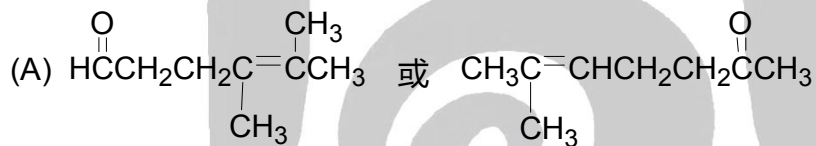


六、推导结构题

1.



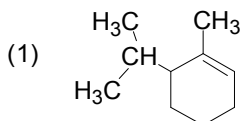
2.



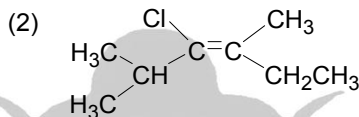
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## 有机化学模拟试卷（十一）参考答案

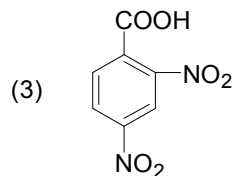
### 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式



1-甲基-3-异丙基-1-环己烯

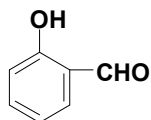


(E)-2,4-二甲基-3-氯-3-己烯

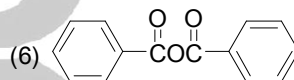
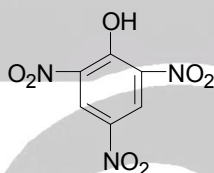


2,4-二硝基苯甲酸

(4) 水杨醛

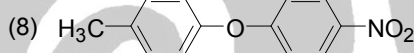
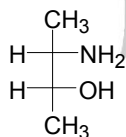


(5) 苦味酸

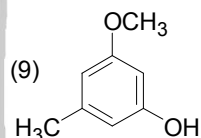


苯甲酸酐

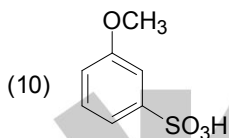
(7) (2R,3S)-3-氨基-2-丁醇



4-甲基-4'-硝基  
二苯醚



3-甲基-5-甲氧基苯酚

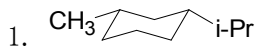


3-甲氧基苯磺酸

### 二、选择题

1. D    2. A    3. C    4. C    5. B    6. B    7. C    8. C    9. B    10. D  
11. B    12. D    13. A    14. A    15. C    16. B    17. C    18. A    19. D    20. C

### 三、填空题



2. 瓦尔登转化、反应速率和底物和碱的浓度有关、一步进行

3. 加氧或去氢、加氢或去氧

4. 亲电加成、亲核加成

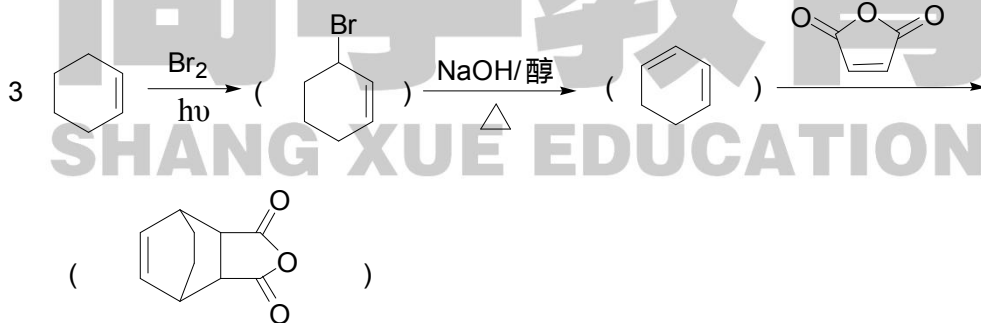
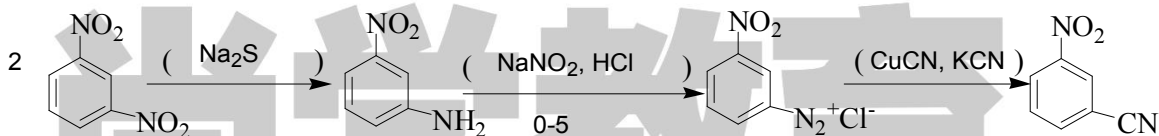
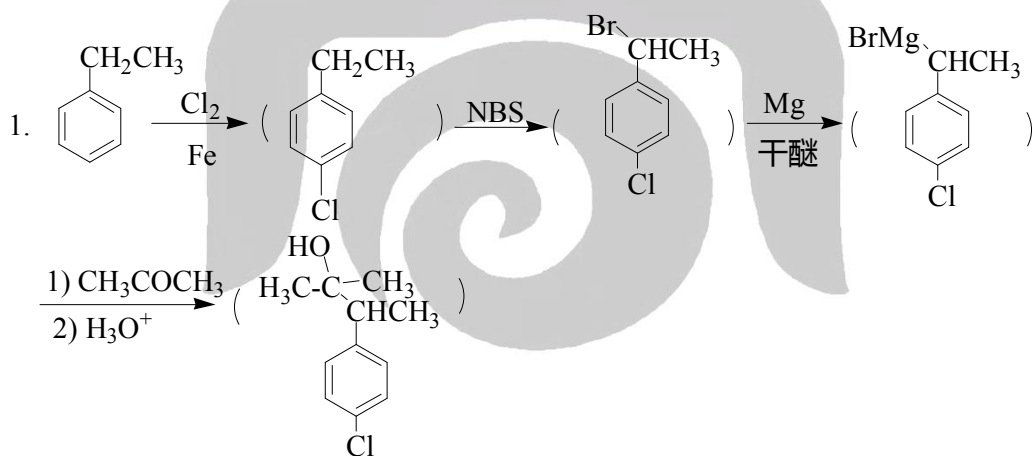
5. 镜像、 $[\alpha] = \alpha / l \cdot C$

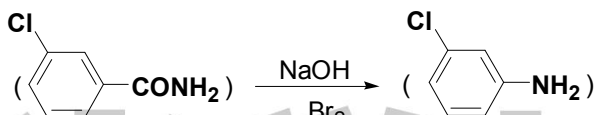
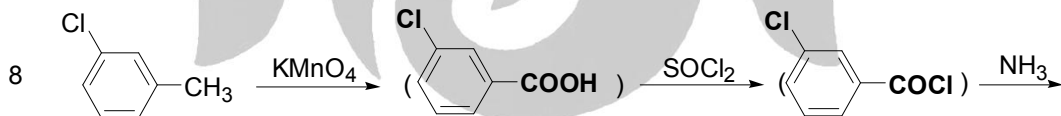
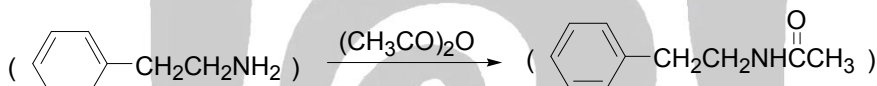
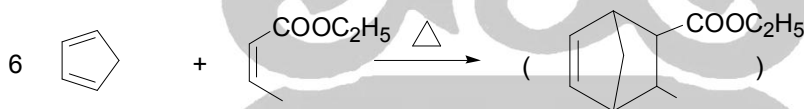
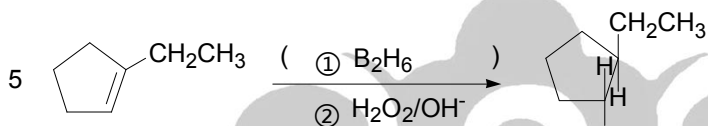
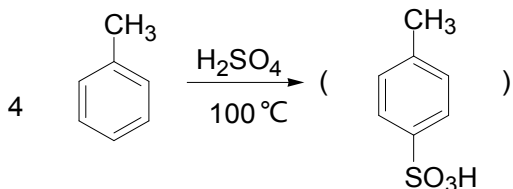
6. D-葡萄糖,  $\alpha-1, 4$  糖苷键、 $\alpha-1, 6$  糖苷键

7. 旋光性、左旋、甲醇、 $20^\circ\text{C}$ 、钠、左旋  $166^\circ\text{C}$

8. 亲核取代反应

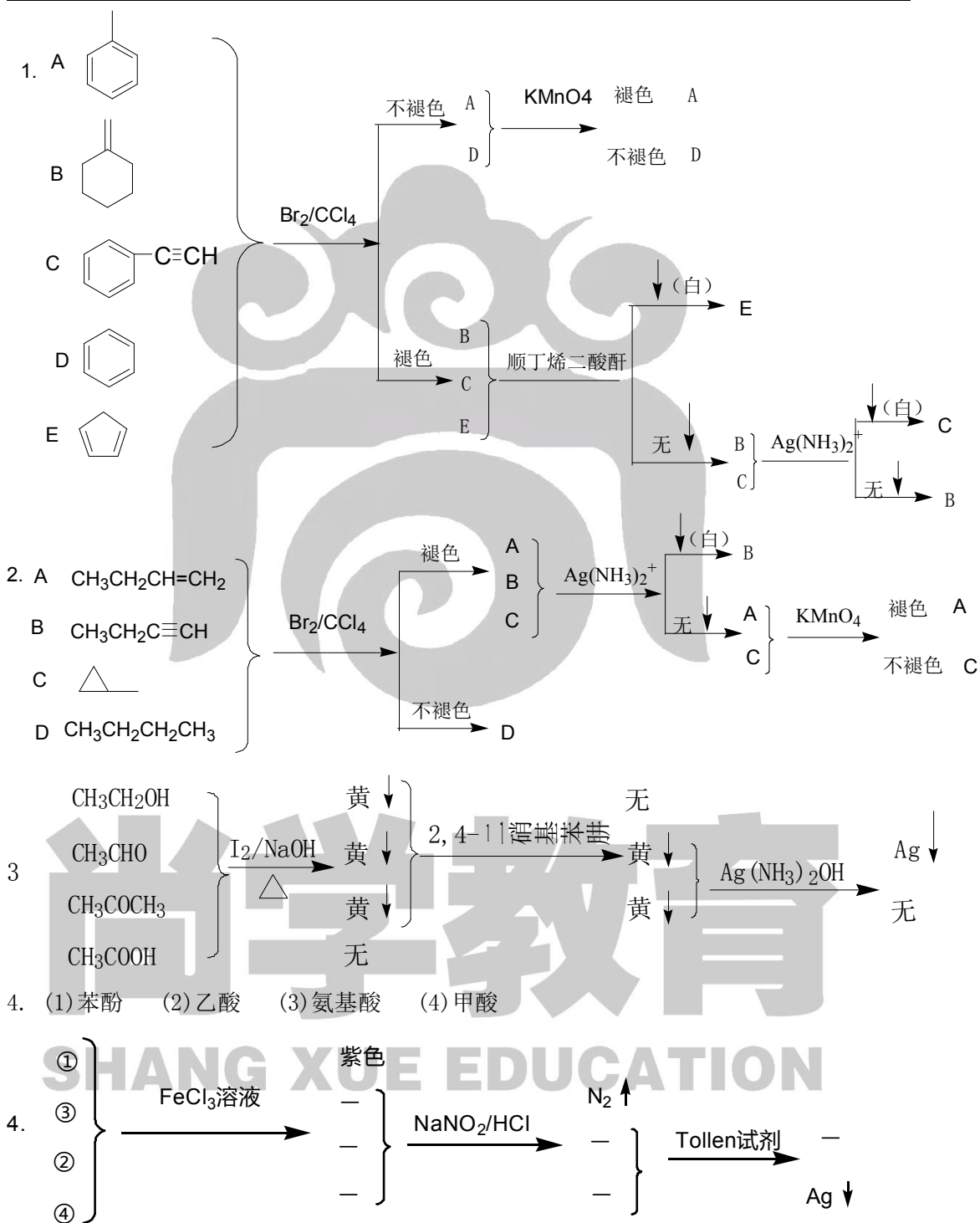
#### 四、完成反应方程式



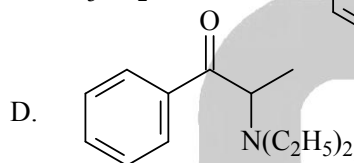
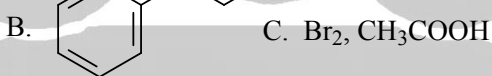
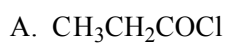
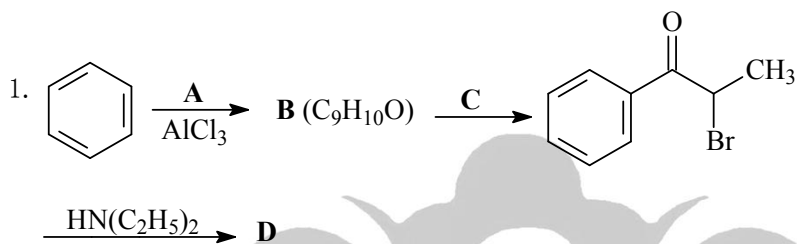


五、鉴别题

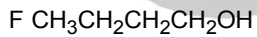
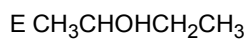
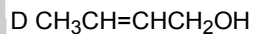
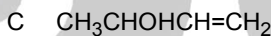
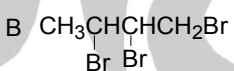
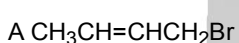
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六、推导结构题



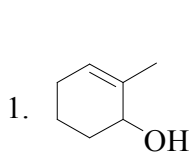
2.



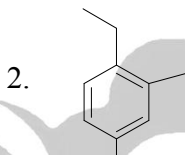
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## 有机化学模拟试卷（十二）参考答案

### 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式

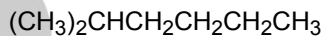


2-甲基-2-环己烯-1-醇

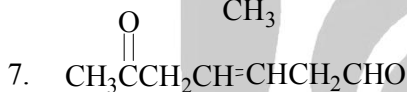
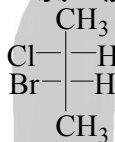


2-甲基-1-乙基-4-叔丁基苯

3. 2-甲基己烷

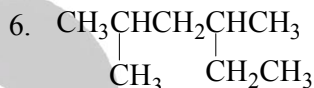
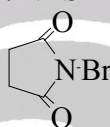


4\*. (2R,3S)-2-氯-3-溴丁烷

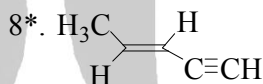


6-氧代-3-庚烯-1-醛

5. NBS



2,4-二甲基己烷

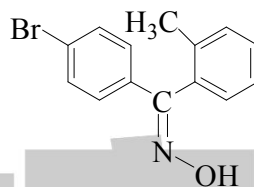


(3E)-3-戊烯-1-炔

9. 反-1,2-二甲基环己烷 (优势构象)



10.



2-甲基-3'-溴二苯酮肟

### 二、选择题

1. C    2. B    3. B    4. D    5. C    6. B    7. D    8. C    9. A    10. C

11. C    12. A    13. B    14. B    15. B    16. B    17. D    18. C    19. A    20. A

### 三、填空题

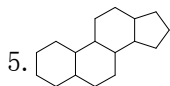
1. Fehling 试剂、 $\text{I}_2 + \text{NaOH}$  溶液。

2. 亲电取代 和 自由基取代反应。

3.  $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$



4. 卤代、硝化、磺化和 F-C 反应



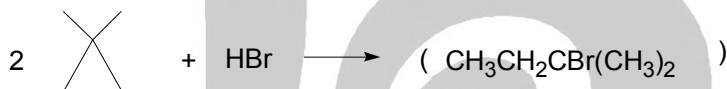
6.  $sp^2$   $sp$ , 平面三角形、直线形。

7. 核苷酸

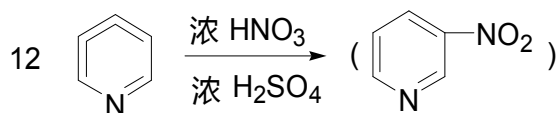
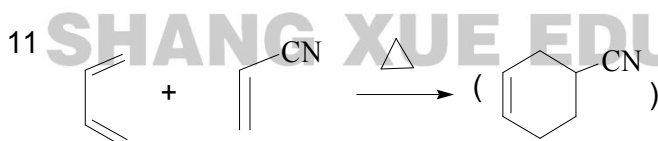
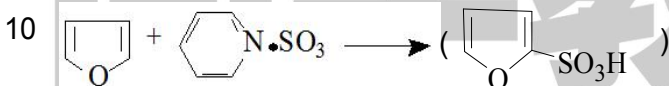
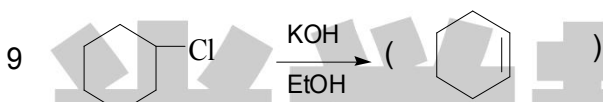
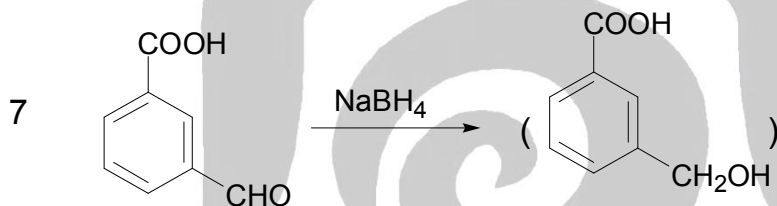
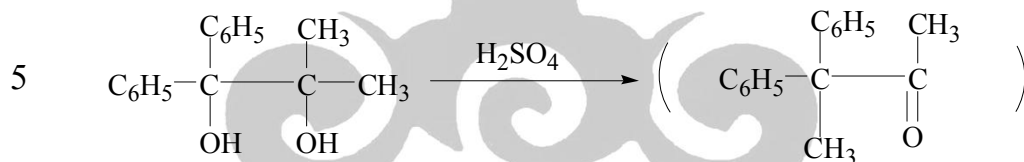
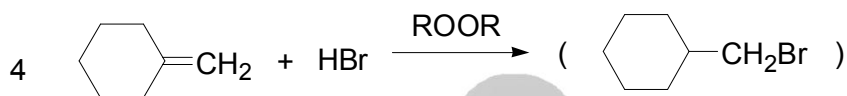
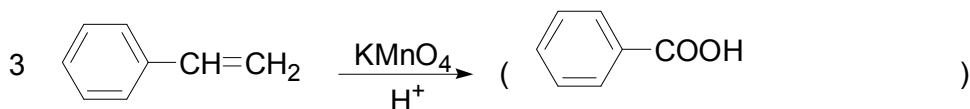
8. 甘油，心绞痛。

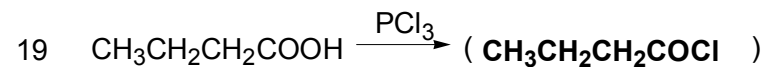
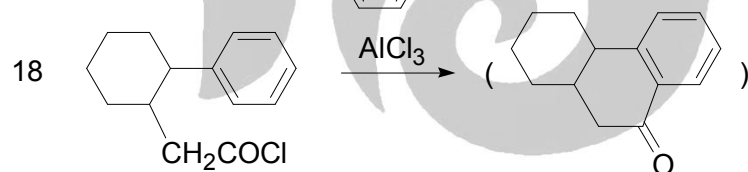
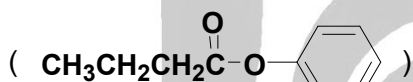
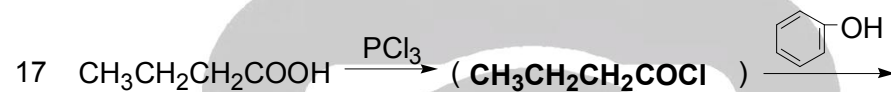
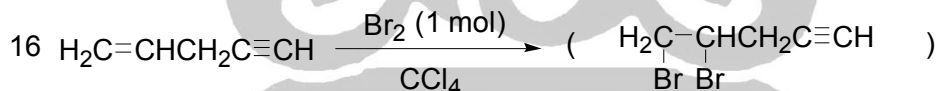
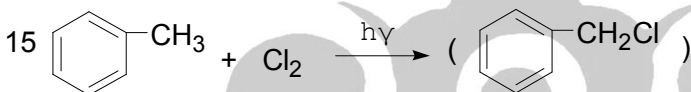
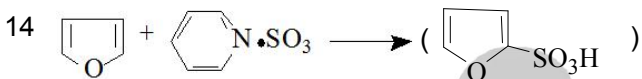
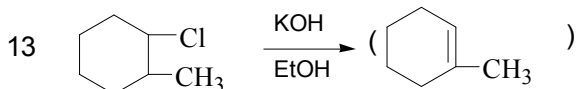
9. 酸、负、酸

四、完成反应方程式



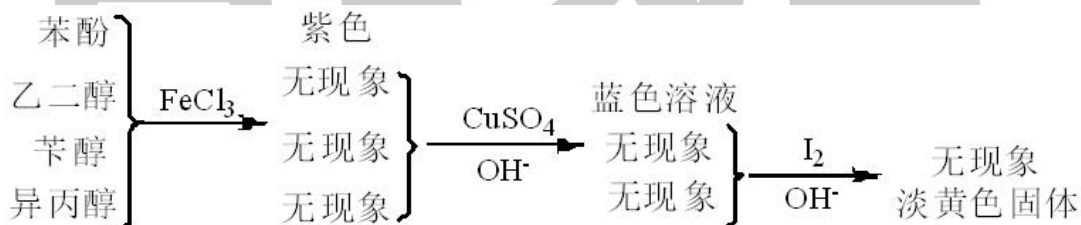
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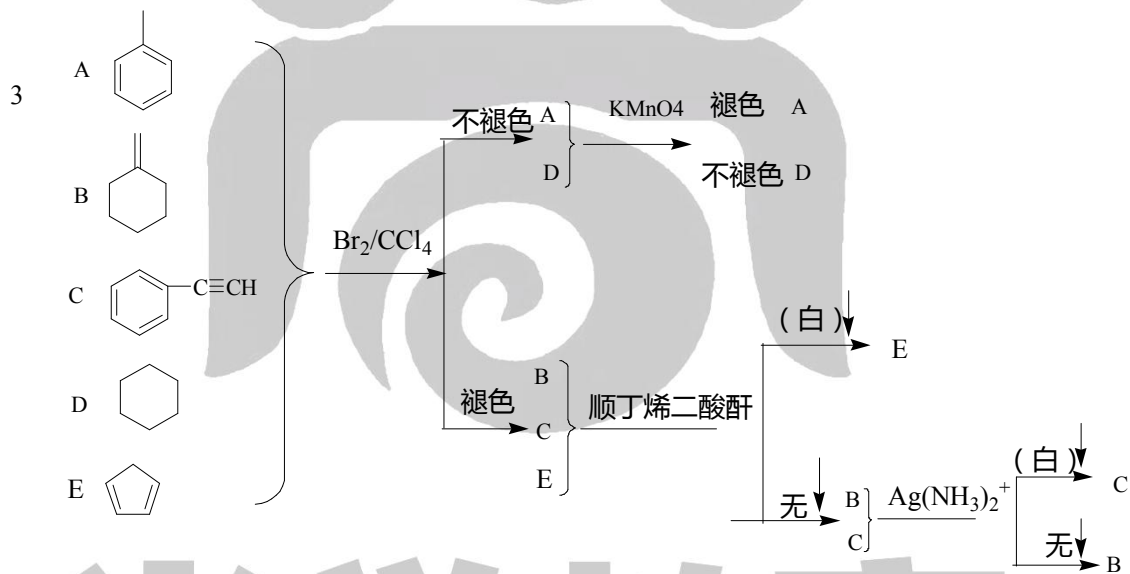
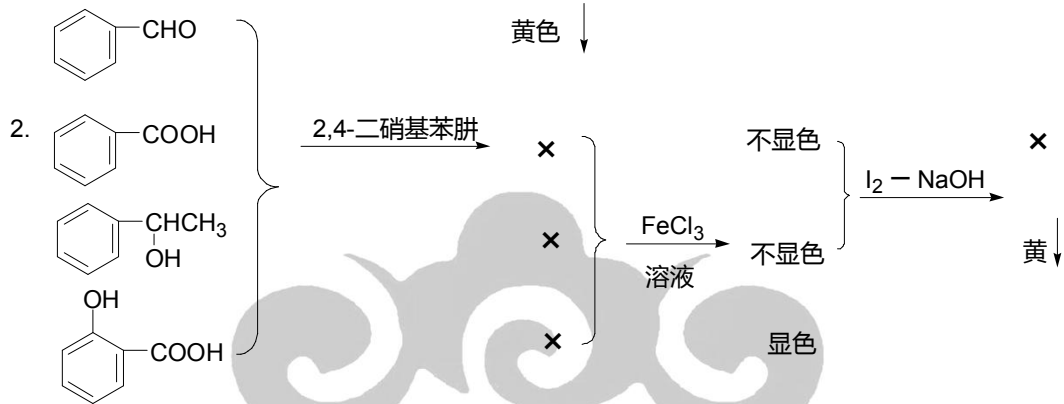




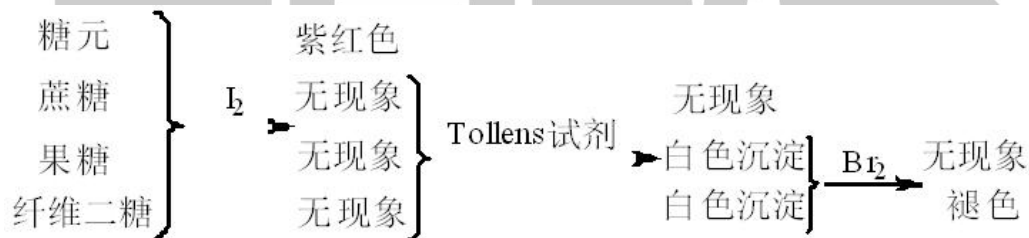
### 五、鉴别题

1 苯酚、苯醇、乙二醇、异丙醇



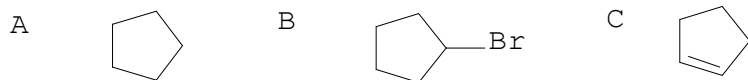


4 糖元、纤维二糖、蔗糖、果糖

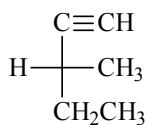


六、推导结构题

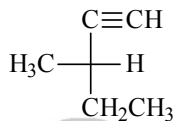
1.



2.




(I) (R)-2-甲基-1-戊炔



(II) (S)-2-甲基-1-戊炔

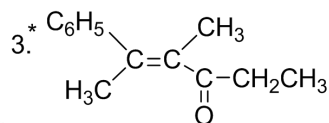
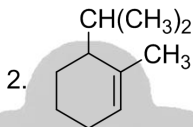
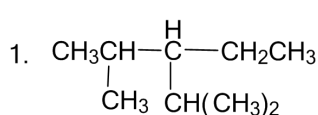
A为(I)或(II)



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## 有机化学模拟试卷（十三）参考答案

### 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式

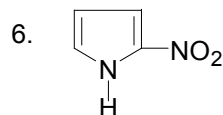
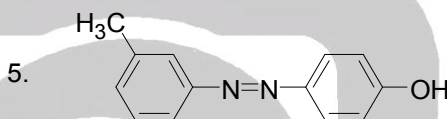
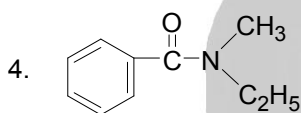


2, 4-二甲基-3-乙基戊烷

1-甲基-6-异丙基环己烯

反-4-甲基-5-苯

基-4-己烯-3-酮



N-甲基-N-乙基苯甲酰胺

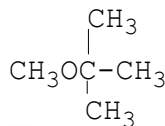
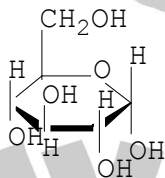
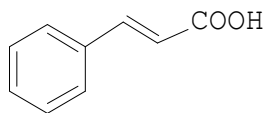
3-甲基-4'-羟基偶氮苯

2-硝基吡咯

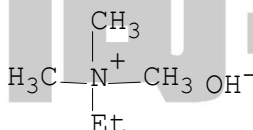
7 肉桂酸

8 6. α-D-吡喃葡萄糖

9 甲基叔丁基醚



10 氢氧化三甲基乙基铵



### 二、选择题

1. B    2. D    3. A    4. C    5. C    6. A    7. B    8. A    9. B    10. B

11. B    12. C    13. B    14. C    15. B    16. B    17. B    18. B    19. A    20. B

### 三、填空题

1. α-氨基酸

总部地址：石家庄长安区美博城4楼

102

电话：0311-87543068

2.

2. 乙烯、丙烯、异丁烯在酸催化下与H<sub>2</sub>O加成，生成的活性中间体分别为  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2^+$ 、 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}^+\text{CH}_3$ 、 $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\overset{+}{\text{C}}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}_3$ ，其稳定性为  $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\overset{+}{\text{C}}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}_3 > \text{CH}_3\text{CH}^+\text{CH}_3 > \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2^+$ ，

所以，反应速度是 异丁烯 > 丙烯 > 乙烯。

3. 易取代、难加成、难氧化。

4. 分子通式

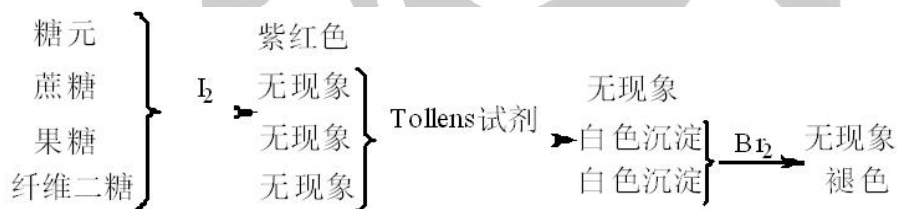
5. 4、1

6. 椅式构象、

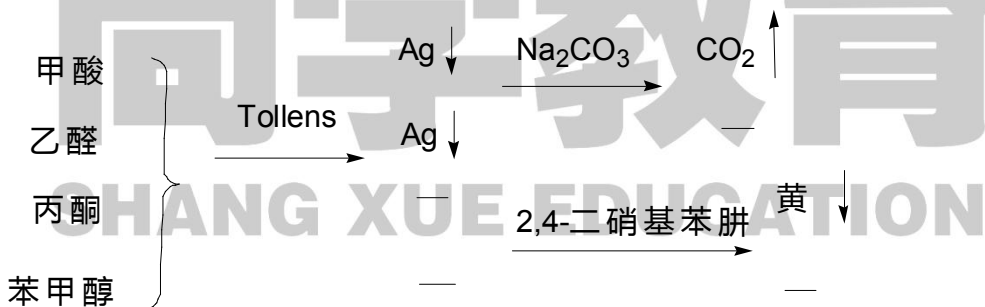
7. 哌啶、苯胺

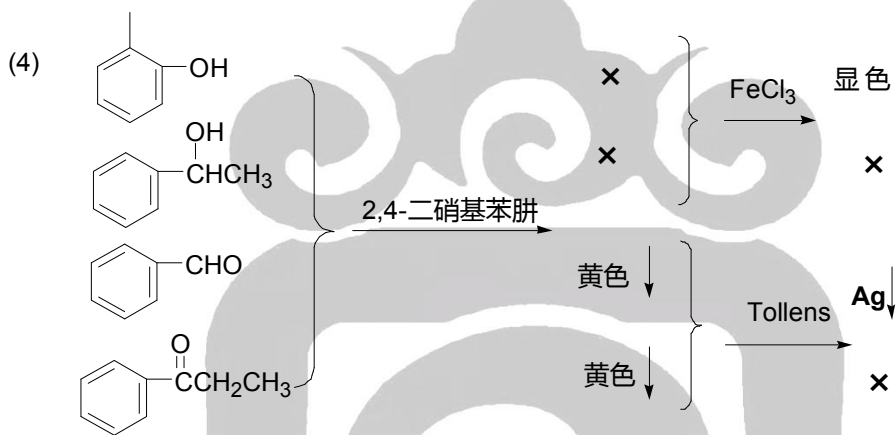
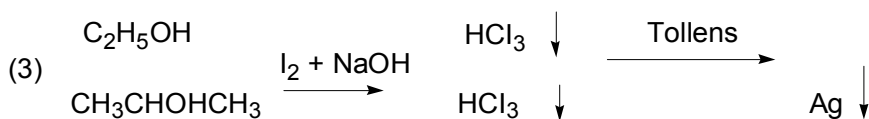
#### 四、鉴别题

(1) 糖元 纤维二糖 蔗糖 果糖

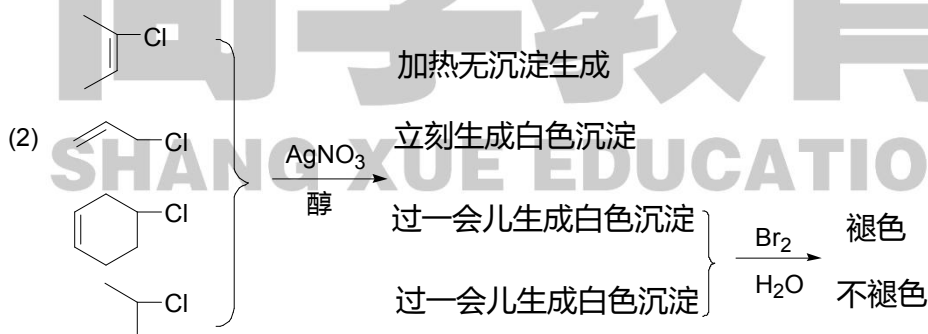
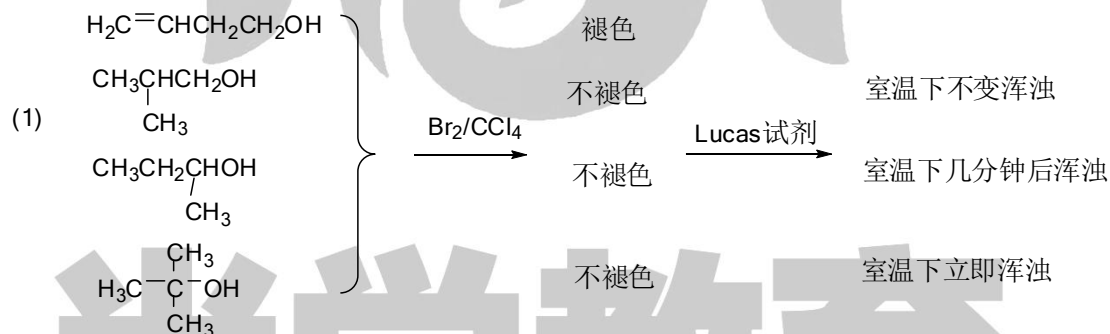


(2) 甲酸、乙醛、丙酮、苯甲醇

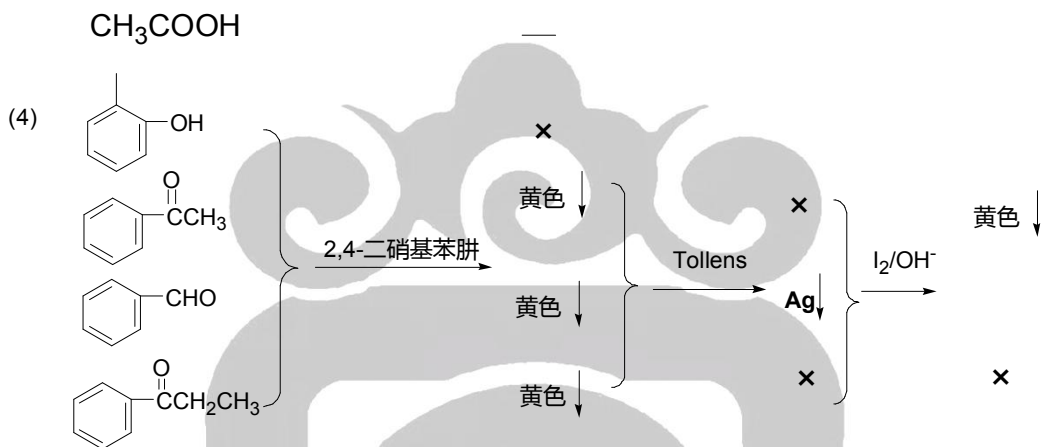
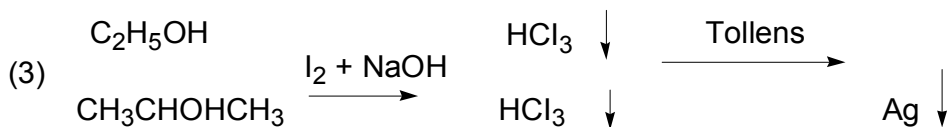




五、鉴别题







### 六、推导结构题

1. A:  $CH_3CH_2CH_2CHOHCH_3$ ; B:  $CH_3CH_2CHOHCH_2CH_3$  C:  $CH_3CH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_3$

2.

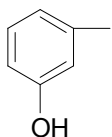


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## 有机化学模拟试卷(十四)参考答案

### 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式

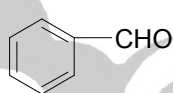
1 间甲苯酚



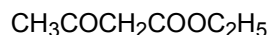
2 四氢呋喃



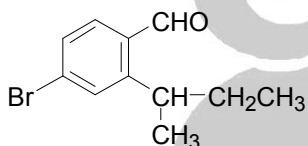
3 苯甲醛



4 乙酰乙酸乙酯

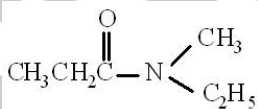


5



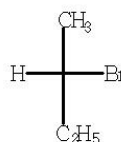
2-仲丁基-4-溴苯甲醛

6



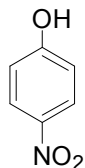
N-甲基 - N-乙基丙酰胺

7

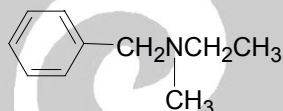


S -2-溴丁烷

8 对硝基苯酚

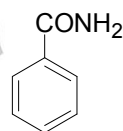


9



N-甲基-N-乙基苄基胺

10 苯甲酰胺



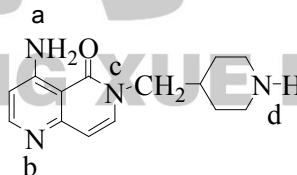
### 二、选择题

1. A    2. C    3. C    4. C    5. B    6. B    7. A    8. A    9. D    10. D

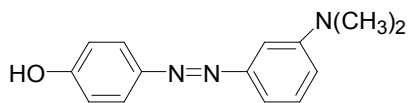
11. C    12. B    13. A    14. C    15. B    16. C    17. B    18. C    19. C    20. B

### 三、填空题

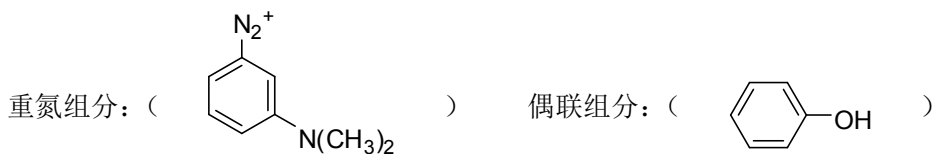
1. 下列杂环化合物的分子中4个N原子的碱性最强的是( d ), 最弱的是( c )。



2.

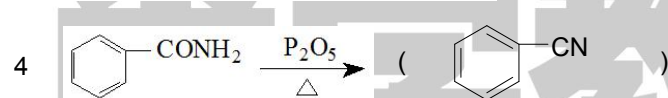
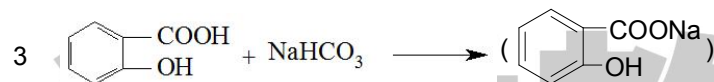
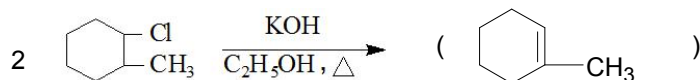


化合物中



3. 端基异构体
4. 偶极
5. 易取代、难加成、难氧化
6. Fehling、 $I_2 + NaOH$
7.  $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$
8. 平面结构、闭合的共轭体系、 $\pi$  电子数符合  $4n+2$
9. 交叉式构象和重叠式构象
10. 核苷酸、 $3',5'$ -磷酸二酯键

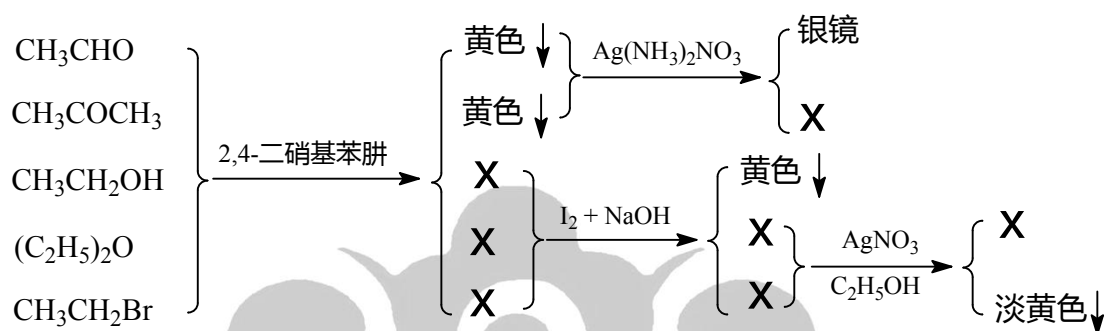
三、完成反应方程式 (每空 2 分, 共 40 分)



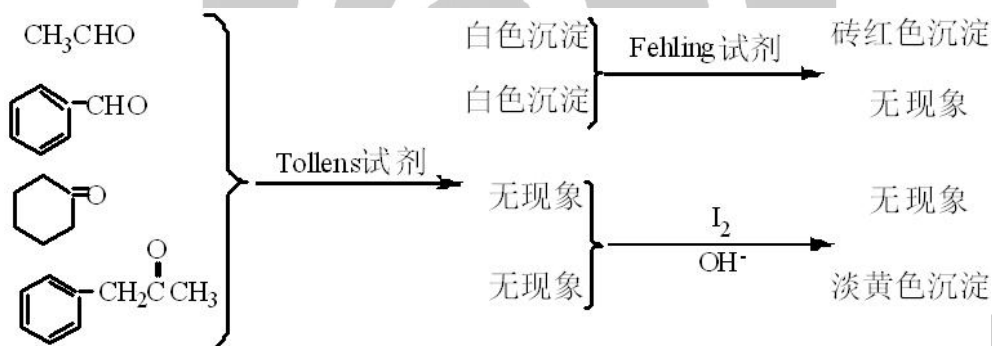
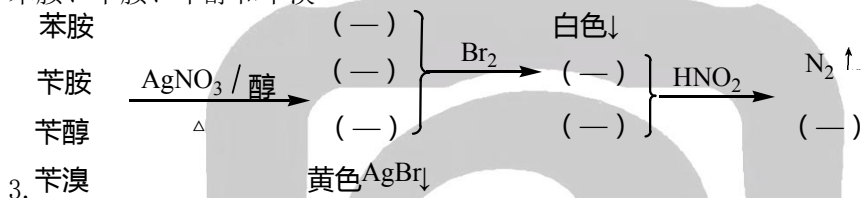
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五、鉴别题

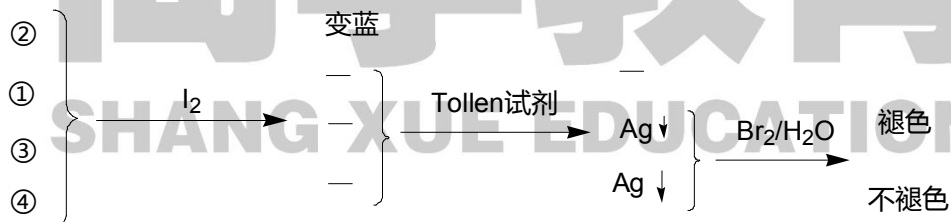
1.  $CH_3CHO$ ,  $CH_3COCH_3$ ,  $CH_3CH_2OH$ ,  $(C_2H_5)_2O$ ,  $CH_3CH_2Br$

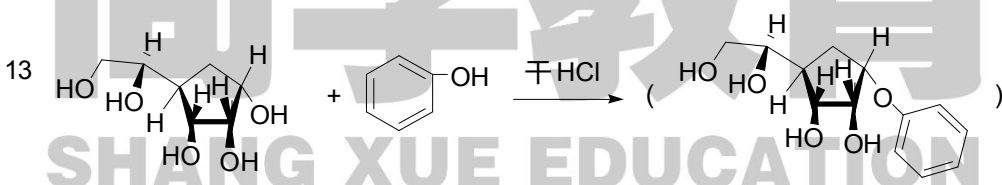
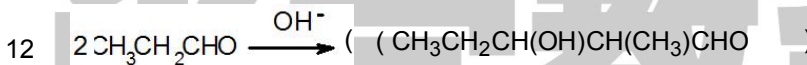
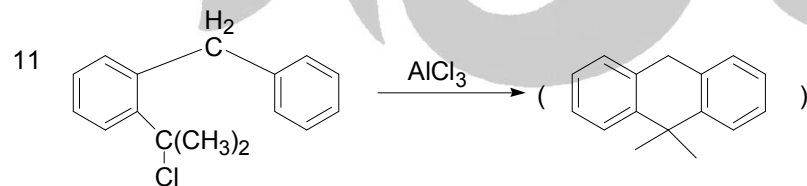
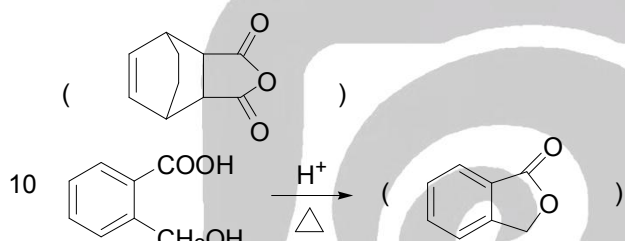
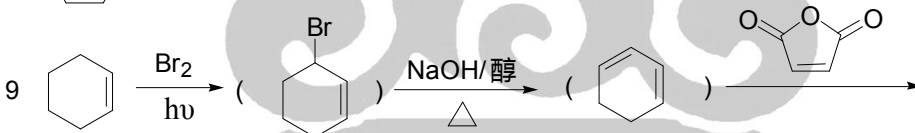
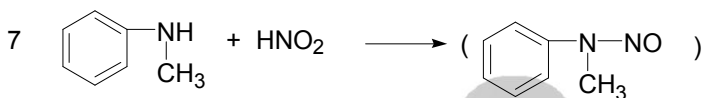
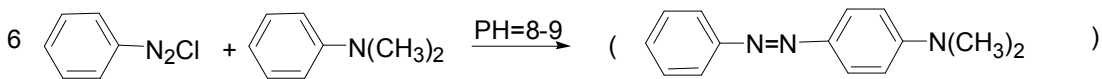


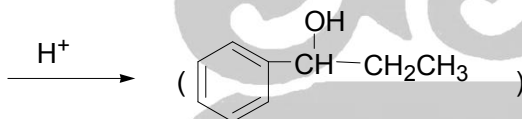
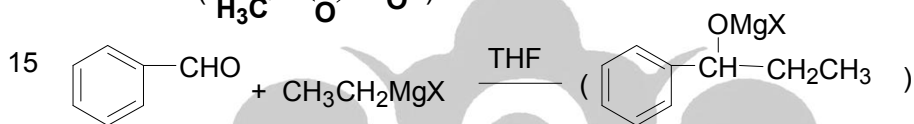
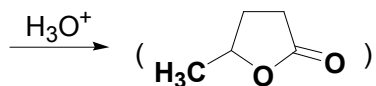
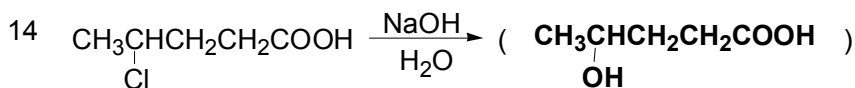
苯胺、苄胺、苄醇和苄溴



4 ① 蔗糖 ② 淀粉 ③ 葡萄糖 ④ 果糖

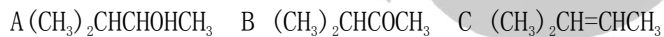






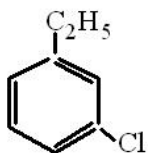
### 六、推导结构题

1.

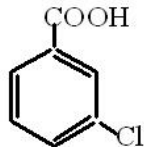


2.

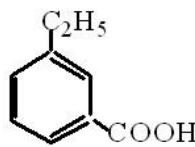
A.



B.



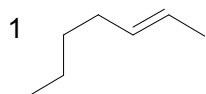
C.



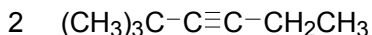
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## 有机化学模拟试卷（十五）参考答案

## 一、命名或写出化合物的结构式

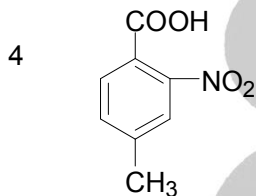


2-庚烯



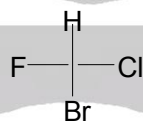
2, 2-二甲基-3-己炔

3 环氧乙烷

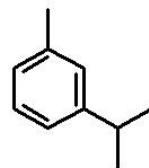


4-甲基-2-硝基苯甲酸

5 (S)-氟氯溴代甲烷

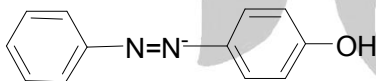


6



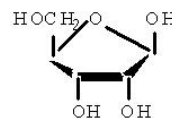
1-甲基-3-异丙基苯

7 对-羟基偶氮苯

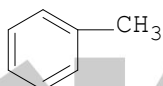
8  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Br}^-$ 

溴化三甲基苄基铵

9

 $\beta$ -D-呋喃核糖

10 甲苯



## 二、选择题

1. B    2. A    3. C    4. B    5. A、C、D、B    6. C    7. D    8. D    9. D    10. A  
 11. D    12. D    13. A    14. B    15. D    16. A    17. A    18. A    19. C    20. B

## 三、填空题

1.  $\text{sp}^2$ 、平面三角形。  
 2. 产物外消旋体、反应速率只和底物的浓度有关、两步进行  
 3. 脂肪胺 > 氨气 > 芳香胺  
 4. 对映、相反、相同

5. 旧键的断裂和新键的生成同时进行，电环化反应，环加成反应， $\alpha$ -迁移

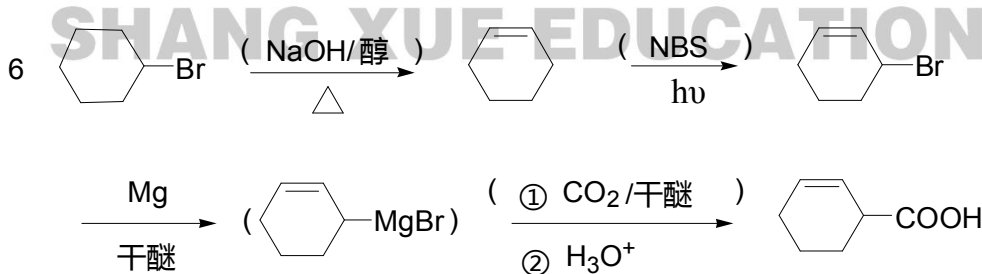
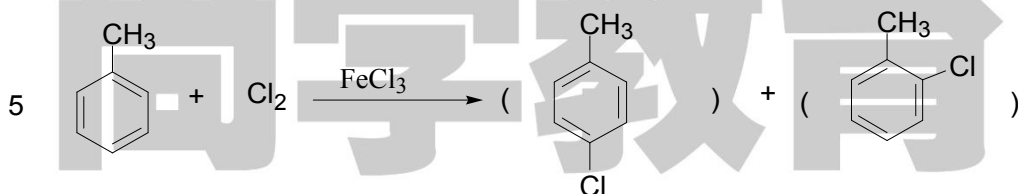
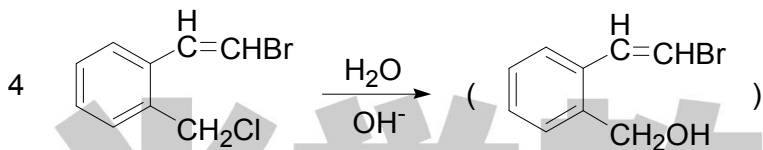
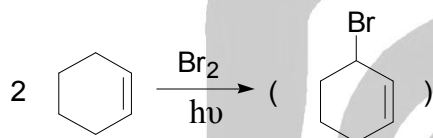
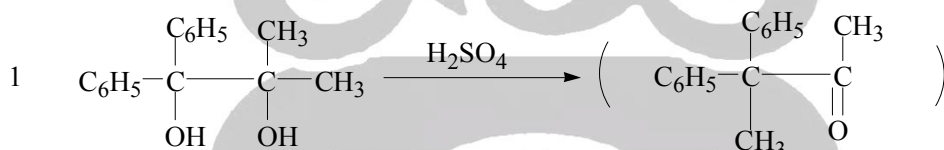
6.  $S_N1$  和  $S_N2$

7. 亲电、亲核

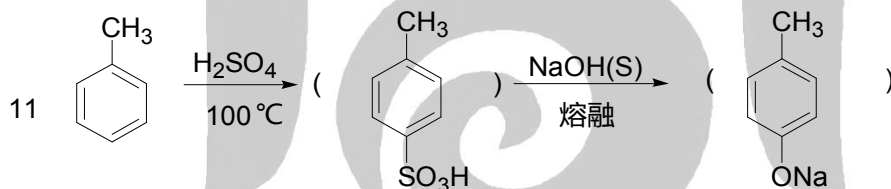
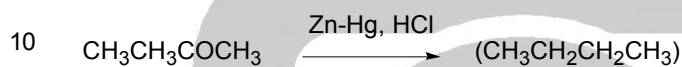
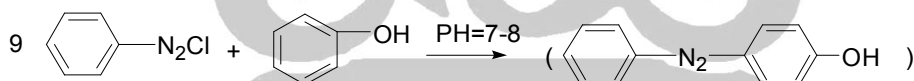
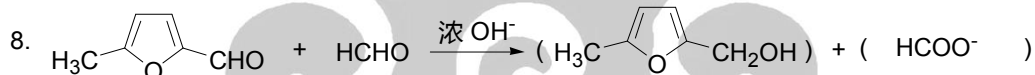
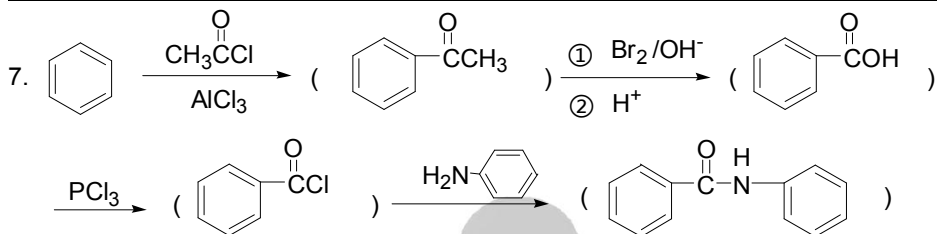
8. 熔点和沸点。

9.  $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$

四、完成反应方程式

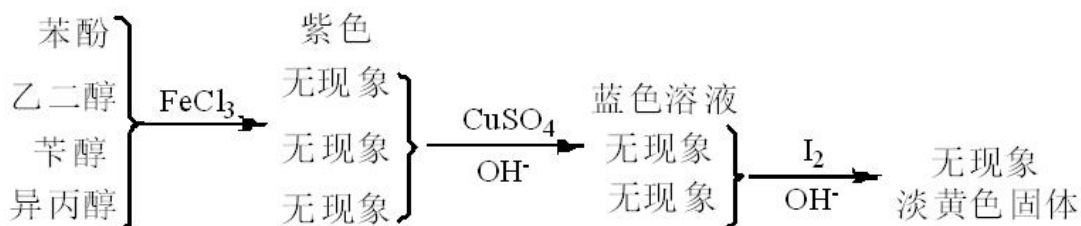




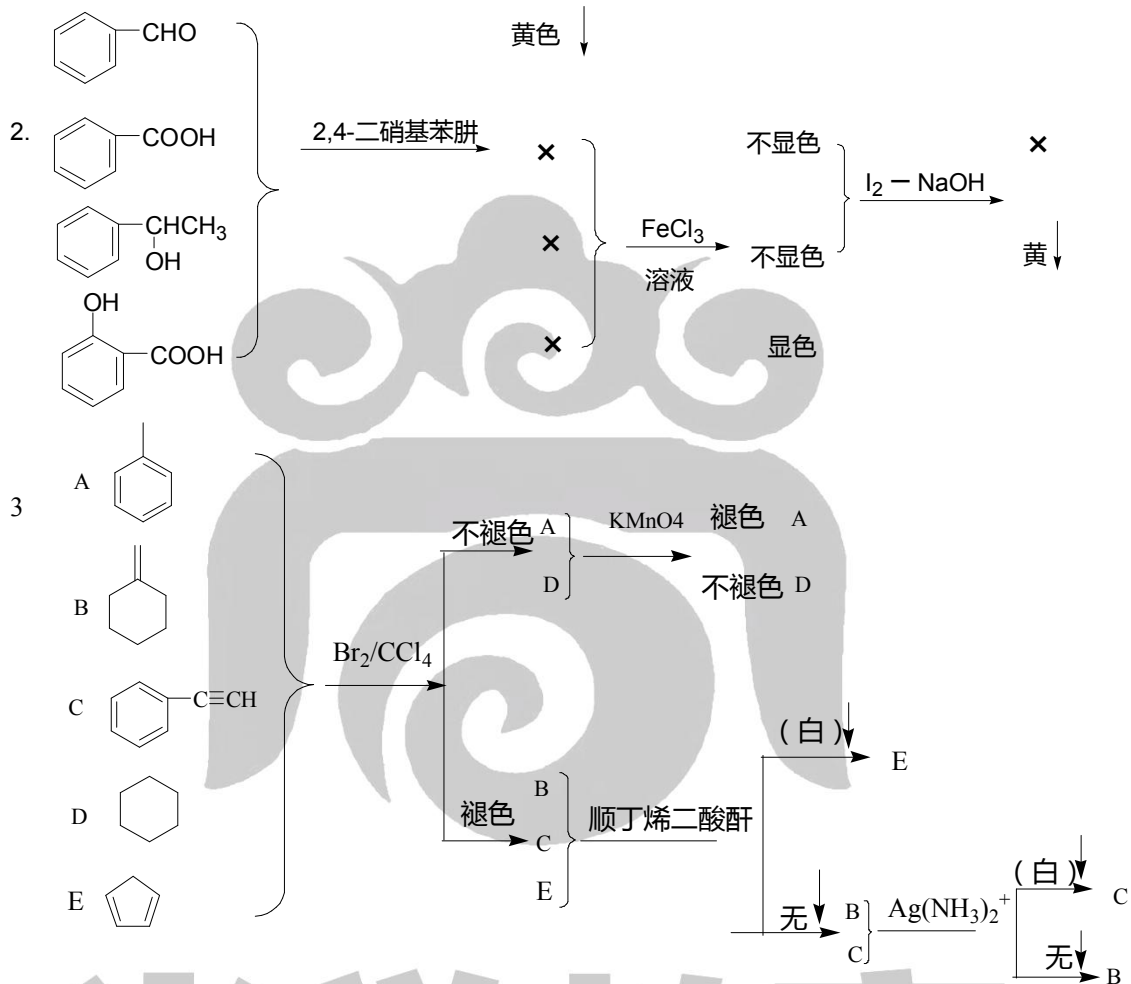


### 五、鉴别题

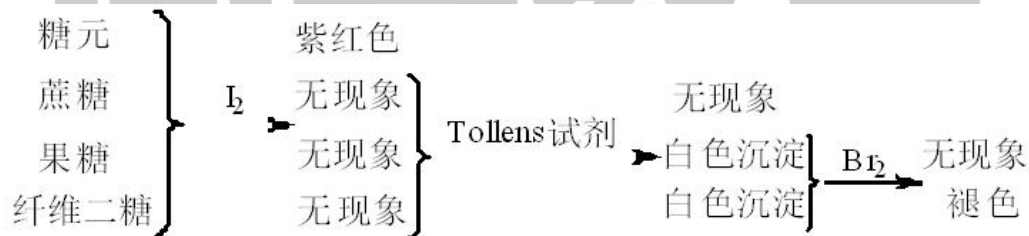
1 苯酚、苯醇、乙二醇、异丙醇



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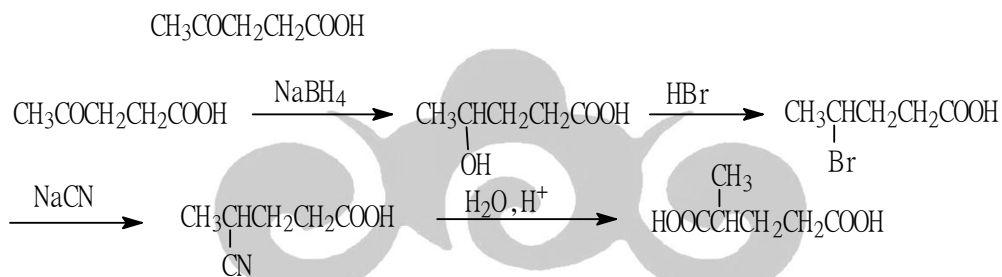


4 糖元、纤维二糖、蔗糖、果糖

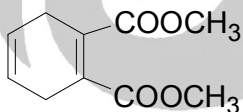
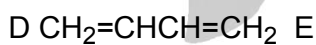
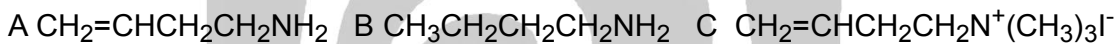


六、推导结构题

1.



2.



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