

大葉大學 94 學年度轉學招生考試試題紙

系組別	日 第二部	年級	考試科目 (中文名稱)	考試日期	節次	備註頁
環境工程系	日	二	普通化學	7月12日	四	可使用言 算機

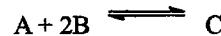
註：考生可否攜帶計算機或其他資料作答，請在備註欄註明（如未註明，一律不准攜帶）

13:30~14:50

P1-1

I. 選擇題(全部單選), 每題 6 分

- 醋酸鈉與醋酸之濃度皆為 1M 時所配成的緩衝溶液之 pH 為多少? (醋酸 $K_a = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$) (A). pH=3.74 (B). pH=4.74 (C). pH=4.14 (D). 3.14
- $MnO_2 + OH^- + O_2 \rightarrow MnO_4^- + H_2O$ 之方程式經平衡後, 各係數為簡單整數比時, 則各係數之和為 (A). 11 (B). 13 (C). 12 (D). 9
- 有關催化劑之敘述下列何者錯誤 (A). 增加正反應之反應速率 (B). 增加逆反應之反應速率 (C). 降低活化能 (D). 增大平衡常數
- 下列化合物中硫原子之氧化數由高至低之排列順序為: (a) H_2S , (b) S_8 , (c) H_2SO_4 , (d) SO_2 . (A). (a)>(b)>(c)>(d) (B). (c)>(d)>(b)>(a) (C). (c)>(b)>(d)>(a) (D). (a)>(b)>(d)>(c)
- $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ 之 $K_{sp}=1.3 \times 10^{-26}$, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ 之莫耳溶解度(molar solubility)? (A). $2.6 \times 10^{-6} M$ (B). $1.3 \times 10^{-26} M$ (C). $1.5 \times 10^{-7} M$ (D). $4.6 \times 10^{-6} M$
- If a process is both endothermic and spontaneous then (A) $\Delta S > 0$ (B) $\Delta S < 0$ (C) $\Delta H < 0$ (D) $\Delta G > 0$
- The reaction below is a reversible elementary process.



If the rate constant for the forward reaction is k_1 and that the reverse reaction is k_{-1} , what is the equilibrium constant for this reaction?

$$(A) K = k_1 + k_{-1} (B) K = k_1 - k_{-1} (C) K = \frac{k_{-1}}{k_1} (D) K = \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}}$$

- For the following reaction at equilibrium

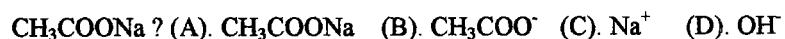


Which one of the changes will have no effect on the position of the reaction?

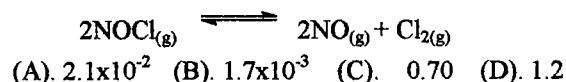
- (A). Nitrogen gas is added (B). Addition of catalyst (C). increase the temperature (D).

Remove some $NO_{(g)}$

- Which species listed below is present in the greatest concentration in a 0.1M solution of



- Calculate K_p for the reaction below at 400°C, if K_c at 400°C for this reaction is 2.1×10^{-2} ,



II. 計算題(可使用計算機), 詳列計算步驟否則概不計分, 每題 20 分

- $2 NO_{(g)} + O_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2NO_{2(g)}$, 為單一步驟之平衡反應, 在 25°C 條件下若正反應之速率常數 $k_f = 7.1 \times 10^9 M^2$, 則在相同溫度下逆反應之速率常數 k_r 為? $[NO_{(g)}, O_{2(g)}, NO_{2(g)}]$ 之標準生成自由能分別為 86.7 kJ/mole, 0 kJ/mole, 51.8 kJ/mole] (20%)

- A gas mixture consisted of $CH_4(g)$ and $C_2H_2(g)$ was put into a closed combustion chamber, and the total pressure at 25°C was 70.5 mmHg. The gas mixture was then ignited. After complete combustion, the water was completely removed, and the CO_2 left has a pressure of 96.4 mmHg in the same chamber at 25°C. Calculate the molar fraction of $C_2H_2(g)$ in the gas mixture. (20%)