系所:應用化學系

科目:普通化學

是否使用計算機:是 考試時間:100分鐘 本科原始成績:100分 Part I. 3 points for each question; total 33 points; select the [11 questions; best answer.] The second law of thermodynamics states that 1. the entropy of a perfect crystal is zero at 0 K. a). b). the entropy of the universe is constant. the energy of the universe is increasing. c). d). the entropy of the universe is increasing. e). the energy of the universe is constant. 2. For a spontaneous exothermic process, which of the following must be true? ΔG must be positive. b). ΔS must be positive. a). c). ΔS must be negative. d). Two of these must be true. None of these (a-c) must be true. e). 3. The conjugate base of a weak acid is a strong base c). a strong acid a). b). a weak base d). a weak acid e). none of these 4. Identify the strongest acid. **HCN** OH^{-} a) b). HNO_3 c). H_2O d). CH₃OH e). 5. Identify the strongest base. CH₃O a). b). CH₃OH c). CN⁻ d). H_2O NO_3 Consider the reaction $X \rightarrow Y + Z$ 6. Which of the following is a possible rate law? a). Rate = k[X]b). Rate = k[Y]c). Rate = k[Y][Z]d). Rate = k[X][Y]e). Rate = k[Z]The hybridization of Cl in ClF₂⁺ is 7. sp^2 dsp^3 e). d^2sp^3 b). c). sp³ d). a). sp Which of the following molecules has a bond order of 1.5? 8. O_2^+ a). b). N_2 c). O_2 \mathbf{C}_2 none of these d). e).

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- 9. Order the intermolecular forces (dipole-dipole, London Dispersion, ionic, and hydrogen-bonding) from weakest to strongest.
 - a) dipole-dipole, London Dispersion, ionic, and hydrogen-bonding
 - b). London Dispersion, dipole-dipole, hydrogen-bonding, ionic
 - c). hydrogen-bonding, dipole-dipole, London Dispersion, and ionic
 - d). dipole-dipole, ionic, London Dispersion, and hydrogen-bonding
 - e). London Dispersion, ionic, dipole-dipole, and hydrogen-bonding
- 10. On a relative basis, the weaker the intermolecular forces in a substance,
 - a). the greater its vapor pressure at a particular temperature.
 - b). the greater its heat of vaporization.
 - c). the more it deviates from ideal gas behavior.
 - d). the higher its melting point.
 - e). none of these
- 11. Which of the following statements about quantum theory is *incorrect*?
 - a). The energy and position of an electron cannot be determined simultaneously.
 - b). Lower energy orbitals are filled with electrons before higher energy orbitals.
 - c). When filling orbitals of equal energy, two electrons will occupy the same orbital before filling a new orbital.
 - d). No two electrons can have the same four quantum numbers.
 - e). All of these are correct.
- **Part II.** [8 questions; 4 points for each question; total 32 points; select the best answer.]
- 12. Calculate the pKa of the conjugate acid of water, H_3O^+ .
 - a). -1.85
- b). 1.85
- c). -1.74
- d). 1.74
- e). 7.00

- 13. What is the pH of 1.0×10^{-11} M HI in water.
 - a). 11.00
- b). 3.98
- c). 6.00
- d). 5.50
- e). 7.00

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Calculate the fraction of CO_3^2 : HCO_3 at pH = 9.00; Given 14.

$$H_2CO_3(aq) \iff H^+(aq) + HCO_3^-(aq)$$

$$Ka_1 = \frac{[H^+][HCO_3^-]}{[H_2CO_3]} = 4.3 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$HCO_3^-(aq) \iff H^+(aq) + CO_3^{2-}(aq)$$

$$HCO_3^{-}(aq) \iff H^{+}(aq) + CO_3^{-2-}(aq)$$
 $Ka_2 = \frac{[H^{+}][CO_3^{-2-}]}{[HCO_3^{-1}]} = 4.8 \times 10^{-11}$

$$CO_2(aq) + H_2O \implies H^+(aq) + HCO_3^-(aq)$$

- 4.8×10^{-2} a).
- b). 3.8×10^{-2}

- c). 0.95 d). 2.3×10^{-3} e). 4.8×10^{-11}

15. Assume a 0.100 M solution of NH₄C₂H₃O₂ has a pH of 8.00. NH₃ is a weak base and C₂H₃O₂ is the anion of a weak acid. Calculate the K_b of $C_2H_3O_2$, assume that the K_b of $NH_3=1.0\times10^{-3}$.

- 1.0×10^{-9}
- 1.0×10^5 b).
- c). 1.0×10^{-5}
- d). 1.0×10^9

Classify each of the following as a strong acid, weak acid, strong base, or a weak base in 16. aqueous solution.

- i. HNO₂
- ii. HNO₃
- iii. CH₃NH₂
- iv. NaOH
- $v. NH_3$

- vi. HF
- vii. HCO₂H
- viii. Ca(OH)₂
- ix. H₂SO₄

strong acid or base: ii, iv, viii, ix; a).

weak acid or base: i, iii, v, vi, vii

strong acid or base: i, ii, iii, v, vii; b).

weak acid or base: iv, vi, viii, ix

c). strong acid or base: ii, iv, vi, ix; weak acid or base: i, iii, v, vii, viii

d). strong acid or base: ii, iv, vi, vii, ix; weak acid or base: i, iii, v, viii

strong acid or base: ii, iv, vi, viii, ix; e).

weak acid or base: i, iii, v, vii

At 40° C the value of K_w is 2.92×10^{-14} . If the hydroxide ion concentration in a solution is 17. 0.10 M, what is the pH at 40°C ?

- a). pH = 11.53
- b). pH = 7.00
- c). pH = 10.34

- pH = 12.53d).
- e). pH = 6.77

How much volume of concentrated (12 M) HCl into 1600 mL of water, to get a pH = 1.50 18. solution?

- 5.0 mL a).
- 4.2 mL b).
- 4.7 mL c).
- 6.3 mL d).
- 1.2 mL e).

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19. In a two bulb system (separated by a valve) with total n particles, the probability of finding all the molecules of gas in the left bulb after opening the valve is defined as

a).
$$\frac{1}{2^n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$\frac{1}{3^n} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

c).
$$(\frac{1}{3})^{6x10^{23}}$$

d).
$$\frac{1}{2}\log(10)^{6x10^{23}}$$

e).
$$\frac{1}{2} \ln^{6x10^{23}}$$

Part III. [6 questions; total 35 points.]

20. For the following compounds, write down the corresponding English names of following organic functional groups. 10 points

h).
$$R-C\equiv N$$
 i). $R\rightarrow NH_2$ j). $R-C\equiv C-R'$

- Give the ranking of **carbon-carbon bond length**, starting from the longest one. **4 points** 21.
 - а). нс≡сн
- b). H₃**C**-**C**H₃
- c). $H_2C = C = CH_2$ d). $H_2C = CH_2$
- Which nitrogen atoms (N) of following compounds are sp^2 hybridized? 3 points 22.
 - a).
- R-C≡**N**
- d). O e). H₃C N CH₃

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- 23. Diazo compound (R₂C=N₂) has two linked nitrogen atoms (azo) as a terminal functional group. Write down the Lewis structure with resonances. 5 points
- For the following acid-base reaction, calculate the K_{eq} value and determine which direction of 24. equilibrium is more favored. 5 points

$$R-NH_2 + R-O^- \xrightarrow{K_{eq}} R-NH^- + R-OH pK_a [R-NH_2] = 44; pK_a [R-OH] = 17$$

25. Give the **English names** of the following alkyl groups. **8 points**

a). b). c). c). d).
$$CH_3$$
 $-\frac{\xi}{2}$ $-CH_2$ CH_3 $-\frac{\xi}{2}$ $-\frac{\xi}{2}$

a).
$$-\xi$$
-CH₃ b). $-\xi$ -CH₂CH₃ c). $-\xi$ -CH₂CH₃ d). $-\xi$ -CH₃ CH₃ e). $-\xi$ -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃ f). $-\xi$ -CH₃ g). $-\xi$ -CH₃ h). H₃C CH₃ cH