

5 競技大會 #1**

The boiling point of a chemical species is 337°C . It is soluble in water and can only conduct electricity in aqueous state. Which of the following structures would this chemical species have?

某化學物種的沸點為 337°C 。它可溶於水和只有在水溶狀態下才能導電。這化學物種具有下列哪結構？

- A. giant ionic structure
- B. giant metallic structure
- C. giant covalent structure
- D. simple molecular structure

- A. 巨型離子結構
- B. 巨型金屬結構
- C. 巨型共價結構
- D. 簡單分子結構

每次付出累積的少少收獲，必會成就你燦爛的改變。



5 競技大會 #2**

Consider the following two solutions:

Solution **A** : 10 cm³ of 1.0 M HCl(aq)

Solution **B** : 10 cm³ of 1.0 M CH₃COOH(aq)

考慮以下兩個溶液：

溶液 **A** : 10 cm³ 的 1.0 M HCl(aq)

溶液 **B** : 10 cm³ 的 1.0 M CH₃COOH(aq)

Which of the following statements is correct?

下列的陳述，何者正確？

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Both solution A and solution B have no OH⁻(aq) ion.</p> <p>B. There are mobile molecules exist in solution B whilst no mobile molecules exist in solution A.</p> <p>C. When a 3 g of lead block is separately added to solution A and to solution B, the same total volume of gas is formed in both cases.</p> <p>D. Both HCl and CH₃COOH have one ionisable hydrogen atom.</p> | <p>A. 溶液 A 和溶液 B 均沒有 OH⁻(aq)離子。</p> <p>B. 溶液 B 有游動分子存在，但溶液 A 沒有。</p> <p>C. 當把一 3 g 的鉛塊分別加進溶液 A 和溶液 B 時，都有相同總氣體體積被收集。</p> <p>D. HCl 和 CH₃COOH 均具有一個可電離的氫原子。</p> |
|---|--|

5** 競技大會 #3

Which of the following processes can be used to extract hydrated copper(II) sulphate crystal from copper(II) sulphate solution? 下列哪過程能於硫酸銅(II)溶液中提取水合硫酸銅(II)晶體?

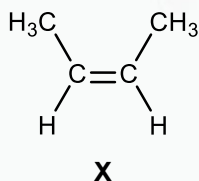
- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (1) crystallisation | (1) 結晶 |
| (2) electrolysis with using copper electrodes | (2) 使用銅電極進行電解 |
| (3) simple distillation | (3) 簡單蒸餾 |
| A. (1) only | A. 只有 (1) |
| B. (2) only | B. 只有 (2) 和 (3) |
| C. (1) and (3) only | C. 只有 (1) 和 (3) |
| D. (2) and (3) only | D. 只有 (2) 和 (3) |

每次付出累積的少少收獲，必會成就你燦爛的改變。

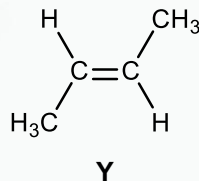


5** 競技大會 #4

Refer to the following two compounds:



參考以下兩個化合物：



Which of the following statements is / are correct?

下列的陳述，何者正確？

- (1) They are *cis-trans* isomers.
- (2) They have the same boiling point.
- (3) Both the polymerisation of **X** and that of **Y** give the same addition polymer.

- (1) 它們是 *順-反* 異構體。
- (2) 它們具有相同沸點。
- (3) **X** 的聚合反應和 **Y** 的聚合反應，都生成相同的加成聚合物。

- A. (1) only
- B. (2) only
- C. (1) and (3) only
- D. (2) and (3) only

- A. 只有 (1)
- B. 只有 (2) 和 (3)
- C. 只有 (1) 和 (3)
- D. 只有 (2) 和 (3)

Direction: Question 5 and 6 refer to the following experiment.

指示：回答題 5 和 6 時，請參照以下的實驗。

25.0 cm³ of a sample of sodium hydroxide solution is withdrawn and made up to 250.0 cm³ by using volumetric flask. 10.0 cm³ of the solution from the volumetric flask was transferred to a conical flask and was titrated against 0.5 mol dm⁻³ sulphuric acid by using a suitable indicator. The titration was repeated for several times and the mean value of sulphuric acid used to reach end-point is 22.00 cm³.

抽取 25.0 cm³ 的氫氧化鈉溶液樣本，並用容量瓶配備至 250.0 cm³。從容量瓶中抽取 10.0 cm³ 的溶液轉移至一錐形瓶，與 0.5 mol dm⁻³ 硫酸進行滴定，並使用合適的指示劑。重覆數次滴定，達到終點所需的硫酸是 22.00 cm³。

5 競技大會 #5**

What is the concentration of the sample of sodium hydroxide solution ?

氫氧化鈉溶液樣本的濃度是多少？

- A. 4.4 mol dm⁻³
- B. 8.8 mol dm⁻³
- C. 11.0 mol dm⁻³
- D. 22.0 mol dm⁻³

- A. 4.4 mol dm⁻³
- B. 8.8 mol dm⁻³
- C. 11.0 mol dm⁻³
- D. 22.0 mol dm⁻³

5 競技大會 #6**

It is found that the answer calculated in question 5 was lower than actual. Which of the following actions may lead to this result?

已知題 5 所得的答案比實際的為低。下列的行動，何者會導致這個結果？

- (1) carrying out the titration with the filter funnel remained on top of the burette after using it to fill the burette with the sulphuric acid
- (2) rinsing the conical flask with distilled water only before transferring the diluted sample of sodium hydroxide solution to it
- (3) rinsing the burette with distilled water only before filling the sulphuric acid to it

- (1) 利用漏斗把硫酸注入滴定管後，於進行滴定时仍讓漏斗留在滴定管的頂部
- (2) 只用蒸餾水沖洗錐形瓶，然後把稀釋的氫氧化鈉溶液樣本轉移至瓶中
- (3) 只用蒸餾水沖洗滴定管，然後把硫酸注入滴定管中

- A. (1) only
- B. (2) only
- C. (1) and (3) only
- D. (2) and (3) only

- A. 只有 (1)
- B. 只有 (2) 和 (3)
- C. 只有 (1) 和 (3)
- D. 只有 (2) 和 (3)

D A



5** 競技大會 #7

There is dative covalent bond in H_3O^+ ion. Which of the following statements concerning H_3O^+ ion are correct?

H_3O^+ 離子具有配位共價鍵。下列有關 H_3O^+ 離子的陳述，何者正確？

- (1) In forming H_3O^+ ion, dative covalent bond is formed between H^+ ion and H_2O molecule.
- (2) There is dative covalent bond between H atom and O atom in H_3O^+ ion.
- (3) H_3O^+ ion is present in all aqueous solution.
- A. (1) and (2) only
- B. (1) and (3) only
- C. (2) and (3) only
- D. (1), (2) and (3)

- (1) 在形成 H_3O^+ 離子時， H^+ 離子和 H_2O 分子間形成配位共價鍵。
- (2) 在 H_3O^+ 離子中，H 原子和 O 原子間具有配位共價鍵。
- (3) 所有水溶液均存在 H_3O^+ 離子。
- A. 只有 (1) 和 (2)
- B. 只有 (1) 和 (3)
- C. 只有 (2) 和 (3)
- D. (1)、(2) 及 (3)

不要做未上戰場就言敗的失敗者，目標為自己至少添上一顆星。

2025 2026 2027 DSE

5** 競技大會 #8

Which of the following processes can be used to distinguish between $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{s})$ and $\text{CaCl}_2(\text{s})$? 下列哪些過程可用來辨別 $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{s})$ 和 $\text{CaCl}_2(\text{s})$?

- (1) performing a flame test
- (2) adding silver nitrate solution
- (3) adding potassium hydroxide solution

- A. (1) and (2) only
- B. (1) and (3) only
- C. (2) and (3) only
- D. (1), (2) and (3)

- (1) 進行焰色試驗
- (2) 加入硝酸銀溶液
- (3) 加入氫氧化鉀溶液

- A. 只有 (1) 和 (2)
- B. 只有 (1) 和 (3)
- C. 只有 (2) 和 (3)
- D. (1)、(2) 及 (3)

每次付出累積的少少收獲，必會成就你燦爛的改變。





連續多年上陣親奪 5** 暨首次應考一take 5**

K.C. DANIEL
chemistry

Paper 1A 滿分, Paper 2 滿分

5 競技大會 #9**

1st statement

The pH value of water is 7 at room conditions.

2nd statement

Water is neutral at room conditions.

第一陳述句

在室內條件下，水的 pH 值為 7。

第二陳述句

在室內條件下，水是中性的。

不要做未上戰場就言敗的失敗者，目標為自己至少添上一顆星。

2025 2026 2027 DSE

忠於考評·考評教學第一人
我教識你化學 因為我識教化學

5** 競技大會 #10

1st statement

In Group I, the strength of metallic bond increases down the group.

2nd statement

In Group I, the atomic size increases down the group.

第一陳述句

在第 I 族中，金屬鍵強度同族依次向下時上升。

第二陳述句

在第 I 族中，原子大小同族依次向下時上升。

每次付出累積的少少收獲，必會成就你燦爛的改變。