



2025 年 12 月 CSCA 考试化学试卷

选择题 (Multiple-Choice Questions)

每题只有一个正确答案 (Each question has four options among which only one is correct.)

已知相对原子质量 (Given Relative Atomic Masses): H: 1 (氢) O: 16 (氧)

Na: 23 (钠) Cu: 64 (铜)

第 1 题

下列属于化学变化的是 (Which of the following is a chemical change?)

- A. 活性炭吸附色素 (Activated carbon adsorbing pigments)
- B. 冰融化成水 (Ice melting into water)
- C. 铁生锈 (Iron rusting)
- D. 盐酸挥发 (Hydrochloric acid volatilization)

第 2 题

命名正确的化合物是 (The correctly named compound is)

- A. CO 二氧化碳 (Carbon dioxide)
- B. Na_2CO_3 碳酸钠 (Sodium carbonate, soda ash)
- C. FeCO_3 碳酸亚铁 (Iron(II) carbonate)
- D. CuCl 氯化铜 (Copper(II) chloride)

第 3 题

命名错误的化合物是 (The incorrectly named compound is)

- A. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ 乙醇 (Ethanol)
- B. $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ 乙烯 (Ethene)
- C. $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH}$ 乙炔 (Ethyne)
- D. CH_3-CH_3 乙烷 (Ethane)

第 4 题

化学用语书写正确的是 (The correct chemical notation is)

- A. 2 个氢分子: 2H_2 (2 hydrogen molecules: 2H_2)
- B. 3 个氧原子: 3O (3 oxygen atoms: 3O)
- C. 4 个水分子: $4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (4 water molecules: $4\text{H}_2\text{O}$)
- D. 5 个钠离子: 5Na^+ (5 sodium ions: 5Na^+)

第 5 题

下列属于纯净物的是 (Which substance is pure?)

- A. 盐酸 (Hydrochloric acid)
- B. 空气 (Air)
- C. 饱和食盐水 (Saturated brine)



D. 冰水混合物 (Ice-water mixture)

第 6 题

属于同素异形体的一组是 (A pair of allotropes is)

- A. 水和过氧化氢 (Water and hydrogen peroxide)
- B. 氧气和液氧 (Oxygen and liquid oxygen)
- C. 白磷和红磷 (White phosphorus and red phosphorus)
- D. 冰和干冰 (Ice and dry ice)

第 7 题

NH_4NO_3 中氮元素的化合价是 (The oxidation states of N in NH_4NO_3 are)

- A. +1, +5 (+1, +5)
- B. -3, +5 (-3, +5)
- C. +1, -1 (+1, -1)
- D. -3, +3 (-3, +3)

第 8 题

下列属于溶液的是 (Which is a solution?)

- A. 生理盐水 (Saline)
- B. 花生油 (Peanut oil)
- C. 蒸馏水 (Distilled water)
- D. 水泥浆 (Cement slurry)

第 9 题

氯化钠焰色反应的火焰颜色是 (The flame color of sodium chloride in a flame test is)

- A. 苍白色 (Pale white)
- B. 淡蓝色 (Pale blue)
- C. 黄色 (Yellow)
- D. 绿色 (Green)

第 10 题

下列属于非电解质的是 (Which of the following is a non-electrolyte?)

- A. 碳酸钠 (Sodium carbonate)
- B. 硫酸 (Sulfuric acid)
- C. 蔗糖 (Sucrose)
- D. 氢氧化钠 (Sodium hydroxide)

第 11 题

下列属于电解质的是 (Which of the following substances belongs to electrolyte?)



- A. 金属铝 (Metal aluminum)
- B. NaCl (氯化钠)
- C. 蔗糖 (Sucrose)
- D. 二氧化碳 (Carbon dioxide)

第 12 题

下列属于氧化还原反应的是 (Which of the following reactions is a redox reaction?)

- A. $\text{HCl} + \text{NaOH} = \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (盐酸 + 氢氧化钠 = 氯化钠 + 水)
- B. $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$ (二氧化碳 + 水 = 碳酸)
- C. $\text{Fe} + \text{CuSO}_4 = \text{FeSO}_4 + \text{Cu}$ (铁 + 硫酸铜 = 硫酸亚铁 + 铜)
- D. $\text{CaCO}_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2 \uparrow$ (碳酸钙 $\xrightarrow{\text{加热}}$ 氧化钙 + 二氧化碳 \uparrow)

第 13 题

常用作氧化剂的是 (Which of the following is commonly used as oxidizing agent?)

- A. 高锰酸钾 (Potassium permanganate)
- B. 钠 (Sodium)
- C. 一氧化碳 (Carbon monoxide)
- D. 氢气 (Hydrogen gas)

第 14 题

属于同种元素同素异形体的一组是 (Which of the following groups consists of allotropes of the same element?)

- A. ^{12}C 和 ^{14}C (碳-12 和 碳-14)
- B. CO 和 CO_2 (一氧化碳 和 二氧化碳)
- C. 金刚石和石墨 (Diamond and graphite)
- D. CH_4 和 C_3H_8 (甲烷 和 丙烷)

第 15 题

水溶液呈酸性的化合物是 (Which compound's aqueous solution is acidic?)

- A. NaCl (氯化钠)
- B. NaOH (氢氧化钠)
- C. Na_2CO_3 (碳酸钠)
- D. NH_4Cl (氯化铵)

第 16 题

向某溶液中加入酚酞试液, 溶液变红, 该溶液是 (When phenolphthalein is added to a solution and it turns red, the solution is?)

- A. 中性的 (Neutral)



- B. 酸性的 (Acidic)
- C. 碱性的 (Basic)
- D. 无法确定 (Unable to determine)

第 17 题

既能用排水集气法又能用向上排空气法收集的气体是 (Which gas can be collected by both water displacement and upward air displacement methods?)

- A. 氢气 (Hydrogen)
- B. 氨气 (Ammonia)
- C. 氧气 (Oxygen)
- D. 二氧化碳 (Carbon dioxide)

第 18 题

从 1L $1\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的 NaOH 溶液中取出 10mL, 该 10mL NaOH 溶液的物质的量浓度是 (Take 10mL of NaOH solution from 1L of $1\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NaOH solution. The molar concentration of this 10mL NaOH solution is)

- A. $0.2\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$
- B. $2\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$
- C. $1\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$
- D. $0.02\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

第 19 题

关于物质用途的说法错误的是 (Which of the following statements is incorrect about substance applications?)

- A. 75%乙醇可用于消毒 (75% ethanol can be used for disinfection)
- B. 碳可用作燃料 (Carbon can be used as fuel)
- C. CO 可用于灭火 (CO can be used for fire suppression)
- D. O_2 支持燃烧 (O_2 supports combustion)

第 20 题

硫 ($_{16}\text{S}$) 在元素周期表中的位置是 (The position of sulfur ($_{16}\text{S}$) in the periodic table is)

- A. 第 3 周期第 IVA 族 (Period 3, Group IVA)
- B. 第 2 周期第 VA 族 (Period 2, Group VA)
- C. 第 3 周期第 VIA 族 (Period 3, Group VIA)
- D. 第 2 周期第 IVA 族 (Period 2, Group IVA)

第 21 题

浓硫酸敞口放置在空气中, 会发生的变化是 (When concentrated sulfuric acid is left exposed to air, what changes occur?)



- A. 溶液质量减小 (Solution mass decreases)
- B. 溶质质量增大 (Solute mass increases)
- C. 溶剂质量减小 (Solvent mass decreases)
- D. 溶液质量增大 (Solution mass increases)

第 22 题

属于同系物的一组化合物是 (Which pair of compounds are homologs?)

- A. CH_3CH_3 和 $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH}$ (乙烷 和 乙炔)
- B. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_3$ 和 $\text{CH}_3\text{C}\equiv\text{CCH}_3$ (2-丁烯 和 2-丁炔)
- C. CH_3CH_3 和 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (乙烷 和 丙烷)
- D. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ 和 CH_3CH_3 (丙烯 和 乙烷)

第 23 题

反应分类正确的是 (Which of the following reaction classifications is correct?)

- A. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{CO} \xrightarrow{\quad} 2\text{Fe} + 3\text{CO}_2$ 置换反应 (Single displacement)
- B. $\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{HCl} (\text{浓}) \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{MnCl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 化合反应 (Combination)
- C. $\text{HClO} + \text{NaOH} = \text{NaClO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 复分解反应 (Double displacement)
- D. $3\text{Fe} + 2\text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ 分解反应 (Decomposition)

第 24 题

反应达到平衡时, 反应体系中始终相等的是 (When the reaction reaches equilibrium, what is always equal in the reaction system?)

- A. 正反应速率和逆反应速率 (Forward reaction rate and reverse reaction rate)
- B. 反应物和生成物的质量 (Mass of reactants and products)
- C. 反应物和生成物的浓度 (Concentration of reactants and products)
- D. 原子在反应物分子和生成物分子中的存在时间 (The time that atoms exist in reactant molecules and product molecules)

第 25 题

属于氧化物的是 (Which of the following substances is classified as an oxide?)

- A. NaOH (氢氧化钠)
- B. O_2 (氧气)
- C. H_2O (水)
- D. KClO_3 (氯酸钾)

第 26 题

关于催化剂的说法错误的是 (Which of the following statements about catalysts is incorrect?)

- A. 催化剂能改变反应速率 (Catalysts can alter reaction rates)
- B. 催化剂反应后质量改变 (A catalyst's mass changes after reaction)



- C. 某些反应可使用不同催化剂 (Some reactions can use different catalysts)
 D. 催化剂反应后化学性质不变 (The chemical properties of a catalyst remain unchanged after the reaction)

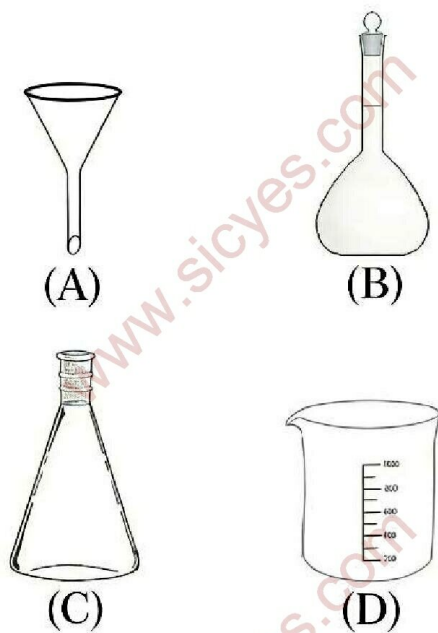
第 27 题

化学键类型相同的一组物质是 (Which pair of substances share identical chemical bond types?)

- A. O_2 和 H_2 (氧气 和 氢气)
 B. $NaOH$ 和 KCl (氢氧化钠 和 氯化钾)
 C. $NaCl$ 和 HCl (氯化钠 和 氯化氢)
 D. HNO_3 和 NH_4NO_3 (硝酸 和 硝酸铵)

第 28 题

下列玻璃仪器中属于烧杯的是 (Which of the following glassware is called beaker?)



第 29 题

向某未知溶液中加入 $BaCl_2$ 溶液, 产生不溶于硝酸的白色沉淀, 下列说法正确的是 (When $BaCl_2$ solution is added to an unknown solution, a white precipitate forms that doesn't dissolve in nitric acid. Which of the following statements is correct?)

- A. 溶液中一定含有 Ag^+ (The solution must contain Ag^+)
 B. 溶液中可能含有 CO_3^{2-} (The solution may contain CO_3^{2-})
 C. 溶液中可能含有 SO_4^{2-} 或 Ag^+ (The solution may contain SO_4^{2-} or Ag^+)
 D. 溶液中一定含有 SO_4^{2-} (The solution must contain SO_4^{2-})



第 30 题

盐酸与氢氧化钠的反应属于 (The reaction between hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide belongs to)

- A. 中和反应 (neutralization reaction)
- B. 化合反应 (combination reaction)
- C. 分解反应 (decomposition reaction)
- D. 置换反应 (displacement reaction)

第 31 题

属于元素周期表同一主族的元素是 (Which elements belong to the same group in the periodic table?)

- A. 氢、锂、钠 (Hydrogen, Lithium, Sodium)
- B. 碳、氧、硫 (Carbon, Oxygen, Sulfur)
- C. 钠、镁、铝 (Sodium, Magnesium, Aluminum)
- D. 氢、碳、氧 (Hydrogen, Carbon, Oxygen)

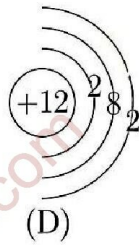
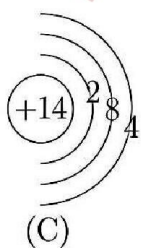
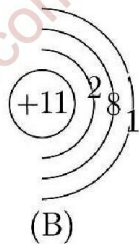
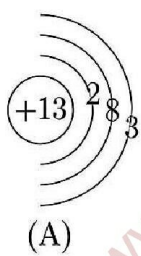
第 32 题

原子半径递增的正确顺序是 (The correct order of increasing atomic radius is)

- A. $\text{Al} < \text{B} < \text{Na} < \text{Mg}$
- B. $\text{Al} < \text{B} < \text{Mg} < \text{Na}$
- C. $\text{B} < \text{Al} < \text{Mg} < \text{Na}$
- D. $\text{B} < \text{Al} < \text{Na} < \text{Mg}$

第 33 题

钠 (Na) 的电子排布图正确的是 (The correct electron configuration diagram for sodium (Na) is)





第 34 题

25°C 时, 将 100mL 0.05mol·L⁻¹ 的 H₂SO₄ 溶液蒸发浓缩至 10mL, 所得溶液的 pH 是 (At 25°C, after evaporating water from 100mL of a 0.05mol·L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ solution and concentrating it to 10mL, the pH of the resulting solution is)

- A. 14
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 0

第 35 题

在 2L 密闭容器中发生反应 $2\text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{SO}_3(\text{g})$, 10 秒内 SO₂ 的物质的量从 1.0mol 减少到 0.6mol, O₂ 的反应速率是 (For the reaction $2\text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_3(\text{g})$ in a 2L closed container, SO₂ decreases from 1.0mol to 0.6mol in 10 seconds. The reaction rate for O₂ is)

- A. 0.04mol·L⁻¹·s⁻¹
- B. 0.02mol·L⁻¹·s⁻¹
- C. 0.2mol·L⁻¹·s⁻¹
- D. 0.01mol·L⁻¹·s⁻¹

第 36 题

可用于检验 Cl⁻ 的试剂是 (What reagents can be used to detect Cl⁻ ions?)

- A. AgNO₃ 溶液和稀硝酸 (AgNO₃ and dilute nitric acid)
- B. BaCl₂ 溶液和稀盐酸 (BaCl₂ and dilute hydrochloric acid)
- C. AgNO₃ 溶液和稀硫酸 (AgNO₃ and dilute sulfuric acid)
- D. Ba(NO₃)₂ 溶液和稀硝酸 (Ba(NO₃)₂ and dilute nitric acid)

第 37 题

下列平衡体系中, 减小压强或升高温度均能使平衡向正反应方向移动的是 (Which of the following equilibrium systems will shift toward product formation when either pressure is decreased or temperature is increased?)

- A. $\text{C}(\text{s}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{CO}(\text{g})$ (正反应为吸热反应, forward is endothermic)
- B. $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$ (正反应为放热反应, forward is exothermic)
- C. $2\text{NO}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{N}_2\text{O}_4(\text{g})$ (正反应为放热反应, forward is exothermic)
- D. $3\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{O}_3(\text{g})$ (正反应为吸热反应, forward is endothermic)

第 38 题

属于取代反应的是 (Which of the following is a substitution reaction?)

- A. 乙烯与氯化氢 (Ethene with hydrogen chloride)
- B. 苯与氢气 (Benzene with hydrogen)



C. 甲烷与氯气 (Methane with chlorine)

D. 乙烯与水 (Ethene with water)

第 39 题

关于有机化合物的说法正确的是 (The correct statement about organic compounds is)

A. 含碳化合物可能是有机物也可能是无机物 (Carbon-containing compounds may be organic or inorganic)

B. 所有有机物都存在同分异构现象 (All exhibit isomerism)

C. 有机物只含碳和氢两种元素 (They contain only carbon and hydrogen)

D. 有机物不能人工合成 (They cannot be synthesized artificially)

第 40 题

0.02mol 水发生光解生成氢气, 下列说法正确的是 (When 0.02mol of water undergoes photolysis to produce hydrogen, which statement is correct?)

A. 生成 0.02g H_2 (Produces 0.02g of H_2)

B. 生成 0.01mol H_2 (Produces 0.01mol of H_2)

C. 生成 0.224L H_2 (标准状况下, Produces 0.224L of H_2 (at standard temperature and pressure))

D. 生成 0.02mol H_2 (Produces 0.02mol of H_2)

第 41 题

浓度为 0.5mol/L 的溶液是 (Which solution has a concentration of 0.5mol/L?)

A. 1L 溶液中含 40g NaOH (1L solution containing 40g NaOH)

B. 1L 溶液中含 1mol K^+ (来自 K_2SO_4 , 1L solution containing 1mol K^+ from K_2SO_4)

C. 11.2L HCl 溶于水配成 1L 溶液 (11.2L HCl dissolves in water to make 1L solution)

D. 20g NaOH 溶于 1L 水 (20g NaOH dissolves in 1L of water)

第 42 题

对于吸热反应 $C(s) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons CO(g) + H_2(g)$, 能使平衡向逆反应方向移动的是 (For the endothermic reaction $C(s) + H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons CO(g) + H_2(g)$, what can cause the equilibrium to shift in the opposite direction?)

A. 升高温度, 减小压强 (Increase temperature, decrease pressure)

B. 升高温度, 增大压强 (Increase temperature, increase pressure)

C. 降低温度, 增大压强 (Decrease temperature, increase pressure)

D. 降低温度, 减小压强 (Decrease temperature, decrease pressure)

第 43 题



能与新制 $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ 反应生成红色 Cu_2O 沉淀的液体是 (The liquid that, together with fresh $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$, forms a red Cu_2O precipitate is)

- A. $\text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (乙酸乙酯)
- B. CH_3CHO (乙醛)
- C. CH_3COOH (乙酸)
- D. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (乙醇)

第 44 题

能在溶液中大量共存的离子组是 (Which ions can coexist in large amount in solution?)

- A. 酸性溶液: Fe^{3+} 、 SO_4^{2-} 、 NO_3^- 、 Mg^{2+} (Acidic solution: Fe^{3+} , SO_4^{2-} , NO_3^- , Mg^{2+})
- B. 酸性溶液: Na^+ 、 Ag^+ 、 Cl^- 、 NO_3^- (Acidic solution: Na^+ , Ag^+ , Cl^- , NO_3^-)
- C. 碱性溶液: Al^{3+} 、 NO_3^- 、 Cl^- 、 HCO_3^- (Basic solution: Al^{3+} , NO_3^- , Cl^- , HCO_3^-)
- D. 碱性溶液: Ba^{2+} 、 Na^+ 、 CO_3^{2-} 、 Cl^- (Basic solution: Ba^{2+} , Na^+ , CO_3^{2-} , Cl^-)

第 45 题

23.4g Cu 与 CuO 的混合物用 CO 还原后得到 20.2g 纯 Cu, 原混合物中 CuO 的质量是 (A 23.4g mixture of Cu and CuO yields 20.2g pure Cu after reduction with CO. The original CuO mass was)

- A. 40g
- B. 32g
- C. 16g
- D. 20g

第 46 题

化学实验课中, 对应的操作能达到实验目的的是 (In a chemistry experiment class, which of the following targets can be achieved by performing the corresponding operations?)

序号	操作 (Operations)	实验目的 (Targets)
1	向 ZnCl_2 溶液中加入过量浓 NaOH 溶液 (Add excess concentrated NaOH into ZnCl_2 solution)	制备 $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$ 沉淀 (To produce $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$ precipitate)
2	将 AlCl_3 溶液完全蒸发 (Evaporate AlCl_3 solution completely)	制备无水 AlCl_3 (To produce anhydrous AlCl_3)
3	用稀硝酸处理 Cu/CuO 混合物, 过	提纯 Cu (To purify Cu from



	滤、洗涤、干燥 (Treat Cu/CuO mixture with dilute nitric acid, then filter, wash and dry)	mixture of CuO)
4	向 C_6H_5ONa 溶液中通入 CO_2 , 溶液变浑浊 (Bubble CO_2 through C_6H_5ONa solution, the solution becomes cloudy)	比较碳酸与苯酚的酸性 (To compare the acidity of carbonic acid to phenol)

- A. 1
B. 2
C. 1、2
D. 3

第 47 题

某白色粉末由两种物质组成，进行如下实验鉴别其组成：

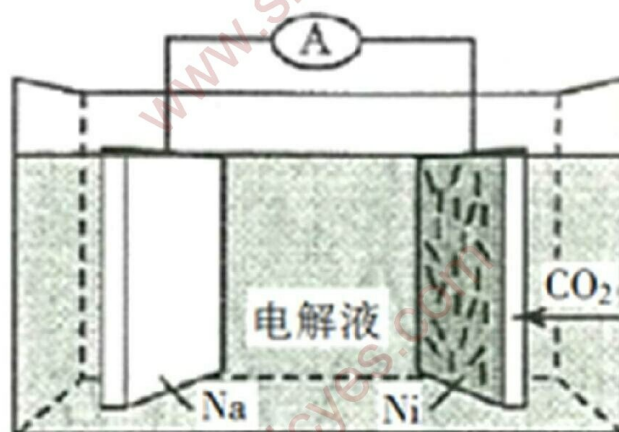
(1) 取少量样品加足量水，固体部分溶解；再加足量稀盐酸，产生气泡，固体完全溶解。

(2) 取少量样品加足量稀硫酸，产生气泡；振荡后仍有固体残留。

该白色粉末可能是 (A certain white powder is composed of two substances, and the following experiments are conducted to identify its composition: (1) Take a small amount of sample and add sufficient water, the solid partly dissolves; then add a sufficient amount of dilute hydrochloric acid, bubbles are formed, and the solid completely dissolves. (2) Take a small amount of sample and add sufficient dilute sulfuric acid, bubbles are produced; after shaking, there is still solid present. The white powder may be)

- A. $NaOH$ 、 $CuSO_4$ (氢氧化钠、硫酸铜)
B. $CaCO_3$ 、 $BaCO_3$ (碳酸钙、碳酸钡)
C. $AgNO_3$ 、 Na_2CO_3 (硝酸银、碳酸钠)
D. Na_2CO_3 、 $BaCO_3$ (碳酸钠、碳酸钡)

第 48 题



我国科学家研发了一种室温下“可呼吸”的 Na—CO₂ 二次电池。将 NaClO₄ 溶于有机溶剂作为电解液，钠和负载碳纳米管的镍网分别作为电极材料，电池的总反应为： $3\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{Na} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{C}$ 。下列说法错误的是 (Chinese scientists have developed a room-temperature "breathable" Na—CO₂ secondary battery. NaClO₄ is dissolved in an organic solvent as the electrolyte, and sodium and a nickel mesh loaded with carbon nanotubes are used as electrode materials respectively. The total reaction of the battery is: $3\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{Na} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{C}$. Which of the following statements is incorrect?)

- A. 放电时，ClO₄⁻ 向负极移动 (When discharged, ClO₄⁻ moves to the negative electrode)
- B. 充电时释放 CO₂，放电时吸收 CO₂ (CO₂ is released when charged and absorbed when discharged)
- C. 放电时，正极反应为： $3\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{e}^- = 2\text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{C}$ (When discharged, the cathode reaction is: $3\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{e}^- = 2\text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{C}$)
- D. 充电时，正极反应为： $\text{Na}^+ + \text{e}^- = \text{Na}$ (When charged, the cathode reaction is: $\text{Na}^+ + \text{e}^- = \text{Na}$)