



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. Na₂CO₃ 碳酸钠 (Sodium carbonate, soda ash)
- C. FeCO₃ 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. CH₃CH₂OH 乙醇 (Ethanol)
- B. CH₂=CH₂ 乙烯 (Ethene)
- C. HC≡CH 乙炔 (Ethyne)
- D. CH₃—CH₃ 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: 2H₂ (2 hydrogen molecules: 2H₂)
- B. 3 个氧原子: 3O (3 oxygen atoms: 3O)
- C. 4 个水分子: 4H₂O (4 water molecules: 4H₂O)
- 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. HCl + NaOH = NaCl + H₂O (盐酸 + 氢氧化钠 = 氯化钠 + 水)
- B. CO₂ + H₂O = H₂CO₃ (二氧化碳 + 水 = 碳酸)
- C. Fe + CuSO₄ = FeSO₄ + Cu (铁 + 硫酸铜 = 硫酸亚铁 + 铜)
- D. CaCO₃ $\xrightarrow{\Delta}$ CaO + CO₂↑ (碳酸钙 $\xrightarrow{\text{加热}}$ 氧化钙 + 二氧化碳↑)

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. ¹²C 和 ¹⁴C (碳-12 和 碳-14)
- B. CO 和 CO₂ (一氧化碳 和 二氧化碳)
- C. 金刚石和石墨 (Diamond and graphite)
- D. CH₄ 和 C₃H₈ (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. Na₂CO₃ (碳酸钠)
- D. NH₄Cl (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 IV A 族 (Period 3, Group IVA)
- B. 第 2 周期第 V A 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. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{CO} \xrightarrow{\square} 2\text{Fe} + 3\text{CO}_2$ 置换反应 (Single displacement)
- B. $\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{HCl}$ (浓) $\xrightarrow{\square} \text{MnCl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 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)

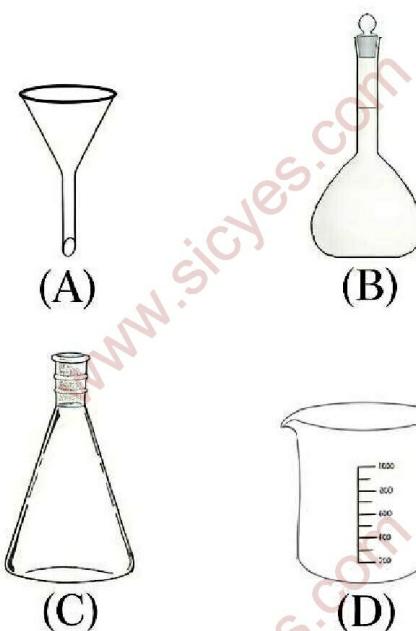
第 27 题

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)

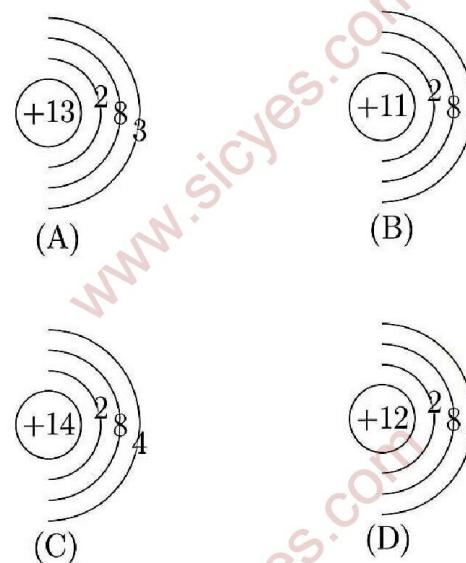
第 32 题

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

- A. Al < B < Na < Mg
- B. Al < B < Mg < Na
- C. B < Al < Mg < Na
- D. B < Al < Na < 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 2SO₂(g) + O₂(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO₃(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 2SO₂(g) + O₂(g) \rightarrow 2SO₃(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. C(s) + CO₂(g) \rightleftharpoons 2CO(g) (正反应为吸热反应, forward is endothermic)
- B. N₂(g) + 3H₂(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH₃(g) (正反应为放热反应, forward is exothermic)
- C. 2NO₂(g) \rightleftharpoons N₂O₄(g) (正反应为放热反应, forward is exothermic)
- D. 3O₂(g) \rightleftharpoons 2O₃(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 H₂ (Produces 0.02g of H₂)
- B. 生成 0.01mol H₂ (Produces 0.01mol of H₂)
- C. 生成 0.224L H₂ (标准状况下, Produces 0.224L of H₂ (at standard temperature and pressure))
- D. 生成 0.02mol H₂ (Produces 0.02mol of H₂)

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 K₂SO₄, 1L solution containing 1mol K⁺ from K₂SO₄)
- 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) + H₂O(g) ⇌ CO(g) + H₂(g), 能使平衡向逆反应方向移动的是

(For the endothermic reaction C(s) + H₂O(g) ⇌ CO(g) + H₂(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。

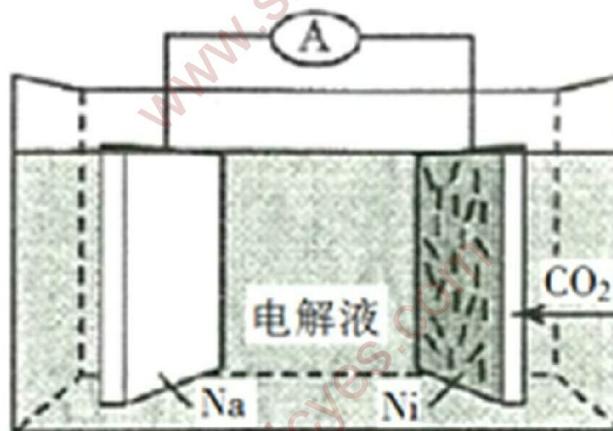
(2) 取少量样品加足量稀硫酸, 产生气泡; 振荡后仍有固体残留。

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：3CO₂ + 4Na ⇌ 2Na₂CO₃ + 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: 3CO₂ + 4Na ⇌ 2Na₂CO₃ + 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：3CO₂ + 4e⁻ = 2CO₃²⁻ + C (When discharged, the cathode reaction is: 3CO₂ + 4e⁻ = 2CO₃²⁻ + C)
- D. 充电时，正极反应为：Na⁺ + e⁻ = Na (When charged, the cathode reaction is: Na⁺ + e⁻ = Na)