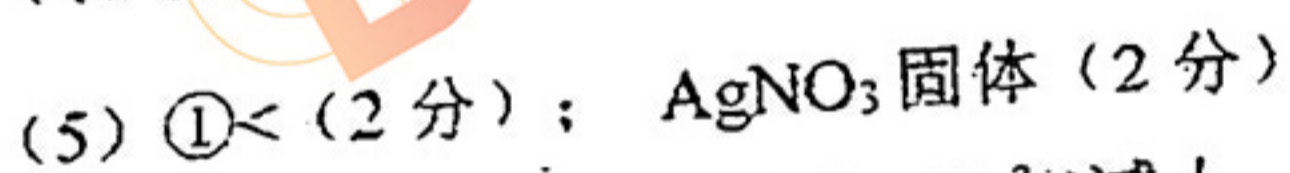
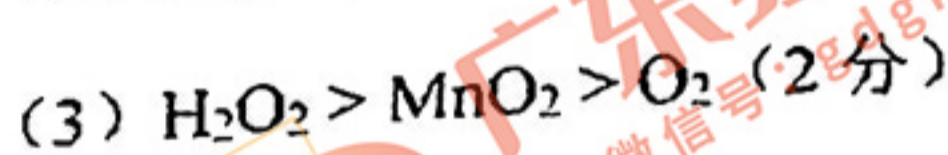
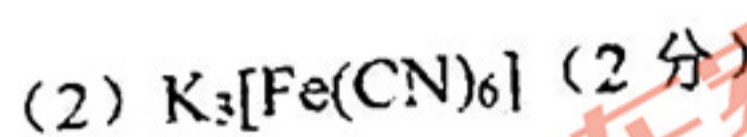
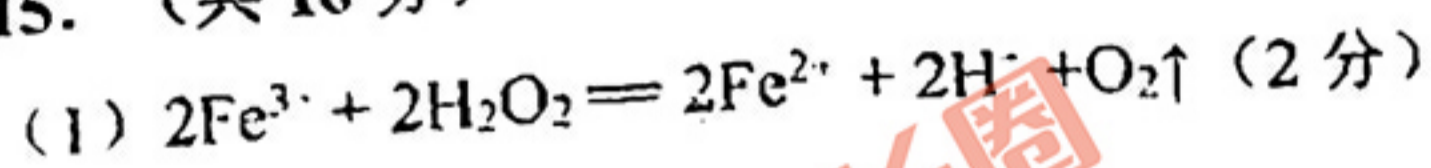
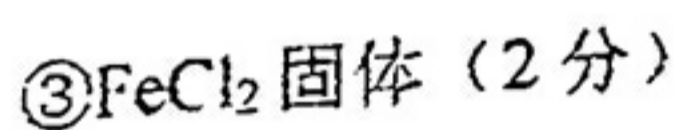
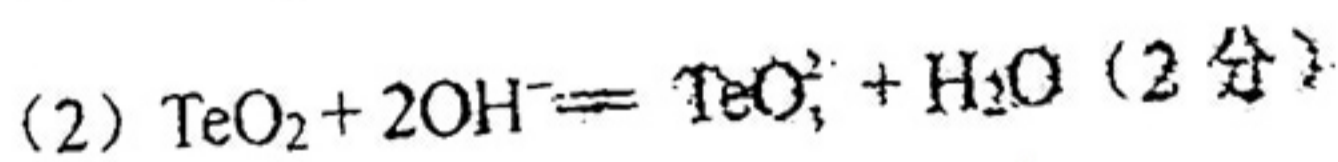
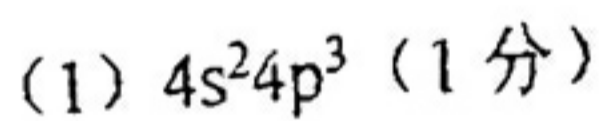


题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
答案	A	B	C	A	C	B	B	D	A	D	D	C	C	C

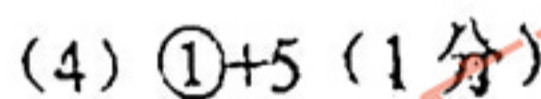
15. (共 16 分)

②加入铁粉后同时造成 $c(\text{Fe}^{3+})$ 减小, $c(\text{Fe}^{2+})$ 增大, 都能使 $2\text{Fe}^{3+} + 2\text{I}^- \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{I}_2$ 平衡逆移, 使得 $E < 0$ 。 (2 分)

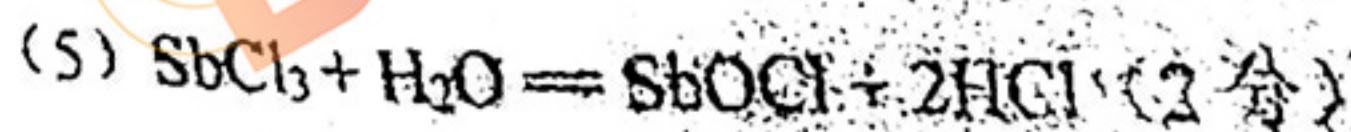
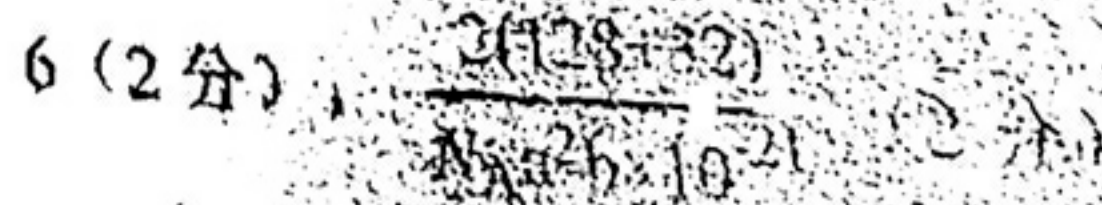
16. (共 16 分)



(3) 过滤 (1 分), B (2 分)



②作为还原剂, 将五价锑转化为三价锑 (1 分)

(6) SO_2 为分子晶体, TeO_2 为离子晶体 (或离子晶体) (2 分)

17. (共 14 分)

(1) ①防止催化剂中毒 (1 分)

②C (1 分)

③NH₃; CO (2 分)

(2) ①NH₃* + H* = NH₃* (2 分) -(a-b) (2 分)

②NH₃ 浓度较大时, 占据催化剂表面更多活性位点, 阻碍 N₂ 的吸附 (2 分)

(3) 解: 设 N₂ 和 H₂ 起始物质的量之比分别为 1mol、3mol, 因 N₂ 的平衡转化率为 50%

	$\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$			
起始物质的量(mol)	1	3	0	
变化物质的量(mol)	0.5	1.5	1	(1 分)
平衡物质的量(mol)	0.5	1.5	1	

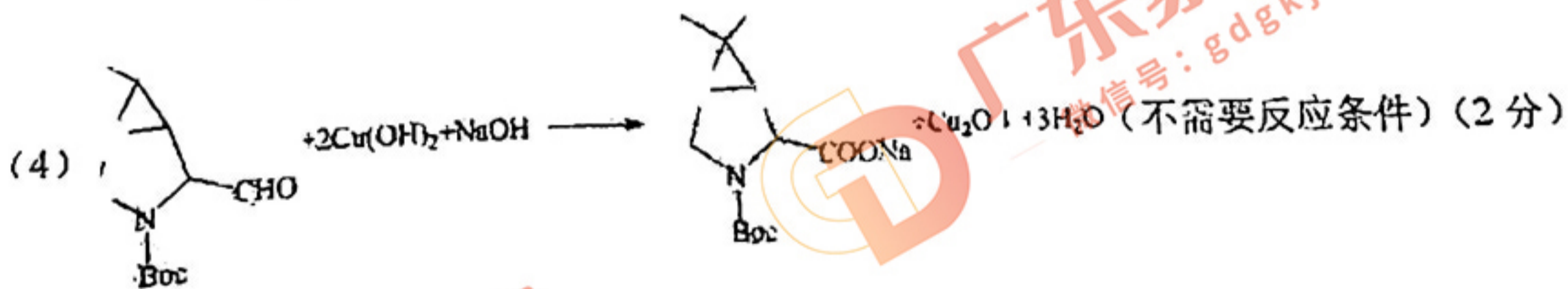
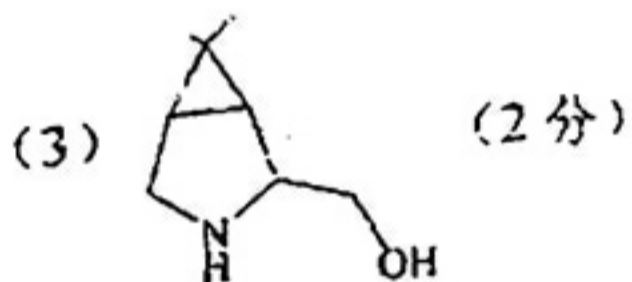
平衡时各组分占比分别为: $x(\text{N}_2) = \frac{1}{6}$, $x(\text{H}_2) = \frac{1}{2}$, $x(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{1}{3}$. (1 分)

$$\text{代入计算得 } K^0 = \frac{\frac{p(\text{NH}_3)}{p^0}}{\left(\frac{p(\text{N}_2)}{p^0}\right)\left(\frac{p(\text{H}_2)}{p^0}\right)^3} = \frac{\frac{\frac{1}{3} \times 10}{0.1}}{\left(\frac{\frac{1}{6} \times 10}{0.1}\right)\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 10}{0.1}\right)^3} \approx 5.3 \times 10^4 \text{ (2 分)}$$

18. (共 14 分)

(1) C₈H₁₀O₂Cl₂ (1 分)

(2) 取代反应、氧化反应 (2 分)



(5) 保护 N^{H} (1 分)

