

<<Barron's SAT II 化学>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<Barron's SAT II 化学>>

13位ISBN编号：9787510010415

10位ISBN编号：7510010411

出版时间：2009-9

出版时间：世界图书出版公司

作者：马谢塔

页数：481

字数：605000

译者：余跃

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

<<Barron's SAT II 化学>>

内容概要

The best information on whether SAT Subject Tests are required and , if so , which ones is found in the individual college catalogs or a directory of colleges. Some colleges specify which tests you must take , while others allow you to choose. Obviously , if you have a choice and you have done well in chemistry , you should pick the SAT Subject Test in Chemistry as one of your tests.

<<Barron's SAT II 化学>>

作者简介

作者：(美国)马谢塔(Mascetta.J.) 译者：余跃

<<Barron's SAT II 化学>>

书籍目录

入门：关于考试的基本信息 摸底考试 摸底考试 答案和解析 估分 明确你需要做什么 制订学习计划
考前冲刺 考试之后重点内容复习 1 化学入门 物质 能量 质能守恒 科学方法 测量和计算 本章
小结 习题 2 原子结构和元素周期表 原子的电本质 原子光谱 波动模型 亚层和电子构型 过渡元
素和可变的氧化数 元素周期表 与周期表相关的性质 本章小结 习题 3 键 键的类型 分子间作用
力 双键和三键 共振结构式 分子的几何学——价电子互斥理论和杂化理论 键和叮 键
离子化合物的性质 分子晶体和液体的性质 本章小结 习题 4 化学式 氧化态和化学式的写法 关于
氧化数的更多信息 化合物的命名 化学式 定比定律和倍比定律 写出并配平简单的方程式 在化学
方程式中表示出状态 写出离子方程式 本章小结 习题 5 气体和气体定律 一些代表性的气体 气体
的普遍特性 气体定律和相关问题 本章小结 习题 6 化学计量学和摩尔概念 摩尔概念 摩尔质量和
摩尔 摩尔关系 气体体积和摩尔质量 7 液体、固体和相变 8 化学反应和热化学 9 化学反应的
速率 10 化学平衡 11 酸、碱和盐 12 氧化还原和电化学 13 一些有代表性的主族 14 碳和有机化学 15 原
子核物理学 16 实验室测试题附录

章节摘录

插图： A strategy is a goal-directed sequence of mental operations. Selecting a strategy is the most important and also the most difficult step in the problem-solving process. Although there may be several strategies that will lead to the solution of a problem, the skilled problem solver uses the most efficient strategy. The choice of the most efficient strategy is based on knowledge and experience as well as a careful application of the clarify and explore steps of the problem-solving method. Some problems may require the use of a combination of strategies. The following search methods may help you to select a strategy. They do not represent all of the possible ways in which this can be done. Other methods of strategy selection are related to specific content areas.

a. Trial-and-error search: Such a search either doesn't have or doesn't use information that indicates that one path is more likely to lead to the goal than any other path. Trial-and-error search comes in two forms, blind and systematic. In blind search, the searchers pick paths to explore blindly, without considering whether they have already explored these paths. A preferable method is systematic search, in which the searchers keep track of the paths they have already explored and do not duplicate them. Because this method avoids multiple searches, systematic search is usually twice as efficient as blind search.

b. Reduction method: This involves breaking the problem into a sequence of smaller parts by setting up subgoals. Subgoals make problem solving easier because they reduce the amount of search required to find the solution. You can set up subgoals by working part way into a problem and then analyzing the partial goal to be achieved. In doing this, you can drop the problem restrictions that do not apply to the subgoal. By adding up all the subgoals, you can solve the "abstracted" problem.

c. Working backward: When you have trouble solving a problem head-on, it is often useful to try to work backward. Working backward involves a simple change in representation or point of view. Your new starting point is the original goal. Working backward can be helpful because problems are often easier to solve in one direction than another.

<<Barron's SAT II 化学>>

编辑推荐

《Barron's SAT 2 化学(最新版)(英文版)(出国留学考试用书)》：备考指南，考点透析，数百道习题邀您轮番操练，诊断测试助您认清强弱项，全真测试题帮您考前热身。

<<Barron's SAT II 化学>>

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介, 请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>