

<<化学原理>>

图书基本信息

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## &lt;&lt;化学原理&gt;&gt;

## 内容概要

这是一本新版的普通化学教科书，全书共19章，前12章以化学基本原理为主，通过学科发展的简介和与现实生活的联系，使学生更容易了解和接受化学基本原理和概念。

后7章为了使学生在探索与化学相关的其他课题前获得有关材料的经验，而介绍了一些相对独立的应用领域，如生活中的化学物质、药物化学、粮食生产的优化、淡水资源、空气资源、材料资源、能源

。该书语言生动活泼，内容涉及面较广，比喻生动有趣，可读性强，图文并茂，版面设计和栏目安排都很有特色。

每章都附有概念自查、身边的化学、计算角等栏目，并列出了关键术语和有关定义、建议的阅读材料和网址，练习题也很丰富。

总之这是一本值得向国内普通化学界推荐的教科书和参考书。

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作者简介

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## 章节摘录

插图：BUT HYDROGEN MAY NOT BE THE uLTIMATE SOLUTION Hydrogen as tbe filell of the future certainly has much appeal. There arc still, however, numerous drawbacks. According tO the National Academy of Sciences ( NAs ) , for example , fossil fuels will likely continue tO be the primary source of hydrogen for the next several decades. Some argue that funds pushed towards Che hydrogen economy WOuld be better spent on increasing current vehicle effi-ciencies. The demand for hybrid vehides , for example , is great , but the automo.tive industry in the United States Was late in meeting it because vehicle fuefficiencies were not its top priority. The resulting delay in Che implementation of hybrid vehicle technology Chus contributed tO additional fossil fuel consump-tion and carbon dioxide outpat. Major breakthroughs are still required in order for hydrogen fuel cells tO become cost , competitive with hybrids. So can we do both ?

Develop hydrogencars while advancing hybrid technology at the same time ?

Some say yes. Others say bioAlels , which are immediately available , would be more efficient and envi-ronmentally friendly. They point to the fact that energy use in the average home contributes more tO air pollution and climate change than the average cal. Oth-ers point to research indicating that we will soon be able tO replicate photosyn-thesis , whereby we can generate methanol and other organic liquid fuels and feedstocks using sunlight and atmospheric carbon dioxide. Think about that. On the web , use the keyword “ artificial photosynthesis ” and you wiu find theretO be no shortage of human ingenuity.

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