

E) isochoric.

22. A reactor in which heat is only partially removed from the reaction zone or is compensated by the supply for endothermic processes is:

- A) isothermal;
- B) adiabatic;
- C) polythermal;
- D) exothermic;
- E) endothermic.

23. Exothermic reactions are accompanied by:

- A) the release of heat and a decrease in the enthalpy of the reaction system;
- B) absorption of heat and an increase in the enthalpy of the reaction system;
- C) the release of heat and an increase in the enthalpy of the reaction system;
- D) absorption of heat and a decrease in the enthalpy of the reaction system;
- E) heat release.

24. Endothermic reactions are accompanied by:

- A) the release of heat and a decrease in the enthalpy of the reaction system;
- B) absorption of heat and an increase in the enthalpy of the reaction system;
- C) heat and an increase in the enthalpy of the reaction system;
- D) absorption of heat and a decrease in the enthalpy of the reaction system;
- E) heat absorption.

25. The quantity of raw materials or energy spent on the production of a unit of product is called

- A) product yield;
- B) process power;
- C) expense ratio;
- D) intensity;
- E) performance (productivity).

26. The ratio of the amount of product obtained from raw materials to its maximum theoretically possible amount is:

- A) expense ratio;
- B) process intensity;
- C) product yield;
- D) power;
- E) performance (productivity).

27. The number of processed raw materials or the resulting product per unit of time describes:

- A) process power;
- B) the speed of the process;
- C) performance (productivity);
- D) reaction rate;
- E) the yield of the target product.

28. The share of feedstock, turned into a product, describes:

- A) degree of conversion;
- B) selectivity;
- C) product yield;