35. The concentration of the initial substance *A* at the reactor inlet is 10 mol/L. The concentration of the product at the outlet of the reactor is 4 mol/L. The process is characterized by a stoichiometric equation: *2A = B*. Determine the yield of product *B*:
    A) 0.80;
    B) 0.95;
    C) 0.68;
    D) 0.75;
    E) 0.67.

36. The concentration of the initial substance *A* at the reactor inlet is 15 mol/L. The concentration of the product *B* at the outlet of the reactor is 9.5 mol/L. The process is characterized by a stoichiometric equation: *2A = B*. Determine the yield of product *B*:
    A) 1.27;
    B) 0.94;
    C) 1.33;
    D) 0.99;
    E) 1.17.

37. The concentration of raw material *A* at the reactor inlet was 12.45 mol/L. At the outlet of the reactor, the concentration of the initial substance *A* was 4 mol/L, and the target product *B* - 6 mol/L. Determine the selectivity of the process for the target product *B*, if the process is described by the equations: *2A → B; A → C*.
    A) 1.45;
    B) 0.98;
    C) 1.53;
    D) 1.41;
    E) 1.46.

38. The concentration of raw material *A* at the reactor inlet was 15.0 mol/L. At the outlet of the reactor, the concentration of the initial substance *A* was 1 mol/L, and the target product *B* - 7 mol/L. Determine the selectivity of the process for the target product B, if the process is described by the equations: *2A → B; A → C*.
    A) 1.08;
    B) 0.99;
    C) 0.97;
    D) 1.00;
    E) 1.12.

39. Substances and materials intended for processing in industrial production are called:
    A) raw materials;
    B) intermediate product;
    C) by-product;
    D) waste;
    E) reagents.

40. Substances formed during the processing of raw materials along with the target product, but not the purpose of this production are called:
    A) intermediate;
    B) raw materials;
    C) by-product;
    D) waste;
    E) slags.