

41. Residues of raw materials, materials, the semi-products which are formed in production and in whole or in part lost the qualities, are called:

- A) production wastes;
- B) garbage;
- C) semi-product;
- D) by-product;
- E) pitch.

42. The cost of raw materials in the chemical industry is about the cost of production:

- A) less than 30%;
- B) up to 70-80%;
- C) 45-55%;
- D) 15 - 20%;
- E) up to 60 %.

43. Ways of intensifying a heterogeneous process occurring in the external diffusion region:

- A) pressure increase;
- B) an increase in the linear velocity of the gas stream, an increase in temperature;
- C) temperature increase;
- D) grinding the solid reagent;
- E) intensive mixing.

44. Ways to intensify a heterogeneous process occurring in the intra-diffusion region:

- A) grinding a solid product;
- B) an increase in the linear velocity of the gas stream, intensive mixing;
- C) increase in temperature;
- D) increasing the temperature and concentration of the reagent;
- E) an increase in the linear velocity of the gas stream, an increase in the concentration of the reagent.

45. Ways to intensify a heterogeneous process occurring in the kinetic region:

- A) grinding a solid product;
- B) increasing the concentration of the reagent;
- C) an increase in the linear velocity of the gas stream;
- D) reducing the linear velocity of the gas stream;
- E) decrease in temperature.

46. A method of increasing the contact surface of phases in a gas-solid system:

- A) supply of reagents to the reaction zone;
- B) increase in temperature and pressure;
- C) increasing the concentration of reagents;
- D) removal of products from the reaction zone;
- E) passing the gas stream through a fixed bed of granules of solid material.

47. A method for increasing the driving force of a heterogeneous process:

- A) grinding solids;
- B) removal of products from the reaction zone;
- C) intensive mixing;
- D) temperature increase;
- E) increase in selectivity.