D) $q_p = Q_p(\Delta N_A + \Delta N_B + \ldots)/(v_A + v_B + \ldots)$;
E) $q_p = Q_p \Delta N_A / v_A$;

5. The aggregate state of the reacting substances and reaction products is characterized by:
A) mass transfer in the reaction mixture;
B) the phase composition of the reaction mixture;
C) the ratio of the components of the reaction mixture;
D) the volume of the reaction mixture;
E) reaction stoichiometry.

6. Reaction: $Ag^+ + Cl^- \rightarrow AgCl\downarrow$ proceeds in one stage and is called:
A) stoichiometric;
B) one-molar;
C) consecutive;
D) single-stage;
E) elementary act.

7. The quantity of the molecules participating in the elementary act defines:
A) reaction molecularity;
B) reaction order;
C) kinetic equation of reaction;
D) elementary act;
E) staging of reaction.

8. Determine the phase composition of the reaction: $H_2\ (g) + I_2\ (g) = 2HI\ (g)$:
A) heterogeneous reaction;
B) gas phase reaction;
C) single phase reaction;
D) heterophase reaction;
E) homophasic reaction.

9. Determine the phase composition of the reaction: *$AgNO_3$ (solution) + NaCl (solution) = AgCl (solid phase) + $NaNO_3$ (solution)*:
A) liquid phase reaction;
B) heterophase reaction;
C) homogeneous reaction;
D) liquid phase heterogeneous reaction;
E) homophasic reaction.

10. Determine the phase composition of the reaction of the formation of oxyhemoglobin in the cellular liquid of erythrocytes: $Hb + O_2 \rightarrow HbO_2$:
A) heterogeneous reaction;
B) liquid-phase reaction;
C) homogeneous reaction;
D) liquid-phase homogeneous reaction;
E) liquid-phase heterogeneous reaction.