

E) the reverse reaction.

**24. With increasing pressure for a reaction that goes with a decrease in volume, the equilibrium shifts to the side:**

- A) formation of the starting materials;
- B) formation of reaction products;
- C) direct reaction;
- D) formation of intermediate products;
- E) the reverse reaction.

**25. For an exothermic reaction, the equilibrium constant with increasing temperature:**

- A) decreases;
- B) increases;
- C) does not change;
- D) becomes minimal;
- E) becomes the maximum.

**26. For an endothermic reaction, the equilibrium constant with increasing temperature:**

- A) decreases;
- B) increases;
- C) does not change;
- D) becomes minimal;
- E) becomes the maximum.

**27. A reactor in which all particles move in a given direction, completely displacing, like a piston, the particles in front of the flow is called:**

- A) batch reactor;
- B) ideal mixing reactor;
- C) ideal displacement reactor;
- D) batch mixing reactor;
- E) ideal mixing reactor.

**28. A reactor in which the incoming particles are instantly mixed with the particles in it and evenly distributed throughout the volume of the apparatus is called:**

- A) ideal displacement reactor;
- B) total mixing reactor;
- C) contact device;
- D) autoclave;
- E) distribution chamber.

**29. The reactor operating in the mode – loading of raw materials, its chemical transformation and unloading of the finished product - is called:**

- A) batch reactor;
- B) continuous reactor;
- C) ideal mixing reactor;
- D) ideal displacement reactor;
- E) contact action reactor.

**30. The reactor in which concentration of reagents smoothly changes on its height and respectively influences change of speed of reaction, is called:**

- A) reactor of continuous action;