

- B) reactor of ideal replacement;
- C) reactor of periodic action;
- D) the reactor with a complete mixing;
- E) tubular reactor.

31. The reactor, in which the concentrations at all points of the reaction volume are equalized by mixing, is called:

- A) continuous reactor;
- B) ideal displacement reactor;
- C) batch reactor;
- D) jet reactor;
- E) tubular reactor.

32. In order to achieve high degrees of transformation of the initial reagents in the reactor of complete mixing:

- A) increase in the reaction mixture;
- B) cascade of reactors with complete mixing;
- C) strengthening the mixing mode;
- D) ideal mixing mode;
- E) cascade of ideal displacement reactors.

33. CTS is a set of interconnected technological flows and acting as a whole apparatus, in which the following sequence of operations is carried out:

- A) chemical transformations, the selection of target products;
- B) preparation of raw materials for chemical transformations, chemical transformations;
- C) preparation of raw materials for chemical transformations, chemical transformations, isolation and purification of the target products;
- D) preparation of raw materials for chemical transformations, the selection of the target product;
- E) chemical transformations.

34. In the composition and structure of the CTS, the functional subsystem that processes raw materials refers to:

- A) control subsystem;
- B) energy subsystem;
- C) technological subsystem;
- D) mechanical subsystem;
- E) subsystem of preparation.

35. In the hierarchical sequence of the composition and structure of the CTS, individual apparatuses are referred to:

- A) the first scale level;
- B) the second scale level;
- C) the third scale level;
- D) the fourth scale level;
- E) the fifth scale level.

36. In the hierarchical sequence of the composition and structure of the CTS units and assemblies are referred to:

- A) first scale level;
- B) second scale level;