C) structuring agents;
D) fixers;
E) initiators.

**57. Heat-resistant porous substances, which in one way or another are applied to the catalyst, are called:**
A) activators;
B) promoters;
C) carriers or triggers;
D) sorbents;
E) substrates.

**58. Chemical-technological process consists of the following elementary stages:**
A) loading of reacting components into the reactor;
B) preparation and loading of raw materials, chemical interaction, unloading and cleaning of the target product;
C) unloading of products from the reactor, storage;
D) reagent supply to the reaction zone, chemical interaction, removal of products from the reaction zone;
E) the chemical interaction itself.

**59. A heterogeneous system corresponds to the equation:**
A) $2HBr = H_2 + Br_2$;
B) $4H_2O + 3Fe = 4H_2 + Fe_3O_4$;
C) $N_2O_4 = 2NO_2$;
D) $2CO + O_2 = 2CO_2$;
E) $CO + H_2O(vapor) = H_2 + CO_2$.

**60. A heterogeneous system corresponds to the equation:**
A) $2NO + O_2 = 2NO_2$;
B) $3H_2 + N_2 = 2NH_3$;
C) $2Al + 3Cl_2 = 2AlCl_3$;
D) $2SO_2 + O_2 = 2SO_3$;
E) $CO + H_2O(vapor) = H_2 + CO_2$.

**61. How many times will the speed of a chemical reaction increase with an increase in temperature by 30°C, if the temperature coefficient of the reaction rate is 3?**
A) 3;
B) 9;
C) 10;
D) 27;
E) 30.

**62. How many degrees need to raise the temperature to the reaction rate increased by 16 times, if the temperature coefficient of the reaction rate is 2?**
A) 32;
B) 8;
C) 40;
D) 4;
E) 25.