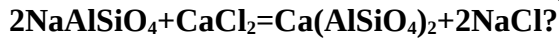


26. What water hardness is eliminated by this reaction



- A) temporary;
- B) carbonate;
- C) resistant;
- D) average;
- E) general.

27. Cation exchange resin to eliminate water hardness corresponds to the formula:

- A) $[\text{Cat}^+]\text{An}^-$;
- B) $[\text{An}^-]\text{Cat}^+$;
- C) $[\text{CatAn}]$;
- D) $[\text{CatAn}]\text{An}^-$;
- E) $\text{H}[\text{Cat}]$.

28. When boiling water, the following reaction occurs:

- A) $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$;
- B) $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
- C) $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{HClO}$;
- D) $\text{CaCl}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + \text{CaCO}_3$;
- E) $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$.

29. The constant water hardness is due to the content in water:

- A) calcium and magnesium bicarbonates;
- B) bicarbonates and sulfates of calcium and magnesium;
- C) chlorides, sulfates, sodium nitrates;
- D) chlorides, sulfates, calcium and magnesium nitrates;
- E) sodium and potassium bicarbonates.

30. The temporary hardness of the water is due to the content in the water:

- A) calcium and magnesium bicarbonates;
- B) sodium and potassium bicarbonates;
- C) chlorides, sulfates, calcium and magnesium nitrates;
- D) chlorides, sulfates, sodium nitrates;
- E) bicarbonates and chlorides of calcium and magnesium.

31. Water hardness is determined by:

- A) the content of salts of calcium and magnesium;
- B) the content of alkali metal sulfates;
- C) chloride content;
- D) borate content;
- E) the content of nitrates and sulfates of metals.

32. The equilibrium constant of the nitrogen oxidation reaction by air depends on:

- A) temperature;
- B) the concentration of nitrogen;