

- C) the concentration of nitric oxide;
- D) from heat effect;
- E) the concentration of oxygen.

33. The method of separation of gas mixtures into individual components is:

- A) absorption-desorption;
- B) chemical;
- C) thermal;
- D) mechanical;
- E) diffusion.

34. In the adsorption method, such solid sorbents are used:

- A) zeolites, bauxites;
- B) activated carbon, aluminum oxide;
- C) activated carbon, zeolites, silica gel;
- D) silica gel, pumice, coal;
- E) pumice, coal, diatomite.

35. The main factor affecting the purity of the product is:

- A) composition of raw materials;
- B) aggregate state;
- C) crystal structure;
- D) the content of impurities;
- E) moisture content.

36. To determine the concentration of a substance in a solution by constructing a calibration graph, a linear dependence is constructed on:

- A) $A=f(C)$;
- B) $A=f(T)$;
- C) $A=f(w)$;
- D) $A=f(\epsilon_{\lambda})$;
- E) $A=f(l)$.

37. The method of separation of one of the components of the solution using an immiscible organic solvent is called:

- A) absorption;
- B) rectification;
- C) extraction;
- D) adsorption;
- E) distillation.

38. The method of separation of substances using inorganic and organic collectors that remove impurities is called:

- A) crystallization method;
- B) coprecipitation method;
- C) a distillation method;
- D) extraction method;
- E) recrystallization method.

39. Distillation methods are: