

- A) distillation, rectification;
- B) sublimation;
- C) boiling;
- D) drying;
- E) dissolution.

40. Reagents that are used as adsorbents for deep purification of substances are:

- A) silica, ceramics;
- B) coals, pumice, expanded clay;
- C) activated carbons, silica gels, zeolites;
- D) sand, quartzite, phosphorus sludge;
- E) aluminosilicates, diatomite.

41. Factors on which the quality of products depends:

- A) stability of technology, low level of development;
- B) level of development, instability of technology, certification of products;
- C) low level of development, metrological support of production, certification of products;
- D) non-certified products, instability of technology, low level of development;
- E) perfection and stability of technology, level of development, certification of products, metrological support of production.

42. The highest category of quality includes products that:

- A) meets internal standards;
- B) meets regulatory requirements;
- C) competitive in the global market;
- D) has a high cost;
- E) has a low cost.

43. The highest category of quality includes products that:

- A) meets internal standards;
- B) meets regulatory requirements;
- C) provides a significant increase in labor productivity, saving materials, fuel and energy;
- D) has a high cost;
- E) has a low cost.

44. A device for determining the density of liquids is:

- A) hydrometer;
- B) a viscometer;
- C) pressure gauge;
- D) a thermometer;
- E) dilatometer.

45. Granulation is a process:

- A) dispersing the raw materials into small fractions;
- B) obtaining granular powder materials;
- C) obtaining pelletized material from a fine fraction of raw materials in drum furnaces;
- D) obtaining granules from a fine fraction of raw materials on sinter machines;
- E) obtaining from a powdered raw material granules of approximately the same size.

46. Raw material preparation methods are:

- A) screening, adsorption, air separation;
- B) screening, grinding, granulation;