

- C) air separation, grinding, filtration;
- D) hydraulic classification, filtration;
- E) screening, hydraulic classification, air separation.

47. Purification of gases from dust and harmful substances is carried out to solve the problem:

- A) disposal of harmful emissions into the atmosphere;
- B) improving the environmental situation in the workplace;
- C) process improvements;
- D) improving the quality of chemical products;
- E) compliance of the content of dust and harmful substances with MPC standards.

48. Technological methods for cleaning gas from dust are:

- A) mechanical;
- B) neutralizing;
- C) distillation;
- D) gas conversion;
- E) thermochemical.

49. Technological methods for cleaning gas from dust are:

- A) electrical;
- B) neutralizing;
- C) magnetic;
- D) conversion;
- E) thermochemical.

50. The process of transition of a substance from a solid phase to a liquid is called:

- A) crystallization;
- B) precipitation;
- C) decomposition;
- D) dissolution;
- E) condensation.

51. The process of formation of a solid phase in solutions as a result of a chemical reaction is called:

- A) precipitation;
- B) dissolution;
- C) decomposition;
- D) crystallization;
- E) condensation.

52. The process of obtaining solid particles from dispersible in the form of droplets of solutions or suspensions by evaporation of moisture is called:

- A) electric drying;
- B) evaporation;
- C) spray drying;
- D) convective drying;
- E) evaporation.

53. The process of substance transition when heated from solid crystalline state to liquid state is called:

- A) dissolution;
- B) melting;