66. In the production of sulfuric acid by contact method, along with the main product, the following product is obtained:
A) oleum;
B) monohydrate;
C) phosphoreum;
D) semihydrate;
E) crystallohydrate.
67. The concentration of oleum at the inlet and outlet of the oleum absorber is equal to:
A) $95 - 95.5\% \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ;
B) $20 - 25\%$ SO <sub>3</sub> free;
C) $12 - 16\%$ SO <sub>3</sub> free;
D) 18.5 − 205% SO <sub>3</sub> free;
E) $98.3 - 98.8\% H_2SO_4$ .
68. Concentration of SO <sub>3</sub> (free) in production oleum, %:
A) not less than 18.5;
B) not more than 16.5;
C) less than 15.0;
D) more than 13.8;
E) more than 10.9.
69. By what method can oleum be obtained:
A) contact;
B) nitrous;
C) sulfide;
D) catalytic;
E) sulfate.
70. In the production of contact sulfuric acid oleum absorber is irrigated with oleum
with a concentration of free SO <sub>3</sub> , %:
A) 40;
B) 25-40;
C) 19-24;
D) 10-14;
E) 12-15.
71. A valuable product contained in the firing gas of sulfuric acid production, used in
photography, television, glass industry is:
A) antimony;
B) arsenic;
C) tellurium;
D) fluorine;
E) selenium.
72. Before feeding the roasting gas of sulfuric acid production to the contact apparatus,
it is necessary to remove from it exactly what impurities that are poisons for the catalyst:
A) lead;
B) selenium, tellurium;
C) lead, zinc;
D) arsenic, fluorine;

E) antimony, arsenic.