79. The stage in the production of sulfuric acid, accompanied by the formation of large-tonnage waste - cinder is:

A) absorption of gases and dust;
B) drying of sulfur dioxide;
C) absorption of sulfuric anhydride;
D) firing of pyrite;
E) oxidation of SO_2 to SO_3.

80. Stage in the production of sulfuric acid, accompanied by the formation of poor and rich selenium sludge:

A) firing of pyrite;
B) dry gas cleaning;
C) wet gas cleaning;
D) cooling the acid;
E) oxidation of SO_2 to SO_3.

81. When cleaning the roasting gas from the spray and mist of sulfuric acid on wet electrofilters, selenium sludge containing selenium is released, %:

A) up to 50;
B) up to 15;
C) up to 25;
D) up to 35;
E) up to 45.

82. To which compound does selenium go when firing pyrites:

A) SeO_2;
B) $SeCl_4$;
C) H_2SeO_3;
D) H_2SeO_4;
E) H_2Se.

83. Neutralization of wastewater in sulfuric acid production is carried out:

A) persulphuric acid;
B) potash, salt;
C) alumina, coal;
D) lime, soda;
E) chalk.

84. Neutralization wastewater treatment using lime in sulfuric acid production proceeds according to the reaction:

A) $Na_2CO_3 + H_2SO_4 = Na_2SO_4 + H_2O + CO$;
B) $NaCl + 2C + H_2SO_4 = 2HCl + Na_2S + 2CO_2$;
C) $CaO + H_2O + H_2SO_4 = CaSO_4 + 2H_2O$;
D) $K_2CO_3 + H_2SO_4 = K_2SO_4 + H_2O + CO$;
E) $2NH_3 + H_2SO_4 = (NH_4)_2SO_4$.

85. For preparation of 100 ml of 1 M solution of H_2SO_4 acid (g) is required:

A) 9.8;
B) 980;
C) 0.098;
D) 4.9;
E) 0.98.