E) $NH_3+H_3PO_4 \rightarrow NH_4H_2PO_4$.

8. The technological process for the production of ammonium nitrate includes:
A) decomposition of ammonia;
B) neutralization of nitric acid with ammonia;
C) concentration of nitric acid;
D) decomposition of ammonium nitrate;
E) neutralization of sulfuric acid with ammonia.

9. The double superphosphate is prepared according to the reaction:
A) $Ca_3(PO_4)_2+5C+5SiO_2=P_2+3CaO+5SiO_2+5CO;$
B) $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2+4Ca(OH)_2=2CaHPO_4\cdot 2H_2O;$
C) $Ca_3(PO_4)_2+4H_3PO_4=3Ca(H_2PO_4)_2;$
D) $2Ca_5F(PO_4)_3+7H_2SO_4+3H_2O \rightarrow 3Ca(H_2PO_4)_2\cdot H_2O+7CaSO_4+2HF;$
E) $P_2O_5+H_2O=2HPO_3$.

10. In the production of fertilizers, the raw materials for producing potassium chloride are:
A) clay;
B) pyrites;
C) sylvinite;
D) mirabelite;
E) potassium sulfite.

11. The translation of insoluble natural salts into soluble is carried out by:
A) decomposition by acids;
B) decomposition with bases;
C) dissolution;
D) coprecipitation;
E) leaching.

12. One of the main operations for the production of superphosphate:
A) granulation of superphosphate;
B) dilution of sulfuric acid;
C) sulfuric acid concentration;
D) a dosage of sulfuric acid and phosphate flour;
E) grinding of phosphate flour.

13. Methods of processing natural phosphates:
A) wet;
B) physical and chemical;
C) sulfate;
D) dry;
E) mechanical.

14. One of the main stages of the cyclic process for producing KCl from sylvinite:
A) cold leaching of KCl from sylvinite;
B) cooling the mother liquor and leaching sylvinite to it;
C) leaching of KCl from sylvinite mother liquor after crystallization;
D) heating the liquor saturated with NaCl and KCl;