

- C) barites;
- D) silicon earth (silica);
- E) limestone.

8. When sublimating phosphorus, the moisture of the charge stock reacts with phosphorus, forming:

- A) FeCl_3 ;
- B) PH_3 ;
- C) PCl_3 ;
- D) P_2O_5 ;
- E) Fe_2O_3 .

9. A useful secondary product of phosphorus sublimation is:

- A) ferrophosphorus;
- B) ferrosilicon;
- C) ferromanganese;
- D) phosphoreum;
- E) zinc phosphide.

10. A useful secondary (by-product) of phosphorus sublimation is:

- A) ferrosilicon;
- B) red sludge;
- C) lime slurry;
- D) silicate slag;
- E) phosphoreum.

11. A valuable waste of the electrothermal production of elemental phosphorus is high-calorie furnace gas containing 80 – 85 %:

- A) NO_2 ;
- B) NO ;
- C) SO_2 ;
- D) SO_3 ;
- E) CO .

12. The composition of the mixture to obtain yellow phosphorus includes:

- A) apatite, halite;
- B) phosphorite, coal, nepheline;
- C) phosphorite, quartz;
- D) phosphorite, coke, silica;
- E) apatite, slate, quartz.

13. The method for producing phosphoric acid from elemental phosphorus is called:

- A) electrothermal;
- B) extraction;
- C) electrochemical;
- D) absorption;
- E) catalytic.

14. The electrothermal method for producing phosphoric acid from low-quality phosphate feedstock, unlike extraction, has several advantages:

- A) low acid concentration;
- B) purity and high concentration of acid;