D) counterflow and cross phase movement;
E) pressure reduction.

10. The accelerating effect of the catalyst is:
A) an increase in temperature;
B) increasing product yield;
C) reducing activation energy and lowering the potential barrier;
D) reducing the concentration of the starting reagent;
E) increasing the conversion of raw materials into products.

11. The accelerating effect of the catalyst is manifested in:
A) an increase in temperature;
B) increasing product yield;
C) reducing the concentration of the starting reagent;
D) an increase in activation energy;
E) increasing the reaction rate.

12. The main disadvantage of homogeneous catalysis technology:
A) the difficulty of separating the catalyst from the production mixture;
B) high temperature;
C) low conversion;
D) low driving force of the process;
E) low selectivity.

13. Initiators are substances that:
A) increase the driving force of the process;
B) increase the resistance of reagents;
C) reduce the driving force of the process;
D) enter into a chemical reaction and contribute to its acceleration;
E) increase activation energy.

14. Initiators are substances that:
A) increase the driving force of the process and reduce the activation energy;
B) increase the resistance of reagents;
C) reduce the driving force of the process and increase the activation energy;
D) increase the activation energy and increase the yield of the target product;
E) participate in the intermediate interaction and reduce the activation energy.

15. Inhibitors are substances that:
A) increase the degree of conversion and increase the speed of the process;
B) reduce activation energy and increase product yield;
C) reduce the driving force of the process and reduce the activation energy;
D) reduce the rate of adverse reactions and prevent the formation of by-products;
E) increase activation energy.

16. Inhibitors are substances that:
A) increases the rate of adverse reactions;
B) reduce activation energy;
C) reduce the driving force of the process;
D) shift the equilibrium of the process towards the formation of the starting reagents;
E) increase activation energy.