B) the catalyst reduces the activation energy and increases the speed;
C) the catalyst only takes part in elementary reactions;
D) the catalyst reduces the rate of the overall reaction;
E) the catalyst increases the rate of side reactions.

25. Catalysts are classified by the value of the activity index into:
A) highly active - a little over 45;
B) highly active - more than 50;
C) medium active - 45-50;
D) inactive - less than 45;
E) highly active - more than 55.

26. Catalysts are classified by the value of the activity index into:
A) medium-active - about 35;
B) highly active - more than 50;
C) medium active - 45-50;
D) inactive - less than 45;
E) medium active - 45-55.

27. The catalysts are classified by the value of the activity index into:
A) inactive - less than 35;
B) highly active - more than 50;
C) inactive - less than 45;
D) highly active more than 55;
E) medium active - 45-55.

28. Chemical catalytic processes are called homogeneous if:
A) the feedstock, catalyst and reaction products are in one phase;
B) the starting reagents and reaction products are in different phases;
C) the feedstock, catalyst and products are in different aggregate states;
D) the starting reagents are in one phase, and the catalyst is in another phase;
E) the process proceeds in the gas phase on the surface of the solid catalyst.

29. Chemical catalytic processes are called homogeneous if:
A) the starting reagents, the catalyst and the reaction products are in different phases;
B) raw materials, catalyst and products are in different aggregate States;
C) the starting reagents are in one phase and the catalyst is in another phase;
D) there is no phase boundary between the raw material, the catalyst and the reaction products;
E) there is a phase boundary between the raw material, the catalyst and the reaction products.

30. The rate of a homogeneous reaction is determined by the equation:
A) $V = \pm\frac{1}{\tau}\frac{dnj}{dc};$
B) $V = \pm\frac{1}{s}\frac{dc}{dn_A};$
C) $V = \pm\frac{1}{v}\frac{dn_A}{d\tau};$
D) $V = R \cdot F \cdot C;$
E) $V = k(C_A - C_B)^n.$