B) efficiency and stability;
C) simplicity of hardware design;
D) ease of supply of raw materials and ease of construction.
E) a high degree of conversion of the feedstock.

45. A heterogeneous process occurs in the transition region if:
A) the chemical reaction proceeds most slowly;
B) the convective transfer of the reagent proceeds most slowly;
C) the reagent diffusion most slowly proceeds through the boundary gas layer;
D) the diffusion rates of the reactants and their chemical interactions are comparable;
E) the fastest stage is limiting.

46. A heterogeneous process occurs in the transition region if:
A) the most slowly diffusion of the gaseous reactant through the ash layer;
B) the convective transfer of the reagent proceeds most slowly;
C) the reagent diffusion most slowly proceeds through the boundary gas layer;
D) it is impossible to determine the limiting stage;
E) the fastest stage is limiting.

47. The main methods for the preparation of active catalysts:
A) precipitation and impregnation;
B) neutralization;
C) absorption;
D) suspension and sedimentation;
E) casting and impregnation.

48. Basic methods of preparation of active catalysts:
A) neutralization and ion exchange;
B) absorption;
C) magnetic and electromagnetic;
D) co-precipitation and sol-gel method;
E) sublimation.

49. Substances used as carriers in the manufacture of catalysts:
A) pumice, asbestos, silica gel;
B) silica, expanded clay, agloporite;
C) sodium chloride, sodium sulfate;
D) potassium sulfate, sodium sulfide;
E) calcium phosphate, calcium carbonate.

50. Minerals used as catalysts:
A) bauxites and zeolites;
B) phosphorites, gypsum;
C) monazites;
D) asharites;
E) apatites, phosphates.