13. The main indicators of the electrochemical process:

A) product yield, reagent concentration, energy coefficient;

B) current output;

C) reagent concentration, current efficiency;

D) product concentration, degree of conversion;

E) the degree of purity of the product, the degree of use of electricity, expenditure coefficient for electricity.

14. Main indicators of the electrochemical process:

A) product yield, reagent concentration, power factor;

B) product concentration, degree of transformation;

C) the degree of purity of the product, the degree of use of electricity, the power consumption coefficient;

D) the extent to which electricity is used;

E) electricity selectivity.

15. Main indicators of the electrochemical process:

A) reagent concentration, current output;

B) product concentration, degree of transformation;

C) the degree of purity of the product, the degree of use of electricity, the power consumption coefficient;

D) power consumption coefficient;

E) electricity selectivity.

16. The Faraday number is:

A) the amount of electricity required to produce 1 kg of a substance;

B) the amount of electricity needed to produce a unit of substance;

C) the amount of electricity required to produce 1 g-eq. substances;

D) the amount of electricity needed to carry out the process;

E) the ratio of theoretical energy consumption to practical consumption.

17. The Faraday number is:

A) the amount of electricity required to produce 1 kg of a substance;

B) the amount of electricity needed to produce a unit of substance;

C) the amount of electricity needed to carry out the process;

D) physical quantity equal to 96,485.33 (83) coulomb $\cdot$ mol^{-1};

E) a physical quantity that depends on the charge on the electrode.

18. The Faraday number is:

A) the amount of electricity needed to produce 1 kg of a substance;

B) the amount of electricity needed to produce a unit of substance;

C) the amount of electricity needed to carry out the process;

D) the ratio of theoretical energy consumption to practical consumption;

E) a physical quantity equal to the product of the Avogadro number and the elementary charge of the electron.

19. According to the second law of Faraday when passing the same amount of electricity through various electrolytes, the amount of substance obtained by electrolysis is directly proportional to:

A) the amount of electricity;

B) electric current;

C) electrolyte area;