D) the technological mode of electrolysis;
E) electrochemical equivalent.

20. According to the second Faraday law, when passing the same amount of electricity through various electrolytes, the amount of substance obtained by electrolysis is directly proportional to:
A) electric current;
B) electrolyte area;
C) the technological mode of electrolysis;
D) the equivalent mass of the element;
E) electron charge.

21. 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;
D) the technological mode of electrolysis;
E) time of electrolysis.

22. The electrolysis of an aqueous solution of NaCl is carried out at temperatures:
A) 10-13 ºC;
B) 45-50 ºC;
C) 85-90 ºC;
D) 90-105 ºC;
E) 55ºC.

23. The electrolysis of an aqueous solution of NaCl is carried out at temperatures:
A) 90-110 ºC;
B) 55-65 ºC;
C) 45-54 ºC;
D) 82 ºC;
E) 50ºC.

24. The electrolysis of an aqueous solution of NaCl is carried out at temperatures:
A) 115-125 ºC;
B) 900-1,050 ºC;
C) 450-540 ºC;
D) 89 ºC;
E) 78 ºC.

25. Advantages of electrochemical production methods over chemical ones are as follows:
A) simplification of the technological process;
B) high yield of the target product;
C) cost-effectiveness;
D) low power consumption;
E) producing only one product.

26. Advantages of electrochemical production methods over chemical ones are as follows:
A) better utilization of raw materials and energy;