

- B) high consumption of nitric acid;
- C) high consumption of sulfuric acid;
- D) explosion hazard;
- E) hydrochloric acid is obtained with a concentration of no more than 10 %.

**34. The advantage of the synthesis of hydrogen chloride from elements over the sulfate method:**

- A) high efficiency of the process;
- B) hydrochloric gas contains only 80-90% HCl, which allows to obtain hydrochloric acid with a concentration of more than 31%;
- C) compactness of the furnace;
- D) hydrochloric gas contains only 80-90% HCl, which allows to obtain hydrochloric acid with a concentration of more than 35%;
- E) sulfuric acid is consumed in small quantities.

**35. The advantage of the synthesis of hydrogen chloride from elements over the sulfate method:**

- A) hydrochloric acid is obtained in a high degree of purity;
- B) nitric acid is not consumed;
- C) compactness of the furnace;
- D) hydrochloric gas contains only 80-90% HCl, which allows to obtain hydrochloric acid with a concentration of more than 35%;
- E) sulfuric acid is consumed in small quantities.

**36. The advantage of the synthesis of hydrogen chloride from elements over the sulfate method:**

- A) process efficiency.
- B) hydrochloric acid is obtained with a concentration of more than 31%;
- C) convenient furnace design;
- D) hydrochloric acid is obtained with a concentration of more than 35%;
- E) low consumption of sulfuric acid.

**37. One of the industrial methods for producing hydrochloric acid:**

- A) ammonia.
- B) sulfate;
- C) electric arc;
- D) absorption;
- E) sulfuric acid.

**38. One of the main industrial methods for producing hydrochloric acid:**

- A) off-gas (waste gas);
- B) sulfite;
- C) absorption;
- D) ammonia;
- E) electrolysis.

**39. The synthetic method for the production of hydrochloric acid includes the steps of:**

- A) the synthesis of HCl from chlorine and hydrogen, absorption by water;
- B) the production of chlorine by electrolysis of salt, the production of hydrogen by the pyrolysis of hydrocarbons, the synthesis of HCl;
- C) the production of gaseous HCl in the process of splitting hydrocarbons, absorption by water;