C) oxidation of carbon electrodes to form CO and CO_2;
D) $2Al_2O_3+3C=4Al+3CO_2$, C+O=CO;
E) $Al_2O_3+3C=2Al+3CO$, $2Al_2O_3+3C=4Al+3CO_2$.

34. Types of anodes for electrolytic aluminium production:
A) previously burned;
B) self-restoring;
C) self-regenerated;
D) self-reducing and self-regenerating;
E) periodic action.

35. Types of anodes for the electrolytic production of aluminum:
A) periodic;
B) semi-continuous;
C) a self-reducible;
D) self-firing;
E) self-regenerating.

36. Types of anodes for the electrolytic production of aluminum:
A) self-reducible;
B) self-firing and pre-fired;
C) self-regenerating;
D) a self-recovering and self-regenerating;
E) periodic action.

37. Cast aluminum alloys are:
A) bauxite;
B) appatites;
C) argelites;
D) silumins;
E) alumina.

38. Aluminum alloys are divided into:
A) crystalline and amorphous;
B) granular and lumpy;
C) molding and foundry;
D) deformable and foundry;
E) corrosive and non-corrosive.

39. Aluminum alloys - silumins contain alloying additives of silicon in the amount of:
A) more than 1%;
B) 1-3%;
C) up to 0.5%;
D) up to 13%;
E) more than 13%.

40. Aluminum refining is carried out with the aim of:
A) increasing the yield of the main product;
B) purification from impurities and dissolved gas;
C) imparting a crystalline structure;
D) improving the ductility of the metal;
E) eliminate the fragility of the metal.