**List of changes in the revised manuscript**

1. Please employ professional copy-editing services as the language in the manuscript is very difficult to read, especially the Representative Results and the Discussion.

**The text of the manuscript was checked and the language was improved in the all body of the manuscript, with particular emphasis on the Representative Results and the Discussion section.**

2. Please revise the following lines to avoid plagiarized text: 95-98, 101-103, 366-368, 523-525, 658-660, 691-693, 710-714:

**The text of manuscript was checked and the following changes were implemented:**

**lines 95-98 and lines 101-103:**

Low temperature gas adsorption/desorption measurement is one of the most important technique during the characterization of porous materials. Nitrogen gas is used as adsorbate molecules due to its high purity and possibility for creating strong interaction with solid adsorbents. Important advantages of this technique are: user-friendly commercial equipment and relatively easy data processing procedures. Determination of nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms based on accumulation the adsorbate molecules on the surface of solid adsorbent at 77 K in a wide range of pressure (p/p0). The Barrett, Joyner, and Halenda (BJH) procedure for calculating pore size distribution from experimental adsorption or desorption isotherms was applied. The most important assumptions of BJH method include a planar surface and evenly distribution of the adsorbate on the investigated surface. However, this theory are based on the Kelvin equation and it still remains the most widely used manner for calculations of the pore size distribution in the mesoporous range.

**lines 366-368:**

on their surface or in their vicinity. An experimental investigation of the surface properties such as surface charge densities seems to be appropriate and valuable for investigating how surface properties (presence and types of functional groups) influence on the investigated chemical and physical phenomena.

**lines 523-525:**

performed according to the appropriate guidelines . Despite of the fact that the determination of surface area and pore size distribution is based on the physisorption measurements, the interpretation of the experimental isotherms is not always direct.

**lines 658-660:**

assumptions): (1) constant laminar flow, (2) absence of an external pressure, (3) negligible gravitational force and (4) the liquid at the solid-liquid interface does not move. The hydrostatic pressure is much smaller than the capillary pressure, therefore, the capillary pressure causes that the liquid is rising upward along the tube. The wettability studies of small particles should always take in account the accuracy and reproducibility of results.

**lines 691-693:**

These results come from various structures of the pore wall. As follows from literature the melting temperature in the pores Tm,pore is dependent on two variables: pore size H and wettability parameter αw. For smaller αw values (αw << 1) the depression of Tm,pore is expected.

**lines 710-714:**

research such as glass transitions, the time-scale molecular motions, whose time length is at the order of tens of femtoseconds to nanoseconds, so that the experiments should be performed at frequencies in the range from MHz to THz. In such problems as the decomposition of the obtained spectra or the interpretation and quantitative analysis of the results, the technique resembles more common spectroscopies. However—the dielectric method investigates the collective fluctuations of molecules having a permanent dipole moment (polar liquids) and having long lifetime, that is a difference between common techniques.

3. Please address the additional comments in the attached manuscript.

**We have answered on the all additional comments in the attached manuscript. The responses were implemented in the text (in the places particularly indicated).**