

- C) decomposition;
- D) destruction;
- E) delamination.

54. The main factor determining the purity of the product:

- A) raw material composition;
- B) dispersion state;
- C) presence of impurities;
- D) crystal structure;
- E) moisture content.

55. A flotation enrichment product containing a useful component is called:

- A) concentrate;
- B) tail;
- C) fine matter;
- D) retour;
- E) waste.

56. Mechanical methods of enrichment of solid materials are:

- A) dispersion, gravitational separation;
- B) melting, screening;
- C) evaporation, condensation;
- D) flotation, sedimentation;
- E) crystallization, sedimentation.

57. Mechanical methods for the enrichment of solid materials are:

- A) evaporation, crystallization;
- B) melting;
- C) flotation;
- D) adsorption-desorption;
- E) absorption and desorption.

58. Fractions consisting of minerals not used in a given production are called empty (waste) rock, or:

- A) retour;
- B) concentrate;
- C) fines;
- D) tails;
- E) waste.

59. Method of raw material enrichment based on separation of magnetic rocks from non-magnetic rocks is:

- A) electromagnetic;
- B) screening;
- C) gravitational separation;
- D) separation;
- E) flotation.

60. The method of enrichment of raw materials, based on different sedimentation rates of particles of different sizes and densities in a liquid or gas stream, or on the action of centrifugal force:

- A) electromagnetic enrichment;
- B) gravitational dispersion, crushing;