C) gravitational enrichment;
D) electrostatic separation;
E) flotation, deposition, sedimentation.

61. The method of enrichment of raw materials, based on various water wettability of the substances included in its composition, is called:
A) separation;
B) dispersion;
C) electromagnetic enrichment;
D) flotation;
E) screening.

62. The method of enrichment of raw materials, due to different melting points of the substances included in its composition, is called:
A) chemical;
B) thermal;
C) electrochemical;
D) physicochemical;
E) mechanical.

63. Methods of enrichment of sulfur pyrites are called:
A) gravitational;
B) flotation;
C) sedimentation;
D) electromagnetic;
E) mechanical.

64. The process of separating the useful part of the raw material from waste rock in order to increase the concentration of the useful component is called:
A) precipitation, filtration;
B) melting, screening;
C) enrichment;
D) flotation, sedimentation;
E) crystallization, sedimentation.

65. Kazakhstan deposits Ushtas, Koksu, Aksai belong to the following type of ores:
A) phosphorites;
B) bauxite;
C) alumina;
D) saltpeter;
E) sylvinites.

66. The following mineral raw materials are extracted at Zhelyan field of Aktobe region:
A) phosphorites;
B) chromium ores;
C) potassium salts;
D) apatites;
E) sulfide ores.

67. Inder mineral deposit is classified as the following type of ore:
A) iron-containing;
B) vanadium-containing;