C) sulfur-containing;
D) magnetite;
E) boron-containing.

68. Sulphate raw materials of Kazakhstan (mirabilite, tenartite, astrakhanite) are located in:
A) the Aral Sea region;
B) the Balkhash Basin;
C) the Kyzylkum depression;
D) Astrakhan plateau;
E) Akchatau ridge.

69. Ores containing in their composition two or more valuable metal components are called:
A) magnetic;
B) monometallic;
C) polymetallic;
D) conjugate;
E) alloyed.

70. Ores in which the content of non-sulfide minerals does not exceed 10% of their total mass are called:
A) sulfide;
B) sulfuric;
C) non-sulfide;
D) sulfate;
E) sulfite.

71. The degree of enrichment of raw materials (X_o) is determined by the mass fractions of the useful component in the concentrate (μ_{cc}) and in the enriched raw materials (μ_{cr}) and is determined by the expression:
A) $X_o = \mu_{cc} / \mu_{cr}$;
B) $X_o = \mu_{cr} / \mu_{cc}$;
C) $X_o = \mu_{cc} + \mu_{cr}$;
D) $X_o = \mu_{cc} \cdot \mu_{cr}$;
E) $X_o = \mu_{cc} - \mu_{cr.}$

72. Ores, which contain 80-90% of non-ferrous metal sulfides and 10-20% of metal oxides, relate to:
A) sulfide;
B) combined;
C) sulfate;
D) mixed;
E) oxide.

73. Ores, which contain more than 20% of the oxidized forms of metal, are called:
A) oxidized;
B) mixed;
C) combined;