

- D) acidic;
- E) alkaline.

74. Factor restraining the widespread use of pyrite cinders:

- A) the content of non-ferrous metals;
- B) sulfur content;
- C) selenium content;
- D) arsenic content;
- E) phosphorus content.

75. The principle of underground leaching of ores is based on:

- A) dissolving minerals in acids;
- B) the dissolution of minerals in organic matter;
- C) dissolving minerals in water;
- D) precipitation of minerals in water;
- E) precipitation of minerals in acids and alkalis.

76. Underground leaching is used to isolate minerals:

- A) self-born;
- B) sulfides;
- C) sulfate;
- D) mixed;
- E) oxide.

77. Bacterial leaching is used to isolate minerals:

- A) sulfides;
- B) oxides;
- C) barites;
- D) apatites;
- E) phosphorites.

78. The most promising method of grinding ores is:

- A) planetary;
- B) self-grinding;
- C) shock resilient;
- D) ore-galic;
- E) ore-rotor.

79. The ore washing is carried out with the aim of:

- A) the dissolution of minerals;
- B) relief from clay;
- C) ore swelling;
- D) improving the solubility of the base mineral;
- E) improving ore segregation.

80. Radiometric ore separation is based on:

- A) the combined interaction of minerals;
- B) the interaction of various types of radiation with minerals;
- C) Coulomb repulsion of rock and mineral;
- D) the phenomenon of polarization of a liquid medium;
- E) the phenomenon of recombination.