

- B) dolomite;
- C) apatites;
- D) borax;
- E) barite.

89. The raw materials for alumina production are:

- A) bauxite;
- B) marble;
- C) apatites;
- D) limestone;
- E) chalk.

90. Potash ores are enriched by the following method:

- A) galurgy;
- B) decrepitation;
- C) magnetic separation;
- D) radiometric enrichment;
- E) electric enrichment.

91. From silvinite ore is obtained by galurgical method:

- A) calcium chloride;
- B) potassium chloride;
- C) magnesium chloride;
- D) barium chloride;
- E) copper chloride.

92. Processing of polymineral kainite-langbeinite ores by halurgical method is obtained:

- A) iron sulfate;
- B) barium sulfate;
- C) calcium sulfate;
- D) potassium sulfate;
- E) magnesium sulfate.

93. Chemical methods of enrichment include:

- A) liquid extraction;
- B) gravitational separation;
- C) electromagnetic separation;
- D) electrostatic separation;
- E) dispersion, flotation.

94. Salt, found in nature in the form of layers, rods and lenses, reaching a thickness of hundreds and thousands of meters, is called:

- A) stone;
- B) mountain;
- C) sedimentary;
- D) stalactite;
- E) stalagmite.

95. Natural raw materials containing calcium are called:

- A) limestone;
- B) sylvinite;
- C) tincal;