

- D) pyrite;
- E) nepheline.

96. Mineral raw materials for sodium tetraborate or borax:

- A) asharite, hydroboracite;
- C) phosphorites, apatites;
- C) aluminosilicates;
- D) alumina, silica;
- E) sylvinite, nepheline.

97. The main sources of rare earth elements are minerals:

- A) asharite, feldspar, liparite;
- B) monazite, sylvinite, brown iron ore, sphene;
- C) bastnesitis, monazite, liparite, phosphorite, apatite;
- D) apatite, asharite, limonite, red iron ore;
- E) boracite, nepheline, chalcedony, phosphorite, bastnesitis.

98. Complex use of raw materials is:

- A) the use of renewable raw materials;
- B) expansion of volumes of extraction of raw materials;
- C) the use of methods of chemical processing of raw materials;
- D) the extraction of all useful components from raw materials;
- E) increasing the scale of production of raw materials.

99. The most universal way of enrichment of solid mineral raw materials:

- A) electromagnetic;
- B) gravitational;
- C) flotation;
- D) classification;
- E) adsorption.

100. Coefficient of energy use (η), is determined by the formula, where W_{τ} is an energy theoretically necessary, and W_{ps} is an energy practically spent on the production of a unit of production:

- A) $\eta = W_{\tau} - W_{ps}$;
- B) $\eta = W_{\tau} / W_{ps}$;
- C) $\eta = W_{ps} / W_{\tau}$;
- D) $\eta = W_{\tau} \cdot W_{ps}$;
- E) $\eta = W_{ps} - W_{\tau}$;