E) sulphuric pyrite ores, sulphide ore tailings; non-ferrous metals gases, petroleum sulphur, gypsum.

**3. In Kazakhstan, the main raw material for the production of sulfuric acid is:**
A) sulfur pyrite;
B) hydrogen sulfide;
C) non-ferrous gases;
D) monoclinic sulfur;
E) native sulphur.

**4. Sulfur-containing raw materials for the production of sulfuric acid is:**
A) bauxite;
B) asharites;
C) sylvinite;
D) alunites;
E) apatites.

**5. Raw materials for sulfuric acid:**
A) trona, phosphorites, alunites;
B) apatites, phosphorites;
C) bauxite, apatite, gypsum;
D) nepheline, phospholeum;
E) gypsum, etching solutions, alunites.

**6. Raw materials for the production of sulfuric acid:**
A) pyrites, apatites;
B) sulfur, phosphorites;
C) sulfur, pyrite;
D) limestone, gypsum;
E) trona, nepheline.

**7. The following raw materials are used for the production of sulfuric acid:**
A) sulphuric pyrite, sulphide ore enrichment tailings; non-ferrous metallurgy gases, gypsum;
B) enrichment tailings, pyrite, alumina, barite, native sulfur;
C) barite, pyrite, gypsum, native sulfur, kaolin;
D) talc, native sulphur, silvinite;
E) ferrous gases, coke oven gases, gypsum.

**8. Secondary raw materials used to produce sulfuric acid:**
A) fuel oil;
B) phosphogypsum;
C) phosphoreum;
D) stub;
E) oil sludge.

**9. In the production of sulfuric acid sulfurous gas is not subjected to further purification when used as a raw material:**
A) sulphur;
B) pyrite;
C) phosphogypsum;
D) sulfides;
E) gypsum.