Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ ID: A

Mineral & Rock Review

Multiple Choice
Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Use the diagram to answer each question.

Mohs Hardness Scale

Mineral	*Hardness*
Talc	*1*
Gypsum	*2*
Calcite	*3*
Fluorite	*4*
Apatite	*5*
Feldspar	*6*
Quartz	*7*
Topaz	*8*
Corundum	*9*
Diamond	*10*

____ 1. What would happen if you rubbed a piece of fluorite against a piece of feldspar?
a. The feldspar would be scratched but the fluorite would not be scratched.
b. Neither would be scratched
c. The fluorite would be scratched but the feldspar would not be scratched.
d. None of the above

____ 2. Which minerals in the table will scratch quartz?
a. topaz, corundum, and diamond
b. Talc, Gypsum, Calcite
c. Feldspar & Topaz
d. Diamond

____ 3. What would you expect to happen if you rubbed a mineral of hardness 7.5 against a piece of quartz?
a. The mineral would not scratch the quartz.
b. The mineral would break.
c. You would need to get a new mineral.
d. The mineral would scratch the quartz.

____ 4. Magma that cools below Earth's surface forms ____ rock.
a. extrusive metamorphic
b. extrusive igneous
c. intrusive metamorphic
d. intrusive igneous

____ 5. The processes involved in the rock cycle include all of the following EXCEPT ____.
a. condensation
b. erosion
c. weathering
d. compaction

____ 6. Foliated rocks are distinguished by ____.
a. large pores
b. layers
c. the enlargement of mineral grains
d. the shape and size of the sediments

____ 7. Lava that cools quickly forms ____ rocks.
a. extrusive metamorphic
b. extrusive igneous
c. intrusive metamorphic
d. intrusive igneous

____ 8. Metamorphic rocks can be formed from all of the following EXCEPT ____.
a. the formation of minerals from solutions
b. the presence of hot, watery fluids
c. temperature
d. pressure

____ 9. A classification of metamorphic rocks would include whether they are ____.
a. chemical or organic
b. intrusive or extrusive
c. foliated or nonfoliated
d. basaltic or granitic

____ 10. Sedimentary rocks are ____.
a. formed below Earth's surface as magma
b. a type of foliated igneous rock
c. formed by great heat
d. formed from already existing rocks that are weathered and eroded

____ 11. The changes that take place in the rock cycle ____.
a. create matter
b. destroy matter
c. create and destroy matter
d. never create nor destroy matter

____ 12. Detrital rocks are ____.
a. made of fragments of other rocks
b. formed from magma
c. precipitated from solution
d. all of these

____ 13. The rock cycle indicates that each type of rock can ____.
a. provide materials to make other rocks
b. form other types of rocks
c. be changed by natural processes
d. all of the above

____ 14. A rock is ____.
a. always made of molten material
b. a mixture of minerals, organic matter, volcanic glass, or other materials
c. a pure mineral
d. either igneous or sedimentary

____ 15. The crystals that form in slowly cooling magma are generally ____.
a. nonexistent
b. invisible
c. tiny
d. large

____ 16. Detrital rocks are named according to ____.
a. their ages
b. their locations
c. the size and shape of the sediments
d. the color of the sediments

____ 17. Sedimentary rocks are usually classified as ____.
a. intrusive or extrusive
b. foliated or nonfoliated
c. basaltic, granite, or andesitic
d. detrital, chemical, or organic

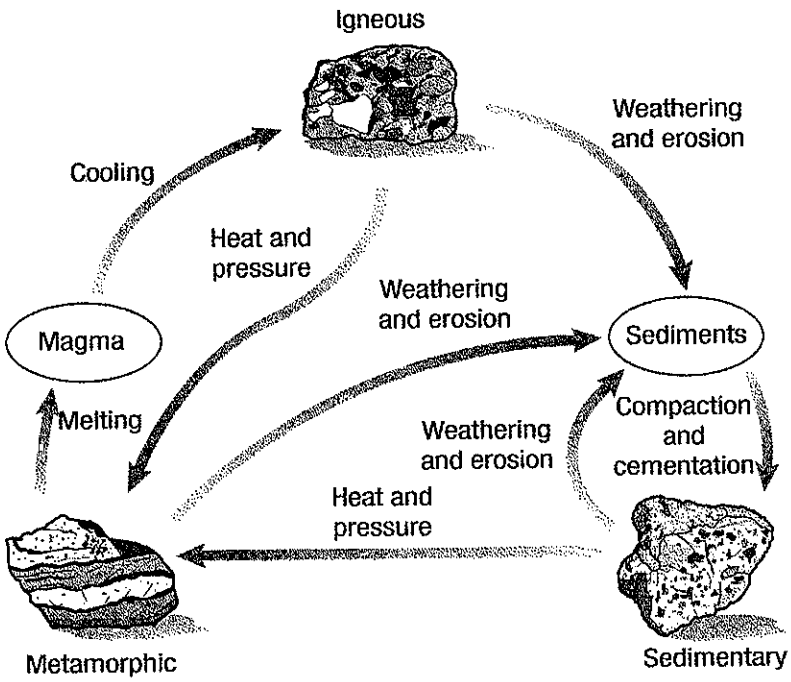

Figure 2F-1

____ 18. Figure 2F-1 shows that the processes involved in the rock cycle include all of the following EXCEPT ____.
a. condensation
b. erosion
c. weathering
d. compaction

____ 19. The rock cycle shown in Figure 2F-1 indicates that each type of rock can ____.
a. provide materials to make other rocks
b. form other rocks
c. be changed by forces at Earth's surface
d. all of the above

____ 20. The ____ in Figure 2F-1 shows how one rock changes into another.
a. rock cycle
b. melting process
c. formation of crystals
d. none of the above

____ 21. Figure 2F-1 shows that sedimentary rocks are changed to sediments by ____.
a. compaction
b. weathering and erosion
c. cementation
d. heat and pressure

____ 22. Basaltic igneous rocks are ____.
a. light-colored
b. lower in density than granitic rocks
c. rich in iron and magnesium
d. both a and b

____ 23. Granitic igneous rocks are all of the following EXCEPT ____.
a. light-colored
b. lower in density than basaltic rocks
c. high in silica content
d. high in iron content

____ 24. Metamorphic rocks that show layers of dark minerals alternating with layers of light minerals are classified as ____.
a. nonfoliated
b. extrusive
c. foliated
d. intrusive

____ 25. Sedimentary rocks form because of all of the following EXCEPT ____.
a. sediments becoming pressed or cemented together
b. crystals solidifying from magma
c. sediments forming from solution
d. water evaporating, leaving crystals behind

____ 26. All minerals share the following characteristics EXCEPT that of ____.
a. being formed by natural processes
b. being formed from living organisms
c. being solids
d. having the atoms within the mineral arranged in a pattern

Completion
Complete each sentence or statement.

27. Sandstone is a(n) _____ rock.
28. Granite is a(n) _____ rock.
29. Rock salt is a(n) _____ rock.
30. Obsidian is a(n) _____ rock.
31. Gneiss is a(n) _____ rock.
32. Slate is a(n) _____ rock.
33. Limestone is a(n) _____ rock.
34. Silica-rich, thick magma is _____ magma.
35. Dense, heavy, dark-colored igneous rocks form from _____ magma.
36. Light-colored rocks with lower density form from _____ magma.

Matching

*Identify each rock as **igneous, metamorphic, or sedimentary.***
a. igneous
b. metamorphic
c. sedimentary

____ 37. sandstone
____ 38. granite
____ 39. rock salt
____ 40. obsidian
____ 41. gneiss
____ 42. slate
____ 43. limestone

Match each statement with the correct item below.

a. compaction
b. cementation
c. limestone
d. coal
e. weathering
f. marble
g. erosion
h. slate

____ 44. a kind of organic sedimentary rock
____ 45. The process in which rock is exposed to air, water, or ice and breaks into pieces.
____ 46. a kind of chemical sedimentary rock
____ 47. The process in which pressure from the upper layers of sediment pushes down on the lower layers, causing the sediments to stick together and form solid rock.
____ 48. The process in which minerals hold sediment together, like glue, making a detrital sedimentary rock.
____ 49. the movement of weathered material
____ 50. a kind of foliated metamorphic rock
____ 51. a kind of nonfoliated metamorphic rock

Match each term with the correct description below.

a. luster
b. cleavage
c. ores
d. hardness
e. color
f. streak
g. fracture

____ 52. color of a powdered mineral
____ 53. a measure of how easily a mineral can be scratched
____ 54. the tendency of a mineral to break along a smooth, flat surface
____ 55. how light is reflected from a mineral
____ 56. the distinctive yellow of sulfur
____ 57. minerals mined because they contain useful substances
____ 58. the tendency of minerals to break with rough or jagged surfaces