

Content Practice A**Chapter 3.2 Review****LESSON 2*****How are minerals identified?***

Directions: *On the line before each statement, write T if the statement is true or F if the statement is false.*

- _____ 1. The way a mineral's surface reflects or absorbs light is called streak.
- _____ 2. A mineral with a surface that is described as vitreous has a glassy appearance.
- _____ 3. The color of a mineral in powdered form is called luster.
- _____ 4. A mineral's hardness is its resistance to being scratched.
- _____ 5. A mineral with a Mohs value of 1 is talc.
- _____ 6. Quartz has a Mohs value that is higher than diamond.
- _____ 7. If a mineral breaks with uneven surfaces, it has cleavage.
- _____ 8. The kinds of atoms in a mineral and how closely those atoms are packed determine the mineral's density.
- _____ 9. If a student held a piece of quartz and a same-sized piece of olivine, the olivine would feel heavier.
- _____ 10. The mineral kaolinite smells like clay.

Key Concept Builder 

LESSON 2

How are minerals identified?

Key Concept What properties can you use to identify minerals?

Directions: Put a check mark in the space that correctly applies to each measure of hardness. Use your textbook to help you.

	Calcite	Iron	Quartz	Diamond
1. Will scratch glass				
2. Will scratch topaz				
3. Will scratch gypsum				
4. Will scratch corundum				
5. Is softer than apatite				
6. Is softer than fluorite				
7. Is harder than steel				

Directions: Circle the item in each pair that has the highest Mohs' hardness value.

- 8. fingernail/gypsum
- 9. feldspar/apatite
- 10. penny/glass
- 11. porcelain/iron
- 12. corundum/topaz

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Key Concept Builder 

LESSON 2

How are minerals identified?

Key Concept What properties can you use to identify minerals?

Directions: On the line before each statement, write T if the statement is true or F if the statement is false.

- _____ 1. The term *luster* refers to how light affects the surface appearance of a mineral.
- _____ 2. Diamond has a pearly luster.
- _____ 3. Mineral streaks are made on a marble surface.
- _____ 4. Hematite samples vary in color, but all of them make a white streak.
- _____ 5. A common material with a Mohs hardness value of 5.5 is glass.
- _____ 6. If a mineral has cleavage, it breaks into pieces that have flat surfaces.
- _____ 7. A mineral fracture pattern that resembles a shell is called conchoidal.
- _____ 8. If you are comparing two mineral samples of similar volume, sample 1 will be lighter than sample 2 because sample 1 is denser than sample 2.
- _____ 9. Calcite fizzes when it comes in contact with hydrochloric acid.
- _____ 10. When fluorite is exposed to ultraviolet light, it melts.

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Lesson Quiz A**LESSON 2****How are minerals identified?****Matching**

Directions: On the line before each definition, write the letter of the term that matches it correctly. Each term is used only once.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| _____ 1. the color of a mineral in its powdered form | A. cleavage |
| _____ 2. the way in which a mineral's surface reflects or absorbs light | B. fracture |
| _____ 3. forms when a mineral breaks along smooth, flat surfaces | C. hardness |
| _____ 4. a mineral's ability to resist being scratched | D. luster |
| _____ 5. forms when a mineral breaks along rough, uneven surfaces | E. streak |

True or False

Directions: On the line before each statement, write T if the statement is true or F if the statement is false.

- _____ 6. Color is the most reliable property you can use to identify an unknown mineral.
- _____ 7. Minerals that reflect a great deal of light that shines on them have metallic luster.
- _____ 8. Streak is most reliable when it is used to help identify unknown metallic minerals.
- _____ 9. A mineral that has a hardness value of 3.5 will not scratch a mineral that has a hardness value of 3.0.
- _____ 10. Density of a mineral is related to the amount of matter in the mineral and its volume.