

Rocks and Minerals

Correct answers are found [HERE](#)

Question #1: Quartz is a mineral because it is

- (A). a white rock.
- (B). natural, inorganic, and has a crystalline structure.
- (C). an element.
- (D). composed of more than one element.

Question #2: Granite is a rock because it is

- (A). made up of several minerals.
- (B). natural, inorganic, and has a crystalline structure.
- (C). made up of several different elements.
- (D). found on the earth's surface.

Question #3: One of the following mineral properties can be determined by observing, rather than doing something to a sample.

- (A). streak
- (B). fracture
- (C). luster
- (D). hardness

Question #4: When hit with a hammer, most minerals will show

- A). streak.
- (B). fracture.
- (C). cleavage.
- (D). hardness.

Question #5: An igneous rock that formed by rapid cooling will probably have crystals that are

- (A). large.
- (B). small.
- (C). middle-sized.
- (D). mixed large and small sizes.

Question #6: Materials that settle out of water are known as

- (A). mud.
- (B). sand.
- (C). sediments.
- (D). hard water.

Question #7: In which type of rock would you expect to find fossils?

- (A). granite
- (B). obsidian
- (C). shale

(D). marble

Question #8: A rock made up of cemented sand grains is

- (A). conglomerate.
 - (B). quartzite.
 - (C). shale.
 - (D). sandstone.
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Question #9: Which of the following does not belong with the others?

- (A). gypsum
 - (B). sandstone
 - (C). marble
 - (D). limestone
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Question #10: The elements that occur most frequently in the earth's crust are

- (A). carbon and oxygen.
 - (B). hydrogen and oxygen.
 - (C). magnesium and iron.
 - (D). silicon and oxygen.
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Question #11: One of the following cooled too quickly to allow crystals to form.

- (A). obsidian
 - (B). quartz
 - (C). halite
 - (D). mica
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Question #12: Heat and pressure can change slate to the metamorphic rock schist. What is probably formed when more heat and pressure acts on schist?

- (A). shale
 - (B). slate
 - (C). gneiss
 - (D). marble
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Question #13: Magma that cools slowly beneath the earth's surface produces

- (A). ore minerals.
 - (B). intrusive igneous rocks.
 - (C). fine-grained metamorphic rocks.
 - (D). extrusive igneous rocks.
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Question #14: A fine-grained igneous rock made of mostly orthoclase feldspar, quartz crystals, and a few ferromagnesian crystals is probably

- (A). rhyolite.
 - (B). granite.
 - (C). gabbro.
 - (D). basalt.
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Question #15: Igneous rocks are classified by

- (A). grain size and color.
 - (B). density and texture.
 - (C). mineral composition and texture.
 - (D). mineral composition and hardness.
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Question #16: Sedimentary rocks are classified by

- (A). sediment size or chemical composition.
 - (B). mineral composition and color.
 - (C). sediment size and hardness.
 - (D). sediment size alone.
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Question #17: Metamorphic rocks are classified according to

- (A). degree of foliation or recrystallization.
 - (B). grain size or sediments color.
 - (C). chemical composition or sediment size.
 - (D). extent of melting.
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Question #18: What process in the rock cycle are you performing if you pack a snowball so tightly it becomes an iceball?

- (A). weathering, sedimentation
 - (B). melting
 - (C). deformation, recrystallization
 - (D). none of the above.
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Question #19: What process in the rock cycle are you performing if you put salt on ice on your sidewalk?

- (A). weathering, sedimentation
 - (B). melting
 - (C). deformation, recrystallization
 - (D). none of the above.
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Question #20: What process in the rock cycle are you performing if you mix your garbage in your garden.

- (A). weathering, sedimentation
- (B). melting
- (C). deformation, recrystallization
- (D). none of the above.

Source: <http://highered.mheducation.com/sites/dl/free/0072414944/9357/RockFra.html>