

Chapter 9

Use with Section 2

REINFORCEMENT**● Mineral Identification**

In the blank at the left, put a check mark next to each statement that agrees with the textbook.

- _____ 1. The physical properties of a mineral can be seen or measured in some way.
- _____ 2. The physical properties of a mineral make it possible to identify the mineral.
- _____ 3. Any mineral can be identified by a careful check of one physical characteristic.
- _____ 4. Hardness is a measure of how easily a mineral can be located.
- _____ 5. Friedrich Mohs developed a scale which lists minerals according to their hardness.
- _____ 6. Quartz will scratch a piece of copper, so quartz is harder than copper.
- _____ 7. The luster of a mineral is described as metallic or nonmetallic.
- _____ 8. The luster of chrome would be described as nonmetallic.
- _____ 9. Color alone is not usually enough to identify a mineral.
- _____ 10. When some minerals are rubbed across unglazed porcelain, they leave a streak of powdered material.
- _____ 11. Graphite is a mineral that does not leave a clear streak.
- _____ 12. Topaz is a mineral that does not leave a clear streak.
- _____ 13. Most minerals cannot be broken.
- _____ 14. Mica shows clear cleavage.
- _____ 15. Quartz is a mineral with cleavage.

Match the mineral names in Column I with the descriptions in Column II. Write the letter of the correct description in the blank on the left.

Column I

- _____ 16. magnetite
- _____ 17. pyrite
- _____ 18. talc
- _____ 19. calcite
- _____ 20. gold

Column II

- a. Light yellow color; metallic luster; greenish-black streak
- b. Light color; fingernail will scratch it; leaves thick, powdery streak
- c. Black color; black streak; dull metallic luster; attracts small iron objects
- d. Yellow color; scratched by copper penny; often found in flakes
- e. Glassy luster; hardness of 3