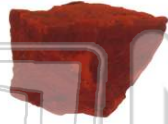




Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 The streak test is a simple way of observing the **color** of a mineral when it is crushed to a **powder**. It is accomplished by rubbing a mineral across a piece of unglazed porcelain. The mineral hematite can be **silver, black, or red**. **No matter what color the specimen is, the streak for hematite is always _____.**

- A black
- B metallic black
- C red-brown
- D pink



2 Some minerals possess unique **optical properties**. Pieces of clear calcite, for example, break a single ray of light into two rays. The image of a single line will look like **two lines** under a piece of calcite.

This optical property is called _____.

- A specific gravity
- B conchoidal fracture
- C octahedral cleavage
- D double refraction



3 The **density** of an object is a way of measuring how much matter occupies a given space. The density of a mineral depends on which elements make up that mineral. Mineralogists determine the density of a mineral by comparing it to the density of an equal volume of water. **The density of a mineral is called its _____.**



4 Imagine trying to identify the mineral pictured here. By comparing the mineral to the following chart, it is possible to **identify the mineral**.



Based on the chart, this mineral is _____.

- A quartz
- B fluorite

Mineral	Luster	Color
Quartz	Glassy Luster	White

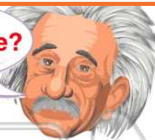


PREVIEW

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- A true
- B false

True or false?



- A on the ocean floors
- B near the surface of the earth in magma chambers
- C deep in the crust of the earth
- D on the surface of the earth's crust after erosion



9 The **water** around a body of liquid rock (called **magma**) can get **so hot** that it can **dissolve metals**, just like water can dissolve salt. **Which of the following minerals could have formed in the hot waters around a magma body?**

- A fluorite
- B quartz
- C topaz
- D copper



10 In order to be considered an **ore**, geologists have determined that a mineral deposit must be **large, pure, and profitable**. **True or false?**

- A true
- B false





ANSWER KEY

The streak test is a simple way of observing the **color** of a mineral when it is crushed to a **powder**. It is accomplished by rubbing a mineral across a piece of unglazed porcelain. The mineral hematite can be **silver, black, or red**. **No matter what color the specimen is, the streak for hematite is always _____.**

- A black
- B metallic black
- C red-brown
- D pink



(C)

Some minerals possess unique **optical properties**. Pieces of clear calcite, for example, break a single ray of light into two rays. The image of a single line will look like **two lines** under a piece of calcite.

This optical property is called _____.

- A specific gravity
- B conchoidal fracture
- C octahedral cleavage
- D double refraction



(d)

The **density** of an object is a way of measuring how much matter occupies a given space. The density of a mineral depends on which elements make up that mineral. Mineralogists determine the density of a mineral by comparing it to the density of an equal volume of water. **The density of a mineral is called its _____.**

- A hardness
- B specific gravity
- C fluorescence
- D radioactivity



(b)

Imagine trying to identify the mineral pictured here. By comparing the mineral to the following chart, it is possible to **identify the mineral**.

Based on the chart, this mineral is _____.

- A quartz
- B fluorite
- C galena

Mineral	Luster	Color
Quartz	Glassy Luster	White
Fluorite	Glassy Luster	Purple
Galena	Metallic Luster	Gray

(C)



PREVIEW

Please [Sign In](#) or [Sign Up](#) to download the printable version of this worksheet

- A true
- B false



- B near the surface of the earth in magma chambers
- C deep in the crust of the earth
- D on the surface of the earth's crust after erosion



The **water** around a body of liquid rock (called **magma**) can get **so hot** that it can **dissolve metals**, just like water can dissolve salt. **Which of the following minerals could have formed in the hot waters** around a magma body?

- A fluorite
- B quartz
- C topaz
- D copper



(d)

In order to be considered an **ore**, geologists have determined that a mineral deposit must be **large, pure, and profitable**.

True or false?

- A true
- B false



(a)