

## Midterm Prep-Minerals

1. Which mineral is the major component of drywall?

- A) talc                      B) calcite  
C) muscovite mica        D) selenite gypsum

2. Base your answer to the following question on the information below.

A student on a field trip in New York State collected a sample of metamorphic bedrock containing bands of coarse-grained crystals of plagioclase feldspar, pyroxene, quartz, and mica.

List *two* of the chemical elements found in plagioclase feldspar.

3. Which mineral is commonly used as a food additive?

- A) calcite                    B) talc  
C) halite                     D) fluorite

4. Which mineral has a metallic luster, a black streak, and is an ore of iron?

- A) galena                    B) magnetite  
C) pyroxene                D) graphite

5. A student created the table below by classify six minerals into two groups, *A* and *B*, based on a single property.

Group A	Group B
olivine	pyrite
garnet	galena
calcite	graphite

Which property was used to classify' these minerals?

- A) color  
B) luster  
C) chemical composition  
D) hardness

6. The mineral graphite is often used as

- A) a lubricant  
B) an abrasive  
C) a source of iron  
D) a cementing material

Base your answers to questions 7 and 8 on the photograph below. The photograph shows several broken samples of the same colorless mineral.



7. Which mineral is most likely shown in the photograph?

- A) quartz                    B) calcite  
C) galena                    D) halite

8. Which physical property of this mineral is most easily seen in the photograph?

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

9. A human fingernail has a hardness of approximately 2.5. Which two minerals are *softer* than a human fingernail?

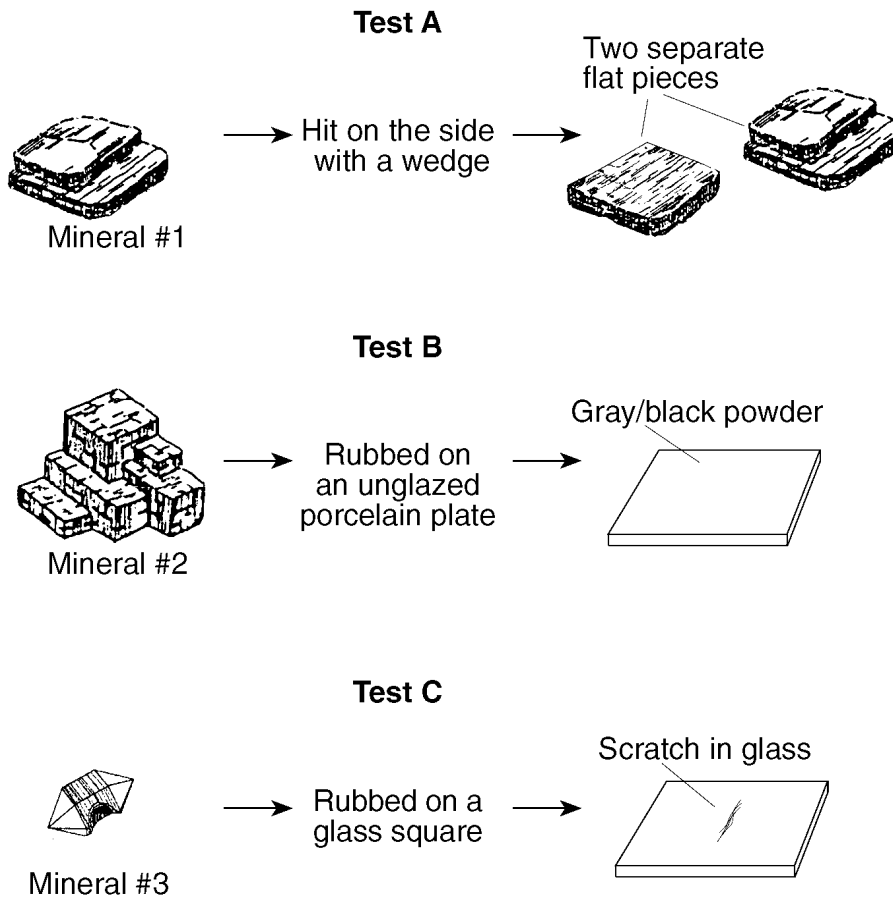
- A) calcite and halite  
B) sulfur and fluorite  
C) graphite and talc  
D) pyrite and magnetite

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10. The internal atomic structure of a mineral most likely determines the mineral's
- A) color, streak, and age
  - B) origin, exposure, and fracture
  - C) size, location, and luster
  - D) hardness, cleavage, and crystal shape
11. What is the best way to determine if a mineral sample is calcite or quartz?
- A) Observe the color of the mineral.
  - B) Place the mineral near a magnet.
  - C) Place a drop of acid on the mineral.
  - D) Measure the mass of the mineral.

Base your answers to questions **12** and **13** on the diagram below, which shows three minerals with three different physical tests, *A*, *B*, and *C*, being performed on them.



12. The results of all three physical tests shown are most useful for determining the
- A) rate of weathering of the minerals
  - B) identity of the minerals
  - C) environment where the minerals formed
  - D) geologic period when the minerals formed
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13. Which sequence correctly matches each test, *A*, *B*, and *C*, with the mineral property tested?

- A) *A*—cleavage; *B*—streak; *C*—hardness    B) *A*—cleavage; *B*—hardness; *C*—streak  
C) *A*—streak; *B*—cleavage; *C*—hardness    D) *A*—streak; *B*—hardness; *C*—cleavage
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14. Which mineral scratches dolomite and is scratched by olivine?

- A) galena                      B) quartz  
C) potassium feldspar    D) muscovite mica

15. Which mineral is white or colorless, has a hardness of 2.5, and splits with cubic cleavage?

- A) calcite                      B) halite  
C) pyrite                        D) mica
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