Name: KEY

1. List at least three groups that minerals can be grouped in?
   Sulfides, oxides, hydroxides, halides, carbonates, nitrates, etc

2. Define:

   a) rocks- an aggregate of one or more minerals

   b) minerals – naturally occurring substance in the earth's crust

   c) ores – description given to rocks that contain minerals

3. List 4 physical properties used to identify minerals
   color, luster, magnetism, fracture, specific gravity, hardness, etc,

4. Why is color considered NOT to be a good characteristic to identify minerals?
   Some minerals can be found in several different colors

5. What is specific gravity?
   The ratio of the weight of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of water.

6 On Mohs hardness scale give an example of a mineral that has a hardness of 1 and one that has a hardness of 10.
   1: talc 10: diamond

7. List the 3 main groups of rocks and give an example of each.
   Igneous: Granite, Basalt, Rhyolite, Diorite, Gabbro, etc.
   Sedimentary: Limestone, shale, Sandstone, etc.
   Metamorphic: Slate, marble, Gneiss, Schist, etc.

8. Where are igneous rocks formed?
   Either deep underground or near the surface.

9. What is the difference between plutonic and volcanic rocks?
   Plutonic rocks are formed deep in the earth
   Volcanic rocks are formed near the surface

10. How are sedimentary rocks formed?
   Sedimentary rocks are formed by the consolidation of sediments and are generally layered.

11. How are metamorphic rocks formed?
   Metamorphic rocks are formed from pre-existing rocks that have changed through hear and/or pressure.