**Chapter
Review****Minerals****Part A. Vocabulary Review**

Directions: *Unscramble the terms in italics to complete the sentences below. Write the terms on the lines provided.*

- _____ 1. Minerals containing silicon, oxygen, and one or more other elements are called *scatesili*.
- _____ 2. A naturally occurring, inorganic, crystalline solid is a *raleinm*.
- _____ 3. A durable, lightweight metal derived from minerals such as ilmenite or rutile is *minatiut*.
- _____ 4. The property of a mineral that shows the color of its powder is called *skeart*.
- _____ 5. The property of a mineral that shows how it reflects light is called *strule*.
- _____ 6. The property of a mineral that causes it to break in a smooth, flat plane is *aceglave*.
- _____ 7. The property of a mineral that causes it to break with rough or jagged edges is *tracrufe*.
- _____ 8. The German scientist Friedrich Mohs developed a scale to measure the *shrandes* of minerals.
- _____ 9. Valuable, rare, and beautiful minerals, called *megs*, are often used in jewelry.
- _____ 10. Minerals that can be mined at a profit are called *rose*.
- _____ 11. Hot, melted rock beneath the surface of Earth is called *gamma*.
- _____ 12. A *calstry* is a solid with a repeating arrangement of atoms.
- _____ 13. A crystal system depends upon the way *moats* line up.
- _____ 14. A mineral may be composed of more than one *metelen*.
- _____ 15. Mineral deposits left behind that fill in the open spaces created by weaknesses in rock formations are called *eniv* mineral deposits.
- _____ 16. Most industrial diamonds and other gems are *nhetiysct*.

Chapter Review (continued)

Part B. Concept Review

Directions: Label each picture with the name of a mineral that is used in the object. Use the terms below.

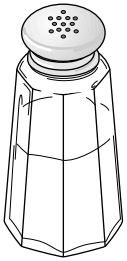
diamond

halite

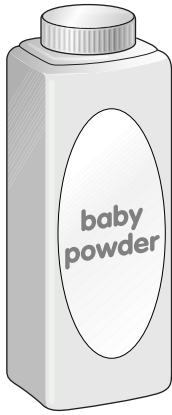
titanium

graphite

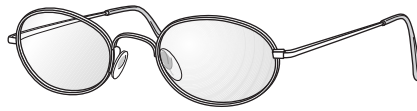
talc



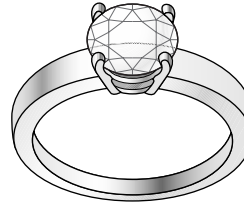
1.



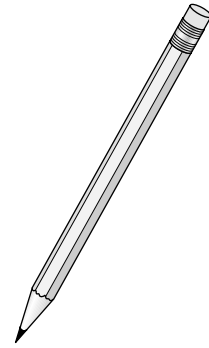
2.



3.



4.



5.

1. _____

4. _____

2. _____

5. _____

3. _____

Directions: Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

6. Explain the following statement: Every mineral is an element or a compound. Give an example of a mineral that is an element and a mineral that is a compound.

7. Explain two ways that minerals form.

8. List five properties that help identify minerals.
