

Chapter
Review

Rocks and Minerals

Part A. Vocabulary Review

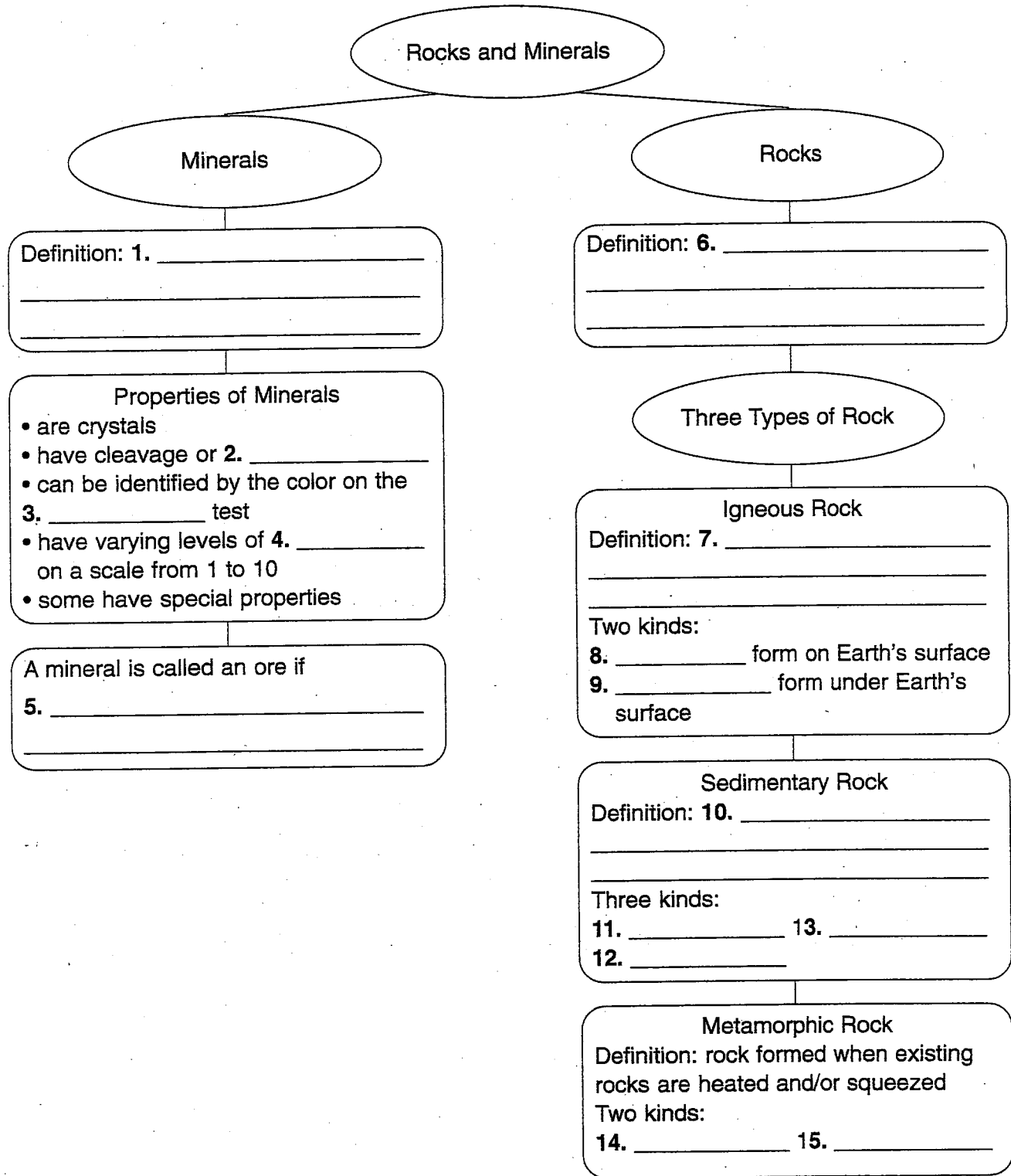
Directions: Complete the following sentences using the correct terms.

1. Minerals that can be cut and polished, giving them a beautiful appearance, are called _____.
2. A(n) _____ is usually formed of two or more minerals.
3. Solids that have a repeating pattern of atoms are called _____.
4. A naturally occurring, inorganic solid with a definite structure and composition is called a(n) _____.
5. A mineral is called a(n) _____ if it contains something that can be useful and sold.
6. The term _____ refers to rocks that are produced when melted rock from inside Earth cools and hardens on or under Earth's surface.
7. Rocks formed when older rocks are heated and/or squeezed are called _____.
8. Igneous rocks that form when lava cools under the crust inside Earth, rather than on the surface, are called _____ igneous rocks.
9. Rocks produced when pieces of other rocks, plant and animal matter, or dissolved minerals collect to form rock layers are called _____ rocks.
10. Igneous rocks that form when lava cools on Earth's surface are called _____ igneous rocks.
11. Detrital rocks are a kind of _____ rock made of grains from minerals or other rocks that have moved and been deposited in layers
12. _____ rocks form from evaporation of seawater or from other chemical processes.
13. Metamorphic rocks that have distinct bands of minerals that have been heated and squeezed into parallel layers are called _____ rocks.
14. _____ metamorphic rocks, such as quartzite, marble, and soapstone, do not have distinct layers or bands.
15. The _____ shows how rocks are recycled from one type to another.

Chapter Review (continued)

Part B. Concept Review

Directions: Complete the concept map by writing the correct terms and phrases from the chapter next to the numbers.



Assessment

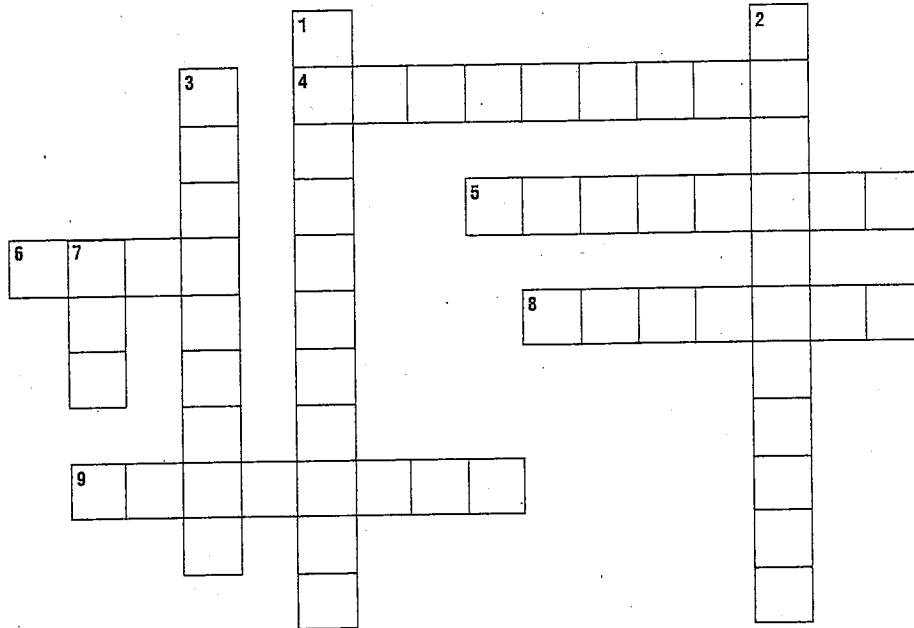
**Directed Reading for
Content Mastery****Overview
Rocks and Minerals**

Directions: For each of the following, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- _____ 1. _____ are ideal for jewelry because they can be cut and polished.
a. Rocks b. Gems c. Foliated rocks d. Minerals
- _____ 2. _____ rocks form from existing rocks that have been heated and squeezed.
a. Sedimentary b. Igneous c. Metamorphic d. Detrital
- _____ 3. _____ rock is an igneous rock that forms on Earth's surface.
a. Extrusive b. Intrusive c. Foliated d. Nonfoliated
- _____ 4. Rocks _____ change from one form to another.
a. sometimes b. rarely c. never d. constantly
- _____ 5. Minerals like quartz that break into pieces with jagged edges have _____.
a. cleavage b. hardness c. crystals d. fracture
- _____ 6. _____ must be mined, smelted, and refined before they can be processed into useful everyday materials.
a. Ores b. Gems c. Rocks d. Sediment
- _____ 7. _____ rocks can form from the evaporation of a solution.
a. Detrital b. Foliated c. Chemical d. Extrusive
- _____ 8. Intrusive rocks have _____ crystals because they cooled _____.
a. large; quickly
b. large; slowly
c. small; quickly
d. small; slowly
- _____ 9. So far, around _____ minerals have been identified.
a. 120 b. 400 c. 4,000 d. 100,000
- _____ 10. Clues to a mineral's identity are _____.
a. cleavage and fracture
b. color and hardness
c. streak and luster
d. all of the above



Directions: Use the clues below to complete the crossword puzzle.


Across

4. Igneous rocks that form when melted rock cools on Earth's surface
5. Solid materials that have a repeating pattern of atoms
6. Usually made of two or more minerals
8. Rocks created when melted rock from inside Earth cools
9. Metamorphic rocks that have parallel bands of minerals

Down

1. Rocks created when pieces of other rocks, plant and animal matter, or dissolved minerals collect to form layers
2. Rocks that are created when existing rocks are heated or squeezed
3. A diagram that shows how rocks change from one type to another
7. A mineral that contains something that is useful and sold for a profit

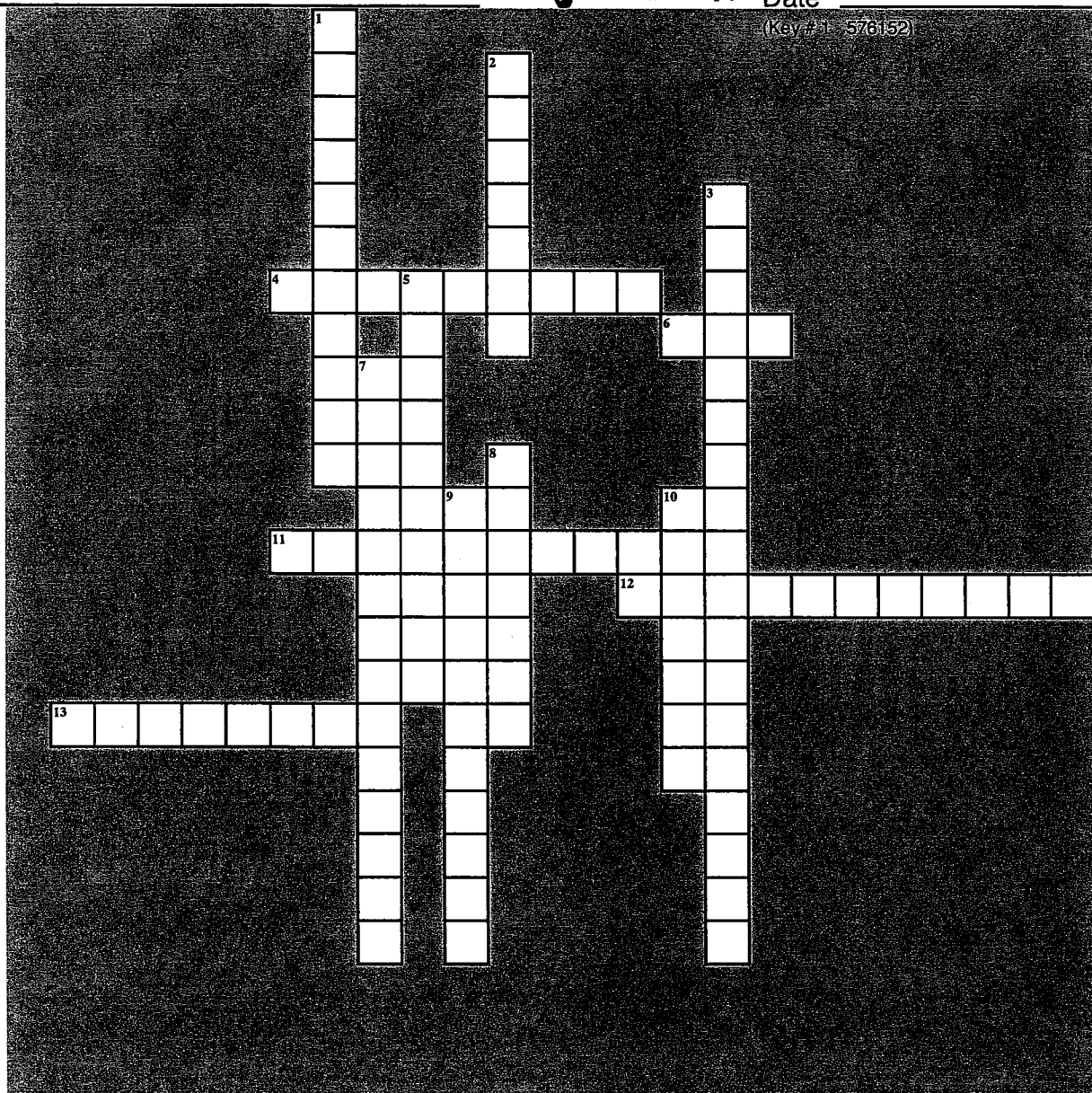
The Unit 1 Vocabulary
Chapter 2

Convert	To change to an equivalent form
Decimal	Numbers that have digits in the tenths place and beyond
Denominator	Bottom number in a fraction
Equivalent	Means to have the same value
Fraction	A number that represents part of a whole or part of a set
Least Common Denominator	The least common multiple of the denominator of two or more fractions
Mixed Number	The sum of a whole number and a fraction
Numerator	Top number in a fraction
Percent	A ratio that compares a number to 100
Percent Proportions	One ratio or fraction that compares part of a quantity to the whole quantity. The other ratio is the equivalent percent written as a fraction with a denominator of 100.
Proportions	An equation stating that two ratios or rates are equivalent
Rational Number	A number that can be written as a fraction
Whole Number	A number that has no "parts". Often referred to as counting numbers

Name _____

Date _____

(Key # 1-576152)



Across

- 4 Top number in a fraction
- 6 The least common multiple of the denominator or two or more fractions
- 11 A number that has no "parts" (2 words)
- 12 An equation stating that two ratios or rates are equivalent
- 13 A number that represents part of a whole

Down

- 1 The sum of a whole number and a fraction (2 words)
- 2 Numbers that have digits in the tenths place and beyond
- 3 One ratio or fraction that compares part of a quantity to the whole quantity (2 words)
- 5 Means to have the same value
- 7 A number that can be written as a fraction (2 words)
- 8 To change to an equivalent form
- 9 Bottom number in a fraction

Down

10 A ratio that compares a number to 100

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Bottom number in a fraction _____
2. A number that represents part of a whole or part of a set.

3. The least common multiple of the denominator or two or more fractions.

4. A ratio that compares a number to 100.

5. An equation stating that two ratios or rates are equivalent.

6. A number that can be written as a fraction.

7. To change to an equivalent form. _____
8. Means to have the same value. _____
9. The sum of a whole number and a fraction.

10. Top number in a fraction. _____
11. Numbers that have digits in the tenths place and beyond.

12. A number that has no "parts". Often referred to as counting numbers.

13. One ratio or fraction that compares part of a quantity to the whole quantity.
