

**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.

**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