

6th grade Chapter 3 review packet

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a. silicate mineral | d. compound |
| b. crystal | e. nonsilicate mineral |
| c. element | f. mineral |

- _____ 1. A solid whose atoms, ions, or molecules are arranged in a definite pattern
- _____ 2. A mineral that does not contain compounds of silicon and oxygen
- _____ 3. A mineral that contains a combination of silicon, oxygen, and other elements
- _____ 4. A substance that cannot be separated or broken down into simpler substances by chemical means
- _____ 5. A naturally formed, inorganic solid that has a definite crystalline structure
- _____ 6. A substance made up of atoms of two or more different elements joined by chemical bonds

Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| a. density | e. fracture |
| b. cleavage | f. luster |
| c. hardness | g. color |
| d. streak | h. special properties |

- _____ 7. The appearance of a mineral that can vary according to the impurities in that mineral as well as other factors
- _____ 8. The splitting of a mineral along smooth, flat surfaces
- _____ 9. The ratio of the mass of a substance to the volume of the substance
- _____ 10. A measure of the ability of a mineral to resist scratching
- _____ 11. Characteristics that are particular to only a few types of minerals
- _____ 12. The color of the powder of a mineral
- _____ 13. The way in which a mineral reflects light
- _____ 14. The breaking of a mineral along either curved or irregular surfaces

Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| a. metamorphic rocks | d. pluton |
| b. evaporating salt water | e. hot-water solutions |
| c. limestones | f. pegmatites |

- _____ 15. Tear-shaped bodies that form when magma moves upward
- _____ 16. Environment in which groundwater works its way downward and is heated by magma and then reacts with minerals
- _____ 17. Minerals formed when surface and groundwater carry dissolved materials into lakes and seas where they crystallize

- ___ 18. Environment in which bodies of salt water dry up
- ___ 19. Magma body that moves upward and cools before it reaches the surface, forming crystals
- ___ 20. Where minerals form when rocks are altered by changes in pressure, temperature, or chemical makeup

Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| a. metallic mineral | c. reclamation |
| b. surface mining | d. ore |

- ___ 21. The process of returning land to its original condition after mining
- ___ 22. The removal of minerals that are located at or near the surface of the earth
- ___ 23. A mineral deposit large enough and pure enough to be mined for profit
- ___ 24. A mineral that has a shiny surface, does not let light pass through, and is a good conductor of heat and electricity

Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. luster | e. density |
| b. cleavage | f. ore |
| c. hardness | g. fracture |
| d. mineral | |

- ___ 25. Naturally formed, inorganic solid with a definite crystalline structure
- ___ 26. Tendency of some minerals to break along smooth, flat surfaces
- ___ 27. Natural mineral deposit that is large enough and pure enough to be mined for profit
- ___ 28. The ratio of mass to volume of a substance
- ___ 29. The way a surface reflects light
- ___ 30. A material's resistance to being scratched
- ___ 31. Tendency of a mineral to break along a curved surface

Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a. chemical reaction | d. fluorescence |
| b. optical property | e. magnetism |
| c. radioactivity | |

- ___ 32. The special property that causes some minerals to glow under ultraviolet light
- ___ 33. The special property of some minerals that can be detected by a Geiger counter
- ___ 34. The special property that some minerals show when they come in contact with acids
- ___ 35. The special property of some minerals to attract iron
- ___ 36. The special property of calcite that causes a double image

Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a. nonmetallic minerals | d. pegmatites |
| b. metamorphic rocks | e. metallic minerals |
| c. surface mines | |

- ___ 37. open pits, quarries, and some coal mines
- ___ 38. used to make electronic equipment and aircraft parts
- ___ 39. large, tear-shaped bodies of magma where many gemstones can form
- ___ 40. formed by changes in pressure, temperature, or chemical makeup
- ___ 41. used to make concrete and glass products

Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. feldspar | c. garnet |
| b. gypsum | d. topaz |

- ___ 42. forms from slowly cooled magma that solidifies into a pluton
- ___ 43. forms in metamorphic rock
- ___ 44. forms in tear-shaped pegmatites in hot fluid
- ___ 45. forms when a body of salt water evaporates

Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| a. native elements | c. sulfates |
| b. carbonates | d. sulfides |

- ___ 46. used to make fireworks
- ___ 47. used to make toothpaste
- ___ 48. used to make batteries
- ___ 49. copper and gold, for example

Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. atom | c. element |
| b. crystal | d. compound |

- ___ 50. The smallest part of an element
- ___ 51. A substance made of two or more elements that have been joined by chemical means
- ___ 52. A solid whose atoms, ions, or molecules are arranged in a pattern
- ___ 53. A substance that cannot be broken down into simpler substances by chemical means.

Short Answer

54. How can mining cause water pollution?

Name: _____

ID: A

55. Name three minerals that form in metamorphic rock.
56. The same mineral can come in a variety of colors. What is one reason for this?
57. What are two ways in which the harmful effects of mining can be reduced?
58. What does a crystal's shape depend on?
59. What is a mineral?
60. What is ore?
61. What property do minerals that glow under ultraviolet light display?
62. Name two methods of mining minerals, and explain when each method might be used.
63. How can mining harm the environment?

Other

CONCEPT MAPPING

64. Use the following terms to complete the concept map below:

- lakes and seas
- chemical composition
- hot water solutions
- cooling
- evaporates

