Name: _____ Date: _____

What is a Mineral?

1. Minerals are organic solids.
   a. True
   b. False

2. Each mineral has its own specific properties that can be used to identify it.
   a. True
   b. False

3. A substance that exists naturally in the crust as a single, uncombined element is known as _____.
   a. an element
   b. a compound
   c. a native element
   d. a rock

4. Minerals are classified according to their
   a. color.
   b. origin.
   c. composition.
   d. specific gravity.

5. Minerals have different properties that help scientists identify them. Which is not a property used to identify minerals?
   a. color
   b. hardness
   c. size
   d. luster

6. Which of these is NOT a physical property of a mineral?
   a. cleavage
   b. organic
   c. fracture
   d. hardness

7. Which is true of all minerals?
   a. They are inorganic solids.
   b. They have a glassy luster.
   c. They fracture the same way.
   d. They are harder than a penny.

8. Crystals are solid materials with
   a. several different grain sizes.
   b. distinct layers or bands.
   c. atoms in an orderly, repeating pattern.
   d. glass-like, shiny surfaces.

9. Which statement about the relationship between rocks and minerals is true?
   a. Rocks are made of minerals.
   b. Minerals are made of rocks.
   c. Rocks and minerals are two terms for the same thing.
   d. Minerals and rocks are both classified by how they formed.

10. A gemstone is made in a laboratory. Which reason best explains why it is not considered a mineral?
   a. It is organic.
   b. It is not a crystal.
   c. It did not form by natural processes.
   d. It does not have a set chemical composition.