



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.*

Silicates

1. Minerals containing silicon, oxygen, and one or more other elements are called *scatesili*.

Mineral

2. A naturally occurring, inorganic, crystalline solid is a *raleinm*.

Titanium

3. A durable, lightweight metal derived from minerals such as ilmenite or rutile is *minatiut*.

Streak

4. The property of a mineral that shows the color of its powder is called *skeart*.

Luster

5. The property of a mineral that shows how it reflects light is called *strule*.

Cleavage

6. The property of a mineral that causes it to break in a smooth, flat plane is *aceglave*.

Fracture

7. The property of a mineral that causes it to break with rough or jagged edges is *tracrufe*.

HARDNESS

8. The German scientist Friedrich Mohs developed a scale to measure the *shrandes* of minerals.

Gems

9. Valuable, rare, and beautiful minerals, called *megs*, are often used in jewelry.

Ores

10. Minerals that can be mined at a profit are called *rose*.

Magma

11. Hot, melted rock beneath the surface of Earth is called *gamma*.

Crystal

12. A *calstry* is a solid with a repeating arrangement of atoms.

ATOMS

13. A crystal system depends upon the way *moats* line up.

Element

14. A mineral may be composed of more than one *metelen*.

Vein

15. Mineral deposits left behind that fill in the open spaces created by weaknesses in rock formations are called *eniv* mineral deposits.

Synthetic

16. Most industrial diamonds and other gems are *nhetiysct*.