

Earth Science Study Guide Chapter 2 - Minerals

1. What are the building blocks of minerals?
2. The central region of an atom is called the _____.
3. The smallest particle of an element that still retains all the element's properties is a(n) _____.
4. Atoms containing the same numbers of protons and different numbers of neutrons are _____.
5. The mass number of an atom is obtained by totaling the number of _____.
6. The main types of chemical bonds are _____.
7. What type of chemical bond forms between positive and negative ions?
8. What are some characteristics of minerals?
9. What is a naturally occurring, inorganic solid with an orderly crystalline structure and a definite chemical composition?
10. The process of mineral formation from magma is called _____.
11. Mineral formation caused by high pressures and high temperatures would most likely occur in which environments?
12. Minerals are classified by _____.
13. A mineral that contains carbon, oxygen, and the metallic element magnesium would be classified as a(n) _____.
14. The building block of the silicate minerals is called the _____.
15. All minerals in the sulfate and sulfide groups contain what element?
16. What properties are generally the least useful in identifying minerals?
17. The appearance or quality of light reflected from the surface of a mineral is called _____.
18. The resistance of a mineral to being scratched is called _____.
19. The color of the powdered form of a mineral is called _____.
20. Moh's scale is used to determine what property of minerals?
21. The tendency of minerals to break along smooth flat surfaces is called _____.

22. What is the uneven breakage of a mineral called?

23. What determines whether a mineral will show cleavage or break in irregular fractures?

24. What is density of a mineral?

25. What determines the properties of a mineral?