Chapter 02 Atoms, Elements, and Minerals

True / False Questions

1. A mineral is defined as a crystalline solid that is naturally occurring, has a specific chemical composition and forms through geologic processes.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

2. The innermost energy level in the standard model of an atom is full when it possesses eight electrons.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Topic: Earth Materials

3. The atomic mass number is equal to the number of neutrons in an atom.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

4. The atomic number of an element is equal to the number of protons in each atom.

TRUE

5. Rocks are defined as naturally-formed aggregates of minerals or mineral-like substances. **TRUE**

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

6. The number of neutrons in an atom controls the chemical behavior of an element.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

7. Silica is a term for oxygen combined with silicon.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

8. It is clear that exposure to white asbestos causes cancer among non-smoking asbestos workers.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Topic: Earth Materials

9. Both graphite and diamond are made of carbon.

TRUE

10. All of the most common rock-forming minerals in Earth's crust are silicate minerals.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

11. Clay minerals are very common in the Earth's upper mantle.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

12. Calcite (calcium carbonate) is the most common non-silicate mineral in the Earth's crust.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

13. Non-silicate minerals are more abundant in the deeper parts of Earth's crust than in the crust as a whole.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

14. The quality and intensity of light that is reflected from the surface of a mineral is termed luster.

TRUE

15. A mineral specimen with a Mohs hardness of 5 can scratch a mineral specimen with a hardness of 3.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Topic: Earth Materials

16. Minerals that have the same chemical composition but have different crystalline structures exhibit polymorphism

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Topic: Earth Materials

17. Color is the least reliable physical property in mineral identification.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Topic: Earth Materials

18. Diamond has no cleavage.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

19. Specific gravity is the ratio of a mass of a substance to the mass of an equal volume of air.

FALSE

20. The crystal form of a mineral is a set of faces that have a definite geometric relationship to one another.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

Multiple Choice Questions

21. In order for a particular type of material to be classified as a mineral, it must
A. be a solid
B. occur naturally
C. have a crystalline structure
D. have a definite chemical composition
E. All of the answers are correct.
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- 22. The atomic number of an element equals the number of _____ in each atom.
- A. electrons
- B. neutrons
- C. protons
- D. Answers neutrons and protons are both correct; answer a is not correct.
- E. Answers electrons, neutrons and protons are all correct.

23. The atomic mass number of an atom is the total number of in the atom. A. electrons B. neutrons C. protons D. protons and neutrons E. protons, neutrons, and electrons
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
24 of an element are atoms containing different numbers of neutrons but the same number of protons. A. Ions B. Classes C. Particles D. Isotopes E. Varieties
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
25. The atomic mass number of common oxygen is 16 because it has protons and neutrons. A. 7; 9 B. 8; 8 C. 9; 7 D. 5; 11 E. 10; 6
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Tonic: Farth Materials

26. Carbon-14 has eight A. protons B. nuclei C. neutrons D. isotopes E. atoms
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
27. The isotope composition of in foraminifera shells from sediment cores are used to determine climate change in Earth history. A. oxygen B. carbon C. uranium D. lead E. helium
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Climate, Weather, and Their Influences on Geology Topic: Earth Materials
28. The two most abundant elements in Earth's crust are A. iron and magnesium B. carbon and hydrogen C. carbon and oxygen D. hydrogen and oxygen E. oxygen and silicon
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

29. When seawater evaporates, its sodium and chlorine are electronically attracted to one
another and crystallize into
A. quartz
B. halite
C. clay D. calcite
E. hematite
E. Hemante
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
30. The mineral reacts with weak hydrochloric acid to produce carbon dioxide gas, i.e., it effervesces (fizzes) in dilute acid.
A. calcite
B. feldspar
C. quartz D. biotite
E. amphibole
E. ampinoole
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
31. The group and the group are sheet silicates characterized by one direction of cleavage. A. amphibole; pyroxene
B. feldspar; quartz
C. olivine; plagioclase
<u>D.</u> mica; clay
E. carbonate; sulfide
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

32. Two examples of framework silicates are and A. calcite; dolomite B. olivine; pyroxene C. quartz; feldspar D. biotite; muscovite E. amphibole; olivine
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Topic: Earth Materials
33 is the ability of a mineral to break, when struck or split, along preferred planar directions. A. Cleavage B. Crystal form C. Facets D. Planes E. Form
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
34. A silica tetrahedron is composed of four atoms of the element and one atom of A. silicon; aluminum B. silicon; oxygen C. silicon; iron D. oxygen; silicon E. aluminum; silicon
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

35. The common mineral is an example of an isolated silica tetrahedron structure. A. amphibole B. feldspar C. olivine D. pyroxene E. mica (biotite, muscovite, etc.)
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Topic: Earth Materials
36. Five of the six minerals collectively known as asbestos contain single chains of silica tetrahedral and belong to the A. amphiboles B. feldspars C. olivines D. pyroxenes E. micas
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Topic: Earth Materials
37. The group of minerals is characterized by two parallel chains of silica tetrahedra in their structure. A. amphibole B. feldspar C. olivine D. pyroxene E. mica (biotite, muscovite, etc.)
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

38. The group of minerals are sheet silicates. A. amphibole B. feldspar C. olivine D. pyroxene E. mica
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
39. Non-silicate minerals include the halides like A. calcite B. halite C. magnetite D. pyrite E. gypsum
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
40. The mineral is an example of a native element. A. quartz B. feldspar C. calcite D. graphite E. halite
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

41. A pulverized mineral (usually on a piece of white unglazed porcelain) gives a color called its, that is usually more reliable than the color of the specimen itself. A. dust B. chroma C. streak D. smear E. powder
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Topic: Earth Materials
42. The softest mineral on Mohs' hardness scale is A. gypsum B. talc C. diamond D. quartz E. mica
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
 43. What is the special property of the mineral halite? A. It has 5 directions of cleavage. B. It has a hardness of -3. C. It can transmit electricity. D. It tastes like salt. E. It has an extremely high melting temperature.
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Topic: Earth Materials

 44 has the property of generating electricity when squeezed in a certain crystallographic direction. A. Copper B. Mica C. Amphibole D. Gold E. Quartz
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
45. The hardest mineral has a hardness of on Mohs' relative hardness scale. A. 1 B. 10 C. 100 D. 1000 E. 10000
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
46. Calcite has direction of cleavage. A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 E. 6
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

47. In some minerals the bonds are equally strong in all directions, therefore they have no cleavage but instead along irregular surfaces that are commonly curved. A. luminesce B. chip C. flatten D. bend E. fracture
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Topic: Earth Materials
48. The third most abundant element in the Earth's crust is; it is more common than iron. A. magnesium B. aluminum C. calcium D. fluorine E. tin
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
49. The mineral is strongly magnetic. A. calcite B. pyrite C. magnetite D. magnesite E. quartz
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

50	and sapphire are both varieties of the common mineral corundum.
A. Emerald	
B. Turquoise	
C. Ruby	
D. Beryl	
E. Peridot	
Bloom's Level: 1. F	
51 i A. Quartz B. Olivine C. Pyroxene D. Montmor E. Mica	s an expansive (swells when wet) clay mineral.
Bloom's Level: 1. F Topic: Earth Mate	
52 is to A. Oxygen B. Iron C. Magnesiu D. Hydrogen E. Fluorine	

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53. Some minerals have the same chemical composition but different crystal structures, a phenomenon termed A. alteration B. recrystallization C. metamorphism D. isotopes E. polymorphism
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Topic: Earth Materials
54, a Danish naturalist, was the first to note that the angle between two adjacent faces of a crystal of quartz is always exactly the same. A. Einstein B. Steno C. Plummer D. McGeary E. Carlson
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
55. Specific gravity is the ratio of the mass of a mineral to the mass of an equal volume of
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Topic: Earth Materials

56. Plagioclase feldspar commonly exhibits, straight, parallel lines on the flat surfaces of one of the two cleavage directions. A. parallelograms B. grooves C. lamitations D. striations E. laminations
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
57 elements make up 98% of the Earth's crust. A. Fourteen B. Ninety-two C. Two D. Twenty E. Eight
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials
58 are the smallest electrically neutral assemblies of matter and energy that we know of in the universe. A. Isotopes B. Atoms C. Ions D. Electrons E. Protons
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials

Chapter 02 - Atoms, Elements, and Minerals
59. The most common minerals in the Earth's crust are the
<u>A.</u> silicates
B. carbonates
C. halides D. sulfides
E. sulfates
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Topic: Earth Materials
60. On Mohs' scale of hardness your fingernail has a value of
A. 12
B. 5 C. 2½
D. 6½
E. 9
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand Topic: Earth Materials