

## Tuftedtitmouse12's Rocks & Minerals Practice Test (Answer Key)

Station #1

- A. Phyllite
- B. Shale
- C. Sedimentary

Station #2

- A. Quartz Crystal
- B. Hexagonal or Trigonal are both acceptable answers
- C. Felsic

Station #3

- A. Scoria
- B. The lava had air trapped in it.
- C. No

Station #4

- A. Breccia
- B. Conglomerate
- C. Breccia has sharp-edged particles, conglomerate has rounded particles.

Station #5

- A. Graphite
- B. Diamond
- C. Their crystal structure: cubic for diamond, trigonal/hexagonal for graphite.
- D. Cleavage is a break along weakest parts of a mineral, fracture is not.

Station #6

- A. Bituminous Coal
- B. Answers will vary, but some examples are: “used for generating electric power” and “produces coke to make steel.”
- C. False
- D. True. The sulfur content, when the coal is burned, is released into the atmosphere, creating acid rain.
- E. Coke

Station #7

- A. Staurolite
- B. Orthorhombic
- C. Silicates
- D. The Greek word “stauros,” meaning cross, is a nod to the twinning habit of staurolite.

Station #8

- A. Aragonite
- B. Calcite
- C. D, polymorphs
- D. True
- E. Answers will vary, but some examples are: cement, lime, fertilizers, and marble.

Station #9

- A. Specimen A is Gabbro. Specimen B is Basalt.
- B.  $1 \times 10^8 \text{ \AA}$  (ångströms)
- C. A, mafic

Station #10

- A. Sphalerite
- B. ZnS
- C. Answers will vary, but some examples are: zinc ore, but can also provide cadmium, gallium, and indium as by-products.
- D. Greek “sphaleros” meaning treacherous, was because the darker variations of sphalerite were mistaken for Galena, but while Galena was a lead ore, Sphalerite did not yield any lead.

Station #11

- A. Copper (2)
- B. Epidote (4)
- C. Halite (1)
- D. Fluorite (3)
- E. Beryl (5)

Station #12

- A. Gneiss (3)
- B. Slate (1)
- C. Schist (2)

Station #13

- A. Pyrite
- B. Fluorite
- C. Granite
- D. 1773
- E. Answers will vary, for obvious reasons.