Test bank for Physical Geology 14th edition by Charles (Carlos) Plummer, Diane Carlson and Lisa Hammersley

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> 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

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

FALSE

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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. $\underline{\mathbf{TRUE}}$

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

FALSE

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

TRUE

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

FALSE

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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

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

FALSE

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

TRUE

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

FALSE

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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

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

TRUE

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

TRUE

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18. Diamond has no cleavage.

FALSE

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

FALSE

| 20. The crysta | al form | of a n | nineral | is a set | t of faces | that | have | a definite | geometric | relations | ship to |
|----------------|---------|--------|---------|----------|------------|------|------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| one another. | | | | | | | | | | | |

TRUE

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Multiple Choice Questions

| 21. In order for a particular type of material to be classified as a mineral, it must |
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| 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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| Bloom's Level: 2. Understand |
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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. |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 Topic: Earth Materials |

| 26. Carbon-14 has eight A. protons B. nuclei C. neutrons D. isotopes E. atoms |
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| 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 |
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| • |
| A. quartz P. bolita |
| B. halite |
| C. clay |
| D. calcite |
| E. hematite |
| |
| 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 |
| 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 D. mica; clay E. carbonate; sulfide |
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| 32. Two examples of framework silicates are and A. calcite; dolomite B. olivine; pyroxene C. quartz; feldspar |
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| D. biotite; muscovite E. amphibole; olivine |
| E. ampinooie, onvine |
| 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 |
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| 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 <u>D.</u> oxygen; silicon |
| E. aluminum; silicon |
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| 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.) |
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| 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.) |
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| 38. The group of minerals are sheet silicates. A. amphibole B. feldspar C. olivine D. pyroxene E. mica |
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| 39. Non-silicate minerals include the halides like A. calcite B. halite C. magnetite D. pyrite E. gypsum |
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| 40. The mineral is an example of a native element. A. quartz B. feldspar C. calcite D. graphite E. halite |
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| 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. |
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| A. dust |
| B. chroma |
| <u>C.</u> streak |
| D. smear |
| E. powder |
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| 42. The softest mineral on Mohs' hardness scale is |
| A. gypsum |
| B. talc |
| C. diamond |
| D. quartz |
| E. mica |
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| 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. |
| <u>D.</u> It tastes like salt. |
| E. It has an extremely high melting temperature. |
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| 44 has the property of generating electricity when squeezed in a certain crystallographic direction. A. Copper B. Mica C. Amphibole D. Gold E. Quartz |
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| 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 |
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| 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 |
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| 49. The mineral is strongly magnetic. A. calcite B. pyrite C. magnetite D. magnesite E. quartz |
| Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials |

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| 50 and sapphire are both varieties of the common mineral corundum. |
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| A. Emerald |
| B. Turquoise |
| C. Ruby |
| D. Beryl |
| E. Peridot |
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| Bloom's Level: 1. Remember Topic: Earth Materials |
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| 51 is an expansive (swells when wet) clay mineral. A. Quartz |
| B. Olivine |
| C. Pyroxene |
| <u>D.</u> Montmorillonite |
| E. Mica |
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| Bloom's Level: 1. Remember |
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| 52 is the most common element in the Earth's crust. |
| <u>A.</u> Oxygen |
| B. Iron |
| C. Magnesium |
| D. Hydrogen |
| E. Fluorine |
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| Bloom's Level: 1. Remember |

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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 |
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| 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 |
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| 56. Plagioclase feldspar commonly exhibits, straight, parallel lines on the flat surfaces of one of the two cleavage directions.A. parallelogramsB. grooves |
|---|
| C. lamitations D. striations E. laminations |
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| 57 elements make up 98% of the Earth's crust. A. Fourteen B. Ninety-two C. Two D. Twenty E. Eight |
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| 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 |

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