BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGY 12 (MGEOL12) · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

Minerals, Rocks and Resources — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **A mineral is a naturally occurring solid that has**



A any composition and a random atomic arrangement

B a definite chemical composition and an ordered atomic structure

C a liquid form at room temperature

D been made only by living things

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The property of a mineral that describes how it breaks along flat surfaces is called**

- A hardness
- B cleavage
- C lustre
- D streak

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3 **The colour of the powder left when a mineral is scratched across an unglazed plate is called its**

- A density
- B lustre
- C streak
- D fracture

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **On the Mohs scale, a mineral that can scratch glass but is scratched by quartz has a hardness closest to**

A 7

B 9

C 5

D 6

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The hardest mineral on the Mohs scale is**



A diamond

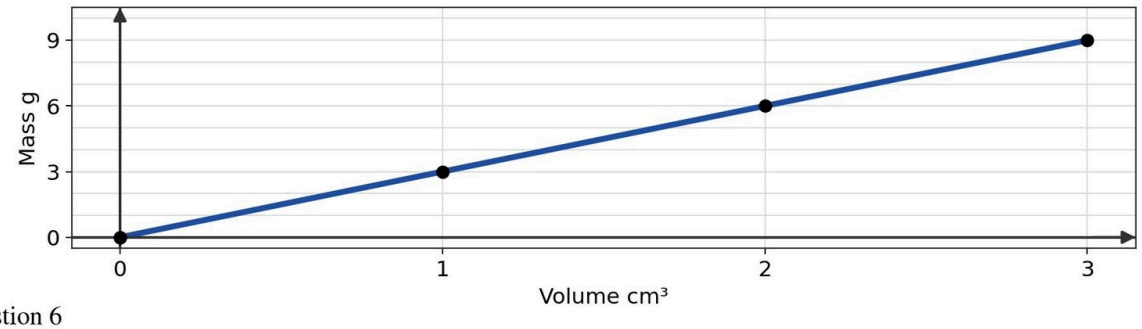
B quartz

C topaz

D corundum

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The graph shows mass against volume for a rock sample. The mass of the sample at a volume of 2 cm³, in grams, is**



Question 6

The graph shows mass against volume for a rock sample. The mass of the sample at a volume of 2 cm^3, in grams, is

A) 3

B) 6

C) 9

D) 12

A 3

B 6

C 9

D 12

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **A rock sample has mass 60 g and volume 20 cm³. Its density, in grams per cm³, is _____**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Quartz is hard and resists weathering mainly because its crystal structure is made of strong bonds between**

A sodium and chlorine

B calcium and carbon

C silicon and oxygen

D iron and carbon

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **Igneous rock forms when**

A loose sediment is buried and cemented

B an existing rock is heated and squeezed

C seawater evaporates in a shallow basin

D molten rock cools and solidifies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **An igneous rock that cools slowly deep underground will most likely have**



A large crystals visible without a microscope

B no crystals at all

C layers of sand and mud

D flattened mineral grains

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Basalt is a common example of a rock that forms from lava cooling quickly at the surface and has**

A folded mineral bands

B fine grained texture

C large visible crystals

D flat layers of sediment

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Granite is best described as an igneous rock that is**

A layered and soft

B made only of calcite

C coarse grained and light coloured

D fine grained and dark coloured

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Sedimentary rock forms mainly when sediment is**

A melted and cooled quickly

B heated until it recrystallizes

C squeezed until it folds

D compacted and cemented together

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **A sedimentary rock made mainly of sand sized grains is**

A sandstone

B shale

C granite

D marble

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The presence of fossils is most useful for identifying which kind of rock**



A metamorphic

B sedimentary

C igneous intrusive

D igneous extrusive

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Metamorphic rock forms when an existing rock is changed by**

A deposition in a river delta

B evaporation of seawater

C heat and pressure without melting

D cooling lava at the surface

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Marble is a metamorphic rock that forms from**

A sandstone

B basalt

C granite

D limestone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The metamorphic rock slate forms from shale mainly under increasing**

A heat and pressure

B rainfall

C evaporation

D volcanic ashfall

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The rock cycle shows that any rock type can change into another rock type through**

A erosion only

B melting, cooling, weathering, erosion and metamorphism

C melting only

D weathering only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **An ore is best defined as a rock or mineral deposit that can be**

A burned for heat

B found only in rivers

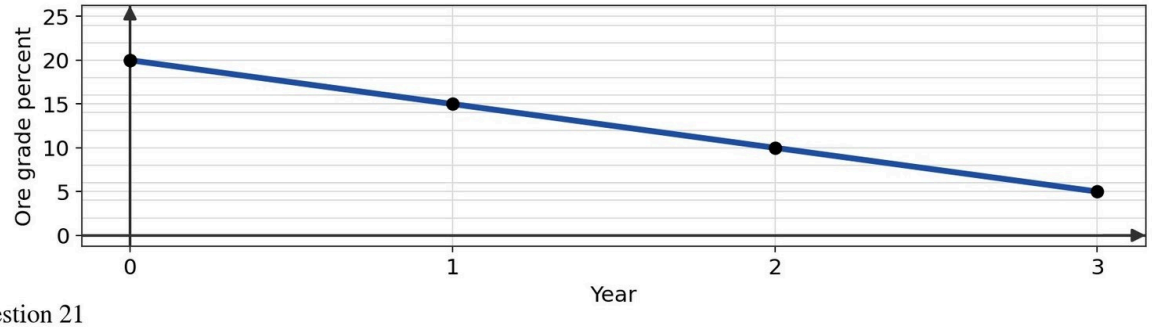
C mined at a profit for a useful metal

D used as a gemstone only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21

The graph shows ore grade over four years at a mine. The ore grade in year 2, in percent, is



Question 21

The graph shows ore grade over four years at a mine. The ore grade in year 2, in percent, is

A) 15

B) 20

C) 5

D) 10

A 15

B 20

C 5

D 10

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

22 **Coal, oil and natural gas are grouped together as**



A fossil fuels

B ores

C gemstones

D igneous rocks

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Coal forms mainly from plant material that was**

A dissolved in seawater

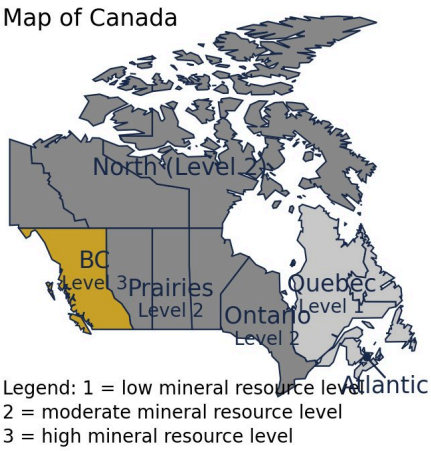
B buried, compacted and heated over a long time

C melted in a volcano

D frozen in a glacier

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **The schematic map of Canada shows mineral resource levels by region in the data shown. The region at level 3 , the highest level, is**



A Prairies

B Ontario

C British Columbia

D Atlantic

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **A resource from the geosphere used for building and construction is**



A coal

B oil

C natural gas

D gravel and sand

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. 3
8. C
9. D
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. A
15. B
16. C
17. D
18. A
19. B
20. C
21. D
22. A
23. B
24. C
25. D

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