NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 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

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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

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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

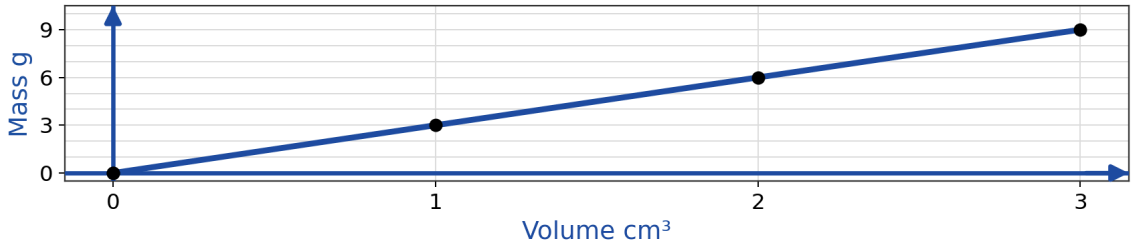
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5 **The hardest mineral on the Mohs scale is**

- A diamond
- B quartz
- C topaz
- D corundum

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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**



- **A** 3
- **B** 6
- **C** 9
- **D** 12

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

ANSWER _____

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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

A sandstone

B shale

C granite

D marble

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

A metamorphic

B sedimentary

C igneous intrusive

D igneous extrusive

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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

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

A sandstone

B basalt

C granite

D limestone

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

A heat and pressure

B rainfall

C evaporation

D volcanic ashfall

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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

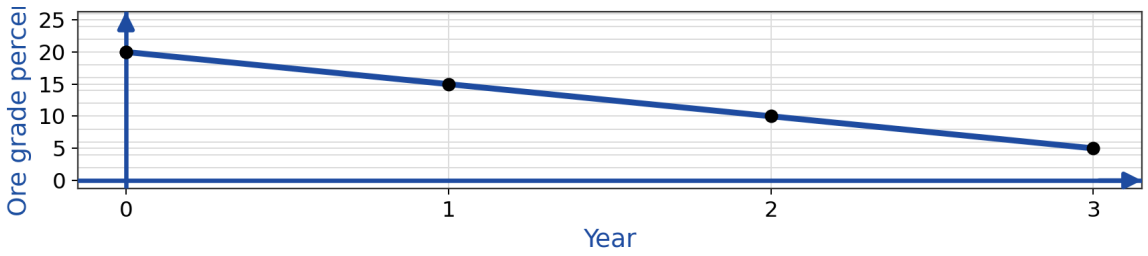
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20 **An ore is best defined as a rock or mineral deposit that can be**

- **A** burned for heat
- **B** found only in rivers
- **C** mined at a profit for a useful metal
- **D** used as a gemstone only

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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

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

A fossil fuels

B ores

C gemstones

D igneous rocks

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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

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24 **The schematic map of Canada highlights British Columbia. British Columbia is important for mining in part because it has**

- **A** only oil sands deposits
- **B** only diamond mines
- **C** copper, gold and coal deposits in its mountains
- **D** no mineral deposits at all

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

- **A** coal
- **B** oil
- **C** natural gas
- **D** gravel and sand

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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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