CLOZE EVALUATION QUESTIONS

ROCKS AND MINERALS: THE HARD FACTS

NAME

DIRECTIONS: Select the answer from the four choices given by circling the correct letter.

1. Rocks and minerals are found all over the earth. We find and mine rocks and minerals from the earth's thin, outer layer called the _. We also live on this layer of the earth.

1. (A) ocean
(B) land
(C) crust
(D) top

C

2. The inner layers of the earth are where our rocks and minerals form. The first step in this process is when atoms bind together into an orderly three dimensional structure called a _.

2. (A) rock
(B) crystal
(C) form
(D) mold

B

3. The earth's great heat and pressure cause these crystals to combine into a solid. When crystal solids occur naturally, they are known as _, and are found throughout the earth's crust.

3. (A) atoms
(B) elements
(C) layers
(D) minerals

D

4. These mineral building blocks may be combined further by forces within the earth. When these minerals combine into a solid form, we call this a _. We can learn about the earth's history from studying them.

4. (A) rock
(B) mineral
(C) element
(D) structure

A

5. Scientists can identify minerals by their individual properties. One property of a mineral is its _ or color, which is left behind when the mineral is rubbed on a ceramic tile.

5. (A) paint
(B) streak
(C) shape
(D) crystal

B

6. Another property of minerals is their ability to reflect light. The way a mineral reflects light is called _. This reflection may be dull, metal looking, or even glassy like.

6. (A) color
(B) absorption
(C) shine
(D) luster

D

7. A third important characteristic of minerals is how they break apart. When minerals split along their crystal shape, this is known as _.

7. (A) slicing
(B) breakage
(C) cleavage
(D) separation

C

8. Rocks are formed by the earth's heat and pressure over millions of years. The first of three types of rocks are called "fire formed" or _ rocks found deep within the earth. Examples of this type of rock are: granite, gabbro, and rhyolite.

8. (A) igneous
(B) metamorphic
(C) sedimentary
(D)lava

A

9. A second category is called _ rocks which were formed by sediments pressed together in layers. Some of these rocks include: coal, limestone, and sandstone.

9. (A) fossils
(B) sedimentary
(C) igneous
(D) metamorphic

B

10. The third group of rocks takes the greatest amount of heat and pressure to form and they are called _ rocks. Marble and slate are examples of these kinds of rocks.

10. (A) metamorphic
(B) sedimentary
(C) igneous
(D) magma

A

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