

We will be taking a 1st semester final that will summarize the most important things we have learned from September through January. This review sheet will be your guide to help you review for the exam.

Part 2

Minerals, Rocks, Energy, Earth's History



1. All Minerals must have what 4 characteristics?

Minerals can be very valuable to us. All minerals have characteristics that make them useful for some things and not useful for others. In order to figure out what a mineral might be used for we must first identify it. **We can identify minerals by looking at the mineral's characteristics.**

The characteristic you will be tested on are:

Streak

Density

Hardness

Luster

2. What is a mineral's streak?

3. How does a mineral's streak help identify it?

4. Why is using the streak more reliable than using its color?

5. What is density?

6. How can a mineral be identified using density?
7. How do we measure the density of a mineral?
8. What is hardness?
9. How does hardness allow us to identify a mineral?
10. What is the Moh's hardness scale?
11. What is luster?
12. How can luster be used to identify a mineral?

Minerals can be combined together to form rocks. An individual rock may be made up of only one kind of mineral or several.

Rocks can be classified into one of 3 groups based on how and where they form. Those three groups are **Igneous**, **Sedimentary**, and **Metamorphic**.

14. How does Igneous rock form?
15. Where might igneous rock form or where could we find it?
16. What would the environmental conditions be like where igneous rock is created?
17. What geologic process help to create Igneous rock?
18. How does sedimentary rock form?
19. Where might sedimentary rock form?
20. What would the environmental conditions be like where sedimentary rock is created?

21. What geologic processes help to create sedimentary rock?

22. How does metamorphic rock form?

23. Where does metamorphic rock form?

24. What would the environmental conditions be like where metamorphic rock is created?

25. What geologic processes help to create sedimentary rock?

Rocks can be identified and classified by their characteristics as well.

The characteristics you will have to know for the test are:

Grain Size/Texture

Composition

26. What is texture?

27. What type of texture might a rock have?

28. What is composition?

29. What are rocks composed of?

Energy is very important for our planet. Without it there would be no life on Earth. Thermal energy is also what powers the geological processes we have been studying this year.

30. What is energy?

31. What is the principal external source of energy for our planet?

Humans are constantly interacting with and influencing the planet in order to improve their existence.

32. What are renewable resources?

33. What are nonrenewable resources?

34. Give me an example of a nonrenewable resource.

35. What are renewable resources?

36. Give me an example of a renewable resource.

37. How do fossil fuels form?

38. If fossil fuels are still forming why are they considered nonrenewable?

Anytime humans interact with the environment they cause changes in that environment. Land and water use practices affect natural processes.

- Example: When humans dam a river they will permanently alter the natural river ecosystem and both its living (fish, plants) and nonliving (erosion) components.

39. What environmental consequences are there as a result of humans extracting fossil fuels and other natural resources?

By looking at layers of sedimentary rock we can tell the relative age of the rocks in each layer.

40. What is relative dating?

41. The principle of superposition states that rocks on the top are _____ than the rocks on the bottom.

42. What is cross cutting?

43. Is a cross cutting feature younger or older than the layers it cuts across?

44. What are index fossils and how are they useful in determining the age of rock layers?

45. How are sedimentary rock layers originally deposited?