Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Schmidt Science 7

Glencoe Earth Science Chapter 4

cleavage crystal fracture hardness luster mineral

specific gravity streak gem ore silicate tetrahedron

1. Ore – mineral that contains a valuable substance that can be mined at a profit.
2. Luster – the way that a mineral reflects light from its surface; two types – metallic and nonmetallic.
3. Specific gravity – ratio of the mass of a substance to the mass of an equal volume of H₂O at 4°C.
4. Fracture – when a mineral breaks into pieces with arc-like, rough, or jagged edges.
5. Crystal – solid in which atoms are arranged in repeating patterns.
6. Streak – color a mineral leaves when it is rubber across an unglazed porcelain plate or when it is broken up and powdered.
7. Cleavage – the manner in which a mineral breaks along planes where atomic bonding is weak.
8. Gem – rare, precious, highly prized mineral that can be cut, polished, and used for jewelry.
9. Silicate – mineral that contains silicon (Si), oxygen (O), and usually one or more other elements.
10. Tetrahedron – a geometric solid having four sides that are equilateral triangles.
11. Hardness – measure of how easily a mineral can be scratched, which is determined by the arrangement of a mineral’s atoms.
12. Mineral – naturally occurring, inorganic solid with a specific chemical composition and a definite crystalline shape.