

SCIENCE ELEMENTARY (Fellow teachers, kindly check the items before printing)**REVIEW EXERCISE**

Name: _____ Elem _____ Date: _____

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. In photosynthesis, raw sap is transformed into _____.
2. _____ is the most abundant element on the Earth's crust.
3. _____ is the definite chemical composition in pyrite.
4. Transpiration is the process when the _____ travels up the conductor vessels.
5. The _____ composition is always the same.
6. Minerals are extracted in _____ when they are deep in the Earth's crust.
7. Plants _____ through the leaves. It takes in oxygen from the air and releases CO₂.
8. Silver, Iron, Aluminium and Gold are examples of an _____.
9. Minerals are _____ because they are not from the living things.
10. _____ are the hardest minerals. It has the hardness scale number 10.
11. _____ are autotrophic because they can produce their own food.
12. _____ have specific physical properties.
13. _____ is the process of obtaining water and mineral from the soil.
14. In transpiration, excess water is expelled through the stomata as _____.
15. _____ composition of minerals determines the physical properties.

II. Match column A with column B. Match the best pair.

ANSWER	A	B
	1. metallic	A. piece of unglazed porcelain
	2. sulphur	B. purple color
	3. streak plate	C. source of iron ore
	4. galena	D. source of lead ore; graphite
	5. oligiste	E. absorbs water and minerals
	6. feldspar	F. glassy, black
	7. biotite	G. glassy, white, yellow or grey
	8. olivine	H. glassy, several colors
	9. muscovite	I. glassy, white or pink
	10. quartz	J. takes in and expel gases in the atmosphere
	11. plaster	K. made from quartz
	12. fluorite	L. not part of the mineral that causes differences in color
	13. salt	M. keeps the plant upright
	14. pencil	N. halite
	15. glass	O. graphite
	16. cement	P. elimination of excess water.
	17. white mica	Q. muscovite
	18. black mica	R. made from calcite
	19. mercury/water	S. inorganic, solid, naturally occurring
	20. mineral	T. combination of oxygen and silicon
	21. silicates	U. mineraloid
	22. impurities	V. composition of toothpaste
	23. stem	W. biotite
	24. roots	X. always yellow
	25. leaves	Y. olive green
	26. amethyst	Z. luster
	27. rose quartz	AA. a mineral with pink color
	28. transpiration	AB. made from talc

III. Identify the following statements.

leaves	cleavage	native	sulphides	olivine	luster
mica	carbonates	halides	feldspar	oxides	node

1. It is where the leaves and the branch are joined
2. It is used to make jewelry and as an abrasive.
3. It is used in electronic insulators and paints.
4. It is used in glass and ceramic industries.
5. Minerals made up of a metal and chloride or fluoride
6. Minerals made up of carbon, oxygen and a metal.
7. These are minerals made up of sulphur and a metal.
8. These are made up of oxygen and one other element.
9. These are minerals made up of a single element
10. It refers to the way minerals reflect light.
11. It is how a mineral breaks up.
12. Photosynthesis takes place.

IV. Write TRUE if the statement is correct and write FALSE if it is otherwise.

1. An animal bone is an example of a mineral.
2. Minerals have always had the same chemical composition.
3. The most abundant element on Earth is Silicon.
4. Some of the minerals are dispersed in rocks.
5. Surface mines are deep in the Earth's crust.
6. The chemical composition of a mineral determines its physical properties.
7. Surface mines destroy vegetation.
8. Mineral extraction can have a negative impact on the environment.
9. In transpiration, elaborated sap goes into the leaves.
10. Stems fix the plant to the ground and absorb minerals and salts.
11. Some minerals are always the same color.
12. Minerals are always geometric.
13. The streak of a mineral is the colour of the crystals left on a plate.
14. Hardness measures how a mineral reacts to being scratched.
15. The Mohs Scale is used to compare the luster of any mineral.

V. Answer the questions briefly.

1. List the consequences of mining minerals? Give at least three (3).

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

2. How important is it to learn about minerals?

3. What are minerals composed of?

VI. Create a flow chart or diagram that illustrates the processes involved in plant nutrition.