

7. About 45 percent of the world's total gold production comes from what country:  
 A. Egypt                      B. United States  
 C. South Africa              D. Canada
8. The ancient civilizations appear to have obtained their supplies of gold from various deposits in:  
 A. Africa                      B. The Middle East  
 C. Mesopotamia              D. Mycenae
9. If a gold nugget is considered "885-fine", this refers to the degree of purity of native gold or:  
 A. Amalgam                      B. Ductility  
 C. Fineness                      D. Nobility
10. The gold in the Aztec and Inca treasuries of Mexico and Peru is believed to have come from:  
 A. California                      B. Costa Rica  
 C. Africa                      D. Columbia
11. Which of the following is not considered associated with placer gold deposits:  
 A. Flakes                      B. Nuggets  
 C. Grains                      D. Lode deposits
12. Which of the following is used to recover gold from low-grade ore:  
 A, Aqua regia  
 B, Hydrochloric acid  
 C, Sodium or potassium cyanide  
 D, Nitric acid
13. The physical principle of collecting gold from placer deposits is based on:  
 A. Temperature              B. Running water  
 C. Size of particle              D, Specific gravity

### ANSWERS

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 8. B  |
| 2. D | 9. C  |
| 3. B | 10. D |
| 4. B | 11. D |
| 5. A | 12. C |
| 6. B | 13. D |
| 7. C |       |

### GLOSSARY

**Fineness** - Defines gold content in parts per thousand.

**Karat** - The proportion of solid gold in an alloy based on a total of 24 parts.

**Troy Ounce** - Basic unit of weight used when dealing with gold.

**Lode** - Primary deposits of gold at the site of its deposition from mineralizing solutions.

**Placer Deposits** - Placer deposits represent concentrations of gold derived from lode deposits by erosion, disintegration or decomposition of the enclosing rock and subsequent concentration by gravity.

**Pay Streak** - Concentrations of gold in gravel.

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# Earth Science Series

## Gold, Rocks & Minerals

KG1178DVD  
 Teachers Guide

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Throughout the ages men and women have cherished gold and many have had a compelling desire to amass great quantities of it - so compelling a desire that the need to seek and hoard gold was aptly named "gold fever". Gold was among the first metals to be mined because it commonly occurs in its native form. It is not combined with other elements, is imperishable and exquisite objects can be made from it. Dating back over 5,000 years ago, Gold was used by artisans of ancient civilizations to decorating tombs and temples. This program teaches a brief history of the discovery of Gold and explores the many uses throughout history

## QUESTIONS FOR THOUGHT & FURTHER DISCUSSION

1. Bring in some samples of gold coins or jewelry and discuss gold content.
2. Using a map of the world, identify areas of gold mining production by placing colored pins. Does any pattern emerge?

3. Discuss the many uses of gold in modern technology such as electronics, dentistry, art, computers and building materials, medical and chemical fields.
4. Where is the closest mine from your school located?
5. Cut out photographs of gold and its many uses and produce a classroom bulletin board.
6. Show how panning for gold is done either in a classroom or near a clear stream. You may have to borrow a small gold nugget to perform this demonstration (or lead fishing sinker).
7. Invite a local jeweler to show your class some examples of gold products.
8. Trace how the value of Gold has risen from its discovery in 1849 to today's prices.

## STUDENT QUESTIONS

1. The chemical symbol of gold is:  
A. Go                      B. Au  
C. Pb                      D. Gb
2. A large part of the gold stocks of the United States is stored in vaults in which state:  
A. California  
B. New Jersey  
C. Washington, D.C.  
D. Kentucky
3. The United States deregulated the price of gold in:  
A. 1895                      B. 1971  
C. 1985                      D. 1995
4. When mercury or quick silver is added to gold-bearing material, the two metals form a/an:  
A. Compound  
B. Amalgam  
C. Lode deposit  
D. Complex mineral
5. The largest single source of byproduct gold in the United States is in a porphyry deposit in:  
A. Utah                      B. California  
C. Nevada                      D. Montana
6. The largest gold mine in the United States is the Homestake Mine in:  
A. Missouri                      B. South Dakota  
C. Colorado                      D. Arizona