



# MINERAL MADNESS



# Activate Prior Knowledge

- Talk at your tables about what you **ALREADY** know about this topic.
  - What are minerals?
  - How are they made and used?
  - How did the title slide or anything else in life inform you? Etc.
- Be ready to report out!

# What We Already Know...

# What is a Mineral?

A naturally occurring,  
inorganic  
solid with a  
definite chemical composition  
and a crystal structure.

# What does that mean?

*naturally occurring*

=

found in the Earth; not man-made

THINK: What does this mean to us?

PAIR: Talk to a partner about your thoughts.

SHARE: Report out to the group!

# What does that mean?

***inorganic***

=

not from materials that were once  
part of living things

Can you think of a mineral you use or are exposed  
to on a regular basis?

# What does that mean?

***solid***

=

has a definite shape and  
volume that doesn't change

Think about it: Based on this characteristic, is lava a mineral? Why or why not?

# What does that mean?

***Definite chemical composition***

=

Always have the same elements in  
the same proportions

(Ex: Water is ALWAYS H<sub>2</sub>O. That means water has 2 Hydrogen atoms and 1 Oxygen atoms. If that changes, you no longer have water! The same is true of minerals....the ratio of their elements don't change!)



# What does that mean?

*Crystal structure*

=

Have a unique, repeating pattern

What do you think of?

Tessellations?

Tiles?

Give us an example!

# ***SO....***

***A mineral is*** a naturally occurring, inorganic solid with a definite chemical composition and a crystal structure.

~~~~~  
***This means....***a mineral **MUST**:

- Be found in the Earth; not man-made
- Not be from materials that were once part of living things
- Have a definite shape and volume
- Always have the same elements in the same proportions
- Have a unique, repeating pattern

# Talk With Your Group!

- Where have you seen examples of minerals before?

# What are the properties of minerals?

**Hardness**- how hard it is compared to others (Mohs scale)



# Mohs Hardness Scale

| Mineral                                                                                                                                 | Rating | Testing Method                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <span data-bbox="560 249 656 292">Talc</span>         | 1      | Softest known mineral. It flakes easily when scratched by a fingernail. |
|  <span data-bbox="463 421 656 464">Gypsum</span>       | 2      | A fingernail can easily scratch it.                                     |
|  <span data-bbox="492 535 656 578">Calcite</span>      | 3      | A fingernail cannot scratch it, but a copper penny can.                 |
|  <span data-bbox="473 656 656 699">Fluorite</span>     | 4      | A steel knife can easily scratch it.                                    |
|  <span data-bbox="483 778 656 821">Apatite</span>      | 5      | A steel knife can scratch it.                                           |
|  <span data-bbox="454 863 656 906">Feldspar</span>    | 6      | Cannot be scratched by a steel knife, but it can scratch window glass.  |
|  <span data-bbox="492 1035 656 1078">Quartz</span>   | 7      | Can scratch steel and hard glass easily.                                |
|  <span data-bbox="511 1149 656 1192">Topaz</span>    | 8      | Can scratch quartz.                                                     |
|  <span data-bbox="405 1235 656 1278">Corundum</span> | 9      | Can scratch topaz                                                       |
|  <span data-bbox="444 1320 656 1363">Diamond</span>  | 10     | Hardest known mineral. It can cut hard glass.                           |

# What are the properties of minerals?

**Hardness**- how hard it is compared to others (Mohs scale)

**Streak**- color left behind when rubbed against a harder surface

**Color**- its appearance; may vary and may be different from its streak

Properties of Minerals

```
graph TD; A[Properties of Minerals] --> B[Hardness- how hard it is compared to others (Mohs scale)]; A --> C[Streak- color left behind when rubbed against a harder surface]; A --> D[Color- its appearance; may vary and may be different from its streak]; A --> E[ ]; A --> F[ ]; A --> G[ ];
```

# Talk With Your Group!

- Compare and contrast the similarities and differences between color and streak.

# What are the properties of minerals?

## Properties of Minerals

```
graph TD; A[Properties of Minerals] --> B[Hardness- how hard it is compared to others (Mohs scale)]; A --> C[Streak- color left behind when rubbed against a harder surface]; A --> D[Color- its appearance; may vary and may be different from its streak]; A --> E[Luster-how well it reflects light; shiny or dull]; A --> F[Density- mass / volume]; A --> G[Shape- the number of sides & angles between the sides]; A --> H[Special Properties: anything "special" about it: Ex: magnetic, fluorescent, reacts to acid, etc.];
```

**Hardness-** how hard it is compared to others (Mohs scale)

**Streak-** color left behind when rubbed against a harder surface

**Color-** its appearance; may vary and may be different from its streak

**Luster-**how well it reflects light; shiny or dull

**Density-**  
mass / volume

**Shape-** the number of sides & angles between the sides

**Special Properties:**  
anything "special" about it:  
Ex: magnetic, fluorescent, reacts to acid, etc.



Let's look at some special  
properties of minerals!

Fluorescent! 😊

# Rate Your Learning...

- Where are you on the generic learning scale (0-4) with:
  - Understanding what a mineral is?
  - Understanding the properties of minerals?
  - The difference between the color and the streak of a mineral?

# Mohs Hardness Scale

| Mineral                                                                                                                                 | Rating | Testing Method                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <span data-bbox="562 251 658 297">Talc</span>         | 1      | Softest known mineral. It flakes easily when scratched by a fingernail. |
|  <span data-bbox="465 422 658 472">Gypsum</span>       | 2      | A fingernail can easily scratch it.                                     |
|  <span data-bbox="494 544 658 589">Calcite</span>      | 3      | A fingernail cannot scratch it, but a copper penny can.                 |
|  <span data-bbox="475 665 658 711">Fluorite</span>     | 4      | A steel knife can easily scratch it.                                    |
|  <span data-bbox="484 779 658 829">Apatite</span>      | 5      | A steel knife can scratch it.                                           |
|  <span data-bbox="455 865 658 915">Feldspar</span>    | 6      | Cannot be scratched by a steel knife, but it can scratch window glass.  |
|  <span data-bbox="494 1036 658 1086">Quartz</span>   | 7      | Can scratch steel and hard glass easily.                                |
|  <span data-bbox="513 1150 658 1200">Topaz</span>    | 8      | Can scratch quartz.                                                     |
|  <span data-bbox="407 1236 658 1286">Corundum</span> | 9      | Can scratch topaz                                                       |
|  <span data-bbox="446 1322 658 1372">Diamond</span>  | 10     | Hardest known mineral. It can cut hard glass.                           |

| Rating | Testing Method                                                          |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | Softest known mineral. It flakes easily when scratched by a fingernail. |
| 2      | A fingernail can easily scratch it.                                     |
| 3      | A fingernail cannot scratch it, but a copper penny can.                 |
| 4      | A steel knife can easily scratch it.                                    |
| 5      | A steel knife can scratch it.                                           |
| 6      | Cannot be scratched by a steel knife, but it can scratch window glass.  |
| 7      | Can scratch steel and hard glass easily.                                |
| 8      | Can scratch quartz.                                                     |
| 9      | Can scratch topaz                                                       |
| 10     | Hardest known mineral. It can cut hard glass.                           |