

Directed Reading A

Section: What Is a Mineral?

1. What is a mineral?

MINERAL STRUCTURE

- _____ 2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a mineral?
- a. It is a solid.
 - b. It has a crystalline structure.
 - c. It is nonliving material.
 - d. It is formed in a laboratory.

Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided

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| _____ 3. the smallest part of an element that has all the properties of that element | a. crystal |
| _____ 4. a substance that cannot be broken down into a simpler substance by chemical means | b. atom |
| _____ 5. a substance made of two or more elements that have been chemically bonded | c. element |
| _____ 6. a solid whose atoms, ions, or molecules are arranged in a definite pattern | d. compound |
| _____ 7. a mineral that is composed of only one element | e. native element |

TWO GROUPS OF MINERALS

8. What two groups are minerals divided into based on their chemical composition?

9. Minerals that contain silicon and oxygen are called _____

Directed Reading A *continued*

10. Which silicate minerals are the main component of most rocks on Earth's surface?

11. Which silicate minerals separate easily into sheets when they break?

12. What silicate mineral is the basic building block of many rocks?

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

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| _____ 13. minerals that contain sulfur and oxygen | a. native elements |
| _____ 14. copper, gold, and silver | b. carbonates |
| _____ 15. minerals that contain one or more elements like lead or iron combined with sulfur | c. halides |
| | d. oxides |
| | e. sulfates |
| | f. sulfides |
| _____ 16. minerals that contain carbon and oxygen | |
| _____ 17. minerals that form when an element such as aluminum or iron combine with oxygen | |
| _____ 18. minerals that are compounds containing fluorine, chlorine, iodine, or bromine | |