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

**Student Exploration:** **Mineral Identification**

**Vocabulary:** crystal, density, hardness, homogeneous, luster, mass, mineral, streak, volume

**Prior Knowledge Questions** (Do these BEFORE using the Gizmo.)

1. Suppose you find a yellow piece of metal in a stream. How could you tell if it is real gold?

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1. In the city a street peddler offers to sell you a diamond ring for thirty bucks. How could you test if the rock in the ring is a real diamond?

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 **Balance Grad. cylinder**

**Gizmo Warm-up: Determining density**

A **mineral** is a naturally formed crystal. You can identify a mineral by its properties. In the *Mineral Identification* Gizmo, under **Choose property to test**, select **Density**.

1. **Mass** is the amount of substance in an object. Drag the mineral sample onto the balance.

What is the mass of the mineral? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (Units are grams, g.)

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1. **Volume** is the amount of space an object takes up. The volume is measured by how much the water rises in a graduated cylinder. Drag the mineral into the cylinder.

What is the volume of the mineral? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Units are milliliters, or mL.)

1. **Density** is a measure of how “light” or “heavy” an object is for its size. To find the density of an object, divide the mass by the volume. (Calculators are recommended.)

What is the density of the mineral? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Units are grams per milliliter, g/mL.)

­­­

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Partner’s Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**GIZMOS: MINERAL IDENTIFICATION**

**PART A: What properties allow us to identify minerals?**

1. Minerals are made of atoms in a repeating pattern and often form **crystals**. The shapes of crystals can help identify the mineral. **Luster** is the way the mineral’s surface reflects light. There are many ways to describe luster, four examples are shown. Color can sometimes be a useful way to identify a mineral, but it is not always reliable.
	* 1. Describe the crystal shape of **Sample A**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­
		2. Describe its color and luster: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­
2. Select the **Density** test.

Density = mass $÷ $volume

 = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ $÷$ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Select the **Hardness** test. **Hardness** is a measure of how easily a mineral can be scratched. It is measured on a scale of 1 to 10 called Mohs scale. If a mineral scratches a fingernail (hardness 2.5) but not a penny (3.5), its hardness is about 3.
	* 1. Drag the mineral sample across each test object. Which objects are scratched?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* + 1. What is the estimated hardness of the mineral? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
1. Select the **Streak** test. The **streak** is the color of a material’s powder. You can observe the streak by rubbing the mineral across a tile called a “streak plate.”

Drag the mineral sample across the streak plate. What color is the streak? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Note: If the mineral is harder than the streak plate (about 6.5), it won’t leave a streak.

1. Observe: Select the **Acid** test. Some minerals cause hydrochloric acid to bubble and fizz.

Drag the eyedropper of acid over to the mineral. Does the acid fizz? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_

1. Identify: Now it is time to identify the mineral. Look at your *Mineral Key*. Find a mineral that has properties that match **Sample** **A**. Type the name under **Mineral name** in the Gizmo and press **Submit**. It may take several guesses to get it right.

What mineral is **Sample A**? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­

**PART B: Identifying Minerals**

1. Collect data: Use the Gizmo to collect data about minerals **A** through **F**. Fill in the data table.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sample** | **Crystal shape** | **Color/ Luster** | **Density** | **Hardness** | **Streak** | **Fizzes in acid?** |
| B |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| G |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Identify: Use the *Mineral Key* to identify minerals **B** through **G**. **Submit** your answers in the Gizmo. (Use the **Previous** and **Next** buttons to switch samples.) Record your results below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sample** | **Mineral name (first try)** | **Mineral name (actual)** | **Correct on first try?** |
| B |  |  |  |
| C |  |  |  |
| D |  |  |  |
| E |  |  |  |
| F |  |  |  |
| G |  |  |  |

1. Form a conclusion: Which properties were most useful for identifying minerals? Why?

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**Mineral Key**

**Use the following steps to identify a mineral:**

1. Decide if the mineral is metallic or non-metallic based on its luster and streak.
2. If the mineral is non-metallic, decide if it is light or dark in color.
3. Find a mineral in the list with the same density and hardness as your sample.
4. Check that the other properties—crystal shape, color, streak, acid reaction—match.

**Metallic minerals (luster of each mineral ranges from metallic to dull)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mineral** | **Crystal shape** | **Color** | **Density** | **Hardness** | **Streak** | **Fizzes in acid?** |
| Galena (lead ore) | Cubic/ irregular | Gray | 7.5 g/mL | 3 | Dark gray | No |
| Gold | Irregular | Golden yellow | 19.3 g/mL | 3 | Yellow | No |
| Graphite (pencil lead) | Irregular | Dark gray | 2.2 g/mL | 2 | Gray | No |
| Hematite (iron ore) | Irregular | Red-brown to black | 5.3 g/mL | 6 | Red-brown | No |
| Magnetite (iron ore) | Irregular | Black | 5.2 g/mL | 6 | Black | No |
| Malachite (copper ore) | Irregular | Dark green | 4.0 g/mL | 4 | Light green | No |
| Pyrite (fool’s gold) | Cubic/ irregular | Greenish yellow | 5.0 g/mL | 6 | Dark green | No |
| Silver | Irregular | Silver gray  | 10.5 g/mL | 3 | Gray | No |

**Non-metallic minerals, mostly dark in color (glassy, pearly or dull luster)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mineral** | **Crystal shape** | **Color/ luster** | **Density** | **Hardness** | **Streak** | **Fizzes in acid?** |
| Corundum (Ruby) | Hexagon/ irregular | Dark red, glassy/dull | 4.0 g/mL | 9 | No streak | No |
| Garnet | Ball shape | Dark red, glassy/dull | 4.0 g/mL | 7 | No streak | No |
| Mica | Flat sheets | Black/white, glassy | 3.0 g/mL | 3 | White | No |
| Topaz | Hexagon/ irregular | Variable, glassy | 3.5 g/mL | 8 | No streak | No |

**Non-metallic minerals, mostly light in color (glassy, pearly or dull luster)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mineral** | **Crystal shape** | **Color/ luster** | **Density** | **Hardness** | **Streak** | **Fizzes in acid?** |
| Calcite | Rhombus/ irregular | Variable, glassy | 2.7 g/mL | 3 | White | Yes |
| Diamond | Pyramid/ irregular | Variable, glassy | 3.5 g/mL | 10 | No streak | No |
| Dolomite | Irregular | Variable, pearly/dull | 2.9 g/mL | 4 | White | Yes |
| Feldspar | Rectangle/ irregular | Pink/white, pearly | 2.6 g/mL | 6 | White | No |
| Fluorite | Pyramid/ irregular | Variable, glassy | 3.2 g/mL | 4 | White | No |
| Gypsum | Rectangle/ irregular | Variable, pearly/dull | 2.3 g/mL | 2 | White | No |
| Halite | Cubic | Variable, glassy | 2.2 g/mL | 3 | White | No |
| Kaolinite | Irregular | Variable, dull | 2.6 g/mL | 2 | White | No |
| Quartz | Hexagon/ irregular | Variable, glassy | 2.6 g/mL | 7 | No streak | No |
| Sulfur | Irregular | Yellow, waxy | 2.1 g/mL | 2 | Yellow | No |
| Talc | Irregular | Variable, pearly | 2.7 g/mL | 1 | White | No |