MINERALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solid that occurs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and has a definite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ composition and structure.
* Minerals must meet the following criteria:

1. Occur \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Exist in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Uniform chemical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ structure

* A mineral can usually be identified by its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ properties.
* These \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ properties include:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Streak
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Density
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Hardness

* COLOR
* The color depends on whether other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were present when the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ formed.
  + Ex. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is often clear, but it can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Topaz can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* STREAK
* Is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a mineral in its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form. If you rub a mineral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tile called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it may leave a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of color.
  + Ex. Pyrite looks golden, but it leaves a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ streak
* LUSTER
* Is the way a mineral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ light. Common adjectives that describe luster include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, shiny, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, metallic, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Ex. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - glassy, Pyrite - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - greasy
* DENSITY
* Is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a sample of a substance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by its volume
  + D = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is measured in grams per cubic centimeter (g/cm)
  + Different minerals have different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* CRYSTAL SHAPE
* Crystal shapes are classified according to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crystal systems.
* The way the crystals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and are arranged causes some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more easily in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ direction than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* If a mineral breaks regularly along a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surface, it is said to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If the mineral breaks irregularly, it is said to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* HARDNESS
  + Each mineral has a distinct hardness that ranges from very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed a hardness \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relatively common minerals
  + The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ranks the hardness of minerals from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with 1 being the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (talc) and 10 being the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (diamond).