

<b>Define inorganic:</b>	Anything that is not a part of or comes from something that was once living Examples of Inorganic things: plastic, steel, glass & minerals ☺
<b>Define organic:</b>	Anything that is a part of or comes from something that was once living Examples: paper, fossil fuels (coal), animals, people, plants
<b>Coal is organic &amp; NOT a mineral. Why?</b>	It comes from the remains of plants that lived millions of years ago.
<b>Define crystal:</b>	Repeating pattern of a minerals particles that form a solid; has flat sides and sharp edges with corners (Like Rock Candy)
<b>How are minerals related to rocks?</b>	ALL rocks are made of minerals.
<b>The Rock-forming Minerals</b>	The minerals that make up most of the rocks of Earth's crust.
<b>Rules of being a minerals:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Naturally occurring</b>- not man made</li> <li>2. <b>Inorganic</b>-doesn't come from living things</li> <li>3. <b>Solid</b>-particles are packed together tightly</li> <li>4. <b>Crystal structure</b>-repeating pattern of minerals, similar to "rock candy"</li> <li>5. <b>Definite chemical composition</b>-minerals always contain certain elements in definite proportions. Like Water H<sub>2</sub>O = 2 Hydrogens and 1 Oxygen</li> </ol> <p>Examples of Minerals: Quartz, Mica, Diamond, Talc, Topaz</p> <p>Non-Examples: Granite, Pumice, Gneiss, Coal, Slate, Plastic, Steel, Glass</p>
<b>Physical Properties of Minerals</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>FRACTURE</b> describes how a mineral looks when it breaks in an irregular way.</li> <li>2. <b>CLEAVAGE</b> describes how a mineral looks when it breaks along flat surfaces.</li> <li>3. <b>LUSTER</b> describes how light is reflected from the mineral's surface.</li> <li>4. <b>STREAK</b> describes the color of the mineral's powder that is left behind when it is rubbed across a rough surface.</li> <li>5. <b>HARDNESS</b> measured on Mohs Hardness scale is the ability of a mineral to be scratched.</li> <li>6. <b>DENSITY</b> a calculation—use a balance to find the <b>mass</b>, then place the mineral in water to find the amount of water it displaces (this is the <b>volume</b> of the mineral) to find the density divide the mass by volume.</li> <li>7. <b>Color</b> used to show similarities &amp; differences between minerals; NOT a good test for determining an unknown minerals because many different minerals can be the same color!</li> </ol>