


7 MINERALS





IN THIS LESSON WE ARE GOING TO:



- revise some **vocabulary** and **grammar** from the previous lessons
 - learn how to **give a feedback** and how to **learn from the feedback** (poster presentation)
 - learn how to **describe** minerals and **distinguish** between them
 - learn new **vocabulary**
 - revise **classifying**
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DISCUSS

- Which conditions must be satisfied for a substance to be a mineral?
- Which physical properties do we distinguish when we want to identify the mineral?
- What is Mohs' hardness scale?

CLASSIFYING

Use the Internet where necessary to finish the following sentences:

- We classify minerals **according to** ...
- We **divide** minerals into ...
- Calcite **belongs to** ...
- Minerals **consist of** ...
- Gypsum is **significantly different from**...
- Diamond is **much ... than** ...
- Quartz **contains** ...

DISCUSS

- What is cleavage? How is it different from fracture?
- How do smooth crystal faces differ from cleavage surfaces?
- What is harder? Calcite or topaz?
- Could a fingernail leave marks on gypsum?
- Which minerals have metallic luster?
- What would happen if you rubbed a diamond against porcelain?
- Is color important in the process of mineral identification?
Why/not?

TASK

- Describe physical properties of some sample minerals

This mineral breaks along one cleavage direction, it is quite a soft mineral, it can be dark brown to dark black, it has a light tan streak and glassy luster. It forms flakes and sheets.

Biotite mica

SOURCES

- <https://www.tes.com/lessons/CYvuVc7DjOo-3Q/earth-s-minerals> (picture)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7MvXv66b5h4> (video)
- McGeary, David. *Physical Geology*. 4th Edition. McGraw-Hill. New York 2001