

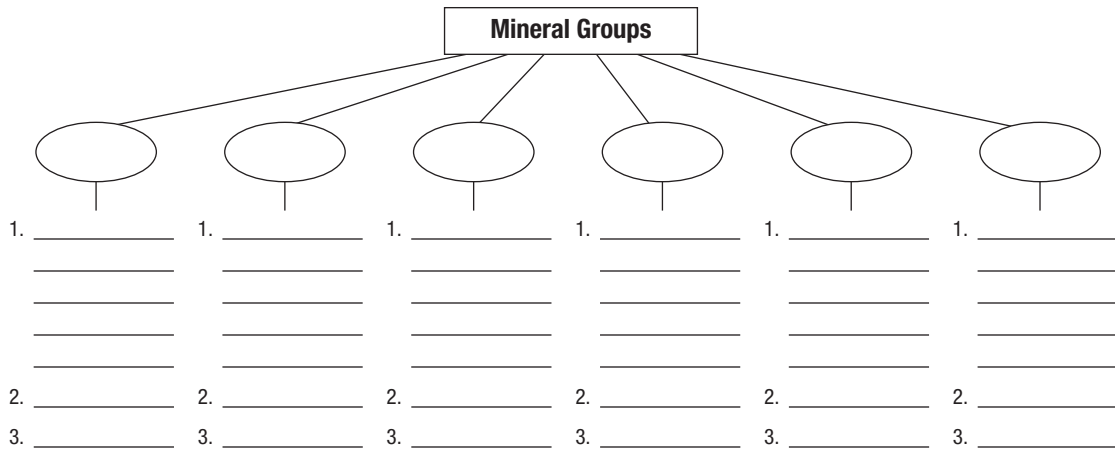
Chapter 2 Minerals

Section 2.2 Minerals

This section explains what minerals are and how they are formed, classified, and grouped.

Reading Strategy

Previewing Skim the material on mineral groups. Place each group name into one of the ovals in the organizer. As you read this section, complete the organizer with characteristics and examples of each major mineral group. For more information on this Reading Strategy, see the **Reading and Study Skills** in the **Skills and Reference Handbook** at the end of your textbook.



Describe the five characteristics an Earth material must have to be called a mineral.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

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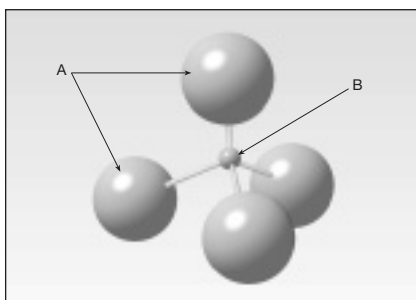
How Minerals Form

Match each description with its process of mineral formation.

Description	Process of Mineral Formation
_____ 6. As molten rock cools, elements combine to form minerals.	a. hydrothermal solution
_____ 7. Existing minerals recrystallize while still solid under pressure or form new minerals when temperature changes.	b. pressure and temperature changes
_____ 8. Hot mixtures of water and dissolved substances react with existing minerals to form new minerals.	c. precipitation
_____ 9. Substances dissolved in water react to form new minerals when the water evaporates.	d. crystallization from magma

Mineral Groups

10. What property is used to classify minerals into groups such as silicates? _____
11. What is the structure shown in the diagram? _____



12. In the diagram, letter A identifies _____ atoms.
13. In the diagram, letter B identifies a(n) _____ atom.
14. Circle the letter of something common to all halides.
- a. an oxygen ion b. the element sulfur
- c. a metallic element d. a halogen ion
15. Circle the letter of the mineral group whose members only contain one element.
- a. native elements b. sulfates
- c. carbonates d. oxides
16. Is the following sentence true or false? Both carbonates and oxides are minerals that contain the element oxygen.
- _____