Name $\qquad$

## Different Minerals



Background Information: The earth's crust is made mostly of rocks and soil. The rocks are in turn made of minerals. Often these minerals are found by themselves. Minerals are made up of groups of chemical elements. Chemists have identified 100 chemical elements which are the building blocks of all matter in the universe. Of these 100 elements, 90 are considered as "naturally occurring." Many of these 90 elements can be found in one or more of the nearly 4,000 known minerals.


Rocks are made of different combinations of minerals
There are more than 100 known elements that combine in many ways to produce compounds.
Atoms often combine to form a molecule (or crystal), the smallest particle of a substance that retains its properties

* Atoms may be bonded together into molecules; when two or more kinds of atoms bind together chemically, a compound is formed.

Question: If there are only 90 naturally occurring elements why are there nearly 4,000 different minerals?

Hypothesis: I think that
because $\qquad$ .

Materials:
Toothpicks
20 gum drops ( 6 different colors)

Map pencils

## Procedure:

I. 6 of the most common elements are listed in the table below. Decide as a group which element will be represented by which color of gumdrop. Record this color in the table.

| Element | Color | Element | Color | Element | Color |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Oxygen |  | Iron |  | Calcium |  |
| Aluminum |  | Silicon |  | Sodium |  |

2. Make a model of a mineral by connecting 2 or more gum drop elements with the toothpicks.

- No two atoms (gum drops) can touch each other
$\uparrow$ Each model must be a recognizable geometric shape
Teacher Initials:
a square, rectangle, triangle, octagon, etc.

3. Have your teacher check your model and initial here:
4. Draw your model in the data section. Label \& color each gum drop model.
5. Continue making models until you have run out of gum drops. Draw each model in the data section. Color \& label each model.

## Data:

## Data Analysis:

I. How many different models did your team construct? $\qquad$
2. How many different models did the class as a whole construct? $\qquad$

Conclusions:
You were only given 6 different atoms, but the class was able to construct more than six different models of minerals. Write a short paragraph to explain why this is so and relate it to the number of minerals that can be found in nature.
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