

Name and surname:

Date:

Group:

2.- **The main minerals** -read this with the wiktionary and audio pronunciation-

Diamond - Mineral composed of pure carbon, the hardest naturally occurring substance known and a valuable gemstone. In the crystalline structure of diamond, each carbon atom is linked to four others.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/mineral>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Carbon>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/occurring>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/gemstone>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/structure>

Graphite - Mineral of carbon. It is dark gray to black, opaque and very soft. Its layered structure, with rings of six atoms arranged in spaced parallel sheets.

Gypsum - Common mineral composed of hydrated calcium sulfate, of great commercial importance.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/commercial>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/importance>

Calcite - Most common form of natural calcium carbonate. It is the most important mineral in limestones and marbles. Transparent crystals are called Iceland spar.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/marble>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/transparent>

Magnetite - Iron oxide mineral. Colour: black to brownish, and metallic. It is a common constituent of iron ores.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/constituent>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/ore>

Cinnabar - Is a name applied to red mercury sulfide, the chief ore mineral of mercury (Hg). Colour: brownish-red.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/mercury>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/chief>

Galena - Gray lead sulfide, the chief ore mineral of lead. Galena often contains silver.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/lead>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/contains>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/silver>

Siderite - Iron carbonate, a widespread carbonate mineral that can be an ore of iron.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/iron>

Pyrite - Naturally occurring, gold-coloured iron disulfide mineral. Pure pyrite contains 47% iron and 53% sulfur, by weight.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/naturally>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/sulfur>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/weight>

Malachite - Widespread carbonate mineral of copper, a hydrous copper carbonate. It is a green mineral that has been used as an ornamental stone and as a gemstone.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/copper>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/stone>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/gemstone>

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Azurite - It is a soft, deep blue copper mineral produced by weathering of copper ore deposits and it is often found together with malachite and calcite. Azurite was used as a blue pigment for centuries.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/soft>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/deep>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/deposit>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/blue>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/centuries>

Quartz - Second most abundant mineral after feldspar in the Earth's crust, present in many rocks. Quartz, which consists of silicon (Si) dioxide, has great economic importance. Many varieties are gemstones, including amethyst, smoky quartz and rose quartz. Sandstone, composed mainly of quartz, is an important building stone.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/quartz>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/abundant>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Earth>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/variety>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/building>

Biotite - Black mica. Silicate mineral in the common mica group. It is abundant in metamorphic rocks, in granites and other igneous rocks.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/common>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/group>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/granite>

Muscovite - Common mica. Abundant silicate mineral that contains potassium (K) and aluminium (Al). It is the most common member of the mica group. Transparent mineral substance easily divided into thin layers.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/potassium>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/aluminium>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/substance>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/thin>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/layers>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/layer>

Kaolinite - Group of common clay minerals that are hydrous aluminium silicates and constitute the principal ingredients of kaolin. Fine white clay used in making porcelain. Kaolin is used in ceramics, medicine, coated paper, as a food additive, in toothpaste and in cosmetics.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/clay>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/ingredients>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/medicine>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/food>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/tooth>

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/paste>

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3.- Complete the next sentences

- 1) _____ is a common constituent of sedimentary _____, limestone in particular.
- 2) The _____ is white, sometimes red, blue or brown.
- 3) The _____ is a kind of stone used for ornaments and decoration.
- 4) The _____ has also been identified in meteorites and on the Moon.
- 5) _____ often results from weathering of copper ores and is often found together with _____.
- 6) The _____ is colourless or white, also gray, yellow, brown.
- 7) The _____ is a ferrimagnetic mineral. Colour: black, greyish.
- 8) The _____ is a name applied to red mercury sulfide, or native vermilion, the common ore of _____.
- 9) _____ is one of the most abundant and widely distributed sulfide minerals and its deposits often contain significant amounts of silver.

Words: mercury, kaolinite, galena, calcite, gypsum, cinnabar, rocks, magnetite, malachite [twice], olivine, azurite.